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PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT (FLOOR VERSION)

(PART-II)

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RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT

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

<https://sansad.in/rs>

E-mail: rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, the 8th August, 2024/17 Sravana, 1946 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I take the opportunity to extend birthday greetings to hon. Members of Parliament, Shri Kapil Sibal and Shri Subhas Chandra Bose Pilli on their birthday today.

Shri Kapil Sibal is in his third term in Rajya Sabha, latest being since July, 2022. A former Union Minister, he previously served in Rajya Sabha, 1998 to 2004 and 2016 to 2022 and for two terms in Lok Sabha, 2004 to 2009 and 2009 to 2014. Shri Sibal is an alumnus of University of Delhi and Harvard Law School. As legal luminary, he is known for his grace, eloquence, wit and highly impactful voice inside the Court as well as in Parliament. On a lighter note, he has emerged also as a journalist, occupying social space, and the Chairman has been the easy punching bag for him - - this I would share with all the hon. Members -- on electronic site. He is a good friend of mine; therefore, I am saying so. If he had been present in the House, I would have dilated on this a little more.

He belongs to a very reputed family that has been in the premium category of legal profession for three generations. He has served as Additional Solicitor General of India from 1989 to 1990 while I was a Member of Lok Sabha and, currently, is the President of the Supreme Court Bar Association. His distinguished father, Padma Bhushan Shri Hira Lal Sibal, was also a senior advocate, and had the rare distinction of being the Advocate General both of Punjab and Haryana. His illustrious brother, Shri Kamal Sibal, former Foreign Secretary and presently the Chancellor of Jawaharlal Nehru University, continues to make impactful contributions in public life.

Shri Sibal is renowned as a prolific writer. His anthologies, "I Witness", "My World Within", are well known. His articles on topical issues appear regularly in newspapers, garnering widespread readership. His YouTube channel, Dil Se with Kapil Sibal, is full of wit, sarcasm, humour, and has good share of victims like me, has been attracting wider viewership. I had the good fortune to attend a function where Shri Kapil Sibal celebrated 50 years in the legal profession with such grace and performance.

Shri Kapil Sibal is married to Shrimati Promilaa Sibal and the couple is blessed with sons, Akhil and Amit, both very distinguished senior advocates in their own right. Hon. Members, on behalf of this House and my own, I wish him a long, healthy and happy life and extend greetings to his family members. More than anyone else, I feel his absence in the House today.

Shri Subhas Chandra Bose Pilli, a Member of this august House since June 2020, is a very graceful person in the House, like all of you. Joining public life since his student days, he rose through the ranks to become Cabinet Minister and Deputy Chief Minister in the Government of Andhra Pradesh, and as a Member of Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly, he served three terms, and one term in Legislative Council. He and his late wife, Shrimati Satyanarayanamma, are blessed with two sons, Dr. Raveendranath and Suryaprakash, and daughter, Aruna.

Hon. Members, on behalf of this House, and on my own, I wish him a long, healthy and happy life and extend greetings to his family members.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

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

- I. **Notification of the Ministry of Culture**
- II. **Heritage Bye-laws of the Ministry of Culture**
- III. **Reports and Accounts (2021-22 and 2022-23) of various Organizations and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF CULTURE (SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH SHEKHAWAT): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Culture Notification No. 26-4/2020-Lib., dated the 22nd December, 2023, publishing the Ministry of Culture, Rampur Raza Library (Director) Recruitment Regulations, 2023, under sub-section (4) of Section 28 of Rampur Raza Library Act, 1975, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 677/18/24]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Heritage Bye-laws of the Ministry of Culture, under sub-section (6) of Section 20E of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958: -

- (1) Heritage Bye-Laws for Karan Cheupar Cave, Sudama Cave, and Lomas Rishi Cave, Barabar and Nagarjuni Hill, Jehanabad, Bihar.
- (2) Heritage Bye-Laws for Tomb of Nawab Sadar Jahan at Pihani in the Hardoi district, Uttar Pradesh.
- (3) Heritage Bye-laws for 'The supposed site of the Palace of Asoka', Kumhrar, Patna, Bihar.
- (4) Heritage Bye-Laws for 'The tank and the remains at village Benisagar', District - West Singhbhum, Jharkhand.
- (5) Heritage Bye-laws for 'Tombs of Shah Makhdum Daulah Maneri and Ibrahim Khan' and 'The Tank at Maner', Maner, Patna, Bihar.
- (6) Heritage Bye-Laws of Sai Bridge at second mile of the Raebareli and Pratapgarh Road, District -Raebareli, Uttar Pradesh.
- (7) Heritage Bye-Laws for Tomb of Saadat Ali Khan, Tomb of Mashir Zaidi, wife of Saadat Ali Khan and Sapper's Tomb, Kaisarbagh, District – Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
- (8) Heritage Bye-laws for Rangamati Mosque and the ablution tank attached thereto, Rangamati hill, District - Dhubri, Assam.
- (9) Heritage Bye-Laws for Queen Vicoria in Alfred Park, Alfred Park, Allahabad (Prayagraj), Uttar Pradesh.
- (10) Heritage Bye-Laws for Nasir-ud-Din Haidar's Karbala at Daliganj, Tehsil Lucknow Sadar, District Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
- (11) Heritage Bye-Laws for Emperor Aurangzeb's Pavilion and Entire Compound Known as Bagh Badshahi, Tehsil - Khajuha District - Fatehpur, Uttar Pradesh.
- (12) Heritage Bye-Laws of City Cemetery, Karwi, Village and Tehsil - Karwi, District Chitrakoot, Uttar Pradesh.
- (13) Heritage Bye-Laws for Cemetery at mile 6, (Lucknow, Cawnpore Road) Bagawan District - Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
- (14) Heritage Bye-Laws for Cemetery at Marion, Tehsil and District - Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
- (15) Heritage Bye-Laws for Cemetery at Alambagh, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
- (16) Heritage Bye-laws for Cemeteries near Kaiser Pasand, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
- (17) Heritage Bye-Laws for Bir Singh Palace at Datia, Madhya Pradesh.
- (18) Heritage Bye-Laws for 'The Asoka column known as Laur Pillar at

- Lauriya Areraj', Govindganj, District - East Champaran, Bihar.
- (19) Heritage Bye- Laws for 'Budhist Stupa', Tajpur Deur (Kesaria), District - East Champaran, Bihar.
- (20) Heritage Bye-laws for One Ancient Brick Temple Built on the same plan as Bhitargaon Temple, Kanchilipur (Karchulipur), District — Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh.
- (21) Heritage Bye Laws for Maqbara of Nawab Diler Khan a Distinguished Officer of Shah Jahan, Tehsil Shahabad, District Hardoi, Uttar Pradesh.
- (22) Heritage Bye-laws for Kaisarbagh Gates, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
- (23) Heritage Bye-Laws for the Tomb of Janab Aliya at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
- (24) Heritage Bye-Laws for 'The Jamma Masjid at Hadaf' and 'Ruins of Baradari Buildings with probable underground cells and passage standing on a high mound', Village - Arazi Mukimpur, Rajmahal subdivision, District - Sahibganj, Jharkhand.
- (25) Heritage Bye-Laws for Jami Masjid, East of Banda City, Near Hospital, Village and Tehsil — Banda, District — Banda, Uttar Pradesh.
- (26) Heritage Bye-Laws for Jama Masjid situated within the village of Erich, Pargana Garotha District — Jhansi, Uttar Pradesh.
- (27) Heritage Bye-Laws for Jageswar Group of Temples namely Jageswar, Mritunjaya, Nanda Devi, Shrine dedicated to Surya, Navagrah shrine, Pyramidal shrine, Kuber and Chandika Temples, Almora, Uttarakhand.
- (28) Heritage-Bye Laws for Famous Temple Sacred to Mahasu (Hanol), District — Dehradun (Uttarakhand).
- (29) Heritage Bye-Laws for 'Excavated remains of stupa together with adjacent land comprised in whole of survey plot Nos. 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 268, 269, 270 of village Harpur Basant and 1040, 1041, 1042, 1043, 1044, 1045, 1046, 1047, 1048 and 1049 of village Chakramdas', Harpur Basant and Chakramdas, District - Vaishali, Bihar.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (29) See No. L.T. 678/18/24]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies (CIHTS), Sarnath, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2022-23.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central Institute of Higher Tibetan Studies (CIHTS), Sarnath, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2022-23, and

the Audit Report thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 679/18/24]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Namgyal Institute of Tibetology Deorali, Gangtok, Sikkim, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 680/18/24]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Namgyal Institute of Tibetology Deorali, Gangtok, Sikkim, for the year 2022-23, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 681/18/24]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies (CIBS), Leh, UT Ladakh for the year 2022-23.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies (CIBS), Leh, UT Ladakh, for the year 2022-23, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 682/18/24]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Library of Tibetan Works & Archives (LTWA), Dharamsala, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2022-23, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Library.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at

(a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 683/18/24]

- (vi) (a) Fifty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Prime Ministers Museum and Library (PMML), 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 Museum.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 684/18/24]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture, Gol Park, Kolkata, for the year 2022-23, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 685/18/24]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Delhi Public Library (DPL), 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 Library.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 686/18/24]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library, Patna, Bihar, for the year 2022-23, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Library.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 687/18/24]

- (x) (a) Annual Report of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), New Delhi, for the year 2022-23.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts (IGNCA), New Delhi for the year 2022-23, and the Audit Report

thereon.

- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 688/18/24]

I. Report (2023) of CVC, New Delhi

II. Report (2021-22) of Lokpal of India, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

- I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), New Delhi, for the year ending on 31st of December, 2023, under sub-section (3) of Section 14 of the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 526/18/24]

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

- (a) Annual Report of the Lokpal of India, New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, under of Section 48 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 526/18/24]

Notification of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रतापराव जाधव): महोदय, सरोगेसी (विनियमन) अधिनियम, 2021 की धारा 52 के अधीन सरोगेसी (विनियमन) संशोधन नियम, 2024 को प्रकाशित करने वाली स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय (स्वास्थ्य अनुसंधान विभाग) की अधिसूचना सं. सा.का.नि. 119 (अ)., दिनांक 21 फरवरी, 2024 की एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 689/18/24]

- I. **Reports and Accounts (2022-23) of Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh; and AIIMS, New Delhi and related papers**
- II. **Reports and Accounts (2021-22 and 2022-23) of NAMS, New Delhi; Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences and Kasturba Hospital, Sevagram, Wardha, Maharashtra; NIHF, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE;
(SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): Sir, I lay on the Table:—

I. (A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 18 and Section 19 of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical, Education and Research Chandigarh, Act, 1966:-

- (a) Fifty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 2022-23, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 574/18/24]

(B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of the Section 18 and Section 19 of the All India Institutes of Medical Sciences Act, 1956 (as amended in 2012): -

- (a) Sixty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), 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 Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 576/18/24]

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

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Academy of Medical Sciences (India) (NAMS), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Academy.

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 573/18/24]

- (ii) (a) Fifty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute of Medical Sciences and Kasturba Hospital, Sevagram, Wardha, Maharashtra, for the year 2022-23, together with the Auditor's Report on the Account.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 572/18/24]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW), New Delhi, for the year 2022-23.

- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW), New Delhi, for the year 2022-23, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

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

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 575/18/24]

Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment

श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (सुश्री शोभा कारान्दलाजे): महोदय, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 की धारा 2 के खंड (घ) के उप-खंड (vi) के अधीन जारी श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय की निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ:-

- (1) S.O. 422(E)., dated the 2nd February, 2024, declaring that the services of industries engaged in Manufacturing of Alumina and Aluminium and Mining of Bauxite to be public utility services for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months with effect from the 4th February, 2024.
- (2) S.O. 687(E)., dated the 14th February, 2024, declaring that the services engaged in the Iron and Steel to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a further period of six months with effect from the 17th February, 2024.

- (3) S.O. 688(E)., dated the 14th February, 2024, declaring that the services in the Bank Note Paper Mill India Private Limited, Mysore, Karnataka to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months with effect from the 19th February, 2024.
- (4) S.O. 941(E)., dated the 28th February, 2024, declaring that the services of the industry engaged in the manufacture or production of mineral oil (crude oil), motor and aviation spirit, diesel oil, kerosene oil, fuel oil, diverse hydrocarbon oils and their blends including synthetic fuels, lubricating oils and the like to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months with effect from 28th February, 2024.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (4) See No. L.T. 467/18/24]

- (5) S.O. 1708(E)., dated the 12th April, 2024, publishing the Public Utility Services (First Order) 2024.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 468/18/24]

- (6) S.O. 1937(E)., dated the 7th May, 2024, publishing the Public Utility Services (Second Order) 2024.
- (7) S.O. 1939(E)., dated the 7th May, 2024, publishing the Public Utility Services (Fourth Order) 2024.
- (8) S.O. 1941(E)., dated the 7th May, 2024, publishing the Public Utility Services (Third Order) 2024.
- (9) S.O. 1943(E)., dated the 7th May, 2024, publishing the Public Utility Services (Fifth Order) 2024.
- (10) S.O. 2230(E)., dated the 11th June, 2024, publishing the Public Utility Services (Seventh Order) 2024.
- (11) S.O. 2248(E)., dated the 12th June, 2024, publishing the Public Utility Services (Ninth Order) 2024.
- (12) S.O. 2249(E)., dated the 12th June, 2024, publishing the Public Utility Services (Tenth Order) 2024.
- (13) S.O. 2250(E)., dated the 12th June, 2024, publishing the Public Utility Services (Eighth Order) 2024.
- (14) S.O. 2251(E)., dated the 12th June, 2024, publishing the Public Utility Services (Sixth Order) 2024.

[Placed in Library. For (6) to (14) See No. L.T. 467/18/24]

I. Notifications of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
II. Report and Accounts (2022-23) of CPCB, Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE Change (SHRI KIRTIVARDHAN SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table—

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

- (1) S.O. 4458(E)., dated the 12th October, 2023, publishing the Green Credit Rules, 2023, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 690/18/24]

- (2) G.S.R. 164(E)., dated the 8th March, 2024, publishing the E- Waste (Management) Amendment Rules, 2024.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 471/18/24]

- (3) G.S.R. 190(E)., dated the 14th March, 2024, publishing the Battery Waste Management (Amendment) Rules, 2024.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 691/18/24]

- (4) G.S.R. 177(E)., dated the 12th March, 2024, publishing the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Amendment Rules, 2024, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 471/18/24]

- (5) G.S.R. 2374(E)., dated the 20th June, 2024, publishing the Battery Waste Management (Second Amendment) Rules, 2024.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 692/18/24]

(B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, issued under sub-section (1) and clauses (v) and (xiv) of sub-section (2) and sub-section (3) of Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, along with delay statement:-

- (1) S.O. 891(E)., dated the 20th March, 2017, notifying certain area all around the boundary of Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Uttar Pradesh as the Kaimur Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.

- (2) S.O. 1566(E)., dated the 15th May, 2017, notifying certain area from the boundary of the Rowa Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Tripura as the Rowa Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (3) S.O. 1699(E)., dated the 26th May, 2017, notifying certain area from the boundary of the protected area of Pocharam Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Telangana as the Pocharam Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (4) S.O. 3573(E)., dated the 10th November, 2017, notifying certain area around the boundary of the Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Uttar Pradesh as the Ranipur Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (5) S.O. 3709(E)., dated the 22nd November, 2017, notifying certain area around the boundary of Saman Bird Sanctuary in the State of Uttar Pradesh as the Saman Bird Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (6) S.O. 3776(E)., dated the 29th November, 2017, notifying certain area around the boundary of Sohagibarwa Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Uttar Pradesh as the Sohagibarwa Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (7) S.O. 06(E)., dated the 1st January, 2019, notifying certain area around the boundary of the Bakhira Bird Sanctuary in the State of Uttar Pradesh as the Bakhira Bird Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (8) S.O. 1315(E)., dated the 11th March, 2019, notifying certain area around the boundary of Jai Prakash Narayan (Surahatal) Bird Sanctuary in Ballia district of Uttar Pradesh as Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (9) S.O. 1909(E)., dated the 1st June, 2019, notifying certain area around the boundary of Karaivetti Bird Sanctuary in the State of Tamil Nadu as the Karaivetti Bird Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (10) S.O. 1927(E)., dated the 7th June, 2019, notifying certain area around the boundary of Gangotri National Park in the State of Uttarakhand as Gangotri National Park Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (11) S.O. 1928(E)., dated the 7th June, 2019, notifying certain area around the boundary of Udhayamarthandapuram Bird Sanctuary in the State of Tamil Nadu as Udhayamarthandapuram Bird Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (12) S.O. 1929(E)., dated the 7th June, 2019, notifying certain area around the boundary of Chitrangudi Bird Sanctuary in the State of Tamil Nadu as the Chitrangudi Bird Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (13) S.O. 1930(E)., dated the 7th June, 2019, notifying certain area around

the boundary of Koonthankulam Bird Sanctuary in the State of Tamil Nadu as the Koonthankulam Bird Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.

- (14) S.O. 2773(E)., dated the 1st August, 2019, notifies certain area around the boundary of Gangaikondan Spotted Deer Sanctuary in Tirunelveli districts in the State of Tamil Nadu as the Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (15) S.O. 2776(E)., dated the 1st August, 2019, notifying certain area around the boundary of Sandi Bird Sanctuary in Hardoi district in the State of Uttar Pradesh as the Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (16) S.O. 2794(E)., dated the 5th August, 2019, notifying certain area around the boundary of Nellai Wildlife Sanctuary in Tirunelveli district in the State of Tamil Nadu as the Nellai Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (17) S.O. 3153(E)., dated the 30th August, 2019, notifying certain area around the boundary of Shaheed Chandra Shekhar Azad (Nawabganj) Bird Sanctuary in Unnao district in the State of Uttar Pradesh as Shaheed Chander Shekhar Azad (Nawabganj) Bird Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (18) S.O. 3306(E)., dated the 16th September, 2019, notifying certain area around the boundary of Vaduvloor Bird Sanctuary in Thiruvarur District in the State of Tamil Nadu as the Vaduvloor Bird Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (19) S.O. 3529(E)., dated the 27th September, 2019, notifying certain area around the boundary of Samaspur Bird Sanctuary in Raibareilly district in the State of Uttar Pradesh as the Samaspur Bird Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (20) S.O. 3649(E)., dated the 10th October, 2019, notifying certain area around the boundary of Soor Sarovar Bird Sanctuary in Agra district in the State of Uttar Pradesh as the Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (21) S.O. 3650(E)., dated the 10th October, 2019, notifying certain area around the boundary of Melaselvanoor - Keelaselvanoor Bird Sanctuary in Ramanathapuram district in the State of Tamil Nadu as the Eco-Sensitive Zone.
- (22) S.O. 3651(E)., dated the 10th October, 2019, notifying certain area around the boundary of the Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Tamil Nadu as the Megamalai Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (23) S.O. 3655(E)., dated the 10th October, 2019, notifying certain area around the boundary of Vijay Sagar Bird Sanctuary in Mahoba District in

the State of Uttar Pradesh as Vijay Sagar Bird Sanctuary the Eco-sensitive Zone.

- (24) S.O. 3974(E)., dated the 1st November, 2019, notifying certain area around the boundary of Srivilliputhur Grizzled Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Tamil Nadu as the Srivilliputhur Grizzled Squirrel Wildlife Sanctuary as Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (25) S.O. 4007(E)., dated the 6th November, 2019, notifying certain around the boundary of Kanjirankulam Bird Sanctuary in the State of Tamil Nadu as the Kanjirankulam Bird Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (26) S.O. 4075(E)., dated the 11th November, 2019, notifying certain area around the boundary of Vallanadu Blackbuck Sanctuary in the State of Tamil Nadu as the Vallanadu Blackbuck Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (27) S.O. 4076(E)., dated the 11th November, 2019, notifying certain area around the boundary of Gumti Wildlife Sanctuary in South Tripura district in the State of Tripura as the Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (28) S.O. 4077(E)., dated the 11th November, 2019, notifying certain area around the boundary of Trishna Wildlife Sanctuary in South Tripura district in the State of Tripura as the Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (29) S.O. 4440(E)., dated the 11th December, 2019, notifying certain area around the boundary of Sakkarakottai Bird Sanctuary in Ramanathapuram district in the State of Tamil Nadu as the Sakkarakottai Bird Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (30) S.O. 4498(E)., dated the 17th December, 2019, notifying certain area around the boundary of Mudumalai Tiger Reserve in the State of Tamil Nadu as the Mudumalai Tiger Reserve Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (31) S.O. 4499(E)., dated the 17th December, 2019, notifying certain area around the boundary of Therthangal Bird Sanctuary in Ramanathapuram district in the State of Tamil Nadu as the Therthangal Bird Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (32) S.O. 4500(E)., dated the 17th December, 2019, notifying certain area around the boundary of Vettangudi Birds Sanctuary in the State of Tamil Nadu as the Vettangudi Birds Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (33) S.O. 07(E)., dated the 1st January, 2020, notifying certain area around the boundary of Cauvery North Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Tamil Nadu as the Cauvery North Wildlife Sanctuary as Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (34) S.O. 08(E)., dated the 1st January, 2020, notifying certain area around the boundary of Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park in the State of

Tamil Nadu as the Gulf of Mannar Marine National Park Eco-sensitive Zone.

- (35) S.O. 412(E)., dated the 28th January, 2020, notifies certain area around the boundary of Kodaikanal Wildlife Sanctuary in Dindigul and Theni districts in the State of Tamil Nadu as the Eco-Sensitive Zone.
- (36) S.O. 1876(E)., dated the 12th June, 2020, notifying certain area around the boundary of the National Chambal Wildlife Sanctuary in Agra district in the State of Uttar Pradesh as the Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (37) S.O. 3236(E)., dated the 22nd September, 2020, notifying certain area around the boundary of Kanniyakumari Wildlife Sanctuary in Kanniyakumari District in the State of Tamil Nadu as Kanniyakumari Wildlife Sanctuary the Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (38) S.O. 3878(E)., dated the 28th October, 2020, notifying certain area around the boundary of Mahavir Swami Wildlife Sanctuary in Lalitpur district in the State of Uttar Pradesh as the Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (39) S.O. 788(E)., dated the 19th February, 2021, notifying certain area around the boundary of Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve in Erode District in the State of Tamil Nadu as the Sathyamangalam Tiger Reserve Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (40) S.O. 789(E)., dated the 19th February, 2021, notifying certain area around the boundary of Sepahijala Wildlife Sanctuary and Clouded leopard National Park in Sepahijala District in the State of Tripura as the Sepahijala Wildlife Sanctuary - Clouded leopard National Park Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (41) S.O. 3921(E)., dated the 22nd September, 2021, notifying certain area around the boundary of Binsar Wildlife Sanctuary in Almora and Bageshwar Districts in the State of Uttarakhand as the Binsar Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (42) S.O. 4929(E)., dated the 2nd December, 2021, notifying certain area around the boundary of Askot Wildlife Sanctuary in Pithoragarh District in the State of Uttarakhand as the Askot Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (42) See No. L.T. 472/18/24]

(C) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, issued under sub-section (1) and clauses

(v) and (xiv) of sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, along with delay statement:-

- (1) S.O. 3596(E)., dated the 30th November, 2016, notifying certain area from the boundary of the Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Telangana as Pakhal Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (2) S.O. 1432(E)., dated the 5th May, 2017, notifying certain area from the boundary of the protected area of Manjeera Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Telangana as the Manjeera Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (3) S.O. 1698(E)., dated the 26th May, 2017, notifying certain area all around the boundary of the Mahavir Harina Vanasthali National Park in the State of Telangana as the Mahavir Harina Vanasthali National Park Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (4) S.O. 2859(E)., dated the 1st September, 2017, notifying certain area from the boundary of the Kinnersani Wildlife Sanctuary in the State of Telangana as the Kinnersani Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (5) S.O. 3775(E)., dated the 29th November, 2017, notifying certain area all around the boundary of the protected area of Parvati Arga bird Sanctuary in the state of Uttar Pradesh as the Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (6) S.O. 4773(E)., dated the 11th September, 2018, notifying certain area from the boundary of the protected area of Patna Bird Sanctuary, Etah in the state of Uttar Pradesh as the Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (7) S.O. 4890(E)., dated the 19th September, 2018, notifying certain from the boundary of the protected area of Hastinapur Wildlife Sanctuary in the state of Uttar Pradesh, as the Eco-sensitive Zone.
- (8) S.O. 5136(E)., dated the 4th October, 2018, notifies certain area, as mentioned therein, as the "Eco Sensitive Zone" of the Nanda Devi National Park.
- (9) S.O. 110(E)., dated the 8th January, 2019, notifying certain area from the boundary of the protected area of Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary Sant Kabir Nagar in the State of Uttar Pradesh as the Chandraprabha Wildlife Sanctuary Eco-sensitive Zone.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (9) See No. L.T. 472/18/24]

(D) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Notification No. S.O. 884(E)., dated the 26th February, 2024, notifying the

methodology for calculation of green credit in respect of tree plantation, as mentioned therein, framed under sub-rule (1) of rule 5 of the Green Credit Rules, 2023.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 693/18/24]

(E) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change Notification No. S.O. 05(E)., dated the 1st January, 2024, amending the Principal notification No. S.O. 5481(E), dated the 31st December, 2021, issued under sub-section (1) and clause (v) of sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986, along with delay statement.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 694/18/24]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 39 and sub-section (6) of Section 40 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), 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 Board.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 470/18/24]

Report and Accounts (2021-22) of NYKS, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRIMATI RAKSHA NIKHIL KHADSE): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers: -

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan (NYKS), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangathan.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 475/18/24]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, with your kind permission, I rise to report that the Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on 7th August, 2024, passed the Finance (No.2) Bill, 2024. The Speaker has certified that the Bill is a Money Bill.

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

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE - (Contd.)

Reports (2021-22) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी): महोदय, मैं संविधान के अनुच्छेद 151 के खंड (1) के अधीन निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Compliance of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003 for the year 2021-22 — Union Government — Department of Economic Affairs (Ministry of Finance) — Report No. 1 of 2024;

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 695/18/24]

- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2022 — Union Government (Railways) — (Compliance Audit) — Report No. 4 of 2024;

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 696/18/24]

- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2022 — Energy Management in Train Operations and Renewable Energy Initiatives in Indian Railways — Union Government (Railways) — Performance Audit — Report No. 6 of 2024;

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 697/18/24]

- (iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2022 — Union Government — Department of Revenue (Indirect Taxes — Goods and Services Tax) — Report No. 7 of 2024; and

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 698/18/24]

- (v) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2022 — Union Government (Civil) — Compliance Audit Observations — Report No. 8 of 2024.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 699/18/24]

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE EMPLOYEES' STATE
INSURANCE CORPORATION (ESIC)**

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT; AND THE MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

“That in pursuance of clause (i) of Section 4 read with sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Employees’ State Insurance Act, 1948 (No.34 of 1948) and Rule 2A of the Employees’ State Insurance (Central) Rules, 1950, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as directed by the Chairman, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a member of the Employees’ State Insurance Corporation.”

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the Supplementary List of Business, inter alia the Consideration and Return of the Finance Bill, 2024, has been issued. A copy of the Bill, as passed by Lok Sabha, was circulated in the morning. Those hon. Members, who desire to give notices of amendments to the said Bill, may do so till 1.00 p.m. today.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the Business Advisory Committee, in its meeting held on 7th August, 2024, considering the suggestions made by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs, recommended that the reply of the hon. Minister of Finance to the combined discussion on Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2024 and

the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2024 may be given along with reply to the Finance Bill, 2024.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Ajeet Madhavrao Gopchade. Need for legal recognition of Electro Homoeopathy Medical system in the country.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, it is an important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can see me in my Chamber. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we have given notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can see me in my Chamber. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have given notice to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have referred to it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sorry!

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: * ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Dr. Ajeet Madhavrao Gopchade.

Need for legal recognition of Electro Homoeopathy medical system in the country

डा. अजित माधवराव गोपछड़े (महाराष्ट्र): आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में कुल मिलाकर 6 लाख, 64 लाख, 300 गाँव हैं। हिंदुस्तान की 140 करोड़ की आबादी में Doctor-Patient ratio 1: 834 है। कुल मिलाकर 23 लाख डॉक्टर्स एवं चिकित्सक हैं, जो अपने देश की सेवा में लगे हैं। ..*(व्यवधान)*.. आज मैं इस पवित्र सभागृह में जो बात बोलने जा रहा हूँ, वह बात

* Not recorded.

हमारे सभी पैथी के डाक्टरस तथा चिकित्सकों के लिए पसंद नहीं आएगी। हमारे हिंदुस्तान के यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का सपना है कि हमारे चिकित्सक गाँव-गाँव में जाकर गरीब जनता को अपनी चिकित्सा सेवा दें, जिससे प्रधान मंत्री जी का 'आयुष्मान भारत' का सपना साकार हो जाए। ..(व्यवधान).. इस मुद्दे को देखते हुए इलेक्ट्रो होम्योपैथी चिकित्सा के माध्यम से पूरे देश में सेवा देने वाले कुल मिलाकर लगभग 5 लाख भाई-बहन हैं। इनमें अधिकांश लोग छोटे-छोटे गाँवों में अपनी सेवाएं दे रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, इस चिकित्सा प्रणाली को कानूनी मान्यता नहीं दी गई है। ..(व्यवधान).. माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि इस विषय में संशोधन करने की आवश्यकता है। हम इस इलेक्ट्रो होम्योपैथी के बड़े वर्ग को शुद्धीक्रिया करने के लिए basic medicine, pharmacology, anatomy, physiology, biochemistry, microbiology जैसे विषयों का 6 महीने या एक साल का प्रशिक्षण देकर प्रशिक्षित करें। आप चाहें तो इन सभी को डॉक्टरस, चिकित्सक या वैद्यराज न कहते हुए आरोग्यसेवक कह सकते हैं। आप पूरे हिंदुस्तान में इनकी एक रजिस्टर्ड सूची बनाएं, बोगस लोगों को चुनकर बाहर रखें, देश भर में इनका बोर्ड या कौंसिल का निर्माण करके इन्हें देश की स्वास्थ्य सेवा की मुख्य प्रवाह में लाएं, जिससे इन्हें पुलिस प्रशासन से तकलीफ न हो। आप इनका आत्मविश्वास बढ़ाकर, गाँव-गाँव में इनसे प्राथमिक चिकित्सा देकर इनका मनोबल बढ़ाएं। 2017 में आईडीसी ने इस विषय का प्रपोजल मंगवाया था। आईडीसी चेयरमैन डा.वी.एम. कटोच की समिति इस पर अध्ययन कर रही है। Germany में GHP, German Homoeopathic Pharmacopoeia में इलेक्ट्रोपैथी की 38 medicines हैं, जो Spagyric Homoeopathy के नाम से है। डा. कटोच समिति का कहना है कि इनका कोई स्वतंत्र फार्माकोपिया नहीं है। इस पार्श्व भूमि पर हमारे यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री, माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का होलिस्टिक इंडिया का सपना साकार करने के लिए यदि हम इस दुर्लक्षित वर्ग, कई सालों से पीड़ित स्वास्थ्यकर्मी भाई-बहनों को स्वास्थ्य सेवा की मुख्यधारा में लाने का प्रयास करेंगे, तो स्वास्थ्य सेवा में गाँव-गाँव तक, जन-जन तक प्राथमिक सेवा देने का एक अच्छा प्रयत्न शुरू हो सकता है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में कई हेल्थ यूनिवर्सिटीज़ हैं, जिनमें इनके लिए कोई पाठ्यक्रम, जैसे बीएससी इलेक्ट्रो होम्योपैथी जैसे कोर्स चालू करके भी इस विषय में अच्छा...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the matter raised by Dr. Ajeet Madhavrao Gopchade: Shri Madan Rathore (Rajasthan), Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Shri Niranjana Bishi (Odisha), Dr. Fauzia Khan (Maharashtra), Shri R. Girirajan (Tamil Nadu), Shri Jose K. Mani (Kerala), Shri Amar Pal Maurya (Uttar Pradesh), Shrimati Sulata Deo (Odisha), Dr. Anil Sukhdeorao Bonde (Maharashtra) and Shri Dhananjay Bhimrao Mahadik (Maharashtra).

Yes, Leader of the Opposition. What do you wish to say, Sir?

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Sir, yesterday only we raised this issue, and it is a very important issue ... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sir, what is the point that you are making? Do you want to discuss it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: * ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will not allow the House to be used as such a platform. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... You avail the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Kartikeya Sharma. Demand to Establish Defence Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul Hub in Ambala. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing else will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Derek O'Brien, you are shouting at the Chair. Your conduct is the ugliest in the House. You are shouting at the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... I condemn your action. Next time I will show you the door. How dare you shout at the Chair? And senior leaders are not taking note of it. This is an unbecoming conduct. I will not countenance it.

OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we have seen the ugliest of scene. We saw a dark phase of our democracy during Emergency. We know how it starts. It starts first with a challenge to the parliamentary institution, and that challenge was there in June, 1975, and now, a serious challenge here. I am sure we have distinguished Members here. Can anyone countenance this kind of conduct? They think they are law unto themselves. They think they are all wise. They think they are the only ones whose heart is bleeding. The entire nation is in pain because of our girl. The entire nation is feeling the pain, right from the President to the Prime Minister to myself and many more. Everyone is sharing the situation. But to monetize it, to politicise it, is the greatest disrespect to that girl. That girl has a long way to go. I was so happy that the

* Not recorded.

State of Haryana immediately announced, 'we will give her all commendations, all financial relief that is due to a medal winner'. There is a State Government that has recognized her as a medal winner, which will give all assistance given to a medal winner. And here, I would urge you all with folded hands -- many of you are very senior to me, in this House -- let us have bipartisan approach on certain issues, issues like this. On political issues, debate permits your point of view to be projected; yesterday, it was done. And let me tell you, hon. Members, when the Leader of the Opposition raised his hand yesterday, I had to take note of it. The Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition are very, very significant. I sent a message to him asking what is the issue he is seeking to raise. And the response which I got in writing was, which will be laid on the Table of the House today, "I want to raise an issue of urgent public importance". Do I make anything out of it? Do I know the subject of it? Do I know the urgency of it? In the process, the Leader of the Opposition has the idea of the Chair, that the Chair is a rubber stamp or just a post office, who gets a communication and gives the floor. When I give the floor to someone here, that is watched by more than 1.4 billion people. It is embedded in the history. I do not know how I will be able to respond to my conscience. Individually, all the Members are very talented. You walked out and you came. In the process, you hurt more than a billion people. In the process, you set aflame democratic traditions. By walking out, you insult the Chair. Did you see yourself how Shri Derek O'Brien, the floor Leader of the TMC, shouted at the Chairman? ...*(Interruptions)*... Is this the way? I am so sorry. Yes, Shri Kartikeya Sharma.

SHRI KARTIKEYA SHARMA (HARYANA): Sir, I come from Haryana and I would like to resonate with the sense of the House about what you have just said. We, all Members of this House, are standing with our brave girl.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Leader of the House, on the contemporary scenario.

सभा के नेता (श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा): सभापति महोदय, जिस तरीके से अभी विपक्ष ने व्यवहार किया है, जिससे आपको भी तकलीफ पहुंचाई और संवैधानिक दृष्टि से जो संसदीय मर्यादाएं हैं, उनका उल्लंघन हुआ है, यह सच में निंदनीय है। It is condemnable. प्रजातंत्र में सबको अपनी बात रखने का अधिकार है, लेकिन प्रजातंत्र एक व्यवस्था में चलता है और जब व्यवस्थाएं अपनी मर्यादाएं लांघ जाती हैं, तो प्रजातंत्र पर बहुत बड़ा आघात होता है। मैंने कल भी कहा था और आज भी कहता हूँ कि लीडिंग अपोज़िशन पार्टी, इंडियन नेशनल कांग्रेस और एक संख्या के रूप में टीएमसी भी यहां विपक्ष के रूप में विराजमान है, जिस तरीके से उनका व्यवहार चेयर के प्रति रहा है, वह condemnable है और जो लोग लंबे समय से संसदीय प्रणाली में कार्य करते रहे हैं, उनके

लिए यह एक आत्मचिंतन का प्रश्न है, जो उन्हें करना चाहिए। जहां तक विनेश फोगाट का सवाल है, यह कोई पक्ष और विपक्ष का सवाल नहीं है, यह देश का सवाल है और सारा देश उनके साथ खड़ा है। यह भारतीय खेल को आगे बढ़ाने का विषय है, जिसके साथ सब लोग भावनात्मक तरीके से जुड़े हुए हैं और भावनाओं के साथ विनेश के साथ खड़े हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि कल प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 'Champion of Champions' कहा और साथ में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह भी कहा कि सारा देश उनके साथ खड़ा है। मुझे लगता है और मुझे ही नहीं, बल्कि सारे देश को लगता है कि यह आवाज प्रधान मंत्री जी की आवाज 140 करोड़ देशवासियों की आवाज है। दुर्भाग्य इस बात का है कि इसको भी हम पक्ष और विपक्ष में बांटने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। मुझे लगता है कि शायद विपक्ष विषयविहीन हो चुका है, मुद्दाविहीन हो चुका है। The Opposition does not have any solid issue which they want to discuss and for which the Ruling Party is ready for discussion on all the forums, including the Rajya Sabha. सारा देश विनेश के साथ खड़ा है और जो भी प्लेटफॉर्म थे और हैं, उन सब पर भारत की सरकार, खेल मंत्रालय और ऑलम्पिक एसोसिएशन के हमारे नुमाइंदों ने redressal का प्रयास किया है, इस बात का मैं विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इसलिए भावनाओं पर कंट्रोल करना, भावनाओं को सीमित रखना और अपने विवेक से काम करना, यह इस समय की आवश्यकता है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि विपक्ष अपनी भूमिका को इस दृष्टि से देखेगा। जिस तरीके से चेयर को आघात पहुंचा है, यह सच में निंदनीय है, ऐसा मैं कहना चाहूंगा।

SHRI MOHAMMED NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir,...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Will you take your seat? मैं बोल रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं बोल रहा हूँ, take your seat. बैठिए, एक बार...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठिए, बैठिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैठिए, अभी मैं बोलने जा रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय सदस्यगण, इस पवित्र सदन को अराजकता केंद्र बनाना, भारतीय प्रजातंत्र के ऊपर कुठाराघात करना, अध्यक्ष की गरिमा को धूमिल करना, शारीरिक रूप से चुनौतिपूर्ण वातावरण बनाना, यह मर्यादित आचरण नहीं है। यह हर सीमा को लाँघने वाला आचरण है। यह सदन इस समय देश की रूलिंग पार्टी के अध्यक्ष को यहाँ सदन के नेता के रूप में देख रहा है। यह सदन इस समय प्रतिपक्ष दल के राष्ट्रीय अध्यक्ष की भी उपस्थितियाँ देख रहा है, प्रतिपक्ष के नेता के रूप में। कांग्रेस पार्टी की वरिष्ठतम नेता भी इस सदन की सदस्या हैं। जो मैं हाल के दिनों में देख रहा हूँ और जिस तरीके से चुनौती शब्दों से, पत्र के द्वारा, अखबार के माध्यम के द्वारा, एक प्रमुख अखबार, मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, कितनी गलत टिप्पणी की है, मैंने देखा है। यह चुनौती मुझे नहीं दी जा रही है, यह चुनौती सभापति के पद को दी जा रही है और यह चुनौती, प्लीज़, यह चुनौती इसलिए दी जा रही है कि जो व्यक्ति इस पद पर बैठा है, वह इसके लायक नहीं है, ऐसा ये सोचते हैं। मुझे हाउस का समर्थन जितना चाहिए, उतना नहीं मिला है। मैंने प्रयास में कोई कमी नहीं की है। Don't laugh at it, Mr. Jairam. ...**(Interruptions)**... No, सुनिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Don't make an issue of it. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please don't make an issue of it. ...**(Interruptions)**... सुनिए, प्लीज़। माननीय सदस्यगण, ...**(व्यवधान)**... I know your habit. ...**(Interruptions)**...

माननीय सदस्यगण, अब मेरे पास एक ही विकल्प है। सदन में बहुत वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं, अब भी उपस्थित हैं, मैं उनका सम्मान करता हूँ। उन्होंने राजनीति मुझसे बहुत ज्यादा देखी है। दुखी मन से, मैं मेरी शपथ से दूर नहीं भाग रहा हूँ, पर जो आज मैंने देखा है, जिस तरीके का व्यवहार सदस्य ने किया है, शारीरिक रूप से किया है, जिस तरीके का व्यवहार इधर से भी हुआ है, मैं कुछ समय के लिए यहाँ बैठने में अपने आप को सक्षम नहीं पा रहा हूँ। मैं दुखी मन से जा रहा हूँ। नमस्कार।

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... No point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Abdul Wahab, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Kartikeya Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing else is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION-*(Contd.)*

Demand to establish Defence Maintenance, Repair, and Overhaul (MRO) Hub in Ambala

SHRI KARTIKEYA SHARMA (HARYANA): Sir, this is a request for establishing Defence, Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul Hub in Ambala. आज अंबाला और उसके आसपास के लोगों की लंबे समय से एक पेंडिंग माँग को लेकर मैं हाजिर हुआ हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*... महोदय, पिछले कई वर्षों से अंबाला की जनता, वहाँ के युवा, वहाँ के व्यापारी, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय सदस्य, आप बड़े वरिष्ठ हैं। यह ज़ीरो ऑवर है, यदि ज़ीरो ऑवर के सब्जेक्ट पर point of order हो, तो मैं सुन सकता हूँ, बाकी कोई और नहीं। प्लीज़, आप बोलें।

श्री कार्तिकेय शर्मा: महोदय, पिछले कई वर्षों से अंबाला की जनता, वहाँ के युवा, वहाँ के व्यापारी, कई विभिन्न संघों की यह डिमांड रही है कि अंबाला को एक विकसित औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के रूप में विकसित किया जाए। बुनियादी ढाँचे की कमी, कमजोर पब्लिक सर्विसेज़ और सीमित आर्थिक अवसरों के कारण अंबाला ने विकास की कोई गति नहीं पकड़ी है। अंबाला का अपना एक महत्व है कि यह एक ऐतिहासिक शहर है। 1857 से लेकर Quit India Movement तक अंबाला का एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण रोल रहा है। पिछले कुछ वर्षों में बुनियादी विकास हुआ है, लेकिन रेल, रोड, एयर कनेक्टिविटी, ऐसी चीजों के ऊपर काफी ध्यान केंद्रित रहा है। अब समय आ गया है कि इस क्षेत्र का औद्योगिक विकास भी हो। इसके लिए मैं एक डिमांड रखना चाहता हूँ। मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करते हुए, अंबाला में एक Defence Maintenance, Repair and Overhaul (MRO) Hub की स्थापना के लिए सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, अम्बाला की ऐसी अनेक विशेषताएँ हैं, जो इसे Defence MRO बनाने हेतु सबसे अच्छा स्थान बनाती हैं और यह हरेक दृष्टिकोण से योग्य है, क्योंकि उसकी air connectivity, rail connectivity और road connectivity बहुत अच्छी है। चाहे मैं NH-1 की बात करूँ या मैं NH-22 की बात करूँ, जो अम्बाला-कालका-शिमला हाईवे है, ये सब चीजें strategically एक ऐसी लोकेशन बनाती हैं, जो कि एक MRO के लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक है। यह डिफेंस ऑपरेशंस के लिए भी बहुत फायदेमंद साबित होगा, क्योंकि पूरे वेस्टर्न कमांड के लिए और वेस्टर्न एरिया के लिए यह एक स्ट्रैटेजिक लोकेशन पर है। यहाँ से चंडीगढ़ एयरपोर्ट भी 40 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर है। मैं सदन को यह बात भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि अम्बाला के अन्दर बहुत ही जल्द सिविल एविएशन एयरपोर्ट भी शुरू होने वाला है, तो यह एक आखिरी कड़ी थी, जो अभी पूरी हो गई है।

महोदय, मैं यह निवेदन इसलिए भी करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि आसपास के जो इलाके हैं, उनमें व्यवसाय के लिए, नौकरियों के लिए बहुत ही जरूरी आवश्यक प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, जिनके लगने से पूरे क्षेत्र का विकास होगा। साथ ही, हमारे क्षेत्र के जो युवा हैं, उनको नौकरियों को लेकर वहाँ पर जो कमी रही है, उसको भी विकसित होने का मौका मिलेगा। उसके साथ अन्य उद्योग, जैसे - लॉजिस्टिक्स, ट्रेनिंग और भी बहुत सारे ऐसे उद्योग जुड़े हुए हैं, जो उस MRO को सपोर्ट करेंगे। हमारे पास थल सेना और एयरफोर्स के लिए भी, वहाँ पर एक बहुत ही अच्छी परिस्थिति बन सकती है, जिसका फायदा पूरे के पूरे अम्बाला क्षेत्र को और पूरे के पूरे नॉर्दर्न रीजन को मिलेगा।

मैं आपके माध्यम से यही निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ एक MRO grant किया जाए, ताकि अम्बाला और अम्बाला के आसपास के क्षेत्रों को इसका फायदा मिल सके। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति: धन्यवाद, माननीय कार्तिकेय शर्मा जी।

The following hon. Members associated themselves with the matter raised by hon. Member, Shri Kartikeya Sharma: Shri Madan Rathore (Rajasthan), Dr. John Brittas (Kerala), Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu), Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu), Shri Niranjana Bishi (Odisha) and Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha).

Now, Shri Abdul Wahab, "Demand to establish CGHS Wellness Centres in the Districts of Thrissur, Palakad and Malappuram and empanelment of Super Specialty Hospitals under CGHS in Kerala."

**Demand to establish CGHS Wellness Centres in the districts of Thrissur,
Palakad and Malappuram and empanelment of Super
Specialty Hospitals under CGHS in Kerala**

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): Sir, I would like to draw the kind attention of the Government towards pressing demand of the people of Kerala for setting up of CGHS Wellness Centres in my district, Malappuram, Thrissur and Palakad. These districts are most densely populated area where a number of Central Government offices are

functioning. Thrissur is the cultural capital of Kerala State. CGHS eligible beneficiaries in these districts are not able to avail the facilities for want of CGHS Centres and are wholly dependent upon private hospitals. A number of former Members of Parliament and their dependent family members are also living in these district headquarters. Though it is a fact that requisite number of beneficiaries as per set norms may not be available in this area, but the eligible beneficiaries, living and working in adjoining districts, can also be considered to meet the requisite norms and conditions for the purpose of establishment of Wellness Centers. Sir, CSMA Rules, 1944, are applicable only to serving Central Government employees. These rules are not applicable to pensioners. I think, this very rule needs to be reviewed to consider the serving and pensioners at par for the purpose of treatment. Also, the FMA paid is not commensurate with the market charges levied by the hospitals and consultations. There is an urgent need to increase the FMA amount also.

I would urge the Government to set up CGHS Centres in these districts or the Government should, at least, devise an appropriate mechanism to allow CGHS eligible beneficiaries to obtain treatment from the super specialty hospitals in these districts by empanelling them under the charge of nearby existing CGHS centres, wherever such centres cannot be established. This would also help them to a certain extent in order to avail further treatments. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the matter raised by hon. Member, Shri Abdul Wahab: Dr. V. Sivadasan (Kerala), Shri Prakash Chik Baraik (West Bengal), Dr. John Brittas (Kerala), Shri Saket Gokhale (West Bengal), Shri Niranjan Bishi (Odisha), Shri Haris Beeran (Kerala), Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Shrimati Jebi Mather Hisham (Kerala), Shrimati Phulo Devi Netam (Chhattisgarh), Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu), Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu), Shri Jawhar Sircar (West Bengal) and Shrimati Mahua Maji (Jharkhand).

Now, Shri Mukul Balkrishna Wasnik, "Demand for formulating public procurement policy in respect of SC/ST entrepreneurs."

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the title of my submission needs a little correction. It is not for a new policy rather implementation of the policy for procurement.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. I read the title which has been mentioned here. You can correct.

**Demand for formulating public procurement policy in respect
of SC/ST Entrepreneurs**

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK (Rajasthan): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity for drawing the attention of the Government towards one very important issue. The Government of India announced the Public Procurement Policy for Micro and Small Enterprises in 2012. This was notified under MSMED Act of 2006. The Policy became operational from 1st April 2012, and its implementation became mandatory from 1st April 2015. Sir, under the Policy, Central Government Ministries, Departments and Public Sector Undertakings are mandated to procure 25 per cent of their annual value of goods and services from micro and small enterprises. This includes four per cent of total procurement of goods and services from micro and small enterprises owned by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe entrepreneurs. It is now nine years since the policy has become mandatory. I would like to know what the status of its implementation is.

In 2018, the share of enterprises owned by SC/ST in the procurement of goods and services was 0.54 per cent. This was against the mandatory requirement of four per cent. In 2019, it was 0.53 per cent; in 2020, it was 0.55 per cent; in 2021, it was 0.79 per cent; in 2022, it was 0.89 per cent and in 2023, it was 0.88 per cent. The average comes to about 0.75 per cent. Does this reflect any seriousness on the part of the authorities responsible for the implementation of this policy? Certainly not! How long will it take for us to reach four per cent of procurement from SC/ST entrepreneurs if this is going to be the pace? The House is aware that since Independence, though several measures have been taken up to ameliorate the conditions of SC/ST, we still have a long way to go. I, therefore, demand through you, Sir, that the Government at the highest level must intervene immediately and see that the policy for the economic empowerment of SC/ST is implemented in true letter and spirit. So far, the implementation of the public procurement policy has been extremely dismal. Recognising the right of the deprived sections, I urge the Government to take corrective steps without any further delay. (*Time-bell rings.*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Mukul Balkrishna Wasnik: Shri Jose K. Mani (Kerala), Shri Sujeet Kumar (Odisha), Shri Prakash Chik Baraik (West

Bengal), Shri Ajit Kumar Bhuyan (Assam), Dr. John Brittas (Kerala), Shri Niranjana Bishi (Odisha), Dr. Fauzia Khan (Maharashtra), Shri Haris Beeran (Kerala), Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Shri Pramod Tiwari (Rajasthan), Shri Neeraj Dangi (Rajasthan), Shri Sandosh Kumar P (Kerala), Shrimati Jebi Mather Hisham (Kerala), Shrimati Phulo Devi Netam (Chhattisgarh), Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu), Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu), Shri Jawhar Sircar (West Bengal), Shrimati Mahua Maji (Jharkhand) and Ms. Sushmita Dev (West Bengal).

Shri Mohammed Nadimul Haque; 'Need to strengthen the healthcare infrastructure across the country.'

SHRI MOHAMMED NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, before I start my Zero Hour submission, I just want to say one line.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; please, you have to speak on the subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI MOHAMMED NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, one line.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not allowed. That will not go on record. You have to speak on the subject only. Please.

Need to strengthen the healthcare infrastructure across the country

SHRI MOHAMMED NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, there is a need for developing a resilient healthcare system in the country. The Union Health Ministry reported that 143 people across India had succumbed to heatstroke this summer, based on confirmed data from States as of June 20. However, Sir, the number collected by the TOI from State Governments indicate 209 confirmed heat-related deaths, in addition to 239 suspected deaths, totalling 448 confirmed and suspected fatalities this season. This alarming data underscores the urgent need for a resilient healthcare system in India. Sir, treatment costs of various diseases including cancer also pushes six crore Indians below the poverty line every year. Financial measures must be taken including increasing the health budget and expanding health insurance coverage. Over the years, I must say that the GST on health insurance must be dropped; we appeal to the Minister.

Sir, innovate steps must be taken, therefore, by the Government to increase health insurance coverage so as to ensure that households are not forced to spend from their savings, their hard-earned savings. One example of such scheme

implemented successfully is the *Swasthya Sathi* Scheme in Bengal which gives insurance cover and is 100 per cent funded by the State. Sir, Bengal led by hon. CM, Mamata Banerjee has shown the way. The Union Government must follow that example.

Enforcing health and safety regulations to protect workers from extreme heat and updating the building codes for climate resilience, and continuously monitoring and evaluating the policy effectiveness are essential. These comprehensive actions will ensure a resilient healthcare system for safeguarding public health against current challenges.

Sir, *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing else is going on record, Mr. Nadimul Haque. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please take your seat.

The following hon. Members associated themselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Mohammed Nadimul Haque: Shrimati Jebi Mather Hisham (Kerala), Shri Sant Balbir Singh (Punjab), Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Shri Haris Beeran (Kerala), Dr. Fauzia Khan (Maharashtra), Shri Niranjana Bishi (Odisha), Dr. John Brittas (Kerala), Shri Saket Gokhale (West Bengal), Shri R. Girirajan (Tamil Nadu), Shri Prakash Chik Baraik (West Bengal), Ms. Dola Sen (West Bengal), Shri Ajit Kumar Bhuyan (Assam), Dr. V. Sivadasan (Kerala), Shri Muzibulla Khan (Odisha), Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu), Shrimati Mahua Maji (Jharkhand), Shri Jawhar Sircar (West Bengal), Shrimati Sulata Deo (Odisha), Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu) and Ms. Sushmita Dev (West Bengal).

Now Dr. K. Laxman; concern over delay in refund to the investors of Pearls Agriculture Corporation Limited (PACL).

Concern over delay in refund to the investors of Pearls Agriculture Corporation Limited (PACL)

DR. K. LAXMAN (UTTAR PRADESH): Sir, I thank you for giving this opportunity to raise an important issue pertaining to five crore people of this country who have invested in the company called Pearls Agriculture Corporation Limited which was established in 1996, and its headquarters is in Jaipur, Rajasthan. The poor investors have invested their hard-earned money in the company and the company had promised them to give potential fertile farmlands or saying that their income would double. It comes to Rs. 58,000 crores which the company has collected from these

* Not recorded.

poor investors, wherein five crore people have invested. From Telangana itself, 30 lakh people have invested. They are all poor and middle class families. When SEBI came to know about this, it found that it was a fault, fraud and cheating on the people. So, they have stopped the transactions since 2014. All the investors have formed a welfare association, approached the court of law. The Supreme Court gave a judgement in the year 2016 saying that all the land acquired by this company, called as PACL, be sold and given to the investors, who have invested in the company. Even a committee headed by retired Justice Mr. Lodha has been constituted to see that all these poor people get back their money and, if necessary, all the land of the company be sold and given to them. Unfortunately, though eight years have lapsed, hardly 20 lakh people have got their money back. It comes to only four per cent. It is to the extent of Rs.1,000 crores only, while the people have invested Rs.58,000 crores. There may be some technical issues or lapses involved. These people are from rural background like farmers, and some of them are illiterate. While applying online, there might have been some technical defects and, in the name of that, these people are now being denied their due amount or share. Sir, I appeal, through you, to the Government to intervene in this matter and see that justice is done to these five crore people. Hardly 20 lakh people have got it. Sir, I also appeal to the Committee, through you, to see that the matter is expedited and justice is done to them. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Dr. K. Laxman: Shri Sandosh Kumar P (Kerala), Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Shri Niranjana Bishi (Odisha), Shri R. Girirajan (Tamil Nadu), Dr. Sumer Singh Solanki (Madhya Pradesh), Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu), Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu) and Shri Dhananjay Bhimrao Mahadik (Maharashtra).

Now Ms. Dola Sen; demand to address the problem of undernourishment in India.

Demand to address the problem of under-nourishment in India

MS. DOLA SEN (WEST BENGAL): Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to raise my Zero Hour submission here. Till date, हमारे 'विकसित भारत' और 'अमृत काल' के माहौल में 76 per cent children are the victims of food poverty. यूनिसेफ के रिसेंट डेटा के अनुसार, 92 hungry देशों के अंदर भारत 84th पोजीशन पर है; so unfortunate. Very recently, United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization's data revealed that India is the largest contributor to global under-nutrition with approximately 194.4 million people,

that is 14.37 per cent of our population, lacking sufficient nutrition. Over half of Indian women are anaemic; so saddening. The major causes of under-nourishment are lack of access and unaffordability of nutritious food. Inequal distribution of wealth and property plays a major role in creating this lack of access. The top one per cent of the population controls over 40 per cent of India's total wealth. On the other hand, the National Family Health Survey-5 reveals that 20 per cent of the children in India suffer from wasting, that is, low weight-for-height and 36 per cent suffer from stunting, that is, low height-for-age. Moreover, India accounts for 49 per cent of global burden of wasting, highlighting a significant challenge in combating from this acute malnutrition. The statistics show an urgent need for comprehensive and effective measures to address and mitigate child nutrition across the country. We cannot address under-nourishment without addressing rising food prices. Food inflation rose over nine per cent in June. This is mainly on the back of increase in price rise of vegetables, pulses, and cereals. Urgent steps must be taken to address the problem. I urge upon the Minister and the Union Government to address these alarming trends by intensifying efforts to tackle malnutrition through targeted nutritional programme and improving maternal health as well in the country and...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. You are misusing. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, it is not allowed, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not allowed. Nothing is going on record. दोला जी, आप जानती हैं कि जो सब्जेक्ट अप्रूव्ड है, वही बोला जा सकता है। आप अनुभवी हैं। Do not misuse the platform, please. Now, Shri Naresh Bansal on 'Demand to approve the plan for expansion of AIIMS, Rishikesh in Uttarakhand'. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing is going on record. Please take your seat.

The following hon. Members associated themselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Ms. Dola Sen: Shrimati Phulo Devi Netam (Chhattisgarh), Shrimati Jebi Mather Hisham (Kerala), Shri Sandosh Kumar P (Kerala), Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Shri Haris Beeran (Kerala), Dr. Fauzia Khan (Maharashtra), Shri Niranjana Bishi (Odisha), Dr. John Brittas (Kerala), Shrimati Jaya Amitabh Bachchan (Uttar Pradesh), Shri Saket Gokhale (West Bengal), Shri R. Girirajan (Tamil Nadu), Shri Jose K. Mani (Kerala), Shri Prakash Chik Baraik (West Bengal), Dr. V. Sivadasan (Kerala), Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu), Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu), Shri Muzibulla Khan (Odisha), Shrimati Sulata Deo (Odisha), Shri Jawhar Sircar (West Bengal), Shrimati Mahua Maji (Jharkhand), and Ms. Sushmita Dev (West Bengal).

* Not recorded.

Now, Shri Naresh Bansal on 'Demand to approve the plan for expansion of AIIMS, Rishikesh in Uttarakahand'.

Demand to approve the plan for expansion of AIIMS, Rishikesh in Uttarakahand

श्री नरेश बंसल (उत्तराखंड): उपसभापति महोदय, प्राकृतिक सौंदर्य से भरपूर मां गंगा के तट पर अखिल भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान संस्थान, ऋषिकेश, स्वर्गीय श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेई जी की सरकार से उत्तराखंड को मिला था। एम्स ऋषिकेश की नींव 2 फरवरी, 2004 को रखते हुए तत्कालीन केंद्रीय स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्री, श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज जी ने कहा था कि भविष्य में एम्स ऋषिकेश राज्यवासियों के लिए वरदान साबित होगा, आज यह सच हो रहा है। एम्स ऋषिकेश को स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं, अनुसंधान तथा प्रशिक्षण में क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन को दूर करने के लिए रणनीतिक रूप से स्थापित किया गया था। 27 मई, 2013 से यहां ओपीडी की सुविधा शुरू हो गई। इसके 8 महीने बाद 30 दिसंबर, 2013 में आईपीडी और फिर 2 जून, 2014 से सर्जरी शुरू होने से उत्तराखंड के अलावा अन्य राज्यों के मरीजों ने भी एम्स ऋषिकेश पहुंचना शुरू कर दिया। विषम भौगोलिक स्थिति वाले इस पहाड़ी राज्य की स्वास्थ्य सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए एम्स ऋषिकेश के डॉक्टर्स प्रत्येक अवसर पर दृढ़ संकल्पित नज़र आए। अपनी स्थापना के बाद से एम्स ऋषिकेश एक राष्ट्रीय महत्व के संस्थान के रूप में विकसित हुआ है, जिसमें वर्तमान में विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों में 1,030 छात्र-छात्राएं हैं। एम्स ऋषिकेश अब कई चिकित्सा और संबद्ध पाठ्यक्रम चलाता है। इन गतिविधियों का मार्गदर्शन 200 से अधिक संकाय सदस्यों द्वारा किया जाता है। नियमित बाह्य रोगी क्लीनिकों में बढ़ती संख्या के साथ-साथ 91 विशेष क्लीनिक जोड़े गए हैं। इसी तरह 2013 में 200 बिस्तर वाले अतिरिक्त आंतरिक रोगी सुविधा से बढ़कर अब इसकी क्षमता 960 बिस्तर की है। जैसे-जैसे एम्स में स्वास्थ्य सुविधाएं और मेडिकल तकनीक विकसित होती गई, वैसे-वैसे इलाज के लिए अस्पताल में भर्ती होने वाले मरीजों की संख्या में भी बढ़ोतरी होती गई। कोरोना महामारी के दौरान, जब कोरोना संक्रमित व्यक्ति के पास जाने में लोग भयभीत होने लगे थे, उस दौरान भी एम्स के चिकित्सकों ने फ़र्ज़ निभाते हुए कोरोना संक्रमितों का जी-जान से इलाज किया।

देहरादून जिले के ऋषिकेश में स्थित एम्स आज न सिर्फ उत्तराखंड के गढ़वाल, कुमाऊँ मंडल, बल्कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा और हिमाचल प्रदेश तक के लोगों को अपनी स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं उपलब्ध करा रहा है, जिसकी वजह से रोगियों की संख्या निरंतर बढ़ रही है। एम्स ऋषिकेश पर अतिरिक्त दबाव होते हुए भी लोगों को बेहतर व त्वरित इलाज मिल सके, इसके लिए आवश्यकता है एम्स ऋषिकेश के विस्तारीकरण की तथा यहां मेडिकल एवं नर्सिंग स्टाफ की सीट्स बढ़ाने की, जिससे यह दबाव कम हो सके और सभी को समय पर अच्छा इलाज मिल सके। अतः मैं सदन के माध्यम से आपके द्वारा यह निवेदन करता हूँ कि इसका विस्तारीकरण किया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Naresh Bansal: Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Shri Mahendra Bhatt (Uttarakhand), Dr. Bhim Singh (Bihar), Shri Niranjana

Bishi (Odisha), Shrimati Mahua Maji (Jharkhand), Shri Devendra Pratap Singh (Chhattisgarh), Shri Brij Lal (Uttar Pradesh) and Dr. Kalpana Saini (Uttarakhand).

Thank you, Naresh Bansalji. Now, Shri Debashish Samantaray on 'Demand to provide strategic support to IT companies for the growth of IT Sector in Odisha'.

**Demand to provide strategic support to IT companies for the
growth of IT Sector in Odisha**

SHRI DEBASHISH SAMANTARAY (Odisha): Sir, I will start with the IT journey in Odisha. Twenty years back, the NIC was brought to Odisha by the then Chief Minister, hon. Sri Naveen Patnaik, my leader. And, from there, the journey started. Infrastructure to bring in IT companies was laid out, a master plan was made. Due to that master plan, I am proud to say, Bhubaneswar became the number one smart city of our country. As we start this journey, Odisha is emerging as the new IT hub of India. With a huge talent pool, favourable and hassle-free business environment and political stability, Odisha is well poised to be the sought after IT destination in the country. This political stability was, of course, due to Naveen Babu's 24 years of governance. This was the effort by the then Chief Minister where a personal initiative was taken to go to all the top IT companies in Bombay, in Bangalore and Hyderabad. We got TCS; we got two campuses of Infosys, Wipro and Tech Mahindra. Now, as the hon. Minister of IT is from Odisha, who has been a bureaucrat also in our State, so he understands. He was the Collector in Cuttack. I urge, and I request through you, Sir, that Odisha needs a strategic support not only to become the hub of Eastern India in IT, but also the hub of IT in the whole of India. If you see our talent pool from Odisha, there are lakhs in numbers in Bangalore, Hyderabad, Pune, Bombay and Kolkata. So, we have the natural talent pool in our State. Therefore, lastly, I again humbly request our Minister to give priority to support IT in Odisha. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Debashish Samantaray: Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Shri Niranjana Bishi (Odisha), Shri Muzibulla Khan (Odisha), Shri Sujeet Kumar (Odisha), Shri Saket Gokhale (West Bengal), Ms. Sushmita Dev (West Bengal), Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu), Shri Jawhar Sircar (West Bengal), Shrimati Sulata Deo (Odisha), Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu) and Shrimati Mahua Maji (Jharkhand).

The next speaker is Shri Baburam Nishad; demand to construct a dam on Betwa River in Hamirpur district of Uttar Pradesh; not present. The next speaker is Shri

Satnam Singh Sandhu; demand to ensure the conservation of Wetlands in Punjab for preserving the overall ecosystem for migratory birds.

**Demand to ensure the conservation of Wetlands in Punjab for preserving
the overall ecosystem for migratory birds**

श्री सतनाम सिंह संधू (नामनिर्देशित): धन्यवाद, उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। महोदय, कुदरत ने हमारे देश भारत को बहुत सारी सौगातें दी हैं और बहुत सारी कुदरती सौगातों के साथ हमें नवाजा है। हमारे पास सबसे अच्छे पर्वत हैं, नदियां हैं, जंगल हैं, हमारा क्लाइमेट, हमारा टेम्परेचर, हर चीज बहुत ही conducive है और इसीलिए जो पूरी दुनिया से international migratory birds भारत में प्रजनन के लिए आते हैं, खाने के लिए आते हैं और वे लंबा समय भारत में व्यतीत करते हैं। सर, जिस तरीके से हमने कुदरत के खिलाफ एक जंग छेड़ रखी है, तो मुझे लगता है कि हम अपना ही नुकसान कर रहे हैं, अपने भविष्य का ही नुकसान कर रहे हैं और हम एक तबाही की तरफ बढ़ रहे हैं। मैं आज international migratory birds के बारे में बात करना चाहूंगा। जो हर साल करोड़ों की तादाद में भारत में आते हैं और पंजाब में आने वाले माइग्रेटरी बर्ड्स की संख्या कम होने लगी है। उसकी वजह यह है कि हमारे पास पंजाब में 7 वैटलैंड्स हैं, जिसमें से पांच को रामसर साइट्स का दर्जा दिया गया है, वे प्रोटेक्टेड वैटलैंड्स हैं, लेकिन बाकी में यह प्रोटेक्शन नहीं है, जिसका कारण पंजाब का पानी है, जो बहुत बड़ी समस्या है, क्योंकि पंजाब की नदियों का पानी पॉल्यूट हो चुका है। हमारी सतलुज नदी का एक बुड्ढा नाला पॉल्यूशन का कहर बरसा रहा है। वह मौत का सौदागर बन गया है और लुधियाना के बुड्ढा नाला में डाइंग इंडस्ट्री का और डेयरी का पॉल्यूशन सीधे ही नदी में जा रहा है और वह पूरे पंजाब से होता हुआ हरियाणा और राजस्थान की तरफ भी बढ़ रहा है। इसका सबसे बड़ा इम्पैक्ट इंसानों पर तो पड़ रहा है, लेकिन हमारे यहां जो इंटरनेशनल बर्ड्स आ रहे हैं, उनकी आने की गिनती बहुत कम हो रही है।

मैं सरकार को निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इस पर संज्ञान लिया जाए। मैं आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का धन्यवाद भी करना चाहूंगा, जिन्होंने आजादी के 75वें अमृत उत्सव पर हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में 75 अमृत सरोवर बनाने का देश को बहुत बड़ा तोहफा दिया, जिसकी वजह से हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में, जो हमारे 75 पॉन्ड्स हैं, वे बनाए जा रहे हैं, अमृत सरोवर बनाए जा रहे हैं और उसकी वजह भी बहुत बड़ी है, जिसकी वजह से हमारे यहां पर जो बर्ड्स आ रहे हैं, उनको प्रोटेक्शन मिलेगी, उनको यहां पर खाना मिलेगा, उनको यहां पर प्रजनन के लिए समय मिलेगा। मैं सरकार से यह भी निवेदन करूंगा कि गांव के पॉन्ड्स को, जो हमारे गांव के छप्पड़ हैं, उनको बचाने के लिए प्रयास किये जाएं, क्योंकि कंस्ट्रक्शन करके वहां पर कब्जा किया जा रहा है।...(समय की घंटी)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Satnam Singh Sandhu: Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Shri Niranjan Bishi (Odisha), Dr. Fauzia Khan (Maharashtra), Shri M.

Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu), Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu), Shrimati Mahua Maji (Jharkhand) and Shri Sant Balbir Singh (Punjab).

धन्यवाद, माननीय सतनाम सिंह संघु जी। ऑनरेबल श्री संदोष कुमार पी।

**Concern over MoUs signed between Indian Council of Agriculture
Research (ICAR) and MNCs**

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR, P (Kerala): Sir, the ICAR is one of the prestigious institutions in our country with an impressive track record of more than 125 years. The ICAR has contributed tremendously in making the Green Revolution a reality and in ensuring food security of our country. And, ICAR should play a more important role in the coming days, because we have a huge population and 54 per cent of it depending on agriculture. Agriculture is the most important provider of employment in this country. We all know that our farmers are in distress. Every day, on an average, 30 farmers are compelled to commit suicide in our country. It is so unfortunate.

Sir, I wish to express my serious concern on certain MoUs signed between the ICAR and some notorious multinational companies. Why I call these companies 'notorious?' One company is Bayer, the other one is Syngenta and the third one is Dhanuka Agritech. Sir, the ICAR is having a very good network. More than 700 KBKs are connected to it. So, why ICAR, funded by our people and is a public institution, should enter into MoUs with these notorious companies? The track record of these companies is very bad. They always stand only for profit and never care for people and planet. For example, Dhanuka Agritech is supposed to provide natural farming with farmers. But, the company is ill-famous for toxic chemicals. This is the paradox. And, another company, Bayer, is ill-famous for deadly poisonous products and has violated basic human rights of people across the world. So, I take this opportunity to demand the immediate withdrawal of these MoUs signed with the multinational companies.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the issue raised by hon. Member, Shri Sandosh Kumar P: Shrimati Mahua Maji (Jharkhand), Dr. Fauzia Khan (Maharashtra), Shri Sant Balbir Singh (Punjab), Shri Niranjan Bishi (Odisha), Shri Saket Gokhale (West Bengal), Dr. John Brittas (Kerala), Shri Jose K. Mani (Kerala), Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu), Shrimati Sulata Deo (Odisha), Shri Jawhar Sircar (West Bengal), Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu) and Shri P.P. Suneer (Kerala)

Demand to start a Superfast/Vande Bharat train from Meerut City to Varanasi

डा. लक्ष्मीकान्त बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, मेरठ शहर स्टेशन से वाराणसी के लिए वाया इलाहाबाद एक ट्रेन चलाने की एक मांग मेरे द्वारा लंबे समय से की जा रही है। उसका कारण यह है कि जहां इलाहाबाद हमारा एक धार्मिक क्षेत्र है, वहीं पर हमारा उच्च न्यायालय भी है। यह पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश से ट्रेन से जाने या राहत कार्यों के हित में भी आवश्यक है।

महोदय, वाराणसी भी हमारा एक तीर्थ स्थल है। मैं बार-बार इस बात का आग्रह कर रहा हूँ और मेरा यह सौभाग्य है कि आज माननीय रेल मंत्री जी भी इस वक्त सदन में उपस्थित हैं। मेरठ से वाया इलाहाबाद, लखनऊ-इलाहाबाद, वाराणसी के लिए सुपरफास्ट या वंदे भारत ट्रेन चलाई जाए - यह मेरा सरकार से विनम्रतापूर्वक आग्रह है।

उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे सदन में अपनी बात रखने का मौका देने के लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the issue raised by hon. Member, Dr. Laxmikant Bajpayee: Shri Deepak Prakash (Jharkhand), Shri Surendra Singh Nagar (Uttar Pradesh), Shri Neeraj Shekhar (Uttar Pradesh), Shri Brij Lal (Uttar Pradesh), Dr. Bhim Singh (Bihar), Shri Pradip Kumar Varma (Jharkhand), Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu), Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu) and Shri Niranjana Bishi (Odisha).

Thank you Dr. Bajpayee. Now, Shri Vivek K. Tankha. Not present. Hon. H.D. Devegowda. Not present. Shri Jose K. Mani.

Demand to tackle the increasing menace of drug abuse in the country

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Sir, Sir, I want to address a very serious issue which we have been talking about for a long time, but we are not able to contain the issue and it is drug abuse.

Drug abuse is not confined to any part of the country, but it affects cities, towns and villages alike. According to the NCRB data, the cases registered under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, have gone up by almost 204 per cent from 25,785 in 2011 to 78,331 in 2021! Even more tragic is that India recorded as many as 10,560 suicides from drug and alcohol addiction, which is 189 per cent higher than what was reported in 2011! The number is not just statistics, but it is a harsh reality we are facing. So, we need to act urgently. Sir, prevention starts with education. We need to invest in robust programmes that educate our youth about the danger of drug abuse.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Jose K. Mani: Shri Saket Gokhale (West Bengal), Shri Niranjana Bishi (Odisha), Dr. Fauzia Khan (Maharashtra), Dr. John Brittas (Kerala), Shrimati Jaya Amitabh Bachchan (Uttar Pradesh), Shri Haris Beeran (Kerala), Shri Sant Balbir Singh (Punjab), Shri R. Girirajan (Tamil Nadu), Shrimati Mahua Maji (Jharkhand), Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu), Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu), Shri Jawhar Sircar (West Bengal), Shri P.P. Suneer (Kerala), Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha) and Shrimati Jebi Mather Hisham (Kerala).

Thank you. Time is over.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Question Hour.

Employment generation schemes

*181. SHRI R. DHARMAR: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the progress of employment generation schemes, State-wise, including Tamil Nadu;
- (b) the details of funds allocated and utilised for such schemes during the last three years within Tamil Nadu;
- (c) whether such schemes have actually reduced unemployment in the country, if so, the details thereof along with the amendments made under these schemes, especially with regard to withdrawal benefit;
- (d) whether Government proposes to create an urban employment guarantee scheme on the lines of MGNREGA;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA):

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

Statement

(a) to (c) Employment generation coupled with improving employability is the priority of the Government. Accordingly, the Government of India has taken various steps for generating employment in the country, including the State of Tamil Nadu.

The various Ministries/Departments of Government of India like Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Ministry of Rural Development, Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Textiles, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, etc. are implementing different employment generation schemes/programmes like Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY), Rural Self Employment and Training Institutes (RSETIs), Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana-National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM), Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY), etc. including increase in capital expenditure to boost employment creation by various Ministries. The details of various employment generation schemes/programmes being implemented by the Government of India may be seen at https://dge.gov.in/dge/schemes_programmes.

The details of the beneficiaries of such schemes during the last three years in the country, including Tamil Nadu is at Annexure-I to VII.

The details of funds allocated/ utilised over the last three years for the State of Tamil Nadu is as below:

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of scheme/programme	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Atmanirbhar Bharat RojgarYojana (ABRY) (Amount of Benefits)	46169.22	53248.85	13081.37
2	Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) (Amount disbursed)	3226294	4373039	5737041
3	Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbhar Nidhi (PM SVANidhi Scheme) (Disbursed Amount)	7966.60	10372.74	38098.94
4	Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) (Margin Money	16445.76	17891.66	19871.81

	Subsidy disbursed			
5	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) (Central Funds release)	963813.22	970662.48	1260336.00
6	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Grameen Kaushalya Yojana (DDU-GKY)	-	50.86	1876.32
7	Rural Self Employment Training Institutes (RSETIs)	-	1518.84	2735.86
8	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana- National Urban Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NULM)	10467	600	8500

Source: Concerned Ministry

The official data source on Employment and Unemployment is Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) which is conducted by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) since 2017-18. The survey period is July to June every year. As per the latest available Annual PLFS reports, the estimated Worker Population Ratio (WPR) and Unemployment Rate (UR) on usual status for persons of age 15 years and above in the country is as follows:

Year	WPR (in %)	UR (in %)
2017-18	46.8	6.0
2018-19	47.3	5.8
2019-20	50.9	4.8
2020-21	52.6	4.2
2021-22	52.9	4.1
2022-23	56.0	3.2

Source: PLFS, MoSPI

The above data indicates that the WPR i.e. employment has increasing trend and Unemployment Rate has a decreasing trend over the years.

(d) to (f) Currently, there is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Annexure-I

State/UT-wise details of number of beneficiaries and Amount of benefit disbursed under ABRY

ZONE	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
	No. of unique beneficiary employees	Amount of benefits (in Rs)	No. of unique beneficiary employees	Amount of benefits (in Rs)	No. of unique beneficiary employees	Amount of benefits (in Rs)
ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	289	5855984	12	4750921	1	548921
ANDHRA PRADESH	113653	1218489621	18222	1498693330	326	471661932
ARUNACHAL PRADESH	122	872638	384	9475090	0	3870830
ASSAM	15189	122529202	2739	170891869	61	48498516
BIHAR	19125	259395657	4433	365966666	290	115766379
CHANDIGARH	9806	121050040	1375	123350506	22	27294751
CHHATTISGARH	56191	626735263	9008	809703684	87	243357987
DELHI	160773	1384325253	17508	1401880072	564	303335855
GOA	13806	134569878	1681	140403013	43	33668572
GUJARAT	404437	3793062908	42695	4220492970	998	1205910923
HARYANA	280220	2577945718	35105	2704271893	1461	632957179
HIMACHAL PRADESH	57289	562955612	5979	613973030	139	152045368

JAMMU AND KASHMIR	14097	176141966	1821	236616545	25	65145981
JHARKHAND	41821	500201030	6706	594395998	100	164915145
KARNATAKA	333467	3466797490	47590	3954374705	1400	892719536
KERALA	64802	734856324	11207	930082796	210	256807173
LADAKH	168	1404113	20	1812553	0	621356
LAKSHADWEEP	2	230114	0	114916	0	0
MADHYA PRADESH	138270	1572228356	19725	1695430779	502	451464651
MAHARASHTRA	690188	6256804076	80287	6695334218	1976	1627007700
MANIPUR	703	8132815	772	15929629	5	2914761
MEGHALAYA	737	20482708	79	21634993	14	4414781
MIZORAM	271	6442842	8	7289184	0	2108718
NAGALAND	202	1304582	13	3204874	0	600694
ODISHA	59212	726961079	9246	954433241	157	291818639
PUDUCHERRY	11239	93127261	1114	97880954	41	22655521
PUNJAB	155620	1737036746	18216	1956573465	430	510842604
RAJASTHAN	231313	2229387034	26502	2645053942	754	732365101
SIKKIM	2602	35473931	242	29787414	4	3170015
TAMIL NADU	557620	4616922477	76847	5324884853	1927	1308137245
TELANGANA	204840	1648004135	22391	1783898697	1135	445541071

THE DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI AND DAMAN AND DIU	36004	331496466	1760	304074686	24	67836472
TRIPURA	3376	44939953	113	41784003	0	8163325
UTTAR PRADESH	300596	3356501835	42263	3976573384	1220	1065672140
UTTARAKHAND	61581	648551531	8564	679163469	146	163709664
WEST BENGAL	152167	1443167417	31093	1916601415	587	651436654
GRAND TOTAL	4191798	40464384055	545720	45930783757	14649	119789861

Source: EPFO, MoLE

Annexure-II

The estimated employment generated (No. of persons) under PMEGP of all States/UT-wise during last 3 years

Sl. No	States/ UTs	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)		
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	ANDAMAN NICOBAR	1296	968	1080
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	19816	24584	44616
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1568	1264	1352
4	ASSAM	30840	20768	19336
5	BIHAR	19816	35672	54696
6	CHANDIGARH-UT	168	120	80
7	CHHATTISGARH	24160	20344	19032
8	DELHI	800	576	400

9	GOA	696	528	544
10	GUJARAT*	33144	24568	24000
11	HARYANA	13808	12472	11184
12	HIMACHAL PRADESH	10192	7440	7792
13	JAMMU KASHMIR	173184	96184	120520
14	JHARKHAND	13712	14808	16808
15	KARNATAKA	47016	44944	37376
16	KERALA	22312	25032	27112
17	LADAKH	2360	728	976
18	LAKSHADWEEP	56	16	0
19	MADHYA PRADESH	64656	47656	42336
20	MAHARASHTRA**	33024	29000	22128
21	MANIPUR	9112	4360	2784
22	MEGHALAYA	5592	2448	2240
23	MIZORAM	5200	3296	3208
24	NAGALAND	9928	3752	4136
25	ODISHA	34408	31040	23800
26	PUDUCHERRY	528	200	240
27	PUNJAB	14320	12512	11752
28	RAJASTHAN	20792	16296	13424
29	SIKKIM	680	456	1056
30	TAMIL NADU	47776	49120	54512
31	TELANGANA	23248	20320	20024

32	TRIPURA	7664	5624	4704
33	UTTAR PRADESH	100752	92808	93512
34	UTTARAKHAND	14688	14424	10832
35	WEST BENGAL	18440	17008	15352
	TOTAL	825752	681336	712944

* including Daman & Diu

** including Dadra Nagar & Haveli

Source: Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises

Annexure-III

State/UT-wise Persondays generated (in lakhs) under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Person days generated (in lakh)		
		2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	158.71	151.29	161.25
2.	Assam	915.85	788.00	876.27
3.	Bihar	1802.75	2364.55	2205.43
4.	Chhattisgarh	1692.26	1325.09	1276.65
5.	Goa	0.95	0.94	0.43
6.	Gujarat	568.01	466.41	492.94
7.	Haryana	146.39	96.51	123.19
8.	Himachal Pradesh	370.94	307.89	344.31
9.	Jammu And Kashmir	406.18	308.77	374.86

10.	Jharkhand	1132.20	914.90	1097.18
11.	Karnataka	1632.10	1258.25	1386.83
12.	Kerala	1059.66	965.78	994.59
13.	Ladakh	19.27	19.56	20.24
14.	Madhya Pradesh	2998.51	2259.82	1996.96
15.	Maharashtra	825.30	787.99	1160.39
16.	Manipur	303.31	74.62	153.73
17.	Meghalaya	393.63	289.22	325.93
18.	Mizoram	200.76	202.33	204.07
19.	Nagaland	192.58	196.83	178.73
20.	Odisha	1977.63	1852.73	1828.78
21.	Punjab	331.43	321.18	350.82
22.	Rajasthan	4242.67	3571.46	3751.62
23.	Sikkim	34.34	32.47	34.33
24.	Tamil Nadu	3457.26	3346.55	4087.02
25.	Telangana	1457.93	1218.67	1208.58
26.	Tripura	426.18	334.55	370.49
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3255.93	3115.25	3453.86
28.	Uttarakhand	243.18	206.48	196.94
29.	West Bengal	3642.26	378.75	1.65
30.	Andaman And Nicobar	1.13	1.29	1.24
31.	Dn Haveli And Dd	0.00	0.00	0.41

32.	Lakshadweep	0.01	0.05	0.04
33.	Puducherry	6.15	8.30	21.89
	Total	36310.34	29561.88	31236.61

Source: Ministry of Rural Development

Annexure-IV

State/UT-wise physical achievement during the last 3 years under DDU-GKY

Sl. No.	State	FY 21-22		FY 22-23		FY 23-24	
		Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed	Trained	Placed
1	Andhra Pradesh	1606	2135	18616	16515	19829	17040
2	Arunachal Pradesh	233	71	608	315	678	351
3	Assam	3553	916	12097	6231	10416	6874
4	Bihar	7099	2491	11516	8404	6612	6292
5	Chhattisgarh	6499	2883	9742	8448	2787	3541
6	Gujarat	830	599	2912	1485	3902	2488
7	Haryana	1772	680	5554	2724	8453	4320
8	Himachal Pradesh	334	10	3967	2295	4299	3102
9	Jammu and Kashmir	2300	1102	5459	2614	1182	1162
10	Jharkhand	4035	1354	10215	7272	11414	7846
11	Karnataka	1442	673	3757	2590	3794	1943
12	Kerala	3219	1097	8635	5145	5146	3496
13	Madhya Pradesh	6825	3977	15653	11856	12075	10158

14	Maharashtra	348	1612	6359	3408	5553	2967
15	Manipur	811	139	1921	1160	779	717
16	Meghalaya	456	241	2165	1338	1630	1330
17	Mizoram	105	94	344	319	725	487
18	Nagaland	1009	614	2371	1412	1651	1535
19	Odisha	10474	4828	16778	12652	3978	4717
20	Punjab	6976	4188	8120	7304	11804	8570
21	Rajasthan	3096	3130	6122	6015	7327	3241
22	Sikkim	90	0	859	351	1123	578
23	Tamil Nadu	8228	2941	15224	9917	13284	8205
24	Telangana	3177	2494	4505	2996	25	193
25	Tripura	1049	193	2244	995	2126	1232
26	Uttar Pradesh	16898	3765	36510	21356	45192	29573
27	Uttarakhand	3645	917	8248	4480	6062	5482
28	West Bengal	732	2424	9406	4371	5003	5716
29	Puducherry	165	44	844	324	956	857
30	A. N Islands	0	0	133	37	547	210
	Total	97006	45612	230884	154329	198352	144223

Source: Ministry of Rural Development

Annexure-V

State/UT-wise details of candidates trained and settled under RSETI during the last 3 years

S. No.	Name of the State	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23		FY 2023-24	
		Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled	Trained	Settled
1	Andaman and Nicobar	412	381	421	421	500	451
2	Andhra Pradesh	7817	6522	10935	8792	11432	8536
3	Arunachal Pradesh	225	0	384	438	499	287
4	Assam	10017	8335	14328	11087	18132	12155
5	Bihar	21268	14330	28292	22769	30434	24495
6	Chattisgarh	10030	7257	12744	11238	15040	10848
7	D & N Haveli	561	447	761	545	752	528
8	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Gujarat	15993	12863	20564	16395	23117	15363
10	Haryana	11045	8176	14086	8989	15153	10760
11	Himachal Pradesh	4750	3208	6134	4013	6876	5187
12	Jammu & Kashmir	5277	4148	7909	6453	8589	6397
13	Jharkhand	13725	10828	18979	13844	20760	15370
14	Karnataka	18332	17059	24937	19407	25613	20284
15	Kerala	5980	5801	9970	7990	10690	8389
16	Lakshadweep	139	34	465	285	467	346

17	Madhya Pradesh	22956	18490	32068	24620	35859	27754
18	Maharashtra	19606	15251	27322	21474	30397	22961
19	Manipur	364	301	920	834	1109	903
20	Meghalaya	1649	868	2024	1480	2508	1580
21	Mizoram	651	636	907	798	1055	1053
22	Nagaland	338	272	396	395	603	332
23	Odisha	16049	13978	20766	17486	22056	19544
24	Pondicherry	568	485	821	780	911	712
25	Punjab	9241	6972	10833	8243	12332	9398
26	Rajasthan	23160	19032	30404	25274	33293	26740
27	Sikkim	203	146	411	299	439	335
28	Tamil Nadu	17187	14796	26310	21110	29073	23835
29	Telangana	5413	5214	7195	6516	7647	6321
30	Tripura	2274	1781	2744	2237	3386	2653
31	UT Ladakh	535	384	624	355	585	462
32	Uttar Pradesh	52909	46948	55972	46109	60513	49873
33	Uttarakhand	6258	4413	7007	5599	7505	5711
34	West Bengal	9182	7073	12169	9605	14094	10709
	TOTAL :	314114	256429	409802	325880	451419	350272

Source: Ministry of Rural Development

Annexure-VI

State/ U.T.-wise/ Year-wise progress of Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana (PMMY) for the last 3 years

(Amount inRs. Crore)

S.No.	StateName	F.Y.2021-22			F.Y.2022-23			F.Y.2023-24		
		No.ofLoan	Sanctioned	Disbursed	No.ofLoan	Sanctioned	Disbursed	No.ofLoan	Sanctioned	Disbursed
1	Andaman and	1,901	77.40	76.53	3,463	127.29	124.34	3,131	126.49	126.13
2	Andhra Pradesh	11,17,922	11,829.82	11,445.42	13,48,593	16,450.70	16,212.30	15,88,682	19,835.91	19,573.04
3	Arunachal Pradesh	5,705	90.50	86.51	17,193	224.78	214.59	26,431	352.18	346.63
4	Assam	6,82,889	4,866.50	4,577.28	5,99,213	6,300.99	6,182.19	7,22,225	6,942.56	6,847.44
5	Bihar	66,78,155	32,096.95	30,725.07	84,89,231	46,463.15	45,448.59	96,31,277	58,722.25	56,841.09
6	Chandigarh	14,926	281.66	273.03	17,261	301.41	293.58	15,585	301.28	294.80
7	Chhattisgarh	9,70,396	5,929.49	5,797.46	11,14,927	8,391.61	8,262.57	10,35,574	8,983.57	8,436.37
8	Dadra and Nagar	4,397	70	68	5,512	104	102	4,986	104.75	103.80
9	Delhi	1,94,835	2,616.58	2,559.59	3,37,476	3,800.63	3,759.22	3,15,625	4,341.76	4,265.87
10	Goa	35,950	491.36	472.87	42,745	719.27	700.19	42,505	770.27	756.46
11	Gujarat	15,90,960	12,152.39	11,990.04	17,84,437	17,668.10	17,507.49	19,60,464	19,870.65	19,640.31
12	Haryana	10,57,963	7,768.34	7,574.18	12,18,808	10,154.93	9,944.79	10,95,972	11,047.06	10,719.55
13	Himachal Pradesh	1,07,556	2,152.58	2,027.43	1,51,733	3,133.01	3,080.21	1,46,471	3,354.69	3,241.99
14	Jharkhand	17,77,882	8,817.00	8,615.43	20,56,159	11,266.17	11,097.08	21,29,193	13,050.05	12,887.57
15	Karnataka	42,98,481	28,695.29	28,374.92	55,92,066	40,964.95	40,746.09	64,58,940	49,684.30	49,510.51
16	Kerala	16,20,168	11,698.12	11,549.58	17,81,474	15,400.47	15,079.22	19,73,469	18,152.16	18,015.08
17	Lakshadweep	725	16.66	16.47	1,623	26.81	26.75	2,309	39.97	39.91

18	MadhyaPradesh	32,31,804	18,814.95	18,218.44	37,01,661	25,301.30	24,632.59	34,45,475	26,146.21	25,272.18
19	Maharashtra	41,58,052	25,797.74	25,416.48	52,53,324	36,531.98	36,104.52	52,79,979	43,075.16	42,773.74
20	Manipur	74,138	413.42	379.20	39,744	487.23	471.22	10,666	225.04	213.62
21	Meghalaya	16,892	211.84	204.01	24,937	340.62	331.52	31,633	424.99	420.03
22	Mizoram	11,396	211.29	192.30	23,394	424.40	420.92	28,729	580.54	576.65
23	Nagaland	15,191	229.00	209.49	15,172	314.62	296.78	21,014	400.84	394.69
24	Odisha	36,70,907	16,900.00	16,557.27	39,22,511	21,708.62	21,505.13	37,61,546	23,539.15	23,355.99
25	Pondicherry	1,31,525	801.43	795.30	98,394	741.23	735.74	1,33,357	1,063.54	1,059.69
26	Punjab	11,09,810	8,179.96	7,926.06	12,59,891	11,055.03	10,766.37	10,39,309	11,331.72	10,668.37
27	Rajasthan	26,67,998	18,999.20	18,728.94	29,77,440	24,686.97	24,492.62	26,93,556	26,955.25	26,755.28
28	Sikkim	11,059	162.54	156.89	13,805	225.77	219.30	19,290	266.38	260.61
29	Tamil Nadu	56,25,146	32,477.55	32,262.94	64,06,513	43,948.08	43,730.39	72,04,001	57,616.60	57,370.41
30	Telangana	5,33,545	6,168.85	6,010.47	6,39,323	8,134.81	7,995.30	9,47,059	10,929.91	10,722.07
31	Tripura	3,57,304	2,496.63	2,445.73	3,50,659	2,363.45	2,349.61	3,24,797	2,505.42	2,465.59
32	UnionTerritory of	2,62,645	5,788.31	5,696.54	3,30,963	7,317.51	7,219.71	3,66,142	8,530.51	8,119.92
33	UnionTerritory of	8,176	233.79	231.55	9,988	288.30	285.87	11,013	311.64	306.97
34	Uttar Pradesh	57,87,982	33,663.73	32,850.80	68,08,721	48,194.90	47,427.26	76,79,518	59,506.73	58,535.05
35	Uttarakhand	3,33,914	3,015.89	2,939.91	4,45,328	4,369.82	4,303.54	4,45,218	4,798.74	4,728.64
36	West Bengal	56,27,231	34,893.20	33,949.81	54,26,916	38,605.21	38,353.85	61,81,872	47,124.58	46,712.27
	Total	5,37,95,526	33,39,110.33	33,31,402.19	6,23,10,598	4,56,538.01	4,50,423.65	6,67,77,013	5,41,012.85	5,32,358.32

Source:As per data uploaded by Member Lending Institutions(MLIs) on Mudra Portal

Annexure-VII

State wise details of Prime Minister Street Vendor's AtmaNirbharNidhi (PM SVANidhi Scheme) for the last three years Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs

S.No.	State	Eligible Application			Sanctioned			Disbursed			Disbursed Amount (In Rs.)		
		FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24	FY 21-22	FY 22-23	FY 23-24
1	ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS	207	290	153	141	217	213	146	186	197	2020000.00	3990000.00	4795000.00
2	ANDHRA PRADESH	1,03,175	95,399	1,72,160	81,738	49,590	2,06,662	82,182	47,867	2,08,663	934134334.00	864674682.00	3202470700.00
3	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	1,327	1,709	2,053	873	2,036	2,397	1,105	1,799	2,413	13119900.00	31349000.00	47210000.00
4	ASSAM	50,627	28,021	72,172	43,002	23,825	72,740	42,674	23,562	72,208	446696700.00	367440882.00	1066214126.00
5	BIHAR	25,049	26,456	1,15,329	15,712	11,812	1,02,104	19,532	10,240	81,905	201684209.00	173936682.00	1052942457.00
6	CHANDIGARH	2,280	3,167	1,566	1,572	1,867	2,843	1,593	1,891	2,236	17720282.00	34360000.00	45920000.00
7	CHHATTISGARH	15,905	30,671	41,521	9,193	11,686	55,676	9,240	11,152	51,580	120163000.00	202183895.00	858243024.00
8	Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli	163	671	716	148	435	1,376	228	300	1,518	2430000.00	5294950.00	24315000.00
9	DELHI	21,400	70,044	1,86,206	10,281	32,773	1,53,632	11,066	27,108	1,36,326	115669230.00	369915494.00	1620314636.00
10	GOA	476	790	559	416	500	653	393	471	599	5667000.00	10605000.00	14985000.00
11	GUJARAT	1,49,170	1,32,126	3,35,576	1,13,900	1,03,298	2,83,847	1,11,507	99,801	2,78,202	1280089624.00	1674543015.00	4063168457.00
12	HARYANA	22,126	21,237	2,32,606	12,579	12,007	1,58,322	11,613	12,158	1,32,066	137484718.00	209599450.00	1524615754.00
13	HIMACHAL PRADESH	1,361	2,925	2,831	1,243	2,041	3,150	1,244	2,003	3,070	18909000.00	46298000.00	69693100.00
14	JAMMU AND KASHMIR	4,469	10,148	5,704	3,831	5,160	6,050	4,066	4,964	5,040	53764800.00	101004000.00	134270000.00
15	JHARKHAND	14,993	18,989	72,973	8,249	8,747	62,350	8,378	7,467	58,252	99130900.00	130003000.00	726954773.00
16	KARNATAKA	44,469	1,10,179	2,73,342	45,859	78,176	2,61,713	45,545	68,146	2,65,413	571805315.00	1199663600.00	3827754061.00
17	KERALA	4,143	6,637	1,21,406	3,348	5,514	1,04,349	3,380	5,139	98,336	53729000.00	105805367.00	1071822343.00
18	LADAKH	102	268	274	74	216	252	73	214	223	1320000.00	4510000.00	5080000.00
19	MADHYA PRADESH	2,67,017	2,61,786	4,94,645	1,97,381	1,75,221	5,09,817	1,99,555	1,70,505	4,82,199	2421026611.00	3042977823.00	8071089013.00
20	MAHARASHTRA	60,314	3,76,436	5,82,207	42,955	2,35,943	5,68,853	60,749	2,11,281	5,13,545	730258777.00	2684221953.00	6482390227.00
21	MANIPUR	2,138	4,523	2,163	1,848	2,333	2,587	2,498	1,868	2,863	26025000.00	34855000.00	56480000.00
22	MEGHALAYA	415	1,272	3,128	383	1,039	2,270	383	1,020	2,232	4120000.00	12989780.00	30420000.00
23	MIZORAM	163	237	2,373	132	131	1,925	135	125	1,802	2320000.00	2640000.00	21890000.00
24	NAGALAND	784	1,012	2,272	461	508	1,532	467	471	1,521	6345000.00	8040000.00	22480000.00
25	ODISHA	11,570	25,272	32,792	7,694	12,941	43,353	8,994	10,686	41,077	105652690.00	202556700.00	688815804.00
26	PUDUCHERRY	370	755	2,541	169	563	2,721	226	520	2,723	3355000.00	9895001.00	39540000.00
27	PUNJAB	18,778	27,406	1,35,122	10,945	12,243	1,42,117	13,258	11,366	1,32,401	137433522.00	195986880.00	1592769395.00
28	RAJASTHAN	18,450	50,735	1,45,011	11,990	18,950	1,18,644	17,024	9,120	1,16,085	170871295.00	160579100.00	1460972115.00
29	SIKKIM	-	11	1,156	1	2	1,127	1	-	1,112	10000.00	0.00	11180000.00

30	TAMIL NADU	1,04,385	1,06,955	2,60,803	62,245	58,506	2,82,036	77,949	60,334	2,70,038	796659791.00	1037273843.00	3809894476.00
31	TELANGANA	96,939	1,29,527	1,74,536	73,525	98,348	1,76,204	87,650	88,588	1,81,877	1404937190.00	1808405829.00	4250926799.00
32	TRIPURA	1,091	1,716	2,375	872	1,045	2,699	822	994	2,645	10475000.00	18720000.00	42734800.00
33	UTTAR PRADESH	1,87,134	4,55,451	6,60,761	2,14,932	3,52,561	7,05,440	2,36,705	3,46,360	6,88,703	2491452541.00	5558257473.00	11196723231.00
34	UTTARAKHAND	3,375	10,723	19,584	1,931	7,305	17,739	1,908	7,018	16,944	24165000.00	118935001.00	260897500.00
35	WEST BENGAL	16,834	16,674	2,29,847	8,708	4,896	1,90,390	11,220	2,694	1,80,493	110660707.00	38315880.00	1873802983.00
Total		12,51,199	20,30,218	43,88,463	9,88,331	13,32,435	42,47,783	10,73,509	12,47,418	40,36,507	12521306136.00	20469827280.00	59273774774.00

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. R. Dharmar, first supplementary.

SHRI R. DHARMAR: Sir, will the Minister of Labour and Employment be pleased to state: (a) the details of the progress of employment generation schemes, State-wise, including Tamil Nadu; (b) the details of funds allocated and utilized for such schemes during the last three years within Tamil Nadu; (c) whether such schemes have actually reduced unemployment in the country; if so, the details thereof along with the amendments made under these Schemes, especially with regard to withdrawal benefit;

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief and specific.

SHRI R. DHARMAR: (d) whether the Government proposes to create an urban employment guarantee scheme on the lines of MGNREGA; (e) if so, the details thereof; and (f) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

डा. मनसुख मांडविया: माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, माननीय सदस्य ने प्रश्न पूछा है कि पिछले सालों में भारत सरकार ने तमिलनाडु में रोजगार सृजन के लिए कितना खर्च किया है। मेरा उत्तर यह है कि कुल मिलाकर, रोजगार सृजन करने की आठ महत्वपूर्ण योजनाएं हैं, जो मोदी गवर्नमेंट ने चलाई हैं, जैसे एबीआरवाई, पीएमएमवाई, मनरेगा योजना, पीएम स्वनिधि योजना और आरएसईटीआईएस। इस टाइप की योजनाओं के लिए 2021-22 में 42 हजार करोड़ रुपये, 2022-23 में 54 हजार करोड़ रुपये और 2023-24 में 70 हजार करोड़ रुपये तमिलनाडु के लिए आवंटित किए गए हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Second supplementary.

SHRI R. DHARMAR: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is proposing for any programme under any of these Schemes to cover fishermen of Tamil Nadu, and the details thereof. Also, is the Government proposing to launch any programme like 'Migrants Employment Generation Programme' especially for the migrants of Sri Lankan Tamils? Is the Government proposing to set up institutes to conduct the training programmes for them? Is the Government proposing to increase the wages being provided under these Schemes, especially for MGNREGA?

डा. मनसुख मांडविया: सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जानना चाहा है कि रोजगार सृजन के लिए कौन-कौन सी योजनाएं चल रही हैं और उनमें आप कुछ विस्तार करना चाहते हैं या नहीं।

माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि रोजगार सृजन करना बहुत आवश्यक होता है। देश में रोजगार सृजन हो, इसके लिए हमारी सरकार ने, यानी मोदी गवर्नमेंट ने कई योजनाएं चलाई हैं और इसका नतीजा यह निकला है कि जो हमारा अनएम्प्लॉयमेंट रेट छः परसेंट था, वह डाउन होकर आज 3.2 परसेंट तक पहुंचा है और आने वाले दिनों में और कम होगा। यह तब संभव हुआ है, जब इसके लिए सरकार की ओर से प्रयास हुए हैं। मैं मोदी गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा चलाई जा रही योजना का केवल ब्यौरा देना चाहूंगा, तो कुल मिलाकर 15 ऐसी योजनाएं हैं, जो हमारी सरकार ने रोजगार सृजन के लिए चालू की हैं।

हमने एक राष्ट्रीय कैरियर सेवा, नेशनल कैरियर सर्विस सेंटर चालू किया है, जिसमें किसी भी युवा को employment चाहिए और जो जॉब देना चाहते हैं, चाहे कंपनी हो या कोई ऑर्गेनाइजेशन हो, उसके ऊपर जाकर वह रजिस्टर करते हैं। ऐसे 30 लाख जॉब देने वालों का रजिस्ट्रेशन है और जिसको जॉब चाहिए, उसका भी रजिस्ट्रेशन होता है और लाखों की संख्या में वहां से लोगों को रोजगार मिला है। मैं इस पर आगे बताऊंगा। 'प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार प्रोत्साहन योजना' 2016 में चालू हुई है, यानी यह हमारी सरकार ने चालू की, उसमें कुल 1 करोड़, 21 लाख रोजगार का सृजन हुआ और लोगों को रोजगार मिला। 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत रोजगार योजना' भी हमारी सरकार ने चालू की। हमारी सरकार ने जो योजनाएं चालू की हैं, उनका लाभ तमिलनाडु को भी मिल रहा है। ऐसे ही 'ग्रामीण स्वरोजगार प्रशिक्षण संस्थान' के द्वारा रोजगार सृजन हो रहा है। 'दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्रामीण कौशल्य योजना', 'दीनदयाल अंत्योदय योजना', राष्ट्रीय शहरी और ग्रामीण लोगों के लिए आजीविका मिशन, 'पीएम स्वनिधि योजना', इन सब कार्यक्रमों के द्वारा रोजगार भी सृजन होता है और रोजगार के अवसर भी मिलते हैं। प्रधानमंत्री रोजगार सृजन कार्यक्रम चलाया जा रहा है। 'प्रधानमंत्री मुद्रा योजना' द्वारा कई ऐसे लोग हैं, जो स्वयं कुछ करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उसके पास पैसा नहीं है, तो इस बजट में भी पहले 10 लाख रुपए का आर्थिक सहयोग मिलता था, इसमें किसी टाइप की गारंटी की आवश्यकता नहीं है। एक समय था, जब कोई बैंक के लोन के लिए जाते थे, तो बैंक कहते थे कि क्या आप इन्कम टैक्स दे रहे हो, क्या आपके अकाउंट में इतना बैलेंस है? अगर उसके बैंक में बैलेंस होता और वह इनकम टैक्स दे पाए,

ऐसी स्थिति होती, तो वह क्यों बैंक के पास जाता? ऐसे गरीब युवक-युवती, जो स्वयं धंधा, रोजगार, स्वनिर्माण करना चाहते हैं, उनके लिए यह योजना है। मुद्रा योजना के द्वारा कुल मिलाकर 18.29 करोड़ ऋण स्वीकृत हुआ है और इस स्वीकृति के द्वारा करोड़ों लोगों को रोजगार का अवसर मिला है। ऐसे 49 करोड़ लोग हैं, युवक हैं, युवतियां हैं, जिनको मुद्रा योजना के द्वारा सहयोग मिला है। मैं कंपैरिजन नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। हमारी सरकार ने रोजगार सृजन के लिए प्रयास किया और सारे देश में रोजगार का निर्माण हुआ। मैं तमिलनाडु के माननीय सांसद को रिक्वेस्ट करूंगा कि अपने राज्य के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी को जाकर कहें कि सारे देश में रोजगार सृजन हो रहा है, भारत सरकार 15 विविध योजनाओं के द्वारा रोजगार सृजन का कार्यक्रम चला रही है, ये योजनाएं उनके राज्य में भी लागू हो रही हैं और वहां भी लोगों को लाभ मिल रहा है, लेकिन अपनी सरकार के द्वारा थोड़ा सा प्रयास करवाने की आवश्यकता है। आज तमिलनाडु में unemployment rate 4.3 है, जबकि देश का unemployment rate 3.2 है। मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि एलएफपीआर सर्वे के मुताबिक, हमारा एलएफपीआर 60 परसेंट था, वह कम होकर 57 परसेंट हुआ है। वैसे ही डब्ल्यूपीआर रेश्यो, श्रमिक जनसंख्या अनुपात बहुत महत्वपूर्ण होता है, वह तमिलनाडु में 56 परसेंट था, वह भी कम होकर 54 परसेंट हुआ है, तो भारत सरकार के द्वारा रोजगार सृजन के जो प्रयास हैं, उनमें तमिलनाडु सरकार सहयोग करेगी और विशेष एफर्ट्स करेगी, तो तमिलनाडु में भी रोजगार का सृजन ज्यादा हो सकता है।

श्री उपसभापति: थैंक यू, माननीय मंत्री जी। माननीय श्री रणदीप सिंह सुरजेवाला।

SHRI RANDEEP SINGH SURJEWALA: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, ...
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No cross-talking, please. ... (Interruptions)... माननीय सुरजेवाला जी, अपना सवाल पूछिए।

SHRI RANDEEP SINGH SURJEWALA: Sir, the Minister spoke about employment generation, but we are all lost. It is completely lost as to what he really said. Sir, on 20th May, 2024, the hon. Prime Minister said that they have created six crore jobs in 7 years. Within 58 days, the Prime Minister changed it on 13th July 2024 and said, in three years, they have created eight crore jobs. Then, on 12th July, a day before, one senior Minister of the Cabinet says, in 10 years, they have created 12.5 crore jobs.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Your question.

SHRI RANDEEP SINGH SURJEWALA: Yes, Sir. In Lok Sabha, they answered that 22 crore people applied for Government jobs but only 7,22,000 got. We are confused. The Prime Minister himself doesn't know how many jobs have been created.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, your question.

SHRI RANDEEP SINGH SURJEWALA: The Minister doesn't know. Will the Minister answer, in last 10 years, how many jobs have really been created?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

डा. मनसुख मांडविया: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, सुरजेवाला जी भ्रमित ही रहेंगे और उसका reason यह है, इसलिए ये तीसरी बार वहाँ पर बैठे हैं और ये भ्रमित रहे हैं। एक सामान्य ...(व्यवधान)... सुरजेवाला जी, सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं, नहीं। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, माननीय मंत्री जी, आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. मनसुख मांडविया: एक सामान्य logic है। ...(व्यवधान)... किसी भी देश की economy grow करती है, ...(व्यवधान)... किसी भी देश की economy grow करती है, तो रोजगार सृजित होता ही है। हमें तो proud feel करना है, गौरव लेना है कि कोविड के बाद developed countries का भी economic growth down हो चुका है, वैसी स्थिति में 8 परसेंट economic growth से इंडिया की economy grow कर रही है। Economy grow कब करती है, economy grow तब करती है, जब सर्विस सेक्टर आगे बढ़ता है, ...(व्यवधान)... जब एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर आगे बढ़ता है, ...(व्यवधान)... जब ट्रेड सेक्टर आगे बढ़ता है, जब इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर सेक्टर में ग्रोथ होता है। ...(व्यवधान)... जब इन सब में comprehensive growth होता है, तब जाकर देश की economy grow होती है। यह सामान्य sense का विषय है कि economy grow कर रही है, मतलब देश में रोजगार का सृजन हो रहा है। छोटे-मोटे फिगर वगैरह लेकर मत घूमते रहिए, appreciate करिए। ...(व्यवधान)... भारत सरकार देश में ...(व्यवधान)... सर, एक समय था, जब data create करने की कोई व्यवस्था ही नहीं थी। उस समय data create ही नहीं होता था कि कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिला या नहीं मिला, लेकिन अब 2017-18 से भारत सरकार ने एक robust mechanism तय किया है, जिसमें हम हर साल एक बार data create करते हैं। आने वाले दिनों में 6 महीने में और बाद में हर महीने में कितने लोगों को jobs मिलीं, कितने लोगों के लिए job opportunities open हुईं, यह हम create करेंगे। यह तो mechanism के तहत होगा। जब down होगा, तो यह down होगा और जब up होगा, तो up होगा। Unemployment down हुई है, यह 3.2 परसेंट हुई है। आप जाकर देख लें और mechanism भी देख लें। इसलिए confusion में रहने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है; भ्रमित होने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है; अनाप-शनाप, हर चीज में politics करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है। देश आगे बढ़ रहा है। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में देश बदल रहा है, आगे बढ़ रहा है, नए भारत का निर्माण हो रहा है। चलिए, नए भारत के निर्माण में आपको

साथ में आना है, आइए, हम सब साथ में मिल कर, 140 करोड़ की जनसंख्या, नए भारत का निर्माण करें और विकसित भारत बनाएँ।

श्री उपसभापति: श्री समीरुल इस्लाम।

SHRI SAMIRUL ISLAM: Sir, will the hon. Minister be pleased to share the unemployment rate in the country? Will he inform this House about the challenges the Government is facing to control unemployment?

डा. मनसुख मांडविया: सर, बेरोजगारी को नियंत्रित करने का एक ही रास्ता है कि देश में रोजगार का सृजन किया जाए। जिस तरह से मोदी गवर्नमेंट रोजगार के सृजन के लिए effort ले रही है, इसीलिए पिछले 5 साल में देश में बेरोजगारी कम हुई है।

श्री उपसभापति: प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा।

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी की बड़ी पैनी नजर है, कौन कितना खाता-पीता है, सब कुछ। मेरा उनसे सिर्फ एक छोटा सवाल है, इसलिए भी कि इनका आँकड़ा पकाने का प्रेशर कुकर अद्भुत है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब आप 'employed' की बात करते हैं, is the Government contemplating to have data about under-employment and disguised employment?

डा. मनसुख मांडविया: माननीय झा साहब, उसमें कोई temperature plus नहीं होता है। हम सरकार में हैं, मिनिस्टर हैं, responsible behavior करना हमारी जिम्मेदारी होती है। मोदी जी ने हमें यही सिखाया है। देश में यह बहुत clear है, जो फिगर आता है, वह सिस्टम से आता है, mechanism से आता है और हमने बहुत robust system बनाया है। सिस्टम से ही फिगर निकल कर आता है। आप भी जाकर हमारा LFPR data देख सकते हैं; आप भी WPR data, यानी Worker Population Ratio भी देख सकते हैं। सब dashboard पर उपलब्ध है, आप जाकर देखिए। Unemployment rate में कैसे गिरावट आई, यह सारा publicly उपलब्ध है। मनोज जी भी जाकर उसको देख सकते हैं। हम उसके लिए हमारी commitment व्यक्त करते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question No.182.

Status on forest cover

*182. SHRI S. SELVAGANABATHY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of States where forest cover has increased/decreased during the last three years, State/ UT-wise;
- (b) the details of the schemes implemented by Government during the last three years to increase forest cover and develop new forest areas in various cities of the country, State/UT-wise including Puducherry; and
- (c) whether Government has any scheme to increase forest cover on the basis of their utility and if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

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

Statement

(a) Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun, an organization under the Ministry, carries out the assessment of forest cover of the country biennially since 1987 and the findings are published in the India State of Forest Report (ISFR). The forest cover assessment is a wall-to-wall mapping exercise based on remote sensing supported by intensive ground verification and field data from the National Forest Inventory. As per the latest ISFR 2021, the total forest cover of the country is 7,13,789 square kilometre which is 21.71% of the geographical area of the country. The forest cover of the country continuously increased in past decade. An increase of 21,762 square kilometer in forest cover has been recorded in the assessment of ISFR 2021 as compared to ISFR 2011.

The names of States and UTs where forest cover has increased/decreased during the last four years are given at Annexure I.

(b) and (c) To further increase the forest cover in the country, the Government has provided financial support to various States and Union Territories (UTs) under various schemes and programmes such as National Mission for a Green India (GIM), Development of Wildlife Habitats, Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA) etc. The financial support is provided for ecological restoration through afforestation in and outside forest areas, habitat improvement, soil and water conservation measures, protection of forests etc.

Further, to promote tree plantation and urban forestry involving local communities, NGOs, local bodies etc, the scheme Nagar Van Yojana (NVY) has been launched during the year 2020. It intends to provide a healthy living environment

for the residents and thus contributing in the growth of clean, green, healthy and sustainable cities.

The funds released by the Ministry during the last three years under Nagar Van Yojana, Green India Mission, CAMPA, Development of Wildlife Habitatsto State and UTs are enclosed at Annexure II, Annexure III,Annexure IV and Annexure V respectively.

Annexure I

Details of increase in Forest Cover between ISFR 2017 and ISFR 2021

(Area in square kilometre)

Sl .No.	States/UTs	Geographical area	ISFR 2017	ISFR 2021	Change in Forest Cover between ISFR 2017 and ISFR 2021
			Total Forest	Total Forest	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(5)-(4)
1	Andhra	1,62,968	28,147	29,784	+1,637
2	Arunachal Pradesh	83,743	66,964	66,431	-533
3	Assam	78,438	28,105	28,312	+207
4	Bihar	94,163	7,299	7,381	+82
5	Chhattisgarh	135,192	55,547	55,717	+170
6	Delhi	1,483	192.41	195	+2.59
7	Goa	3,702	2,229	2,244	+15
8	Gujarat	196,244	14,757	14,926	+169
9	Haryana	44,212	1,588	1,603	+15
10	Himachal Pradesh	55,673	15,100	15,443	+343
11	Jharkhand	79,716	23,553	23,721	+168
12	Karnataka	191,791	37,550	38,730	+1,180
13	Kerala	38,852	20,321	21,253	+932
14	Madhya	308,252	77,414	77,493	+79
15	Maharashtra	307,713	50,682	50,798	+116
16	Manipur	22,327	17,346	16,598	-748
17	Meghalaya	22,429	17,146	17,046	-100
18	Mizoram	21,081	18,186	17,820	-366
19	Nagaland	16,579	12,489	12,251	-238
20	Odisha	155,707	51,345	52,156	+811

21	Punjab	50,362	1,837	1,847	+10
22	Rajasthan	342,239	16,572	16,655	+83
23	Sikkim	7,096	3,344	3,341	-3
24	Tamil Nadu	130,060	26,281	26,419	+138
25	Telangana	112,077	20,419	21,214	+795
26	Tripura	10,486	7,726	7,722	-4
27	Uttar Pradesh	240,928	14,679	14,818	+139
28	Uttarakhand	53,483	24,295	24,305	+10
29	West Bengal	88,752	16,847	16,832	-15
30	A&N Islands	8,249	6,742	6,744	+2
31	Chandigarh	114	21.56	22.88	+1.32
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli #	491	207	227.75	+0.26
33	Daman & Diu	111	20.49		
34	Jammu & Kashmir*	222,236	23,241	21,387	-1,854
35	Ladakh		0	2,272	+2,272
36	Lakshadweep	30	27.10	27.10	0
37	Puducherry	490	53.67	53.30	-0.37
Grand Total		3,287,469	708,273	713,789	5,516

From ISFR 2021 onwards Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu have been combined into one UT.

* From ISFR 2017 onwards Jammu & Kashmir was divided into two UTs viz. Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh.

+ indicates net increase

- indicates net decrease

Annexure II

Details of funds released to State/ UT Governments under Nagar Van Yojana for the last three years

(Rs. In lakhs)

Sl.	State/UT	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Andaman & Nicobar	56.35	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	117.4	358.61	5938.68

3	Arunachal Pradesh	0	56	24
4	Assam	169.61	0	0
5	Bihar	100.78	137.61	44.804
6	Chandigarh	0	13.412	0
7	Chhattisgarh	690.42	0	0
8	Goa	143.71	0	61.59
9	Gujarat	297.5	203	0
10	Haryana	449.02	0	0
11	Himachal Pradesh	166.46	319.4	0
12	Jammu & Kashmir	138.46	476.28	107.34
13	Jharkhand	236.53	1762.8	145.29
14	Karnataka	140.35	0	260.44
15	Kerala	1055.28	0	0
16	Madhya Pradesh	1010.7	1175.1	0
17	Maharashtra	156.86	193.87	0
18	Manipur	143.71	0	0
19	Meghalaya	0	242.76	0
20	Mizoram	284.06	1766.1	121.74
21	Nagaland	129.29	0	1895.29
22	Odisha	2030.83	0	0
23	Punjab	262.08	0	366.088
24	Rajasthan	444.36	848.12	72.8
25	Sikkim	0	390.97	42
26	Tamil Nadu	593.11	630	0
27	Telangana	0	585.62	0
28	Tripura	353.36	0	151.44
29	Uttar Pradesh	1968.3	5.6	0
30	Uttarakhand	0	86.72	0
31	West Bengal	102.06	72.8	158.07
Total		11241	9324.8	9389.6

Annexure-III

Details of funds released to States/UTs for the last three years under National Mission for a Green India (GIM)

(Rs. In Crores)

Sl. No.	States	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Andhra Pradesh	2.02	0.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13.43	21.28	0.00
3	Chhattisgarh	6.12	0.00	0.09
4	Haryana	9.55	0.00	7.60
5	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	6.49	0.00
7	Karnataka	4.45	2.93	2.33
8	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Madhya Pradesh	18.29	17.93	8.62
10	Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Manipur	9.93	5.45	8.91
12	Mizoram	29.86	36.27	21.13
13	Odisha	17.74	8.4756	12.59
14	Punjab	3.32	2.7393	5.38
15	Sikkim	7.77	6.57	7.50
16	Uttarakhand	33.99	28.40	31.94
17	West Bengal	0.00	0.76	0.76
18	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	5.43
Total		156.46	137.29	112.28

Annexure-IV

Details of funds approved in Annual Plan of Operations of States/UTs by National Authority under CAMPA for the last three years

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	10.97	6.70
2	Andhra Pradesh	325.00	224.09	226.70
3	Arunachal Pradesh	240.35	195.29	190.69

4	Assam	95.01	162.16	109.69
5	Bihar	106.84	115.42	37.88
6	Chandigarh	3.60	1.66	1.54
7	Chhattisgarh	1500.76	688.46	471.21
8	Delhi	16.15	33.93	47.15
9	Goa	21.55	36.53	31.28
10	Gujarat	200.00	205.00	250.02
11	Haryana	317.59	270.68	69.03
12	Himachal Pradesh	138.10	190.23	185.14
13	Jammu and Kashmir	269.97	312.69	370.55
14	Jharkhand	437.608	764.85	412.14
15	Karnataka	321.09	270.98	313.89
16	Kerala	25.13	17.26	9.06
17	Ladakh	0.00	0.00	60.55
18	Madhya Pradesh	713.46	889.84	1070.61
19	Maharashtra	688.27	708.11	597.57
20	Manipur	25.09	22.59	20.26
21	Meghalaya	36.40	26.67	30.91
22	Mizoram	18.08	16.74	14.60
23	Odisha	901.03	1191.31	948.04
24	Punjab	218.06	203.01	257.10
25	Rajasthan	286.70	249.19	286.49
26	Sikkim	95.30	92.85	79.95
27	Tamil Nadu	0.00	38.22	44.149
28	Telangana	752.71	772.65	455.30
29	Tripura	35.242	52.90	59.77
30	UP	586.89	344.08	172.04
31	Uttarakhand	726.88	320.15	383.82
32	West Bengal	58.30	52.83	79.40
	Total	9161.15	8481.34	7293.23

Annexure-V

Details of funds released to State/ UT Governments under Central Sponsored Scheme - 'Development of Wildlife Habitats' during last three years.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	A & N Islands	135.77	25.125	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	419.80617	276.44062	672.462
4	Assam	0	209.1464	565.10763
5	Bihar	410.85952	0	336.37223
6	Chandigarh	0	21.6241	16.498
7	Chhattisgarh	274.5903	104.457	116.24868
8	Goa	0	0	50.10
9	Gujarat	0	200.01	206.99
10	Haryana	127.331	30.1575	167.85
11	Himachal Pradesh	197.09452	114.3205	94.15328
12	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	69.57972
13	Jharkhand	79.53315	0	14.91025
14	Karnataka	1256.59314	291.71146	581.52346
15	Kerala	295.7737	224.4735	921.0361
16	Madhya Pradesh	389.34906	265.5508	471.81959
17	Maharashtra	0	350.3879	554.69645
18	Manipur	142.50646	180.64379	231.72407
19	Meghalaya	530.51253	0	243.56611
20	Mizoram	198.9678	190.1977	304.207
21	Nagaland	342.0315	725.6565	1306.3275
22	Odisha	726.80273	967.4976	612.81161
23	Rajasthan	1007.64845	86.78886	0
24	Sikkim	182.97174	239.66048	187.03237
25	Tamil Nadu	390.75715	132.95205	373.8902
26	Telangana	0	0	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	169.06261	266.7472	290.64425

28	Uttarakhand	226.34415	212.9662	498.497
29	West Bengal	757.25599	201.30866	385.29988
30	Puducherry	0	0	5.22
31	Lakshadweep	462.086	269.9055	124.655
32	Delhi	0	0	0
33	Tripura	0	0	186.05514
34	Ladakh UT	31.95	61.11591	0.06
Grand Total		8755.59767	5648.84523	9589.33752

SHRI S. SELVAGANABATHY: Sir, the recent tragedy in Wayanad is an example of neglecting the recommendations of the Gadgil Committee. The Report recommended the complete ban on the use of genetically-modified crops in the Eco-Sensitive Zone-I and II areas, and also stopping the construction of railway projects and major road projects. The ecologically-sensitive zones are filled with loose and red soil. If there had been a tree cover, the calamity could have been arrested or its impact could have been reduced. My question is: Will the Government formulate a device mission scheme to establish tree cover in such zones?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief. माननीय मंत्री जी।

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य का जो प्रश्न था, वह forest cover को लेकर था। जहाँ तक forest cover में development activities का विषय है, हमारे यहाँ forest clearance और wildlife clearance देने की एक प्रक्रिया है। उस निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अन्तर्गत ही किसी forest cover में या wildlife area में अगर कोई development activity है, तो उसके अंतर्गत ही यह permission दी जाती है। दूसरा, देश में लगभग 647 से ज्यादा Eco-Sensitive Zones हैं। Eco-Sensitive Zone निर्धारण करने की जो प्रक्रिया है, राज्य सरकार के दिए गए सुझाव के आधार पर ही यह Eco-Sensitive Zones निर्धारण करने की प्रक्रिया की जाती है। तीसरे विषय के बारे में मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह क्लियर करना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले 10 सालों में वायनाड में केवल एक forest clearance दी गई, वह भी सैद्धांतिक स्तर पर, 17 हेक्टर जमीन में कैनाल की दी गई, जिस पर भी कोई कार्य नहीं हुआ और केंद्र सरकार के द्वारा कोई forest clearance की स्वीकृति पिछले 10 वर्षों में वायनाड के उस एरिया में नहीं दी गई, जहाँ पर यह घटना घटी थी।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary - Shri S. Selvaganabathy.

SHRI S. SELVAGANABATHY: In the Union Territory of Puducherry, there is a land constraint to develop forest cover. But, many Government lands and temples' lands, which are available, are not being maintained. Therefore, will the Government identify the vacant lands belonging to the Government and the temples to establish tree cover with native species and also provide special fund for such development and maintenance?

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: महोदय, जहां तक भूमि के संबंध में यह विषय है, तो भूमि राज्यों के स्वामित्व का विषय होती है और अगर किसी भी क्षेत्र का forest diversion होता है तो उसके संबंध में compensatory afforestation और जो NPV है, उसके निर्धारण के आधार पर ही diversion की अनुमति दी जाती है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, जहां तक पांडिचेरी में forest cover की बात है, तो पांडिचेरी में 2017 में 53.67 square kilometre forest cover था, जो 2019 में घटकर 52.41 square kilometre हो गया था, परंतु वहाँ पर compensatory afforestation और अन्य गतिविधियों के कारण forest cover बढ़कर अब 53.30 square kilometre हुआ है, यह 2021 में हुआ है और यह जो चिन्हित करने की प्रक्रिया है, यह राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा की जाती है और राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा अगर कोई नगर वन भी चिन्हित किया जाता है, तो CAMPA के द्वारा उसकी funding की जाती है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Third supplementary - Shri Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, my question to the hon. Minister comes from Annexure-I of his reply. In the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the total area is 8,260 square kilometres, 83 per cent of which is the forest area. Now, we have been reading in the newspapers, over the last couple of months, that there is a huge mega project in the Great Nicobar which is going to lead to a loss of thousands of hectares of good, rich forest, which is ecologically very sensitive. I would like to ask the hon. Minister what is the status of this and what steps are going to be taken to prevent the loss of forest cover in an ecologically-fragile and sensitive area of the country.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य अंडमान-निकोबार के जिस क्षेत्र की बात कर रहे हैं, जो सघन वन से आच्छादित एक बड़ा क्षेत्र है, वहां पर जो स्वीकृति दी गई है, तो जो पर्यावरणीय स्वीकृति है, उसके अनुकूल दी गई है और स्वीकृति देने से पहले सभी विशेषज्ञों से वार्ता करके, compensatory afforestation की जमीन का निर्धारण करके और विशेष रूप से संवेदनशील क्षेत्र में BSI, ZSI जैसे हमारे जो expert institutes हैं, जो वन्य जीवों के प्रजनन और बाकी विषयों का पूरे तरीके से ध्यान रखते हैं, उन सब की सलाह लेकर, स्वीकृति सैद्धांतिक तौर पर दी गई है, जिसका विवरण भी वेबसाइट पर उपलब्ध है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Fourth supplementary, Shri Sujeet Kumar.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: Sir, forest fire is one of the major factors for the depletion of forest cover in our country. As per the data released by Forest Survey of India, in the year 2023-24, there were 12,114 major forest fires in the country. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what the Government is doing to prevent such forest fires, which contribute to the depletion of forest cover.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जहाँ तक फॉरेस्ट फायर का विषय है, उस संबंध में मैं यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि Forest Survey of India के द्वारा Satellite Sensors के माध्यम से उसको पूरी तरीके से रिकॉर्ड किया जाता है और हम इस सैटेलाइट बेस्ड सर्वे के द्वारा फॉरेस्ट फायर का निर्धारण करते हैं। फॉरेस्ट फायर के काफी कारण हैं - स्थानीय स्तर पर मवेशी चराने के लिए जो लोग जाते हैं, उनके कारण, तापमान के कारण, कभी-कभी दुर्घटना के कारण और कभी-कभी कुछ जगहों पर इस प्रकार के वृक्षारोपण किए गए हैं, जो आग के लिए बड़े संवेदनशील तंत्र के रूप में काम करते हैं। इसके लिए हमने लगातार फॉरेस्ट एरिया में, जहाँ पर पिछले तीन सालों में फॉरेस्ट फायर हुई है, उन क्षेत्रों को चिन्हित किया है। वहाँ के जो स्थानीय लोग हैं, उनकी capacity build करने का काम किया है। इसके साथ ही फॉरेस्ट मैनेजमेंट प्लान में भी हम एक फायरलाइन क्षेत्र का निर्धारण करने का निर्देश देते हैं ताकि अगर फॉरेस्ट में फायर भी लगे, तो वह जो फायरलाइन क्षेत्र है, वह दो क्षेत्रों को अलग करने का कार्य करता है। हम इसकी सघन रूप से निगरानी करते हैं और आवश्यक जितने भी साधन हैं, उनको उपलब्ध कराने का काम करते हैं।

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Sir, in the annexure to the answer, the hon. Minister has given a list of the forest areas. Some are increasing, some are decreasing. Especially, in the smaller States, in the northern States of the country, decrease is there. Even in Puducherry, as he said, it is quite less. In Tamil Nadu, though there is an increase but it is very less. The list shows an increase but it is very less. What action is the Government going to take across the country, especially, in Tamil Nadu where deforestation is taking place at many places and illegal activities are going on? We have seen that timber is being cut. In Tamil Nadu area...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: At times, we are not able to get rain.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please be brief.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: At times, flood is there. Will the Government take any action or advise the Tamil Nadu Government to take action to increase the forest area?

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जहाँ तक माननीय सदस्य ने फॉरेस्ट क्षेत्र के बढ़ने के बारे में कहा है, उस संबंध में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि Forest Survey of India की जो रिपोर्ट है, उसमें कहा गया है कि देश में जो 1,540 स्क्वायर किलोमीटर का फॉरेस्ट एरिया बढ़ा है, उसमें मुख्य रूप से आन्ध्र प्रदेश, तेलंगाना, ओडिशा, कर्णाटक और झारखंड का कंट्रीब्यूशन है। जहाँ तक उत्तर क्षेत्र के जो राज्य हैं, जहाँ पर बहुत ज्यादा फॉरेस्ट कवर है, यानी 90 परसेंट, 80 परसेंट तक का फॉरेस्ट कवर है, वहाँ निश्चित रूप से विकास परियोजनाओं के कारण थोड़ी कमी दिखाई देती है। उसका कारण अवैध रूप से फॉरेस्ट को काटना नहीं है। जंगलों की अवैध कटाई के लिए हमने सख्त कानून बनाए हैं और अब हम उसकी मोनिटरिंग जीपीएस के माध्यम से भी करते हैं। अगर कोई विशेष जगह या उदाहरण माननीय सदस्य को तमिलनाडु के संदर्भ में लगता है, तो मैं चाहुँगा कि वे उसको मेरे संज्ञान के अंतर्गत ले करके आएँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question No. 183.

Implementation of 'One Nation One Election' proposal

*183. SHRI HARIS BEERAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of key findings and recommendations from the report of the High Level Committee, headed by former President of India, constituted to examine the issue of simultaneous elections;
- (b) the current status of implementation of the 'One Nation One Election' proposal;
- (c) the key challenges identified by Government in implementing the proposal; and
- (d) whether any consultations are being undertaken with various stakeholders, including political parties, on the implications and feasibility of the 'One Nation One Election', if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The High Level Committee (HLC) headed by former President Shri Ram Nath Kovind submitted its Report to the Hon'ble President on 14th March, 2024, on the

subject of Simultaneous Elections in India. The HLC as a part of its deliberations invited suggestions, viewpoints and comments from various stakeholders including political parties. Experts on law, including former Chief Justices of India and former Chief Justices of High Courts, former Chief Election Commissioners of India, and State Election Commissioners were invited for interaction in person with the Committee. Expert bodies like the Law Commission of India was also invited by the Committee. A public notice was also issued in the newspapers to invite suggestions and comments from citizens and organisations. Other stakeholders such as the Bar Council of India and apex business organisations like the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) were also given opportunities to place their points of view. Eminent economists of the country also interacted with the Committee. The Committee held 65 meetings and after extensive deliberation submitted its recommendations to the Government. The Government has published the complete report of the High Level Committee including its various recommendations and key challenges in implementing "One nation, One election" on the official website of HLC on One Nation, One Election (ONOE).

(b) to (d) As per the recommendations of the HLC on ONOE, the implementation of the same would require amendments in the Constitution of India. The decision regarding implementation of the Committee's recommendations is contingent upon examination of various aspects including legal and constitutional aspects.

SHRI HARIS BEERAN: Sir, the convenience of movement and deployment of forces is one of the reasons why elections are held in several phases, particularly, in the State Assembly elections. My question to the hon. Minister, through you, is: How is the deployment possible when elections are held simultaneously, and, what are the costs involved in the said process.

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल: उपसभापति जी, 'One Nation, One Election', इसको लेकर एक HLC गठित की गई। उस हाई लेवल कमेटी के 191 दिनों में 65 मीटिंग्स हुईं, जिनमें कई reasons सामने आए, जिनके आधार पर हमें One Nation, One Election की ओर बढ़ना चाहिए और simultaneous elections कराने चाहिए। उनमें से एक reason यह सामने आया कि Model Code of Conduct बार-बार लगाने से डेवलपमेंट का काम रुकता है। एक विषय यह आया कि खर्चा भी अधिक होता है और सुरक्षाकर्मी भी ज्यादा और बार-बार लगाने पड़ते हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने जो अभी supplementary पूछा कि कितनी फोर्सिंग लगेंगी और कितने चरणों में चुनाव होगा, तो यह विषय भी हमारी कमेटी के सामने आया। यह भी एक reason था, जिसके कारण इस कमेटी ने

रिकमेंड किया कि देश को 'One Nation, One Election' की दिशा में बढ़ना चाहिए। यह रिपोर्ट राष्ट्रपति जी को सौंप दी गई है और इसके क्रियान्वयन से संबंधित जो कानूनी पहलू हैं, जिनमें कई संविधान संशोधन और होने हैं, उन पर विचार किया जा रहा है, धन्यवाद।

SHRI HARIS BEERAN: Sir, the hon. Minister, in his reply, has said that there are a number of constitution amendments which might be required if 'One Nation, One Election' is to be implemented. My question to the hon. Minister is whether the Government is planning to delete Article 356 from the Constitution of India for the said purpose.

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, Article 356 का इस क्वेश्चन से संबंध नहीं है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य ने जो supplementary पूछा, उसका जो पहला पार्ट है, उसमें मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी High Level Committee Report में Article 83, जो duration of Lok Sabha की बात करता है, Article 172, जो duration of State Legislature की बात करता है, Article 82 (a), Article 324 (a), Article 325, Article 327, Section 5 of the Government of NCT Delhi Act, 1991, ये duration of Legislative Assembly, NCTD की बात करते हैं। Section 5 of the Government Union Territory Act 1963, Section 17 of J&K Reorgansation Act, 2019 जैसे कुल 80 constitutional और relevant कानूनों के संशोधन के लिए recommendations की गई है। इस कमिटी ने Article 356 पर विचार नहीं किया है।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय श्री राजीव शुक्ला, third supplementary.

श्री राजीव शुक्ला: उपसभापति जी, मंत्री जी का जो जवाब है, वह संक्षिप्त जवाब है, जिसमें कहा गया है कि रिपोर्ट सौंप दी है, लेकिन उसके बाद क्या होगा, उसके बारे में कुछ पता नहीं है। जो recommendations हैं, उनके हिसाब से अगर कोई विधान सभा भंग हो जाती है, तो फिर चुनाव उतनी अवधि के लिए कराया जाएगा। Suppose, कोई विधान सभा चार साल चलने के बाद भंग हो गई, तो क्या एक साल के लिए चुनाव कराएंगे? मेरा मानना है कि इसमें आप इस तरह का संशोधन कीजिए कि कोई House पाँच साल के पहले dissolve ही न हो, तब तो 'One Nation, One Election' संभव है, वरना यह संभव नहीं है। सर, मैं मंत्री से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या वे इस दिशा में विचार करेंगे? दूसरा...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय राजीव जी, एक ही सवाल पूछें।

श्री राजीव शुक्ला: यह इसी में है। अगर आप संविधान संशोधन करेंगे, तो इसमें कौन से संविधान संशोधन लाएंगे?

श्री उपसभापति: एक ही में दो सवाल नहीं, एक ही सवाल।

श्री राजीव शुक्ला: ठीक है, सर।

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल: डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उसका समाधान HLC की Report में ही है। हमने HLC की जो Report माननीया राष्ट्रपति जी को सौंपी है, उस रिपोर्ट में recommendation देते हुए बताया गया है कि पहले चरण में लोक सभा एवं राज्य विधान सभाओं के चुनाव एक साथ होंगे। उसके पश्चात्, दूसरे चरण में municipalities और पंचायतों के चुनाव 100 दिनों के अंदर होंगे। इसको synchronise किया जाएगा। ये जो बात पूछ रहे हैं, वह उस रिपोर्ट में ही है। उसके आगे-पीछे अवधि होगी, लेकिन वह संविधान संशोधन के बाद होगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय श्री संजय कुमार झा।

श्री संजय कुमार झा: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, हम लोग भी इस कमेटी में गए थे और वहां अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से इसके पक्ष में ही बातें रखी थीं। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी रिपोर्ट पब्लिक डोमेन में कब आएगी? जो अगला लोक सभा इलेक्शन होने वाला है, क्या उस समय तक इसको इंप्लीमेंट करने का कोई प्लान है या नहीं?

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल: उपसभापति महोदय, जब कमेटी के द्वारा माननीया राष्ट्रपति जी को रिपोर्ट सौंप दी गई, तो वह पब्लिक डोमेन में ही है। माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया, उसके बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि HLC की Report के अनुसार, total 62 political parties ने अपना evidence इनके सामने दिया, वे उपस्थित हुए और जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य भी कह रहे हैं कि उनकी पार्टी भी उपस्थित हुई। जिन 47 दलों ने अपना फीडबैक दिया, उसमें 32 political parties के लोग, 'वन नेशन, वन इलेक्शन' के पक्ष में थे और 15 राजनीतिक दल ही 'वन नेशन, वन इलेक्शन' से असहमत रहे। सर, वह रिपोर्ट पब्लिक डोमेन में ही है और जैसा मैंने पहले कहा कि क्रियान्वयन से संबंधित जो कानूनी पहलू हैं, उस पर विचार किया जा रहा है।

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, 'One Nation, One Election' is an election reform which is the call of the hour. We remember former Law Minister Dinesh Goswami. The Dinesh Goswami Committee had given a report on election reforms long ago. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government is seriously thinking to implement the recommendation given by the Dinesh Goswami Committee Report.

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल: सर, माननीय सदस्य ने सही कहा है कि हमारे पास जितनी भी रिपोर्ट्स आई थीं, जैसे इलेक्शन कमीशन की First Annual Report, 1983, Law Commission of India की 170th Report और Law Commission of India की 2018 की रिपोर्ट और पार्लियामेंटरी

स्टैंडिंग कमिटी की रिपोर्ट, ये सारी रिपोर्ट्स हमने इस रिपोर्ट में अंकित भी की हैं, उनका उल्लेख भी किया है। इसलिए ही 'वन नेशन, वन इलेक्शन' के पक्ष में रिपोर्ट दी गई है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question No. 184.

Steps taken to stop deforestation

*184. SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total land declared as forest land in the country, as on date;
- (b) the extent of deforestation (in hectares) taken place in the last ten years in the country, especially in the hilly areas; and
- (c) the steps taken by Government to stop deforestation in the name of development?

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

Statement

(a) Forest Survey of India (FSI), Dehradun, an organization under the Ministry, carries out the assessment of forest cover of the country biennially since 1987 and the findings are published in the India State of Forest Report (ISFR). As per the India State of Forest Report (ISFR) 2021, the total Recorded Forest Area in the country is 7,75,288 square kilometer.

(b) During the last 10 years, 173396.87 Ha.(1733.97 square kilometer) of the forest land has been approved for diversion under the Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhinyam, 1980 for different development activities including hilly areas. The State/UT wise details have been given in the Annexure.

However, an increase of 21,761.98 square kilometre in forest cover of the country has been reported in ISFR 2021 as compared to ISFR 2011.

(c) The diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes is regulated as per the provisions of Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhinyam, 1980. Whenever the Central Government accords approval for the use of forest land for non-forestry

purposes, the cost of the Compensatory Afforestation (CA) and the Net Present Value (NPV) of the land is realised from the User Agency as per norms. Moreover, additional mitigation measures such as Soil and Moisture Conservation works, Catchment Area Treatment Plans and Wildlife Management plans, etc. are also stipulated as per the requirement. The compensatory levies realized from the user agencies are utilized for taking compensatory afforestation and other eco-restoration activities as per the provisions of Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016.

Protection and sustainable management of the forests are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations. For this purpose, various legal and regulatory measures have been introduced. These are National Forest Policy, 1988, Indian Forest Act, 1927, Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam 1980, and Biological Diversity Act, 2002, etc.

Annexure

State/UT wise forest land approved for use of land non-forestry purpose under Van (Sanrakshan Evam Samvardhan) Adhiniyam, 1980

Category: All Categories		Period: 01.04.2014 to 31.03.2024	
S. No.	STATE / UTs	No. of Proposals	Forest land approved (in Ha.)
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	25	123.20
2	Andhra Pradesh	90	5455.99
3	Arunachal Pradesh	99	9495.98
4	Assam	32	1720.17
5	Bihar	418	2780.64
6	Chandigarh	7	40.72
7	Chhattisgarh	87	7925.79
8	Dadar & Nagar Haveli & Daman and Diu	53	64.50
9	Delhi	12	116.92
10	Goa	30	324.13
11	Gujarat	1698	9985.15

12	Haryana	2591	3526.41
13	Himachal Pradesh	478	3554.74
14	Jammu and Kashmir	55	577.30
15	Jharkhand	137	8353.42
16	Karnataka	202	2991.62
17	Kerala	107	172.89
18	Madhya Pradesh	1244	38552.61
19	Maharashtra	271	8498.35
20	Manipur	42	3111.40
21	Meghalaya	9	176.92
22	Mizoram	25	627.64
23	Odisha	233	24458.89
24	Punjab	1927	3717.23
25	Rajasthan	378	8796.22
26	Sikkim	55	254.43
27	Tamil Nadu	103	703.79
28	Telangana	149	11422.47
29	Tripura	123	1298.57
30	Uttar Pradesh	988	7059.23
31	Uttarakhand	771	6471.89
32	West Bengal	55	1037.66
Grand Total		12494	173396.87

श्री नारायण दास गुप्ता: महोदय, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करना चाहूंगा कि आपने मुझे प्रश्न पूछने का अवसर दिया। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का भी धन्यवाद करूंगा, क्योंकि उन्होंने मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में बहुत ही विस्तृत जानकारी दी है। आपने बताया कि in ten years, 1733.97 sq km forest land approve हुई है for diversion and this includes hilly areas. महोदय, पिछले कुछ सालों में देखा गया है कि उत्तराखंड और हिमाचल प्रदेश में बहुत landslide हुई है। उसका एक कारण है कि आपने hilly areas में development के लिए जो land दी है, वहां पेड़ काट दिए जाते हैं। जब पेड़ रहते हैं, तो उनकी जड़ें ज़मीन पकड़ कर रखती हैं और जब वे पेड़ हटा दिए जाते हैं, तो उनकी जड़ें ज़मीन छोड़ देती हैं।

मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से प्रश्न है कि hilly areas में डेवलपमेंट के लिए कितनी land approve की है? क्योंकि आपने इसमें अलग फिगर नहीं दी है। लोगों का जो जान-माल का नुकसान होता है और landslide में उनके घर बह जाते हैं, उसको रोकने के लिए आपने क्या स्कीम्स बनाई हैं? लोगों को जो loss होता है, उनकी जान-माल का loss होता है, उनके घर बह जाते हैं, उनको compensation देने के लिए - हालांकि आप कहेंगे कि यह राज्य का विषय है,

लेकिन क्या केंद्र सरकार कोई advisory issue करती है कि जिनके इस तरह के loss होते हैं, उनको compensation किस प्रकार से दिया जाएगा?

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने एक बहुत ही अच्छा सप्लीमेंटरी प्रश्न पूछा है। हम लोग forest area में जो परमिशन देते हैं और forest area की land को divert करने की जब परमिशन देते हैं, तो हम दो प्रावधान लगाते हैं - एक compensatory afforestation की, उसकी एवज़ में रिकवरी की ज़मीन और दूसरा उसका NPV, जो उसका मूल्यांकन करने का तरीका है, उस मूल्यांकन के आधार पर राशि जमा की जाती है। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने इस प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह ध्यान दिलाया है कि पिछले 10 वर्षों में 1,73,396 हैक्टेयर (1,733 sq km) का जो forest area है, वह इस तरह के विकास की गतिविधि के अंतर्गत गया है। Compensatory afforestation में ज़मीन लेने का जो क्रम है, उसके कारण में माननीय सदस्य को यह ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि 21,761 sq km का जो area है, वह increase भी हुआ है। उसमें हमने पूरी तरह से ज़मीन की क्षतिपूर्ति की भरपाई की है। विकास योजनाओं में केवल ज़मीन देने के साथ हम NPV ही नहीं रखते, बल्कि अन्य शर्तें भी रखते हैं। विशेष रूप से माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि जब पहाड़ी क्षेत्र में कोई जमीन होती है, तो उसका पेड़ कटने से नुकसान होता है। उसके लिए हम सामान्यतः इस बात का ध्यान रखते हैं कि जब भी हम यूजर एजेंसी को कोई काम करने के लिए देते हैं - जो soil और moisture conservation वर्क्स हैं- तो हम हमेशा इस बात पर ध्यान देते हैं कि यूजर एजेंसी के द्वारा उसका ध्यान रखा जाए। मिट्टी की कटाई या उसके moisture को हम अपने विकास कार्यों के साथ रखने के लिए बाकायदा दिशा-निर्देश जारी करते हैं। दूसरा, catchment area treatment plan के लिए भी बहुत आवश्यक है। तीसरा, चूंकि पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में जंगली जानवरों के जाने के रास्ते हैं, तो mitigation measures में हम वाइल्डलाइफ मैनेजमेंट प्लान और विशेष रूप से उसमें हम पैसेजेस देखते हैं, ताकि सड़क वगैरह बनने के कारण जो हमारे जंगली जानवर हैं, जो हमारे वन्य जीव हैं, उनको किसी प्रकार की बाधा न आए। माननीय सदस्य ने जो दूसरा सहायक प्रश्न पूछा है कि किस क्षेत्र में कितनी जमीन गई है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि उसके बारे में मैंने अपने उत्तर में ही कहा है कि State and UT-wise details have been given in the annexure. इस प्रश्न के साथ जो annexure लगा हुआ है, उसमें सभी प्रदेशों को दिया गया है और उसमें हमारे जो पहाड़ी राज्य हैं, वे भी सम्मिलित हैं। उनके बारे में लिखित उत्तर में दिया गया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary.

SHRI NARAIN DASS GUPTA: Sir, protection and sustainable management of the forests are primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and Union Territories. This is the answer I have been given. Has the Government undertaken any survey or developed any mechanism to identify landslide prone areas in advance so that the

loss of life can be prevented well in advance as on the lines of Tsunami Early Warning System?

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: उपसभापति महोदय, दो विषय हैं। पहला, हमारे यहां 1987 से फॉरेस्ट सर्वे की एक पूरी संगठित व्यवस्था है, जिसके अंतर्गत हर दो वर्ष में हम फॉरेस्ट एरिया का सर्वे करके उसकी रिपोर्ट को प्रकाशित करके सबके सामने रखते हैं। जहां तक उसके वर्गीकरण का विषय है, तो हमारे फॉरेस्ट सर्वे की जो रिपोर्ट है, उसमें dense forest, moderately dense forest और open forest, इन तीन कैटेगरीज़ में हम सामान्यतः फॉरेस्ट का निर्धारण करते हैं। इसके साथ-साथ ट्री, जो आउट साइड फॉरेस्ट एरिया है, उसकी भी हम लोग समीक्षा करके पूरा विषय रखते हैं, क्योंकि देश में 33 परसेंट ग्रीन कवर करने का जो लक्ष्य है, वह carbon shrink के योगदान के लिए आवश्यक है, इसलिए हम उसको करते हैं। जहां तक घटनाक्रमों का विषय है, यह पूरा विषय डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट के द्वारा देखा जाता है, स्थानीय राज्यों के द्वारा दिया जाता है। हमारा जो सर्वेक्षण है, वह फॉरेस्ट एरिया के सर्वेक्षण का विषय है, उसकी जो क्वालिटी है, उसकी विशेषता है, उसकी डेन्सिटी है या वह ओपन एरिया है, हम उसकी पूरी जानकारी का रिकॉर्ड रखते हैं और उसको प्रकाशित भी करते हैं।

(सभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए।)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Supplementary No.3.

OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sorry, I am taking your time for a moment. Hon. Members, I had to leave the House to take self-discipline decisions. When a scene is created in the House that it becomes an epicentre of disruption for the entire nation, then, it is our bounden duty to sometimes take tough decisions. I left my seat to introspect, having been witness to a spectacle which I found was unprecedented, indigestible, and I would be walking away from my oath if I do not take tough decisions. I have called a meeting of the floor leaders at 1.30 p.m. today, and I would reflect to them, all that I have in mind, with video evidence if they require, what this House has presented in recent times, in spite of my best efforts, persuasions, patience, accessibility, pleading, prayer and request; all have been taken not in the right spirit. Sublimity has been misunderstood as fragility. Persuasion has been misunderstood as weakness and, therefore, I have thought about it.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS-(Contd.)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, supplementary number three, Shri Imran Pratapgarhi.

श्री इमरान प्रतापगढ़ी: माननीय सभापति जी, आपने मुझे यहाँ पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा काँवड़ कॉरिडोर बनाने के लिए तकरीबन 33 हजार बड़े पेड़ और छोटे पेड़ मिलाकर 1 लाख पेड़ों को काटने की योजना है, क्या भारत सरकार के संज्ञान में यह बात है और यदि है, तो क्या भारत सरकार इस पर अपनी सहमति दर्ज करा रही है? मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से इसी के साथ जुड़ा हुआ एक दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि उत्तराखंड का जोशीमठ लगातार दरक रहा है, लोग भयभीत हैं, लोग आंदोलन कर रहे हैं, भारत सरकार उसके लिए क्या कदम उठा रही है?

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: माननीय सभापति महोदय, supplementary number 1/1 का उत्तर यह है कि ऐसी कोई योजना विचाराधीन नहीं है और Supplementary number 1/2 का उत्तर यह है कि यह विषय एनडीआरएफ देखता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Supplementary number four, Shri Sant Balbir Singh. He is not here. Supplementary number four, Dr. Fauzia Khan.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN: Sir, in line with our coming Montreal commitments to achieve 30x30, a worldwide initiative for Governments to designate 30 per cent of Earth's land and ocean area as protected area by 2030, rampant deforestation is antithetical to that goal. The Ministry has also given a nod to more than 80 projects requiring two to three millions trees to be fell. The alternative has been afforestation efforts viz. Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority. My question is: "Is there any data to suggest that afforestation of new trees is a replacement for millions of acres of untouched forest cover?"

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister. Your last answer was, 'brevity is the soul of wit'. But that is allowed once a day only.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्या ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, उसके दो भाग हैं। पहला भाग यह है कि जो पेरिस की COP-26 के बाद हमने अपने जो आठ लक्ष्य दिए थे, indices दिए थे, उनमें से तीन quantitative थे। उनमें एक लक्ष्य यह था कि हम अपने carbon shrink के लिए भारत में जो ग्रीन कवर है, उसको 33 परसेंट तक बढ़ाएंगे, जो कि अभी 1.97 बिलियन है - जो माननीय सदस्या का कहना है, वह एकदम सही है। महोदय, इसको बढ़ाने के

लिए 'ग्रीन इंडिया मिशन' की योजना तो चलाई ही जा रही, उसके साथ ही साथ CAMPA के अंतर्गत भी योजना चलाई जा रही है। हम शहरों के अंदर 'नगर वन योजना' के तहत इसके विस्तार के लिए कार्य कर रहे हैं। ट्री कवर को बढ़ाने के लिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में 'एक पेड़ माँ के नाम' जैसा महत्वपूर्ण अभियान भी चलाया जा रहा है।

महोदय, हमारे समुद्री क्षेत्रों, भारत का जो 7,600 किलोमीटर लंबा समुद्री क्षेत्र है, उसमें भी ग्रीन कवर को बढ़ाने के लिए 'मिष्ठी' जैसा कार्यक्रम, जो "The Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats & Tangible Incomes", नाम से चलाया जाता है, उसके अंतर्गत भी ट्री कवर को बढ़ाने का काम किया जाता है। महोदय, इसके साथ ही साथ इस ग्रीन मिशन को बढ़ाने के लिए 'स्कूल नर्सरी योजना' जैसे और हमारे JFMC के द्वारा भी कार्यक्रम और अभियान चलाए जाते हैं, जिसमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा और ग्रीन कवर बढ़ाने का, पेड़ों को बढ़ाने का कार्य किया जाता है, जिससे हमने जो लक्ष्य निर्धारित किया है, उसको प्राप्त किया जा सके।

महोदय, जो दूसरा प्रश्न है, जो 30x30 का principle है, उसके लिए मैं माननीय सदस्य महोदय को बताना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले वर्ष, जब bio-diversity की COP Montreal के अंतर्गत बात हुई थी, तब यह कहा गया था कि दुनिया के जैव विविधता के महत्वपूर्ण लक्ष्यों को देखते हुए पूरी दुनिया सम्मिलित रूप से यह प्रयास करे कि 30x30 के area को bio-diversity के लिए पूरे तरीके से सुरक्षित किया जाए। महोदय, भारत का इसमें बहुत बड़ा योगदान है और मुझे यह बताते हुए भी खुशी है कि हमारे यहाँ पर लगभग 73,000 square kilometres का area है, जिसमें हमारे पास 55 tiger reserves हैं, 33 elephant reserves हैं, reserve forests हैं, sanctuaries हैं, national parks हैं। भारत ने अपनी जैव विविधता के संरक्षण के लिए कार्य किया है और दुनिया के जो सम्मिलित रूप से प्रयास हैं, उनमें भी भारत का कंट्रीब्यूशन हमेशा पॉजिटिव रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Supplementary No. 5; Shrimati Ranjeet Ranjan.

श्रीमती रंजीत रंजन: सर, मंत्री जी ने प्रश्न संख्या 182 और 184 में दिखाया है कि तराई और पहाड़ी में कहाँ-कहाँ पर वन बढ़ रहे हैं और कहाँ-कहाँ पर कम हो रहे हैं। उस डेटा में तकरीबन सभी पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में, जम्मू-कश्मीर ले लीजिए, हिमाचल ले लीजिए, उत्तराखंड ले लीजिए, सिक्किम ले लीजिए, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट ले लीजिए, सब जगह वन क्षेत्र घट रहा है और सबसे ज्यादा प्रोजेक्ट्स भी दोबारा से उन्हीं वन क्षेत्रों में लिए गए हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या यह सही है कि 1,000 मीटर से ऊपर के सारे, खास करके पहाड़ी इलाकों में लगातार वन क्षेत्र घट रहे हैं? इसके बावजूद, आपके आंसर में जो सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, वे लगातार उन्हीं पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में है। मैं भागीरथी - चार धाम योजना पर फिर आऊँगी। आप खुद कह रहे हैं कि वह सेंसिटिव जोन है, जहाँ पर साढ़े छः हजार देवदार के पेड़ भी हैं। दूसरा, जो सिलक्यारा इंसिडेंट हुआ, उसमें भी इम्पैक्ट असेसमेंट नहीं कराया गया था। क्या यह सही है कि एक तरफ तो हम वन बचाने की बात करते हैं, लेकिन दूसरी तरफ किसी भी बहाने से प्रोजेक्ट करते हैं? आज की तारीख में 1,000 मीटर से ऊपर के पहाड़ी इलाकों में हम लगातार अपने ही वन क्षेत्र को खत्म कर रहे हैं। थैंक यू सो मच, सर।

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: माननीय सभापति महोदय, एक ही विषय का दो तरीके से प्रतिपादन किया जा सकता है। यह सरकार अंतिम छोर पर जो व्यक्ति है, उसके जीवन में परिवर्तन लाने के लिए कार्य करती है। क्या अरुणाचल में अंतिम छोर तक सड़क पहुंचाना, उनके पास प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र पहुंचाना, उनके पास जल विद्युत की परियोजना पहुंचाना... ..(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती रंजीत रंजन: सर, लोगों को प्राकृतिक सुरक्षा देना भी महत्वपूर्ण है। ... (व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, let him conclude. ... (Interruptions)... Let him conclude first. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN: Sorry, Sir.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं पुनः कहना चाहूँगा, क्योंकि माननीय सदस्या ने प्रश्न संख्या 182 और 184 के संदर्भ में, मेरे उत्तर के संदर्भ में कहा है। पहला विषय, देश में जिन पाँच राज्यों में फॉरेस्ट कवर घटा है, उनमें उत्तराखंड नहीं है, इसलिए उत्तराखंड की परियोजना को लेकर, जो आपने विषय रखा है, वह आपके द्वारा रखे गए फैक्ट्स के आधार पर ही सही सिद्ध नहीं होता है। जो हमारे पाँच राज्य हैं, उनमें अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर, नागालैंड, मिजोरम ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: माननीय सदस्या, यदि मंत्री जी कोई ऐसी बात कह रहे हैं, जो आपकी दृष्टि से सदन के पटल पर गलत कह रहे हैं, तो यह ब्रीच ऑफ प्रिविलेज का बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है, आप उसी का उपयोग कीजिए।

SHRIMATI RANJEET RANJAN: Okay, Sir.

श्री सभापति: इससे काम नहीं चलेगा कि ये जवाब देते हैं और आप इधर से कहेंगे।

श्रीमती रंजीत रंजन: सर, आगे से ध्यान रखूंगी।

श्री सभापति: फिलहाल, अभी हमारी हालत बहुत खतरनाक है। Please follow the protocol. If you disagree with the Minister, take recourse to breach of privilege and we will take strictest actions against the Minister if the statement is not true. But, if it is true, then also, things emanate. Please bear with me. Yes, hon. Minister.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं जो अपना उत्तर दे रहा हूँ, वह फॉरेस्ट सर्वे ऑफ इंडिया की रिपोर्ट है, जिसे मैंने अपने पूर्व के उत्तर में भी आपके सामने रखी थी, उसके पैरा 2.10 में जो चेंज इन फॉरेस्ट कवर है, उसके अंतर्गत जो समीक्षा आई है, उस पैराग्राफ के आधार पर मैं

कह रहा हूँ कि ये पाँच राज्य अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर, नागालैंड, मिजोरम और मेघालय हैं। जहाँ पर फॉरेस्ट एरिया बढ़ा है, वह आंध्र प्रदेश, तेलंगाना, ओडिशा, कर्णाटक और झारखंड है। जो हमारे उत्तर-पूर्व के राज्य हैं, वहाँ पर यह क्षेत्र बहुत सीमित मात्रा में घटा है। उत्तर-पूर्व के राज्यों तक सड़क पहुंचाना, बिजली पहुंचाना, प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केंद्र पहुंचाना, वहाँ की महिलाओं के जीवन में परिवर्तन लाना, वहाँ के गरीब लोगों को सुविधा पहुंचाना बहुत जरूरी है। विकास की समन्वित कल्पना में देश की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के महत्व के विषय हैं, उनके बारे में भी निर्णय लिए जाते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसका इस तरीके से प्रतिपादन न करें। यह देखें कि समन्वित रूप से, पूरे देश में फॉरेस्ट कवर बढ़ाने के लिए हम क्या कार्य कर रहे हैं। मैंने पूर्व में भी कहा है कि समन्वित रूप से हमारा फॉरेस्ट कवर बढ़ा है और सभी क्षेत्रों में ट्री प्लान्टेशन को बढ़ाने के लिए हम सब लोग प्रयासरत हैं। मैं पुनः आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि सदस्यों को भी अपने क्षेत्र में ट्री कवर बढ़ाने के लिए "एक पेड़ माँ के नाम" जैसे अभियान के साथ भी जुड़ना चाहिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, tree plantation is one aspect and afforestation is another.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: सर, मैं सहमत हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, on that aspect also... ..(Interruptions)... The Minister knows it more than I do. I am only inviting his attention so that he can inform the House now or in future that we are not only engaged in afforestation but also in tree plantation. And tree plantation is not a substitute of afforestation, nor compensation of it.

श्री भूपेन्द्र यादव: जी, मैं सहमत हूँ और हम यह संज्ञान में लेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member would be happy to note it. Question No. 185.

Kodava Hockey Tournament

*185. SHRI AJAY MAKAN: Will the Minister of YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the annual Kodava family hockey tournament, hosted this year, has made history by earning itself a reference in the Guinness World Records for being the largest field hockey tournament;

(b) whether Government has taken a note of this event; and

(c) the financial assistance that has been offered or will be provided to this event?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRIMATI RAKSHA NIKHIL KHADSE): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Government has recognized Hockey India as the National Sports Federation for promotion and development of Hockey in the country. The Kodava is a member unit of Hockey Karnataka, which is Hockey India's Karnataka State unit. The Kodava Family Hockey Tournament is a local tournament in the state of Karnataka held under the aegis of Hockey Karnataka. The tournament was held from 30th March to 28th April, 2024 and has registered the Guinness World Record as the largest field hockey tournament with 4834 players.

(c) Sports, being a State subject, it is responsibility of concerned State Government to take steps for promotion and development of the sports, including holding of state/district level tournaments, within the state. Hockey India has informed that Government of Karnataka gives financial support to this tournament, and that Hockey Karnataka provides the technical Support for conduct of this tournament.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Supplementary number one, Shri Ajay Makan.

SHRI AJAY MAKAN: Sir, this year, Kodava Hockey Tournament entered Guinness Book of World Records without any support from the Union Government, whereas the State Government fully supported Kodava Hockey Tournament. Starting in 1997, with just 60 teams, this year, 360 teams with 4,834 players participated, making it the biggest tournament in the world. Kodagu district, where Kodavas come from, is considered as a cradle of Indian hockey. Kodagu district has produced 50 Kodavas representing Indian hockey team. Seven of them are Olympians. Govinda, M.P. Ganesh, Somaiya, and many others are in this list. As a former Sports Minister, I know that this is very easily possible. My question is: Looking at these facts, is the Government thinking of giving grants either annually or one-time infrastructure development fund for this important place which has given so many Olympians, so many national players, known as the cradle of Indian hockey, given the importance of hockey in our country?

श्रीमती रक्षा निखिल खाडसे: सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने कोडवा के बारे में सवाल पूछा है और यह बात सच है कि जो कोडवा हॉकी का टूर्नामेंट हुआ है, वह इस बार गिनीज़ बुक में

रिकॉर्ड हुआ है। सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य जो फंड की बात कह रहे हैं, तो मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहती हूँ कि केंद्र सरकार कोई भी डायरेक्ट फंड किसी भी टूर्नामेंट के लिए नहीं दे सकती है। इस संबंध में राज्य की तरफ से प्रस्ताव आना चाहिए और अगर ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव आता है, तो केंद्र सरकार फंड्स उन्हें एलॉट कर सकती है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Supplementary number two.

SHRI AJAY MAKAN: Sir, I am asking supplementary number two but while asking the first question, I said that I have been the Sports Minister myself. Kindly have a relook into this because there are so many avenues, so many ways by which you can directly fund a tournament. There are many tournaments, football tournaments, which are directly funded. So, my supplementary number two is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you can make that suggestion separately to the hon. Minister. She would be happy to activate that also. Second supplementary.

SHRI AJAY MAKAN: Sir, I know. I have been the Speaker of the Assembly also. I know my rights and privileges.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, you share my pain. Ajay Makanji, having been Speaker of the Assembly, kindly spare some time and see me in my Chamber. Second supplementary.

SHRI AJAY MAKAN: Sir, should I come at 1.30 also along with them?

My second supplementary is this. I, as a Sports Minister, had set up a High Altitude Training Centre in Coonoor. There is another High Altitude Training Centre in Himachal Pradesh. I think that Kodagu district should be considered as a High Altitude Training Centre. By way of asking a question, I am suggesting to the hon. Sports Minister: Would they look into setting up a High Altitude Sports Training Centre in Kodagu? I think they should do it. This is a suggestion in the form of a question.

युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्री (डा. मनसुख मांडविया): चेयरमैन सर, माननीय सदस्य ने जो सुझाव दिया है, हम उसको नोट कर लेते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Supplementary number three, Shrimati Priyanka Chaturvedi.

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: Sir, thank you so much for giving me the opportunity. Sir, since we have the honour of the Minister being here, सर, यह कोडगु के बारे में नहीं है ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Priyankaji, take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... Take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have indicated, this House is governed by rules. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: That is what, Sir. That is why I started with this.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to confine to the question, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am afraid. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am asking you to take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... Take your seat, Priyanka Chaturvediji. Hon. Members, the Minister is expected to be fully informed of the question that is before the House. If we use that opportunity for something else, we are sending two signals. One, we are not focusing on the question, and secondly, we are not following rules. Ask question limited to the issue involved. Please, for heaven's sake. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI: Sir, 1.4 billion people are heartbroken about this. ... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I hold the supplementary not relevant. Now, Dr. Fauzia Khan, supplementary number four.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN: Sir, what specific measures is the Government taking to support and promote grassroot development in field hockey? How does the Ministry plan to address challenges such as infrastructure availability, funding and access to facilities at the grassroot level? Additionally, what steps are being taken to ensure that regional initiatives like the Kodava Tournament receive consistent support and contribute to the broader growth of hockey?

डा. मनसुख मांडविया: चेयरमैन सर, कोडवा फैमिली के द्वारा कोडगु डिस्ट्रिक्ट में हॉकी टूर्नामेंट के संदर्भ में यह प्रश्न है। प्रश्न बहुत अच्छा है और मैं कोडवा फैमिली का अभिनंदन भी करता हूँ कि उन्होंने उत्साह से अपने यहाँ competition कराई। 1997 से वे competition कराते हैं और उन्होंने Guinness Book of World Record में इस टूर्नामेंट का नामांकन करवाया, यह बहुत बड़ी बात है। देश में हॉकी के अलावा सभी स्पोर्ट्स आगे बढ़ें, उनके लिए देश में talent identify किया जाए,

talent को identify करके नेशनल लेवल और इंटरनेशनल लेवल पर उसको खेलने की opportunity मिले, इसके लिए मोदी गवर्नमेंट के द्वारा तीन initiatives लिए गए हैं। एक महत्वपूर्ण initiative है - 'खेलो इंडिया'। 'खेलो इंडिया' के तहत देश में हर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में एक 'खेलो इंडिया' का सेंटर बनाया गया है। 'खेलो इंडिया' के सेंटर के द्वारा स्कूल और कॉलेज में जो बच्चे above 14 years हैं, उनके लिए competition आयोजित की जाती है और उसमें डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेवल, स्टेट लेवल और नेशनल लेवल पर competition आयोजित होती है। उसमें एक सब सेक्शन है - 'कीर्ति प्रोजेक्ट'। 'कीर्ति प्रोजेक्ट' एक ऐसा प्रोजेक्ट है, जिसमें 'खेलो इंडिया' के तहत देश में बाल्यकाल में, युवावस्था में स्कूल और कॉलेज में बच्चे का जो talent है, उसको identify किया जाता है। अभी सारे देश में talent identification चल रहा है। उसके मुताबिक एक लाख ऐसे talented sportsmen को identify करके उनकी ट्रेनिंग की व्यवस्था की जा रही है, उनके लिए अच्छी कोचिंग की व्यवस्था की जा रही है और उनको financial support किया जा रहा है। उनको financially support करने के लिए मोदी गवर्नमेंट ने 'TOP' scheme चलाई है। 'TOP' scheme means 'Targeted Olympic Podium' scheme. इस स्कीम के तहत जो खिलाड़ी अच्छी performance करता है, उसको उसमें प्रवेश मिलता है। जिसको उसमें प्रवेश मिलता है, उन सारे players की सारी आर्थिक व्यवस्था भारत सरकार के द्वारा होती है। वे खेलने के लिए जाते हैं, उनको international sports में participate करना है, competition में जाना है, तो भारत सरकार उनका खर्च bear करेगी। उनको अच्छा कोच चाहिए, तो कोच का सारा खर्च भारत सरकार bear करेगी। उनको किसी जगह ट्रेनिंग के लिए जाना है, विदेश में ट्रेनिंग के लिए जाना है, उसका खर्च भारत सरकार के द्वारा bear किया जाता है। 1,050 ऐसे खिलाड़ियों पर भारत सरकार के द्वारा खर्च किया जा रहा है, ताकि उनके talent को opportunity मिले।

दूसरा, जब कोई player अच्छी performance करता है और 'खेलो इंडिया' में निखर कर आता है, तो ऐसे player को भारत सरकार की स्कीम के द्वारा हॉस्टल में रखा जाता है और उसके ऊपर निगरानी रखी जाती है। उसकी हॉस्टल फी, खेलने के लिए सारी व्यवस्था सरकार की ओर से की जाती है। ऐसे कार्यक्रमों के द्वारा देश में स्पोर्ट्स को महत्व मिले, हमारे देश के talent को opportunity मिले, जिससे वह देश और दुनिया में भारत का नाम रोशन करे, इस तरीके से हम स्पोर्ट्स की मदद कर रहे हैं और आगे बढ़ा रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. The House stands adjourned to meet at 2.00 P.M. today.

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

[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://sansad.in/rs/debates/officials>]

*The House re-assembled after lunch at two of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.*

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, there is an announcement.

In view of the requests received from the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and the Minister of Minority Affairs, the Bill listed for withdrawal in the Revised List of Business will be taken up immediately after the disposal of the Finance (No.2) Bill, 2024. Now, the Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2024 and the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2024, are for consideration and return. The Finance (No.2) Bill, 2024, is for introduction and return. As per the recommendation of the Business Advisory Committee, the hon. Minister of Finance shall give reply to the discussion on the Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2024; the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2024, and the Finance (No.2) Bill, 2024, together.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

*** The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2024**
*** The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2024**
 &
The Finance (No.2) Bill, 2024

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman to move the motion for consideration and return of the Finance (No.2) Bill, 2024.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2024-25, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Would you like to say something, Madam?

* Discussed together.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: No, Sir. Not now. Thank you.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Motion is moved. I, now, call upon the Members whose names have been received for participation in the discussion.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is point of order on this Bill, because this Bill has already been moved? आप जानते हैं कि ...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, the point of order is on the running of the House. I am taking thirty seconds point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can take.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: The point of order does not have to be on the introduction of the Bill.

श्री उपसभापति: आप नियम अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि जो बिल move हो चुका है, अगर उस पर आपका प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है, तभी मैं उसको entertain करूँगा।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, please allow me to speak. I am not here to disrupt the House.

AN HON. MEMBER: Mention the rule.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I will mention two rules. Look at the book seriously. The notice given in the morning was under Rule 267. ...(*Interruptions*)... One minute, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... I know little about the rules. I am still learning. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, the discussion that is going to carry on, I just want to bring to your attention that five hon. Members...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing it. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Bill has already been moved. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: One minute, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: अगर आपका प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर इस विषय पर होता, तो मैं entertain करता।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Look at Rule 176. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am clear about the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I am not; please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: बिल move हो गया है, उस पर ही मैं प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर को entertain कर सकता हूँ।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: I am calling out the rule. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I am calling out the Rule 176. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, look at Rule 176. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Derek, I know the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am telling you...

श्री देरेक ओब्राइन: सर, मैं कोई झगड़ा नहीं कर रहा हूँ, बल्कि मैं एक सुझाव दे रहा हूँ।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: कृपया आप बोलें।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, under Rule 176, there is a notice for consideration before you. That is all I am saying. It is on the Vinesh Phogat issue. That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all. No, no. Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Members, please, take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, माननीय सदस्य, आप अच्छी तरह जानते हैं कि जो विषय introduce हो चुका है, अगर उस पर कोई प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है, वही entertain हो सकता है। अगर आप इस समय दूसरे विषय पर प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाते हैं, तो वह गलत है और वह नहीं जाएगा। It is not

entertained. I request Derekji, you are a senior Member, do not misuse such kind of things, please. Now, we will start the discussion. Shri Vivek K. Thanka.

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. Let me start with a quotation from Justice Hidayatullah which he said while he was deciding a matter way back in 60s about a book called 'Lady Chatterley's Lover.' It had been proscribed. So, he said, 'No books are good or bad; they are either well written or badly written.' Taking it further, I would say that any Budget is neither good nor bad; some portions are good, some portions are errors of judgment and some portions, I would say, are lost opportunities. This is a world of AI. And, in a world of AI, there is a very apt Hindi saying, "गुरु की जगह हमने गूगल को दे दी, जानकारी से ज्यादा समझदारी में ही कमी है।" We have a lot of जानकारी but less समझदारी। Now, the positive points are these. Madam, I remember I had raised the SMA issue, Spinal Muscular Atrophy issue, many years back. You were the Finance Minister. I had said, about 2,500 children die every year. The drug costs Rs. 23 crores where Rs.16 crores is the cost and Rs. 7 crores is the excise. That issue has been largely addressed and I say thank you for that.

I would also say that custom duties on cancer medicines and life-saving medicines have been reduced from ten per cent to zero per cent. It is a positive step. Reduction in customs duty on raw material for leather, garments and footwear, from ten per cent to zero per cent, is a positive step. Although this has happened after 11 Budgets by this Government and seventh by the hon. Finance Minister, when India has lost the competitive edge to Bangladesh, Vietnam, Cambodia and China. You abolished the angel tax. It is welcome. Tax rate for foreign companies has been slashed. I am not sure whether this will enhance the FDI, but we have nothing against it. But, Madam, the error of judgment started when you missed the middle class. The Finance Minister stated in her Budget speech that it is for the middle class, whereas it should have been of the middle class. Yes, you have not really addressed the middle-class, because you began the Budget by indirect taxes instead of direct taxes, knowing very well that indirect taxes are regressive, take a much larger percentage of low-income individuals. Just as a matter of some calculations, if we take contribution of taxes, indirect taxes in 2010 constituted 55 per cent whereas in 2022, it was 66 per cent and in 2010, direct taxes were 44 per cent whereas in 2022, they were 34 per cent. It directly affects the poor as they pay more tax on goods and services. Indirect taxes are non-equitous in the sense it covers the poor and the rich together. Direct taxes cover the people who are earning. So indirect taxes, in my opinion, should always be taken as a second step, not as the first step of earning. Then, you have

Corporate Gross Revenue Receipts. The Corporate tax was 37 per cent in 2010. In 2022, it was 26 per cent. The Personal Income Tax was 17 per cent in 2010, it was 28 per cent in 2022. There is an increase in percentage of Personal Income Tax collection, than the Corporation tax shows that the Government is collecting more from middle class households. Reduction in Corporate taxes in 2019 only benefited company promoters. That 18 per cent GST is being charged on life and medical insurance. I would say, if there is a biggest challenge that any class today faces, it is the middle class. For the poorer section, you have the Ayushman Scheme. For the rich, it does not matter, but for the middle class, in half of them, mediclaims do not work, or if they work, they are not sufficient. And, it is a huge challenge and a huge burden for the middle class. And, I would say, today, it is a sin to fall ill in a middle class family. If somebody falls ill in a middle class family, believe me, sometimes they get wrecked, sometimes they get ruined.

Coming to farmers, custom duty on ammonium nitrate increased from 7.5 per cent to 10 per cent while subsidy on fertilizers has been reduced. Farmers will get directly impacted as their input cost will increase. Two, statutory demand for Minimum Support Price was not delivered, which is the biggest demand of the farmers in the country today. And third, however, the fertilizer subsidy has been decreased by one lakh crores. No pro-farmer sentiment in this Budget can be seen. And, that is why, Madam, I think the farming community, I am sure, must not be very overjoyed or joyed with this Budget.

The Indian pharmacy is one of our best sectors. Drastic hike on custom duty on laboratory chemicals from 10 cent to 150 per cent will convert this flourishing industry into a struggling industry. Indian pharmaceutical industry is estimated at around 50 billion. India ranks third, worldwide, for pharmaceutical production by volume and exports pharmaceuticals to more than 200 countries and territories. R&D will be affected, specifically pertaining to pharmaceutical and biotech industry. Research, in general, will be affected. India spends 0.6 per cent of its GDP on R&D. You are killing that also.

Now, I will talk about Capital Gains. I would say, the short-term capital gains increased from 15 to 20 percent and there is Securities Transaction Tax, STT, on capital gains. When the stock market is witnessing exponential growth in terms of retail investors, mostly from the middle class and young people, young India finds this fascinating. It is the young people today who are the biggest participants in the stock market. They may not be the richest people, but they may be the most enthusiastic participants. The National Stock Exchange alone saw retail investors share grow from 33 per cent in 2016 to 45 per cent in 2021. This shows that the Government wants to

fund the Budget through taxing the middle class. Hon. Finance Minister, if we think deeply or we think briefly, these are the two options before us, sometimes it is a lack of thought process. More than 2,500 amendments were incorporated in GST law since 2017. A new income tax law seems to be on the anvil. The amended criminal laws, which have just come, have just started troubling the law courts and the lawyers and now the new income tax law will haunt the taxpayers.

Then there is 'Long term capital gains'. All financial and non-financial assets will attract the long-term capital gains at 12.5 per cent in case of equities and decreased from 20 per cent in case of real estate. Indexation benefit was removed, but now rolled back partially. I welcome that. Real estate will take a big hit. Construction sector is the biggest employer after agriculture and manufacture. More than 20 per cent of the real estate investment is by NRI. Foreign investment will be drastically impacted because after you opened this sector to foreign investment, NRIs were the biggest participants in this. Twenty per cent of the booking is of the NRIs if you analyze the purchase. I would also say, the 'Make in India' was rolled out in 2014, but only after 10 years have we come up with a six-monthly commitment to review, to tackle the distorted custom duty inverted tax structure. No new tax benefits have been given to start-ups. Women entrepreneurs are left out of the Budget.

Now, I would come to 'Lost opportunities.' Madam Finance Minister, this is your seventh year, and the women of India look at you as an icon. You, for them, represent their empowerment. But there is no tax slab for women in India. Budget allocation should have been there to promote women entrepreneurs. Every city should have a dedicated complex for women entrepreneurs to work. The need of the hour is to accommodate many Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises, MSMEs, women entrepreneurs in one facility, providing them with big and safe office spaces to work. If you really want that pyramid of women who actually contribute to the GDP of India to do well, you need to have these complexes for them. Just putting them as part of a Mudra scheme or providing them some skills is not good enough. They just can't afford to buy a property. They just can't afford to buy a house or an area for commercial utilization.

So, this is an important facet. You could bring dedicated complexes for women in, at least, all major tier-2 and tier-3 cities. More women hostels for working women should have been set up in cities. Talking about work, skill development lacks focus. This is the seventh Budget by a Finance Minister, and the women expected much more.

Sir, coming to employment, more schemes have been formulated for creation of jobs in the informal sector. Limits for *Mudra* loan have been increased only for

previous beneficiaries of the highest slab. Lower slab for new entrants has not been increased and remains the same. Only the slab under *Tarun* has been increased from Rs. 10 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs.

Madam Finance Minister, I don't believe that your Internship scheme can succeed. According to the Internship Scheme, one crore youth between the age of 21 to 24 years will get internship in 500 companies in the next five years. The top 500 companies hired around 70 lakh people. How could they have one crore interns? So what I am trying to say is that this is a myth. If you reach this figure in five years, I would salute you, but I think it is just not possible. It is an ambition, a very ambitious programme, which I don't think would take off properly from the ground. And then you tell us about the people who are ineligible to participate. They are candidates from the IIT, IIM, IISER, CA, CMA, etc., those who have any member of the family assessed to Income Tax and those who have any member of the family working as a Government employee. Then how many people are eligible? Most people would have somebody who is assessed to tax. A lot of people would have a family member in Government service. Now, if all of them are not eligible, then frankly speaking, what is your pool of eligibility? Frankly, it surprises me that when we are keeping out such a huge section, how does it serve the purpose at all?

Coming to education, your own National Education Policy, 2020 called for an allocation of six per cent of the GDP to education, but the allocation is just 0.38 per cent of the GDP. Allocation for higher education has dropped from Rs. 47,620 crore from the Revised Estimates of Rs. 57,244 crores in the 2023-24 Budget. Only re-branding Nehruvian era institutes such as the IIT, the IIM, the IISc., and JNU as 'centers of excellence' and 'institutes of eminence' would not work. Please think of granting some relief to the students who have taken education loan. With a sector where you don't get employment, how are they going to repay the loans if there is no relief given to the students? I am sure it is a huge community whose problems go unaddressed. Today, the problem is that most of these institutions, instead of being manned by real hardcore professionals, get manned by people who are close to your political party or political thinking. I think that is not good for the country. Students should be taught how to think and not what to think. More than 10 lakh students choose to study abroad.

Coming to Information Technology, India saw an IT revolution in the 80s and 90s because of least intervention from the Government side. India captured the imagination of the world by its IT boom. But what are we thinking about the knowledge cities? India lacks the knowledge cities that you have in San Francisco, Singapore, Tokyo, Stockholm, due to their strong emphasis on technology,

innovation, education and research at a high premium. The concept of knowledge cities is alien to this country. Brain drain is at an all-time high coupled with thousands of high-net-worth individuals leaving the country.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय विवेक जी, आपकी पार्टी के एक और वक्ता हैं।

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Then, the biggest, or one of the most exciting features of the Budget used to be the Railway Budget. That has just disappeared. It is not there. The common man was always waiting to hear the Railway Budget, the facilities that would come, etc. Madam Finance Minister, more than 6,800 train stations were shut down citing financial viability. Many artisans, small vendors, micro-businessmen and students are all affected because of this. The concept of cheap public transport is not to gain profit, but for a larger social good. Now let me tell you, by example; the ticket cost for a travel in Belgahana near Bilaspur in Chattisgarh used to be 10 to 20 rupees, but now they have to take a bus and pay around 100 rupees.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*)

In Japan, even to accommodate one student, they decided to operate a train. So, my case is that unless the railways open up to the issues of people and there are proper budgetary provisions for various improvements and enhancements, this opportunity is a lost opportunity.

Budget allocation for defence is not sufficient. China and Pakistan increased their defence budget by 7.2 per cent and 17.6 per cent respectively in order to boost their defence spending. The defence allocation is 1.9 per cent of the GDP in the present Budget, which is the lowest since 1960. What happens to the dream of General Rawat of theatisation? Where is that allocation for theatisation? Defence sector needs massive upgrades and significant strides are to be taken towards the same. India has not been able to capture the market of defence manufacture because of R&D and other deficiencies. We have defence production industries at, for example, Jabalpur, from where I come. At one time, these factories used to employ 1.25 lakh people. Today, they employ 10,000 people and the factories are on the verge of virtual closure. I mean there is hardly any work for the factory men. The private sector is being stressed, but no outcome of positive results. I remember, when you were Defence Minister, you called a meeting of MPs. You knew the problem of the cantonments. You knew the problem that in cantonments the civilians have a huge issue. And today they have all kinds of land issues; they have all kinds of

movement issues, and you said, let us try to segregate them. That never happened. You took the first step, but after that first step, the second, third, fourth step never came. So, today, this issue of cantonment and army areas being separated is still in limbo.

In research and space research, our scientists of DRDO and ISRO are the best in the world. I am reminded of that film on Nambi Narayanan, the ISRO scientist, who suffered. He epitomises the suffering.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which film?

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA: Rocketry: The Nambi Effect, his life story, where the Supreme Court intervened and gave him compensation. He got a Padma Vibhushan but after suffering of 15-20 years, his brilliance was acknowledged by India at all levels. How scientists can be framed in fake cases came out in that whole episode. What I am trying to say is that your best scientists need more hand-holding. They need better pushing. Unless and until we do more for these scientists, how are we going to go further in this whole thing?

I remember about semiconductor industry after COVID. It was a supply chain at a point. We couldn't take advantage of it by bringing them from Taiwan. It is Malaysia, Cambodia and Vietnam who took advantage of it. So, my problem, today, is, even though you have worked hard to bring a Budget, but, at the end of the day, the country also looks for quality workmanship. And what is this quality workmanship when we have a leaking airport, a leaking metro station, leaking papers, and now even a brand new leaking Parliament? I think we have a lot to do, a lot to change, and a lot to take ahead. Thank you.

SHRIMATI RAMILABEN BECHARBHAI BARA (GUJARAT): * "Hon. Chairman Sir, hon. Narendrabhai Modi has become the Prime Minister of India for the third consecutive term. Through you Sir, I extend my gratitude to the people of India and also congratulate them for giving their mandate in favour of Shri Narendrabhai Modi, the hon. Prime Minister of India. I would also like to offer my greetings and gratefulness to the hon. Minister of Finance Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman, the pride of the women of India, for presenting the Budget for the 140 crore people of this Nation. This Finance Bill is for the poor people of the country. This Finance Bill is for the empowerment of the farmers of the country. The Bill is aimed at strengthening the

* English translation of the original speech delivered in Gujarati.

position of women in society, empowering and promoting their welfare and providing employment opportunities to the youth. Sir, this inclusive Bill empowers the vision of a developed India and emerges as a roadmap leading to a developed nation.

Sir, I am very happy as well as sad to say this. Whether it is the debate on the Finance Bill or any other matter, I listen to hon. Members of Parliament, including Members of the Opposition. The Members of Opposition also say that it is an inclusive Budget and welcome it. But they also have compulsion. While they make comments in the House, they also say within their minds that this Budget is good. The situation is changing and new opportunities are emerging. This Bill will change the image and the destiny of our countrymen.

Sir, I would like to talk about the farmers of our country. I want to tell the august House about how dedicated the Modi Government is for farmers and how much it is concerned about their welfare. When Narendrabhai was the Chief Minister of Gujarat, he saw that farmers were leaving agriculture and moving towards cities. They considered agriculture to be a poor profession and felt helpless. At such time, as the then Chief Minister of Gujarat, Narendrabhai Modi decided that he would empower the farmers by doubling their income. Sir, a scheme namely, Laboratory to Land was formulated with the help of agro-scientists. All the scientists who were doing experiments in the laboratory were taken to the fields through the 'Krishi-Rath Scheme'. Efforts were made to seek the answers to questions like, how is the land of the farmers, what kind of fertilizer is required, how much water is required, what type of seeds are required? During Congress regime, the income of the farmers was Rs 9,000, which was increased due to Modiji's efforts, his guidance and the arrangement of agricultural festivals. The production increased tenfold, to the tune of one lakh crore. What did Modiji not do when he became the Prime Minister of the country! Today I am happy to say this. Hon, Finance Minister is also sitting here. She has talked about the welfare of farmers. Kisan Samman Nidhi is being allocated. Ask a poor farmer how he feels when two thousand rupees come to his pocket. A son may not give money to his father, but the Prime Minister of this country, like a son, deposits two thousand rupees in the bank accounts of farmers, every four months. Sir, the misery of the farmers needs to be understood. These two thousand rupees are important. The Opposition used to say during the elections that if they would be victorious, they would deposit eight and a half thousand rupees in the bank accounts of Farmers, 1st August onwards. Sir, I check my bank account every day to see when the money would be deposited there. The women of the country are waiting, the poor

people of the country are waiting. The Congress Government was * the poor by giving empty promises. That past cannot be forgotten. Sometimes a person can be fooled. Sorry. You can fool a person once. But no one can be fooled forever. The Prime Minister of the country, Modi ji, is working today as the saviour of the poor and the farmers. I come from a rural area. Modiji has resolved to develop villages, help small farmers who cultivate coarse grains. Small farmers who grow maize, millet, sorghum etc. have been made famous by Modiji at the world level today. The Modi Government has earned fame for these farmers worldwide due to Millets. Sir, today the demand of millets in hotels is increasing. How to double the income of the farmers, improve the economic condition of the farmers, improve the well-being of the farmers? The Modi Government is making continuous efforts. Provisions have been made in this regard within this Budget. Emphasis has been laid on natural farming. Provisions have been made in this Bill to provide training and assistance to more than one crore farmers of the country with a view to move farmers towards organic farming. In order to get guidance on natural farming, the aim of imparting necessary training to farmers with emphasis on organic farming, has been set in this budget. Apart from this, provision has been made in this Budget to establish more than ten thousand centers to facilitate organic farming and to provide seeds and also other tools for the same. The small farmers of the village grow oilseeds. Mustard seeds are grown. You come from Rajasthan. You live near tribal areas. There, farmers grow mustard, peanuts, soyabeans - all these oilseeds. Crude groundnut oil is also extracted in this area. The Bill also provides a policy on how these oilseed farmers can become self-sufficient. Not only this, Sir, animal husbandry and fisheries have also been combined with agriculture. In this Bill, a provision has been made to develop an integrated approach for the farmers. The Bill also provides for a market arrangement where the farmer can raise animals along with farming, grow vegetables, and use those vegetables for his own household and sell the extra vegetables outside. Sir, there is another provision made in this Budget - for the poor. Many slogans were given to eradicate poverty. It was much publicized. It was said that poverty would be eradicated. But was it true? After independence of the country, the poor have been used only as a vote bank. Tribal, Dalit and OBC communities have only been used as vote banks. But whether the efforts to eradicate poverty, uplift the poor were really made? I am happy to say in this House today that the Prime Minister of the country, Narendrabhai, came to the poor, their saviour. Narendrabhai's Government has done the job of bringing crores of people to the Banks. Earlier, the poor could not even think about visiting a Bank.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Not only that, through Direct Benefit Transfer, the poor people in the country also became customers of the banks. At the same time, they started doing financial transactions directly. If anyone has delivered this mammoth task, it is the Modi Government. Sir, let us talk about a poor man's house. In the monsoons, the poor have no roof over their heads. There is the sky above and the earth below. No one has ever worried about how a grieving mother spends the night with her children. How do the poor live without a roof, has anyone asked the slum dwellers? But the Prime Minister of the country, in 2014, as a head of this Parliament, as a leader, and as a Prime Minister, took up this responsibility. The Prime Minister of this country who has seen poverty, who understands the definition of poverty and who has lived under such a dripping roof, started giving roofs to the poor. I am happy to say that, as a caring father, he has given houses to more than four crore poor people. The Modi Government did not stop here. The Modi Government has decided that no poor person should remain without a roof. A provision to allocate 3 crore houses in the coming days has also been made in this Bill. Sir, this Bill also talks about empowerment of women. Much was said about women. There was a woman Prime Minister in the past. Subsequently, the Manmohan Singh-led Government also had a woman as a foremost leader. But they did nothing for women. Nothing was done to empower women. But the Prime Minister of the country, when he was the Chief Minister of Gujarat, took a decision to educate the daughters. Seven generations will benefit if the daughter studies. It will illuminate the name of the father and also benefit the next generation. As Chief Minister, Modi Saheb himself came out with a chariot of girl education and said that I have come to beg for alms among you. And what did he ask for in alms? He said, "I don't want money, I don't want anything, I just want you to educate your daughter." As the then Chief Minister of Gujarat, he campaigned to educate daughters. I am happy to say today that Narendrabhai provided all the facilities, gave educational bonds, gave bicycles, gave food grains. He appealed to educate daughters under any circumstances. Today, education is at the forefront among the daughters of Gujarat. Modiji did not stop there. He became the Prime Minister of the country. Women's empowerment in the entire country, education for daughters, life for daughters, respect for women in the society was his motive. Not only that, the Women's Empowerment Act was also passed in this august house. Hon. Prime Minister Modiji has done this important work. Not only that, Working Women's Hostel will be built as per the provisions of this Bill. A creche has also been arranged for the child accompanying the woman. The Finance Minister is a woman and this Bill is to eliminate the suffering of women. I thank the Finance Minister for this.

Sir, the emphasis in this Bill is on rural development. Prime Minister of the country is dedicated to the poor. Honorable Chairman Sir, in our country there are very backward people. Only 128 families live in the area of Gujarat where I come from. PM Jan Dhan Yojana has been implemented by Prime Minister Narendrabhai Modi of the country by collecting small groups of backward people living in that area. The aim of this 24 thousand crore scheme is to connect the most backward people with the mainstream of society. Sir, 112 districts were underdeveloped since the country became independent. All round development of these districts was not done. Prime Minister Narendrabhai Modi took the initiative for overall development of these districts and within this budget, 63,000 villages were selected. These 63,000 villages are mostly inhabited by tribal families. Provision has been made in this Bill for the development of around 5 crore tribal families. And that is why tribal people, youth and the entire tribal society are happy with this Bill. Sir, this is a Bill that promotes youth. Emphasis has been laid here on skill development and training. It aims to train and employ more than 4 crore youth in five years. Along with this, there is a provision in it that the youth will get the employment of their choice. This Bill is a direction for the entire country. That is why I request everyone through you, Sir, that we should welcome this Bill which will save the poor and give direction to the youth. Come on, let us forget all our differences and make use of the opportunity we have in this historic House. Let us all follow the roadmap of developed India as proposed by Narendrabhai and let us take him forward. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Ms. Dola Sen.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this chance to speak. I also thank my party, All India Trinamool Congress, for allowing me to speak on the Finance Bill. I will try to deliver my speech in Bangla which is my mother tongue. Sir, we are thankful to all the 16 opposition parties. We are all together.

Madam, please withdraw 18 per cent GST on the premium of life insurance and medical insurance as not only we, the opposition, but hon. Gadkari *ji* also has requested you to do it.

* "Sir, through this Finance Bill, we are able to know about the proposals of Government of India. But for whom do they bring this financial proposal, Sir? For the children? In India, 3 crore children are stunted, which means they didn't get adequate

* English translation of the original speech delivered in Bengali.

nourishment for growth. One crore children are underweight. For students? We know that recently the NEET and NET exams had to be cancelled. Crores and crores of children are compelled to work as labourers. They cannot even go to schools to study. For youths? Out of every 10 graduates, Sir, four are jobless. For workers? Earlier from 2006 to 2013, the rate of hike in real wages was to the tune of 6%, now from 2014 to 2021, it has come down to a mere 1.4%. For our families? In every household, the savings has touched the lowest point in the last 50 years whereas food inflation is more than 9%. To strengthen the infrastructure? If we talk about excessive train accidents, they might get angry. The Railway minister may even shout in Lok Sabha in anger. But of late, we are witnessing not only train accidents but also we find many problems in bridges, underpasses, roads, sheds, airports, temples and in Parliament. Morbi Bridge, Uttarkashi tunnel, took lives of innumerable innocent people. How will they shun this responsibility? For security of life? Sir, 40 crore people of our country can't even imagine of purchasing any health or life insurance policy. For SCs and STs? Of late crime against SCs has increased by 13% and that on STs by 14%. For the farmers? But in this *Amrit kaal*, everyday, 30 farmers, who are our 'annadatas', commit suicide. And after agitating and fighting for 5 years, after losing 1000 precious lives, even today after so much of torture and oppression, the farmers do not get MSP, the Minimum Support Price. The Prime Minister had announced it; even then they don't get MSP. For half the sky, our women? Those who never get equal rights in real terms, for them in this 'Viksit Bharat', after passage of, mind it, not 50% but 33% Reservation Bill for women, Treasury Bench comprises of only 13% women. For the betterment of our environment? In 1987, the mandatory Food Packaging material Act was introduced so that 100% foodgrains and 100% sugar could be packed in jute bags, so that our health remains alright. But that has been brought down to 80% foodgrains and 20% sugar now, so that health concerns can be overlooked, what to talk about jute!

Poor people, labourers, farmers, workers travel by trains. So railways is our lifeline. It is being privatized and handed over to the Corporates. No hawkers, no vendors, only spic and span corporates will be there. Then what will the 80-90% passengers eat Sir? What will they buy?" उसके पास तो उतना पैसा भी नहीं है, हॉकर्स-वेंडर्स तो मर ही जाएंगे। रेल में जो ज्यादातर जाते हैं, वे पैसेंजर्स भी मर जाएंगे क्या? "Have you ever thought? Please think a little. Why did you go down to 240 from 303? These people will also strive to survive Sir! Isn't it?

Everything was bad in the earlier regime; all developments are taking place only now! That is why you people talk about 'Emergency' time and again. But at that time, banks, coal, insurance sector, all were nationalized. Now banks, coal, insurance,

railway to BHEL, SAIL to BSNL, everything is being denationalized. Profitable PSUs are being privatized, corporatized, and disinvested.

Do we get minimum wages for survival? When in the year 2022, 62% unskilled casual labourers and farm labourers, 70% construction labourers were not being paid minimum wages. On the other hand, in profitable Central Government organizations, the wages of Rs.800-900 is being brought down to less than Rs.178 through the Labour Code. However, in this Amrit kaal of developed India, one section of the society has highly benefitted. The richest 1% is controlling 40% resources of our country. Thanks to the Union Government and the Treasury Benches!

We want to say that, Sir, Bengal is the cultural capital of India. There, the Guru Shishya Parampara Grant of 24 theatre groups has been slashed drastically to zero. Grant of total 70 theatre groups has been stopped out of which 24 are of Bengal and 21 of Manipur. This is deliberate. We demand that immediately the grant should be restored and the practice of assaulting the cultural fabric of Bengal should be stopped. As per the verdict of Supreme Court, if I work now, I should get my salary by the 15th of next month. But that has remained unpaid for 3 years in Bengal. Why? Because they could not win the election in 2021, that is why.

Sir, the Preamble to the Constitution is being removed from the NCERT text books. We should not forget that Article 1 of the Constitution says, 'India, that is, Bharat shall be Union of States'. It means, we do not stay in any colony of Union Government. Our independent country is Union of States. We should not forget the federal structure of Union and State Governments. Otherwise like 2024, people of India will teach a lesson."We the people of India, सबक सिखाएंगे। We, the people of India, will tell them the last word. Thank you, Sir."

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA, *in the Chair.*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Now, Mr. Vijayasai Reddy. Hon. Members, I don't think it is appropriate to do cross-talkings. When somebody is speaking, you should not speak; when you are speaking, they should not speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... Both sides should adopt some restraint.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Finance Minister and also my Party President, Shri Jagan Mohan Reddy *Garu*, for giving me an opportunity to speak on this Finance Bill.

Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, through you, I would submit to the Finance Minister a few important issues. Stock market investments have been disincentivised. This is

what my observation is. I will elaborately explain the reasons why and how they have been incentivized. Sir, the STT -- Security Transaction Tax -- was introduced to replace Long-Term Capital Gains Tax, that is, LTCG, but now both are existing. The objective, with which it has been introduced, has been lost and now both STT and Long-Term Capital Gains are existing. Further, Securities Transaction Tax has almost been doubled. Short-Term Capital Gains Tax has been increased from 15 per cent to 20 per cent and Long-Term Capital Gains Tax has been increased from 10 per cent to 12.5 per cent. It is also detrimental to our middle class that invests in the stock market for their retirement benefits. I request the hon. Finance Minister, Madam, to give an assurance to this august House that, at least, this 12.5 per cent, in future, will not be increased to 20 per cent or so on and so forth.

Further, the second issue is that the public sector banks have collected Rs.8,495 crores as fines for not maintaining the minimum balance in the last five years from the savings bank. This is totally unfair to those who might have suffered the financial crunch. And a simple study can tell that this amount has been collected as fines from the people belonging to poor class and middle class, not rich and neo-rich. So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to make the savings accounts in India as zero balance savings accounts irrespective of the fact that there are some other accounts where zero balance can be maintained under PM schemes. Because it adversely affects the poor and middle class, I have no hesitation to say that it is a daylight * making the poor more and more poorer and cleaning the bad finances of the banks at the cost of the poor. Therefore, I request the Madam to withdraw this and whatever fines that have been collected can be refunded and credited back to the respective accounts and also, further in future, not to collect this minimum balance amount as fines.

The next issue, which I would like to bring to your notice, is the access to insurance in India. Insurance sector faces challenges in penetration and density compared to global averages. While insurance penetration in India was 4.2 per cent in 2021, the global average was 7 per cent. Similarly, the insurance density in India was 91 dollars whereas global average was 874 dollars. These figures indicate significant gap in access to insurance for people in India. The Indian insurance market is skewed towards the life insurance, which constitutes 76 per cent of the total premium. The 76 per cent of what? The 76 per cent of 4.2 per cent of India's average whereas, globally, the life insurance accounts for 43.7 percent. Therefore, I request the hon. Finance Minister to recognize and realize the need of awareness campaigns to

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

educate the public on the benefits of diverse insurance products beyond the life insurance and development of comprehensive insurance policies with the stakeholders consultation to achieve the goal of 'Insurance for all' by 2047. The objective should be 'Insurance for all' by 2047. It is the slogan which should be implemented in its letter and spirit.

Now, particularly, coming to the Andhra issue, namely, non-payment of dues. My friend is here; there is a costliest friendship. If at all there is a costliest friendship in India, it is between NDA Government of Andhra Pradesh and Congress Government in Telangana. Both the Chief Ministers! India's costliest friendship -- I have no hesitation to say -- is between NDA and Congress in two Telugu-speaking States. ...*(Interruptions)*... Madam is fully aware of it. Sir, between 2014 to 2017, APGENCO had supplied power to Telangana Discoms under Schedule IX of the AP Reorganisation Act in 2014 as per the loosely drafted Act by my friend. Telangana has accumulated a debt of Rs. 7,788 crores to APGENCO for electricity supplied during the transitional period. ...*(Interruptions)*... In August 2022, the Central Government has issued an order directing Telangana Government to pay Rs. 6,756 crores of AP dues for power supplied under Section 92 of AP Reorganisation Act which he has drafted.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Loosely drafted.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Yes, loosely drafted. I request the Ministry of Power and the Ministry of Finance, Madam, to deduct the pending amount of Rs. 7,788 crores from the Central devolutions from the Government of Telangana and settle the dues to Andhra Pradesh. This is what is costing because both NDA Chief Minister and the Congress Chief Minister are together maintaining the friendship. ...*(Interruptions)*... Of course, friendship is okay. It cannot be at the cost of the people of Andhra Pradesh. There can be friendship. NDA can be friendly with the Congress Party. We have no objection. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, it cannot be at the cost of the people of Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please keep quiet. ...*(Interruptions)*... I did not intervene when you spoke. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Dr. John Brittas, let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, we are in between. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are neither here nor there. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are neutral. ...*(Interruptions)*... We

are for the people of Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are Indians. We are first Indians and then Telugu people. ...*(Interruptions)*... Realise this, Dr. John Brittas. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Mr. Vijayasai Reddy, you are a senior person. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why are you reacting? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, we are also Indians.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, the next issue is Jal shakti.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Your time is running away if you keep on reacting to them. ...*(Interruptions)*... You use your time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, there are huge concerns regarding the Polavaram Project... ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have one... ...*(Interruptions)*... Regarding the Polavaram Irrigation Project, due to cost overruns, time overruns, design changes, price escalation and updated norms for land acquisition and rehabilitation and resettlement, the Technical Advisory Committee of the Ministry of Jal Shakti accepted the 2nd Revised Cost Estimates for Rs. 55,548 crores at the 2017-18 price levels in 2019 which the hon. Finance Minister Madam is aware. I request the hon. Finance Minister Madam to give investment clearance for this 2nd RCE which is still pending, affecting the project's progress.

The hon. Finance Minister's Budget speech has mentioned that the Government is committed to financing an early completion of the project. I have not seen any allocation that has been proposed in the Appropriations or in the Budget. I request Madam Finance Minister to address this issue. I urge the Government to specify how, without the allocation, they will expedite the completion of the Polavaram Project. An urgent clarification is required on this issue.

Sir, the last important issue, because of the paucity of time, relates to the Ministry of Home. I request Madam to increase the allocations to the Home Ministry because every day in the last sixty days of rule in Andhra Pradesh, there are 36 murders. Police security has to be strengthened.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Telengana): Who is killing?

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Who is killing? You are aware of it.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: No; that is why I am asking.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: You are aware. It need not be explained. Therefore, Sir, I request the hon. Madam to increase the allocations to the Home Ministry so that the security aspects can be taken off.

3.00 P.M.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Mr. Vijayasai Reddy, under the garb of discussion on Finance Bill, don't bring State issues which relate to law and order. ...*(Interruptions)*... That should be left to the State Government. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: I have explained the necessity to increase the allocations and I have requested the hon. Finance Minister Madam to increase the allocations to the Home Ministry in view of the situation that is prevailing in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Under the garb of discussion on the Finance Bill, he is bringing the State issues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SAKET GOKHALE (West Bengal): Sir, I have a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): What is your point of order? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SAKET GOKHALE: Sir, my point of order is under Rule 176. At 12.30 p.m. today, I requested a discussion on the injustice done to Vinesh Phogat at the Paris Olympics 2024...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, there has been no ruling on my 176 notice. ...*(Interruptions)*... I request that a ruling be given. Justice to Vinesh Phogat is very important. ...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Interruptions)*... Please allow discussion under Rule 176...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): That cannot be allowed. Give an explanatory note here, only then...*(Interruptions)*... It will go to the hon. Chairman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SAKET GOKHALE: I have given an explanatory note with my notice, Sir. I have given it, I have submitted it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Hon. Chairman will decide on it. ...*(Interruptions)*... The discussion is going on about the Finance Bill, let it continue. Now Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu.

DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU (TAMIL NADU): Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity. As a member from the medical fraternity, I would like to express my views on some pertinent issues on healthcare and treatment. First, in the Budget allocation for 2024-25, the hon. Finance Minister has allocated Rs. 90,958.63 crore to the Union Health Ministry, which is too low for a country with a huge population of 140 crores. There is a paltry amount of Rs. 3,301 crores to the Health Research Department. The Indian Council for Medical Research (ICMR) is the premier research institute conducting researches on various issues pertaining to diseases. But what will the scientific officers in ICMR and its research wings do with such meagre allocation? Sir, Rs. 7,300 has been allocated to the *Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana*. This is too low for the health insurance scheme to meet the sustainable development goals and its underlying commitment, which is 'leave no one behind'. But in reality, it actually leaves most of them. The Union Government is levying 18 per cent GST on the premiums of health insurance, which is unjustifiable. The Union Government collects around Rs.20,000 crores every year from levying 18 per cent GST on health insurance premiums. This cannot be called as 'leave no one behind'. In providing medical insurance, there is a huge problem. There is a big difference between the cost of surgeries between the Government hospitals and the empanelled private hospitals. The Union Government should form Cost Evaluation Committee to fix the optimum cost of surgeries and the maximum entitled amount that the insurance companies provide to empanelled hospitals for performing surgeries to insured patients. Otherwise, the insurance companies reject the amount claimed by the hospitals. On GST, I would like to urge upon the Union Government to withdraw GST on medical insurance and all the life-saving medicines and OT and laboratory equipment. As a doctor, I can only say that it will be an uphill task for the private-run hospitals to survive due to wrong policies and taxation by the Union Government.

Operating and managing a hospital with full-fledged medical equipments, scans, operation theatre, laboratory equipment, ICU ward, 20 to 25 beds with 10 to 12 doctors, 40 nurses, and paramedical staff, admin and hospital management and team, rent for the building and security services, etc., it is not an easy job. It is not an easy job. On all these services, GST is levied at the rate of 18 to 25 per cent. As a medical fraternity, we are not able to get the refund because services rendered by the hospital and the doctors are classified under exempt services, which debar the doctors and hospital to claim the GST paid and get refund. Sir, I urge the Union Government to bring services also in par with the export of services and goods, which have zero per cent GST on the goods and services, avail input tax and claim refund. The same can be allowed for the hospitals and doctors. The doctors also come under the Consumer Act as similar other vendors. On the contrary, the benefits availed by the other vendors related to GST, cannot be availed by the doctors and hospital, which is very, very unfair, Sir. We are not able to take the input credit. Since the medical services provided by us attract zero GST, there is no way the GST paid on the hospital equipment can be recovered, considering the high maintenance expenditure incurred for making things more worse. Therefore, I urge the Government to suggest to the GST Council to include a zero GST for all important medical and laboratory equipment and medicines as an agenda to be passed by the GST Council and further to make suitable Amendment in the GST Act. Sir, whenever a member asks the Government a tough question, they immediately say, health is a State subject. Yes, Sir, health is a State subject. But, when it comes to health, health is a state subject on decisions and other aspects. According to Section 51 of the National Medical Code Act, every State Government may, for the purpose of addressing or promoting primary health care in rural areas, take necessary measures to enhance the capacity of health care professionals. But, the Union Government, through the introduction of NEET, has taken a detrimental step to disturb the availability of the adequate specialist doctors to serve in the PHCs located in the remote areas of the State. This is a breach of its own law by the Union Government. The Government of Tamil Nadu, under the dynamic leadership of hon. Chief Minister, Thalpathy MK Stalin, is implicating many innovative, inclusive special initiatives such as the Chief Minister's Comprehensive Health Scheme and the Innuyir Kappom Nammai Kakkum, which can also be implemented in the Central Government. Sir, I take this opportunity to take care of the GST levied on the medical fraternity to be passed in the GST Council. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Thank you, Kanimozhi NVN Somuji. Now, Shri Sanjay Singh.

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे यहाँ पर बोलने का अवसर दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

मान्यवर, सरकार से जब देश के लोग मांग करते हैं कि महंगाई कम कीजिए, तो सरकार कहती है कि पैसा नहीं है, जब देश के लोग कहते हैं कि किसानों का कर्ज माफ कीजिए, तो सरकार कहती है कि पैसा नहीं है, जब देश के लोग कहते हैं कि अग्निवीर जैसी योजना इस देश के नौजवानों के साथ और भारतीय सेना के साथ सरकार का एक * है, इसलिए इस योजना को खत्म करके पुरानी सेना की बहाली कीजिए, तो सरकार कहती है कि पैसा नहीं है, जब इस देश के कर्मचारी करोड़ों की संख्या में सरकार से मांग करते कि हमारी पुरानी पेंशन की बहाली कीजिए, तो सरकार कहती है कि पैसा नहीं है, हम आपकी पुरानी पेंशन बहाल नहीं कर सकते, जब इस देश के रेहड़ी-पटरी वाले कहते हैं कि हमारे ऊपर कर्जा है, छोटी-मोटी दुकान लगाकर हम अपना रोजगार चलाते हैं, इसलिए हमारे कर्ज को माफ कर दीजिए, तो सरकार कहती है कि पैसा नहीं है, जब इस देश के छात्र कहते हैं कि हम कर्ज लेकर अपनी पढ़ाई कर रहे हैं, गरीबी में हैं, मुसीबत में हैं, हमारा कर्ज माफ कर दीजिए, तो सरकार कहती है कि पैसा नहीं है।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सरकार से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि छात्रों का कर्जा माफ करने के लिए आपके पास पैसा नहीं है, लेकिन इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय का वह अजय यादव छात्र, जो अपने हक के लिए वहाँ के विश्वविद्यालय के छात्र संघ की बहाली की मांग कर रहा है, आपने उस पर पैंतीस मुकदमे लगा दिए हैं। आप छात्र पर पैंतीस मुकदमे लगा रहे हैं, उनका उत्पीड़न कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, चाहे हरियाणा का नौजवान हो, चाहे पंजाब का नौजवान हो, चाहे उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार का नौजवान हो, चाहे राजस्थान का नौजवान हो, अगर वह कहता है कि यह अग्निवीर की योजना हमारे साथ * है, आप पुरानी सेना की बहाली कीजिए, तो आप कहते हैं कि पैसा नहीं है। महोदय, मैं आज ज्यादा लंबी बात नहीं करूँगा, मैं इतना कहूँगा कि आपके पास शिक्षा के लिए पैसा नहीं है, स्वास्थ्य के लिए पैसा नहीं है, इलाज के लिए पैसा नहीं है, पर मैं आज पूरे देश को बताना चाहता हूँ कि आपका पैसा कहाँ गया, हिंदुस्तान के आम आदमी का बैंकों में जमा पैसा कहाँ गया।

मैं आज इतनी ही बात कहकर, अपनी बात को खत्म करूँगा। मान्यवर, इन्होंने एक हेयर कट योजना निकाली। अंग्रेजी में उसका नाम दिया - हेयर कट, यानी बड़े बकायदार, जो हजारों करोड़ के बकायदार हैं, उनका हेयर कट, यानी मामूली कर्जा माफ करके, उनसे ज्यादा कर्जा वसूला जाएगा। मान्यवर, इसकी सच्चाई क्या है? 5,44,000 करोड़ रुपये का कर्जा मात्र 43 कंपनियों का बाकी था और उसमें से 3,53,000 करोड़ रुपये इन लोगों ने माफ कर दिया। मान्यवर, 3,53,000 करोड़! मान्यवर, यह पैसा उतना पैसा है, जिससे देश भर के रेहड़ी-पटरी वालों को

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

राहत दी जा सकती है। यह पैसा उतना पैसा है कि अग्निवीर योजना को खत्म करके, पुरानी सेना की बहाली की जा सकती है। यह पैसा उतना पैसा है, जितना काँग्रेस की सरकार में 70,000 करोड़ रुपये का किसानों का कर्जा माफ किया गया था, ऐसे किसानों का पाँच बार 70,000 करोड़ रुपये का कर्जा माफ किया जा सकता है, उतना कर्जा आपने मात्र 43 कंपनियों का माफ कर दिया। मैं आपके सामने उन कंपनियों के नाम पढ़कर बताना चाहूँगा। मान्वयर, वे कंपनियाँ कौन सी हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राजीव शुक्ला): एक मिनट शांत हो जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: आप कहते हैं कि हम दुनिया की पाँचवीं बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था हैं, जी, हाँ, आपने बिल्कुल ठीक कहा कि हम दुनिया की पाँचवीं बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था हैं, लेकिन भारत के बैंकों को आपने कंगाल कर दिया, इसलिए अगर आप यहाँ पर प्रति व्यक्ति आय देखेंगे, तो पाएंगे कि आप प्रति व्यक्ति आय के मामले में 112वें स्थान पर हैं, यानी आप हिन्दुस्तान की प्रति व्यक्ति को देखेंगे, तो यहाँ का इंसान 142वें पायदान पर खड़ा है। भले ही, आप अर्थव्यवस्था में पाँचवीं बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था हैं। मान्वयर, वे कौन लोग हैं और कितना कर्जा माफ किया गया, कितना हेयर कट किया गया, आपके माध्यम से, आज यह पूरे देश को पता होना चाहिए। मैं उन कंपनियों का नाम पढ़कर, अपनी बात को खत्म करूँगा, ज्यादा लंबी बात नहीं करूँगा। मान्वर, एक कंपनी है - Adhunik Metaliks Ltd., इसके ऊपर कर्जा बकाया था - 5,371 करोड़ रुपये, इस कंपनी ने कर्जा चुकाया - 410 करोड़ रुपये, यानी इस कंपनी के 4,961 करोड़ रुपये माफ कर दिए गए। एक कंपनी है - Alok Industries Limited. 29,524 करोड़ रुपये इसके बाकी थे, 5,000 करोड़ रुपये इसने जमा किये, 24,472 करोड़ रुपये इस कंपनी के माफ किए गए। एक कंपनी है - Amtek Auto Limited. 12,641 करोड़ रुपये इसके बकाया थे, 2,615 करोड़ रुपये इसने जमा किए, 10,000 करोड़ रुपये इस कंपनी के माफ कर दिया गये। Asian Colour Coated Ispat Limited - 6,567 करोड़ रुपये इस कंपनी के बाकी थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राजीव शुक्ला): माननीय सदस्य इसे ऑर्थेंटिकेट करेंगे।...**(व्यवधान)**... आप ऑर्थेंटिकेट कर दीजिएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... पहले कंप्लीट करिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, मैं ज्यादा लंबा नहीं बोलूँगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह कॉरपोरेट अफेयर्स मिनिस्ट्री का जवाब है।

Asian Colour Coated Ispat Limited - 6,567 करोड़ रुपये इस कंपनी के बकाया थे, 1,538 करोड़ रुपये इन्होंने जमा किए, 5,029 करोड़ रुपये इस कंपनी के माफ कर दिए गए। Bhushan Energy Limited - 2,780 करोड़ रुपये इस कंपनी के बकाया थे, 730 करोड़ रुपये इसने जमा किए, 2,000 करोड़ रुपये इस कंपनी के माफ कर दिए गए। Bhushan Power & Steel Limited Works - इसका 47,158 करोड़ रुपया बाकी था, 19,350 करोड़ रुपया जमा किया, 27,808 करोड़ रुपया माफ कर दिया गया। Bhushan Steel Limited - 56,022 करोड़ रुपये इस कंपनी के बकाया थे, 35,571 करोड़ रुपये इसने जमा किए, 20,451 करोड़ रुपये माफ

कर दिए गए। Castex Technologies Limited - 7,522 करोड़ रुपये इसके बाकी थे, 1,266 करोड़ रुपये इसने जमा किए, 6,256 करोड़ रुपये इसके माफ कर दिए गए। Dash Exports Private Limited - 4,800 करोड़ रुपये इसके बकाया थे, 27 करोड़ रुपये इसने जमा किए, 4,773 करोड़ रुपये इसके माफ कर दिया गए। Deccan Chronicle Holdings Limited - 8,181 करोड़ रुपये इसके बकाया थे, 358 करोड़ रुपये इसने जमा किए, 7,821 करोड़ रुपये माफ कर दिए गए। Dewan Housing Finance Corporation Limited - 87,000 करोड़ रुपये इसके बाकी थे, 37,161 करोड़ रुपये इसने जमा किए, 49,922 करोड़ रुपये इसका माफ कर दिए गए। दिग्घी पोर्ट लिमिटेड का 3,057 बाकी था, 651 करोड़ रुपया जमा किया, इसका 2,406 करोड़ रुपया माफ कर दिया गया। इलेक्ट्रोस्टील स्टील्स लिमिटेड का 13,175 करोड़ रुपया बकाया था, 5,320 करोड़ रुपया जमा किया, 7,855 करोड़ रुपया माफ कर दिया गया। ईएमसी लिमिटेड का 6,150 करोड़ रुपया बकाया था, 5,612 करोड़ रुपया माफ कर दिया गया। एसआर पावर लिमिटेड का 12,068 करोड़ रुपया बकाया था, 9,568 करोड़ रुपया माफ कर दिया गया। एसआर स्टील इंडिया लिमिटेड का 49,471 करोड़ रुपया बकाया था, इसका 8,455 करोड़ रुपया माफ कर दिया गया। गॉर्डन सिल्क मिल्स लिमिटेड का 2,090 करोड़ रुपया बकाया था, इसका 1,372 करोड़ रुपया माफ कर दिया गया। गुप्ता इन्फ्राटेक प्राइवेट लिमिटेड का 3,327 करोड़ रुपया बकाया था, इसका 3,257 करोड़ रुपया माफ कर दिया गया। जेट एयरवेज इंडिया लिमिटेड का 7,454 करोड़ रुपया बकाया था, इसका 6,444 करोड़ रुपया माफ कर दिया गया। ज्योति स्ट्रक्चर्स लिमिटेड का 7,365 करोड़ रुपया बकाया था, इस कंपनी का 3,674 करोड़ रुपया माफ कर दिया गया। कोहिनूर सीटीएनएल लिमिटेड का 2,528 करोड़ रुपया बकाया था, इसका 282 करोड़ रुपया माफ कर दिया गया। कोबरा वेस्ट पावर कंपनी लिमिटेड का 5,000 करोड़ रुपया बकाया था, इसका 3,865 करोड़ रुपया माफ कर दिया गया। कुमार मेटेलिक्स कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड का 5,607 करोड़ रुपया बकाया था, इसका 5,566 करोड़ रुपया माफ कर दिया गया। लेनको टीस्टा हाइड्रो पावर लिमिटेड का 2,503 करोड़ रुपया बकाया था, इसका 1,625 करोड़ रुपया माफ कर दिया गया। लेनको थर्मल पावर लिमिटेड का 33,331 करोड़ रुपया बकाया था, इसका 33,195 करोड़ रुपया माफ कर दिया गया। मोनेट इस्पात एंड एनर्जी लिमिटेड का 11,015 करोड़ रुपया बकाया था ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इसका 8,123 करोड़ रुपया माफ कर दिया गया। मुरली इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड का 2,783 करोड़ रुपया बकाया था, इसका 2,435 करोड़ रुपया माफ कर दिया गया। उड़ीसा पाइपलाइंस इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड का 3,387 करोड़ रुपया बकाया था, इसका 1,034 करोड़ रुपया माफ कर दिया गया। ऑर्किड फार्मा लिमिटेड का 3,527 करोड़ रुपया बकाया था, इसका 2,492 करोड़ रुपया माफ कर दिया गया। उड़ीसा मैगनीज एंड मिनरल्स लिमिटेड का 5,389 करोड़ रुपया बकाया था ...**(समय की घंटी)**... 5,079 करोड़ रुपया माफ कर दिया गया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राजीव शुक्ला): नाम जल्दी-जल्दी पढ़ दीजिए।

श्री संजय सिंह: प्रदीप ओवरसीज लिमिटेड का 2,650 करोड़ रुपया बकाया था, इसका 2,524 करोड़ माफ कर दिया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... राम स्वरूप इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड का 5,800 करोड़ बकाया था, 5,500 करोड़ रुपया माफ कर दिया गया। रिलायंस इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड का 41,000

करोड़ बकाया था, 36,000 करोड़ माफ कर दिया गया। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... रिको इंडिया का 1,700 करोड़ बकाया था, 1,500 करोड़ माफ कर दिया गया। रुचि सोया का 9,000 करोड़ बकाया था, 5,000 करोड़ माफ कर दिया गया। साई वर्धा का 4,738 करोड़ बकाया था, 4,103 करोड़ माफ कर दिया गया। एसईएल मैनुफैक्चरिंग लिमिटेड का 7,242 करोड़ बकाया था, 6,192 करोड़ रुपया माफ कर दिया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... स्पलेंडिड मेटल प्रोडक्ट लिमिटेड 3,632 करोड़ बकाया था, 3,194 करोड़ माफ कर दिया गया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राजीव शुक्ला): संजय जी, आप इसको ले कर दो।

श्री संजय सिंह: उशदेव इंटरनेशनल लिमिटेड का 3,293 करोड़ रुपये बकाया था, 3096 करोड़ माफ कर दिया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उत्तम गलवा मेटेलिक्स लिमिटेड 3,634 करोड़ रुपये बकाया था, 2,523 करोड़ माफ कर दिया गया। उत्तम वैल्यू प्राइवेट लिमिटेड 2,479 करोड़ बकाया था, 1,661 करोड़ रुपया माफ कर दिया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिआन स्टील प्राइवेट लिमिटेड 5,367 करोड़ बकाया था, 5,352 करोड़ माफ कर दिया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

मान्यवर, यह मेरे घर में बनाया गया आंकड़ा नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... ये मेरे घर पर बनाया गया आंकड़ा नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मान्यवर, मैं अपनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं कंकलूड कर रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं कनक्लूड कर रहा हूँ, आप उनको चुप कराइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह मेरे घर का बनाया हुआ कागज नहीं है। यह सरकार के द्वारा उपलब्ध कराया गया कागज है। हेयर कट के नाम पर आपने...**(व्यवधान)**... 5,44,000 करोड़ रुपए, जो 43 कंपनियों का बकाया था, उसमें से 3,53,000 करोड़ रुपए आपने माफ किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राजीव शुक्ला): आपका समय समाप्त हो गया ...**(व्यवधान)**...थैंक यू ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: इसका हिसाब दीजिए। ..**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राजीव शुक्ला): संजय सिंह जी, थैंक यू ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब समाप्त कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये जो हेयर कट है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: मान्यवर, बस अपनी बात का अंत कर रहा हूँ। एक लाइन...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राजीव शुक्ला): एक मिनट, यह जो हेयर कट है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, एक लाइन। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, बड़े दुख के साथ अंतिम लाइन कह रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट, सर, अंतिम ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राजीव शुक्ला): आप यह जो document दे रहे हैं, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, मैं इसे authenticate करूँगा। ...(व्यवधान)... I will authenticate it. ...*(Interruptions)*... सर, अंतिम एक लाइन ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राजीव शुक्ला): आप यह जो document दे रहे हैं, एक तो आप इसको authenticate कीजिएगा और दूसरा, यह NCLT के जरिए होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, मैं यह सारा आँकड़ा दूँगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राजीव शुक्ला): यह NCLT के जरिए होगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री संजय सिंह: मान्यवर, मुझे अपनी बात कहने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राजीव शुक्ला): आप शांत रहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... अच्छा, आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक मिनट, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप खत्म करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप खत्म करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, मैं खत्म कर रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राजीव शुक्ला): आप एक मिनट में खत्म करिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... बैठ जाइए, बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक मिनट, शांत रहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... एक मिनट, शांत रहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह NCLT के जरिए होगा न! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, मैं यह authenticate करूँगा। आपने कहा, मैं इसको authenticate करूँगा। सर, मैं कागज रखूँगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मैं कागज रखूँगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मैं इनके ...*(व्यवधान)*... ये देश के किसानों का कर्जा माफ नहीं करते, नौजवानों का कर्जा माफ नहीं करते। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, मैं कागज रखूँगा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राजीव शुक्ला): आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... The next speaker is Shri Debashish Samantaray. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, मुझे अंतिम लाइन बोलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राजीव शुक्ला): आप बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... देबाशीष जी, एक मिनट। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री संजय सिंह: सर, मैं 30 सेकंड लूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, कल माननीय खेल मंत्री जी ने 17 लाख रुपए विनेश फोगाट पर खर्च किया, यह बताया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्रधान मंत्री की ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राजीव शुक्ला): अब देबाशीष सामंतराय जी, आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने उनको authentication के लिए बोल दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देबाशीष जी, आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री देबाशीष सामंतराय (ओडिशा): सर, पहले हाउस को तो ऑर्डर में लाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राजीव शुक्ला): आप बोलिए, आप शुरू कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री देबाशीष सामंतराय: सर, पहले हाउस को तो ऑर्डर में लाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राजीव शुक्ला): आप शुरू कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप बोलिए न, आप शुरू कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DEBASHISH SAMANTARAY: I am speaking, Sir.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राजीव शुक्ला): आप शुरू करिए, आपका माइक चालू है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... देबाशीष जी, आप बोलिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI DEBASHISH SAMANTARAY: Thank you, Sir, for bringing the House in order. This is an opportunity, to speak about the Budget when the hon. Minister herself is present in this House. I hope she is listening to everybody's Budget speech on the Finance Bill. I will be Odisha-specific. They had two manifestos, like two engines. They said, 'double engine.' एक national manifesto था और दूसरा, ओडिशा में खुद manifesto बनाया था। उसमें they had said that under the Subhadra Yojana, every woman in Odisha will get a Rs.50,000 voucher. Now, one engine is going that side and another engine is going the other side. आप दीजिए, Finance Minister इधर ही हैं, आप सुभद्रा योजना लागू कीजिए। नवीन जी जो 45 करोड़ रुपए छोड़ कर गए थे, MSP देकर आपने उसको खत्म कर दिया। And, now, you are not talking about the manifesto. Again, it is a * of Odisha. You are playing with the sentiments of the people. Bring it. Have the guts. You need Rs.50,000 crores to implement the Subhadra Yojana. What about

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

your promises you made? जुमलाबाजी! मैडम, manifesto promises होते हैं। ऐसा है, manifesto कोई बातचीत नहीं होता है। आपका manifesto आपके double engine ने दिया था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राजीव शुक्ला): एक मिनट, आप हर बात पर टोका-टोकी मत करिए। आप बोलिए।

श्री देबाशीष सामंतराय: सर, स्पेशल ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं बोल रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... स्पेशल पैकेज कौन से आधार पर दिया जाता है, the Finance Minister should clarify that. आंध्र को दे दिया, बिहार को दे दिया। इस पर मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये भाई साहब बोल रहे हैं कि बिहार को * बनाया। We have a genuine demand. Since long, Naveen Babu is claiming it. You are taking minerals from Odisha to all the States. We have got a 22 per cent tribal population. The minerals would be finished over the years. When the minerals will no more be there, what will happen to the State? Have you thought about it? That is why we are asking for a Special Package. But the Budget has no mention of it. You give money to Polavaram. My friend was saying that it has also escalated. It is a project which needs Odisha's consent. The river emanates from Odisha. You have 20 MPs who have not yet taken up the issue of Mahanadi. ...**(Interruptions)**... And all of those MPs live along both sides of the Mahanadi. That is their constituency. I don't know about this * of the Budget. If my friends in the Treasury Benches want to remain quiet about it, it is fine. But friends on this side have all spoken about it. A majority of this House is opposition today, Madam. ...**(Interruptions)**... And we have voiced our concern. I hope she will go back to her drawing boards, and, at least, give us a patient and judicious hearing, to all those States which have spoken about their problems here. I am going to say a very small thing, that is, indexation of tax. What happens to the pensioners? What happens to the middle class? They don't get a benefit out of it. Madam, please see it. Through you, Sir, I request that they should go to the drawing board again. Give the benefits to the poorer sections. All of us have been demanding withdrawal of GST on medical services. ...**(Interruptions)**... Repeatedly. I am sure, my friends on the Treasury Benches also agree with me that they also want it. When they want to get a health insurance, 18 परसेंट जीएसटी देना पड़ेगा। Life Insurance में देना पड़ता है। This money goes to you, goes to the Central Government, and you do your development projects from that money, thousands of crores of that money. A person puts his life savings in an insurance, and you are taking away 18 per cent! ...**(Interruptions)**... If for a one-crore policy, Rs. 18 lakhs goes away, what is this called? I don't know what is it. It is

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

a daylight * of the public. I am sure your silence, Treasury Benches' silence, is in a way agreeing to whatever I am saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please accept it. This is the truth. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): The Minister wants to say something. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEBASHISH SAMANTARAY: Sure, sure, Madam. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a pleasure. ...*(Interruptions)*... We are waiting for it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Nirmalaji, do you want to respond? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEBASHISH SAMANTARAY: What about small investors? Where does the MSME stand? ...*(Interruptions)*...

AN HON. MEMBER: He is not yielding, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEBASHISH SAMANTARAY: Listen, I am also a politician in my right. I have also seen Governments, and I have seen stable Governments. And, this is not a stable Government. ...*(Interruptions)*... Take it from me....*(Interruptions)*... आप ठहरिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप ठहरिए। बिहार और आंध्र - तब बोलना। You are forgetting 204. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Don't talk to them. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Samantaray, you talk to me. Don't talk to them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEBASHISH SAMANTARAY: Sir, 204 regional Members are here. And, out of 204, 100-plus belong to DMK, SP, Trinamool Congress. They are almost 110. And, if the other 100 join them, they will go out. If they go... ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Speak on the Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... कृपया शांति से बैठिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI DEBASHISH SAMANTARAY: This simple calculation... ..(*Interruptions*)... . ओडिशा में तो आपकी सरकार बनी है, आप ओडिशा को तो कुछ दे दीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Mr. Debashish, finish your speech. Why are you addressing them? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEBASHISH SAMANTARAY: Sir, if they don't want to listen to the truth... ..(*Interruptions*)... Sir, they have to listen. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Your mike is on. Everybody is listening to you. ...(*Interruptions*)... Your mike is on. So, everybody is listening to you. You may speak and finish in 15 seconds.

SHRI DEBASHISH SAMANTARAY: Sir, it is not at all... ..(*Interruptions*)... Sir, these neglects in this Budget show that they have not done justice to the regional aspirations of this country. The regional aspirations of this country, in this federal structure, in respect of all the States, have to be addressed. Instead of that, when we ask for it, they take it otherwise; they take it offensively.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Thank you. Now, Shri Sanjay Yadav.

SHRI DEBASHISH SAMANTARAY: One minute, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): You are wasting your time talking to them. You must speak.

SHRI DEBASHISH SAMANTARAY: Sir, I was talking to you, but I got distracted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Your mike is on. So, why don't you speak? You need to finish. You have only 30 seconds more.

SHRI DEBASHISH SAMANTARAY: They have made promises. I am only requesting through you, Sir, that they must fulfill the promises they have made. Otherwise, the writing on the wall is very clear. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Shri Sanjay Yadav.

श्री संजय यादव (बिहार): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

महोदय, मैं कोई अर्थशास्त्री तो नहीं, लेकिन अगर हम बीते दस वर्षों में एनडीए सरकार की आर्थिक नीतियों का विश्लेषण करेंगे, तो हम पाएँगे की इनकी आर्थिक नीतियाँ जहाँ चंद उद्योगपतियों में उत्साह, आय और आशा बढ़ाती हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर आम देशवासियों में गरीबी और निराशा का संचार करती हैं, यानी निराशा को बढ़ाती है। इनकी आर्थिक नीतियाँ ऐसी हैं कि चंद उद्योगपतियों के उत्पाद हम सब 140 करोड़ भारतवासियों के घरों में आते हैं, जिससे एक ओर उद्योगपति अमीर से अमीर हो जाते हैं, वहीं दूसरी ओर जिन ग्रामीणों, किसानों के उत्पाद, जैसे चीनी, दाल, गेहूँ, चावल, सब्जी आदि हम सब के घरों में जाते हैं, वे किसान और ग्रामीण गरीब से गरीब होते जा रहे हैं। यह इनकी आर्थिक नीतियों की विफलता है, इसलिए यह विचारणीय विषय है और इन आर्थिक नीतियों में बदलाव की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, जनसंख्या की दृष्टि से बिहार देश का तीसरा सबसे बड़ा राज्य है और यह सबसे अधिक युवा आबादी वाला भी प्रदेश है। बिहार में 15 वर्षों से अधिक समय से एनडीए की सरकार है और दिल्ली में बीते 10 वर्षों से अधिक समय से एनडीए की सरकार है। इस एनडीए सरकार ने बिहार को गरीबी, बेरोजगारी और पलायन का केन्द्र बना दिया है। देश में बिहार 28वें नंबर पर है और प्रति व्यक्ति आय में भी बिहार देश में सबसे नीचे है तथा गरीबी में भी बिहार सबसे नीचे है। महोदय, मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि केन्द्र और राज्य का रिश्ता दीया-बाती तथा अंकुर-माटी की तरह होता है। इन्होंने बजट में भी बिहार को छोट दिया, बिहार को कुछ नहीं दिया। जहाँ बिहार को स्पेशल अटेंशन की आवश्यकता थी, स्पेशल स्टेट्स और स्पेशल पैकेज की आवश्यकता थी, वहाँ इन्होंने, इस एनडीए सरकार ने हस्तिनापुर की गद्दी के लिए पाटलिपुत्र से मैक्सिमम सपोर्ट तो ले लिया, लेकिन बदले में बिहार को मिनिमम सपोर्ट भी नहीं दिया। इस बजट में बिहार में न तो उद्योग लगाने का जिक्र है, न कोई इंडस्ट्री क्लस्टर लगाने का जिक्र है। प्रधान मंत्री जी की एक योजना है 'पीएम मित्र मेगा टेक्सटाइल पार्क'। देश के 7 राज्यों में 'पीएम मित्र मेगा टेक्सटाइल पार्क' लगाने की योजना है, लेकिन यह बिहार का दुर्भाग्य है कि कपड़ा मंत्री बिहार से होने के बावजूद भी बिहार में एक भी टेक्सटाइल पार्क के लिए कहीं पर कोई जिक्र नहीं है।

महोदय, माननीया वित्त मंत्री जी यहीं बैठी हुई हैं। मैं उनके संज्ञान में कुछ आंकड़े लाना चाहूँगा। बिहार का Credit Deposit Ratio (CDR) देश में सबसे कम है, यानी आम बिहारवासियों से कमर्शियल बैंकों में सबसे ज्यादा डिपॉजिट्स होते हैं, लेकिन बदले में उनको कोई कर्ज या ऋण नहीं दिया जाता है। पिछले 10 वर्षों में बिहार में "किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड योजना" के तहत कितने लोन दिए गए, अगर वे आंकड़े आप देखेंगे, तो आपके रोंगटे खड़े हो जाएंगे। बिहार तीसरा सबसे बड़ा राज्य है, उसके बावजूद बिहार में KCC loan का disbursal बहुत कम है। यह तब है, जब एनपीए बिहार में सबसे कम है, यानी वहाँ के लोग डिफॉल्ट नहीं करते, लेकिन फिर भी बैंकों का बिहार के प्रति नकारात्मक रवैया है।

इस बजट में बिहार के लिए न तो कोई नई ट्रेन शुरू करने का जिक्र है और न ही कोई कारखाना। बिहार में आखिरी कारखाना 2004 से 2009 के बीच में शुरू किया गया था, जब आदरणीय लालू प्रसाद जी रेल मंत्री थे। उन्होंने बिहार को तब तीन रेल कारखाने देने का काम किया था, उसके बाद बिहार में कोई कारखाना नहीं लगा। इन्होंने बिहार में agriculture, health

and education sectors में भी कुछ विशेष नहीं दिया और न ही बिहार के सुप्रसिद्ध दुग्ध उत्पादों, मखाना, मक्का, आम, लीची, केला इत्यादि को प्रमोट करने के लिए कोई प्रावधान और आवंटन किया। इस बजट में बिहार में बंद चीनी मिलों को शुरू करने का भी कोई जिक्र नहीं है। जब चुनावों में लोग दिल्ली से बिहार जाते हैं तो वे प्रत्येक भाषण में हर बार आश्वासन देते हैं, वादा करते हैं, दावा करते हैं कि हम चीनी मिलों को शुरू कर देंगे, लेकिन 10 वर्षों में अभी तक एक भी चीनी मिल इन्होंने शुरू नहीं की है।

महोदय, इनकी रंगीन फाइलों में किसानों का जीवन इनको सुनहरा और कलरफुल नजर आता है, लेकिन वास्तव में वह ब्लैक एंड व्हाइट और कोरा है। मैं सत्ता पक्ष के लोगों का वक्तव्य सुन रहा था। ये किसान और आम आदमी के बारे में इतना कुछ कह रहे थे कि जैसे सब कुछ खुशहाल हो गया, संपन्न हो गया, किसान सर्वगुण संपन्न हो गया, उनमें बहुत खुशहाली आ गई, संपन्नता आ गई, लेकिन आप दिल पर हाथ रखकर बताइए कि क्या आप अपने परिवार में से किसी परिजन को, बेटों को, बेटियों को किसान बनाना चाहेंगे?

महोदय, मैं बिहार के संदर्भ में ही कहना चाहूंगा कि इस बजट में इन्होंने महंगाई, गरीबी, बेरोजगारी, पलायन, इन विषयों को एड्रेस नहीं किया है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अतः मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि बिहार के बारे में आप विशेष ध्यान दीजिए, क्योंकि आपको बिहार से विशेष समर्थन भी मिला है, आपके मैक्सिमम सांसद भी चुनकर आए हैं। थैंक यू, सर।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): The next speaker is Shri Ravi Chandra Vaddiraju; he will speak in Telugu.

SHRI RAVI CHANDRA VADDIRAJU (TELANGANA): * "Hon. Vice-Chairman Sir, I convey my heartfelt thanks and gratitude for allowing me to speak. Sir, because of the paucity of time, I restrict my speech to the important issue of cooperative societies as it is related to farmers. On 6th July 2021, a new Ministry of Cooperation was introduced in our country during the tenure of the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi. As part of that, comprehensive information on about 8 lakh cooperative societies has been collected and the agricultural and rural development banks and offices of the cooperative societies have been computerized, thus increasing transparency and benefitting its members. A good development is that 559 cooperative societies have been given the opportunity as buyers through the Government e-market place portal. Through this, transactions of about 67 lakh people can be clearly understood. I appreciate the Government's aim to strengthen the cooperative sector to empower marginalized people. I have been carefully studying the various budget estimates introduced in the previous years, the actual

* English translation of the original speech delivered in Telugu.

expenditure and the new budget allocation in 2024. I would like to highlight some points in it.

Sir, the enthusiasm shown by the Government in setting up the Ministry of Cooperation, the sincerity shown then, is lacking now. If we look at the allocations made and the funds spent in the past budgets, this matter is understandable. About 900 crore rupees have been spent in this sector in the 2022-23 Budget. In the Budget of 2023-24, only 55 crores were initially allocated and then revised with an estimate of another 300 crores. In the current Budget of 2024-25, 500 crores have been allocated. However, I would like to inform you that there is a need to review whether these allocations will contribute to the achievement of the Central Government's target.

I am happy to say that in the past ten years, Telangana's rural economy has progressed due to the provision of financial security to farmers, women, weavers and various professional workers through cooperative societies by the then Chief Minister of Telangana, Shri K. Chandrashekar Rao. On this occasion, I would like to bring to your attention two Central Sponsored Schemes. 1) Cooperative Education and Training. 2) Integrated Agricultural Cooperation (ISAC) scheme. In the budget of 2022-23, if Rs.55 crores were allocated for the Cooperative Education and Training, not a single rupee was spent. The Central Government has failed to recognize the importance of Cooperative Education and Training. I request the Central Government to reconsider and increase the allocation of funds. It will be helpful to the farmers, agriculture students and youth of the nation. For the Integrated Agricultural Cooperation (ISAC) scheme, Rs.370 crore has been allocated in 2022-23, and not a single rupee has been allocated for this scheme in the 2024-25 budget. It reflects upon the negligence of the Central Government. In the cooperative sector, farmers suffer more losses after harvesting due to a lack of an efficient supply system, infrastructure, transportation and market linkage.

Post-harvest losses, according to the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), India's crop losses are up to 40 per cent. Food Corporation of India (FCI) estimates it to be around 15 per cent. These losses can be attributed to inefficiency, lack of adequate storage facilities, poor infrastructure and lack of modern technology in the agricultural sector. Wasting of food grains; food grains worth 14 billion USD are wasted in India every year. In this wastage, the share of rice is 84 per cent and wheat is 14 per cent. The Government is working on the computerization of 63,000 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS). As per the latest report, 15,783 PACS were computerized and are now on board. I request the Central Government to accelerate the project to improve credit access. In Telangana, during KCR's tenure, many efforts

were made to strengthen the cooperative sector which is the main pillar of the rural economy. Because of this, allied co-operative sectors have made remarkable progress. We have established 8,000 new sheep breeders' societies and distributed lakhs of sheep at a cost of about Rs. 5,000 crores. For 3.78 lakh Self-Help Groups in Telangana, KCR's Government has allocated Rs. three thousand crore interest-free loans. Due to the provision of loans, investment assistance and remunerative prices to the farmers, the production of crops has increased massively and new warehouses have also been constructed to store them. The Government should think of programs like Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs) promotion, marketing, infrastructure development, and promotion of vegetable production groups. In cooperative societies, the integration of technology and social security schemes for members should be prioritized and encouraged. Agricultural and business centres should be established in every parliamentary constituency. This will help in achieving economic empowerment among the rural youth and women. I confined my speech to the cooperative society because the farmer is the backbone of our country. The farmer is the food giver. The welfare of the farmer is most important.

Sir, for the better future of the youth, I request the hon. Finance Minister to allocate more funds to the youth. I also request that more funds be allocated to the farmers, youth and women. With these words, I conclude my speech.” Thank You, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Now, Shri Sanjay Seth.

श्री संजय सेठ (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

महोदय, वित्तीय वर्ष 2024-25 का यह बजट एक बहुत ही ऐतिहासिक बजट है। अगर आप इस बजट को ध्यान से देखेंगे तो जिस गरीब, युवा, अन्नदाता और नारी शक्ति की बात प्रधान मंत्री जी ने की थी, उन सारी बातों का inclusive development इस बजट में दिखता है। यह बजट केवल आर्थिक दस्तावेज ही नहीं, बल्कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी के विकसित भारत के संकल्प का प्रतीक है। यह बजट कृषि से लेकर कौशल, सामाजिक न्याय से लेकर अर्बन डेवलपमेंट, मैनुफैक्चरिंग से लेकर एनर्जी सिक्योरिटी और infrastructure से लेकर innovation तक, हर क्षेत्र और हर वर्ग के विकास का संकल्प है। विपक्ष ने यह एक असत्य फैलाया है कि यह बजट मिडिल क्लास के लिए नहीं है, लेकिन सरकार यह समझती है कि मिडिल क्लास हमारे लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। टैक्सपेयर्स देश की अर्थव्यवस्था होते हैं और वही हमारी backbone हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती प्रियंका चतुर्वेदी (महाराष्ट्र): सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राजीव शुक्ला): क्या प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है? ...(व्यवधान)... किस रूल के अंतर्गत है? ...(व्यवधान)... What is the rule?

श्रीमती प्रियंका चतुर्वेदी: सर, मैंने रूल नम्बर 176 के अंतर्गत विनेश फोगाट पर चर्चा करने के लिए एक नोटिस दिया है, साकेत गोखले जी ने भी दिया है। सर, ये आम आदमी की बात कर रहे हैं, वे भी एक आम घर से आती हैं और उनके साथ अन्याय हुआ है, हम चाहते हैं कि 176 के अंतर्गत उस पर चर्चा हो।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राजीव शुक्ला): वह इसमें नहीं है, ...(व्यवधान)... प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप अपनी बात शुरू कीजिए।

(सभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए।)

श्री संजय सेठ: हम मिडिल क्लास को कभी नजरअंदाज नहीं कर सकते हैं। उनके हितों का पूरा ध्यान रखते हुए हमने इस बजट में tax slab में काफी कमी की है। जहां 2014 में हमारे यहां दो लाख के ऊपर टैक्स लगता था, आज 2024 में सात लाख रुपये तक कोई टैक्स नहीं लग रहा है। इस बजट में हमने नौ priorities को ध्यान में रखा है और people-centric approach के अंतर्गत हमारी सरकार ने हर नीति, प्रक्रिया, नियम और कानून को सरकार केन्द्रित से जन केन्द्रित बनाने पर जोर दिया है। हमने इस बजट पर किसान व कृषि को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कार्य किए हैं। 2013-14 में एग्रीकल्चर का बजट 27,000 करोड़ रुपये था, वहीं आज 2024-25 में इस बजट में 1,52,000 करोड़ रुपये एलॉट किए गए हैं। महिलाओं के सशक्तीकरण व कल्याण की योजनाओं के लिए इस बजट में 218 परसेंट की बढ़ोतरी हुई है। जो 2014 में 97,134 करोड़ रुपये था, वह अब बढ़कर 3 लाख करोड़ रुपये हो चुका है। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे गांव में एक महिला थी, जो कोई काम नहीं करती थी, लेकिन जब मुद्रा योजना शुरू हुई, तो उसने लोन लेकर एक उद्यम लगाया और आज वह खुद आत्मनिर्भर है और दस महिलाओं को नौकरी दे रही है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने, हमारी सरकार ने देश के taxation system में, जो reforms किए हैं, वे holistic हैं। जिसका परिणाम यह है कि 2013-14 के मुकाबले 2024-25 में income tax return की filing में 366 परसेंट की बढ़ोतरी हुई है तथा हमारा टैक्स रेवेन्यू भी तीन गुना बढ़ा है। 1 जुलाई, 2017 को Central and State laws के complex के जाल को हटाकर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जीएसटी का एलान किया था। यह टैक्सेशन के इतिहास में सबसे बड़ा एक बदलाव है। पहले अलग-अलग तरह के indirect taxes पर हर वस्तु के दाम बढ़े हुए होते थे, परंतु जीएसटी लगने के बाद इसमें indirect taxes काफी कम हो गए हैं और इसका एक उदाहरण यह है कि अगर आप चावल, दही, लस्सी, unpacked wheat का उदाहरण लेंगे, तो जीएसटी लगने के पहले इसमें ढाई से चार परसेंट टैक्स हुआ करता था, अब जीरो परसेंट टैक्स है। आज जीएसटी का रेवेन्यू रिकॉर्ड दो लाख करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा हो रहा है और इससे हमारे स्टेट्स को भी काफी रेवेन्यू का फायदा हो रहा है। हमारे इनकम टैक्स के नियमों में भी काफी सरलीकरण हुआ है। हमने faceless tax assessment करके जनता के लिए people-

friendly माहौल दिया है। हम लोगों ने इसके अंदर अगले छह महीने तक इन नियमों को रिव्यू करने का भी एक प्रावधान रखा है। हमने इसी दिशा में बजट के अंदर जो long-term capital gains का एक प्रावधान था, जिसके ऊपर कई प्रक्रियाएं आईं और उस सुझाव को मानते हुए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने उसके अंदर एक और दूसरा तरीका दिया, तो आज जनता के पास दो ऑप्शन्स हैं, जिसमें उसको ठीक लगे, वह उस तरीके से टैक्स को भर सकता है। यह हमारी एक प्रक्रिया पूरे बजट की ऐसी है कि जिसमें जनता का ख्याल पहले है और सरकार अपने लिए कोई चीज नहीं देख रही है, सिर्फ जनता पर ध्यान दे रही है। महोदय, हमने देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने की दिशा में बहुत सारे काम किए हैं। 2016 में जहाँ 300 start-ups थे, वहीं आज 1.3 lakh DPIIT मान्यता प्राप्त start-ups हैं, जिसमें करीब 100 unicorn हैं।

महोदय, इस बजट में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने angel tax को भी हटा दिया है। इससे पूरे start-ups को एक बहुत बड़ा प्रोत्साहन मिल रहा है तथा मुद्रा लोन्स में भी काफी बढ़ोतरी हो रही है। अब आपको 10 लाख की बजाय 20 लाख रुपये तक बिना किसी गारंटी के लोन मिल सकता है।

महोदय, हमारे बैंक्स आजकल बहुत अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं और सारे बैंक्स प्रॉफिट में हैं। उनके पास liquidity का कोई crunch नहीं है। इसकी वजह से आज किसी भी उद्यमी को उद्योग लगाने के लिए, व्यवसाय करने के लिए बैंक से बहुत आसानी से लोन मिल रहा है। अगर आप कोरोना का काल देखें, तो जहाँ पूरे विश्व में अर्थव्यवस्था खत्म हो चुकी थी, वहीं उस पीरियड में हमारे देश के बैंकों ने सारे उद्यमियों को अतिरिक्त धन देकर पूरी अर्थव्यवस्था को इतना बढ़ाया है कि आज हम विश्व की पाँचवीं बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बन चुके हैं।

महोदय, हमने इस बजट में कई वस्तुओं पर कस्टम ड्यूटी खत्म की है और इसका सबसे बड़ा फायदा कैंसर के मरीजों को हो रहा है। कैंसर की दवाइयों पर इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी खत्म होने से उनकी दवाइयों का बिल बहुत कम हो रहा है।

माननीय सभापति जी, इस बजट में जम्मू और कश्मीर के विकास पर भी बहुत ध्यान दिया गया है। उनके विकास के लिए हमने 1.51 लाख करोड़ रुपये का बजट में प्रावधान किया है। धारा 370 हटने के बाद वहाँ पर टूरिस्ट्स का inflow इतना बढ़ गया है कि रोजगार अपने आप generate हो रहा है। देश भर से लोग आकर टूरिज्म के लिए अपने-अपने होटल्स और व्यवसाय वहाँ पर बढ़ा रहे हैं। वहाँ के लोग आज पूरी तरह से खुशहाल हो रहे हैं और वहाँ टेरिज्म भी बहुत कम हो गया है।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से एक रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा रियल एस्टेट सेक्टर एग्रिकल्चर और इंडस्ट्री के बाद जीडीपी को सबसे बड़ा सहयोग देता है और इसमें लोगों को सबसे ज्यादा रोजगार मिलता है। इस रियल एस्टेट सेक्टर के साथ 248 industries चलती हैं, इसलिए मैं माननीया वित्त मंत्री जी से एक रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहूंगा कि अगर हो सके, तो इसे इंडस्ट्री का स्टेटस दे दें, जिससे कि इसके अंदर और काम बढ़ाया जा सके, इंडस्ट्री होने की वजह से लोगों को आसानी से लोन मिल सके, नए-नए काम शुरू हो सकें तथा उनके लिए रोजगार के और अवसर बन सकें।

माननीय सभापति जी, यह बजट हमारे देश को नई ऊँचाइयों पर ले जाने की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। मैं इसके लिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदया को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ और बजट के इस बिल का सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Jairam Ramesh.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, my party has four minutes, and I propose to take exactly four minutes. In these four minutes, I would like to place before the hon. Finance Minister four questions to which I was expecting answers from the Budget, but for which I am still seeking the answers. The first question is: Why is private investment still sluggish? In spite of very steep tax cuts, in spite of production-linked incentive schemes, in spite of constant encouragement by different spokespersons on behalf of the Government, private investment, which is key to increasing economic growth, is still stagnating at somewhere between 20 to 25 per cent of GDP. If you look at the trajectory, the private corporate investment used to be at this level. It fell over the last eight years. It then started growing up. But it has stabilised at a level which is far lower than what it used to be ten years ago. Without private investment, Indian economy will not flourish; it will not boom. We have to increase private investment.

And the first question is, why is the rate of private investment simply not picking up? Private investment, of course, is increasing. But as a proportion of GDP, private investment is still very sluggish. We are not going to hit the 8 per cent growth target unless we are going to stimulate private investment. There are various theories why private investment is not growing up. It is not growing up because of an atmosphere which is not conducive to private investment. Private investors are actually moving abroad and seeking citizenship of different countries. The economy is going through oligopolisation in different sectors of the economy. Whatever the reason, I think this is a question that the hon. Finance Minister will have to address, not today, but in the context of the next Budget in February or thereabouts next year. Sir, the second question, why is manufacturing as a proportion of GDP falling? We are all in agreement, and there can be no argument, that manufacturing must flourish, must deepen in our country. But instead of increasing, manufacturing as a proportion of GDP has actually come down from something like 16.5 per cent of GDP to about 14.5 per cent of GDP. I will give you one simple example, which is a very telling example. In 2013-14, garment export from India was 15 billion dollars. In 2023-24, garment export from India was 14.5 billion dollars. Garment export today is lower than the garment export ten years before. Today, what has happened? Vietnam's exports

are two times that of India and Bangladesh has exported 45 billion dollars of garments last year. I would like the hon. Finance Minister to ask the question, not today, but in the context of the next Budget, why is manufacturing as a proportion of GDP falling particularly in labour-intensive sectors of the economy. Sir, the third question is, why is private consumption not growing? Last year, private consumption grew only by about four per cent. Private consumption is a locomotive of economic growth. Why is private consumption not growing? Private consumption is growing only at the top income levels. Today, over fifty per cent of all automotive sales in India are of Sports Utility Vehicles (SUVs). It is not longer the entry level vehicle of Maruti. It is the Sports Utility Vehicles (SUVs). What does this show? It shows that there is consumption and there is purchase power, but it is concentrated at higher income levels. And there is no mass consumption taking place of mass consumer goods that will drive economic growth. I would like the hon. Finance Minister to again ponder over this question why private mass consumption is not growing. Finally, why are wages stagnant in this country? Government's own data, the Economic Survey's own data show that real agricultural wages, inflation-adjusted agricultural wages, have fallen by one per cent over the last ten years. And the Periodic Labour Force Survey of the Government shows that across the sectors whether it is the salaried class or the self-employed people, average real earnings have remained stagnant. If wages remain stagnant, purchasing power will remain stagnant. If purchasing power remains stagnant, consumption will remain stagnant.

To summarise, Mr. Chairman, the economy has four engines of growth. Not double engine. It is a quadruple engine. There is investment. There is consumption both Government as well as private. And there is international trade. All these engines of growth..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Which is the fourth one? Which is the fourth engine? You have mentioned only three so far. Look at the paper.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sorry, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have named four engines but referred to only three by name. Which is the fourth engine?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: No, Sir. I said there is investment engine. There is consumption engine.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Fourth engine is the double engine.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: There is Government expenditure engine and there is international trade engine. I said it. All engines of growth are not firing at the same speed.

4.00 P.M.

The Finance Minister has accelerated the speed of the Government capital expenditure engine, but the private investment engine is not growing fast. The private consumption engine is not growing fast. And, of course, the international trade, over which she has little control, is not growing fast. However, the example of the Government industry shows that the problems of growth lie not so much in external markets but in what we do internally. So, I would again say that the intent of the Budget is one thing; the content of the Budget is quite different, and the content of the Budget has to address these four fundamental issues that I have raised. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Prakash Chik Baraik; six minutes.

श्री प्रकाश चिक बाराईक (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सभापति महोदय, सर फाइनेंस बिल में मुझे मेरी पार्टी ऑल इंडिया तृणमूल कांग्रेस, माननीय मुख्य मंत्री ममता बंदोपाध्याय एवं मेरे नेता अभिषेक बंदोपाध्याय के माध्यम से जो opportunity मिली है, उसके लिए मैं अपनी पार्टी और अपनी लीडर को धन्यवाद ज्ञापन करता हूँ। बजट में देखा गया कि चाय सेक्टर, टी गार्डन की जो समस्या हैं एवं चाय की जो समस्या है, उसकी एक भी बात बजट में नहीं रखी गई है। अगर पूरे भारतवर्ष में देखा जाए, तो 11 स्टेट्स में चाय की प्रोडक्टिविटी होती है, जहां मजदूर अपनी मजदूरी करते हैं, काम करते हैं, लेकिन स्पेसिफिक हिसाब से बजट में देखा जाए, तो चाय बगान के गरीब मजदूरों के लिए और चाय इंडस्ट्री को बचाने के लिए एक रुपये का भी फंड का अलॉटमेंट नहीं किया गया है, यह दुर्भाग्य है। मैं अपने स्टेट पश्चिमी बंगाल के लिए बोलता हूँ कि approximately 4.5 लाख वर्कर्स, जो परमानेंट हैं, टेंपेरी हैं एवं बिगा हैं एवं 25 लाख नागरिक जो डिपेंडेंट हैं, उनके ऊपर एक घना अंधेरा छाया हुआ है। चाय बगान के मजदूर की बात कौन करेगा और चाय के लिए कौन सुनेगा? मैं माननीया फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर, जो हाउस में हैं, उन्हें आपके माध्यम से यह बोलना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए बजट में चिंता की जाए और स्पेसिफिक हिसाब से चाय के लिए पैकेज हो, नहीं तो एक नया चाय मंत्रालय शुरू हो। चाय का सेकंड लार्जस्ट प्रोडक्शन, जो वेस्ट बंगाल करता है, इसके लिए विशेष तौर पर ध्यान दिया जाए। देखा जाए तो 1951 अमेंडमेंट एक्ट के अनुसार जो fringe benefits कंपनी के माध्यम से वर्कर को देना था, कंपनी वह बेनिफिट वर्कर को नहीं देती है। माननीय मुख्य मंत्री, सुश्री ममता दीदी के उद्योग से चाय सेक्टरों में कहीं पर creche,

कहीं पर हॉस्पिटल, कहीं पर बिना पैसा में राशन, तो कहीं पर बिना पैसे से जल परिसेवा दिया जा रहा है, लेकिन केंद्र सरकार का अलॉटमेंट क्या है, यह कभी भी हम लोग ने नहीं देखा है। मैं माननीया फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाय के लिए विशेष पैकेज की घोषणा की जाए।

माननीया फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने असेसमेंट ईयर 2021-22 में घोषणा की थी कि चाय बगान के वर्कर्स को सोशल एक्टिविटीज के लिए 1,000 करोड़ रुपया दिया जाएगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please.

श्री प्रकाश चिक बाराईक: तीन साल बीत गए। इस 1,000 करोड़ रुपये में पश्चिमी बंगाल को कितना मिला और अन्य स्टेट्स को कितना मिला? मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीया फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को बोलना चाहता हूँ कि यह सोशल वेलफेयर फंड का जो पैसा है जो गरीब नागरिक एवं वहां के जो pluckers हैं, 80 परसेंट से 90 परसेंट pluckers, जो महिलाएं हैं, जो plucking करते हैं, फैक्ट्रीज में काम करती हैं, केमिकल का काम करती हैं, इनके लिए विचार किया जाए।

राज्य सरकार हर काम पश्चिम बंगाल में कर रही है। आप सोशल एक्टिविटीज देखिए या वहां के स्थानीय स्तर पर गरीब नागरिकों की परिसेवा देखिए, हर काम को राज्य सरकार कर रही है, माननीय मुख्य मंत्री ममता दीदी कर रही हैं। मैंने इस बजट में देखा कि इरिगेशन इम्बैंकमेंट के लिए स्पेसिफिक तौर पर पश्चिमी बंगाल को कोई पैसा नहीं दिया गया। पैसा सिक्किम, बिहार, असम को दिया गया। अगर असुविधा है, तो फंड अलॉटमेंट हो, लेकिन पश्चिम बंगाल के लिए क्यों नहीं दिया गया? सिक्किम से जो तीस्ता नदी का जो पानी आता है, सिक्किम दूसरी ओर से दार्जिलिंग जिले से सटा है, जो पश्चिम बंगाल में है, कलिम्पोंग पड़ता है, मोंगपू पड़ता है, डाबग्राम-फूलबाड़ी पड़ता है, जलपाईगुड़ी जिले का क्रांति पड़ता है, मालदा पड़ता है, जहां 2023 के फ्लड में हजारों की संख्या में आदमी मरे।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राजीव शुक्ला) पीठासीन हुए।]

स्टेट गवर्नमेंट गई, माननीया मुख्यमंत्री के निर्देश से हम लोग खुद वहां पर गए, लेकिन केंद्र सरकार का बजट नीति में हमने नहीं देखा कि पश्चिमी बंगाल को इरिगेशन इम्बैंकमेंट का पैसा दिया गया। यह बहुत ही दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। मैं बोलना चाहता हूँ कि इस बजट में हम लोगों ने देखा, मनरेगा की बात बोली गई; इस बजट में हम लोगों ने देखा, आवास की बात बोली गई, लेकिन पश्चिमी बंगाल 15 हजार करोड़ रुपए, जो मनरेगा और आवास का पैसा पाता है, अगर पूरी स्कीम को देखा जाए, तो 1,71,000 करोड़ रुपए department-wise जो पश्चिमी बंगाल पाता है, यह गरीबों का पैसा है, मजदूरों का पैसा है, आम पब्लिक का पैसा है। किसी ने 20 दिन, किसी ने 25 दिन, किसी ने 50 दिन काम किया, लेकिन यह पैसा हम लोगों को नहीं दिया गया। यह हमें क्यों नहीं दिया गया? ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राजीव शुक्ला): आप मत बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)... Let him complete.

श्री प्रकाश चिक बाराईक: 2021 का निर्वाचन हारने के बाद आप लोगों ने गरीब मजदूरों के पैसे को रोक दिया, जनजाति समुदाय के जिन आदमियों ने काम किया था, उस पैसे को रोक दिया। यह पैसा रोकना किसी का काम नहीं है। मैं आपके माध्यम से बोलना चाहता हूँ कि इसको जल्द से जल्द देखा जाए।

इसके अतिरिक्त, लाइफ इंश्योरेंस और मेडिकल इंश्योरेंस पर जो 18 परसेंट जीएसटी का deduction है, इसको गवर्नमेंट withdraw करे। यह treatment का पैसा है। इसको गवर्नमेंट withdraw करे, यह मजदूरों की चिकित्सा का पैसा है, यह आम आदमियों की सुविधा का पैसा है। First time ऐसा हुआ है कि लाइफ इंश्योरेंस और मेडिकल इंश्योरेंस में जीएसटी लगाया जा रहा है। यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। मैं माननीया वित्त मंत्री जी को बोलना चाहता हूँ कि यह सभी का निर्णय है।

Provident Fund की समस्या के बारे में हम लोगों ने बार-बार कहा है। Provident Fund के लिए केन्द्र सरकार का ऑफिस है। पीएफ दफ्तर चाय बागान के मजदूरों को पीएफ का पैसा देने में बहुत असुविधा करता है। आप इसको specific तौर पर देखिए कि मजदूरों को मजदूरी का पैसा मिले। गरीब आदमी के पैसे का deduction करके पीएफ ऑफिस में जो हजारों-हजार करोड़ रुपए जमा किए जा रहे हैं, यह उनके अधिकार का पैसा है। यह पैसा उनको जल्द से जल्द मिले। मैं इतना ही कह कर अपना वक्तव्य समाप्त करता हूँ। जय हिंद, जय बंगला!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Now, next speaker is Shri R. Girirajan. He will speak in Tamil.

SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Finance Bill. The middle class, all over the country, is very unhappy that they are paying majority of taxes but they are not getting any tax deduction. Inflation has been high. The costs have been high. Student fees have gone up. Living costs have gone up. The quality of life in cities remains very poor.

*"This Union Government thinks that it is their profession to impose taxes over taxes. People think that it is absurd foolishness and even superstitious to expect benefits for the poor, the downtrodden, and the middle class from this Union Government. Sir, Thirukkural is missed in the Budget." Funds for Tamil Nadu are missing. Railway projects are missing and funds for railway projects are missing. Funds for Chennai Metro-2 project are missing. Flood relief is missing. GST compensation for Tamil Nadu is missing. At some juncture, the people of Tamil Nadu would totally miss the BJP, mind it. Respected, Sir, now, in Tamil Nadu, one news is trending virally regarding Tamil Nadu railway projects. I would like to read it in Tamil. *"The "Pink Book" which contains the financial allocation for each project of Indian Railways has

* English translation of the original speech delivered in Tamil.

not yet been published. Is it true or not? This Union Government had completed the discussion on the Ministry of Railways without publishing the necessary documents. Is it true or not?" Where is Pink Book? You say that Rs. 2,55,000 crores have been allocated to the Ministry of Railways. How much has been allocated for broad gauge conversion in Tamil Nadu? How much has been allocated for doubling of railway lines in Tamil Nadu? How much has been allocated for laying of new railway lines? How much has been allocated for electrification? Where is the Pink Book which contains the details of such allocations? We have such simple questions. Where is the attempt on our part to † people and to frame fables? Tamil Nadu received only zero.

Release proper documents. Let the people of Tamil Nadu know the truth. There are ten projects in Tamil Nadu for laying of new railway lines. Three doubling projects are also there. The meagre sum of Rs.1000 crore was allocated in the past for all these projects. After I had pointed it out, the allocation was increased in Budget 2023-2024. That was also a paltry sum to the extent of Rs.50 crore, Rs.100 crore, etc. Later it was retrieved as 'Safety fund'. Last year, the gross amount that was allocated for new projects in Tamil Nadu was just zero.

In the interim budget 2024-2025 which was presented in February, Rs.150 crore was allocated for new projects in Tamil Nadu. Was it a mere announcement for the sake of elections? Or was it allocated in the true sense? It will be known after the release of Pink Book." I would like to get the reply from the hon. Finance Minister. Respected Sir, the Union Government has announced this relief fund for Bihar; Abundant caution has been taken, flood is not coming there. But, in Tamil Nadu, Cyclone Michaung devastated five districts of Tamil Nadu, namely, Chennai, Thiruvallur, Kanchipuram and Chengalpattu but no relief, not a single *naya paise* has been given by the Central Government. Now, I come to the Budget; taxation. The poor became very poor and the middle class became the new poor. Of the total population of 144 crore, only 5 per cent are filing their taxes. Out of these five per cent tax payers, 70 per cent tax payers are having income less than rupees seven crores per annum.

The rest 30 per cent contributes the lion's share of total direct taxes collected by this Government. India is the only country where the super rich and super tax payers have several concessions and the individual salaried class is penalized more than they can bear. This is tax terrorism. The tax terrorism has impacted badly the economy of the country. It is very unfortunate that general taxpayers, who contribute substantially to the development of this nation, are looked down upon as if they are

† Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

enemies of the State. (*Time-bell rings.*) Sir, only one minute. Instead of treating them with respect and dignity, quite often, they are subjected to harassment and with harsh treatment. Power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely. Tax terrorism must be stopped at any cost. People of India expected a good tax reform, proactive economic policies and people-oriented schemes from the Finance Minister but she has dashed their expectations.

Sir, the total external debt has risen in the last ten years. Till 2014, the total debt was Rs. 55 lakh crores only. But, in 2024-25, it has touched almost Rs. 189 lakh crores. That means in the last ten years, the Government has literally increased the debt burden on every Indian. A debt burden of Rs 134 lakh crores, along with interest components, are on the people of India. This is a very bad position of the Indian economy.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Thank you.

SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN: Respected, Sir, I will come to the conclusion part. The Government has no mind to support the people who seek Old Pension Scheme. (*Time-bell rings.*) The hon. Finance Minister had conveniently forgotten the people who still opt for old tax regime. Thirty-five per cent of tax-payers are still following the old tax regime. They cannot, at the moment, migrate to New Tax Regime. People have a feeling that the Finance Minister neither knows economics nor politics. Maybe because she shied away from contesting the elections, she would not get the opportunity to see the expectations of the people at the ground level. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Now, Dr. John Brittas.

DR. JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, I would respect the hon. MoS to diligently report the points which I make here on the floor of the House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): MoS!

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: The former MoS is distracting the present MoS. Please.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): That happens. पंकज जी, आप ध्यान दीजिए कि वे क्या कह रहे हैं।

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: As per the Constitution, India is a Union of States not a colony of Delhi. ...*(Interruptions)*... We don't want any special status. Kerala doesn't want any special status. Give us some status, some status, consider us as a State of India. That is all. The other day, the hon. Finance Minister, while speaking, was saying 'Kerala went to the Supreme Court and Supreme Court's remarks were in favour of the Central Government.' Absolutely wrong! The Supreme Court decided to refer the matter to the Constitution Bench because the Court found it to be substantive enough for further perusal. Let me make it very clear. Sir, Kerala pleaded with the Union Government. In an unprecedented way, Kerala contributed Rs.6,000 crores for acquisition of land for the construction of the National Highway. Sir, why do we say that the States are being relegated, the principles of federalism are being scuttled? I will cite you one statistics. नीरज जी, ध्यान से सुनिए। In 2019-20, the total cess and surcharge collected was Rs. 2,54,544 crore. In 2023-24, the surcharges and cess collected by the Centre went up to Rs. 5 lakh crores.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): You address me, not Mr. Neeraj.

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, 96.81 per cent increase happened there. That means, the revenue of the Central Government in the form of cess and surcharges increased by 96 per cent. Sir, every time the Finance Minister says that if the States are willing, we will put the petroleum products under GST, as though the States are blocking and the Union is ever willing to help the petroleum consumers! Sir, I will dole out another statistics. Who is responsible for the hike in the retail price of petroleum and diesel? I will give one statistics. In 2023-24, the Union Government amassed an astounding sum, -- Sir, please note this -- of Rs.4,32,394 crores from petroleum sector through various taxes and cess. When the States garnered Rs.4,32,000 crore, all the States put together, you know what is the amount? It is Rs.3,18,000 crore only. And last year, there has been an increase of Rs. 4,327 crore compared to the previous year, whereas for the State, the share went down by Rs.1,889 crores. This is a real picture. There is another thing. Now, their pet project is Centrally-Sponsored Scheme. I have been always saying that if they are interested, let them come up with Central Sector Scheme, which is fully funded by the Union Government. But cleverly, deftly, the Central Sector Scheme allocation has been going down. Whereas, the Centrally-Sponsored Schemes, the project scheme is going up, I will tell you. In 2023-24, the total amount of Centrally-Sponsored Scheme was Rs.4,60,000 crore. It went up to Rs.5,05,978 crore in 2024-25. That 40 per cent of the amount, which tantamounts to

be almost Rs.2 lakh crore, should be borne by the States. You are penalizing the States. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Neeraj ji, no running commentary. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Otherwise, he will get extra time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: In the Budget, there have been several corridors. I would not name the corridors. ...*(Interruptions)*... There are several industrial corridors. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Neeraj ji, why are you making running commentary? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: We have been telling about Kochi-Bangaluru Corridor, there is no mention. Now 100 industrial parks are being declared. There is not even a single industrial park in Kerala. There is a natural calamity that has struck Kerala. What has happened? Yesterday I spoke about how you are being humiliated. There is a provision in National Disaster Management Policy to declare it as a calamity of severe nature. Why are they not doing it? I would request the Government. The Prime Minister intends to visit Kerala. Let him declare the Wayanad calamity as a calamity of severe nature. If he is not doing it, you don't have a cause to share with Kerala, and I would say that you will continue to be anti-Kerala. सर, रेलवे के बारे में इतना बोला गया। 'कवच' के लिए पिछले साल 17 हजार करोड़ रुपए एलोकेट किया गया, लेकिन एक पैसा भी खर्च नहीं किया गया।

They are quiet about it. And, they talk about the safety of the railways! Are they genuinely interested in the safety of Indian railways? ...*(Time-bell rings.)*... Sir, I will take just one minute. I will expose how this Government does not walk the talk. In the Economic Survey, they said, 'we need to have FDI from China. Again, on 30th July, the Minister of Commerce said that there is no rethinking at present to support Chinese investment. And again, on 3rd August, the Secretary, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Mr. Rajesh Kumar, says that while speeding up of approvals of FDI, China should be considered. Who is the master, Sir, the Minister or the Secretary? Is there a collective Government? They are talking absolutely contradictory with regard to the policy of the Government of India. At the end, I would only urge upon this Government, the Treasury Benches, please have a little consideration for States like Kerala; even other states, say, Bihar, Andhra, you

declare a lot of projects. But I am sure you are going to take them down the garden path. You will be repeating the * which happened earlier. I would urge upon the Government, be sincere to the people of India. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Thank you. Now, Mr. Govindbhai Laljibhai Dholakia.

श्री गोविंदभाई लालजी भाई धोलकिया (गुजरात):

*"सर्वस्य चाहं हृदि सन्निविष्टो मत्तः स्मृतिर्ज्ञानमपोहनं च ।
वेदैश्च सर्वैरहमेव वेद्यो वेदान्तकृद्वेदविदेव चाहम् ॥"*

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन में उपस्थित सभी महानुभावों के हृदय में विराजमान परमात्मा को नमन करके इस उच्च सदन में आज पहली बार मैं बोलना प्रारंभ कर रहा हूँ। नमस्कार! सबसे पहले, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बजट पर चर्चा में भाग लेने के लिए अवसर प्रदान किया है।

महोदय, मैं किसान पुत्र हूँ और गांव के स्कूल में कक्षा 6 तक पढ़ा हूँ, फिर भी भगवान की कृपा से 2013 से मैं आईआईएम, अहमदाबाद में हर साल लेक्चर देने के लिए जाता हूँ। मैंने 60 साल पहले डायमंड बिज़नेस में वर्कर के तौर पर काम करना शुरू किया था और आज 7,000 लोगों की फैमिली मिलकर यह काम कर रही है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय श्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी के लगातार तीसरी बार देश के प्रधान मंत्री बनाने के लिए राष्ट्र की जनता को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और मेरे जैसे सामान्य व्यक्ति को भारत की सबसे बड़ी पंचायत में पहुंचाने के लिए उनका कोटि-कोटि वंदन करता हूँ।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं बजट के बारे में अपने विचार सदन के सामने बड़ी विनम्रता के साथ रख रहा हूँ। मोदी सरकार ने बजट-2024 में कई महत्वपूर्ण पहलों की ओर कदम बढ़ाए हैं, जो भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था और राष्ट्र को विकसित एवं मजबूत करने में मदद करेगा। महोदय, इस बजट में सेवा, सुशासन और राष्ट्र-कल्याण की प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी की दृष्टि को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से उजागर किया गया है। एक किसान और व्यापारी होने के नाते मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि यह बजट भारत की आर्थिक वृद्धि और विकास की दिशा में महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। हम सब जानते हैं कि वैश्विक चुनौतियों के बावजूद हमारे देश के अर्थतंत्र की मजबूती पर विश्वास जताया गया है। इस बजट में हर क्षेत्र की वृद्धि के लिए ध्यान दिया गया है। इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर से लेकर डिजिटल कनेक्टिविटी तक, कृषि क्षेत्र से लेकर शिक्षा के क्षेत्र तक, हर क्षेत्र में निवेश की गति को तेजी दी जा रही है। कोई भी क्षेत्र हो, उसमें योजनाएं बनी हैं, योजनाएं बन रही हैं और शुरू हो रही हैं। इस बजट के माध्यम से सरकार ने भारत के भविष्य के लिए एक संतुलित दृष्टिकोण प्रस्तुत किया है। इसलिए मैं माननीय श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और वित्त मंत्री, श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी का

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं गुजरात और सूरत का रहने वाला हूँ, इसलिए मैं आज गर्व से कहूँगा कि माननीय श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व वाली हमारी सरकार ने सूरत को संवार दिया है। शहरी विकास और इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर में शहरों को एयरपोर्ट, मेट्रो रेल परियोजना और कई सारी सुविधाओं के माध्यम से स्मार्ट शहर बनाने के लिए सरकार तेज गति से दौड़ रही है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं विशेष रूप से सूरत में मेट्रो रेल परियोजना की स्वीकृति के लिए सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। यह परियोजना न केवल शहर की यातायात व्यवस्था को सुधारने में मदद करेगी, बल्कि नागरिकों के जीवन को भी सुगम बनाएगी। 40 किलोमीटर लम्बी मेट्रो लाइन का निर्माण किया जा रहा है, जो हमारे शहर के विकास में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं गर्व के साथ बताना चाहता हूँ कि 2014 में सूरत एयरपोर्ट पर केवल चार फ्लाइट्स आती थीं, आज 2024 में 34 फ्लाइट्स आती हैं। सूरत को विश्व के साथ जोड़ने के लिए मोदी जी ने सूरत एयरपोर्ट को नया बनाकर इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट का दर्जा दिया है। इसके लिए भी मैं सरकार का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। सरकार के इस कदम से सूरत के व्यापार और पर्यटन को बढ़ावा मिला है, विशेष रूप से बताना चाहता हूँ कि सूरत से दुबई, शारजाह की फ्लाइट शुरू होने से सूरत शहर को राष्ट्रीय, अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर एक नई पहचान मिली है। भारत की पहली बुलेट ट्रेन, जो मुंबई-अहमदाबाद के बीच चलने वाली है, उसमें सूरत को भी बहुत लाभ मिलेगा। दिल्ली और सूरत का 6 लेन हाईवे, जो सूरत होकर गुजरता है, उससे भी सूरत के विकास में बहुत फायदा मिलेगा।

महोदय, हीरा आभूषण व्यवसाय के एक प्रतिनिधि के रूप में सूरत डायमंड बुर्ज की स्थापना के लिए मैं मोदी सरकार को विशेष रूप से बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, हीरा व्यापार में विश्व का सबसे बड़ा केंद्र सूरत है। सरकार की मदद से सूरत में Surat Diamond Bourse (SDB) का निर्माण किया गया है। यह हमारे राष्ट्र के लिए बड़ी गर्व की बात है, जो 67 लाख square feet floor space, 4500 offices, विश्व की सबसे बड़ी ऑफिस बिल्डिंग बनी है।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपसे अनुमति चाहता हूँ और आपके माध्यम से सदन के सभी मेरे साथियों को Surat Diamond Bourse आने के लिए आमंत्रित करना चाहता हूँ। सूरत डायमंड बोर्स रत्न कलाकारों, व्यापारियों और विश्व के खरीददारों के लिए एक वन स्टॉप शॉप है और इसका उद्देश्य हीरा उद्योग को एक छत के नीचे केन्द्रित करके रोजगार एवं एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ावा देने का और सूरत को विश्व स्तर पर एक महत्वपूर्ण व्यापारिक केन्द्र के रूप में स्थापित करना है। सूरत को स्मार्ट सिटी के रूप में विकसित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा किए गए प्रयासों के लिए मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अंत में, मैं एक बार फिर से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और वित्त मंत्री श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी का धन्यवाद करता हूँ और इस बजट के लिए उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ। यह बजट हमारे सूरत के साथ-साथ पूरे देश की प्रगति में भी बहुत सहायक सिद्ध होगा। महोदय, मैं फिर से आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद, जय हिन्द! जय भारत!

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राजीव शुक्ला): धन्यवाद, गोविंदभाई लालजी भाई धोलकिया जी। आप बहुत अच्छा बोले। आपका पहला भाषण था, आप बहुत अच्छा बोले। आप यह बताइए कि आप किसान हैं या हीरा व्यापारी हैं।

श्री गोविंदभाई लालजी भाई धोलकिया: सर, मैं असल में किसान हूँ। मुझे खेत के सारे काम आते हैं, जैसे बोना, निराई करना, गुड़ाई करना हो, मुझे सब कुछ आता है। ये सब लोग जो किसानों पर बोल रहे थे, तो मुझे हंसी आ रही थी कि इन लोगों ने देखा नहीं है कि खेत क्या है और सब बात कर रहे थे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री राजीव शुक्ला): धोलकिया जी, मेरा सवाल यह है कि आप किसान हैं या हीरा व्यापारी हैं?

श्री गोविंदभाई लालजी भाई धोलकिया: सर, मैं दोनों हूँ।

SHRI P.P. SUNEER (Kerala): Respected hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Union Budget 2024-25 is a politically biased document, as has been pointed out by many of my colleagues during this discussion. Many gaps can be pointed out in Government's approach towards burning issues in our country like unemployment and price rise. Due to paucity of time, I will keep my intervention focused on my State of Kerala and injustice the BJP Government is doing to our people.

Sir, in financial year 2024-25, Kerala will get Rs. 24,882 crores as its share from the Union taxes and duties. It should be noted here that Kerala's share is only 1.925 per cent from the total distribution of Rs. 12 lakh crores! While Uttar Pradesh will receive almost 18 per cent of the total amount and Bihar will get more than 10 per cent, but Kerala will receive less than 2 per cent of the total amount! This is not fiscal federalism, but fiscal terrorism due to faulty policy approach. Further, no demand made by Kerala was met in this Budget. While Kerala has the country's highest standards of healthcare, its demand for AIIMS in Kozhikode could not be met. Coach factory in Kanjikode, Palakkad district is a long-standing demand from the Malabar region, but we only received betrayals through the Budget. Sir, demand for special financial package of Rs. 24,000 crore was not considered.

It is well documented that Kerala is one of the leaders in social sector schemes. In the housing sector, beneficiary in Kerala receive an additional State share of 62.5 per cent in urban regions and 82 per cent in rural areas, in addition to Rs. 1.5 lakh under PM-Awas Yojana, so that beneficiaries can build proper houses with Rs. 4 lakhs. But, funds for this critical scheme remain pending, because of Union Government's insistence on branding their name.

Despite this financial embargo, Kerala ranked top in NITI Aayog's Index on Sustainable Development Goals with the efforts of our people and the State Government, while the BJP's favourite State, Gujarat ranked 25th on elementary indicators like hunger. In this context, my sincere appeal to the Union Government is that they must stop mistreating Kerala when it comes to sharing of resources. I request that pending dues be cleared at the earliest and serious consideration should be given to special financial package to Kerala, more so, in view of the calamity that struck us in Wayanad. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Thank you. Now, the next speaker is Dr. Parmar Jasvantsinh Salamsinh.

DR. PARMAR JASVANTSINH SALAMSINH (Gujarat): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for allowing me to speak on the Appropriation Bill and the Finance Bill, 2024. Sir, this is my first speech. So, I am thankful to my Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, for allowing me to be a part of this august House. This Budget is a testament to our Government's commitment for inclusive growth, development and social welfare. Firstly, I commend the increased allocation for capital expenditure which will drive growth and create jobs too. An outlay of Rs.11.11 lakh crores is a significant step towards building a stronger India. The 11.11 per cent rise in CAPEX is a welcome step from our Government. I also appreciate the customs duty exemption on critical minerals, which will boost domestic manufacturing.

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस बजट में सरकार द्वारा कृषि और इससे जुड़े क्षेत्रों के लिए 1.52 लाख करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है। किसानों में नेचुरल फार्मिंग को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए पूरे देश में अगले दो वर्षों में 1 करोड़ किसानों को प्राकृतिक कृषि से जोड़ा जाएगा। प्राकृतिक खेती को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए देश में 10 हजार से अधिक केंद्र स्थापित करने की योजना बनाई गई है। विकसित भारत में किसानों को आधुनिक और विकसित करने के उद्देश्य से उन्हें अगले तीन वर्षों में उनकी जमीन के डेटा को डिजिटल माध्यम द्वारा जोड़ा जाएगा।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सरकार द्वारा वूमन लेड डेवलपमेंट कार्यक्रमों के शुरुआत की घोषणा एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है। सेल्फ हेल्प ग्रुप्स के जो प्रॉडक्ट्स होते हैं, उनके द्वारा जो बनाए जाते हैं, उनके लिए भी नई योजना लाने की घोषणा की गई है। इससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्वयं सहायता समूहों, यानी कि सेल्फ हेल्प ग्रुप्स के माध्यम से आर्थिक गतिविधि करने वाली हमारी माताएं, बहनें और उनके जो उत्पादन हैं, उनके लिए एक व्यवस्थित बाजार उपलब्ध हो जाएगा। इसके अलावा, हमारे माननीय बड़ा प्रधान के नेतृत्व में, हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने देश के युवाओं को रोजगार उपलब्ध कराने की दिशा में स्किल डेवलपमेंट जैसे एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय के बारे में सोचा है। अगले पाँच सालों में 20 लाख युवाओं को कौशल विकास, यानी स्किल डेवलपमेंट के माध्यम से रोजगार प्रदान किया जाएगा।

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, 'प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना (शहरी)' के अंतर्गत अगले पाँच सालों में शहरी क्षेत्र में रहने वाले गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग के परिवारों को 1 करोड़ से अधिक घर उपलब्ध कराए जाएंगे। अगले पाँच वर्षों में देश के प्रमुख शहरों में सौ से अधिक साप्ताहिक हाट या स्ट्रीट फूड बाजारों को भी विकसित किए जाने की योजना है।

महोदय, सरकार द्वारा देश के नागरिकों की ऊर्जा आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए 'पीएम सूर्य घर मुफ्त बिजली योजना' के अंतर्गत 1 करोड़ घरों को हर महीने 300 यूनिट बिजली प्राप्त करने के लिए रूफटॉप सोलर प्लांट लगाने हेतु प्रोत्साहित किया जाएगा।

महोदय, देश में जमीनी स्तर पर स्पोर्ट्स को बढ़ावा देने के लिए तथा खिलाड़ियों को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा बजट में लगभग 3,500 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया गया है, जिसमें 'खेलो इंडिया कार्यक्रम' के लिए लगभग 900 करोड़ रुपये आवंटित किए गए हैं।

सर, मैं गुजरात को रिप्रेजेंट करता हूँ, इसलिए मैं थोड़ा गुजरात के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। पिछले दस वर्षों में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व वाली हमारी सरकार ने गुजरात में अनेक विकास कार्य किये हैं। गुजरात को देश की पहली बुलेट ट्रेन प्रदान की है। बरसों से गुजरात को सरदार सरोवर बाँध की प्रतीक्षा थी, वह माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के कुशल नेतृत्व के कारण ही पूर्ण हो पाया है। गुजरात के पिछड़े इलाकों में से केवड़िया में, जो कि एक पिछड़ा इलाका है, ट्राइबल एरिया है, वहाँ पर स्टैच्यू ऑफ यूनिटी जैसी अद्वितीय मूर्ती को खड़ा करके, वहाँ विकास की अनेक संभावनाओं का विकास किया गया है। गुजरात के राजकोट को सरकार द्वारा एम्स की सौगात दी गई है। गुजरात की मुख्य भूमि और बेट द्वारका द्वीप को जोड़ने के लिए सुदर्शन सेतु का निर्माण किया गया है। महोदय, दिल्ली से मुंबई के बीच बने दिल्ली-मुंबई एक्सप्रेस वे का एक बड़ा भाग भी गुजरात से ही गुजरता है। प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना के अंतर्गत करीब 1,95,00,000 लोगों को आयुष्मान कार्ड उपलब्ध कराए गए हैं। महोदय, अपने इस बजट भाषण में और बजट के ऊपर जो चर्चा हुई, उसमें हमने और प्रतिपक्ष के जितने भी सदस्य हैं, उन सबने गरीबी, रोजगार, सोलर समस्या, यानी ग्रीन हाउस इफेक्ट पर चर्चा की, लेकिन यह गरीबी आती कहाँ से है, इसका हल क्या है, उसका कॉम्प्रिहेन्सिव समाधान क्या है, सबको मिलकर हमें इस देश से गरीबी को कैसे हटाना है, इस बारे में कोई बात नहीं कर रहा है। विरोध पक्ष में बैठे हैं, तो सिर्फ विरोध करना है, यह हमारा ध्येय नहीं होना चाहिए। मैं एक उदाहरण के जरिए बताना चाहता हूँ। मैं अपने प्रधान मंत्री जी को एक दार्शनिक भी बताऊँगा, एक सेंसिटिव व्यक्ति भी बताऊँगा और विज़नरी लीडर भी बताऊँगा। वे अपनी प्रि-पोलिटिकल एज में, जब वे पोलिटिक्स में इतने एक्टिव नहीं थे, तब गुजरात के गाँव-गाँव में घूमे हैं, देश के गाँव-गाँव में घूमे हैं। वहाँ गरीबों के बीच में बैठे हैं, उनके साथ खाना खाया है, उनके साथ चर्चाएँ की हैं। जो गरीबी का रूट कॉज़ है, उस रूट कॉज़ को ढूँढ़ने की कोशिश की है। As a doctor, मैंने गरीब इंसानों को करीब से देखा है। मैं एक example देता हूँ। कल ही हमने सिकल सेल के बारे में बहुत अच्छी चर्चा की। Sickle cell disease is very common in 17 states. It is most prevalent disease and most deadly disorder. इसका example देते हैं कि यदि एक फैमिली के अंदर एक मेम्बर को सिकल सेल रोग होता है और वह क्राइसिस में चला जाता है, तो वह हॉस्पिटल चला जाता है। हॉस्पिटल जाने के बाद, उसका बहुत सारा खर्चा होता है। कभी-कभी तो उसे एक्सचेंज ट्रांसफ्यूजन, यानी पूरे के पूरे ब्लड को एक्सचेंज कराना पड़ता है। यदि ऐसी कंडीशन में मिडिल क्लास फैमिली या लोअर सोशियो इकोनॉमिक

कंडीशन वाली कोई भी फैमिली हॉस्पिटल चली जाती है, तो एक तो उसकी आमदनी कम हो जाती है, साथ में वहाँ से खर्चा भी आ जाता है। कभी-कभी तो कोई पेशेंट अपने गहने बेच देता है, क्षेत्र में खड़ी फसल भी बेच देता है और कभी-कभी तो उन्हें खेत बेचने की नौबत आ जाती है। इसी कंडीशन को देखते हुए, हमारे सेंसिटिव और विजनरी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह प्रधानमंत्री जन आरोग्य योजना (पीएमजेएवाई) को लागू किया। इसके साथ ही, हमारे गुजरात के अंदर एमए (मुख्यमंत्री अमृतम) कार्ड चलता है। इन दोनों को मिलाकर कम से कम दस लाख रुपये की सहायता मिलती है। गरीबी का जो रूट कोज है, जो यह vicious cycle है, यदि एक फैमिली मेम्बर हॉस्पिटल में दाखिल है, तो वह इसी वजह से गरीब हो जाता है। यह vicious cycle चलती ही रहती है, जिसकी वजह से मिडिल क्लास फैमिली भी बीपीएल में चली जाती है। आज मैं एक बात पक्के विश्वास के साथ कहता हूँ कि हमारे 25 करोड़ लोग, जो प्रधान मंत्री जी के प्रयत्न से बीपीएल से एपीएल में लाए गए हैं, उन्हें जिससे मेजर रूट एडवांटेज मिली है, वह पीएमजेएवाई योजना है। मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि हमने 55 करोड़ लोगों को पीएमजेएवाई के तहत ज्वाइन किया है। मेरा मानना है कि बीपीएल से एपीएल में आने वाले लोगों की संख्या 25 करोड़ नहीं, बल्कि 55 करोड़ होनी चाहिए, क्योंकि इन सबको गरीबी के गर्त में जाने से प्रधान मंत्री जी ने रोका है। मेरा यह मानना है कि हमें न सिर्फ इस बीमारी के बारे में, सिकल सेल एनीमिया का तो मैंने एक एग्जांपल दिया है, लेकिन ऐसे कैंसर, डायबिटीज, hyper-thyroidism और हाइपरटेंशन जैसी अनेक बीमारियाँ हैं, जिनसे मिडिल क्लास वाले जो हमारे भाई बंधु हैं, वे गरीबी में चले जाते हैं। हमें इसके ऊपर भी ध्यान देना है। पॉपुलेशन कंट्रोल सबसे बड़ी समस्या है, उसके बारे में कोई बात नहीं कर रहा है। मेरा यह मानना है कि हम सबको मिलकर पॉपुलेशन कंट्रोल के लिए हाथ से हाथ मिलाकर आगे बढ़ना चाहिए और हमारे देश को प्रगति के नए सोपान तक ले जाने के लिए हम सबको साथ मिलकर चलना चाहिए। ऐसा कहकर मैं अपनी बात को खत्म करता हूँ। जय हिंद! भारत माता की जय! धन्यवाद।

श्री महेंद्र भट्ट (उत्तराखंड): माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ और मैं वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा लाए गए वित्त विधेयक के संदर्भ के पक्ष में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। महोदय, आज देश का विकास भाषणों से नहीं होता है। आज देश का विकास देश का नागरिक अपनी आंखों से देख रहा है। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि पहली बार इन 10 वर्षों में जनता को लगा कि देश के अंदर देश का मुखिया अगर किसी बात को बोलता है, तो उस कार्य का शिलान्यास भी करता है और उस कार्य का लोकार्पण भी करता है। मैं 10 वर्ष से पहले के भारत के परिदृश्य को भी समझता हूँ, मैं उस कालखंड को भी समझता हूँ, जिस कालखंड में लोगों के पास पैरों में पहनने के लिए चप्पल नहीं हुआ करती थी, मैं उस कालखंड को भी समझता हूँ जब एक आना, दो आना चलता था और रुपये की वैल्यू थी, लोग श्रमजीवी होते थे। उस कालखंड में जिनके पास 60 वर्षों से शासन रहा, अगर उनकी देश के विकास के लिए कुछ करने की क्षमता होती, कुछ करने का उद्देश्य होता, तो आज जिस परिदृश्य में, जिस स्थिति में देश की गरीबी की चर्चा हो रही है, शायद हम उस दिशा से बहुत आगे निकल गए होते। मैं जानता हूँ कि विपक्ष को भी सुझाव देने का अधिकार है। मैं इस बात को भी जानता हूँ कि विपक्ष ने भी महसूस कर लिया होगा कि जिस प्रधान मंत्री को देश ने तीसरी बार निर्वाचित किया है, विपक्ष का एक-एक सुझाव इस बात के लिए द्योतक है, इस बात का संदेश है

कि वे भी चाहते हैं कि आने वाले समय में मोदी जी लगातार इस देश का नेतृत्व करते रहें। इसलिए उनके सारे सुझाव भी हमारी सरकार को बल देने वाले हैं, इसलिए मैं उनका कोई विरोध नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

महोदय, मैं जानता हूँ कि यह देश अनेकों वर्षों तक गुलाम रहा। गुलामी के अनेकों कारण रहे होंगे, लेकिन यह भी सत्य है कि गुलामी से पहले मेरे देश का जो परिदृश्य था, मेरे देश के अंदर जो भाव था, अगर यह कहा जाता था कि दूध की नदियां बहती हैं, देश के अंदर हर प्रकार की संपन्नता है, तो मैं आज भी कह सकता हूँ कि अगर हृदय से देखा जाए, तो भारत का प्रत्येक नागरिक आज भी भावात्मक रूप से उस दृश्य को ध्यान करता है, तो उसको इस बात का एहसास होता है कि हां, वह आज भी संपन्न है। यह ठीक है कि आज बजट के उन सारे पहलुओं पर वित्त मंत्री जी ने जिस प्रकार से प्रस्तुतियां रखी हैं, वह आज के परिदृश्य में रखी हैं, आज के परिप्रेक्ष्य में रखी हैं। हमें विश्व के आगे अपने आपको स्थापित करना है और विश्व के आगे स्थापित करने के लिए देश की जो पॉलिसी है, देश का जो अर्थतंत्र है, उस पर एक प्रकार से विस्तार होना चाहिए। मैं आज कह सकता हूँ कि बजट अगर सर्वव्यापी है, इस पर चर्चा करूँ, तो मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि जो मूलभूत आवश्यकताएं हैं, उन पर बहुत ध्यान दिया गया। आज देश की सड़कों को देखिए, हम लोगों ने इसकी कल्पना नहीं की थी। कभी बिहार के अंदर चर्चा होती थी कि * मैं आज कह सकता हूँ कि देश के अंदर सड़कों का जो स्वरूप बना है, उस स्वरूप की अगर चर्चा करेंगे, तो अच्छी सड़कें बनाने का श्रेय अगर देश के अंदर किसी सरकार को जाता है, किसी प्रधानमंत्री को जाता है, तो हमारे माननीय नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी को जाता है।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती गीता उर्फ चंद्रप्रभा) पीठासीन हुईं]

मैं जानता हूँ कि अनेकों बाईपास बने हैं, अच्छे पुल बने हैं, आठ-आठ लाइनों की सड़कें बन रही हैं और यह गति लगातार चल रही है। मैं तो बहुत सीमावर्ती राज्य से आता हूँ, वहां ऑल वेदर रोड ने अपना वह स्थान बनाया है कि आज उत्तराखंड की हर सड़कें इस प्रकार की हैं कि हमारी हर वर्ष की यात्रा उस दृष्टि से बढ़ रही है।

दूसरा विकास का क्षेत्र होता है, शिक्षा का क्षेत्र। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बता सकता हूँ आज सरकार ने 1.48 लाख करोड़ का प्रावधान किया है, जो पिछली बार से 1.3 लाख करोड़ अधिक है। यह इस बात का संकेत है। यह ठीक है कि आज पूरे देश के अंदर 74 प्रतिशत शिक्षा हो चुकी है। इसमें 82 प्रतिशत पुरुषों की शिक्षा है, 65 प्रतिशत महिलाओं की शिक्षा है। केरल, लक्षद्वीप, मिजोरम जैसे राज्यों ने 90 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा शिक्षा का स्तर बढ़ाया है। मैं जानता हूँ कि पहली बार देश के अंदर नई शिक्षा नीति आई है। यह शिक्षा नीति जहाँ रोजगारपरक शिक्षा नीति है, वहीं यह तय हुआ है कि भारत का प्रत्येक बच्चा पढ़ा-लिखा होना चाहिए। इसको कठोरता से लागू करने का काम अगर किसी ने किया है, तो हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किया है।

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

महोदया, स्वास्थ्य एक बड़ा क्षेत्र है। मैं जानता हूँ, मैं पहाड़ का व्यक्ति हूँ। हमारे यहाँ अगर पलायन होता है, तो यह शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और सड़क के लिए होता है। आज मुझे बताते हुए खुशी है कि अधिकतर जनपदों में जब मेडिकल कॉलेज खोले जाएँगे, जब इस बात की चर्चा देश के मुखिया, देश के प्रधान मंत्री करते हैं, तो दूरदराज के कोनों में रहने वाला नागरिक इससे कितना लाभान्वित होगा, आप सोच सकती हैं। स्वास्थ्य के क्षेत्र में गुणात्मक सुधार हुआ है। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि 70 वर्षों में केवल 7 एम्स थे और आज यह संख्या 23 हो गई है। इन 10 वर्षों में 16 नए एम्स खोलना, यह इस बात का विज्ञान है, इस बात का प्रमाण है कि देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी एक-एक व्यक्ति के स्वास्थ्य का ध्यान रखते हैं। हम लोग जानते थे, आयुष्मान कार्ड चर्चा का विषय होता था। गरीब व्यक्ति के पास पैसा नहीं होता था, वह कर्ज लेकर इलाज कराता था, गरीब को कोई कर्ज भी नहीं देता था। ऐसी स्थिति में पूरे देश के अंदर आयुष्मान कार्ड की योजना लागू की गई। मेरा राज्य तो उन राज्यों में है, जहाँ हमने एक-एक नागरिक को आयुष्मान कार्ड की सुविधा दी हुई है। मैं इसके लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

महोदया, मैं रक्षा बजट के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। चूँकि मैं सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में रहता हूँ, मुझे पता है कि मेरे उत्तराखंड के एक-एक गाँव के अंदर एक-एक सैनिक है। हर परिवार में एक सैनिक है। इस दृष्टि से मैं कह सकता हूँ कि इन वर्षों के अंदर सैनिकों के सम्मान का जितना काम प्रधान मंत्री, मोदी जी के कार्यकाल में हुआ है, वह ऐतिहासिक कार्य हुआ है। आज पहली बार हम अपने सारे equipments, आर्मी के सारे संसाधन अपने देश में बना रहे हैं। आज तक जितनी भी सामग्री खरीदी जाती थी, एक प्रकार से उसमें भ्रष्टाचार की बू आती थी, लेकिन आज मैं कह सकता हूँ कि अगर हमने किसी देश से सामग्री भी ली होगी, तो हमने तकनीक भी ली होगी और आज हमारा देश सैन्य सामग्री को बनाने की स्थिति में है।

मैं मानता हूँ कि आज अग्निवीर की बड़ी चर्चा हो रही है। मेरे उत्तराखंड में तो अग्निवीर के रूप में अनेक युवाओं ने योगदान किया है। 17 साल का युवा 21 साल तक अग्निवीर रहेगा, उसमें देशभक्ति का भाव आएगा और सेना युवाओं की दिखाई देगी। मैं इस बात को इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि आखिरकार 21 साल के बाद ही तो सब रोजगार ढूँढ़ते हैं। मुझे कहते हुए खुशी है कि मेरे राज्य, उत्तराखंड ही नहीं, अनेक राज्यों ने तय किया है कि ऐसे अग्निवीर, जिनमें से 25 परसेंट युवा सीधे सेना में भर्ती होंगे, वहीं जो 75 परसेंट युवा हैं, उनके लिए हर राज्य सरकार ने दरवाजे खोले हैं। वे अपने दरवाजे क्यों न खोलें, राज्य सरकार का हर डिपार्टमेंट अपने दरवाजे क्यों न खोले, क्योंकि देशभक्ति के भाव के साथ जब वह सेना की ट्रेनिंग लेकर आएगा, तो उसमें राष्ट्र भाव होगा, देशभक्ति होगी, देश भाव होगा। हर राज्य चाहेगा कि ऐसे विद्यार्थियों को, ऐसे युवाओं को प्राथमिकता के आधार पर नियुक्ति दी जाए। इसके लिए मैं प्रधान मंत्री का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

महोदया, मैंने वह भी कालखंड देखा है, जब बुलेट पुफ जैकेट नहीं होती थी। आज मैं उसकी चर्चा नहीं कर रहा हूँ, हम लोग सब बातें समझते हैं।

महोदया, हर देश की सरकारें विदेशी एवं घरेलू कर्जों के आधार पर अपने विकास का तंत्र तैयार करती हैं। मुझे बताते हुए खुशी है, अगर हम पूरे विश्व के आकलन की दृष्टि से देखेंगे, तो मेरा देश कर्ज के हिसाब से आठवें स्थान पर है। अगर देखा जाए, जिसकी चर्चा है, क्योंकि आजकल हम सब इस विषय को समझते हैं, तो अमेरिका पहले स्थान पर है, चीन दूसरे स्थान पर

है, जापान तीसरे स्थान पर है और भारत आज भी कर्ज में आठवें स्थान पर है। मैं इस बात को कह सकता हूँ कि हमने अपनी उस स्थिति को भी कामयाब रखा है। जहाँ जीडीपी में आज विदेशी कर्ज की हिस्सेदारी 18.7 प्रतिशत हुई है, यह पिछली बार 19 प्रतिशत थी। यह विकास की गति को बढ़ाने वाला विषय है।

महोदया, इस बजट में 45,03,097 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान है, जिसमें 35,02,136 करोड़ रुपए राजस्व खर्च हैं और पहली बार 11.11 लाख करोड़ रुपए पूँजीगत व्यय के लिए खर्च होंगे। हम देखेंगे कि आखिरकार देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जिस प्रकार से देश की हर संस्था को अच्छे भवन दिए हैं, उसी प्रकार से उसके लिए जो अच्छे equipments चाहिए, उसकी चिंता की है। इसमें हमें बहुत बड़ा योगदान मिलेगा।

महोदया, राजस्व प्राप्ति का विषय है। आज एक-एक व्यक्ति स्वेच्छा से इनकम टैक्स देने के लिए आगे बढ़ रहा है। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि जहाँ हम लोगों ने आय कर से 19 प्रतिशत, जीएसटी से 18 प्रतिशत, निगम और अन्य क्षेत्र से 17 प्रतिशत और गैर कर प्राप्तियों से 9 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से जो बजट की व्यवस्था बनाई है, उसमें आज गुणात्मक वृद्धि हुई है। इसमें इनकम टैक्स देने वालों की संख्या बढ़ी है।

महोदया, जीडीपी का लक्ष्य इस समय 4.9 प्रतिशत रखा गया है और जैसा माननीया वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि इसको 4.5 प्रतिशत तक लाने का लक्ष्य रहेगा। भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था जहाँ 11वें स्थान से पाँचवें स्थान पर आई है, मुझे पूरा विश्वास है, जैसा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है और प्रधान मंत्री जी जो बोलते हैं, उसको क्रियान्वित करते हैं, मैं कह सकता हूँ कि बहुत जल्द यह तीसरे अंक तक जाएगी।

महोदया, मैं बहुत से विषयों पर चर्चा नहीं करूँगा, सारे विषय आपके सम्मुख हैं। मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहूँगा कि चाहे mobile connectivity के क्षेत्र में सब्सिडी का विषय हो, सरकारी हरित गतिशीलता लाने की दृष्टि से बायोगैस के क्षेत्र में जीएसटी भुगतान पर सब्सिडी देने की बात हो या विद्युत से चलने वाले वाहनों का विषय हो - ये भी इस देश के लिए आवश्यक हैं, जिनकी चर्चा पूर्व के दिनों में आई है।

महोदया, आज मैं अगर युवाओं की दृष्टि से चर्चा करूँ, तो इसमें हमारे युवाओं को बहुत सी सुविधाएँ देने का काम हुआ है। इसमें युवाओं के कौशल विकास के लिए 2 लाख करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है; एजुकेशन लोन के मामले में, 10 लाख रुपए से ज्यादा का लोन लेने पर, 3 प्रतिशत सरकार चुकता करेगी; देश की प्रमुख कंपनियों में internship में 5,000 रुपए प्रति माह और 6,000 रुपए की एकमुश्त किश्त दी जाएगी और अगर प्रथम बार किसी की नौकरी लगती है, तो जिसका वेतन 1 लाख रुपए से कम है, उसके EPFO खाते में 3 किश्तों में 15,000 रुपए जमा होंगे।

महोदया, देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 3 करोड़ गरीब लोगों के लिए प्रधान मंत्री आवास की जो योजना निश्चित की है, मैं कह सकता हूँ कि यह एक प्रभावशाली कदम रहेगा और गरीब लोगों को इससे लाभ होगा। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... किसानों की चर्चा हो चुकी है। मैं उस पर बहुत कुछ नहीं कहूँगा। मैं इतना जरूर कहूँगा कि आज किसान को भी लगने लगा है कि अगर मैं किसी के राज में समृद्ध हो सकता हूँ, किसी की सरकार में समृद्ध हो सकता हूँ, तो वह देश के प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार में हो सकता हूँ।

महोदया, आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए जो समय दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद करते हुए, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRPERSON (SHRIMATI GEETA ALIAS CHANDRAPRABHA): Now, Shri Jose K. Mani.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Madam, towards the fag end of the discussion, when almost all my colleagues have talked about the Bill, given suggestions and have also highlighted the lapses in the Budget, I am not going to repeat those things which others have already mentioned. I would directly go to some of the issues or some of the demands of my State, Kerala.

During the year 2014, when the NDA Government came into power, my first memorandum was to the then Health Minister, Dr. Harsh Vardhan, seeking establishment of an AIIMS in Kerala. Being a doctor, he immediately said that in the health sector, Kerala, being a model for the nation, deserved an AIIMS and the same would be declared, probably, soon. Again, he reiterated the same thing when he came to Kerala for some function there. When the media persons asked about the establishment of an AIIMS in Kerala, he said that Kerala deserved an AIIMS and that would be declared. Later on, we know that the Centre-State politics has taken in and, as a result, Kerala never saw an AIIMS, and we know that it was politically-motivated. My request to the Government here is that Kerala development model, especially in the health sector, is a model not only for other States and the nation as a whole, but for the world also. The health workers from Kerala are known worldwide. So, please sanction setting up of an AIIMS in Kerala, which has been pending for years together.

Now, I come to the second issue. The hon. Finance Minister was also the Commerce Minister earlier. So, she knows the real problems faced by the rubber farmers. When she was the Commerce Minister, she had come to Kerala and met the farmers and talked to them for hours together, and she knows the problem. Mainly, we know that Kerala farmers are in distress. They are not getting a remunerative price for the natural rubber. Last year alone, about five lakh tonnes of rubber has been imported by the companies. But if you look at the companies' portfolio or their annual report, their turnover is going up and they are amassing the profits. The value of their shares is also going up, but we find that the poor farmers are not getting a remunerative price. This all depends upon the policy of the Central Government, especially the import and export policies.

5.00 P.M.

Sir, we find that the natural rubber is in high demand. The Government has amended the policy not for the farmers but the policy has been changed to suit the corporate companies, generally, the companies which are related to rubber. Madam, here, my request is to give these farmers a Minimum Support Price. As it is, the State Government is giving a support price of Rs. 180 per kilo but that should be raised to Rs. 250 per kilo. A kitty or corpus should be made for which Central Government's support is expected so that the farmers get the Minimum Support Price of Rs. 250 per kilo.

Thirdly, I would like to raise the point -- many of my colleagues from Kerala have raised it already -- regarding the devastating landslide which happened in Wayanad. We all know that Wayanad is a hilly area. It is a tourist spot also. You find the landslides everywhere all over the country. Even at places where we don't expect, all of a sudden, severe landslides take place. If I talk about Kerala, in 2018 flood occurred. In 2019 again, flood occurred. Again, subsequently every year, flood occurred and natural calamity took place. Whatever name you call it, where there is a national disaster or very severe disaster, we need a special package. You have given special package to your favourite States like Bihar, Andhra and others. We also expect a similar special package for Kerala. ...(*Time-bell rings.*)... We are at your mercy. Please also see towards Kerala, which is one of the States on the map of the country. See that some help is given to the farmers and also for the natural calamities which have happened. Also, the demand for AIIMS should be acceded to. Thank you very much.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती गीता उर्फ चंद्रप्रभा): धन्यवाद। श्रीमती सीमा द्विवेदी जी।

श्रीमती सीमा द्विवेदी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, आपने मुझे इस विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपके प्रति आभारी हूँ।

महोदया, विद्वान, विदुषी वित्त मंत्री आदरणीय निर्मला सीतारमण जी द्वारा जो यह वित्त विधेयक रखा गया है, उसकी मैं सराहना करती हूँ। यह विधेयक 2047 की नींव है, विकसित भारत का प्रारब्ध है, आर्थिक क्षमता का प्रतीक है और हर हिन्दुस्तानी आत्मनिर्भर बने, इसका एक संकल्प है। यह तभी हो पाया, जब हमारे देश के यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के हाथ में काम करने का अवसर आया। उन्होंने 140 करोड़ देशवासियों के हित को ध्यान में रखते हुए जो काम किए, उसका यह परिणाम है कि आज भारत बहुत तेजी के साथ आगे बढ़ रहा है।

महोदया, मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि हिन्दुस्तान के इतिहास में मोदी जी एक ऐसे प्रधान मंत्री हैं, जो चाहे होली हो, चाहे दिपावली हो, वे सेना का मनोबल बढ़ाने के लिए सीमा पर उनके

पास जाते हैं। इससे हमारे जवानों का आत्म उत्साह बढ़ता है। इसके लिए भी मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहती हूँ।

महोदया, जब मैं पढ़ती थी, तब मैं देखती थी कि बहुत दिक्कतें थीं, तमाम परेशानियाँ थीं। गाँव में गरीबी थी, बेरोजगारी थी, लोगों के सामने तमाम तरह की दिक्कतें थीं, लेकिन मोदी जी ने सबको देखा। उन्होंने किसान को देखा, नौजवान को देखा, महिला को देखा। सबको ध्यान में रखते हुए उन्होंने एक व्यापक निर्णय लिया। उससे हमारा देश बहुत तेजी के साथ आगे बढ़ रहा है। मुझे याद है कि 1971 में जब काँग्रेस की सरकार थी, काँग्रेस के मेरे साथी यहाँ बैठे हैं, उन्होंने 'देश से गरीबी हटाओ' का नारा दिया था। गरीबी नहीं हटी, बल्कि गरीबी बढ़ती गई। गरीबी तो तब हटी, जब प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी ने यहाँ पर शपथ ली। मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी हो रही है कि कम समय में 25 करोड़ से ज्यादा लोग गरीबी की रेखा से बाहर हुए हैं। इस बात को बताते हुए मुझे प्रसन्नता हो रही है।

महोदया, अगर मैं आवास की बात करूँ, तो इतने कम समय में इतने आवास बने और जब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने तीसरी बार शपथ ली, तो शपथ लेते ही उन्होंने तीन करोड़ आवास की घोषणा की। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि ये गरीबी हटाने की बात करते थे, लेकिन ये गरीबी नहीं हटाए, आवास प्रधान मंत्री जी ने दिया। महोदया, कांग्रेस के लोग और तमाम विपक्ष के भाई हमारे ऊपर आरोप लगाते हैं, तो मैं उनके लिए एक बात बोलना चाहती हूँ:

*"अगर तूने सोची है, किशतियां डुबोने की,
तो हमने भी ठानी है आशियां बनाने की।"*

मोदी जी ने यह संकल्प लिया है कि हम इसको विकसित भारत बनाएंगे, मोदी जी ने संकल्प लिया है कि हम अपने देश को आत्मनिर्भर बनाएंगे। महोदया, मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि आज हमारे देश में कैंसर एक बड़ी भयानक बीमारी हो गई है और यह एक आम बीमारी होती चली जा रही है। हमारी सरकार ने इस पर भी ध्यान दिया है। हम जो दवाएं बाहर से आयात करते थे, खरीदते थे, वे दवाएं बड़ी महंगी होती थीं। उस पर लगने वाला जो टैक्स था, हमारी सरकार ने उसको ज़ीरो करके कैंसर की दवाई को सस्ता करने का काम किया है, इससे करोड़ों-करोड़ लोगों का फायदा होगा, इस बात के लिए भी मैं सरकार की सराहना करना चाहती हूँ।

महोदया, नई शिक्षा नीति लागू होने के कारण शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में परिवर्तन आया। मुझे याद है कि जब हम स्कूलों में पढ़ते थे, तब हमने पढ़ा था कि एक यूनानी दार्शनिक अरस्तु जी थे, जिन्होंने एक बात कही थी कि अगर मुझे कोई सौ शिक्षित माँ दे दे, तो मैं उसको एक शिक्षित राष्ट्र प्रदान कर सकता हूँ। प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ। आपने "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" का नारा देकर आज सौ नहीं, करोड़ों-करोड़ महिलाओं को, बहनों को शिक्षित करने का जो काम किया है, उसके लिए हमारे देश की आधी आबादी आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहती है।

महोदया, मैं यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि हमारी सरकार किसानों को लेकर भी बहुत चिंतित है। किसानों की आय कैसे दोगुनी हो, किसानों की आय में कैसे इजाफा हो, किसान कैसे अपना धन दोगुना कर सकें, इसके लिए हमारी सरकार ने "किसान सम्मान निधि योजना" से लेकर तमाम योजनाओं के माध्यम से किसानों को लाभ देने का काम किया है।

महोदया, अब मैं आपके माध्यम से कुछ और बातें बताना चाहती हूँ और हमारा जो विनियोग विधेयक प्रस्तुत हुआ है, उस पर भी कुछ प्रकाश डालना चाहती हूँ। आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण में यह अनुमान लगाया गया है कि वित्त वर्ष 2025 में भारत की सकल घरेलू उत्पाद की वृद्धि दर 6.5 से बढ़कर 7 प्रतिशत के बीच होगी। मैं इसके लिए भी धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ। आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण-2024 में वैश्विक मूल्य श्रृंखला में बढ़ती भागीदारी पर प्रकाश डाला गया है, इससे भी हमारे देश को बहुत फायदा होने वाला है। राजकोषीय घाटे को 5.1 से नीचे बनाए रखने का अनुमान है, जिसका लक्ष्य वित्त वर्ष 2026 तक 4.5 तक पहुंचना है। इसमें विकास पहलों का समर्थन करते हुए विवेकपूर्ण राजकोषीय प्रबंधन भी शामिल है।

महोदया, वित्त वर्ष 2025 के लिए अपेक्षित सकल उधारी 16.85 लाख करोड़ रुपए है, जबकि शुद्ध उधारी 11.1 लाख करोड़ रुपए रहने का लक्ष्य है। इलेक्ट्रॉनिक क्षेत्र में, मोबाइल के क्षेत्र में हमने बहुत बड़ी महारत हासिल की है। अमेरिका को निर्यात वित्तीय वर्ष 2022-23 में 2.2 बिलियन डॉलर से बढ़कर वित्तीय वर्ष 2024 में 5.7 बिलियन डॉलर हो गया है, यह हमारी बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि है, जिसमें हमारे देश के बहुत सारे लोगों को रोजगार की भी प्राप्ति हुई है। स्टार्टअप इकोसिस्टम का विकास हो रहा है और पंजीकृत पेटेंट्स की संख्या 17 गुना बढ़ गई है, यह अपने आप में एक बहुत बड़ा रिकॉर्ड है।

महोदया, बढ़ते भू-राजनैतिक जोखिम, बढ़ती ब्याज दरों और अस्थिर कमोडिटी कीमतों के बावजूद भारतीय पूंजी बाजार वित्त वर्ष 2024 में उभरते बाजारों में सबसे अच्छा प्रदर्शन करने वाले बाजारों में से एक रहा है, यह मोदी जी के कारण ही संभव हो पाया है।

महोदया, पहले जब गांव में कोई व्यक्ति हवाई जहाज से आता था, तब लोग उसको देखने जाते थे कि फलां व्यक्ति फ्लाइट से आया है। तब यह एक सपना था और कोई सोच नहीं सकता था कि गांव का गरीब आदमी भी हवाई जहाज की यात्रा कर सकता है। मुझे इस बात को कहते हुए बड़ी प्रसन्नता हो रही है कि आज हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी के कारण और उनकी नीति के कारण भारत के विमानन क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है। भारतीय हवाई अड्डों पर कुल यात्रियों की संख्या 15 प्रतिशत वार्षिक वृद्धि दर के साथ वित्त वर्ष 2024 में 37.6 करोड़ तक पहुंच गई है, यह हमारे देश की एक बहुत बड़ी सफलता है कि आज हमारे यहां आम नागरिक भी हवाई यात्रा कर रहा है।

महोदया, आवासीय अचल संपत्ति बाजार में सकारात्मक रुझान संकेत देते हैं कि घरेलू क्षेत्र में पूंजी निर्माण में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि हुई है। महोदया, भारत का 57.3 कार्यबल स्वरोजगार में लगा हुआ है, जिसमें महिला स्वरोजगार में उल्लेखनीय बदलाव आया है। ड्रोन सखी, बैंक सखी और स्वयं सहायता समूह इस बात के सशक्त उदाहरण हैं कि आज हमारी बहनें अपने पैरों पर निर्भर हो रही हैं। महोदया, श्रम बल में युवाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ने के साथ युवा बेरोजगारी दर वर्ष 2017-18 में 17.8 प्रतिशत थी, जो घटकर वर्ष 2022-23 में 10 प्रतिशत हो गई है, यह इंगित करता है कि हमारे यहां से बेरोजगारी घट रही है।

महोदया, आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण 2023-24 के अनुसार, केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों के राजकोषीय संतुलन में सार्वजनिक निवेश में वृद्धि के बावजूद उत्तरोत्तर सुधार हुआ है, यह हमारी सफलता है। महोदया, आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण 2023-24 के अनुसार, प्रतिक्रियात्मक सुधारों, व्यय संयम और बढ़ते डिजिटलीकरण द्वारा संचालित कर अनुपालन लाभ ने भारत को यह बढ़िया संतुलन हासिल करने में मदद की है। इसमें यह कहा गया है कि वस्तुओं की कम वैश्विक मांग के कारण बाहरी संतुलन

पर दबाव पड़ा है, लेकिन मज़बूत सेवा निर्यात ने इसे काफी हद तक संतुलित कर दिया गया है। महोदया, सर्वेक्षण में 6 प्रमुख क्षेत्रों पर प्रकाश डाला गया है, जिन पर 'अमृत काल' की विकास रणनीति आधारित होगी।

महोदया, मैं आपके सामने यह भी कहना चाहती हूँ कि यह जो हमारा वित्त विधेयक का बजट पेश हुआ है, यह बजट हमको यह दर्शाता है कि भारत 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत' बनना चाह रहा है, बन रहा है और उस ओर आगे बढ़ रहा है। महोदया, मुझे इस बात में ताज्जुब होता है - सरकार हमारी है, हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी हैं और विपक्ष जब संख्या बल की बात कहता है कि संख्या घट रही है, यह हो गया, वह हो गया, तो मुझे यह बात समझ में नहीं आती कि हमारी बहुमत की सरकार चल रही है, जो आगे भी चलती रहेगी, इसमें कहीं कोई संदेह नहीं है। मैं इनके लिए एक लाइन सुनाना चाहती हूँ। हमारे गांव में कहावत है कि बिल्ली के भाग्य से छींका टूटा - ऐसा नहीं होने वाला है। मैं इनको दो लाइन सुनाना चाहती हूँ।

*"कौन कहता है ए मेरे दोस्त जुदाई होगी,
यह अफ़वाह ज़रूर किसी दुश्मन ने उड़ाई होगी।
मोदी जी रहेंगे शौक से जनता के दिलों में,
इतने दिनों में कुछ तो जगह बनाई होगी॥"*

आज मोदी जी ने अपनी ताकत का लोहा मनवाया है, आज मोदी जी ने काम करके दिखाया है। महोदया, मेरा बोलने का समय पूरा हो गया है, इसलिए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए अपनी विद्वान मंत्री, निर्मला सीतारमण जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ कि आपने बड़े परिश्रम से इस बजट को तैयार करके इतना अच्छा बजट प्रस्तुत किया है। इससे गरीबों का भला हुआ है, समाज के सभी वर्गों का भला हुआ है। मैं इसका समर्थन करते हुए अपनी वाणी को विराम देती हूँ।

SHRI HARIS BEERAN (Kerala): Thank you, Madam, for giving me an opportunity to participate in the debate on the Finance Bill.

Madam, through you, I want to present four specific points for the consideration of the hon. Finance Minister. First is about the climate change. Climate change is the biggest threat the entire planet is facing. Global warming is an international phenomenon with local consequences. We have seen local consequences in Wayanad recently. Local consequences can be cloudburst or it can be changed course of a river. We have seen it in Uttarakhand. We have seen it in various parts of Himachal Pradesh. As far as Wayanad is concerned, there have been several news reports to discredit Kerala saying that the environment has been damaged locally. These are symptoms of a deeper disease which is climate change. The impact of global warming is happening locally. It is a big problem which only the Government can address. Issue is global and national and only the Union Government can address it. It is not enough to just set up the NDRF and leave it at that. The

communities have to be helped. The communities are in dire need of help over there. The consequences are recurring and, therefore, I would request the hon. Finance Minister that there should be a budgetary allocation for rehabilitation of communities affected by floods, landslides, forest fires, etc.

Second issue, Madam, is that normally we ask for allocation of funds to particular Ministries. Here, I am requesting the hon. Finance Minister and am opposing allocation of funds to the Ministry of Civil Aviation. What is the role, duty and public interest of the Ministry of Civil Aviation? They have got a duty under the Aircraft Rules. Rule 134 actually has a duty set up on the Ministry of Civil Aviation to control air fares if they are monopolistic and if there is cartelisation. Now, I have got a reply from the Minister of Civil Aviation that they don't have any control over air fares. Now, air fares are directly correlated with the public at large. From Kerala to the Middle East, where a large number of population is settled, from Kochi to Dubai, cost is Rs.50,000 for one sector on one particular day and a month later, it will be Rs.7,000. So, this is a clear case of cartelisation and monopolistic practice. Under the Aircraft Rules, you have a duty and you have the power to control, which the Ministry is not doing; it is not doing anything for public good. Therefore, I urge the Finance Minister not to have any allocation at all to the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

Madam, the third issue for the consideration of the hon. Finance Minister is about capital gains and the removal of indexation, which according to me is against the middle class. She has rolled back a part of the indexation process which is welcome, but that will not take care of the entire thing. The removal of indexation totally affects those families which are old family landholders. When they sell, they are paying higher taxes, which is against the middle class. The fourth and the final issue is about cancer patients, the need for comprehensive and free care. Madam, the Budget actually proposed removal of 10 per cent import duty on three cancer drugs - - Trastuzumab Deruxtecan, Osimertinib and Durvalumab. Interestingly, all these three medicines are produced by one manufacturer, AstraZeneca. Now, will the reduction of duty, the duty cut, bring any relief, as mentioned in the Finance Minister's speech? I quote her Budget Speech, "To provide relief to cancer patients, I propose to fully exempt three more medicines from customs duties." Now, one of these medicines, Osimertinib, is sold at Rs.1.5 lakh per 10 tablets, and patients need one tablet per day. Patient is to take one tablet a day and continue until disease recurrence or unacceptable toxicity. It is to be taken for three years. The cost of per vial of second medicine is around Rs.1.6 lakh. (*Time-bell rings.*) Just 30 seconds! Patients need it once in every three weeks. The third medicine is around 1.5 lakh per vial. Now what I am trying to say is that instead of providing such duty cuts, the Government should

have encouraged the Indian pharmaceutical companies to produce a generic version of the medicines by removing entry barriers such as patent protection or amending the biosimilar guidelines in line with WHO guidelines.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती गीता उर्फ चन्द्रप्रभा): माननीय सदस्य आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है।

SHRI HARIS BEERAN: I urge the Finance Minister to take up these proposals. Thank you.

SHRI SAMIK BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Madam, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in this debate. But before participating in this debate, I pay my homage to Shri Buddhadeb Bhattacharjee, ex-Chief Minister of West Bengal, who passed away today. Shri Buddhadeb Bhattacharjee is known for his simplicity, simple lifestyle and affection to literature. During his period, in spite of all his party's reservation, he earnestly tried to industrialize West Bengal. Respected Madam, I am from the State of West Bengal. When I was a student, we used to hear one slogan -- The Soviet Union's economy is the strongest one. And 0.45 Ruble is equivalent to 1 dollar. What happened in the early nineties, in the Glasnost-Perestroika? After the disintegration, reality comes out. Everybody is talking about कि किसी भी कीमत पर इस price hike को रोकना है, tax structure को बदलना है, भारतीय जनता पार्टी के पास कोई बहुमत नहीं है, यह अल्पमत की सरकार है, किसी भी समय टूट सकती है। पश्चिमी बंगाल की धरती पर खड़े होकर जो लोग बोलते थे ...**(व्यवधान)**...बात एक ही है और वह है क्रांति। हम लोग समानता लाएंगे, according to need, according to ability. जो लोग एक समय में डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया की भाषा बोलते थे, वे समाजवादी लोग आज कहाँ गए? आज सपा है तथा बहुत सारे अन्य दल हैं, लेकिन मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आने के बाद वे सारे के सारे क्रांतिकारी एक नई equation में चले गए और वह caste equation है। आज इतने दिन से डिबेट चल रही है, पर क्या किसी ने एक बार भी डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया का नाम लिया? क्या डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया जाति के आधार पर समाज को बाँटने का काम करते थे? नई शब्दावलि आ रही है - social cosmos, social engineering. उसी के नाम पर सभी ने जाति को आधार बना लिया और उस पर राजनीति की चर्चा चल रही है। हम लोग चाहते क्या हैं? Whether it is a command economy or market borrowing policy, दुनिया में अभी तक ऐसी कोई अर्थव्यवस्था तैयार नहीं है या ऐसी कोई भी सरकार नहीं है, जिसके पास सारे प्रश्नों का जवाब हो। यह समस्या सिर्फ हमारे देश में नहीं है, बल्कि सारी पृथ्वी के सामने यह challenge है। आप देखिए कि अर्थव्यवस्था बढ़ रही है, लेकिन उतनी मात्रा में job creation नहीं हो रहा है। It is an academic challenge to the economists and administrative challenge to the politicians. We have to address it. और यह सरकार वही काम कर रही है। आप लोग चाहते क्या हैं? क्या हम लोग early eighties की बात भूल गए? कांग्रेस की bench से जवाब आया था - Corruption! What's wrong, it is an

international phenomenon. Price hike! What's wrong, it is an international phenomenon. क्या हम लोग Hindu rate of growth में वापस जाना चाहते हैं? क्या कांग्रेस अपने पुराने दिन एकदम भूल चुकी है? अगर आप लोग इस पर पूर्व नजर डालेंगे, तो वे कौन सी economy की बात कर रहे हैं? In 1973 to 1975, inflation was more than 20 per cent and the growth was 1.2 per cent. In 1979-80, the growth was -5 per cent, इसलिए Inflation की बात तो आप छोड़ दीजिए। आज आपके सामने जो लोग यह बात बोल रहे हैं, वे क्या चाहते हैं? आज हम लोग कौन-सी अर्थव्यवस्था की तरफ जा रहे हैं? Take for example, you cannot complain in the morning about too much being taken away through taxes and in the evening about not spending enough on various heads such as education, health and social welfare schemes. कोविड काल के बाद जब यह देश एक विपरीत अर्थ नीति स्थिति से गुजर रहा था - सारी पृथ्वी के सामने यह देश और चाइना दो देश हैं, जो pre-Covid situation पर चले गए हैं, जिन्होंने अपनी GDP को उसी जगह पर पहुँचा दिया है।

महोदय, दूसरी बात यह है कि आज जो लोग इस सदन में बैठकर बोल रहे हैं कि इस सरकार के पास बहुमत नहीं है, चुनाव के नतीजे ये बोल रहे हैं कि आपकी अर्थव्यवस्था से जनता खुश नहीं है, आप गरीब विरोधी सरकार है, आप किसान का विरोध कर रहे हैं। ..(व्यवधान).. बहिन जी, आप एकदम सही बोल रही हैं। आप किसके साथ बैठी हैं? आज जो वामपंथी लोग कांग्रेस के साथ इकट्ठे होकर बैठ गए हैं, वे लोग जिंदगी भर एक ही बात बोलकर आए हैं कि, "What is happening? What kind of economic activities are happening in India? It is entirely US-driven." चाहे वह किसान की व्यवस्था हो, चाहे एजुकेशन की हो, चाहे इस देश की इंडस्ट्रियल पॉलिसी हो, we are under severe threat. Everything has been determined by the International Monetary Fund. आज एक जगह पर आकर बैठ गए हैं। देखिए, यह co-operative competitive federalism है। इसमें सबसे सीखना पड़ेगा।

(सभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए।)

हम राज्यों से कुछ बात करें, सभी राज्यों के पास जाएं कि वहाँ पर क्या हो रहा है और क्या न्याय होने वाला है, इन सब विषयों पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। During the heydays of Indian socialism in the early-1970s, Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi was holding the charge of the Ministry of Finance in 1970-71. In her Union Budget for 1970-71, she increased the highest marginal rate of basic income tax applicable to income above Rs. 2 lakh from 70 per cent to 80 per cent and with the surcharge of 10 per cent, the highest marginal rate became 93.5 per cent. Her successor Minister was Shri Y. B. Chavan. Finance Minister, Shri Y.B. Chavan, in his Union Budget for 1971-72, left the basic rates unchanged but increased the surcharge for income above Rs. 15,000 from 10 per cent to 15 per cent. With this increase, at the pinnacle of our socialism, the highest marginal rate of personal income tax became 97.75 per cent! It did not work, revenue suffered. Following the Wanchoo Committee Report, Y.B. Chavan as Finance

Minister in Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Cabinet brought down the income tax rate along with surcharge at the highest slab from 97.75 per cent to 77 per cent. This is the situation. सर, हम लोगों को यह बात भी समझनी चाहिए कि कुछ राज्य बहुत परफॉर्म कर रहे हैं। हम जिस स्टेट से आते हैं, वह पश्चिमी बंगाल है। Oftenly, they demand कि वहाँ का जो किसान है, उसका रोजगार तीन गुना हो गया है। जब आप लोग बोल रहे हैं कि सारी अर्थव्यवस्था चरमरा गई है, तो इसी के भीतर एक राज्य, जिसमें सभी किसानों का रोजगार तीन गुना हो गया है! माननीय सभापति महोदय, हमें यह चाहिए कि आप देखने के लिए एक टीम भेजिए कि बंगाल में क्या हो रहा है, इन लोगों ने कौन सा चमत्कार कर दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, एक बार टीम भेजिए और आप उस टीम को हेड कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो हमारे काँग्रेस के नेता बैठे हुए हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति: सामिक जी, मेरी तरफ देखिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सामिक भट्टाचार्य: सर, आपकी तरफ देखकर ही बोल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Very good.

श्री सामिक भट्टाचार्य: आपने तीन गुना कर दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम तो आपको प्रेज़ कर रहे हैं। आपके सपोर्ट में बोल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Why are you opposing? हम तो आपके पास जाने के लिए बोल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... काँग्रेस के नेता भी वहाँ गए। राहुल जी की बहुत बड़ी रैली हुई थी। रास्ते में कितनी ही बाधाएं आईं, लेकिन एकदम चुप रहे। जो हमारे नेता हैं, वे सदन में जितने गर्म हैं, जब वे बंगाल में जाते हैं, उतने ही नर्म हो जाते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... *

श्री सभापति: माननीय सदस्य, यह अच्छी बात है कि आपकी observation पर जयराम जी objection नहीं ले रहे हैं। This will not go on record.

SHRI SAMIK BHATTACHARYA: No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are making a reflection on a Member. ...**(Interruptions)**... No. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री सामिक भट्टाचार्य: हम तो जयराम जी को ...**(व्यवधान)**...

* Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Samikji, one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... We, in this House, are benefited by his presence and every Member of the House has to be here and he is friend of everyone.

...Jairamji included. Come to the most substantive point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सामिक भट्टाचार्य: सर, मेरा experience तो यही है कि जो भी उधर जाते हैं, वे एक ही गाना गुनगुनाते हैं कि

*"हमें तुमसे प्यार कितना, ये हम नहीं जानते,
मगर हम जी नहीं सकते तुम्हारे बिना।"*

सर, यही चलता है। मार हम लोगों ने खाई है, पूरे सदन में एससी, एसटी की बातें चल रही हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... यहां बैठकर जो बजट भाषण में भाग ले रहे हैं, जो एससी, एसटी की socio-economic upliftment की बातें कर रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... वे पश्चिमी बंगाल में क्या कर रहे हैं?

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you want to say something?

SHRI MOHAMMED NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, I had raised my 267 in the morning. You had not allowed. उसके बाद हमने उसमें 176 डाला है। प्लीज़, उसको allow कीजिए...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you. I thought you were taking exception to what he said.

श्री सामिक भट्टाचार्य: सर, सभी प्रदेशों से जो लोग आए, वे अपने प्रदेश की बात करके चले गए हैं। But what is happening in West Bengal right now? The flight of capital is on. वहां जो लोग किसी भी summit पर खड़े होकर बोल रहे हैं, हिंदुस्तान में एकमात्र destination है, उसका नाम पश्चिमी बंगाल है, जो हमारी मुख्य मंत्री के साथ बैठकर ये बातें करते हैं, 10 साल से उनकी balance-sheet देख लीजिए, वे सारे आज पश्चिमी बंगाल के बाहर निवेश कर रहे हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*... ऐसी स्थिति क्यों हो गई है, यह समझना चाहिए। आज जितने भी लोग यहां आकर एससी, एसटी कम्युनिटी के बारे में बोल रहे हैं, सबको यह जानकारी होनी चाहिए कि पश्चिमी बंगाल में इस समय जो हालत है that lower Judiciary is under threat. सिर्फ यही नहीं है, वहां कानून की स्थिति बहुत बिगड़ी हुई है कि कोई भी अर्थव्यवस्था, कोई भी निवेश आज पश्चिमी बंगाल में संभव नहीं है। Nobody is interested to invest anything in West Bengal. This is the present situation.

सर, बजट पर बहुत चर्चा हुई, but no economy can move in isolation. आज इस देश की जनसंख्या 142 करोड़ हो गई है। You have to control the population and it is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, to make a sweeping statement that no one is interested, you are going too far. The entire nation is getting investment and West Bengal is part of it. Yes, what do you want to say, Madam?

श्री सामिक भट्टाचार्य: सर, मेरी एक ही बात ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: She has a right because you have made a reflection of a serious nature.

सुश्री दोला सेन: सर, एससी, एसटी की मौत के बारे में, इन्वेस्टमेंट के बारे में और सबके बारे में उन्होंने जो भी कहा है, तो हम चाहते हैं और विनती करते हैं कि उसे authenticate किया जाए। Extempore बोला जा रहा है, यह ठीक नहीं है। Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. I will look into it.

SHRI SAMIK BHATTACHARYA: What about population control? मैं आपके माध्यम से अपने देश के प्रधान मंत्री और वित्त मंत्री महोदया से यह मेरा निवेदन है that they should bring a stringent law to control the population. सारे प्रदेशों के पास तो family planning एक flagship project है - हम दो, हमारे दो - बहुत जगह ऐसा भी है, हम दो हमारे दो, लेकिन बाहर से रोहिंग्या को आने दो, यह कितने दिन चल सकता है। ...(व्यवधान)... हम दो हमारे दो और रोहिंग्या को आने दो। ...(व्यवधान)... पूरे पश्चिमी बंगाल की demography बदल गई। Our internal security is at threat. इसके ऊपर तो चर्चा होनी चाहिए। अगर जनसंख्या के ऊपर हम लोग अंकुश नहीं लगाएंगे, तो कौन सा बड़ा अर्थशास्त्री भारत में आकर सब कुछ बदल देगा। इसके ऊपर तो कुछ करना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)... उस पर सहमत हो कर कहना चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)... पार्टी की स्थिति से ऊपर उठकर इस पर कहना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री सामिक भट्टाचार्य: ऐसे दिन ज्यादा नहीं चल सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, आज पश्चिमी बंगाल की स्थिति बहुत खराब है। आज जो लोग इस डिबेट में पार्टिसिपेट कर रहे हैं, जो लोग इस अर्थव्यवस्था की बात कर रहे हैं, वे एक बार जाकर देखें। सर, मैं फिर विनती करता हूँ कि मैंने जयराम जी के बारे में कुछ गलत शब्द नहीं कहा। मैं जयराम जी का बहुत आदर करता हूँ और यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जयराम जी सभी के साथ चलें एकदम...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति: सामिक जी, आपके मन में यह भावना नहीं आनी चाहिए कि आप ही जयराम जी का आदर करते हैं। नंबर दो, जयराम जी का नाम ही आदरणीय है, जय और राम।

श्री सामिक भट्टाचार्य: सर, मैं एक ही शब्द बोल कर अपनी बात को खत्म करूँगा। Only one minute, Sir. Please.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, you have only last one minute to speak.

श्री सामिक भट्टाचार्य: सर, पश्चिमी बंगाल में चुनाव हो रहा था, seven phase election था, चार चरण का चुनाव हो गया, लेकिन कांग्रेस की तरफ से एक भी बयान नहीं आया और अचानक fifth phase में जाकर ...

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

SHRI SAMIK BHATTACHARYA: Sir, I want to conclude. Please give me one minute.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, time is over please. Thank you, Samik Bhattacharyaji. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Dola Senji will have the last word. You have half-a-minute to speak.

सुश्री दोला सेन: सर, मैं फिर विनती करती हूँ, मैं सामिक भट्टाचार्य जी को बोलना चाहती हूँ, with due respect, through you, कि अगर Money Bill पर भाषण हो, तो ठीक है, लेकिन law and order is a State subject, उसके ऊपर वे भाषण दे रहे हैं, यह ठीक नहीं है।

The Boilers Bill, 2024

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Bill for introduction. Shri Piyush Goyal to move for leave to introduce the Boilers Bill, 2024.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the regulation of boilers, safety of life and property of persons from the danger of explosions of steam-boilers and for uniformity in registration and inspection during manufacture, erection and use of boilers in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

The Waqf Properties (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants), Bill, 2014

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Bill for withdrawal. Shri Kiren Rijju to move for leave to withdraw the Waqf Properties (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill, 2014

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Sir, I move for leave to withdraw a Bill to provide for the eviction of unauthorized occupants from waqf properties and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The question was proposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved. Now, there are two notices. One is given by Shri Abdul Wahab and the other is by Dr. John Brittas, opposing the withdrawal of the Waqf Properties (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Bill, 2014. The Members who are opposing the Motion may make brief explanatory statement. Now, Shri Abdul Wahab, not present. Dr. John Brittas, be very brief.

DR. JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Thank you, Sir. Sir, I have submitted the objection under Rule 119. Sir, in 2014, this Bill was introduced in Rajya Sabha, precisely because...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Under which rule?

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, under Rule 119. It was intended to free the encroachment of Waqf properties. And, if you look at the objectives, these are all model objectives which we should have adhered to. This Government deliberately delayed getting the confirmation of the House and the Parliament. Now, Sir, this Bill is being withdrawn precisely to bring another Bill, that is to encroach upon the Waqf properties, diametrically opposite intentions, and the intention of the Government is suspect. They want to create polarization in the society. They want to polarize the Indian people. They want to play politics. And my submission is that the Government has no business to get into the Waqf properties. The Bill, which has been circulated, is against the spirit of the Waqf properties. They are diluting the Waqf Act. They are trying to bring in non-Muslims into the Waqf governing body. They are going to bring in a Collector to adjudicate on matters with regard to Waqf properties. I would urge

the Government that at a time when we have so many examples which are coming from neighboring countries, we should be striving to ensure that social fabric of this country remains intact. So, my only request to this Government is that, the Government should learn a lesson from the last mandate which was given by the people of this country. The people of this country do not appreciate your bulldozer politics. You indulge in bulldozer politics. You try to create polarization.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please,...

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, this is my right. So, my objection to withdrawal of the Bill is that this withdrawal is being effected precisely to bring in another Bill to dent the social harmony of this country. I strongly object to this. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is... *...(Interruptions)...* One minute. Leader of the House, what is your Member talking while sitting in the chair? *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Samik, you are speaking while sitting. This is not appreciated. *...(Interruptions)...* Never ever speak without permission and, after permission also, you should speak while standing in your own place. Thank you; Shri Abdul Wahab.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): Thank you, sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You were not here.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: I had just gone to the washroom, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: But, I hope you did not hurry up! And I tell you why, when Dr. John Brittas is on his legs, you need not hurry up. Only the Chair has to look at the clock then.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: You are talking about the withdrawal of the bill, he is talking about the new Bill which is supposed to come. It has already gone to the JPC. Why we are opposing the withdrawal of this Bill is because the clauses in that Bill are against the Bill which is supposed to come, which is already circulated. The power to vacate the Waqf properties was stringent in that Bill. That is why we are opposing that Bill. So, to get a new Bill, you have to withdraw the other Bill. That is technical. But, you are going to withdraw the recommendations in the previous Bill which is already here in Rajya Sabha. So, when you are making a new Bill, you should consider what

was there for the benefit of those who made their properties under Waqf. Why are we making our properties under Waqf? It is to get the benefit. And what is our purpose of doing it? I may be giving my land for something, for which I am concerned about; my community or my family or whoever it is. But later, after some years, it is going to go to somebody else's hands for some reasons. In our State, Kerala and all, they are keeping the Waqf properties for a mere rent of Rs. 3,000 for two acres in Calicut city. So, all these things are happening. Earlier, no stringent action was there, we can evacuate these people and we can give it to somebody for the benefit of the people, though, it was given to Waqf. Now, in these circumstances, we fear that you have some plans behind withdrawing that Bill and that plan came in the open when our Minister circulated the Bill. That is why Mr. John Brittas is comparing it with that Bill. So, the idea of withdrawing this Bill is to bring new Amendments. We already knew the Amendments. Whether the Bill goes before the JPC or not, the intention of the Bill is clear and is not good. नीयत नहीं है।

MS. SUSHMITA DEV (West Bengal): They have ulterior motive. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Whatever motive they may have. ...(*Interruptions*)... Hon. Minister, don't get provoked by all these things. ...(*Interruptions*)... Okay. Let the hon. Chairman intervene in that. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I am, through you, placing our feelings before Shri Kiren Rijju that in the JPC, if it goes, you should reconsider the Bill which you have circulated. When you are withdrawing the old Bill, you just see what the difference is. Don't give all powers to just an IAS officer. That is our sincere request to you. I am not going wild and all that. I am only saying it peacefully that our community has got a lot of fear. You should understand the feelings of 30 crore or whatever the figure is. I don't know about the latest figure. Whatever it is, but is subject to correction by Dr. John Brittas. Okay. I don't know the exact number. Please consider this seriously. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is that leave be granted to withdraw the Bill...

श्री इमरान प्रतापगढ़ी (महाराष्ट्र): सर, दो मिनट का समय दे दीजिए।...(*व्यवधान*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I would have accommodated. But, notice was not given by you. And, rules allow everyone to give notice. I had only two notices. Next time, be careful and vigilant.

श्री इमरान प्रतापगढ़ी: सर, दो मिनट का समय दे दीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Against the rules, not even a second. Within the rules, I can moderate the time. The question is:

That leave be granted to withdraw a Bill to provide for the Eviction of unauthorized occupants from waqf properties and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KIREN RIJJU: Sir, I withdraw the Bill.

MOTION UNDER RULE 117

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Kiren Rijju to move a Motion under Rule 117 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Council of States.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Sir, I move:

That the debate on the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022, (Amendment of Article 16), by Shri Javed Ali Khan, and the discussion be adjourned for a day allotted for the Private Member's Legislative Business (Bills) during the next Session of the Rajya Sabha.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

GOVERNMENT BILLS - *(Contd.)*

The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2024

The Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2024

&

The Finance (No.2) Bill, 2024

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Finance Minister, Smt. Nirmala Sitharama, to reply to the combined discussion on the Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No.3) Bill, 2024,

the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2024, on which discussion was completed yesterday and the Finance (No.2) Bill, 2024. Hon. Finance Minister.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Thank you very much, Sir. As you have just rightly pointed out, it is a reply to the points raised during the debate on three different Bills, namely, (i) The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No.3) Bill, (ii) The Appropriation (No.2) Bill which have come from the Lok Sabha, together with (iii) the Finance (No.2) Bill, 2024. Sir, the Appropriation (No.2) Bill of the Union Government and also of the Union Territory were discussed since yesterday.

I will respond to individual Members, who have raised their views on the subject, but, broadly, keeping in line with the Vote on Account Budget which was passed in February. The Budget of 2024, presented on July 23, 2024, highlights and continues the feature that capital expenditure will be sustained, as was indicated earlier, at Rs.11.11 lakh crores. This will include Rs.1.50 lakh crores, which will be given as financial assistance to the States for capital expenditure, which is interest free for 50 years. Actually, Rs. 11 lakh crores itself is a big number. But if we look at the effective capital expenditure, that is, our capital expenditure and also the money given to the States and Autonomous bodies etc. of centre as Grants-in-Aid for creating capital assets, -- in our accounts it does not get counted as capital whereas in the States it gets counted as capital — if I were to look at both the capital assets, the effective capital expenditure can be pegged at Rs.15.02 lakh crores or 18 per cent over 2023-24. That we are continuously, ever since COVID, emphasizing and spending higher and higher amounts in capital expenditure partly answers the questions which were raised by Shri Jairam Ramesh later. He had said, “I have four issues, you answer on them.” One of them, he probably, implicitly agreed that this is one engine which is anyway happening, but that engine is happening in full throttle, as a result of which, it has a bearing on the private investment, consumption, and in a way also helps in pumping exports. So this one big engine, consistently between 2020 and today, increasing more and more amounts, the actual growth between one year and the other, is also on a higher graph. So, it is important that we have recognized that ours is an economy which is COVID affected, and an economy which requires to stand on its own considering the global challenges which are mounting each year. Since after COVID, you had one war, then a second war, and both the wars have not abated. Then you have a problem in the Red Sea, then you also have a problem of the global currency markets and also the Japanese carry trade business, which has affected the trust in the global markets and so on. All of these are growing in the number of challenges that India has to face. We can always say ‘global

challenge', and leave it at that. But, each one of the challenges has an impact on India and despite that, since after COVID, emphasis has been given on capital expenditure, whose multiplier effect, whose traction is so much in the economy. It is an established theory that you spend on capital and you reap the benefits of sustained growth, whereas if you spend on revenue, you do not get that kind of a return. That is what the multiplier effect is. And, that multiplier effect has sustained India as a fastest growing economy, continuously since after COVID. And, we shall be the fastest growing economy, even this year, and that is not just me saying, the global observers have said. So, this route, that Prime Minister Modi has clearly identified as one of the very tested fine routes for countries like India, is standing by us in not only meeting domestic challenge of reviving the economy after COVID, but also meeting the global increasing number of challenges. So I want to clearly place emphasis on this and, in that, we are not doing it all on our own. We are making States also take up capital expenditure by giving them interest-free 50-year loans, which eventually will be treated, probably, as grants only. So States are now being able to strengthen their capital expenditure and many States are completing long-pending projects or taking up newer projects, as a result of which economy around it is getting enough traction.

So, while saying that, I also want to clearly put on record that the total resources proposed for transfer to States in 2024-25 is estimated to be Rs. 22.91 lakh crores. It entails an increase of about Rs. 2.49 lakh crores over 2023-24. So, there is an increase between last year and this year, and this is the range at which we are devolving resources to the States. Similarly, outlays for all Union Territories have increased from Rs. 61,118 crore last year to Rs. 68,660 crore this year. This is for all the UTs for this year.

Sir, I have also announced a slew of measures aimed at adding employment because employment-intensity to India's growth story is a very critical component and through renewed impetus being given to manufacturing sector, I had detailed the various steps that we had taken for supporting the manufacturing sector. But, very clearly, the manufacturing sector and its contribution, which I will explain in a minute more, proves that these policies that we have taken up to support manufacturing is actually paying good rewards. So, overall, the aim is, boosting domestic employment opportunities thus ensuring high and sustainable growth in India's share to the global GDP over the next five years.

Sir, there were a lot of concerns expressed, even when we were discussing the Budget Speech, during the General Discussions, as to whether we have cut down on resources being given to the social sector. I would want to take this opportunity

once again to address it. I did it last time. I will say it now as well. Sir, I seek your permission for it.

Sir, in 'Agriculture and Allied Sectors,' we have not cut down. On the contrary, more is being given. Rs. 1.44 lakh crores was the allocation last year; this time, it has gone to Rs. 1.52 lakh crores; Rs. 8,000 crore more than the last year, and Rs. 1.22 lakh crore more than the BE of 2013-14. In 'Education, Employment and Skilling, a very important sector, Rs. 85,000 crore was the allocation in 2013-14. Last year, it was Rs. 1.20 lakh crore. This year, it is Rs. 1.48 lakh crores. So, there is 23 per cent more allocation, that is, Rs. 28,000 crores more than the last year. Now, take 'Women and Girls'. I did hear quite a few hon. Members speak, saying allocation for women is not substantial. I am afraid, it is not, Sir. It is substantial. It was Rs. 96,000 crore in 2013-14. Last year, it was Rs. 2.31 lakh crore. This year, it is Rs. 3.27 lakh crores. So, there is forty-one per cent more allocation, or, Rs. 96,000 crores more than last year. 'Rural Development including Infrastructure' had Rs. 87,000 crores in 2013-14, whereas, last year, it had Rs. 2.38 lakh crores. This year, it is Rs. 2.66 lakh crore. So, there is 11.7 per cent more allocation, that is, Rs. 28,000 crore more than the last year. For 'Urban Development', which is important for many of the cities which expect to grow because the population is also growing in them, Rs. 12,000 crores was the amount in 2013-14. In 2023-24, it was Rs. 76,000 crore. Now it has gone up to Rs. 83,000 crore; Rs. 7,000 crore more than the last year. For 'Health and Social Welfare' on which a lot of Members have expressed concern, Rs. 72,000 crores was given in 2013-14. In the last year, it was Rs. 1.43 lakh crores. Now it has gone to Rs. 1.46 lakh crore; Rs. 3,000 crore more than last year.

Sir, in a nutshell, this year, the Union Budget balances several overriding imperatives -- growth, employment, welfare spending, capital investments, and fiscal consolidation. We have tried to balance all these without compromising on any one sector, and I am glad to say, eventually, even on fiscal consolidation, we have kept our word up, the word given in 2021 that there will be a glide path for fiscal deficit management, and that has been kept up. We have kept the word, and, therefore, ...

6.00 P.M.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it is now 6.00 p.m. If the House so agrees, we may sit beyond 6.00 p.m. today till disposal of the Appropriation Bills and the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 2024, and Special Mentions. Do I have the leave of the House to extend the sitting beyond 6.00 p.m.?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Finance Minister, please continue.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Thank you, Sir. So we have tried balancing all these overriding imperatives and I think, hon. Members would recognize that given our constraints, we have tried maintaining the balance and, I would think, succeeded in maintaining that balance.

Sir, the creation of the internship opportunities that we have brought in for first time job seekers and skill development, I would think, are very critical this year and the first few steps leading towards *Viksit Bharat* in 2047. Augmentation of the social sector spending with a thrust on human development and comprehensive social security, particularly for the disadvantaged sections of our society, is something which I would again draw your attention to. So, the two guiding principles, if I can summarize it that way, are social inclusivity of people from all strata and equitable development of all regions by adopting a whole-of-nation approach. And that is what I think would address the high aspirations and expectations of our people.

Sir, if I can quickly summarize on the Budget for Jammu and Kashmir, the important point which I would place on record, which people who have gone through the Budget would realize, is that the fiscal health of the State is coming into the groove from where it was earlier. It required a lot of management by the administration. We have definitely taken the burden of managing the State Police's expenditure, and a substantial financial support of Rs. 17,000 crore to a State has been extended in this Budget. As a result of these kind of steps that we have taken sitting with the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir authorities, I can tell you that the Fiscal Deficit of the GSDP is estimated to fall to about three per cent in 2024-25, which is remarkable, I would think and, I would appreciate the officials who are managing the economy in J&K for having completely removed the legacy problems that they had, and to get the economy on course. I think they have done remarkable, done a very detailed kind a work and J&K administration, therefore, requires a word of appreciation from this august House.

Sir, broadly, with these summary remarks on the Appropriation Bill and also Jammu and Kashmir, I would like to come to the first section of responding to hon. Members who have spoken on the J&K Appropriation Bill and also on the Appropriation Bill of our Budget this year, before I talk on the Finance Bill-related observations of hon. Members. Sir, hon. Member, Shri Digvijaya Singh, had raised quite a few concerns. I cannot see him here, but he raised quite a few points, which,

largely, I thought were coming from the political interpretation of what he sees in the Budget process, but I would like to respond to three of those points. First of all, he seemed to be impressed by the global Hunger Index. I have said this in this House earlier, and also in the Lok Sabha, that it is a flawed Index. Their calculation is completely inexplicable. They can't stand up and say why it is so for some countries and why it is slightly different for some other countries. If I would just lay the examples before you and tell you why I am saying it is a flawed index, that would be explanation enough to answer hon. Member, Shri Digvijaya Singh.

Conflict ridden countries like Sudan, Malawi, Burkina Faso and Mali are all higher than us in the Index. Pakistan too is higher than us in the Index. Nothing wrong with countries being above us if they have to be there; I don't grudge it. But, then, they are higher than us, knowing very well the economy there have serious basic problems. The Index does not explain as to how these countries are higher. When we say, we have taken care of feeding of the poorest of the poor, I am not getting into the numbers. Otherwise, they would say, 'Oh! 80 crore of your people are poor'; I am not getting into that. But ensuring that nobody remains hungry, we have ensured distributing grains to 80 crore people since 2020 and it seems that the Global Hunger Index has not taken that on board. When people are standing, the poorest of poor people are standing, for corn and corn starch in Mali in queues and for *atta* in Pakistan, that economy seems to be defeating Global Hunger Index lower rankings and going up, whereas we are put somewhere below. So, I would want to highlight to hon. Member, Shri Digvijaya Singh, that you, please, question us based on studies that you do in this country and we are willing to answer, but this Global Hunger Index is flawed. In the recent Report of National Family Health Survey 2019-21, the nutrition indicators for children under five-year-old have improved compared with NFHS-4. This is NFHS-5 that we are talking about. NFHS-4 relates to the period 2015-16, whereas this one that I am talking about relates to the period 2019-21. Stunting has reduced from 38.4 per cent to 35.5 per cent in India. Wasting among children has reduced from 21.0 per cent to 19.3 per cent. Underweight prevalence has reduced from 35.8 per cent to 32.1 per cent. These are very, very, riveted numbers which, if we have to remove and bring them lower, require a lot of effort. These are very, very entrenched numbers. But, now, these numbers are showing that there is a clear sign of coming down. It is because of nutrition reaching these families and, therefore, this Hunger Index has got to be reviewed, and I would not want hon. Member, Shri Digvijaya Singh, to rely so much on a flawed Index. The next issue that he also highlighted was that net financial household savings are lowest. I want to highlight the fact that the country is witnessing a lot of change in terms of smart portfolio

diversification. Small savings are also finding portfolios which are giving them better returns. So, they may not be sitting in a post office or they may not be sitting in a public sector bank for a savings account or small time fixed deposit. They are finding different portfolios which are giving them probably better returns. Every individual decides for himself. They are also investing in property and property improvements. So, they may be living in a small house which has a bedroom, a kitchen and so on. Now, they are investing in making one more additional room to their houses. So, money is going not into the deposit, sometimes it is going for asset creation. Those do not get counted at all. And even better, when we were talking about rationalising capital gains tax, a number of people came back to say, "why you are now even bringing in a small increase in Futures and Options, the trading that happens in Futures and Options". I was surprised because people, who told me this, were very middle class people. I said, Futures and Options! You would expect people have that kind of a disposable income to trade in Futures and Options! But, people have become smarter. They are able to make sense of it. They are better informed even, probably, to put money there and get smaller returns for themselves, and, therefore, today, small saving is alone not the portfolio. People have found different portfolios which are helping them. So, I need to highlight the fact that financial household savings today, when you are counting that, you will have to include the other portfolios which are available for small families. Growth in housing sales in cities has been particularly impressive, indicating that urban households are diversifying the deployment of their savings. In 2023, residential real estate sales, in India, were at their highest since 2013, witnessing a 33 per cent year-on-year growth with a total sale of 4.1 lakh units in the top eight cities. So, people are moving to thinking in terms of having their savings become investment into properties and also into portfolios which give them better returns. I want that fact to be taken on board by Shri Digvijaya Singh. Third, Sir, he stated that unemployment is increasing and labour-intensive sectors, like textile sector, are being ignored, which is not the case. And, he did say that only in this Budget, you are supporting textiles and leather, but not earlier. That is not true. For quite a few years, we have been sustaining our interest and making sure that support is extended through various different ways for labour-intensive sectors. While I can go about telling about what is the Periodic Labour Force Survey, saying how the employment numbers are going up and unemployment is coming down, I will use this example of supporting women in the workplace, which we have done, which is showing results. So, if women's data is improving, you can safely assume that men's data equally is going up. If I were to say the reverse, it may not be holding good. But, female enrolment in higher education has increased by 32 per cent since

2014-15. Women's labour force participation has risen to 37 per cent in 2022-23, from 23.3 per cent in 2017-18. This increased participation of women in the labour force has reversed the steady decline that was observed during the UPA era. To sustain this momentum, this Budget has allocated more than Rs.3 lakh crores to schemes benefiting women and girls. Also, in collaboration with industry, we will set up working women's hostels, establish creches, organize women-specific skilling programmes, and promote market access for women SHG entrepreneurs. So, hon. Member, Shri Digvijaya Singh, should actually look at various different sources before he has reasons to believe what he said. I would direct his attention towards that. I have tried, therefore, to address issues raised on unemployment by very many different Members. I am not mentioning the names. I have a list here. Regarding the social sector public spending, and even during the Budget Speech, I did say that concern of few Members that attention is going only to some States and not other States, I think, I have dispelled that, but these issues have been addressed.

Now, I come to the Finance Bill. I will give a brief opening remark and then go to talking about specific issues which the hon. Members have raised. This Finance Bill has, actually, a very clear route. It is ambitious. We have tried to create a taxation system that is simple, that is equitable and easy to administer, the system that recognizes the efforts of the taxpayer in nation building. We trust the taxpayer and we want to give him, or her, a simplified taxation scheme of things. So, the revenue proposals, which have been brought in here, focus on two areas - ease for taxpayers by simplifying tax laws and procedures, and also facilitation for growth and employment.

Largely, the debate on Finance Bill has been confined to the statement, 'You are not doing enough for the Middle Class'. So, I just want to highlight the specific steps in this Budget and the one before as also included in the fiscal measures that have been taken in the Finance Bill. Sir, in 2023, the slabs for personal income tax were significantly liberalized under the new tax regime. All taxpayers had a reduced tax liability of up to Rs. 37,500 last year. This Government has revised the slabs in the new tax regime this time also. That was explained earlier also but let me repeat it. Sir, Rs. 17,500 is the effective relief for the salaried class. Standard Deduction for salaried employees has also been increased from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 75,000 in this Finance Bill. Deduction on family pension for pensioners is proposed to be enhanced from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 30,000. For the salaried employees, deduction on Employers' Contribution in case of employees of private sector -- it was missing all these years; the public sector employees had it, but private sector employees will get it now --

and public sector banks opting for new tax regime has been raised from 10 per cent to 14 per cent in this Budget. So, I just want to highlight the facts.

Compared with very many developed economies, which have actually increased the tax rates, despite the pressure from Covid times, we have actually reduced the burden on middle class substantially. The effective tax on an income of 15 lakh of rupees is reduced to 10 per cent in 2023 under the new regime and has been further reduced this year. So, I want that number to be clear for people who are earning 15 lakh of rupees. Since the last Budget to this one, the effective tax is only 10 per cent. This is a clear middle-class friendly approach by using the new tax regime.

Sir, even as I was coming here, in the afternoon, I had a young journalist telling me, 'Madam, thank you very much'. I said, for what? She said, I got my refund this time within a week. The former CBDT Chairman is here reporting to you, as you said yesterday.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, he reported it.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Refunds have been handled systematically in the last few years. It is one of the biggest things, which the CBDT has handled. And, continuously, from last three years, each year, we are improving our performance. Today, I had this young journalist telling me this thing; I was anyway going to tell the hon. Members of this House that from 93 days in 2013-14, which was the time it took for refunds to reach people, it is today only 10 days. You pay the tax and within 10 days, you get the refund that is due to you. I would also like to remind, Sir, from the days of 'tax terrorism and rent-seeking', today, we have a faceless regime which has infused confidence in the minds of the taxpayers. We trust the taxpayer. He should just fill up the pre-filled forms, which come to him and his returns are filed. We also periodically come up with *Vivad se Vishwas* Schemes, which are aimed at reducing litigation so that all the pending litigation can be cleared and demands also can be removed. So, this has brought relief to a lot of taxpayers, particularly the MSMEs, individuals, and small corporations.

Sir, small, old, petty and unverified tax demands of 90 lakh taxpayers were removed from the records as announced in the Interim Budget, 2024. Ninety lakh taxpayers' pending unverified tax demands have been removed! Actually this corresponds to 1.1 crore entities. So that is the kind of relief and this largely benefits the middle class. Angel tax was removed. I don't need to go into it. It was brought in 2012. We tried doing several things to make it softer rather than making it a kind of exploitative tax -- this is what the Congress party's description of angel tax was. They

brought it in, so they should know about it. And they said that it is exploitative. We have removed it. Sir, we have also announced a comprehensive review of the Income Tax Act in this Budget. It is not going to be forever. Six months is the time I have given them. Within six months, we should have a simplified version which, after due consideration, will, obviously, be brought to this House, and Members will be briefed on it and the approval will be sought.

The monetary limit for filing appeals related to direct taxes has also been enhanced so that small amounts, small demands are not getting too frequently going on appeals. So, whether you are going in front of the tax tribunal, High Courts or Supreme Court, the amounts have been enhanced. Sixty lakh rupees is the amount now, which was earlier fifty lakh rupees for the tax tribunals. Two crore rupees for the High Court now; earlier it was one crore rupees. And five crore rupees for the Supreme Court; earlier it was two crore rupees. This will, I hope, reduce litigation and promote ease of doing business. There is also one very good news which I want to share. As a consequence of the proposed upward revision of monetary limits in Finance Bill 2024, which is what I explained a minute ago, a total of 7,754 appeals -- 1,044 appeals pertaining to indirect taxation and about 6,710 appeals of direct tax -- are likely to be withdrawn from the various judicial fora. Whether it is the Supreme Court, High Court, CESTAT or ITAT, we are going to withdraw all of them. That will directly give relief to a lot of small businesses and middle class people. This is about direct taxation, Sir.

Just two quick points on the indirect taxation. On the customs side, we aim to boost domestic production and enhance export competitiveness by reducing duties on raw materials, inputs, particularly for the labour-intensive sectors so that their products can become cost-effective. Rate cut on certain inputs for labour-intensive industries, such as leather and textile sector, is also noteworthy. Exemption and reduction on 27 critical minerals such as lithium, cobalt, etc., have been brought in because we want to strengthen our strategic autonomy. Duty rate cuts are proposed on precious metals. That was also one of the questions which some hon. Members asked, 'Why did you want to cut duty on platinum whereas you are increasing it elsewhere'. We are not increasing it anywhere. But in case of platinum, we had to because it is a part of the gems and jewellery trade, which is of big export earnings. It is not just the platinum, but because it moves along with precious metals, we had to deal with platinum this time. Bringing it down is along with gold because normally because of certain blending of precious metals, platinum also goes with that basket of precious metals.

On the capital gains, I think much has been said, much has been heard. I just want to say one line. We did receive a lot of representations post our Budget, which was presented on 23rd July, particularly for long term capital gains without indexation, which is what we have brought in at 12.5 per cent. But then, having heard a lot of inputs which have come from people, we have brought in a Government Amendment and changed that. So, for the current tax proposal for land and building assets acquired by individuals and HUF before 23rd July, 2024, it stipulates that 'in the case of transfer of a long-term capital asset, being land or building or both, by an individual or HUF, which is acquired before 23rd July, 2024, the taxpayer can compute his taxes under the new scheme, that is, 12.5 per cent without indexation and old scheme, that is, 20 per cent with indexation, and pay such tax which is lower of the two.' So, we are giving the option to the taxpayer. You try working out the numbers through this scheme without indexation, 12.5 per cent, or you go through with indexation at 20 per cent and see which is going to give you the lower rate, and do pay your tax only on the lower rate.

We have given that option to the assessee. I think this is a very progressive and looking forward kind of an approach in dealing with the inputs which we have received from the people. This ensures that no one faces additional tax burden due to this change. Furthermore, rollover benefits remain unchanged from the earlier provisions. What is the rollover benefit? Rollover benefit allows taxpayers to defer the payment of capital gains tax by reinvesting the proceeds from the sale of an asset into another specified asset within a specific timeframe. Whether it is another one or two, he can invest and up to Rs.10 crore will be entertained. The rollover facility softens the attempt of tax in case of long-term capital gains tax on the middle class. This means that home-owners have an option to reinvest their proceeds up to Rs.10 crore in another property without paying the long-term capital gains tax with specified conditions under Section 54.

Sir, I will now come to the much talked-about GST on health insurance premium. I did mention it in detail in the Lok Sabha when I spoke about it. I will say it here as well, for the hon. Members who have raised it in this august house. It was a bit disappointing to see a matter which is entirely in the realm of the GST Council.

SHRI SHAKTISINH GOHIL: Sir,...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you yielding?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: No, Sir. I am speaking. Actually, it is in the realm of the GST Council. No way by protesting here or telling that the Finance Minister should do it, the seriousness of what we are talking can be missed out. The seriousness of this..

MR. CHAIRMAN: 'Protest' is substituted for 'reflecting.' In this House, we reflect and contribute.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: And, therefore, I would like to give the facts before this august House, Sir. The point is this. I have to say this and I will say it. Before GST too, medical insurance premiums were taxed. I have quite a few voices which tell me, 'So are you saying it was there then and you won't do anything about it?' Answer is, 'No.' But I need to answer those issues. They pretend to believe that it is a sin which has come after GST has come in. I am sorry. It existed before GST. Let us address each one of the issues. I am not here to justify this way or that way. Now that they have heard all of us speak about it, let the GST Council take a call. But let us also not look the other way when the facts are before us. GST came in 2017. Prior to GST coming in, every State levied taxes on the premium collected on insurance. Let us concede that first. Let us have that before us. And if it is before us, you would now say, 'Modi ji brought GST. How heartless are you?' I am sorry. Hang on, even in the GST Council, after 2017, this issue was discussed three times, namely, 31st meeting on 22nd December 2018; 37th meeting on 20th September 2019; and 47th meeting in June 2022. This issue had been taken up by the GST Council. Who are the Members sitting in the GST Council? The Finance Minister of every State. All the States' Finance Ministers hold two-thirds voting power in the GST Council. And the Central Government, with the Chair, has one-third voting power. The decisions that are taken there are taken with inputs from every State Finance Minister.

They can belong to any party. So, the question which I want to ask from the hon. Members, who protested with placards here, is: Did they write letters to their own Finance Ministers to say, "Hey, what are you doing, why did you not take this up in GST Council? Much before I go to Delhi and scream about it, I want you, as a representative of my party running this Government in this State, to make sure that the GST Council will only take a decision which we want." What stopped any one of them to do that there? It was just to grab an opportunity, which came by their side because some Minister wrote a letter and somebody, who was a part of the delegation and who, without the permission of the Minister, put it out in public domain, and then with due respect, everybody comes in, inclusive of some Chief

Ministers, to say, "Oh yes, I am also supporting that the Finance Minister should now withdraw it." Finance Minister is a Chair there; all right, but it is part of the GST Council. I wish individual State Chief Ministers or Members of Parliament wrote to their respective Finance Ministers and say, "Go now; make sure the next GST Council meeting takes this up." No, they didn't do this. हिन्दी में जो बोलते हैं कि राजनीतिक रोटी सेंकने के लिए, यहाँ पर खड़े होकर यह कहना कि निर्मला सीतारमण जी, मोदी जी, यह क्या तरीका है कि आप मिडल क्लास के लोगों के हेल्थ प्रीमियम के ऊपर जीएसटी कलेक्ट कर रहे हैं? ऊपर से 25,000 करोड़...(व्यवधान)... No, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not yielding. I heard all of them.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. He has a point of order. ...(*Interruptions*)... No, no; she is not yielding.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I will finish this and, with your permission, I will hear all of them. With your permission, I will hear all of them once I finish this. आधा-अधूरा नहीं चाहिए। I will seek your permission.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, only those who are willing to make contribution; otherwise, I will have to hear all of them.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I leave it to you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, then, there was this whole report which was based on some kind of a Parliament reply or RTI or whatever which got carried in a newspaper also. It said that an amount of Rs.24,529 crore has been collected as GST on medical insurance. Rs.24,000 crore! The headline of that news was that the Centre pocketed it -- an amount of Rs.24,529 crore was collected as medical insurance premium and this was pocketed by the Centre. Even today, when hon. Members spoke, they said that this is daylight *. I heard three hon. Members say that it was daylight *. With due respect, I want to submit that we may agree with a particular taxation, we may agree with a particular rate in a particular taxation, which has been on a particular item, or we may not agree. But that is a constitutional body

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

as much as the Parliament is here. In their wisdom, they have taken a call. We may agree, we may not agree, we may go and say that no, this is wrong and you reconsider it. But to call it daylight * where their own Finance Ministers are sitting and with their signature, it has been cleared. Daylight * Constitutionally formed GST Council में daylight * हो रही है। यह बात इस सदन में बोली जा रही है। I am sorry. We need to look at what is going on. An amount of Rs.24,529 crore has been collected. All right! Fifty per cent goes straightaway to the States; the rest 50 per cent comes to us; and, from the rest 50 per cent, again 41 per cent goes to the States. So, I will bring it down simplistically. If Rs.100 are collected, first Rs.50 goes off to the States. My share is another 50 per cent. उसमें से भी 41 per cent is given, meaning Rs.21.09; let us round it off to Rs.21 only if not Rs.22. It is Rs.50 plus Rs. 21.71 रुपए आपके पास जाता है और आप इधर बोलते हैं कि मोदी सरकार, केन्द्र सरकार ने मेडिकल इंश्योरेंस पर 24,000 करोड़ रुपए ले लिये। Let us have some -- I don't know if I am using the right word -- आप थोड़ा सब्र रखें। पहले आप अध्ययन कीजिए, उसके बाद बात कीजिए। उसके बाद मैं जवाब देती हूँ। इन्होंने नंबरर्स हवा में ऐसे ही उड़ा दिये! जीएसटी का एलॉकेशन किस तरीके से होता है, इसको भी समझना चाहिए। आप अपने फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर को बाईपास करके पार्लियामेंट में सीधे हमारे ऊपर हमला करते हैं। Parliament cannot bypass GST Council. Then, some people come saying: "Bring in this Finance Bill, an Amendment that this 18 per cent will be brought down." It is constitutional impropriety. There is a GST Council. यह उनको निर्णय करना है, जबकि आप उस सब्जेक्ट को यहां उठा रहे हैं। प्लीज़, आप प्रोसेस को थोड़ा समझ लें।

Sir, I humbly submit that not only the Finance Ministers of every State are sitting to take the final call on every rate which is determined on items, there is a Fitment Committee which looks into these things much before it comes to the Council before the Ministers. The Fitment Committee is not made up of anybody whom we choose. They are officers. It is full of officers, but every State is represented in one way or the other; sometimes some States and then some other. This time, the current Fitment Committee in the GST Council has members from several States and particularly from West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. They are all there. The Fitment Committee which decides on the matter of tax rates, before it comes to the GST Council, wherein again Ministers are seated.....(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... According to you, in this Committee, the representation is not of all States but of some?

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Selected! It is always in every Committee, selected States and equal representation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: And in the current one, they were the members?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: In current one, they are members also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, I would like to respond to this also later. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, I would give opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will tell you hon. Finance Minister, this is an issue on which there needs to be clarity. You are making a point impactfully and we will allow Members after you have concluded and then you will have a right.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: That you have already said, Sir. So, if I have named three States, it is not as if I am ignoring the others. I will give you the example. Representation in the current Fitment Committee has Rajasthan, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Bihar, Haryana, U.P., M.P. and West Bengal, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. So, it is not as if, it is only some States and not others. And this Fitment Committee, for all you know, was constituted much before the election results of the States came. That continues. We do not disrupt it. Sometimes it changes, sometimes it does not. So, the Fitment Committee consisting of officers are there where every State, I mean, most States get represented. In another Committee, somebody else, some other States will come in.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is rotational.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: There was another misunderstanding, that the Central Government collects. No! The GST Council collects it. The amounts are disbursed immediately and the rest of the amount goes according to tax devolution. So, that is the thing about Medical Insurance GST.

Sir, hon. Member, Shri Vivek K. Tankha, who opened the speech, spoke about Railway Budget and since the time it has been merged, that nostalgia of Railway Budget. I can understand that but I want to give the data for Shri Vivek K. Tankha's notice that after the subsuming of the Railway Budget into the main Budget,

allocations have not suffered. In fact, it has gone up. In 2017-18, post the merger, the actual expenditure Budget, the Capital separately is Rs. 43,417.55 crores; Rs.52,837 crores in 2018-19 and so it goes on. In 2021, it crossed a lakh crore. It is capital expenditure, I am not talking about the other. In 2021-22, it was Rs. 1,17,270 crores. Then, it was Rs.1,59,256 crores. Going like that, today, for 2024-25, the current Budget, it is Rs.2,52,000 crores for capital in Railways alone. So the actual is, the previous year's numbers are also there, it gets 99 per cent utilized. So, bringing the Railway Budget into the General Budget has not, in any way, made Railways suffer.

Shri Vijayasai Reddy, the hon. member, spoke about minimum bank balance and when the minimum balance has been kept, banks have been collecting penalty from account holders. I want this to be made clearly that the minimum balance requirement does not apply to PM *Jan-Dhan* account holders. It does not apply to basic savings bank deposit that people hold, *Jan-Dhan* account or the basic savings bank deposit, both of them do not have any basic minimum balance requirement. So, if they didn't have, no penalties are levied on them. No charges are applied for non-maintenance of minimum balance by the *Jan-Dhan* accounts. In addition, banks also open basic savings bank deposit accounts where no charges are levied for opening of accounts. And, in these accounts also, no minimum balance is required to be maintained. Let us be clear. Small account holders are not being penalized for not having minimum balance. That should be clear. There are around 65 crore basic savings bank account holders in this country, including 52 crore *Jan-Dhan* accounts. None of them, 65 crores of them are not being touched for penalizing even if they didn't have minimum balance in the account. So, in addition to this, the *Jan-Dhan* account holders are also given accident insurance of two lakh rupees and also a RuPay Card with no additional charge for the RuPay card. Overdraft facility of about Rs. 10,000 is also extended to them. Not only are we not penalizing them for not having a minimum balance, but we also give them this facility. So, for other types of saving accounts, of course, the banks will decide based on what their boards approve. So they are not the basic accounts, they are not the *Jan-Dhan* accounts. So I just want to highlight it, but for whoever they collect this minimum charge breaching, meaning you didn't have a minimum balance and, therefore, I am penalizing you, information on minimum balance requirement is indicated, intimated, upfront to the account holder. So, it is not as if I can open a non-PM *Jan-Dhan* account, a non-basic whatever account and then say, you didn't tell me but you are collecting minimum. "No; upfront, I am told, your minimum balance requirement is this, you will have to maintain it, if you don't, we will penalize you." It is said upfront by the banks. The largest public sector bank, State Bank of India, as per its board

approved policy, does not apply any minimum balance charges at all. So let us put this in perspective.

Then, hon. Member, Shaktisinh Gohilji had raised this issue about increase of customs on plastic used by common citizens, that on the other hand, we reduce customs duty on platinum. On platinum, I have explained as to why the duty was reduced. But, I want to highlight the fact that it is not on plastic that we have raised the custom duty. It is not plastic. We have raised it on the commonly used plastic item; BCD, remains unchanged. What has been raised? The basic customs duty has been increased from 10 per cent to 25 per cent only on PVC flex films that are used for making flex banners. Flex banners are made with flex PVC films. Only on that, the BCD has been increased. Why did we do that? In fact, many States have already banned it. Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra have already banned the use of PVC flex. PVC flex banners are non-biodegradable, and they are prone to reaching into the soil or water and, therefore, they release toxic fumes. This we did not want and, therefore, we have raised it only on that film, PVC film, which is used for flex. I have explained as to why platinum benefits from duty decrease. Hon. Member, Shri Vijayasai Reddy also spoke about the STT rates and reminded that if you had capital gains, there was a promise given once, long, long time ago when it was introduced, that STT will be now there for some time, but if capital gains is there, STT need not be there. But today, we have kept it there because, one, we are able to trace people who are big-ticket spending. It helps in tracking and it also helps in widening the tax base. Because once you levied a TDS or a particular tax, then when the opportunity comes to file your return, you will anyway adjust this and file it. It is not an additional tax. But when you do this, you are able to bring people who are spending bigger amounts into the tax net. And that is why it continues. It is not for revenue considerations so much. Sir, I can't see the hon. Member, Shri Sanjay Singh, who raised a lot of issues. But there are one or two things which I want to highlight, like, recovery. He expanded on haircuts, read a list of materials. They are not classified materials. They come out because NCLT puts it out or the resolution professional puts it out. They come out in public. We don't waive, and these are court processes. NCLT will have to stamp after the resolution professional decides between two parties as to how this will be executed. So recovery proceedings are part of a judicial process. The resolution plans are approved by a transparent judicial process. The defaulting promoters are not allowed to rebid for their own company so that we do not have them coming through the back door and getting it for lesser price now. These are all preventing wrong business practices. So I would like to highlight that all the details of the various cases are already available in the IBBI portal. Over and

above, what he read out, hon. Member, Shri Sanjay Singh can go to the IBBI portal and take all the detail. They are there for everybody to see. IBC, actually, has brought in a very big shift, paradigm shift in the debtor-creditor relationship. It provides for a streamlined one-stop solution for resolving insolvencies keeping in mind the spirit of IBC, which this Parliament has passed, not taking company towards liquidation, but keeping them as going concerns. So when you are doing that, the resolution professional arrives at a number, which is going to help that institution to run. Let me also say, Sir, that most of all these are a result of what happened through the phone banking. And we are trying to come and solve these problems so that banks which suffered the twin balance-sheet problem, which was all there between 2013-14, and to an extent, even in 2015...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I gave you a good relief. Regarding phone banking, I enquired last time, but this time, I avoided asking about oil bonds. I studied it myself. So, that question was not raised, at least, from the Chair.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What you are saying now, is new.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I am saying that when companies are on the verge of collapse and then IBC process brings in a resolution professional and decides the worth of the company and then puts it out for bidding or calls for tenders for the company to be taken over, the existing defaulting promoters are never given a chance. After which, there are processes, for instance, banks nowadays go through the process of giving the bad debt with a proper standard operating procedure to a company. The name is slipping me, Sir. It is a company which takes over the bad debt, gives them a paper, and after it is all sorted out, it is put out on sale, then, the bank gets the rest of its due on its account. Till then, if it had not happened in the NARCL process, the banks would, every year, have to put money in the name of provisioning till such a time that money is collected. So, this myth is being created like waving off, writing off. No! It is a process through which banks and the burden that the banks have to provide for it, will now be actually given away to the NARCL, and NARCL then takes over that company, restores it to some order, and finds some buyer. Then the money is paid back to these companies. If this is not happening, and it is actually going in the name of liquidation, then the professional sits and sorts it out, gets the NCLT to review it, and stamps the amount which has been agreed. So,

there is no role of the Government here. It is a court process. There are studies done by IIM, Ahmedabad, which has looked at three years of post-resolution. Their average sales rose by 76 per cent, employee count recovered, and nearly pre-bankruptcy levels have been reached by most of these companies which were given off like that. Average total assets rose to about 50 per cent and capital expenditure has increased to 130 per cent. So, the Resolution that he is talking about, and claiming that all this is a huge haircut, I want to please ask hon. Member to study what cost this, then he will know whether, with this Resolution, we are doing a better thing or if we had left it high and dry, whether the value of these companies would have ever been realized or they all would have become junk in a junkyard. What is going to help the economy? We need to understand that. But, coming from hon. Member, Shri Sanjay Singh, I am unable to resist the temptation. And, therefore, I will have to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, help you, if you can resist? Because, if it is temptation, then, the best and most wholesome is to resist it.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: To resist it, Sir? No. But, I would for the benefit of the House say it, Sir. Here is an hon. Member of Parliament who is saying this. I am not even talking about the present situation in his party. But, before they won the election, and I say this with a sense of responsibility and a pain in my heart, did not they say, they had a sack full of evidence against that former Delhi Chief Minister, a lady Chief Minister? "A sack full of evidence; we can send her to the jail, that much material, I have on her corruption". I want to ask, where is that sack now? Where is that sack full of evidence? It was all false claims. They went on speaking about it and somehow distracted the minds of the people. Today, they are talking about those companies for whom Resolution is being made possible so that the economy can benefit. I do not know whether the sack full of evidence was evidence at all. Assume they were evidence, why are you not using it now? And this party, which hon. Shri Sanjay Singh represents, did not do any of that, gave false promises. If anything, I would like to ask him. It is an allegation, which is now in the court. How much loss has Delhi Government, a Government Exchequer has faced because of the faulty liquor policy. It is a matter of the court. But, I am asking. You are worried about the haircut. You are worried about how much Government of India and the public money is being lost because of the haircut. I am asking how much did Delhi Government lose because of your faulty policy liquor policy? So, when this is there before hon. Member, I would want him to have some kind of discretion to understand what

exactly is going on. Sir, finally, there has been this point about this cancer medicine, about which, of course, even the first speaker, Vivekji, has mentioned. But, Shri Haris Beeran of the IUML; he raised the point that the cancer drugs should be made custom duty-free. All cancer-related machines should also be exempted. I want to say, Sir, our approach since 2021 has been that we progressively relieve all the life-saving drugs and medicines which are particularly imported for personal use. We have already exempted all of them and there are many more steps that we have taken. I remember particularly about ZOLGENSMA and VILTEPSO which have been the spinal muscular atrophy about which hon. Member, Vivek K. Tankha spoke, have all been now removed from the burden of customs duty.

I suppose with that, I would have addressed most of the issues except for the four questions of Mr. Jairam Ramesh, the four engines. I have already spoken about one engine. Private investment is stagnating, is his feeling. I want to highlight the fact that private sector investment has been increasing since the pandemic. It is rising from Rs. 3.8 lakh crores in the pandemic year 2020-21 to Rs. 4.9 lakh crore in 2021-22 to Rs. 6.1 lakh crore in 2022-23. Sir, gross fixed capital formation, which is an indicator of investment and new value added to the economy, it is expected to be the largest GDP growth driver this year. Therefore, with a percentage contribution of 44.9 per cent, the GFCF is a real instrument through which we are seeing faster growth since the pandemic-induced contraction set in. Sir, by private non-financial corporations, the gross fixed capital formation increased from Rs. 24.17 lakh crore in 2021-22 to Rs. 28.95 lakh crore in 2022-23, 19.8 per cent increase at current prices. So, that answer is about one of the engines. The other engine I had already spoken about. I will talk about the manufacturing in particular. It is by itself not the engine, but it is part of the engines which have to work. Gross value added at 14.3 per cent that is in February of financial year 2023, and an output share of 35.2 per cent during the same period. Manufacturing gross value addition grew by 9.9 per cent in 2023-24. So, the high frequency indicators performance, such as the HSBC India Purchase Manager Index (PMI) for manufacturing, which has been expansionary for 36 consecutive months, which is three years, it is an expanding territory only. This has to be contrasted, with the situation under the UPA, when manufacturing activity stagnated for eight consecutive months in 2013, that is, from May, 2013 to December, 2013. It was only in the contraction territory. Whereas now, we are seeing for 36 months, it is only in the expansion territory. And therefore, it is no surprise, Sir, that in the interim budget speech of 2014-15, the year when elections happened and the regime was changed, meaning the Government was changed, the Finance Minister then had said, and I quote, "Manufacturing is the Achilles heel of the Indian

economy. The deceleration in investment in manufacturing is particularly worrying". That is the quote then. Whereas now, I am showing you how GBA, PMI, all of them are doing well. We have also come up with a PLI scheme for 13 sunrise sectors; even that is bearing results, Telecom, particularly, telephone manufacturing, I do not need to elaborate on that. Defence production is another area where we are really doing very well. Under our Government, total defence exports during 2004-05 to 2013-14, which was earlier Government, was only Rs. 4,312 crores, whereas what it is now, total defense export is Rs. 88,319 crores for the period between 2014 and 2023-24. The last point, Sir, is the private consumption. Is that stagnating? No, it is not stagnating. It is actually, if you take the indicators, sales of passenger vehicles increased by 8.4 per cent year on year, highest ever mark is 4.22 million.

7.00 P.M.

The Indian aviation industry has recorded its highest ever domestic passenger traffic for half-year. Sir, between January-June, 2024, the airlines in India carried 79.35 million passengers.

It is also reported that rural growth, particularly of domestic two-wheeler industry, has gone up. If I talk of passenger vehicles, they will say, 'Oh! You are talking of SUVs.' No; I am talking of two-wheelers. The domestic two-wheeler industry for the year 2024 witnessed a total sales volume of 17.97 million units, reflecting a growth of 13 per cent. Three-wheeler sales — it is largely used by small businesses — registered the best ever sales of nearly 6,32,500 units, which is a 57 per cent growth. All this cannot happen if the rural demand is not high.

I think, I have, largely, answered most of the questions. Sir, rural wages are not stagnating. Rural wages rose at about five per cent every month, year-on-year, in 2023-24. Agricultural wage rates have grown. They grew by 7.4 per cent for men and 7.7 per cent for women.

With that, I think, Sir, I have answered most of the questions. Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, normal practice is that after the reply, I go to the next item. But, since the hon. Minister has volunteered to respond to the issue related to levy of GST on health insurance policies, I will give that extraordinary permission with a caveat that this will not be a precedent. Otherwise, the good gesture of the hon. Finance Minister will always be a problem for any Chair that, at that point of time, this was allowed. So, before I call upon Mr. Derek O'Brien, my request is to put

specific and pointed questions with respect to levy of GST on policies. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. Anyone disturbing... ...*(Interruptions)*... We have reached consensus outside also. Anyone who disturbs a speaker forfeits several privileges. Only Mr. Derek O'Brien and the hon. Minister to respond. No one else. I will come to you, Dr. John Brittas, later on.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, you are absolutely right when you said that after the hon. Minister's reply, it is extraordinary that a Member from the Opposition can seek a clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I did not say that. Let me make it clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will allow you. What I said is very categorical. What I say is, (1) This is not a practice emanating from the Chair; (2) It does not create a precedent; and (3) It has happened because the hon. Minister has volunteered; and (4) The Chair has agreed. It does not lie with any of the Members here. So, it is clearly understood. You may now ask pointed question or questions.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, let me clarify before I ask my questions. All of us sitting here also indulged for one hour and twelve minutes. We made three attempts to request the hon. Minister to yield. And, through you, Sir, since the hon. Minister did not yield, we did not press for it; we sat down. That is also a precedent that the hon. Minister not yielded. But - it is fair enough - it is more comfortable for hon. Minister in a flow of one hour and twelve minute. So, we did not push for hon. Minister to yield.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. Hon. Members, since we are moving in a decorous group, we did excellently. But the best practice still would be that if the hon. Minister is on her legs and someone wants to intervene, raising the hand is good enough. Standing is against the rules. You said, and, then, you took the seat. So, let us follow those. Now, Shri Derek O'Brien can ask what he seeks to ask from the hon. Minister straight through me.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, 45 crore Indians, the middle... Let me finish. I did not disturb anyone.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No one will interrupt you.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, 45 crore Indians, we call, are the middle class, who get affected by this 18 per cent GST on health and medical insurance. This is not something which was brought here by Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman this year, I conceded that in my speech. So this is not, 'we win, you lose', 'you lose, we win.' No. This was there since 2017 when the shift took place.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Minister said so?

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Yes. It was there even before. It is not about what happened before 2014 or not. Whatever be that, it has been brought up this time in Parliament. Unfortunately, the Finance Minister used a phrase today, but, maybe, you can consider and remove it, "Some Chief Minister." She is more than some Chief Minister. Sir, 'Some Chief Minister' is a little dismissive, but I am not making a point because it is not about point. ..(*Interruptions*)... Sir, hear me out. Sir, please hear me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... No. Hon. Members, please. And, now please put the question.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Right, Sir. So, these 45 crore Indians want this to be taken out, which is there from 2017. This is our first point. We also know a little that this cannot be done in Parliament; it has to be done through the GST Council, and that is my point, and that is where the Minister has told us about the composition of the GST Council, which we are also aware. I want to ask the Minister, with these three sentences: Is there anything which I am saying, which is incorrect about the GST Council in its present form? One, the Union Government has a one-third voting weightage in that GST Council, the Union Government on its own. The GST Council is made up of one member per State. My point is, two-thirds of those States are run by the NDA Government. Sir, leave these technicalities aside; leave it aside, who wrote, who did not write. For these 45 crore Indians, please consider removing the 18 per cent on health because it is not only about one member, two members. That is one. And, the second, I am not even making an issue about a White Paper on my State. White paper was not mentioned; so, it will remain a blank paper. That is fine. That is all, Sir. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Dr. John Brittas. You can ask both together, like you have done on the Bills.

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, to put the matter in correct perspective, I will segregate this into three points. First is that when you are talking in terms of yielding, there is a practice here. Ministers are at liberty to intervene when Members are speaking. They are at liberty. But when Members want to intervene, they will never yield. It should be even. Sir, this is first part. The second part is... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Derek obliged me, you do too. I have never ever interrupted a Member, unless he has yielded. Even for intervention by a Minister or a Member, it depends on the speaker, whether he is a Member or a Minister. Dr. John Brittas, now make your point.

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, you understood and the whole House understood what I mean.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Good, fine! Go ahead.

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, the second point is this. With regard to petroleum products, we all know that the States have to agree. But the Minister has made statements saying, "If the States agree, I am ready." In that case, my question to the hon. Minister is: What is the perspective of the Union Government? And the third part is that, she made a statement by saying, "Without the permission of Gadkariji, someone put out that." Is it the version of the hon. Minister, Mr. Gadkari, or her version?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, you are requested by the Chair, unless you so opt, to respond to the issue raised by Shri Derek O'Brien because I had allowed the issue related only to policies and Shri Derek O'Brien has raised issues directly related to policies. Please. Dr. John Brittas has digressed.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, the composition of the GST Council is what I said, and that is what was repeated by the hon. Member — 'One-third' is Centre; 'two-thirds' is States. To say, 'Two-thirds of States' two-third is all BJP-ruled,' is not right. I have also named; and in the GST Council also, Sir, since 2017, decisions, except once, were all taken on consensus basis. There has never been a dispute. No State looks at it from the point of view, 'I come from this State, and, therefore, I can't accept this particular tax proposal.' In fact, there, the question is: How do we deal with taxation, revenue collection, and not burdening people? That is why, item by

item -- I am willing to sit with any hon. Member who wants, or, even can come to this House -- I will compare with what prevailed as tax before GST and what it is now, so as to say, it is lesser than what it was before GST. So, there is no divergence of view in the Council. Except for once, Sir, there has never been this issue of, 'We all belong to BJP. We are doing one decision, others do something else.' No, we never; and I respect the GST council for that very good amicable environment that they provide. So, I hope that answers his question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall first put the motion regarding consideration of the Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 2024 to vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir for the services of the financial year 2024-25, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2, 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman to move that the Bill be returned.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I move:

That the *Bill be returned.*

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion regarding consideration of the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2024 to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2024-25, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman to move that the Bill be returned.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion regarding consideration of the Finance (No. 2) Bill, 2024 to vote.

The question is:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2024-25, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, Dr. John Brittas, had given amendments to certain Clauses of this Bill. Since the amendments given by Dr. John Brittas could be moved -- please take note -- only with President's recommendations as required under Article 117(1) and Article 274(1) of the Constitution of India, his notices of Amendments were forwarded to the Ministry of Finance with a request to obtain the President's recommendation, which is yet to be received. Therefore, the Amendments cannot be moved. You can look into the provisions.

We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause Consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 168 and the First to Sixth Schedule were added to the Bill.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman to move that the Bill be returned.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Special Mentions. Shri Abdul Wahab.

Demand for a National Mission on Climate Change to address the consequences of climate change on people of vulnerable categories and their livelihoods

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): Sir, the changing weather conditions in our country are a strong signal to the fact that our climatic conditions are rapidly changing. My own State, Kerala, known for its pleasant weather, has observed tremendous increase in the temperature in the month of February, March and April 2024. The State of New Delhi also experienced a scorching heat wave in the month of May, 2024 with a high temperature of 49.9 degree Celsius. As per the Indian Meteorological Department, the average temperature of Delhi has increased by 1.5 degree Celsius. These changes in weather conditions have significant consequences on human beings with respect to their health, well-being and safety, with extreme events of worsening air quality changes, spread of infectious disease, threats to food and water qualities and effects on mental health. The most vulnerable amongst them are the poor, unprivileged who are homeless, children, pregnant women, old people and aboriginal tribals. It also has a tremendous impact on their economic activity, as they mostly work in the unorganized sectors, such as street vendors, gig workers and construction employees.

I urge the Union Government to launch a National Mission on Climate Change to study and address the consequences of climate change on people of vulnerable categories and their livelihoods. This Mission should prepare guidelines, policies and implement welfare measures and affirmative action for those who are most vulnerable to climate change and its immediate effects such as heat waves, floods, and bushfires.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member, Shri Abdul Wahab: Dr. John Brittas (Kerala), Dr. V. Sivadasan (Kerala), Shrimati Jebi Mather Hisham (Kerala), Shri Haris Beeran (Kerala), Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu), Shri R. Girirajan

(Tamil Nadu), Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu) and Shrimati Mahua Maji (Jharkhand).

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

**Demand for including incidents of fire during summer in the
Himalayan states as natural disaster**

श्री महेंद्र भट्ट (उत्तराखंड): महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान हिमालय राज्यों में 'आपदा मोचन निधि' के मानकों में अग्नि से घटने वाली घटनाओं को परिभाषित न करने से राहत सहायता अनुमन्य किए जाने में आ रही कठिनाइयों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, ग्रीष्म काल में हिमालयी राज्यों में वन अग्नि की घटनाएं बढ़ जाती हैं तथा अनेकों परिवार अग्नि की इन घटनाओं से प्रभावित हो जाते हैं। इन अग्नि की घटनाओं से जहां इनके पालतू पशुओं की मृत्यु हो जाती है, वहीं अनेकों फलदार वृक्ष भी नष्ट हो जाते हैं, परन्तु इन परिवारों को उचित मुआवजा नहीं मिल पाता है।

महोदय, अग्नि की घटनाओं को प्राकृतिक आपदा में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया है। भारत सरकार द्वारा अग्नि को 'राज्य आपदा मोचन निधि' के मानकों में अनुसूचित किया है, किंतु मानकों में अग्नि से घटने वाली घटनाओं को परिभाषित नहीं किया गया है। जिससे राहत सहायता अनुमन्य किए जाने में कठिनाई आ रही है। अतः मैं हिमालय राज्यों के वन क्षेत्र से लगे गांवों में निवासरत लोगों की विषम भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए तथा अग्नि से घटित घटनाओं को प्राकृतिक आपदा मानते हुए राहत सहायता अनुमन्य किए जाने हेतु मानक निर्धारित किए जाने की मांग करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member, Shri Mahendra Bhatt: Shrimati Mahua Maji (Jharkhand), Shri Naresh Bansal (Uttarakhand), Shrimati Sangeeta Yadav (Uttar Pradesh), Shrimati Darshana Singh (Uttar Pradesh), Shri Haris Beeran (Kerala), Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu), Shri Subhash Barala (Haryana), Shri Mayankbhai Jaydevbhai Nayak (Gujarat) and Shri Samik Bhattacharya (West Bengal).

Demand to save Gathuvan, Maharaji and Laicha, the rice varieties from extinction

श्रीमती फूलो देवी नेतम (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, धान का कटोरा कहे जाने वाले छत्तीसगढ़ में चावल की ऐसी अनेक प्रजातियां हैं जो विलुप्त होने के कगार पर पहुंच गई हैं। एक ओर सेंटेड चावल, जिनमें दुबराज, विष्णुभोग, बासमती, जवाफूल, जीराफूल, हल्दीफूल जैसी किस्मों की खेती घटने लगी है, तो दूसरी ओर औषधीय गुणों से भरपूर देसी किस्में, गठुवन, महाराजी और लायचा, जो गठियारोधी, कैंसररोधी, रोग प्रतिरोधक क्षमता बढ़ाने वाले और त्वचा संबंधी रोगों के

उपचार में सहायक हैं, वे अब देखने को भी नहीं मिलते, केवल हाइब्रिड चावल ही बिकते नजर आते हैं।

महोदय, कर्ज में डूबा किसान मुनाफे के लिए हाइब्रिड चावल उगा रहा है और सेंटेड, औषधीय गुणों से भरपूर चावल की खेती नहीं कर रहा है। यदि समय रहते किसानों के प्रोत्साहन पर ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, तो इनका उत्पादन पूरी तरह से खत्म हो जाएगा।

अतः आपके माध्यम से मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार किसानों को अच्छी किस्म के बीज उपलब्ध कराए। इसके साथ ही, सेंटेड चावल तथा औषधीय गुणों से भरपूर देसी किस्मों, गटुवन, महाराजी और लायचा को उगाने वाले किसानों को प्रोत्साहन दिया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member, Shrimati Phulo Devi Netam: Shrimati Mahua Maji (Jharkhand), Shri Haris Beeran (Kerala), Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu), Dr. John Brittas (Kerala), Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu), Shrimati Jebi Mather Hisham (Kerala) and Dr. V. Sivadasan (Kerala).

माननीय सदस्यगण ,माननीय श्री राजीव शुक्ला जी ने सूचित किया है कि उन्हें अनिवार्य काम से अभी तुरंत जाना है। अगर आपकी अनुमति हो तो उनको हम पहले बुला लेते हैं। माननीय श्री राजीव शुक्ला जी।

Concern over increase in interest rate by bank of Japan and its impact on infrastructure projects in India

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (CHHATTISGARH): Sir, increase in rate of interest by the Bank of Japan can have a direct impact in Indian infrastructure companies. India has been one of the biggest beneficiaries of the near-zero interest rates that existed in Japan. The strategic and friendly relationship between both the Asian power houses saw cheap capital available to fund India's infrastructure push in the past ten years. Moreover, it also pushed Indian companies to raise cheap funds to fuel their capital expenditure in the area of road and highways, power sector, financing and steel. Infrastructure firms have been the biggest beneficiary of low-cost yen loans.

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय राजीव जी, रिकॉर्ड पर केवल वही text जाएगा, जो approved है।

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA: Impact of Yen Carry Trade will be felt through currency impact on the loans undertaken by Indian companies. It is noteworthy that India is the largest recipient of Japanese Official Development Assistance (ODA) loans, from Delhi Metro to India's first Bullet train receiving generous loans at low interest rate of 0.1 per cent to 1.8 per cent. These loans are premised on the condition that India will

import technology and metal from Japan. At least, 25 per cent railway projects have been tied to these procurement mandates. A rising Yen would increase the cost of imports and distort the trade balance further. India is net importer from Japan. The Government needs to have an action plan to deal with this challenge. I urge the Government to prepare plans to deal with the increase in interest rate by Bank of Japan that will have impacts on India's infrastructure projects.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member, Shri Rajeev Shukla: Shrimati Mahua Maji (Jharkhand), Shri R. Girirajan (Tamil Nadu), Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu), Dr. John Brittas (Kerala), Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu) and Shrimati Jebi Mather Hisham (Kerala).

I urge the hon. Members, जो approved text है, ...

श्री राजीव शुक्ला: यह उसी से related है।

श्री उपसभापति: आपने जो कुछ चेंज किया है, वह रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा।

श्री राजीव शुक्ला: सर, वह जाना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: As you know, only approved text can go. Now, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha; not present. Next is Shrimati Sangeeta Yadav.

Demand for uniform curriculum across schools in India

श्रीमती संगीता यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करती हूँ।

मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ। जब देश के अधिकतर स्कूल CBSE, ICSE राज्य बोर्डों से संबद्धता और मान्यता प्राप्त हैं, तो यह सवाल उठता है कि इनके पाठ्यक्रम और किताबें क्यों अलग-अलग हैं? एक समान शिक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए, एकीकृत पाठ्यक्रम और पुस्तकों की आवश्यकता है। यह कदम न केवल छात्रों के शैक्षिक अनुभव को समान बनाएगा, बल्कि शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में भी सुधार लाएगा। पूरे देश में स्कूलों की शिक्षा व्यवस्था को और अधिक सुसंगत और समावेशी बनाने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहूंगी कि वह इस दिशा में ठोस कदम उठाए और स्कूलों द्वारा किसी एक प्रकाशक से किताबें खरीदने के लिए * बाध्य न किया जाए।

* Not recorded.

श्री उपसभापति: जो approved text है, वही पढ़ें, कोई अतिरिक्त नया शब्द न पढ़ें, वह रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा।

श्रीमती संगीता यादव: इसके लिए एक मानकीकरण नीति की आवश्यकता है, जो सभी स्कूलों में समान पाठ्यक्रम और पुस्तकें लागू करे। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर NCERT और राज्यों में SCERT जैसी संस्थाएं होती हैं, जिनके माध्यम से समान सिलेबस और किताबें लागू की जा सकती हैं। इससे शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता में सुधार होगा और सभी छात्रों के लिए समान अवसर सुनिश्चित होंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Special Mention made by Shrimati Sangeeta Yadav: Shri Ghanshyam Tiwari (Rajasthan), Shrimati Mahua Maji (Jharkhand), Shri Maharaja Sanajaoba Leishemba (Manipur), Shri Mahendra Bhatt (Uttarakhand), Shri Mayankbhai Jaydevbhai Nayak (Gujarat), Dr. Sumer Singh Solanki (Madhya Pradesh), Shri Krishan Lal Panwar (Haryana), Shrimati Darshana Singh (Uttar Pradesh), Shri Rambhai Harjibhai Mokariya (Gujarat) and Shri Kesridevsinh Jhala (Gujarat).

Concern over Kamakhyaguri Railway Flyover, Birpada Railway Flyover and Alipurduar Bara Bazar Flyover in West Bengal

श्री प्रकाश चिक बाराईक (पश्चिमी बंगाल): मैं आज कामाख्यागुड़ी रेलवे फ्लाईओवर, बीरपाड़ा रेलवे फ्लाईओवर और अलीपुरद्वार बड़ा बाजार फ्लाईओवर से संबंधित महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों को इस सम्मानित सदन के ध्यान में लाने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। ये बुनियादी ढांचागत परियोजनाएं हमारे क्षेत्र के आर्थिक विकास और सुरक्षा के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं, इन पर ध्यान देने की सख्त ज़रूरत है।

सबसे पहले, कामाख्यागुड़ी रेलवे फ्लाईओवर, कामाख्यागुड़ी और आसपास के क्षेत्रों के निवासियों के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण कड़ी है। इस फ्लाईओवर की अधूरी स्थिति के कारण यातायात में भारी भीड़ पैदा हो गई है, जिससे यात्रियों को दैनिक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और स्थानीय अर्थव्यवस्था प्रभावित हो रही है। दूसरी तरफ, बीरपाड़ा रेलवे फ्लाईओवर एक कार्यात्मक फ्लाईओवर की अनुपस्थिति न केवल स्थानीय यातायात, बल्कि वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की आवाजाही को भी बाधित करती है।

अंत में, अलीपुरद्वार बड़ा बाजार रेलवे फ्लाईओवर एक महत्वपूर्ण बुनियादी ढांचा है, जो हलचल भरे बाजार क्षेत्र को जिले के बाकी हिस्सों से जोड़ता है। इस परियोजना की वर्तमान स्थिति ने स्थानीय आबादी को गम्भीर ट्रैफिक जाम और सुरक्षा खतरों से जूझने पर मजबूर कर दिया है। इन फ्लाईओवर्स का पूरा होना सिर्फ सुविधा का मामला नहीं है, बल्कि हमारे क्षेत्र की सुरक्षा और आर्थिक समृद्धि के लिए एक आवश्यकता है। मैं सरकार से इन परियोजनाओं को प्राथमिकता देने, आवश्यक संसाधन आवंटित करने और उनके पूरा होने के लिए एक निश्चित समय-सीमा निर्धारित करने के लिए आपके माध्यम से आग्रह करता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Special Mention made by Shri Prakash Chik Baraik: Ms. Dola Sen (West Bengal), Dr. V. Sivadasan (Kerala), Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu) and Shrimati Mahua Maji (Jharkhand).

**Demand for construction of ROB at level crossing no. 47 on
Panipat - Jind railway line section**

श्री कृष्ण लाल पंवार (हरियाणा): महोदय, मैं आज इस सदन में पानीपत जिले की एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण परियोजना का मुद्दा उठाना चाहता हूँ, जो आसन कलां मोड़ माजरा-गोली रोड पर, गाँव खुखराना, रेलवे किलोमीटर 62/6-7 पर लेवल क्रॉसिंग नंबर 47 पर आरओबी के निर्माण से संबंधित है।

इस परियोजना का कार्य 21 जुलाई, 2020 को आरम्भ हुआ था और इसे 31 जुलाई, 2023 तक पूर्ण किया जाना था, परंतु अब इसकी संभावित पूर्णता तिथि 30 अप्रैल, 2025 हो गई है। परियोजना की ए/ए राशि 2981.51 लाख रुपये और अनुबंध राशि 1632.82 लाख रुपये है। पुल की कुल लंबाई 900 मीटर है, जिसमें 30 मीटर के 9 स्पैन पूरे हो चुके हैं, लेकिन रेलवे हिस्से के 140 मीटर के 4 स्पैन लंबित हैं। परियोजना की भौतिक प्रगति के अनुसार 80% काम पूरा हो चुका है। सामान्य स्पैन और ठोस हिस्से के सड़क कार्य के शेष कार्य के लिए विस्तृत अनुमान तकनीकी रूप से स्वीकृत किया गया है, जिसकी राशि 699.70 लाख रुपये है। इसके अतिरिक्त, 591.65 लाख रुपये की डीएनआईटी राशि भी स्वीकृत की गई है और शेष कार्य के लिए निविदा पुनः आमंत्रित की गई है, जिससे नागरिकों को भारी पुल गाँव खुखराना और आसपास के दस गाँवों के किसानों को अपने खेतों में जाने के लिए 7-8 किलोमीटर की दूरी तय करनी पड़ती है, जिससे उनकी कठिनाई बढ़ गई है।

महोदय, मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से केंद्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस परियोजना को शीघ्रता से पूर्ण करने के लिए सभी आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member, Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu) associated himself with the Special Mention made by hon. Member, Shri Krishan Lal Panwar.

Now, Shri Mohammed Nadimul Haque. Concern over Centralisation of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)

Concern over Centralisation of Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)

SHRI MOHAMMED NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs established Eklavya Model Residential Schools in 1997-98 to provide quality

education to Scheduled Tribes children in remote areas, aiming to prepare them for higher education and employment opportunities. These schools emphasize not only on academic education but also on the holistic development of students.

The centralization of the scheme has resulted in the delegation of the recruitment process to the National Education Society for Tribal Students (NESTS), which has now been assigned the task of filling 38,000 positions in more than 400 Eklavya schools nationwide. This has led to predominantly Hindi-speaking candidates filling teaching positions, often lacking contextual knowledge of the tribal history and culture of the local communities and students they serve. Sir, for a scheme like EMRS, hiring teachers and school staff from local communities is essential as the quality of teaching-learning activities depends on their understanding of the framework of *Adivasi* cultures, languages and requirements, especially when the main objective entails all-round development of students. I urge the Government to take steps in this regard.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Special Mention made by hon. Member, Shri Mohammed Nadimul Haque: Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu), Ms. Dola Sen (West Bengal), Dr. John Brittas (Kerala), Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu), Shrimati Mahua Maji (Jharkhand) and Dr. V. Sivadasan (Kerala).

Now, Shri Lahar Singh Siroya. Need for rigorous verification processes for selection of Civil Servants.

Need for rigorous verification processes for selection of Civil Servants

SHRI LAHAR SINGH SIROYA (Karnataka): Sir, the recent allegations of misusing the Other Backward Classes (OBC) and Persons with Benchmark Disabilities (PwBD) quotas to clear the civil services exams and the concerns regarding the current state of the reservation and quota systems in civil services needs to be seriously examined. Recently, in one case, an IAS probationer, who has been facing allegations, has been recalled to the academy of administration where civil servants undergo training. The candidate's district training programme has also been put on hold.

The rise in such cases of dishonest candidates resorting to counterfeit certificates to join the esteemed civil service is disturbing. The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and IAS/IPS remain pillars of entry based on merit, underscoring the importance of upholding the integrity of these institutions. It is high time the Government brings in necessary reforms, fixing the loopholes and curb

malpractices in UPSC selection procedure. Most of such frauds cannot happen without the support of the administrative machinery. Therefore, the Government must ensure stringent punishment for the corrupt officials.

The Government may also consider constituting a separate body to monitor reforms in background checking procedure. It is imperative that a foolproof verification of reserved seats for individuals with physical and other disabilities is mandatory. The Government must also look into alternative systems instead of the existing post-result verification system. The Government must bring in stringent protocols and procedure to verify the quota claims. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member, Shrimati Mahua Maji (Jharkhand), associated herself with the Special Mention made by hon. Member, Shri Lahar Singh Siroya.

Now, Shri C. Ve. Shanmugam; not present. Dr. Ajeet Madhavrao Gopchade, 'Demand to Promote Organ Donation'.

Demand to promote organ donation

DR. AJEET MADHAVRAO GOPCHADE (Maharashtra): Sir, a significant number of valuable human lives could potentially be saved if damaged or non-functioning human organs could be replaced. The demand for organ replacements is rapidly increasing, but the supply is limited. To promote organ donation, the State Governments of Odisha and Tamil Nadu will honour organ donors with full State funeral honours. The State Government of Odisha will also provide rupees five lakh each to the families of organ donors. There is a substantial gap between the number of individuals in need of transplants and the actual number of organs available from deceased donors. India's organ donation rate is 0.65 per million population, which needs improvement. We must create awareness about organ donation on a large scale, turning it into a people's movement where individuals pledge to donate their organs. I request that hon. Prime Minister may issue appreciation letters to the families of organ donors, and their names should be posted on the PMO website. This will inspire more people to contribute towards organ donation. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Special Mention made by hon. Member, Dr. Ajeet Madhavrao Gopchade: Shrimati Mahua Maji (Jharkhand), Shri R. Girirajan (Tamil Nadu), Shri Haris Beeran (Kerala), Shri Pradip Kumar Varma (Jharkhand), Shri Amar Pal Maurya (Uttar

Pradesh), Shri Banshilal Gurjar (Madhya Pradesh) and Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu).

Now, Shri M. Shanmugam, 'Need to Bring a Comprehensive Legislation for the Welfare of Domestic Workers and to Constitute Labour Welfare Boards.'

Need to bring a comprehensive legislation for the welfare of domestic workers and to constitute Labour Welfare Boards

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): The Minimum Wages Act was extended to domestic workers in 12 States but was not included in the Central rules, with the result that it could not be fixed in many States and UTs. In the kinds of work that domestic workers do, be it cooking, caring for children and sick and old persons, these are all skilled jobs and wages should be based on this category. The fixation of wage can be on hour basis or per day or per month. It should be treated that employer's home as the workplace of the domestic workers. According to the Wage Code, although domestic workers are wage workers and can be covered by the Code, the way the establishment is defined, excludes the private home. The ILO Convention advocates and guarantees many aspects of social security, namely, medical care, sickness benefit, unemployment benefit, old-age pension, employment injury benefit, family benefit, education of children, maternity benefit, invalidity benefit, funds in case of natural death, funeral expenses and survivor's benefit. Therefore, it is very important that Domestic Welfare Board should be constituted by the Union Government through which these workers will get social security benefits. Medical benefits should be provided to them by extending ESI Scheme to the workers. As part of resources mobilization by the State, a percentage of house tax can be transferred to the Boards. I would urge the hon. Labour Minister to bring a comprehensive legislation for constituting Boards all over the country with welfare measures and social security.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member, Shri M. Shanmugam: Shri Haris Beeran (Kerala), Shri R. Girirajan (Tamil Nadu), Shrimati Mahua Maji (Jharkhand), Dr. V. Sivadasan (Kerala), Shrimati Jebi Mather Hisham (Kerala), Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu), Dr. John Brittas (Kerala), Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu) and Ms. Dola Sen (West Bengal).

Concern over Conjugal rights of prisoners

SHRI HARIS BEERAN (Kerala): Sir, conjugal rights, the right of spouses to cohabit and maintain intimate relationships, are a fundamental aspect of marriage. This issue revolves around whether the right to conjugal visits for prisoners falls within the ambit of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution, which guarantees the right to life and personal liberty. There are an estimated number of 5,73, 220 prisoners including undertrials.

Prison is not just a place for punishment but also for reformation. Depriving prisoners of their conjugal rights could have negative psychological effects, increasing frustration, depression, and even leading to severe behavioural issues. Allowing conjugal visits can help maintain family ties reduce the strain on marriages, and provide emotional support to prisoners which can aid in their rehabilitation. Conjugal rights can reduce instances of sexual violence within prisons, promote mental health, and aid in the maintenance of family ties, which are crucial for post-release reintegration. Canada, Spain, Germany and in some States of the US, such visits are acknowledged upon the rehabilitation benefits they offer.

In conclusion, the conjugal rights of under trial prisoners should be viewed not as a privilege but as a fundamental aspect of human dignity and rehabilitation. On this crucial issue, let us remember the words of Oscar Wilde. "Every saint has a past, and every sinner has a future." Further, he said, "Compassion will cure more than sins than condemnation." I urge the Government to look into it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member, Shri Haris Beeran: Shri R. Girirajan (Tamil Nadu), Shrimati Mahua Maji (Jharkhand), Shrimati Jebi Mather Hisham (Kerala), Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu (Tamil Nadu), Dr. John Brittas (Kerala), Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu) and Shri Abdul Wahab (Kerala).

SHRI IRANNA KADADI: Sir, I want to speak in Kannada.

श्री उपसभापति: कडाडी जी, आपका अप्रूव्ड टेक्स्ट हिंदी में है।

श्री ईरण्ण कडाडी: सर, मैंने चेंज करने के लिए बाद में टेबल ऑफिस से रिक्वेस्ट की थी।

श्री उपसभापति: आप बोलिए, पर नियम है कि जो अप्रूव्ड टेक्स्ट है, वही जाएगा। जो अप्रूव्ड टेक्स्ट है, उसी में बोलना चाहिए।

Demand for promoting cotton production in India

श्री ईरण्ण कडाडी (कर्नाटक): सर, भारत में कपास की पैदावार प्रति हेक्टेयर 400 किलोग्राम है, जबकि अमेरिका में 900 किलोग्राम, ब्राजील में 1,800 किलोग्राम और ऑस्ट्रेलिया में 2,400 किलोग्राम है। इसके कारण भारतीय किसान प्रति हेक्टेयर मात्र 40,000 रुपये कमा पाते हैं, जबकि अमेरिकी किसान दो लाख रुपये, ब्राजील के किसान चार लाख रुपये और ऑस्ट्रेलिया के किसान पाँच लाख रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर कमाते हैं। कपास की प्रति हेक्टेयर उपज पिछले एक वर्ष में 442.65 किलोग्राम से घटकर 436.02 किलोग्राम हो गई है, जबकि कपास का उत्पादन 325.22 लाख बेल्स से घटकर 336.60 लाख बेल्स हो गया है। हमारे किसानों को भी उच्च पैदावार प्राप्त करने के लिए अच्छी गुणवत्ता वाले बीजों की आवश्यकता है, जो अमेरिका, ब्राजील और ऑस्ट्रेलिया के किसानों के बराबर या उनसे अधिक हो। इस क्षेत्र में हमारे देश में पर्याप्त शोध करने की आवश्यकता है और किसानों को गुणवत्ता वाले बीज कैसे मिलें, इस पर भी ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। बेहतर बीज की उपलब्धता से हमारे किसानों को कपास की बेहतर पैदावार मिलेगी और कपास की खेती को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। 4,000 कपास जिनिंग सम्बंधित लघु उद्योग और 3,000 स्पिनिंग मिलों के अस्तित्व को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए किसानों को अच्छे पैदावार और कीट-प्रतिरोधी बीज प्रदान किए जाने चाहिए। मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि इस गंभीर मुद्दे पर ध्यान दें और इसके अतिरिक्त कच्चे कपास के आयात पर प्रतिबंध लगाया जाए और कपास तथा वस्त्रों पर APMC सेस और GST को हटाया जाना चाहिए, जिससे हमारे किसान कपास उत्पादन में आत्मनिर्भर बन सकें और हम कपास के निर्यात को भी बढ़ावा दें, जिससे किसानों की आय में वृद्धि हो सके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. माननीय कडाडी जी, नियम यह है कि जो approved text है, आप उसी में बोलेंगे और जो approved text है, वही रिकॉर्ड में जाएगा।

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, कन्नड़ में भी अप्रूव करना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: आप जानते हैं और आप बड़े अनुभवी सदस्य हैं, he should inform in advance. और फिर वह अनुवाद भी होगा। यह आप अच्छी तरह से जानते हैं।

The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Special Mention made by hon. Member, Shri Iranna Kadadi: Shri R. Girirajan (Tamil Nadu), Shrimati Mahua Maji (Jharkhand) and Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu).

Now, Shri Vikramjit Singh Sahney, "Request for financial assistance under 50 year interest free loan to Punjab." ...*(Interruptions)*... Please read the approved text only. ...*(Interruptions)*... That will alone go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please read the approved text. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIKRAMJIT SINGH SAHNEY: Sir, I am reading.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you are not reading; so I have reminded you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Vikramjit Singh Sahneyji, please read the approved text. ...*(Interruptions)*... No other words will go. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI VIKRAMJIT SINGH SAHNEY: Sir, I am reading verbatim. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, you are not reading. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Request for financial assistance under 50 year interest free loan to Punjab

SHRI VIKRAMJIT SINGH SAHNEY (Punjab): Sir, if the Central Government is the heart of our nation, State Governments functions as its arteries. When an artery is blocked, it affects the entire body's health. To restore proper function, we must address and resolve the blockage. For decades, Punjab has strained its land resources to meet the nation's food security through the Green Revolution. This relentless effort has led to excessive use of chemicals and pesticides, putting the soil at risk of becoming barren. Moreover, the State's health sector is under severe strain, earning the unfortunate title of the "Cancer State of India." To revive Punjab's prosperity, immediate corrective actions are essential. Punjab, with its limited resources, relies heavily on financial support from the Central Government. The State is awaiting substantial dues under various programs.

I call upon the Central Government to expedite the release of these funds and also consider providing a significant share for a 50 year interest free loan from the allocated 1.5 lakh crore under the scheme announced in the Budget, 2024. This support will empower Punjab to advance its development initiatives in alignment with the Central Government's vision of transforming India into a developed nation by 2047.

श्री उपसभापति: आप सभी माननीय सदस्य अनुभवी हैं और आप यह जानते हैं कि जो approved text है, आपको वही बोलना है। फिर भी आप नियम का अनुपालन नहीं करते हैं। I request again to follow the rules.

The hon. Member, Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu), associated himself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member, Shri Vikramjit Singh Sahney.

Now, Shri Samik Bhattacharya, "Delay in operationalization of Haripur Nuclear Power Plant Project."

Delay in operationalization of Haripur Nuclear Power Plant Project

SHRI SAMIK BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, this is to bring to attention the significant delays in the Haripur Nuclear Power Plant project, which was originally proposed to be constructed in the Purba Medinipur district of West Bengal. The project, envisaged as a key component of India's nuclear energy expansion plan, was expected to contribute significantly to the nation's energy security. However, it has faced numerous setbacks that have stalled its progress.

The delay in the Haripur project is a matter of concern, as it hampers the region's potential to benefit from clean and reliable nuclear energy. It is imperative that all stakeholders work together to resolve these issues and move the project forward while ensuring the safety and well-being of the affected communities. I urge the Government to look into it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Golla Baburao; 'Concern over privatisation and disinvestment of the RINL Vizag Steel Plant.'

Concern over privatisation and disinvestment of the RINL Vizag Steel Plant

SHRI GOLLA BABURAO (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, RINL, Visakhapatnam steel plant was set up only after a decade-long public agitation of "Visakha Ukku-AndhrulaHakku". Over 40 people were killed in different parts of the then undivided Andhra Pradesh during this agitation.

Sir, about 1 lakh people are dependent on the steel plant, including 17,000 permanent employees and 16,000 contractual employees. Since December 2020, the company is making a monthly profit of ₹200 Crores. The steel plant, launched with 1.7 million tonnes capacity was later expanded to 7.3 million tonnes without any financial support from the Centre. Therefore, it makes no economic sense to privatise the steel plant.

As per the Union Ministry of Steel's report, Vizag Steel Plant is the only steel-manufacturing PSE in the country that has no captive iron ore mine. The losses were majorly due to the lack of captive mines due to which the RINL has to procure the iron ore at market price. Taking into account the pride, sentiment and interests of people in Andhra, I would request the Central Government to reconsider this decision of privatising Vizag Steel Plant. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member, Shri Golla Baburao: Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu) and Shri John Brittas (Kerala).

Shri Banshilal Gurjar; Demand to stop illegal garlic trade.'

Demand to stop illegal garlic trade

श्री बंशीलाल गुर्जर (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, वर्तमान समय में चीन में उत्पादित लहसुन, जिसे स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक होने के कारण भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रतिबंधित किया गया है, अवैध तरीके से भारत में लाया जा रहा है। मुख्यतः रक्सौल, सिलीगुड़ी, जोगबणी, इम्फाल और बीरगंज सीमाओं के क्षेत्रों से इस लहसुन की अवैध आवक हो रही है, जो फर्जी बिलों के माध्यम से देश के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में पहुँचाया जा रहा है। इस अवैधानिक गतिविधि के निम्नलिखित गंभीर परिणाम सामने आ रहे हैं।

इसके अवैध व्यापार से हमारे देश के किसानों को लहसुन के भाव में भारी नुकसान हो रहा है। इस अवैध व्यापार से प्रतिदिन केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों के विभिन्न करों की चोरी होती है, जिससे राजस्व का भारी नुकसान हो रहा है। चीन का लहसुन स्वास्थ्य के लिए हानिकारक पाया गया है और इस पर वर्ष 2014 में प्रतिबंध लगाया गया था। इसे देश में खपा कर नागरिकों के स्वास्थ्य के साथ खिलवाड़ किया जा रहा है। अवैधानिक तरीके से लहसुन की आपूर्ति से देश का स्वच्छ व्यापार प्रभावित हो रहा है। अवैध लहसुन व्यापार में करों की चोरी से देश के लहसुन उत्पादक किसानों को उनकी फसल का उचित मूल्य नहीं मिल पाता, जिससे किसान निराश हो रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि सरकार तथ्यों का समग्र रूप से परीक्षण कर संबंधित अधिकारियों को जाँच कर उचित वैधानिक कार्रवाई करने हेतु निर्देश देने का कष्ट करे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member, Shri Banshilal Gurjar: Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu) and Shrimati Mahua Maji (Jharkhand).

Shri Kartikeya Sharma; 'Demand for inclusion of Hindi as an official language of the United Nations.' Shri Kartikeya Sharma; not present. Shri Deepak Prakash; 'Demand for eradicating social evils like witch hunting.'

Demand for eradicating social evils like witch hunting

श्री दीपक प्रकाश (झारखंड): उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे ऐसे गंभीर विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

देश में डायन-बिसाही जैसी कुप्रथा के कारण महिलाओं का उत्पीड़न, निर्मम हत्या के निवारण, पुनर्वास, पीड़ित महिलाओं हेतु राहत, संरक्षण एवं अधिक प्रभावकारी उपाय करने की

आवश्यकता है। आज के इस वैज्ञानिक एवं आध्यात्मिक युग में जब संपूर्ण देश अपने लक्ष्य और उंचाइयों की तरफ तेज गति से बढ़ रहा है, ऐसे समय में झारखंड सहित छत्तीसगढ़, ओडिशा, राजस्थान जैसे बड़े क्षेत्रों में इस कुप्रथा से लोग प्रभावित हैं। इस कुप्रथा के कारण झारखंड के आदिवासी एवं पिछड़े इलाकों के अलावा कई ऐसे इलाके हैं, जहाँ समाज के कुछ अंधविश्वासी वर्ग के द्वारा महिलाओं को चिन्हित करके उन्हें 'डायन' का नाम देकर या तो मार दिया जाता है या फिर शारीरिक उत्पीड़न देने के बाद उन्हें समाज से बहिष्कृत कर दिया जाता है।

नेशनल क्राइम रिकॉर्ड ब्यूरो के अनुसार, इस कुप्रथा के कारण, केवल झारखंड में प्रति वर्ष लगभग 200 महिलाओं की हत्या की गई है। इस कुप्रथा के कारण, 1991 से 2010 के बीच लगभग 1,157 महिलाओं की हत्या हो चुकी है। आज के समय में भी झारखंड प्रदेश की राजधानी रांची में ही पिछले 10 वर्षों में 250 हत्याएं हो चुकी हैं, जो बड़े दुख एवं विचार करने योग्य विषय है। अतः इस समस्या के बारे में जनता में जागरूकता जगाने की आवश्यकता है। मेरी सरकार से यह माँग है कि इस पर ध्यान दिया जाए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member, Shri Deepak Prakash: Shrimati Mahua Maji (Jharkhand), Shri Pradip Kumar Varma (Jharkhand), and Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu).

Now Shri B. Parthasaradhi Reddy; concern over rapid upsurge in cyber crimes.

Concern over rapid upsurge in Cyber Crimes

SHRI B. PARTHASARADHI REDDY (TELANGANA): Sir, today, I wish to draw the attention of the House to the worrisome issue of the rapidly surging online financial fraud in our country. While India has witnessed rapid growth in digital technology and artificial intelligence, there has simultaneously been a significant rise in online fraud targeting our citizens, especially, innocent and illiterates. It is concerning to note that in the first quarter (January to April) of this year alone, over 7,40,000 cybercrime complaints were registered by the National Cybercrime Reporting Portal. Further, according to the Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre, an average of 7,000 cybercrime complaints were registered daily in May 2024, 85 per cent of them were registered under financial fraud. As a consequence, our citizens have lost Rs.1,750 crore to cyber fraud between January to April this year. The severity of the crime has further escalated with cybercriminals adopting sophisticated methods. They now deceive potential victims by posing as Government authorities, police officials, etc., and, intimidating, blackmailing, and extorting individuals under false pretences of involvement of their children in crimes or accidents. This manipulative approach is

particularly distressing for parents living away from their children, as it not only inflicts financial harm, but also causes emotional trauma. As cybercrimes are at rapid upsurge, the Government must take immediate and stringent actions for faster convictions and severe punishments. I would also sincerely request the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology to conduct campaigns at war footing to create awareness among citizens about the evolving means of scams.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member, Shri B. Parthasaradhi Reddy: Shrimati Mahua Maji (Jharkhand), and Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu).

Shri Pradip Kumar Varma; demand for starting rail service from Badbil to Ranchi.

Demand to start rail service from Badbil to Ranchi

श्री प्रदीप कुमार वर्मा (झारखंड): महोदय, झारखंड राज्य की स्थापना के 24 वर्षों बाद भी पश्चिमी सिंहभूम कोल्हान क्षेत्र रेल मार्ग द्वारा राजधानी से नहीं जुड़ पाया है। गुआ, बड़बील, नोआमुंडी, डांगुवापोसी, झींकपानी के लोगों को चाईबासा बस स्टैंड आकर बस के माध्यम से राजधानी रांची जाना पड़ता है, जिसमें भारी राशि और समय खर्च होता है। यात्रियों को चाईबासा से रांची के लिए बस किराये के रूप में 350 रुपये, वहीं गुआ, बड़बील, नोआमुंडी से रांची के लिए बस किराये के रूप में 450 रुपये व्यय करने पड़ते हैं। ट्रेन की उपलब्धता नहीं होने के कारण, यात्रियों को सड़क मार्ग से लंबी दूरी तय करनी पड़ती है। देश का सबसे घना सारंडा का जंगल, "हो" जनजातियों का निवास स्थान, भी इसी क्षेत्र में है।

8.00 P.M.

चक्रधरपुर मंडल अंतर्गत यह क्षेत्र खनिज पदार्थ की ढुलाई कर भारतीय रेलवेज को सर्वाधिक राजस्व प्रदान कर रहा है। खनिज पदार्थों के साथ-साथ चाईबासा शिक्षा क्षेत्र में इंजीनियरिंग कॉलेज, डिप्लोमा कॉलेज, आईटीआई और नई कोल्हान यूनिवर्सिटी बनाए जाने से शिक्षा का हब बन गया है। चाईबासा का यह क्षेत्र झारखंड में एसीसी सीमेंट, राजखरसावां में बांगुर सीमेंट कंपनी के भारी उत्पादन से रेलवे को व्यवसाय देने का कार्य बड़ी कुशलता से कर रही है, किंतु यह चिंताजनक है कि अरबों रुपये के व्यवसाय देने वाला कोल्हान क्षेत्र अब भी प्रमुख क्षेत्रों के रेल मार्गों की सुविधा से वंचित है। उपरोक्त परिस्थिति में, मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि कोल्हान प्रमंडल के विकास एवं यात्रियों की सुविधा को देखते हुए बड़बील से रांची वाया चाईबासा फास्ट मेमो ट्रेन का परिचालन प्रारंभ करने की पहल करें।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with

the Special Mention raised by the hon. Member, Shri Pradip Kumar Varma: Shri Deepak Prakash (Jharkhand), Ms. Indu Bala Goswami (Himachal Pradesh), Shri Nagendra Ray (West Bengal), Shri Kesridevsinh Jhala (Gujarat), Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu), Shrimati Sumitra Balmik (Madhya Pradesh) and Shrimati Mahua Maji (Jharkhand).

Thank you, Pradip Kumar Varmaji. Now, Shrimati Sumitra Balmik on 'Demand for direct train services from Jabalpur to Pune, Mumbai, Hyderabad, Bengaluru and Delhi'.

**Demand for direct train services from Jabalpur to Pune, Mumbai,
Hyderabad, Bengaluru and Delhi**

श्रीमती सुमित्रा बाल्मीक (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं आज एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे की ओर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहती हूँ, जो न केवल जबलपुर के निवासियों बल्कि पूरे महाकौशल क्षेत्र को प्रभावित करता है। जबलपुर, भारत के केंद्र में स्थित होने के कारण हमारे देश के चारों दिशाओं के भागों को जोड़ने वाला एक प्रमुख जंक्शन है। यह न केवल एक महत्वपूर्ण रेलवे स्टेशन है, बल्कि एक मंडल मुख्यालय भी है, जो मध्य प्रदेश के कई प्रमुख जिलों की सेवा करता है। अपने व्यापक सड़क, रेल, और हवाई नेटवर्क के माध्यम से, जबलपुर एक करोड़ से अधिक लोगों को कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान करता है। वर्षों से जबलपुर से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों और आर्थिक केंद्रों की ओर यात्रा करने वाले लोगों की संख्या में काफी वृद्धि हुई है। विशेष रूप से युवा वर्ग पुणे, मुंबई, हैदराबाद, बेंगलुरु और दिल्ली जैसे विकसित महानगरों में रोजगार, शिक्षा, और बेहतर अवसरों की खोज में जाता है।

जबलपुर से इन महानगरों तक सीधी ट्रेनों की सीमित संख्या के कारण, यात्रियों को अप्रत्यक्ष मार्ग अपनाने पड़ते हैं। यह सीधी ट्रेन सेवाओं की कमी, न केवल व्यक्तिगत प्रगति में बाधा डालती है, बल्कि महाकौशल क्षेत्र के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास को भी सीमित करती है। इसलिए जबलपुर और आसपास के क्षेत्रों के लोगों की लंबे समय से चली आ रही मांग को देखते हुए, मैं अनुरोध करती हूँ कि पुणे, मुंबई, हैदराबाद, बेंगलुरु और दिल्ली तक सीधी ट्रेन सेवाओं को बढ़ाया जाए। महोदय, मैं रेलवे मंत्रालय से आग्रह करती हूँ कि वह इस महत्वपूर्ण मांग पर विचार करे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Special Mention raised by the hon. Member, Shrimati Sumitra Balmik: Ms. Kavita Patidar (Madhya Pradesh), Dr. Sumer Singh Solanki (Madhya Pradesh), Dr. Kalpana Saini (Uttarakhand) and Shrimati Geeta alias Chandraprabha (Uttar Pradesh).

Thank you, Shrimati Sumitra Balmik. Now, Shrimati Dharmshila Gupta on 'Demand of trains from Delhi to Darbhanga'.

Demand for trains from Delhi to Darbhanga

श्रीमती धर्मशीला गुप्ता (बिहार): महोदय, दिल्ली से दरभंगा के लिए ट्रेनों की संख्या कम होने के कारण यात्रियों को बहुत परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी से कहना चाहती हूँ कि वे दिल्ली से दरभंगा के लिए सामान्य यात्री ट्रेनों के साथ-साथ, दरभंगा स्टेशन के राजस्व को देखते हुए एक राजधानी ट्रेन चलाने पर भी विचार करें। वर्तमान में जो ट्रेनें चल रही हैं, उनमें स्लीपर क्लास के कोच बढ़ाने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है। साथ ही दिल्ली-डिब्रूगढ़ राजधानी, जो वाया समस्तीपुर-मुजफ्फरपुर-हाजीपुर-पाटलिपुत्र चल रही है, उसे वाया समस्तीपुर-दरभंगा-नरकाटियागंज-गोरखपुर-दिल्ली चलाया जाये। बिहार के महापर्व छठ और होली के समय आरक्षित टिकट विंडो खुलते ही एक घंटे से कम समय में ही सभी टिकट बुक हो जाती हैं। अतः माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि इन दोनों त्योहारों के समय स्पेशल ट्रेनों की अधिक से अधिक व्यवस्था करवाई जाये और इनकी जानकारी कुछ समय पहले से ही यात्रियों को उपलब्ध करवाई जाये।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member, Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu) associated himself with the matter raised by the hon. Member Shrimati Dharmshila Gupta.

Demand to establish a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Pratapgarh district of Uttar Pradesh

श्री अमर पाल मौर्य (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रतापगढ़ जनपद में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा केंद्रीय विद्यालय खोलने की पूर्व में स्वीकृति प्रदान की गयी थी। उस समय केंद्रीय विद्यालय की स्थापना के लिए सरकार द्वारा निरीक्षण भी करा लिया गया था, लेकिन किसी कारण से अभी तक उस क्षेत्र में केंद्रीय विद्यालय स्थापित नहीं हो सका है। जनपद प्रतापगढ़ के शासकीय स्तर पर केंद्रीय विद्यालय की स्थापना के लिए भूमि की आवश्यकता के अनुसार प्रस्ताव भी किया जा चुका है। स्कूली या प्राथमिक स्तर की शिक्षा किसी भी बच्चे के जीवन में एक नींव का कार्य करती है, इसीलिए प्रतापगढ़ जनपद के विद्यार्थियों के उज्ज्वल भविष्य के लिए केंद्रीय विद्यालय का स्थापित किया जाना अति महत्वपूर्ण है। इसके साथ ही, इस क्षेत्र में निवास करने वाले कमजोर वर्ग हों, आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर परिवारों के बच्चे हों, केन्द्रीय सरकार में कार्यरत कर्मचारी हों या फिर भारतीय सेना में दूर-दराज के क्षेत्रों में तैनात सैनिक हों, उनके परिवार, जो साथ में नहीं रहते हैं, वे अपने गृह जनपद में ही निवास करते हैं, उनके बच्चों की शिक्षा के लिए भी केंद्रीय विद्यालय का होना जरूरी है।

अतः आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन है कि अतिशीघ्र केंद्रीय विद्यालय की स्थापना करवाई जाये, जिससे कि प्रतापगढ़ जनपद में रहने वाले बच्चों को भी उच्च गुणवत्तापूर्ण शिक्षा प्राप्त हो सके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member, Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu) associated himself with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Amar Pal Maurya.

Demand for running of superfast and Vande Bharat trains from Sheikhpura district of Bihar and its surrounding stations

श्री शंभू शरण पटेल (बिहार): महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं बिहार प्रांत के शेखपुरा जिले से आता हूँ। शेखपुरा, बिहार के प्रथम मुख्य मंत्री, आदरणीय श्रीकृष्ण सिंह जी का गृह जिला भी रहा है। वर्तमान NDA सरकार के कार्यकाल में वहां विकास के बहुत से कार्य हुए हैं। शेखपुरा जिला हमारे देश के आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में आकांक्षी जिलों में शामिल है। शेखपुरा एवं उसके आसपास के जिलों के बहुत सारे बच्चे दिल्ली, पुणे और कोटा पढ़ने के लिए जाते हैं एवं बहुत सारे लोग रोजी-रोटी की तलाश में अन्य प्रदेशों में जाते हैं, लेकिन डायरेक्ट रेल कनेक्टिविटी नहीं होने के कारण वहाँ के लोगों को बहुत-सी मुश्किलों का सामना करना पड़ता है।

अतः मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि गोड्डा-पुणे हमसफर एक्सप्रेस का ठहराव शेखपुरा में हो तथा किउल जंक्शन से लखीसराय-शेखपुरा, नवादा-गया होते हुए दिल्ली, कोटा एवं मुंबई के लिए एक superfast ट्रेन चलाई जाए एवं गया से नवादा, शेखपुरा, लखीसराय, किउल, जमुई होते हुए हावड़ा के लिए वन्दे भारत ट्रेन और गया-नवादा, शेखपुरा, किउल, जमालपुर, भागलपुर होते हुए Maldah टाउन तक एक वन्दे भारत ट्रेन चलाने की कृपा की जाए, जिससे बिहार के शेखपुरा, नवादा, जमुई, लखीसराय, मुंगेर, भागलपुर, बांका, गया एवं झारखंड के बहुत सारे लोगों को इसका डायरेक्ट लाभ मिल सके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member, Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu) associated himself with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Shambhu Sharan Patel.

Need for Regulation of Private Detective Agencies

SHRI KESRIDEVSINH JHALA (Gujarat): Sir, private detective agencies are on the rise, catering to needs from personal investigations like infidelity and background checks to corporate inquiries such as fraud and due diligence. These agencies offer valuable services, also pose substantial threats to personal identity and information security. The lack of stringent regulatory framework has aggravated concerns, leading to potential misuse and abuse of data.

The primary threats posed by agencies are unauthorized access to and misuse of personal information. Detectives often employ covert methods to gather data, including surveillance, tracking, and hacking digital devices. If these agencies remain unregulated, the potential for violations will escalate. They could resort to illegal surveillance techniques such as wiretapping, hacking and unauthorized tracking. Lack of oversight means there is no legal recourse for victims of these activities, leaving them vulnerable and without protection. Moreover, the information gathered by agencies could be sold or leaked to third parties, including criminals. In corporate world, competitors could exploit private detectives to engage in corporate espionage, stealing trade secrets and intellectual property, indulging in insider trading.

The previous Government, in 2007, proposed a Private Detective Agencies (Regulation) Bill. However, despite its significance, the Bill was withdrawn, leaving a regulatory vacuum. The withdrawal has allowed unregulated growth in the sector, with examples of malpractices. Introducing legislative framework is imperative to ensure these agencies are bound by law. Provisions such as establishment of a central regulatory authority, registration, audits, stringent penalties for breaches, guidelines on permissible investigative methods, rules to prevent the misuse of collected data. I urge Government to look into it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated with the issued raised by hon. Member, Shri Kesridevsinh Jhala: Shri M. Mohamed Abdulla (Tamil Nadu), Shri Haris Beeran (Kerala), Shri Balyogi Umeshnath (Madhya Pradesh), ShriMahendra Bhatt (Uttarakhand), Shri Mayankbhai Jayadevbhai Nayak (Gujarat), Shri Kunwar Ratanjeet Pratap Narayan Singh (Uttar Pradesh), Shri Samik Bhattacharya (West Bengal), Shri Sadanand Mhalu Shet Tanavade (Goa), Shrimati Sangeeta Yadav (Uttar Pradesh), Shri Pradip Kumar Varma (Jharkhand), Shri Nagendra Ray (West Bengal), Shrimati Ramilaben Becharbhai Bara (Gujarat), Shri Babubhai Jesangbhai Desai (Gujarat), Ms. Indu Bala Goswami (Himachal Pradesh), Shrimati Darshana Singh (Uttar Pradesh), Shri Madan Rathore (Rajasthan), Shri Rambhai HarjibhaiMokariya (Gujarat), Shri Krishan Lal Panwar (Haryana), Shri Lahar Singh Siroya (Karnataka), Shri Shambhu Sharan Patel (Bihar), Shrimati Dharmshila Gupta (Bihar), Shrimati Sumitra Balmik (Madhya Pradesh), Shri Naresh Bansal (Uttarakhand), Shri Babubhai Jesangbhai Desai (Gujarat), Shri Subhash Barala (Haryana), Dr. Parmar Jasvantsinh Salamsinh (Gujarat), Shri R. Girirajan (Tamil Nadu) and Shri Amra Pal Maurya (Uttar Pradesh).

The House stands adjourned to meet at 11.00 am on Friday, the 9th August, 2024.

The House then adjourned at eleven minutes past eight of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 9th August, 2024.

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