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<u>06 December, 2024</u>

15 Agrahayana, 1946 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT (FLOOR VERSION)

(PART-II)

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RAJYA SABHA

Friday, the 6th December, 2024/15, Agrahayana 1946 (Saka)

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

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

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

- I. Notification of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology
- II. Reports and Accounts (2023-24) of GeM, New Delhi; JKDFC, Jammu and related papers
- III. Reports and Accounts (2023-24) of KASEZA, Gujarat; FSEZ, Kolkata and related papers
- IV. Reports (2023-24) and Accounts of NCB, Ballabgarh, Haryana; NID, Ahmedabad; SEPC, New Delhi; EEPC INDIA, Kolkata; IRMRI, Thane, Maharashtra and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. L. MURUGAN): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Jitin Prasada, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology Notification No. A-12013/13/RR/2016-UIDAI(E)., dated the 17th October, 2024, publishing the Unique Identification Authority of India (Appointment of Officers and Employees) Second Amendment Regulations, 2024, under Section 55 of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and Other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016.

[Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 1006/18/24]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1)(b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013: -
- (i) (a) Seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Government e-Marketplace (GeM), New Delhi, for the year 2023-24, together with the Auditor's

- Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 901/18/24]

- (ii) (a) Nineteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Jammu and Kashmir Development Finance Corporation Limited (JKDFC), Jammu, UT of Jammu & Kashmir, for the year 2023-24, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 1204/18/24]

- III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 37 and sub-section (3) of Section 39 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005: -
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kandla Special Economic Zone Authority (KASEZA), Gujarat, for the year 2023-24, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 902/18/24]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Falta Special Economic Zone Authority (FSEZ), Kolkata, West Bengal, for the year 2023-24, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 1627/18/24]

- IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Council for Cement and Building Materials (NCB), Ballabgarh, Haryana, for the year 2023-24, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Brief of the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 1628/18/24]

(ii) (a) Sixty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Design (NID), Ahmedabad, Gujarat, for the year 2023-24, 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. 896/18/24]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Services Export Promotion Council (SEPC), New Delhi, for the year 2023-24, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

[Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 900/18/24]

- (iv) (a) Sixty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the EEPC INDIA, Kolkata, West Bengal, for the year 2023-24, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. L. T. 1206/18/24]

- (v) (a) Sixty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Rubber Materials Research Institute (IRMRI), Thane, Maharashtra, for the year 2023-24, together with the Auditor's Report on the Account.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

[Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 1203/18/24]

Report and Accounts (2023-24) of KCDC Limited, Mangaluru, Karnataka; NCCD, Gurugram, Haryana and related papers

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

- (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013: -
 - (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Karnataka Cashew Development Corporation (KCDC) Limited, Mangaluru, Karnataka, for the year 2023-24, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

[Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 1214/18/24]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers: -
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Cold-chain

- Development (NCCD), Gurugram, Haryana, for the year 2023-24, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

[Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 905/18/24]

Notification of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (DR. L. MURUGAN): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Notification No. N-10/001(2)/2024-PBRB., dated the 13th September, 2024, publishing the Prasar Bharati Recruitment Board (Procedure and Conduct of Business) Regulations, 2024, under Section 34 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990.

[Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 1014/18/24]

Report (2022-23) of the Central Agricultural University, Imphal, Manipur

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

- (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 29 of the Central Agricultural University Act, 1992: -
 - (a) Annual Report of the Central Agricultural University, Imphal, Manipur, for the year 2022-23.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 971/18/24]

- I. Notifications of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries
- II. Report and Accounts (2022-23) of NMPPB, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI RAVNEET SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries, under sub-section (2) of Section 39 of the National

Institutes of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management Act, 2021: -

- (1) I-11018/1/2023-ID., dated the 7th August, 2024, publishing the National Institute of Food Technology Entrepreneurship and Management-Kundli, Haryana Academic Ordinances, 2024.
- (2) I-12052/3/2023-ID., dated the 12th October, 2024, publishing the National Institute of Food Technology, Entrepreneurship and Management, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu Academic Ordinances, 2024.

[Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 1050/18/24]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers: -
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Meat and Poultry Processing Board (NMPPB), 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 Board.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 1051/18/24]

Reports (2023-24) and Accounts of MANTRA, Surat, Gujarat; SASMIRA and BTRA, Mumbai; IJIRA, Kolkata; NITRA, Ghaziabad; WRA, Thane, Maharashtra and related papers

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

- (i) (a) Forty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Man-Made Textiles Research Association (MANTRA), Surat, Gujarat, for the year 2023-24, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by the Government on the working of the above Association.

 [Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 1263/18/24]
- (ii) (a) Seventy-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Synthetic and Art Silk Mills' Research Association (SASMIRA), Mumbai, Maharashtra, for the year 2023-24, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.

[Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 1262/18/24]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bombay Textile Research Association (BTRA), Mumbai, Maharashtra, for the year 2023-24, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 1261/18/24]

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Jute Industries' Research Association (IJIRA), Kolkata, West Bengal, for the year 2023-24, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.

[Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 1264/18/24]

- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Northern India Textile Research Association (NITRA), Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2023-24, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.
- (vi) (a) Fifty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Wool Research Association (WRA), Thane, Maharashtra, for the year 2023-24, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Association.

[Placed in Library. See No. L. T. 1265/18/24]

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित वित्त संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिंदी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) First Report on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' pertaining to the Ministry of Finance (Departments of Economic Affairs, Expenditure, Financial Services, Investment & Public Asset Management and Public Enterprises);
- (ii) Second Report on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' pertaining to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue);
- (iii) Third Report on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' pertaining to the Ministry of Corporate Affairs;

- (iv) Fourth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' pertaining to the Ministry of Planning;
- (v) Fifth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2024-25)' pertaining to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation;
- (vi) Sixth Report on Action Taken by the Government on recommendations contained in 59th Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Cyber Security and Rising Incidence of Cyber/White Collar Crimes'; and
- (vii) Seventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on recommendations contained in 66th Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Performance Review and Regulation of Insurance Sector'.

REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

श्रीमती सुमित्रा बाल्मीक (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति (2024-25) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिंदी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ:-

- (i) First Report on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-first Report (17th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on "Implementation of reservation Policy in the Ministries/Departments of Government of India with specific reference to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD)"; and
- (ii) Second Report on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Twenty-fifth Report (17th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on "Role of Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training) in formulation, implementation and monitoring of reservation policy".

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES (OBCs)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. L. MURUGAN): Sir, I move the following Motion:-

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate one Member from Rajya Sabha *vice* Shri Beedha Masthan Rao Yadav, who resigned from the membership of Rajya Sabha *w.e.f.* 29.08.2024, to associate with the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) for the remaining term of the Committee and do proceed to elect in such manner as directed by the Chairman, one Member from amongst the Members of this House to serve on the said Committee."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES (SCs & STs)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. L. MURUGAN): Sir, I move the following motion:

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate one Member from Rajya Sabha vice Shri Krishan Lal Panwar, who resigned from the membership of Rajya Sabha w.e.f. 14.10.2024, to associate with the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SCs&STs) for the remaining term of the Committee and do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable 107 vote, one Member from amongst the Members of this House to serve on the said Committee."

The question was put and the motion was adopted

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (AIIMS), BHUBANESWAR

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): Sir, I move the following motion:

"That in the pursuance of Section 4(g) read with Section 6 (1) of the All India Institutes of Medical Sciences Act, 1956, as amended by the All India Institutes of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Act, 2012, this House do proceed to elect, in such a manner as directed by the Chairman, one member from amongst the Members of the House, to be a member of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Bhubaneswar, subject to the provisions of the Act."

The question was put and the motion was adopted

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (AIIMS), MANGALAGIRI

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): Sir, I move the following motion:

"That in the pursuance of Section 4(g) read with Section 6 (1) of the All India Institutes of Medical Sciences Act, 1956, as amended by the All India Institutes of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Act, 2012, this House do proceed to elect, in such a manner as directed by the Chairman, one member from amongst the Members of the House, to be a member of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Mangalagiri, subject to the provisions of the Act."

The question was put and the motion was adopted

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES (AIIMS), BILASPUR

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): Sir, I move the following motion:

"That in the pursuance of Section 4(g) read with Section 6(3) of the All India Institutes of Medical Sciences Act, 1956, as amended by the All India Institutes of Medical Sciences (Amendment) Act, 2012, this House do proceed to elect, in such a manner as directed by the Chairman, one member from amongst the Members of the House, to be a member of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS),

Bilaspur, in the vacancy caused due to the retirement of Shri Anil Baluni from the membership of Rajya Sabha on 2nd April, 2024, subject to the provisions of the Act."

The question was put and the motion was adopted

STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, statement regarding Government Business. Dr. L. Murugan.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (DR. L. MURUGAN): Sir, I rise to announce that the Government Business in this House for the week commencing Monday, the 9th of December, 2024, will consist of:

- 1. Consideration and passing of the Banking Laws Amendment) Bill, 2024, as passed by Lok Sabha.
- 2. Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bill relating to First Batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2024-25, after it is introduced, considered and passed by Lok Sabha.
- 3. Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are considered and passed by Lok Sabha:-
 - (i) The Railways (Amendment) Bill, 2024;
 - (ii) The Disaster Management (Amendment) Bill, 2024;
 - (iii) The Carriage of Goods by Sea Bill, 2024;
 - (iv) The Bills of Lading Bill, 2024;
 - (v) The Coastal Shipping Bill, 2024; and
 - (vi) The Readjustment of Representation of Scheduled Tribes in Assembly Constituencies of the State of Goa Bill, 2024.
 - 4. Consideration and passing of the Merchant Shipping Bill, 2024, after it is introduced, considered and passed by Lok Sabha.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIRMAN

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I hereby inform that during the routine antisabotage check of the Chamber, after the adjournment of the House yesterday, apparently a wad of currency notes was recovered by the security officials from Seat No. 222, presently allotted to Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi, elected from the State of Telangana for the term 2024-26. The matter was brought to my notice and I felt it expedient, as per practice and ordainment, to ensure that investigation takes place in accordance with law, and the same is underway. ... (Interruptions)... Nothing is going on record. ... (Interruptions)... Please take your seats. ... (Interruptions)... Hon. Members, it was my duty, and I am obliged to inform the House. And, information is imparted for a very simple reason that this is a routine anti-sabotage check which takes place. When it was brought to my notice, I thought someone would come to reclaim it. Nothing has happened this morning. Number one, I am not aware; you cannot make out from the look, whether the currency notes are fake or not. Apparently, denomination is of 500 rupees. The wad appears to be physically of 100 notes. But all these are subject to serious investigation. And, I am sure, no one should be opposed to an investigation because this House even otherwise has to send a signal.

We are increasingly getting into formal economy. Does it indicate the state of economy, hon. Finance Minister, that people can afford to forget! ...(Interruptions)... Yes, speak on this issue only. I will request you to confine to this issue.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Sir, I will speak only on this issue. I am not going beyond that because I know that you will not allow if I will go beyond that. सभापति जी, मेरा एक ही निवेदन है। आपने कहा है कि यह मैटर इन्वेस्टिगेशन में है, इसलिए जब तक इन्वेस्टिगेशन पूरा नहीं हो जाता और जब तक आपके समक्ष ऑथेंटिसिटी से यह सिद्ध नहीं हो जाता कि वह किसी एक व्यक्ति के पास या किसी एक सीट के ऊपर मिला है, तब तक उसका नाम नहीं बोलना है। ...(व्यवधान)... Sir, you know; you all are all lawyers; can he do something like this!

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

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: And these people.. ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. ... (Interruptions)... Hon. Members, the Leader of the Opposition has said two things. ... (Interruptions)... One minute, I have taken note of it. ... (Interruptions)... The Leader of the Opposition has said one thing that when a matter is under investigation, we should not be making a debate of it. ... (Interruptions)... I would greatly appreciate if this is followed. ... (Interruptions)... I find its breach virtually every day. Everything under investigation is more the subject of

investigation in our debate. Secondly, to respond to hon. LoP, I was extremely concerned and, therefore, I myself ascertained whether the hon. Member had really attended the House. I could not go more than that. And, I found out from the record which we maintain, electronically, that the hon. Member has, in fact, signed that he had come to the House. ... (Interruptions)... Now, I have not made any reflection. Hon. Members, I cannot even say whether the currency notes are genuine or not. I can't even say whether there were hundred notes or not. I cannot say that. ... (Interruptions)... Mr. Tiruchi Siva. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, you are the custodian of the House. Sir, we repose everything on you only. You made an observation. We all were silent. A Minister is provoking their Members to get up and shout. It is totally unfair, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... It is totally unfair. I saw that, ...(Interruptions)... I saw that. It is totally unfair, Sir. Why should they disturb the House unnecessarily? ...(Interruptions)...

श्री संजय सिंहः सर, ज़ीरो ऑवर चलाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJIJU): Sir, this is the Upper House and it is highly regarded. Every word spoken and every action we do here are well recorded, documented and people are watching. In the very initial stage, you have observed correctly that as per the routine protocol checking, the anti-sabotage team checked the seats just to wind up the proceedings and the House. During that procedure, the so-called currency notes were found. The seat number was deciphered and the Member has also signed that day. You have already mentioned it. But I do not understand why there should be objection, that the Chair should not take the name of the Member. ... (Interruptions)...

AN HON. MEMBER: Let us have Zero Hour. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI KIREN RIJIJU: Mr. Chairman has rightly pointed out the seat number and also the Member who occupies that particular seat. ... (Interruptions)... What is wrong in that? Why should there be an objection to that? Moreover, when the Members have agitated, there is a reason. You can't just put the blame on the Members who have a concern. Don't you think that while we are going towards Digital India, carrying a bundle of notes in the House is appropriate? Definitely, this is not appropriate. ... (Interruptions)... We don't carry note bundles to the House. You don't need to pay

that much of money, even if these were genuine notes. That is why, it is a serious matter. ...(Interruptions)... I fully agree with the observations of the hon. Chairman, that there must be serious investigation and the concerns raised by the hon. Members are also very genuine. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think hon. Members, the step taken at my end was minimal. It does not cast that I have transgressed. It was my duty to bring it to your notice.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, you said, it is under investigation. Without investigating, how can you say, 'a particular man or a particular seat'? ...(Interruptions)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are casting aspersions on the Chair. ... (Interruptions)... Hon. Members, I have said, it was recovered from a seat allotted to someone. ... (Interruptions)... Why do you target me every time? Targetting the Chairman is the least easy. ... (Interruptions)... Now, hon. Leader of the House.

सभा के नेता (श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डा): आदरणीय सभापित जी, यह जो घटना घटी है... ...(व्यवधान)... यह जो घटना घटी है, यह बहुत ही असाधारण घटना है और बहुत ही सीरियस नेचर की घटना है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह घटना पक्ष और विपक्ष में विभाजित होने के लिए नहीं है, बिल्क सदन की गरिमा पर एक चोट है। ...(व्यवधान)... सदन के कर्तृत्व पर एक तरीके का प्रश्नवाचक चिह्न है। ...(व्यवधान)... मुझे आप पर और आपकी रूलिंग पर पूरा भरोसा है कि इन्वेस्टिगेशन डिटेल में होगी और दूध का दूध, पानी का पानी होगा। ...(व्यवधान)... प्रजातंत्र में कुछ बातें अपने पक्ष में आती हैं, कुछ अपने विपक्ष में आती हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप किसी पर तीव्रता दिखाओ और किसी मुद्दे पर मिट्टी डालो, यह ठीक नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... हमारे लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन वरिष्ठ नेता हैं। मैं expect कर रहा था कि वे कहेंगे यह इन्वेस्टिगेशन अच्छे तरीके से हो। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मैं भी lawyer हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Sir, Zero Hour.

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड़ाः आज जीरो ओवर की बड़ी चिंता हो रही है!...(व्यवधान)... Sir, good sense should prevail on the Opposition always. उन्हें सद्भुद्धि आए और जीरो ओवर चले, लेकिन लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन के वक्तव्य में कहीं इन्वेस्टिगेशन को pre-empt करने की कोशिश तो नहीं चली रही है, इसे भी ध्यान में रखने की जरूरत है। इसलिए with healthy mind and with healthy spirit, we should take it and the investigation should continue, और इसकी डिटेल आनी चाहिए। इधर के पक्ष और उधर के पक्ष सभी लोगों को इस घटना को condemn करना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. ...(Interruptions)... Before the Leader of the Opposition speaks, you have said, I have named someone. Let me invite your attention that from this Chair, I am scrupulous that nobody is hurt. What I said was, apparently a wad of currency notes was recovered by the security official from Seat Number 222 presently allotted to Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi elected from the State of Telangana. I did not cast any aspersion on anyone. It is a seat. ...(Interruptions)... I have to indicate to whom it is allotted. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: I request you. Sir, you yourself said that it will be investigated. And after investigation only, you can come to the conclusion. We never objected that you should not investigate. Have we objected? Why Mr. Nadda should say, 'I am trying to suppress that matter?' We never. ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ... (Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री संजय सिंहः सर, आप देखिए कि मंत्री एक के बाद एक खड़े होकर बोल रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल): सर, यह एक बड़ा गंभीर विषय है, क्योंकि आज wad of currency notes मिले हैं, लेकिन कल पता नहीं कि उस तरफ और क्या-क्या चीज़ें मिल सकती हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हम कई सेशन्स से देखते आ रहे हैं कि कैसे फेक नेरेटिव, फेक न्यूज़ और फेक आरोप के ऊपर विपक्ष के नेता, सदन में विपक्ष के नेता और इनके सभी अनैतिक गठबंधन के नेताओं ने बार-बार सदन को नहीं चलने दिया, देश में लोगों को * करने की कोशिश की और विदेशी ताकतों के ऊपर ये अपने पूरे नेरेटिव को बनाते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... ये विदेशी रिपोर्ट्स के ऊपर बार-बार सदन की गतिविधियों को खराब करते हैं और सदन को चलने नहीं देते हैं। में समझता हूं कि यह बड़ा गंभीर विषय है। ...(व्यवधान)... कहीं इसमें विपक्ष की कोई * तो नहीं है, जिससे आगे चलकर ये फेक नेरेटिव को और आगे बढ़ाएं। इसके लिए क्या गिव एंड टेक होता है, इन सब चीज़ों के ऊपर लोगों को चिंता करनी पड़ेगी। ...(व्यवधान)... आज जो माननीय लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन ने कहा है, मैं समझता हूं कि सदन में इस संबंध में एक रूल बनाया जाए कि कोई भी विषय जिस पर इन्वेस्टिगेशन हो रही हो, कोई भी विषय जिसके ऊपर गंभीरता से कानूनी प्रक्रिया चल रही हो, क्या विपक्ष आज सदन और देश को कहना चाहता है कि आगे से वे सदन को ठीक से चलने देंगे और कभी भी ऐसे फेक नेरेटिव के ऊपर सदन को डिस्टर्ब नहीं करेंगे

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^{*} Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

और फेक नेरेटिव के ऊपर, विदेशी ताकतों के ऊपर कभी अपना विश्वास नहीं जताएंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One minute. The hon. Minister has responded to an issue raised by LoP that if a matter is under investigation, that should not be debated. Fair enough. ...(Interruptions)... But he says that it should be a general rule. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, I had never said that. I said, when our Chairman is investigating ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not investigating. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: It is not a court. ...(Interruptions)... I never said, 'the judiciary'. ...(Interruptions)... I said, when you are investigating...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not investigating. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: ... and when you are getting information, they need not bother. ...(Interruptions)... We are safe in your hands. ...(Interruptions)... As long as you are fair, we are safe in your hands. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I do not investigate myself. I cause investigation to take place. For example, let me tell you.....(Interruptions)... I have been extremely careful that anti-sabotage check is very severe because in this highly technological situation where chemicals are used, anyone may use anything, this side or that side. The first and foremost is security. From that perspective, it was done.

श्री पीयूष गोयलः सर, जब वह इंसिडेंट हुआ था, गैलरी से कोई नीचे उतरा, तब कितने दिन इन्होंने हाउस नहीं चलने दिया था। ...(व्यवधान)... तब भी तो वह investigate हो रहा था, तब कितने दिन इन्होंने हाउस नहीं चलने दिया था। ...(व्यवधान)... लीडर्स को यह तय करना चाहिए कि हाउस को चलने देंगे। माननीय सदस्यों और नेताओं को यह तय करना चाहिए कि ज़ीरो ऑवर हम सबकी संपत्ति है, तो ये संतुष्ट करें कि आगे से हर बार ज़ीरो ऑवर में कभी disturb नहीं करेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... क्वेश्चन ऑवर उतना ही जरूरी है, गवर्नमेंट का Legislative Business उतना ही जरूरी है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Final word from Leader of the House. ... (Interruptions)... Leader of the House, final word, so that I proceed further. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री जगत प्रकाश नड्डाः सभापति जी, आज जब विपक्ष के ऊपर इतना good sense prevail कर रहा है, तो हम सबको सर्वसम्मित से यह प्रस्ताव पारित करना चाहिए कि Legislative Business को कभी disturb न किया जाए और general तरीके से हाउस की proceedings चले तथा ज़ीरो ऑवर और क्वेश्चन ऑवर निश्चित रूप से चले। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पीयूष गोयलः वह तो दूध का धुला है और उसकी बिना बात के दूसरे के ऊपर आरोप लगाने में expertise है।

श्री किरेन रिजिजुः सर, लीडर ऑफ़ दि हाउस ने एक अपील की है। हम लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन, खरगे जी को भी उनकी उम्र की वजह से भी और उनके experience की वजह से भी बहुत इज्जत देते हैं, फिर भी वे लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस को 'मिस्टर नड्डा' कह कर address करते हैं। अभी भी यह रिकॉर्ड में है। हाउस के अंदर एक-दूसरे की इज्जत बरकरार रखना, यह बहुत अनिवार्य है। सर, अभी आप रिकॉर्ड चेक कर लीजिए। आज लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन ने जो वक्तव्य दिए हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... सदन चलेगा, तो परंपरा और इज्जत के साथ। ...(व्यवधान)... ऐसा नहीं होता है। लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस ने लास्ट में जो अपील की है, अपनी पार्टी की ओर से हम लोग सदन peacefully चलाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मेरा इतना कहना है कि उन्होंने जो लास्ट अपील की, उसके लिए क्या formally एलओपी साहब बता सकते हैं कि आगे आप यहाँ छोटे-छोटे विषय का मुद्दा उठा कर हाउस disturb नहीं करेंगे? आपकी तरफ से unnecessary मुद्दा उठा कर आप हाउस disturb नहीं करेंगे, इसका भी आपको वादा करना पड़ेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have received one notice under Rule 267, seeking discussion on the problem of farmers. I do not find the same in order and, therefore, I am unable to agree to that.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Matters raised with Permission of the Chair. ... (Interruptions)... Nothing else will go on record. Yes, Shri A. D. Singh.

Demand to grant more Visas to technical experts from China

SHRI A.D. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, private sector enterprises from footwear and textiles to engineering and electronics in India have purchased huge machinery from China but are unable to use them productively without the help of Chinese technicians. The

machinery is lying idle and export orders remain unfulfilled. The Secretary, Department for Promotion of Industries and Internal Trade, has accepted the claims by Indian companies that a significant skill gap exists between the Chinese and Indian factory supervisors and workers.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.)

The leaders of these private companies are of the view that Chinese professionals are highly productive and less expensive.

In view of this, the Engineering Export Promotion Council of India is of the view that more Visas should be given to Chinese experts so that the machinery in India can be put to an efficient use. Hence, strategies should be designed in such a way that the experts are issued Visas after due diligence keeping in view national security. The process should be expedited.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri A.D. Singh: Shri P. Wilson (Tamil Nadu), Shri Prakash Chik Baraik (West Bengal), Dr. John Brittas (Kerala), Shri Sandosh Kumar P (Kerala), Shri A.A. Rahim (Kerala), Shri Niranjan Bishi (Odisha) and Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha).

Concern over rising cases of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in the country

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Sir, I rise today to draw attention to a growing public health crisis in our country -- the rising cases of Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs). These diseases, including diabetes, cardiovascular diseases, cancer and chronic respiratory diseases, are now responsible for over 60 per cent of all deaths in India, according to the World Health Organisation (WHO). In 1990, this was around 38 per cent. Alarmingly, these diseases are increasingly affecting younger population, particularly those in their 30s and 40s. The economic impact of NCDs is severe. One in four Indians has a risk of dying from an NCD before they reach the age of 70. And majority of them die at young age. Every life lost is not just a personal tragedy, but also a loss to our nation's progress, potential and to the family. At the heart of this crisis are poor lifestyle choices, such as unhealthy diets, lack of physical activity, smoking, excessive alcohol consumption and also high level of air pollution. Limited access to primary healthcare, lack of preventive care and insufficient early detection mechanisms mean many of these Non-Communicable Diseases go undiagnosed until

it is too late. Large Indian companies and Multi-National Companies in India often use pesticides excessively and irrationally in food production to maximise yield and profits. This contaminates crops, soil and water, leaving harmful chemicals in food consumed by the public. These pesticide-laden foods have been linked to the rising incidence of Non-Communicable Diseases.

With the rise of consumerism, our population, especially the youth, are lured by the Multi-National Companies into unhealthy food habits. The Government's current efforts are insufficient in addressing this growing epidemic. So, the Government should, with immediate effect, bring stringent regulations and ensure its effective and time-bound implementation. This includes stringent regulations on harmful food practices, banning of all health-hazard items used in food production, nation-wide campaigns promoting healthy living, better healthcare infrastructure and fostering a culture that prioritise well-being over consumerism. We need to ensure that health is not a privilege, but a promise kept for every single citizen. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Jose K. Mani: Dr. Fauzia Khan (Maharasthra), Shri P. Wilson (Tamil Nadu), Shri Prakash Chik Baraik (West Bengal), Dr. John Brittas (Kerala), Shri Sandosh Kumar P (Kerala), Shri A. A. Rahim (Kerala), Shri Niranjan Bishi (Odisha), Shri M. Shanmugam (Tamil Nadu), Shri Meda Raghunadha Reddy (Andhra Pradesh), Shri Haris Beeran (Kerala), Shrimati Jebi Mather Hisham (Kerala) and Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha).

Demand to organize special classes of traditional sports in schools

डा. कल्पना सैनी (उत्तराखंड): माननीय उपसभापित महोदय, मैं वर्तमान समय में पारंपरिक खेलों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए विद्यालयों में पारंपरिक खेलों की विशेष कक्षाओं के आयोजन के संबंध में सुझाव देना चाहती हूँ, जो अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण और समय की आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, आजकल बच्चे ज्यादातर इंटरनेट की दुनिया में सीमित हो चुके हैं, जिससे उनके शारीरिक विकास और मानसिक विकास पर प्रतिकूल असर पड़ रहा है। पारंपरिक खेल न केवल शारीरिक क्षमता, बल्कि मानसिक दक्षता का भी विकास करते हैं, जो बच्चों के समग्र विकास के लिए आवश्यक है। ये खेल किसी अतिरिक्त बजट या धनराशि की आवश्यकता नहीं रखते, जैसे कबड्डी, खोखो, जो बजट फ्रेंडली हैं और आसानी से स्कूलों में आयोजित किये जा सकते हैं। इन खेलों के आयोजन से बच्चों को शारीरिक सिक्रयता के साथ-साथ टीमवर्क, संघर्ष और रणनीति सीखने का भी अवसर मिलेगा। शुरुआत में शिक्षकों को प्रशिक्षण देकर इसकी शुरुआत की जा सकती है, तािक वे बच्चों को पारंपरिक खेलों से परिचित करवा सकें। इसके लिए डॉक्युमेंट्री और इनफॉर्मेटिव वीडियोज़ जैसे माध्यमों का उपयोग किया जा सकता है, जो बच्चों में उत्सुकता और

रचनात्मकता को प्रोत्साहित करेंगे। इस प्रकार की गतिविधियों से बच्चों की शारीरिक फिटनेस में सुधार होगा और वे स्वस्थ जीवन की दिशा में कदम बढ़ाएँगे, जो उनके समग्र विकास के लिए लाभकारी होगा।

महोदय, मैं सदन के माध्यम से माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री, श्री धर्मेंद्र प्रधान जी से निवेदन करती हूँ कि स्कूलों में नियमित रूप से विशेष कक्षाओं का आयोजन किया जा सकता है, जिनमें बच्चों को पारंपरिक खेलों के महत्व और उनके इतिहास से परिचित कराया जा सकता है। इन कक्षाओं के माध्यम से बच्चों को न केवल खेलों के बारे में जानकारी होगी, बल्कि उन्हें इन खेलों को खेलने के लिए भी प्रोत्साहित किया जाएगा। गर्मियों की छुट्टियों में स्कूलों द्वारा हिल स्टेशनों पर समर कैंप आयोजित किये जा सकते हैं। इन प्रतियोगिताओं के आधार पर बच्चों को पुरस्कार दिये जाएँ, जो उन्हें उत्साहित और प्रेरित करेंगे और खेलों में उनकी भागीदारी को बढ़ावा मिलेगा, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the matter raised by Dr. Kalpana Saini: Shrimati Geeta alias Chandraprabha (Uttar Pradesh), Ms. Kavita Patidar (Madhya Pradesh), Shrimati Sumitra Balmik (Madhya Pradesh), Dr. Sumer Singh Solanki (Madhya Pradesh), Shri Naresh Bansal (Uttarakhand), Shri Ram Chander Jangra (Haryana), Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Shri Niranjan Bishi (Odisha) and Dr. Fauzia Khan (Maharashtra).

Demand for financial assistance to victims of devastation caused by Cyclone Fengal in Tamil Nadu

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, through the Chair, I want to draw the attention of the Government to act with urgency in addressing the severe and widespread devastation caused by Cyclone Fengal. The Cyclone Fengal emerged as a low-pressure cyclone in November 2024 and it brought too much of rain in Thanjavur, Thiruvarur, Nagapattinam, Mayiladuthurai and Tiruchirappalli. Later, the cyclone hit the shores on 1st and 2nd December, causing a great damage across. It has ravaged 14 districts, directly affecting 1.5 crore people, displacing 69 lakh families and has caused loss of 40 precious lives, along with loss of 3,000 cattle and 2.50 lakh poultry. Heavy rainfall, exceeding 50 centimetres in one day, has totally submerged the districts of Villupuram, Cuddalore, Tiruvannamalai and Kallakurichi. There were also damages in Chennai, Chengalpattu, Kanchipuram, Thiruvallur, Vellore, Ranipet and Krishnagiri.

The Tamil Nadu Government has deployed a workforce of 38,000 officials and 1,20,000 first responders, who actively engaged in relief and rescue operations. Nine teams from the NDRF and nine teams from the SDRF were also deployed. Despite these commendable efforts, the scale of destruction far surpassed the State's

capacity to recover independently. So, the initial assessment shows that we need Rs.2,475 crores, but the State Government has demanded Rs.2,000 crores as immediate relief from the Union Government. We are worried looking at the past inadequacies in disaster relief. We had asked for Rs.37,000 crores, but we were given only a paltry Rs.267 crores. It is very necessary. This has caused a great damage. The Cyclone Fengal requires a decisive and compassionate response.

I would urge that helping out at the time of need is, of course, a test of federal governance and federal solidarity. I would urge the Ministry of Home Affairs to act with urgency to demonstrate fairness and sensitivity in this issue. The Tamil Nadu Chief Minister has written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister also. So, kindly release Rs. 2,000 crores for interim relief, which would only rescue the people. People have totally lost their livelihoods. So many houses have been washed out. Still, it has not been recovered. It is still raining there. Tamil Nadu is in a very distressed position because of this cyclone and we have approached it in the right manner. Now also, I would like to draw the attention of the House and urge the Government to kindly act with compassion and give relief to the States concerned. Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the matter raised by Shri Tiruchi Siva: Shri P. Wilson (Tamil Nadu), Ms. Dola Sen (West Bengal), Shri Prakash Chik Baraik (West Bengal), Shri M. Shanmugam (Tamil Nadu), Dr. John Brittas (Kerala), Shri Sandosh Kumar P. (Kerala), Dr. Fauzia Khan (Maharashtra), Shrimati Mahua Maji (Jharkhand), Shrimati Jebi Mather Hisham (Kerala), Shri Haris Beeran (Kerala), Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Shri Niranjan Bishi (Odisha) and Shri A.A. Rahim (Kerala).

Need to improve the well-being of employees in private sector companies

SHRI SAKET GOKHALE (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the issue that I wish to bring to the notice of this House is very important. On 20th of July this year, a young 26-year-old woman, named, Anna Sebastian, suddenly died. She was found dead. Her mother then wrote an open letter on social media where the mother said that her daughter had died because she was made to overwork in the company where she was working. The company happens to be one of the big four consulting companies; it is a multinational company.

Similarly, before that, in February, Satish Nandgaonkar, a journalist working with a very major Indian newspaper in Mumbai, suffered a cardiac arrest. At that time also, his family, even the Press Council, said that this happened because, at work,

the boss allegedly was very toxic, who kept berating him and also insulting him. So, after these two shocking incidents, there has been a groundswell of complaints also on social media from people in the private sector saying that presently, at many places, there is a toxic work culture, a work culture where employees are made to work for long hours and are subjected to insults. A lot of this is happening in private companies today.

Sir, for me also, this issue is very important because we are talking about private companies. Why it is important for my State is because Bengal means business. Today, this is a priority for me because we have more than 1.45 lakh active companies in our State. Today, the IT sector in West Bengal employs more than 2.6 lakh employees. So, the issue of reforms in private sector is very important.

Sir, there is a reason as to why I wish to draw the attention of the House to this particular issue. This year, Government revenue from corporate tax was less than the Government revenue from income tax. Who are paying income tax? It is the people working in private companies. I will just give some examples in which they are subjected to a very toxic atmosphere. There is no overtime pay provision in the contracts in India. People are made to work 8 hours, 10 hours and even 12 hours. There is no provision for overtime unlike other countries. A lot of employees, who work in client-facing companies, are subject to whims of their clients, who call them on weekends, etc. So, there is a need that our labour laws regulate this. We do not have legislation right now to regulate it. What happens at times is that employees lose their jobs and unemployment happens. Today, the condition is so bad that people who have worked in my State of West Bengal have not been given their MNREGA dues. The total pending dues amount to Rs. 8,377 crores.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please speak on the subject.

SHRI SAKET GOKHALE: These are the people who have worked. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापतिः गोखले जी, जो आप सब्जेक्ट के ऊपर बोलेंगे, वही रिकॉर्ड पर जाएगा। यह आप जानते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SAKET GOKHALE: These are the people who have worked. ...(Interruptions)... When people lose their jobs, they get this sort of deprivation... ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Confine yourself to the subject. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI SAKET GOKHALE: That is why I am saying that this toxic work culture and deprivation of people is something which the Government and this House needs to take seriously. People who are employed need a healthy work atmosphere and people who have worked need to be paid, be it the private sector or be it the MNREGA workers in West Bengal. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the Zero Hour Mention made by hon. Member, Shri Saket Gokhale: Dr. Fauzia Khan (Maharashtra), Dr. John Brittas (Kerala), Shri Mohammed Nadimul Haque (West Bengal), Shri P. Wilson (Tamil Nadu), Ms. Dola Sen (West Bengal), Shri Prakash Chik Baraik (West Bengal) and Ms. Sushmita Dev (West Bengal), Shri Samirul Islam (Kerala), Shrimati Mausam B Noor (West Bengal), Shrimati Jebi Mather Hisham (Kerala), Shri A. A. Rahim (Kerala), Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Shri Niranjan Bishi (Odisha) and Shrimati Mahua Maji (Jharkhand).

Demand to expedite the work related to infrastructure and tourism development projects in Tamil Nadu

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, there has been a persistent neglect and inequitable treatment faced by the State of Tamil Nadu in the hands of the Union Government, which has led to the stalling of various infrastructure works and tourism development projects. The compensation mechanism promised under the new GST regime was abruptly stopped by the Union Government in the year 2022, resulting in an annual revenue loss of Rs. 20,000 crores for Tamil Nadu.

The Union Government's increasing reliance on Cesses and surcharges has severely restricted Tamil Nadu's share in the divisible pool of taxes. In the Financial Year 2022-23, the Union Government collected Rs. 5.1 lakh crores through cesses and surcharges. Had these collections been included in the divisible pool, Tamil Nadu would have received an additional amount of Rs. 20,800 crores in just one year.

Further, unfair limitation on State's borrowing ability by fixing a ceiling of three per cent of GSTP has led to a loss of Rs. 8,500 crores in borrowing space over the last four years, which impacts Tamil Nadu's ability to finance critical public infrastructure and welfare projects. In the Union Budget 2023-24, Tamil Nadu was allotted a mere 2.5 per cent of national resources, which is inadequate. The Union Government has been progressively shifting the burden of Centrally-Sponsored Schemes on the State Government.

A classic example is affordable housing in partnership, wherein the Union Government contributes Rs 1.5 lakhs per unit while the Government of Tamil Nadu contributes around Rs 12-14 lakhs per unit. Over the last four years, the total allocation for railway projects in Tamil Nadu has been equivalent to the annual Railway budget for Uttar Pradesh. Various major railway projects have been stalled due to insufficient fund allocation. No mega infrastructure projects, including highways, have been sanctioned for the last ten years in our State. The proposal for various tourism development projects in Tamil Nadu, including transformation of Rameshwaram Town, Nature Trail at Pykara, Ooty and Shore Temple Garden, Mamallapuram, has been submitted and needs the Union Government's immediate attention. The approval and works for Parandur Airport, Hosur Airport, Greenfield Cuddalore Port, Metros for Kovai, Madurai and Hosur, expansion of Kovai, Trichy, Madurai and Turicorin Airport has to be expedited by the Union Government, Sir, Tamil Nadu has long been a beacon of progress, contributing significantly to India's economy and development. Yet, the systematic denial of its rightful resources and support has immensely strained the State's fiscal health.

I request the Union Government, through you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, to address these issues urgently and provide the State of Tamil Nadu with a fair share of resources and support.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri P. Wilson: Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Shri Niranjan Bishi (Odisha), Shri A.A. Rahim (Kerala), Shri M. Shanmugam (Tamil Nadu), Shri Prakash Chik Baraik (West Bengal), Shrimati Mahua Maji (Jharkhand), Shrimati Jebi Mather Hisham (Kerala), Shri Sandosh Kumar P (Kerala) and Dr. John Brittas (Kerala).

Demand to start superfast train from Kanpur Central to Somnath

श्री बाबू राम निषाद (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ कि कानपुर सेन्ट्रल से सोमनाथ के लिए वाया- कानपुर सेन्ट्रल, हमीरपुर रोड, सुमेरपुर, रागौल, बाँदा, चित्रकूट, सतना, जबलपुर, इटारसी से होते हुए वेरावल सोमनाथ तक प्रतिदिन एक सुपरफ़ास्ट ट्रेन चलाने हेतु आग्रह कर रहा हूँ। इस रूट पर सोमनाथ के लिए कोई भी ट्रेन उपलब्ध नहीं है।

महोदय, इस रूट पर रेल का आवागमन न होने के कारण दैनिक रेल यात्रियों को परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है और अन्य महंगे साधनों से यात्रा करने पर विवश होना पड़ता है, जिसमें इनके धन और समय दोनों की बर्बादी होती है। माननीय उपसभापित महोदय, इस रूट पर ट्रेन के आवागमन से प्रभु श्री राम की तपोभूमि चित्रकूट धाम, शक्ति पीठ माँ मैहर देवी सतना, महाकाल ज्योतिर्लिंग उज्जैन एवं सोमनाथ ज्योतिर्लिंग के दर्शन करने वाले श्रद्धालुओं को सुगमता होगी और उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश एवं गुजरात के आम जनमानस को रोज़गार के अवसर प्राप्त होंगे एवं रेल राजस्व में बढ़ोतरी होगी। यह ट्रेन बुंदेलखंड क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए मील का पत्थर साबित होगी।

माननीय सभापित महोदय, हमें पूर्ण विश्वास है कि आपके माध्यम से माननीय रेलमंत्री जी उपरोक्त मांग के सम्बन्ध में उचित कार्यवाही करके क्षेत्र की जनता को रेल विकास की सौगात अवश्य देंगे और कानपुर से सोमनाथ तक ट्रेन चलाने की मेरी मांग स्वीकार करेंगे, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Baburam Nishad: Shri Chunnilal Garasiya (Rajasthan), Shri Balyogi Umeshnath (Madhya Pradesh), Shri Kunwar Ratanjeet Pratap Narayan Singh (Uttar Pradesh), Shri Kesridevsinh Jhala (Gujarat), Shrimati Kiran Choudhry (Haryana), Shri Ram Chander Jangra (Haryana), Dr. Parmar Jashvantsinh Salamsinh (Gujarat), Shrimati Ramilaben Becharbhai Bara (Gujarat), Dr. Bhim Singh (Bihar), Shri Naresh Bansal (Uttarakhand), Shri Dorjee Tshering Lepcha (Sikkim), Shrimati Geeta alias Chandraprabha (Uttar Pradesh), Ms. Kavita Patidar (Madhya Pradesh), Shrimati Sumitra Balmik (Madhya Pradesh), Shri Babubhai Jesangbhai Desai (Gujarat), Shri Banshilal Gurjar (Madhya Pradesh), Shrimati Seema Dwivedi (Uttar Pradesh), Shri Niranjan Bishi (Odisha), Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Shri Brij Lal (Uttar Pradesh), Shri Shambhu Sharan Patel (Gujarat), Shri Devendra Pratap Singh (Chhatisgarh) and Shri Amar Pal Maurya (Uttar Pradesh).

Need to address the problem of rice mills in Punjab

श्री संदीप कुमार पाठक (पंजाब): सर, पंजाब में जो artificial crisis create किया गया, जिसमें किसानों, आढ़ितयों और rice millers को बहुत ज़्यादा नुकसान हुआ, आज मैं आपके माध्यम से उस संबंध में कुछ बातें रखना चाहता हूं। यह इसलिए important है, क्योंकि यह पूरे देश में जहां जहां खेती होती है, उससे संबंधित है।

माननीय उपसभापित महोदय, अनाज को खरीदने की एक प्रणाली और प्रक्रिया होती है। इस प्रक्रिया में किसान मंडी में जाकर अपने अनाज को बेचता है। वह अनाज मंडी से rice millers के पास आता है, वहां उसकी milling होकर वह FCI के गोदाम में जाती है। FCI के गोदाम में जाने के बाद फिर उसको कई राज्यों में distribute किया जाता है। अगर इस पूरी प्रक्रिया में एक भी कड़ी को हटा दिया जाए या disrupt कर दिया जाए तो सीधे किसानों, आढ़ितयों और rice millers को बहुत नुकसान होता है। यह उनके business को बहुत hit करता है।

महोदय, पंजाब में इस बार धान खरीदी के समय FCI के गोदाम खाली नहीं किए गए। उसके अलावा पिछली फसल का जो 2 लाख मीट्रिक टन धान rice millers के पास stored था, उसको हटाया नहीं गया। जब आपके गोदाम और rice millers में जगह ही खाली नहीं बचेगी, तो procurement hit होगा। इससे यह हुआ कि किसान लाइन लगाकर मंडी पर खड़े रहे, उनको हडबडी और डर के कारण कई जगह अपनी फसल सस्ते रेट पर देनी पडी। इसके अलावा यह भी हुआ कि किसान की अगली फसल में देरी हुई। जब किसानों की अगली फसल में देरी होती है, तो सीधे देश की इकोनॉमी पर असर पडता है। आढितयों को फ़र्क यह पडता है कि पहले ढाई परसेंट एमएसपी पर दिया जाता था, आज केंद्र सरकार ने उसको 45 रुपये पर फिक्स कर दिया, इससे बहुत ज़्यादा नुकसान है। आगर आप rice millers को देखें, तो वे जो milling करते हैं, उस पर जो बायप्रोडक्ट बचता है, उसी पर फायदा होता है। उनकी milling रुक गई। इस तरीके से economic agrarian States के ecosystem को डिस्टर्ब करने का प्रयास किया गया। पंजाब सरकार ने पिछले छह महीने में सात चिट्ठियां लिखीं, लेकिन उनका कोई जवाब नहीं आया। यह रिक्वेस्ट की गई कि जो गुड़स की 18 ट्रेन्स हैं, उनको बढ़ाकर 36 किया जाए। मेरा यह मानना है कि अगर इस तरीके से हम established process को disrupt करेंगे, तो मैं आपके माध्यम से देश से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या FCI के process tenderized नहीं हैं, क्या FCIs के timeline कैलेंडर में frozen नहीं है कि फलाने महीने की फलाने तारीख को फलाने चीज़ होनी है। अगर यह फिक्स्ड है, तो इस बार ऐसा क्या हुआ कि इस पूरी प्रक्रिया को अस्त-व्यस्त किया गया। क्या सरकार किसानों से अभी भी बदला लेना चाहती है, क्या केन्द्र सरकार उस काले कानून वाले मैटर पर अभी भी बदला लेना चाहती है? मेरा यह सबिमशन है। आपने किसानों की बात मानकर बडा दिल दिखाया है ...(व्यवधान)... आप उसका क्रेडिट लीजिए ...(समय की घंटी)... वह बडप्पन है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापतिः संदीप जी, आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है। प्लीज़, आपस में बात न करें। संजय जी, आप सीट पर बैठकर न बोलें।

The following hon. Members associated themselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Sandeep Kumar Pathak: Shri A. A. Rahim (Kerala), Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Shri Sandosh Kumar P (Kerala), Dr. John Brittas (Kerala), Shri Prakash Chik Baraik (West Bengal), Dr. Fauzia Khan (Maharashtra), Dr. Ashok Kumar Mittal (Punjab), Ms. Dola Sen (West Bengal), Shrimati Phulo Devi Netam (Chhattisgarh) and Shrimati Mahua Maji (Jharkhand).

Concern over increasing cases of drug abuse in the country

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (राजस्थान): उपसभापित महोदय, आज देश के युवा बड़ी संख्या में नशे की गिरफ्त में हैं। यह संख्या लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है, जो चिंता का विषय है। मादक द्रव्यों का सेवन देश के शारीरिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्वास्थ्य पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाल रहा है। National Drug Dependence Treatment रिपोर्ट के अनुसार देश की आबादी के 10 से 75 वर्ष तक के

करीब 20 प्रतिशत लोग किसी न किसी तरह नशे के आदी हैं। एक सरकारी एजेंसी अवैध ड्रग्स कारोबार का अकाल लगभग 30 हजार करोड़ रुपये आंकती है। 2014 से लेकर 2023 जून तक Narcotics Control Bureau द्वारा जब्त किए गए नशीले पदार्थों की मात्रा में लगभग 100 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है और इससे निपटने वालों के दर्ज मामलों में 152 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई है। सरकारी आंकड़ों में नशा करने की वजह से 2017 में 745, 2018 में 875 और 2019 में 704 लोगों की मौत हुई है और सबसे ज्यादा राजस्थान और उत्तर प्रदेश में हुई है। इसमें 30 से 45 आयु वर्ग के लोगों की संख्या सबसे ज्यादा है। नशाखोरी से उपजी समस्याओं के चलते औसतन सात-आठ लोग रोज आत्महत्या करते हैं। प्रमुख भारतीय शहर अब सिंथेटिक द्रग्स से भरे पड़े हैं। अफगानिस्तान और पाकिस्तान की सीमाओं से ट्रग्स की तस्करी के लिए कई मामले सामने आ चुके हैं। नशीली दवाओं की तस्करी से भारत की सीमा-सुरक्षा को खतरा पैदा हो रहा है। जब-जब ट्रग्स की सप्लाई की बात होती है, तब-तब गुजरात के मुंद्रा पोर्ट का नाम जरूर आता है। यह बंदरगाह नशे की सप्लाई को लेकर बदनाम हो चुका है। कुछ महीने ही गुजरते हैं कि मुंद्रा पोर्ट में नशे की खेप को बरामद करने की खबर आ जाती है। यह बड़ा पोर्ट है, जहां 21,000 करोड़ की ड्रग्स बरामद हुई है।

मान्यवर, इस पोर्ट पर आए दिन करोड़ों की सिक्योरिटी जब्त होती है। ...(व्यवधान)... गुजरात ड्रग्स का सेंटर बन गया है और सारे ड्रग्स मुंद्रा पोर्ट से निकल रहे हैं, लेकिन सरकार यहां कार्रवाई नहीं कर रही है। गुजरात के युवाओं के भविष्य नष्ट हो रहे हैं। मैं इस सदन के माध्यम केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह करता हूं, क्योंकि मुझे आपके माध्यम की जरूरत है, क्योंकि मुंद्रा पोर्ट के मालिक अडाणी हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापतिः प्रमोद जी, आप विषय पर बोलें।

(सभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए।)

श्री सभापतिः प्रमोद जी, आप विषय पर बोलिए।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारीः सर, आप आ गए हैं, तो अब मैं विषय पर ही बोलूंगा। मान्यवर, मैं कहना चाहता हूं ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापतिः मैं रहूं या नहीं रहूं, बात तो विषय पर ही करनी चाहिए।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी: मुंद्रा पोर्ट, गुजरात में पाकिस्तान और अफगानिस्तान से सीधे ड्रग्स आ रही है, जो अडाणी का पोर्ट है। अब बताइए कि अफगानिस्तान और पाकिस्तान से कनेक्शन किसका है? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Shri Pramod Tiwari: Shri A. A. Rahim (Kerala), Dr. Sasmit Patra (Odisha), Shri Sandosh Kumar P (Kerala), Dr. John Brittas

(Kerala), Dr. Fauzia Khan (Maharashtra), Shrimati Phulo Devi Netam (Chhattisgarh), Shrimati Mahua Maji (Jharkhand), Shri Anil Kumar Yadav Mandadi (Telangana), Shri Neeraj Dangi (Rajasthan), Shri Tiruchi Siva (Tamil Nadu), Shrimati Jebi Mather Hisham (Kerala) and Shri Madan Rathore (Rajasthan).

Concern over high pendency of court cases in India

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I rise to place before the hon. House the alarming situation in the country due to high pendency of judicial cases. As per the National Judicial Data Grid of India, there are more than 4.5 crore cases pending in various courts in India as on date. Out of those 4.5 crore pending cases, about 60 lakh cases are presently pending in different High Courts and more than 82,000 cases are pending in the Supreme Court of India. There are various reasons for it, apart from inadequate strength of Judges, judicial vacancies, procedural delays, etc. I am not here to talk about the problems but to talk about the solutions. The solution is implementation of the National Litigation Policy which has been pending since 2010. I hope that the Government will take due course of action and ensure implementation of the National Litigation Policy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member, Dr. John Brittas (Kerala) associated himself with the matter raised by hon. Member, Dr. Sasmit Patra.

Now, Zero Hour. Hon. Members, from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m., we will take up the remaining Zero Hour mentions. Is it okay? Is it the sense of the House?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. Good.

12.00 Noon

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question Hour.

Steps to enhance farmers' income

*121. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS

WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government to enhance the income of farmers across the country;
- (b) in what manner the implementation of Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) has contributed to farmers' income growth in the last three years; and
- (c) whether any new initiatives are under consideration to promote alternative income sources such as agri-tourism or allied activities?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the house.

Statement

(a) Government of India's commitment to farmers and making farming more remunerative have led to adoption of a number of measures starting with designating this Ministry as Ministry of Agriculture & Farmers Welfare in 2015 with focus only on farmers. There has been an unprecedented enhancement in budget allocation. In the year 2013-14 the budget allocation of Department of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare was only 21933.50 crore. This has increased by more than 5.59 time to Rs. 122528.77 crore in 2024-25.

Scheme/programmes run by Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare for overall growth of farmers are as under:

Central Sector Schemes:

- 1. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-KISAN)
- 2. Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY)/Restructured Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS)
- 3. Pradhan Mantri Kisan Maan Dhan Yojana (PM-KMY)
- 4. Agriculture Infrastructure Fund (AIF)
- 5. Formation and Promotion of 10,000 Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs)
- 6. Pradhan Mantri Annadata Aay Sanrakshan Abhiyan (PM-AASHA)
- 7. Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)
- 8. National Bee Keeping and Honey Mission (NBHM)
- 9. Agri Fund for Start-Ups & Rural Enterprises' (AgriSURE)

Central Sponsored Schemes:

National Mission on Natural Farming

Krishonnati Yojana

- 1. National Food Security and Nutrition Mission (NFSNM)
- 2. National Mission on Edible Oil-Oil Seeds (NMEO-OS)
- 3. National Mission on Edible Oil-Oil palm (NMEO-OP)
- 4. Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)
- 5. Digital Agriculture Mission
- 6. Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER)
- 7. Sub-Mission on Agricultural Extension (SMAE)
- 8. Integrated Scheme for Agriculture Marketing -National Agriculture Market (ISAM-eNAM)
- 9. Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing-Others (ISAM-Others)

Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)

- 1. Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana DPR (RKVY-DPR)
- 2. Paramparagat Krishi VikasYojana (PKVY)
- 3. Per Drop More Crop (PDMC)
- 4. Soil Health and Fertility
- 5. Rainfed Area Development (RAD)
- 6. Agroforestry
- 7. Sub-Mission on Agricultural Mechanization (SMAM)
- 8. Crop Residue Management (CRM)
- 9. Crop Diversification Programme (CDP)
- (b) Government fixes Minimum Support Prices (MSPs) for 22 mandated agricultural crops and Fair & Remunerative Price (FRP) for sugarcane on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs & Prices (CACP), after considering the views of State Governments and Central Ministries/Departments concerned. The 22 mandated crops include 14 Kharif crops viz. paddy, jowar, bajra, maize, ragi, tur (arhar), moong, urad, groundnut, soyabean, sunflower, sesamum, nigerseed, cotton and 6 Rabi crops viz. wheat, barley, gram, masur (lentil), rapeseed & mustard, safflower and two commercial crops viz. jute and copra.

The Union Budget for 2018-19 had announced the pre-determined principle to keep Minimum Support Price (MSP) at levels of one and half times of the cost of production. Accordingly, Government had increased MSP for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other Commercial crops with a minimum return of 50 percent over all India weighted average cost of production from year 2018-19 onwards. Farmers of the country are benefited from the successful implementation of increased MSP.

Minimum Support Price fixed by the Government during last ten years is given at **Annexure-I and** a summary sheet regarding procurement on MSP and amount paid to farmers is at **Annexure-II.**

Studies to Assess Farmers Income

- i. The NITI Aayog (erstwhile Planning Commission) has conducted a study entitled Efficacy of minimum support prices on farmers , in 2016. The study has found, among other things, that MSP declared by the Government has encouraged 78% of the farmers covered under the study for adopting improved methods of farming such as high yielding varieties of seeds, organic manure, chemical fertilizer, pesticides and improved methods of harvesting etc.
- ii. Indian Council on Agricultural Research (ICAR) has released a compilation of success stories of 75,000 farmers who have increased their income more than two times by convergence of schemes being operated by Ministry of Agriculture & FW and the allied Ministries/Departments.
- (c) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers welfare as well as other stakeholder Ministries like Ministry of Cooperation, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Department of Fisheries and Ministry of Rural Development etc., have launched various schemes/programmes to make agriculture more remunerative and farmers may get maximum benefit.

Regarding Agri Tourism, there is no proposal under consideration in DA&FW in this regard.

Annexure-I

Minimum Support Price

(Marketing Season-wise)(₹/quintal)

		KMS	% increase											
SI.	Commodities	2013-	2014-	2015-	2016-	2017-	2018-	2019-	2020-	2021-	2022-	2023-	2024-	2013-14 to
No.		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	2024-25
	KHARIF													
	CROPS													
	Paddy	1310	1360	1410	1470	1550	1750	1815	1868	1940	2040	2183	2300	75 . 57
1	(Common)	1010	1000	1410	1470	1000	1700	1010	1000	1740	2040	2100	2000	70.07
	Paddy	1345	1400	1450	1510	1590	1770	1835	1888	1960	2060	2203	2320	72.49
	(Grade 'A')	10 10	1100	1 100	1010	1070	1770	1000	1000	1700	2000	2200	2020	, 2 • 1 ,
2	Jowar (Hybrid)	1500	1530	1570	1625	1700	2430	2550	2620	2738	2970	3180	3371	124.73
	Jowar	1520	1550	1590	1650	1725	2450	2570	2640	2758	2990	3225	3421	125.07
	(Maldandi)	1020	1000	1070	1000	1720	2400	2070	2040	2700	2770	0220	0421	120.07
3	Bajra	1250	1250	1275	1330	1425	1950	2000	2150	2250	2350	2500	2625	110.00
4	Ragi	1500	1550	1650	1725	1900	2897	3150	3295	3377	3578	3846	4290	186.00
5	Maize	1310	1310	1325	1365	1425	1700	1760	1850	1870	1962	2090	2225	69.85
6	Arhar(Tur)	4300	4350	4625	5050	5450	5675	5800	6000	6300	6600	7000	7550	75 . 58
7	Moong	4500	4600	4850	5225	5575	6975	7050	7196	7275	7755	8558	8682	92.93
8	Urad	4300	4350	4625	5000	5400	5600	5700	6000	6300	6600	6950	7400	72.09
	Cotton	3700	3750	3800	3860	4020	5150	5255	5515	5726	6080	6620	7121	92.46
9	(Medium Staple)	3700	3730	3600	3000	4020	3130	3233	0010	3/20	0000	0020	/ 12 1	92.40
	Cotton	4000	4050	4100	4160	4320	5450	5550	5825	4005	6380	7020	7521	00 O3
	(Long Staple)	4000	4000	4100	4160	4020	0400	5550	0020	6025	0360	7020	/321	88.03
10	Groundnut	4000	4000	4030	4220	4450	4890	5090	5275	5550	5850	6377	6783	69.58
11	Sunflower Seed	3700	3750	3800	3950	4100	5388	5650	5885	6015	6400	6760	7280	96.76

	Soyabean													
12	Yellow	2560	2560	2600	2775	3050	3399	3710	3880	3950	4300	4600	4892	91.09
13	Sesamum	4500	4600	4700	5000	5300	6249	6485	6855	7307	7830	8635	9267	105.93
14	Nigerseed	3500	3600	3650	3825	4050	5877	5940	6695	6930	7287	7734	8717	149.06
14	Mgerseed	RMS	RMS	% increase										
	RABI CROPS	2014-	2015-	2016-	2017-	2018-	2019-	2020-	2021-	2022-	2023-	2024-	2025-	2014-15 to
	HABI CHOPS													
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	2025-26
15	Wheat	1400	1450	1525	1625	1735	1840	1925	1975	2015	2125	2275	2425	73 . 21
16	Barley	1100	1150	1225	1325	1410	1440	1525	1600	1635	1735	1850	1980	80
17	Gram	3100	3175	3500	4000	4400	4620	4875	5100	5230	5335	5440	5650	82.26
18	Masur	2950	3075	3400	3950	4250	4475	4800	5100	5500	6000	6425	6700	127.12
	Rapeseed &	0050	0400	0050	0700	4000	4000	4.405	4/50	5050	E 450	F./ F.O.	5050	05.00
19	mustard	3050	3100	3350	3700	4000	4200	4425	4650	5050	5450	5650	5950	95.08
20	Safflower	3000	3050	3300	3700	4100	4945	5215	5327	5441	5650	5800	5940	98.00
	COMMERCIAL													
	CROPS													
		2013-	2014-	2015-	2016-	2017-	2018-	2019-	2020-	2021-	2022-	2023-	2024-	% increase
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	2013-14 to
														2024-25
21	Jute	2300	2400	2700	3200	3500	3700	3950	4225	4500	4750	5050	5335	131.96
		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% increase
														2013 to 2024
22	Copra (Milling)	5250	5250	5550	5950	6500	7511	9521	9960	10335	10590	10860	11160	112.57
	Copra (ball)	5500	5500	5830	6240	6785	7750	9920	10300	10600	11000	11750	12000	118.18

Annexure - II

Summary Sheet											
Α	В	С	D	E = D - C	F = E/C*100	G = D / C					
Commodity Variety		2004-14	2014-24	2014-24 Absolute increase		Number of times Increase					
Procurement of MSP Crops (In LMT)											
Total Kharif (1	.)	4678.93	7095.42	2416.49	51.65	1.52					
Total Rabi (2)		2302.09	3228.62	926.53	40.25	1.40					
Grand Total =	(1) + (2)	6981.02	10324.04	3343.02	47.88	1.48					
MSP Amount Paid to Farmers (In Rs. Lakhs Crores)											
Total Kharif (1	.)	4.75	14.04	14.04 9.29		2.96					
Total Rabi (2)		2.65	6. 50	3.85	145.52	2.46					

SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Sir, during the month of August, in answer to a question in Parliament, it was mentioned that out of the procurement of 22 crops, the major chunk, about 98 per cent, was the procurement of wheat and rice. Six crops have zero procurement and the rest is about less than one per cent of the procurement. That shows the failure of the particular scheme. There is a huge gap between the income of farmers and the organized sector, and this gap is widening. For example, price of paddy in Kerala during 1968 was Rs.1.40 per kilogram. In 2023, price of paddy was Rs.28.20 per kilogram. It has increased 19 times. At the same time, the basic pay of the last grade worker in the State Administration was Rs.70 during 1968. It went up to Rs.23,000 by now. It has increased 328 times. It is the same story for other States also. The gap between the haves and the have-nots and the farmers is increasing. My question to the Minister is: In order to provide a decent income to the farmers at par with salary and income in the organized sector, has the Government any plan to change the Minimum Support Price to Decent Remunerative Price, DRP, so that the income of farmers increases and comes at par with increase in general income?

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहानः माननीय सभापित महोदय, कृषि भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की रीढ़ है और किसान उसकी आत्मा। प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में सरकार किसानों को लाभकारी मूल्य देने के लिए लगातार प्रतिबद्ध है। माननीय सभापित महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि 2015 में इस मंत्रालय का नाम कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय रखा गया था। इससे पहले किसान कल्याण का कोई संबंध ही नहीं था।

महोदय, बजट आवंटन में अभूतपूर्व वृद्धि हुई है। 2013-14 तक यह केवल 21,900 करोड़ रूपये था, लेकिन अब यह बढ़कर 1 लाख, 22 हज़ार, 528 करोड़ रुपये हुआ है। माननीय सभापति महोदय, किसानों की आय बढ़ाने के लिए इस सरकार की 6 सूत्रीय रणनीति है। इसमें नम्बर 1 पर उत्पादन बढ़ाना है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए, अच्छे बीज बनाने के लिए आईसीएआर अब और पूरी ताकत के साथ इस दिशा में प्रयत्न करेगा। सूक्ष्म सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो या फर्टिलाइज़र सब्सिडी देने का मामला हो, मैं इसके विस्तार में नहीं जा रहा हूं, लेकिन यह बताना चाहता हूं कि भारत सरकार ने प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में उत्पादन की लागत कम करने का प्रयत्न सदैव किया है। आप जानते हैं कि किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड के माध्यम से कम ब्याज की दरों पर उसे ऋण देने का सवाल रहा हो - उत्पादन का ठीक दाम देने के लिए हमारे विद्वान मित्र बता रहे थे, वे एमएसपी की चर्चा कर रहे थे।

माननीय सभापित महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि एमएसपी तब देते हैं, जब एमएसपी की दरों से नीची दरों पर अनाज या बाकी उत्पादन बिकता है। अब कई फसलें ऐसी हैं, जो अभी भी एमएसपी के ऊपर बिक रही हैं, उन पर एमएसपी देने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती है, लेकिन एमएसपी पर जो खरीद हुई है, मैं उसके बारे में भी बताना चाहता हूँ। अगर मैं खरीफ की बात करूँ, तो 2004 से 2014 तक जो कुल खरीद हुई थी, वह 40,79,00,000 मीद्रिक टन हुई थी और 2014 से 2024 के बीच 71,27,00,000 मीद्रिक टन खरीद की गई है। हम खरीद के लिए गंभीर हैं। माननीय सभापित महोदय, अगर रबी की फसल देखी जाए, मैं यह कुल खरीद की बात बता रहा हूँ, 2004 से 2014 तक यह 23,02,00,000 मीद्रिक टन खरीदी गई थी और 2014 से 2024 के बीच 32,29,00,000 मीद्रिक टन खरीदी गई है।

माननीय सभापित महोदय, अगर राशि के रूप में देखा जाए, तो यह सरकार की मंशा को स्पष्ट करता है। किसानों को भुगतान की गई एमएसपी की राशि 2004 से 2014 के बीच 4,44,000 करोड़ थी और 2014 से 2024 के बीच यह बढ़कर 12,51,000 करोड़ रुपये हो गई। माननीय सभापित महोदय, मैं आपको गेहूं पर किसानों को भुगतान की गई एमएसपी की राशि बारे में बता रहा हूँ। 2004 से 2014 के बीच में यह 2,56,000 करोड़ थी और 2014 से 2024 के बीच 5,65,000 करोड़ रुपये हो गई है। माननीय सभापित महोदय, मैं विद्वान सदस्य को दलहन के विषय में अवगत कराना चाहूँगा। 2004 से 2014 के बीच किसान को भुगतान की गई एमएसपी 1,900 करोड़ से बढ़कर 91,000 करोड़ रुपये हो गई है। माननीय सभापित महोदय, चाहे तिलहन हो, बाकी वाणिज्यिक फसलें हो, अगर सभी एमएसपी की फसलों को देखा जाए, तो एमएसपी की राशि 2004 से 2014 के बीच के 7,41,000 करोड़ से बढ़कर 2014 और 2024 के बीच में 20,57,000 करोड़ रुपये हो गई है। यह हमारी सरकार की मंशा का परिणाम है। माननीय सभापित महोदय, इस सरकार ने निरंतर एमएसपी बढ़ाने का काम किया है। मैं विद्वान सदस्य को यह ध्यान दिलाना

चाहूँगा की 2019 तक जो एमएसपी तय की जाती थी, वह लागत पर 50 परसेंट जोड़कर तय नहीं की जाती थी। 2019 में प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने यह फैसला किया कि लागत पर 50 परसेंट प्रॉफिट जोड़कर एमएसपी की दरें तय की जाएंगी। माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ। जब उधर की सरकार थी, तब एमएसपी ए2+एफएल नहीं दिया जाता था। मेरे पास पूरा रिकॉर्ड है। इन्होंने कभी भी लागत पर 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा लाभ नहीं दिया, लेकिन हम कटिबद्ध हैं, प्रतिबद्ध हैं कि कम-से-कम 50 परसेंट ज्यादा लाभ देकर किसानों की फसलें खरीदेंगे। मैं माननीय सदस्य को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूँ कि किसान का कल्याण हमारी प्रतिबद्धता है। अगर वे चाहते हैं, तो मैं पूरा रिकॉर्ड उपलब्ध करा सकता हूँ, आंकड़े दे सकता हूँ। हमने लगातार एमएसपी बढ़ाने का काम किया है और जहाँ जरूरत है, वहाँ एमएसपी पर फसल खरीदने का भी काम किया है। मैंने आपको आंकड़े बताए हैं। आगे भी हम किसानों के कल्याण में कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Supplementary Q.No.2, Shri Jose K. Mani.

SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Sir, as you know, the natural rubber is a strategic product and that the Rubber Act was enacted in 1947 shows the importance. Over the last ten years, for the price of natural rubber, the farmers have never ever got a remunerative price. This is mainly because of huge import of natural rubber from other countries. Presently, the import bound duty or the import duty of natural rubber is 25 per cent. If that natural rubber is listed as an agricultural product, the bound duty can be increased to 113 per cent for the agricultural product, average of more than 40 per cent. That would curtail the import of natural rubber. Not only that, the taskforce of the constituted committee of the Central Government have recommended that this should be listed in the agriculture product and it should be under the MSP also. In fact, the jute and cotton, which were commercial products, have also been converted into agricultural product. So, my question to the Minister is whether you have any plan to list this natural rubber as an agricultural product.

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहानः माननीय सभापित महोदय, अभी ऐसी कोई योजना नहीं है, लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहना चाहता हूं कि हम रबड़ उत्पादक किसानों की समस्या पर भी गंभीरता से विचार करेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Third supplementary; Shri Vaiko.

SHRI VAIKO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, in this country, the worst-affected lot is the farmers. That is the fact. I come from a village, from a farmers' family. All the villages, even urban areas, agriculturists are the worst-affected. Before election in 2014, our hon.

Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, thundered in every meeting, wherever he goes, that the farmers' income will be doubled within a year when we come to power. But nothing has happened. And, the M.S. Swaminathan Committee recommended C2+50, that is, the cost of production, which is C2, plus 50 per cent of the total income will be delivered to the farmers. But that did not happen. And, 200 farmers from Tamil Nadu were fasting for the last six months on roads!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Supplementary!

SHRI VAIKO: The Prime Minister has never stood up for them. He has not even given appointment to the farmers for six months. Sir, Haryana and Punjab farmers came here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your supplementary!

SHRI VAIKO: The agriculturists are totally neglected by the Modi Government.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your supplementary! ... (Interruptions)...

SHRI VAIKO: So, I want to know whether Swaminathan's Committee Report will be implemented or not.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister.

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहानः माननीय सभापित महोदय, जब उधर के मित्र सत्ता में थे, तब ऑन रिकॉर्ड उन्होंने यह कहा था कि जो स्वामीनाथन कमेटी है, हम उसकी विशेषकर 50 परसेंट लागत पर लाभ देने संबंधी सिफारिशें नहीं मान सकते हैं। मेरे पास रिकॉर्ड है, जिसको मैंने यहां सदन में रखा है। इन्होंने हमेशा इन्कार किया, लेकिन ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; hon. Minister. This record, you will place it on the Table of the House during the course of the day.

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहानः माननीय सभापित महोदय, श्रीमान कांतिलाल भूरिया, तत्कालीन कृषि राज्य मंत्री, इनके अलावा शरद पवार जी, तत्कालीन कृषि मंत्री, के.वी. थॉमस जी, तत्कालीन मंत्री तारिक अनवर, राज्य मंत्री, इन सभी ने यह कहा कि 50 परसेंट से अधिक लाभ नहीं दिया जा सकता है, क्योंकि बाजार विकृत हो जाएगा। माननीय सभापित महोदय, मैं इसको ऑन रिकॉर्ड पटल पर रखता हूं। इन्होंने कभी किसान का आदर नहीं किया और उन्हें लाभकारी मूल्य देने के

बारे में कभी गंभीरता से नहीं सोचा। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि 2019 में प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने फैसला किया कि लागत पर 50 परसेंट मुनाफा देकर ही मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस तय किया जाएगा और वह लगातार तय किया जा रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं इसके बारे में रिकॉर्ड पर बता सकता हूं। हम लगातार लाभकारी मूल्य देने का काम कर रहे हैं। अगर तीन सालों का ही विवरण आप देखना चाहें, तो हमारी जो अलग-अलग फसलें हैं, उनके संबंध में आपको बताना चाहता हूं। ...(व्यवधान)...

माननीय सभापित महोदय, इनके समय में धान जिस रेट पर खरीदा जाता था, मैं उसकी बात आज नहीं करना चाहता हूं ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन इसे आज 2,300 रुपया क्विंटल खरीदने का काम हमारी सरकार कर रही है। अगर मैं इनके समय के रेट बताऊंगा, तो यह कहते हुए तकलीफ होती है कि इन्होंने कभी भी किसान को लाभकारी मूल्य देने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया। ...(व्यवधान)... चाहे धान हो, ज्वार हो, बाजरा हो, रागी हो, मक्का हो, अरहर हो, मूंग हो, उड़द हो, कपास हो, मूंगफली हो, सोयाबीन हो, तिल हो या रामतिल हो, इन सभी फसलों को 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा लाभ देकर खरीदा जा रहा है। इसके अलावा कई फसलों में तो हम 100 परसेंट लाभ देकर भी मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस तय कर रहे हैं।

माननीय सभापित महोदय, केवल इतना ही नहीं, हम बीच में भी हस्तक्षेप करते हैं। पिछले दिनों जो सोयाबीन उत्पादक किसान थे, जब सोयाबीन के दाम गिर गए, तब उनके लिए सरकार ने तत्काल फैसला किया कि जो पाम ऑयल और रिफाइंड ऑयल आ रहा है, जो ज़ीरो परसेंट ड्यूटी पर आता था, उस पर 27.5 परसेंट ड्यूटी लगाने का काम मोदी सरकार ने किया, तािक किसानों को सोयाबीन का ठीक रेट मिल सके। माननीय सभापित महोदय, जब प्याज सस्ता बिकने लगा, तो 40 परसेंट एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी को घटा कर 20 परसेंट एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी करने का काम इसी सरकार ने किया। जब चावल की कीमत ठीक नहीं मिल रही थी, तो जो मिनिमम एक्सपोर्ट प्राइस था, उसको खत्म करने का काम किया और एक्सपोर्ट से प्रतिबंध हटाया, तो इसी सरकार ने हटाया। माननीय सभापित महोदय, हम 50 परसेंट लागत पर, मैं कम से कम 50 परसेंट कह रहा हूं, कई फसलों पर हम 100-100 परसेंट लाभ दे रहे हैं, उसे देकर हम समर्थन मूल्य घोषित भी करते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन को आश्वस्त करना चाहता हूं कि मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस पर किसान का अधिसूचित फसलों का उत्पाद खरीदा जाएगा। यह मोदी की सरकार है और मोदी की गारंटी पूरा करने की गारंटी है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Manoj Kumar Jha; fourth supplementary.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झाः सभापित महोदय, मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से एक सीधा सा सवाल है और मैं सीधा सा जवाब लेने की उम्मीद करता हूं कि क्या कोई इस प्रकार का proposal है कि किसानों की कर्ज माफी के लिए एक व्यापक फ्रेमवर्क बनाया जाए, ताकि non-institutional lenders पर उनकी dependence खत्म हो सके?

श्री सभापतिः मंत्री जी, वे कह रहे हैं कि उन्होंने simple सवाल पूछा है।

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहानः मैं simple जवाब दे रहा हूं।

माननीय सभापित महोदय, मोदी जी की सरकार बहुत दूरदर्शिता से काम करती है। हमारी जो योजना है, वह यह है कि हम उत्पादन बढ़ाएंगे, उत्पादन की लागत घटाएंगे, उत्पादन का उचित मूल्य देंगे, फसल में अगर नुकसान हो तो उसकी भरपाई प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना के द्वारा करेंगे, हम कृषि का विवधीकरण करेंगे, प्राकृतिक खेती की तरफ ले जाकर किसानों की आय इतनी बढ़ाएंगे कि बार-बार वह कर्ज माफी के लिए मांग करने की स्थिति में नहीं होगा। माननीय सभापित महोदय, हम आय बढ़ाने पर विश्वास रखते हैं। यह सरकार निरंतर उसके लिए काम कर रही है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jairam Ramesh; fifth supplementary.

श्री जयराम रमेशः सर, आज कई किसान संगठन संसद मार्च कर रहे हैं।

श्री सभापतिः आप प्रश्न पुछिए।

श्री जयराम रमेशः आज कई किसान संगठन संसद मार्च कर रहे हैं।

श्री सभापतिः जयराम जी, मैं आपको बता सकता हूँ, शिवराज जी से मेरी लंबी बात हुई है। सुनिए।

श्री जयराम रमेशः *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री जयराम रमेशः हमारे किसानों का दर्द दुनिया के सामने रखा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Jairam Rameshji...(Interruptions)...

श्री जयराम रमेशः *

श्री सभापतिः उसके पहले मैं बता दूं कि माननीय मंत्री जी मेरे साथ थे, जाते समय भी थे और आते समय भी थे। मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी से कहा और मैं आश्वस्त हुआ कि देश में जिस आदमी की पहचान 'लाडली' के नाम से थी, अब वह 'किसान का लाडला' होगा। मैं पूरी तरह आशावान हूं। ऊर्जावान मंत्री अपने नाम, शिवराज के अनुरूप यह करके दिखाएंगे। जयराम रमेश जी से मुझे उम्मीद थी कि वे कोई प्रश्न पूछेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... किसान को बड़ा अच्छा लगता, अगर एक बार

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^{*} Not recorded.

भी Adjournment Motion आता, लेकिन वह आया नहीं। शिवराज जी, आप बोलिए। आज मैंने आपका नामांकन कर दिया है - 'किसान के लाडले'।

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहानः आपको प्रणाम।

माननीय सभापित महोदय, आदरणीय जयराम रमेश जी का मैं बहुत आदर करता हूं। उन्होंने पूछा है कि एमएसपी के बारे में मेरी राय क्या है, तो बहुत पिवत्र राय है। हम लागत के 50 परसेंट से ज्यादा मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस तय करेंगे और खरीदने का भी काम करेंगे। आपने नहीं खरीदा, मैं एक-एक आंकड़ा पढ़ कर बता सकता हूं। जब कांग्रेस की सरकार थी, तो कभी आपने एमएसपी पर खरीद नहीं की। किसान खून के आंसू रोता था, लेकिन मेरे लिए किसानों की सेवा भगवान की पूजा है और यही मान कर हम उनकी सेवा के काम में निरंतर लगे रहेंगे। हमने एमएसपी पर किसानों का उत्पाद खरीदा है और अधिसूचित फसलों का उत्पाद खरीदेंगे।

श्री सभापतिः और एक दिन में दो दिन का काम करेंगे।

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान: हम 24 घंटे काम करेंगे और आपने जो अपेक्षा व्यक्त की है, मेरी कोशिश रहेगी कि हम संपूर्ण सामर्थ्य और क्षमता झोंक कर, काम करके अपने किसानों की सेवा कर सकें और कृषि के परिदृश्य को और बेहतर बना सकें। प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने 'विकसित भारत' का संकल्प लिया है, उसी का एक रोड मैप हमने कृषि में भी बनाया है। हम उसको पूरा करने में कोई कसर नहीं छोड़ेंगे।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Q. No. 122.

Socio-economic inclusion of women entrepreneurs

*122. DR. PARMAR JASHVANTSINH SALAMSINH: Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the steps taken by Government in collaboration with private companies for socio economic inclusion of women entrepreneurs; and
- (b) the details of Sustainable Transport for Rural Entrepreneurs through Electric Bicycles (STREE) in empowering rural women by providing them access to green mobility?

THE MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN): (a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Government of India has taken up various initiatives in collaboration with private companies for socio-economic inclusion of women entrepreneurs. Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) is implementing Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana — National Rural Livelihoods Mission (DAY-NRLM) which is striving for conducive rural entrepreneurship environment considering factors like access to finance, infrastructure and market opportunities.

MoRD has entered into Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) with different online platforms namely Flipkart Internet Pvt. Ltd., Amazon, Fashnear Technologies Pvt. Ltd. (Meesho) and Jiomart respectively for onboarding and marketing of Self-Help groups (SHGs) products. Following support is being provided by these companies to the members of Self-Help groups:

- i. Training to SHG members on onboarding on online platforms, account management and business growth
- ii. Product cataloguing
- iii. Photography and content creation
- iv. Dedicated store front (dedicated page) for display of SHG products MoU has also been signed between the Ministry and Easytrip Planners Ltd. (EMT) for conducting a pilot by supporting the selected SHG members for setting up and managing Travel Booking enterprises in the States of Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. EMT provided the following support to the SHG members:
- i. Skill building of SHG members on ticket booking platform of EMT for air, rail and bus
- ii. Setting up of ticket booking enterprise by providing laptop and other basic infrastructure support.
- (b) Energy Efficiency Services Limited (EESL), a joint venture under the Ministry of Power, and its subsidiary Convergence Energy Services Limited (CESL) have collaborated with MoRD to launch the Sustainable Transport for Rural Entrepreneurs through Electric Cycles (STREE) program. The MoU promotes green micro-mobility through the supply of E-bicycles at subsidised rates for rural SHG women to address their transport needs and enhance their outreach for economic activities. The pilot has been initiated in the States of Bihar, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh.

DR. PARMAR JASHVANTSINH SALAMSINH: Sir, I would like to ask our hon. Minister what measures have been taken by our Government to ensure easy availability of funds and sponsorship for the women entrepreneurs in rural India. That's it.

DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI: Sir, there are two ways that we empower rural women. One, as being part of the SHG Group. Each member can get anywhere from Rs.25,000 to Rs.30,000. And, it is usually comprised of 10 people. On an average, as a group, they can get two-and-a-half lakhs worth of money. And this is given at an interest subversion of around 4 per cent. So, in a sense, they get this at the interest rate of 7 per cent. That is number one. And, if some of these people are quite successful and if they want to get additional money, independent of the SHG Group, they can also get a loan up to Rs.5 lakhs. Out of that, first one-and-a-half lakh rupees they get 1.5 per cent interest subversion. The Government will pay this entire money to banks under credit guarantee scheme, so that banks can lend this money to SHG members, because they are usually coming from the bottom of income strata and they do not have any security assets for banks. So, these are the two ways. Overall, over the last 10 years, the Government has given more than Rs.9 lakh crores worth of loans. But, before 2024, it was only Rs.22,900 crores. So, this is almost 50 times more over the last 10 years.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Second supplementary, Dr. Parmar Jashvantsinh Salamsinh.

DR. PARMAR JASHVANTSINH SALAMSINH: My question to the hon. Minister is a bit longer and in two parts. How does training provided to SHG members for ticket booking platforms be integrated with broader entrepreneurship developmental goals? And, what measures are in place to track long-term success of Self Help Groups and manage travel booking enterprises in States like Bihar and Gujarat?

DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI: Sir, the NRLM division has made a collaboration with Easy Trip Planner. This was done recently as a pilot project. And, this is basically a skill building for ticket booking platform for rail, air, and bus. So, obviously, since this is at the pilot stage, more detailing has to be done. And, in general, SHG empowerment is a continuous process. This is not something that happens in one day. It depends on which areas these programmes need to be implemented or needed. We have almost 6 lakh community resource persons distributed across the country to hand-hold them, nurture them and identify the problems. In this process, these 6 lakh community resource persons, otherwise

trainers, will be subdivided based on the necessary skill. If this is related to the booking of flight tickets, certain subsection of these people will be trained and then they will continue to nurture them in the long run.

श्रीमती जया अमिताभ बद्यनः मंत्री जी, आपके ऊपर बहुत भारी एमपी का प्रोटेक्शन है और वह एमपी हैं हमारी मित्र रेणुका चौधरी जी। मैं आपसे यह पूछना चाहती हूँ: What provision have you made for handicapped women entrepreneurs in your Ministry?

DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI: Sir, in general, when we combine these SAG (Self-help Affinity Group) members, the data is taken from the Socio-Economic Caste census. Obviously, anytime, SCs, STs, disabled people and women are the primary beneficiaries of this entire programme. Whatever we do, it all depends on their specific needs. If there is a disabled person, we look at what are the things that they can do by themselves. We will devise programmes depending on the needs of their particular area. We cannot categorically say that these programmes are meant for all the disabled people. It all depends on local necessities and needs.

MS. SUSHMITA DEV: Sir, this question pertains to women entrepreneurs and green mobility. But, our concern is financial mobility. Apart from Self Help Groups—I realize that this question is on rural entrepreneurs—, I feel that women—led MSMEs also form the backbone of economy of every State. Sir, in the last ten years, 57 lakhs new MSMEs have given 1.3 crore jobs in the State of West Bengal and women have played a very important role in it. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that in the traditional banking institutions, collateral is a problem for women. Apart from that, a lot of women do not have a credit history. So, I appreciate the training part, I appreciate the role private companies are playing, but what steps the Government is taking to overcome these hurdles with traditional banking institutions.

DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI: Sir, as I said earlier, the Government pays credit guarantee money to banks, so that banks can lend this amount of money. For example, the Government can give close to Rs. 2 lakhs worth of money and because of the interest subversion and because of the credit guarantee, on an average, they can save Rs. 20,000 and five installments. This is what we do when it comes to Self Help Groups. Since, MSME is a different Ministry; I cannot talk completely about those details. But, as far as the Self Help Groups are concerned, we have created so many sub-sections of these programmes. As I said, women entrepreneur earlier used to get Rs. 1.5 lakh loan with no guarantee and it is based on an individual. Sir, so far,

we have disbursed Rs. 9 lakh crores. Before 2023, the amount of capitalization support was only Rs. 1500 crores. Today, they have a capitalization support with a revolving fund of almost Rs. 46,000 crores. Today, the NPAs are only at 1.5 percent because of all the measures that the Government has taken. And, in addition, if you look at it, we have created so many pilot programmes. One of the pilot programmes is Drone *Didi*. Through Drone *Didi* programme, we are giving almost 15,000 drones for SHG members; and, with one SHG woman operating with drone, it will be generating an additional income of one-and-a-half lakh within a year. So, these are the programmes depending on the needs. We are continuously monitoring and adding additional programmes.

डा. अशोक कुमार मित्तलः भारत में लगभग 80 लाख महिलाएं एमएसएमईज़ का संचालन करती हैं, जिसमें से एक बड़ा हिस्सा ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में है। इंटरनेशनल फाइनेंस कॉरपोरेशन के अनुसार, महिलाओं द्वारा संचालित एमएसएमईज़ का भारत में क्रेडिट गैप तकरीबन 150 मिलियन डॉलर से ऊपर है, जो मेरे हिसाब से एक गंभीर समस्या है।

सर, मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से प्रश्न है कि महिलाओं द्वारा संचालित एमएसएमईज़ का जो विशाल क्रेडिट गैप है, उसको रिड्यूस करने के लिए सरकार क्या ठोस कदम उठा रही है?

DR. CHANDRA SEKHAR PEMMASANI Sir, again, this is a similar question that they have put. As I said earlier, so far, for the Government schemes, there has been disbursement of rupees nine lakh crores. And, a lot of this credit guarantee fee is being given to banks by the Government of India so that the banks can lend this money. If you look at this entire SHG -- since they are asking about MSME and I am mainly concerned about SHG and rural development -- this programme was actually started by my hon. Chief Minister Shri Nara Chandrababu Naidu, when Andhra Pradesh was a combined State. But, the brand creation for this programme has been done by hon. Prime Minister, Narendra Modiji, over the last 10 years. When the initial programme was initiated, it was even difficult to recruit women from the rural areas. And, that phase was completed in the first three to four years since 2014. The second biggest challenge was banks giving this loan to the rural women. And, that is where the Government stepped in and gave this Credit Guarantee Scheme. Then, the RBI, our department, and the Ministers pushed all banks to give these loans and encourage them. And, that is why we have given loans to the tune of more than rupees 9 lakh crores in all these years. So, the Government is continuously doing it in the respective sector, and see how much we can do.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Q.No.123.

Promotion of bio-fertilizers

- *123. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:
- (a) whether it is a fact that chemical fertilizers harm the agricultural lands;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the awareness created among the farming community;
- (c) whether Government is promoting other forms of fertilizer like bio-fertilizer;
- (d) if so, the details thereof: and
- (e) the steps taken by Government for promoting its use among the farming community?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI SHIVRAJ SINGH CHOUHAN): (a) to (e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) There are no harmful effects of fertilizers on soil fertility, if applied in a balanced and judicious manner. However, indiscriminate and imbalanced use of chemical fertilizers coupled with low addition of organic matter and neglect of micro and secondary nutrients, over the years, may cause multi-nutrient deficiencies and deterioration of soil health.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), based on the results of All India Coordinated Research Project on "Long Term Fertilizer Experiments" over five decades, is recommending balanced and integrated nutrient management through combined use of both inorganic and organic sources (manure, biofertilizers, green manuring, in-situ crop residue recycling etc.) of plant nutrients. In addition, split application of fertilizer, use of slow releasing fertilizers including neem-coated urea and growing leguminous crops are also advocated.

The Government of India is implementing Soil Health & Fertility Scheme. Under the Scheme, the Soil Health Cards are issued to farmers for providing information on fertility status of soils and recommends dosages of fertilizers, micronutrients, and macro-nutrients. Further, the Soil Health Card recommends the dosage of fertilisers to be applied and the type of crop to be sown.

Based on the soil health cards generated, advisories are issued to farmers through Agricultural Technology Management Agency (ATMA) and Krishi Vigyan Kendra (KVK). In addition, 70,000 Krishi Sakhis are trained to issue soil health card advisories. Further, till date, approximately 7 Lakh demonstrations, 93,781 farmer's training programmes and 7,425 farmer's mela have been organized on the proper use of fertilizers to improve soil quality.

- (c) to (e) The steps taken by Government of India for promoting use of bio-fertilizers and organic fertilizers are as under-
- (i) Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY), a scheme that promotes the use of organic inputs by giving assistance of Rs.15,000 per ha for a period of three years to farmers through DBT for on- farm / off- farm organic inputs including bio-fertilizers.
- (ii) Mission Organic Value Chain Development for North Eastern Region (MOVCDNER), a scheme that promotes the use of organic inputs by giving assistance of Rs.15,000 per ha for a period of three years to farmers through DBT for on-farm / off- farm organic inputs including bio-fertilizers.
- (iii) Development of Bio-fertilizers network production units:- To increase domestic production of organic fertilizers, a new component, "development of Bio-fertilizers network production units" has been included under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana.
- (iv) National Mission on Natural Farming:-The Union Cabinet on 25th November 2024 approved the National Mission on Natural Farming. The Mission has a target to initiate 1 crore farmers to natural farming, spreading over 7.5 Lakh ha land. Natural Farming is a chemical free farming, involving livestock integrated natural farming methods and diversified crop systems. Natural farming package of practices involves use of onfarm made natural farming bio-inputs like Beejamrut, Jeevamrut, Ghanjeevamrut, Panchagavya etc. which improves the soil texture and its fertility, enhances the soil organic carbon content, increases nutrient availability to the plants, increases water use efficiency etc.

Further, National Center of Organic and Natural Farming (NCONF), under DoA&FW along with its regional centres (5) organizes various training on organic and natural farming as well as on-farm production and use of various kinds of organic and bio-fertilizers. The ICAR also imparts training, organizes front-line demonstrations, awareness programs etc. to educate farmers on all these aspects.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has developed improved technologies to prepare various types of organic manures such as phosphocompost, vermicompost, municipal solid waste compost, etc. from organic wastes and such technologies are disseminated to farmers through training and

demonstration. In order to promote bio-fertilizers use, ICAR has developed improved and efficient strains of bio-fertilizers specific to different crops and soil types. Liquid bio-fertilizer technology with higher shelf-life has also been developed.

The Government of India not only promotes the use of bio-fertilizer but also ensures the availability of good quality of these bio-fertilizer/organic fertilizer to the farmers. Under the Fertilizer Control Order (FCO), 1985, the bio-fertilizers and organic fertilizer are notified and their specifications are specified. The specifications prescribed are mandatorily followed for manufacture and sale of bio-fertilizer/organic fertilizer. Further, the quality of bio-fertilizer/organic fertilizer is regularly checked by taking random samples. Any violation of the provisions of FCO invokes both administrative action under FCO and penal action under Essential Commodities ACT, 1955 with punishment from three months to seven years with fine.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Sir, my first supplementary is this. The chemical fertilisers cause, among others, water pollution, acidification of the soil, mineral depletion of the soil. They cause severe damage to both animals and human beings. Hon. Minister has stated in his reply that they are recommending balanced way of applying the chemical fertilisers as well as other organic fertilisers. Since the rural people are illiterate, they may not be aware of all these things. So, I would like to know -- because agriculture is a State Subject— whether there is any coordination between the Central Government and the State Governments, especially with the Government of Tamil Nadu because it is cooperating with the Central Government to sensitise the farmers to utilize fertilisers in a balanced manner to avoid these kinds of hazards in the field.

श्री भागीरथ चौधरी: माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय विद्वान सदस्य ने आज एक बहुत ही ज्वलंत प्रश्न पूछा है। वाकई में, चाहे यह सृष्टि हो, चाहे हमारी धरती हो, चाहे इंसान हो, चाहे पशु-पक्षी हों और चाहे प्राणी हो, ये सब पांच तत्व से बने हैं और मनुष्य भी पांच तत्व से बना है।

सभापित महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को और इस सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि यदि मुझे ज़ुकाम हो गया, तो मैं डॉक्टर के पास जाऊंगा। डॉक्टर साहब कहेंगे कि आपको सुबह और शाम दो बार दो डोज़ लेनी है। अगर मैं 4 बार या 6 बार उस डोज़ को लूंगा, तो क्या वह दवा मुझे फायदा करेगी या नुकसान करेगी? वही स्थिति रासायिनक खाद के बारे में है। महोदय, आपको ध्यान होगा कि छठे दशक में वह स्थिति भी आई थी कि तत्कालीन प्रधान मंत्री लालबहादुर शास्त्री जी ने कहा था कि देशवासियो, एक दिन का उपवास रखिए। वह दिन भी था, परंतु हमारे वैज्ञानिकों ने हिरत क्रांति लाकर इस देश को खाद्यान में आत्मिनर्भर बनाया। सभापित महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि अति सर्वत्र वर्जित है। यदि किसी चीज़ का अंधाधुंध प्रयोग करेंगे, चाहे रासायिनक खाद हो, pesticide हो या कोई अन्य चीज़ हो तो उसके अंधाधुंध प्रयोग से धरती

बीमार होगी। जब धरती बीमार हो जाएगी, तो सिर्फ मनुष्य, पशु-पक्षी ही नहीं बल्कि प्राणी मात्र इससे प्रभावित होगा। यह वही स्थिति है। महोदय, आपको पता है कि 1984 में जैविक खेती की शुरुआत के लिए एक अभियान चला था, परंतु दुर्भाग्य था — बहुत बड़े-बड़े नारे दिए गए, देश का अन्नदाता महान है। महोदय, आपसे तो कोई चीज़ छिपी नहीं है, मैं हमेशा कहता हूं कि इस देश का अन्नदाता महान है, न उसके काम करने की कोई आयु-सीमा है, न कोई समय-सीमा है, इसलिए यह बड़ी खुशी का बात है कि हमारी सरकार इस धरती को बचाने के लिए वर्ष 2014 में एक-दो नहीं, बल्कि तीन-तीन योजनाएं लेकर आयी।

माननीय सदस्य ने रासायनिक खाद को लेकर जो चिंता प्रकट की है कि धरती माता ठीक कैसे हो, इसके लिए 70,000 कृषि सखी को केवाईसी के माध्यम से लाभ पहुंचाया है और उर्वरकों के लिए देश भर में 7 लाख ट्रेनिंग प्रदर्शन किए गए। इतना ही नहीं, 93,781 किसानों को इस कार्यक्रम में सम्मिलित किया गया और 7,425 किसान मेले लगाए गए। महोदय, 'राष्ट्रीय प्राकृतिक कृषि मिशन' प्रारम्भ किया गया। जैविक कृषि और प्राकृतिक खेती के ऊपर भी विशेष तौर पर ध्यान दिया गया है।

महोदय, मुझे यह कहते हुए खुशी होती है कि हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और भारत सरकार के कृषि मंत्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान जी के नेतृत्व में कृषि के क्षेत्र में जितने भी नवाचार हो सकें, वे उन्हें करने के लिए कार्य करेंगे, क्योंकि इस देश के अन्नदाता और इस धरती माता को भी बचाना है। इसके लिए पूरे प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Thambidurai, you are one of the very experienced Members. When I got into Parliament, you handheld me. The hon. Minister has spelt out of his heart what he feels. And he has, in his own style, conveyed the feelings of the farmer.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sure, with your experience, you will appreciate it. Now, second supplementary, Dr. M. Thambidurai.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Hon. Chairman, Sir, you are a farmer, I am also a farmer and another farmer has replied very well. I appreciate you, Sir. Mr. Chouhan is also very famous. He has successfully implemented so many agricultural programmes in Madhya Pradesh. I am appreciating that. Sir, through you, I want to tell the Minister that in Tamil Nadu there is a lot of demand for fertilizers, particularly, during the cultivation time when farmers require it. During the AIADMK period, we had properly given the fertilizers to the farmers for cultivation during the particular season. But the present DMK Government is failing in it. They are not giving fertilizers at the particular time, and they are blaming the Central Government. They are not properly allocating the fertilizer which is required to be given by the Government. Is that a fact? Is what

the DMK Government criticizing correct? They are not serious about the farmers. ...(Interruptions)... They are not serious about the farmers of Tamil Nadu. ...(Interruptions)... They are only criticizing the Central Government. I want to know whether the Central Government has not been allocating it properly as is required by their Government for the Tamil Nadu farmers. We did everything properly during AIADMK's time when Mr. Palaniswami was the Chief Minister. He is also a farmer. But now the present Government is blaming the Central Government...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: They are not properly allocating fertilizers. Is it a fact? Is it the Central Government's deficiency or the State Government's deficiency? This is what I want to know, Sir.

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहानः सभापित महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को यह बताना चाहता हूं कि राज्य सरकार अपने उर्वरकों की डिमांड कृषि मंत्रालय को भेजती है। उसके बाद हम फर्टिलाइजर मिनिस्ट्री को उसके हिसाब से आग्रह करते हैं कि इतना फर्टिलाइजर आवंटित किया जाए। मुझे बताते हुए खुशी है कि तमिलनाडु के लिए खाद की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था करने का काम भारत सरकार ने किया है। इसमें हमने कोई कोताही नहीं की। पर्याप्त खाद की उपलब्धता है। खाद चाहे डीएपी हो, यूरिया हो, लगातार आ रही है और हरेक राज्य, प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के लिए समान है। हम सब भारत मां के लाल, भेदभाव का कहां सवाल। सारा भारत एक है। इसलिए तमिलनाडु के किसानों का भी हमने पूरी गंभीरता और शिद्दत से ध्यान रखा है। मैं वरिष्ठ सदस्य को फिर से आश्वस्त करना चाहूंगा कि तमिलनाडु को जितने फर्टिलाइज़र की जरूरत होगी, उतना किसानों के लिए उपलब्ध करवाया जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, नेता प्रतिपक्ष ने एक बहुत अच्छी बात की है कि इधर भी देखो। आप ऐसा करो, मेरी तरफ ही देखो। नियम यह कहता है कि जवाब किधर भी दो, मेरी तरफ देखो। मेरे माध्यम से खरगे जी के पास सीधा पहुंच जाएगा।

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे: वे बार-बार उधर समझा रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Sir, they are diverting the issue. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री मिल्लकार्जुन खरगेः सर, थंबी दुरै जी, उनका झगड़ा यहां पर ला रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हम डायवर्ट नहीं कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आप जरा सुनिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापतिः माननीय मंत्री जी। ...(व्यवधान)... ऑनरेबल मेम्बर्स, मैं अपने आपको बहुत अच्छे तरीके से शीशे में देखकर आता हूं कि आप मुझे ही देखें।

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहानः सभापति महोदय, आपको तो पूरा सदन देखता है ..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

श्री शिवराज सिंह चौहान: और मैं भी लगातार आपकी ओर देखता रहता हूं, क्योंकि आपसे भी देश को बड़ी अपेक्षाएं हैं, लेकिन मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि न केवल फर्टिलाइज़र उपलब्ध कराएंगे, बल्कि सबसिडी भी देंगे। महोदय, मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि पिछले साल भी किसानों को 1,94,000 करोड़ रुपये की सब्सिडी दी गई है, तब जाकर यूरिया की बोरी और डीएपी की बोरी किसान को सस्ती मिलती है। 2,100-2,100 रुपये की एक बोरी पर सब्सिडी देने का चमत्कार नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने किया है और तमिलनाडु सहित सारे भारत के किसानों को सब्सिडी देकर हम समय पर फर्टिलाइज़र उपलब्ध कराने का काम कर भी रहे हैं और आगे भी करते रहेंगे। सर, इतना मैं जरूर कहूंगा कि केमिकल फर्टिलाइज़र के असंतुलित और अंधाधुंध प्रयोग के कारण जो नुकसान होते हैं, उसके लिए भी हम अवेयरनेस क्रिएट कर रहे हैं। प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी उसके लिए भी चिंतित हैं, इसलिए हम जैविक खेती और प्राकृतिक खेती की तरफ भी ध्यान दे रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं फिर भी पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ कहना चाहूंगा कि किसानों को सब्सिडी के साथ पूरी खाद देने में इस सरकार ने न तो कभी कोताही बरती है, न आगे बरतेगी तथा पर्याप्त मात्रा में खाद उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Supplementary No. 3, Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya. ...(Interruptions)... I am calling you, hon. Member.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, the hon. Minister has very rightly said that under the leadership of Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, our Government has given priority to organic farming. More use of Urea and fertilizers is really harmful, as Dr. Thambidurai has very rightly said, to both human beings and animals. Organic farming is the need of the hour. Sir, eight States belong to the North Eastern Region and the North Eastern Region is the hub of organic farming. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how much money has been allotted for organic farming in our country and, especially, what percentage of that money has been allotted for the eight States of the North Eastern Region? The hon. Prime Minister has always given priority to organic farming and has always recognized the contribution of the eight States of the North Eastern Region to organic farming.

श्री भागीरथ चौधरी: सभापित महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जैविक खेती के बारे में बताया है। महोदय, माननीय प्रधानमंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने इस बार जो तीसरा कार्यकाल संभाला है, उसमें सबसे पहले उनकी कलम इस देश के अन्नदाता के लिए चली है। वे इस धरती माता को बचाना चाहते हैं, इसलिए उन्होंने अब की बार जैविक खेती पर ज़ोर दिया है। मैंने पहले ही निवेदन किया था कि soil health and fertility, परंपरागत कृषि विकास योजना और पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्रों में मिशन, organic value chain development आदि के लिए उन्होंने तीन योजनाएँ बनाकर और काम किए हैं। उन्होंने विशेष तौर से पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में हर हाल में — क्योंकि पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में ऑर्गेनिक खेती विशेष तौर से होती है, इसलिए इसको बढ़ावा देने के लिए उन्होंने बहुत कुछ किया है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको यह बताना चाहूंगा कि हमारे आईसीएआर ने और हमारे वैज्ञानिकों ने soil health card और मिट्टी परीक्षण के लिए एक नई तकनीक चालू की है, तािक अनपढ़ व्यक्ति को भी लाभ हो। सभापति महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने यह कहा था - आपको पता है कि किसान अशिक्षित हैं, वे जानते नहीं हैं, हमारी लेब में कृषि मंत्रालय ने soil health card के तहत ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जयराम रमेशः सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी से सवाल का जवाब देने के लिए कहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री भागीरथ चौधरी: मैं जवाब दे रहा हूं।

श्री सभापतिः वे जवाब दे रहे हैं।

श्री भागीरथ चौधरी: आप पढ़े-लिखे हैं, लेकिन मैं उनके लिए कहना चाहूंगा।

सभापित महोदय, मिट्टी की परीक्षण रिपोर्ट कैसे आती है, उसने मिट्टी का परीक्षण कहाँ पर करवाया है, मिट्टी का परीक्षण कराने वाला कौन-सा संस्थान है, उसका नाम, एड्रेस आदि सब कुछ उसमें हो। उससे अनपढ़ आदमी भी जान सकेगा कि उसमें Nitrogen उपलब्ध है या नहीं है, उसमें pH की क्या स्थिति है, उसमें Sulphur उपलब्ध है या नहीं है, Iron उपलब्ध है या नहीं है, Phosphorus है या नहीं है और electrical conductivity है या नहीं है।

सभापति जी, मैं सदन में पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों के लिए बताऊंगा। उसमें Magnesium, Copper, Boron, Carbon, Potassium आदि ऐसी जितनी भी चीजें उपलब्ध हैं, उनके लिए सिफारिश, सलाह दी जाती है और संकेत के माध्यम से पता लग जाता है कि आखिर क्या स्थिति है। सभापति महोदय, यदि मैं उत्तर-पूर्व राज्यों के लिए कहूं, तो इससे 2.15 लाख किसान लाभान्वित हुए हैं। इसके अलावा 15 हज़ार से भी ज्यादा - पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में जो 1,270 सैंटर बनाए गए हैं, वे इसलिए बनाए गए हैं कि इन राज्यों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा कैसे हो सकता है। 1.85 लाख हेक्टेयर जमीन को ऑर्गेनिक खेती का लाभ देने के लिए कृषि मंत्रालय ने, भारत सरकार ने काम किया है।

श्री सभापतिः सप्लीमेंट्री नंबर फोर, श्रीमती सीमा द्विवेदी।

श्रीमती सीमा द्विवेदीः महोदय, मैं आपकी आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे सवाल पूछने का अवसर दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापतिः पहले तो मैं बता दूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी शुद्ध किसान हैं और कृषि को पूरा समझते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... मैंने उनकी एक-एक बात सुनी है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: सर, मैं भी किसान हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... किसान की बेटी हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापतिः मैं आपसे भी पूछूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)... Ma'am, I am coming to you. आप किसान नहीं, हमारी आदर्श किसान हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती सीमा द्विवेदी: माननीय सभापित महोदय, किसानों की आय में भी वृद्धि हो और धरती माता भी सुरक्षित रहे, इसको ध्यान में रखकर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जैविक खेती की तरफ बढ़ने की ओर किसानों का ध्यानाकर्षण किया, उसके लिए मैं धन्यवाद देना चाहती हूँ। महोदय, जैविक मूल्य श्रृंखला विकास मिशन के तहत, जैविक उर्वरकों के उपयोग को बढ़ावा देते हैं, जिससे किसानों की तीन वर्षों तक प्रति हेक्टेयर 15,000 रुपये की सहायता राशि डीबीटी के माध्यम से ऑन फार्म जैविक उर्वरकों के लिए प्रदान की जाती है। मेरा सवाल यह है कि अब तक देश में कितने किसानों को डीबीटी के माध्यस से 15,000 रुपये प्रति हेक्टेयर सहायता दी गई है और जो निचले स्तर पर आम किसान हैं, उन्हें जैविक खेती की जानकारी हो, इसके प्रचार-प्रसार के लिए सरकार की तरफ से किस तरह का माध्यम चुना गया है? खास करके, उत्तर प्रदेश में कितनी सहायता राशि दी गई? मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानकारी चाहती हूँ।

श्री भागीरथ चोधरी: माननीय सभापित महोदय, जैविक खेती और प्राकृतिक खेती के लिए हमारे कृषि मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार ने समय-समय पर सभी की मदद दी है, क्योंकि किसान को जितना दिया जाए, उतना ही कम है। विशेष तौर पर, यह मैंने पहले ही बताया था कि 70,000 कृषि सखी को प्रशिक्षित किया गया है, जो मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड के आधार पर सलाह प्रदान करती हैं। 93,781 किसान प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम चलाए गए हैं और 7,425 किसान मेले आयोजित किए गए हैं। इसके अलावा, जैविक खेती के लिए किसान को 4,500 पर एकड़ देने का प्रावधान रखा गया है, तािक वे जैविक खेती और प्राकृतिक खेती की ओर जाएं, इसलिए देश भर में छः करोड़, 22 लाख किसानों को रजिस्टर किया गया है और इसमें लाभान्वित करने के लिए पूरे उत्तर-पूर्व क्षेत्र में भी 2 करोड़, 15 लाख दिए गए हैं। जैविक खेती के लिए 4,500 रुपये पर एकड़ तो दे ही रहे हैं, इसके अलावा, जो जैविक खेती करेगा, उसके लिए भी किसान को 400 रुपये हर महीने प्रोत्साहन रािश देने का प्रावधान किया गया है।

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: आप चौंक गए कि मैं सवाल पूछूंगी, लेकिन मुझे किसानी नहीं आती है। सर, मैं धरती माँ की तरफ से सवाल पूछ रही हूँ।

श्री सभापतिः मुझे लगता है कि इस हाउस में सबसे ज्यादा किसानी भागीरथ जी को आती है। खेती का मामला भागीरथ जी को सबसे ज्यादा पता है।

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: सर, आपने कभी मेरे मुकाबले में नहीं देखा है।

श्री सभापतिः मैं इन्हें 50 साल से खेती करते हुए देख रहा हूँ।

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: सर, मेरी उम्र 50 साल से थोड़ी ज्यादा है।

श्री सभापतिः चलिए, आपको क्रेडिट दे देते हैं। भागीरथ जी, आप नंबर टू पर हैं।

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: मैं आपको बता देती हूँ कि सबसे पहले Punukula ग्राम, खम्मम डिस्ट्रिक्ट, तेलंगाना में कपास की non-pesticide फार्मिंग मैंने शुरू की। आप डिस्ट्रिक्ट कलेक्टर से पूछ लीजिए।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Renuka ji, I have respect for every Member of the House.

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: मैं किसान हूँ और उसी का सवाल पूछ रही हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: But the difference between natural and organic has also to be understood. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: Non-pesticide farming is natural. There is a huge shortage of import of organic manure and fertilizers. हम किसान के लिए जो खाद बनाते हैं, जो भी ये बता रहे हैं, हम अपने आप वर्मी कम्पोस्ट आदि बनाते हैं। आप बताइए कि forward linkages की क्या सहूलियत दी गई है? महाराष्ट्र में पॉलीहाउस फार्मिंग हुई, तो वहां बहुत सारा प्रोड्यूस हुआ but because of no forward linkages and backward linkages, किसान नुकसान में आ जाता है। In organic farming, at the all-India level, you have to have a registration. अब जो भी टिंडा, भिंडी, तोरी आदि को मार्किट में ऑर्गेनिक नाम पर छाप कर 40 गुना रेट बढ़ाकर भेज रहे हैं...

श्री सभापतिः आपका सप्लिमेंटरी क्या है?

श्रीमती रेणुका चौधरी: हमारी डिमांड यही है। There is a shortage of organic manure. आपका import of organic manure बहुत कम हो गया है। आप ऑर्गेनिक किसानों के लिए आगे जाकर क्या forward linkages दे रहे हैं? उनकी value addition पर कितना दाम बढ़ा सकते हैं?

इसके अलावा जहां helpline और नम्बर नहीं है, वहां all-India certification for recognizing organic produce भी होना चाहिए।

श्री भागीरथ चौधरी: सभापित महोदय, मैं अभी भी खुद खेती करता हूं। मैंने बैलों से खेती की है और आज भी मैं खेती करता हूं। मैं आपको इसके संबंध में बताना चाहता हूं, क्योंकि मुझे पता है कि किसान का क्या दर्द है। माननीय सदस्या ने पूछा है कि जैविक खेती के लिए क्या प्रोत्साहन दिया जा रहा है। जैविक खेती रूपांतरण, खेत के बाहर इनपुट के लिए किसानों को प्रत्यक्ष लाभ हस्तांतरण हेतु तीन वर्षों के लिए 15 हज़ार रुपये दिए जा रहे हैं। जैसा कि मैंने पहले भी बताया, किसानों को जैविक खेती की प्रथाओं में प्रशिक्षण और क्षमता निर्माण हेतु 4,500 रुपये प्रति किसान दिए जा रहे हैं। किसानों को PGS - जैविक प्रमाण पत्र के लिए भी तीन वर्षों के लिए प्रति हेक्टेयर 4,500 रुपये दिए जा रहे हैं, जिसमें दस्तावेजीकरण और सर्वे के लिए तैनाती भी शामिल है। किसानों के समूह की विपणन गतिविधियों के समर्थन के लिए राज्यवार तीन वर्षों के लिए प्रति हेक्टेयर 450 रुपये प्रदान किए जा रहे हैं। यह योजना किसानों के समर्थन के लिए है। जो किसान योजना में शामिल नहीं है, उनको भी प्रेरित करने हेतु जैविक प्रमाणन के लिए तीन वर्षों के लिए प्रति हेक्टेयर 2,000 रुपये प्रदान किए जा रहे हैं। जैविक उर्वरक को 'राष्ट्रीय कृषि विकास मिशन' में जोड़ा गया है। इसके लिए जैविक उर्वरकों को पंजीकृत भी किया जाएगा।

सर, मेरा एक निवेदन यह है कि भैंने अभी जो आंकड़ा करोड़ में बताया था, वह आंकड़ा करोड़ में न होकर लाख में है। यानी, ऐसे 6 लाख, 22 हज़ार किसान हैं, जिनको इससे जोड़ा गया है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Question No. 124.

Hyderabad-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (HBIC)

*124. SHRI ANIL KUMAR YADAV MANDADI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

- (a) status of the Hyderabad Bengaluru Industrial Corridor as on date;
- (b) the details of the funds earmarked for implementation of Hyderabad Bengaluru Industrial Corridor as on date;
- (c) the tentative time by which the Hyderabad Bengaluru Industrial Corridor will be made operational; and
- (d) potential employment opportunity that will be generated when Hyderabad-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor is completed?

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

Statement

(a) to (d) Government of India (GoI) in December, 2020 had approved Hyderabad-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor (HBIC) as part of National Industrial Corridor Development Programme (NICDP). Under HBIC, Orvakal Industrial Area in the State of Andhra Pradesh has been approved on 28th August, 2024 by GoI with a total project cost of Rs. 2,786.10 crore (incl. land cost) for development of trunk infrastructure packages. Tentative timelines for operation of HBIC depend on various approvals required for implementing the project. The total construction timelines of 36-48 months start from the actual date of appointment of EPC contractor. The potential employment opportunity is estimated at around 45,000 upon completion of HBIC, as per the detailed project proposal.

श्री अनिल कुमार यादव मंदादी: सर, अभी सिर्फ दो मिनट बाकी हैं, फिर भी मैं जल्दी से अपना सवाल पूछ लेता हूं। As per the reply, the Government had approved the Hyderabad-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor in the year 2020. Now, we are in the last month of 2024. Even after four years of the announcement of the project, the Government could not tell the time by when the project will be operational. In my first supplementary, I would like to know from the Minister the status of appointment of EPC contractor of the Hyderabad-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor project.

श्री पीयूष गोयलः सर, ये तो 2007 में यह स्कीम लाए थे और 2014 तक, सात साल तक इसमें कुछ नहीं किया। जब 2014 में चुनाव आया, तो जनवरी, 2014 में ये तैयार हुए और कुछ एनाउंसमेंट कर दी। ये क्या पूछ रहे हैं, मैं समझ नहीं पा रहा हूं। वास्तविक स्थिति यह है कि 2020 में corridor announce हुआ था और जो industrial nod है, वह इसी साल 2 महीने पहले 28 अगस्त को एनाउंस हुआ है। आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार और हमारा जो joint venture है, वह इसमें EPC contractor की tendering करेगा। हम हर एक चीज़ पारदर्शिता से करते हैं। कोई आधा-अधूरा, किसी को कोयले की खदानों की तरह कुछ बांट दिया, ईपीसी कॉन्ट्रैक्ट बांट दिया, यह हमारे काम का स्टाइल नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... आंध्र प्रदेश की सरकार ईपीसी कॉन्ट्रैक्ट को पारदर्शिता से चुनेगी। उसमें टेंडरिंग होगी और फिर उसके बाद उसमें काम होगा। ...(व्यवधान)... आप पहले कॉरिडोर और नोड के बीच में डिफरेंस समझिए।

1.00 P.M.

Corridor एक पूरा region होता है। ...(व्यवधान)... एक जगह से दूसरी जगह पूरा corridor होता है और उसके अंदर nodes तय होते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. ... (Interruptions)... I am taking up Zero Hour. Shrimati Mamata Thakur. ... (Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI MAMATA THAKUR: Sir, ... (Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned at one minute past 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 reassembled after lunch at two of the clock, MR, DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

PRIVATE MEMBERS' RESOLUTION

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, this is Private Members' Resolution. ...(Interruptions)... आप सब प्लीज़ अपनी जगह पर बैठें। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय सदस्यगण, यह प्राइवेट मेंबर्स रेजोल्यूशन है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह अवसर कभी-कभी आता है, इसलिए आप अपने समय का अच्छी तरह सदुपयोग करें। ...(व्यवधान)... आप सबसे मेरा अनुरोध है कि यह मेंबर्स का समय है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं अब्दुल वहाब जी को बुलाता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़ आप अपनी जगह लें। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): Thank you very much, Sir, for allowing me to move a Resolution on this day, the December 6th. It is an important day today. ...(Interruptions)...*

श्री उपसभापतिः प्लीज़, आप अपनी जगह पर बैठें। ...(व्यवधान)... Please speak on the subject. ...(Interruptions)... Only that will go on the record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: I am moving the Resolution. ... (Interruptions)...

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^{*} Not recorded.

श्री उपसभापतिः अब्दुल वहाब जी, आपका सब्जेक्ट दूसरा है, लेकिन आप दूसरी चीज पर बोल रहे हैं, वह रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

Resolution regarding Reforms in Indian Judiciary

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Sir, I move:

- "Having regard to the fact that:-
- (i) the country's low judge-to-population ratio causes judicial officers to be under a lot of stress at work, which makes them prone to make mistakes;
- (ii) as per the directions imparted in the All India Judges Association judgement of 2002, by 2007, there should be 50 judges per million, however, there are currently less than 25 judges per million in the country;
- (iii) as a result, there are currently over 4.5 crore cases outstanding in the country, with over 2.5 crore of those cases related to criminal proceedings;
- (iv) the typical case pendency in country's High Courts is three years and the average pendency in lower courts is 6 years;
- (v) the average number of pending cases in the country is among the highest in the High Courts of Rajasthan, Allahabad, Karnataka, Calcutta, Orissa and Delhi;
- (vi) the Bombay High Court has the largest percentage of ongoing civil cases (65.2%), while the Jharkhand High Court has the most percentage of pending criminal cases (75%);
- (vii) Gujarat has the highest average pendency case count (9.51 years), followed by Dadra and Nagar Haveli (8.79 years);
- (viii) one of the main causes of pendency is administrative inefficiency along with deficiencies in infrastructure and human resources;
- (ix) in all States, the rate at which civil cases are cleared is higher than the rate at which criminal cases are cleared, which causes a greater number of criminal cases in the country;
- (x) despite this, there are still a lot of vacancies in India's lower, high and other courts:
- (xi) the country's judiciary has begun digitizing its records, but there are still many unnecessary procedures and a sluggish use of technology which should be avoided to improve the system's efficiency;
- (xii) because of the long processing time and low case resolution rate, dealing with the Indian judiciary is sometimes expensive and out of reach for those from underprivileged and economically disadvantaged groups in our society;

- (xiii) as per the NCRB data of 2022, it is a matter of great concern that out of the 5,73,220 inmates in Indian jails, 4,34,302 (75.7%) are undertrials and out of the 23,772 women in prisons, 18,146 (76.33%) are undertrials and many are incarcerated for far longer than they would be if they were found guilty of the charged offenses;
- (xiv) it is also extremely concerning that, as per the NCRB data of 2022, over 55% of the undertrial population is made up of members from Muslim, Dalit, and Tribal communities, and many of them are underprivileged; and
- (xv) the general public is becoming more skeptical in the legal system and its processes, and in the judiciary itself, which is raising concerns about the legitimacy of judiciary amongst the public,

the House urges upon the Government to:-

- (a) raise the number of judges in both lower and higher courts to at least 50 judges per million people;
- (b) ensure that all courts have an effective system and procedure in place for the vacancies to be filled up promptly;
- (c) ensure that Indian courts quickly embrace technological advancements in their proceedings and do away with redundant processes;
- (d) improve the infrastructural facilities and enhance human resource capacities at the lower courts and ensure that all citizens have the greatest possible access to the lower courts and legal rights;
- (e) ensure that every court makes special plans and arrangements to expedite and resolve the long-pending cases, especially those involving under-trial prisoners;
- (f) ensure that regular training to handle evolving legal situations is a fundamental component of the judicial process, which includes ongoing legal education to judges and enhancement of use of technology by giving training to court staff;
- (g) set up an expert group to carry out studies to enhance the current state of our legal system and promptly implement the recommendations after consulting the judicial community;
- (h) ensure that the Collegium encourages more young lawyers to join judiciary and elevate more young judges to High Courts and Supreme Court; and
- (i) encourage the legal community to instill trust in our nation's judicial system and its processes among the public."

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

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: As per the directions imparted in the All-India Judges Association judgement of 2002, by 2007, there should be 50 judges per million. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापतिः आप प्लीज़ अपनी जगह पर बैठें। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: However, there are currently less than 25 judges per million in the country. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापतिः माननीय सदस्यगण, यह प्राइवेट मेंबर्स रेजोल्यूशन है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह आपका समय है। ...(व्यवधान)... आप इसका सदुपयोग करें। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: As a result, there are currently over 4.5 crore outstanding cases in the country, with over 2.5 crore of those cases related to criminal proceedings. ...(Interruptions)... The typical case pendency in the country's High Courts is three years and the average pendency in lower courts is 6 years. ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: The average number of pending cases in the country is among the highest in the High Courts of Rajasthan, Allahabad, Karnataka, Calcutta, Odisha and Delhi. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापतिः माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं आपसे बैठने का अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: The Bombay High Court has the largest percentage of ongoing civil cases, 65.2 per cent, while the Jharkhand High Court has the highest percentage of pending criminal cases, 75 per cent. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापतिः माननीय सदस्यगण, यह महत्वपूर्ण विषय है। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Gujarat has the highest average pendency case count, 9.51 years, followed by Dadra and Nagar Haveli, 8.79 cases. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापतिः माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं आपसे फिर अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: One of the main causes of pendency is administrative inefficiency along with deficiencies in infrastructure and human resources. ... (Interruptions)... In all the States, the rate at which civil cases are cleared is higher than the rate at which criminal cases are cleared, which causes a greater number of criminal cases in the country. ... (Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापतिः मैं आपसे पुनः अपील कर रहा हूँ कि आप कृपया बैठ जाएँ। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आप दोनों पक्षों से अपील ही कर सकता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: Despite this, there are still a lot of vacancies in India's lower courts, High Courts and other courts. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापतिः मैं आप सभी से अपील कर रहा हूँ कि आप अपनी-अपनी जगह पर बैठें। ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़, प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB: The country's judiciary has begun digitizing its records, but there are still many unnecessary procedures and a sluggish use of technology which should be avoided to improve the system's efficiency. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please. ...(Interruptions)... The House stands adjourned to meet at 11.00 a.m. on Monday, the 9th December, 2024.

The House then adjourned at four minutes past two of the clock till eleven of the clock on Monday, the 9th December, 2024.

