

KSK/MKG/11.00/1A

**RAJYA SABHA**

*Monday, the 19<sup>th</sup> December, 2022 / Agrahayana 28, 1944 (Saka)*

*The House met at one minute past eleven of the clock,*

*MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair*

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**PAPERS LAID ON TABLE**

**श्री फग्गनसिंह कुलस्ते** : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

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

(i) (a) Sixtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the MOIL Limited, Nagpur, Maharashtra for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

(ii) (a) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the MECON Limited, Ranchi, Jharkhand for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

(iii) (a) Sixty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the NMDC, Hyderabad, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Account and the comments of the Comptroller

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and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

(iv) (a) Fortieth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL), Visakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

(v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

(vi) (a) Fifty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the MSTC Limited, Kolkata, West Bengal for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

(vii) (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the KIOCL Limited, Bengaluru, Karnataka for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

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

(i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of

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India (Ministry of Steel) and the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL), for the year 2022-23.

(ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the MECON Limited, for the year 2022-23.

(iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Steel) and the MSTC Limited, for the year 2022-23.

**GENERAL (RETD.) V. K. SINGH:** Sir, I lay on the Table-

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 10 of the Indian Railways Act, 1989 and Section 13 of the Metro Railways (Operation and Maintenance) Act, 2002:-

(a) Annual Report of the Commission of Railway Safety, Lucknow, for the year 2021-22.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

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

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (AERA), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 35 and sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority Act, 2008.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

**श्री दानवे रावसाहेब दादाराव :** महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications

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of the Ministry of Mines, under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957:-

- (1) S.O. 3722 (E), dated the 8<sup>th</sup> August, 2022, notifying M/s Karnataka State Minerals Corporation Limited [KSMCL] for the purposes of the second proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the said Act.
- (2) S.O. 4038 (E), dated the 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2022, notifying M/s. Maheshwari Mining Private Limited under 'Category A Exploration Agencies', for the purposes of the second proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the said Act.
- (3) S.O. 4596 (E), dated the 29<sup>th</sup> September, 2022, notifying certain accredited private exploration agencies under specified categories, for the purposes of the second proviso to sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the said Act.

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Coal Mines Provident Fund Organization (CMPFO), Dhanbad, Jharkhand, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organization.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

**श्री भानु प्रताप सिंह वर्मा** : 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) of Section 19 and sub-section (4) of Section 17 of the Coir

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Industry Act, 1953:—

- (a) Sixty-eighth Annual Report of the Coir Board, Kochi, Kerala for the year 2021-22.
  - (b) Annual Accounts of the Coir Board, Kochi, Kerala for the year 2021-22, and the Audit Report thereon.
  - (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME- Technology Centre Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
    - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
  - (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Centre Sitarganj, Uttarakhand for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
    - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
  - (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME- Technology Centre, Imphal, Manipur for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
    - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
  - (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room and Training Centre) (CTTC), Bhubaneswar, Odisha, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
    - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

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- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Centre (Indo Danish Tool Room) (IDTR), Jamshedpur, Jharkhand, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Tool Room & Training Centre (CTTC), Kolkata, West Bengal, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Tool Room and Training Centre) (TRTC), Guwahati, Assam, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indo German Tool Room (IGTR), Aurangabad, Maharashtra, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Centre (Indo German Tool Room) (IGTR), Indore, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo German Tool Room) (IGTR), Ahmedabad, Gujarat, for the year

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2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Centre (Central Tool Room) (CTR), Ludhiana, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME- Technology Centre (Central Institute of Hand Tools) (CIHT), Jalandhar, Punjab, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(xiii) (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Institute of Tool Design) (CITD), Hyderabad, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments (IDEMI), Mumbai, Maharashtra, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(xv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME- Technology Centre Electronics Service & Training Centre (ESTC), Ramnagar, Uttarakhand, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (xvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME- Technology Development Centre (Process and Product Development Centre) (PPDC), Agra, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (xvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME- Technology Development Centre (Process and Product Development Centre) (PPDC), Meerut, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (xviii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME- Technology Development Centre (Fragrance and Flavour Development Centre) (FFDC), Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (xix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME- Technology Development Centre (Centre for the Development of Glass Industries) (CDGI), Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (xx) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME- Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute) (CFTI), Agra, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.



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(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(xxi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute) (CFTI), Chennai, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

**SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN:** Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statement showing action taken by Government on the various assurances, promises and undertakings given during the Session shown against each:-

1. Statement No. XXXIX Two Hundred and Fifth, 2005
2. Statement No. XXXIII Two Hundred and Eleventh, 2007
3. Statement No. XXXV Two Hundred and Twentieth, 2010
4. Statement No. XXXII Two Hundred and Twenty First, 2010
5. Statement No. XXVI Two Hundred and Twenty Second, 2011
6. Statement No. XXXI Two Hundred and Twenty Eighth, 2013
7. Statement No. XXX Two Hundred and Thirtieth, 2013-2014
8. Statement No. XXIX Two Hundred and Thirty Second, 2014
9. Statement No. XXV Two Hundred and Thirty Third, 2014
10. Statement No. XXIII Two Hundred and Thirty Fourth, 2015
11. Statement No. XXII Two Hundred and Thirty Seventh, 2015
12. Statement No. XXIII Two Hundred and Thirty Eighth, 2016
13. Statement No. XXII Two Hundred and Thirty Ninth, 2016
14. Statement No. XVII Two Hundred and Forty Third, 2017
15. Statement No. XII Two Hundred and Forty Fourth, 2017-2018

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16. Statement No. XV	Two Hundred and Forty Fifth, 2018
17. Statement No. XVI	Two Hundred and Forty Sixth, 2018
18. Statement No. XIV	Two Hundred and Forty Seventh, 2018-19
19. Statement No. XII	Two Hundred and Forty Ninth, 2019
20. Statement No. XII	Two Hundred and Fiftieth, 2019
21. Statement No. XI	Two Hundred and Fifty First, 2020
22. Statement No. VIII	Two Hundred and Fifty Second, 2020
23. Statement No. X	Two Hundred and Fifty Third, 2021
24. Statement No. VIII	Two Hundred and Fifty Fourth, 2021
25. Statement No. V	Two Hundred and Fifty Fifth, 2021
26. Statement No. V	Two Hundred and Fifty Sixth, 2022
27. Statement No. I	Two Hundred and Fifty Seventh, 2022

**श्री रामेश्वर तेली** : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, under Section 62 of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board Act, 2006:-

- (1) No. PNGRB/Fin/8-OC(1)/2018 (P-3264), dated the 2<sup>nd</sup> August, 2022, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Levy of Fee and Other Charges) Amendment Regulations, 2022.
- (2) No. PNGRB/COM/2-NGPL/Tariff (3)/2019 Vol-IV (P-4121), dated the 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2022, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Determination of Natural Gas Pipeline Tariff) Amendment Regulations, 2022.

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- (3) No. PNGRB/Auth/2-NGPL(08)/2022, dated the 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2022, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Authorizing Entities to Lay, Build, Operate of Expand Natural Gas Pipelines) Amendment Regulations, 2022.
- (4) No. PNGRB/COM/2-NGPL/Tariff (3)/2019 Vol-IV (P-4121), dated the 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2022, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Determination of Natural Gas Pipeline Tariff) Second Amendment Regulations, 2022.
- (5) No. PNGRB/COM/2-NGPL/Tariff (3)/2019 Vol-IV (P-4121), dated the 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2022, notifying the commencement of certain regulations of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Determination of Natural Gas Pipeline Tariff) Regulations, 2008.
- (6) No. PNGRB/Tech/10-Cap/NGPL & PPPL/(2)/2022(P-3745), dated the 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2022, publishing the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board (Determining Capacity of Petroleum, Petroleum Products and Natural Gas Pipeline) Amendment Regulations, 2022.

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) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Mumbai, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), Mumbai, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), Mumbai, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the ONGC Videsh Limited (OVL), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Brahmaputra Cracker and Polymer Limited (BCPL), Guwahati, Assam, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
  - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Oil and Natural Gas

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Corporation Limited (ONGC), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

(vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Oil India Limited (OIL), Dibrugarh, Assam, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

(viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the GAIL (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

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

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Society for Petroleum Laboratory (SFPL), Noida, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report thereon.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

**SHRI HARDEEP SINGH PURI:** Sir, I lay on the Table—

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

(i) (a) Sixteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL), Bengaluru, for the year 2021-

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22, 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.

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Capital Region Transport Corporation Limited, (NCRTC), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

(iii) (a) Fifty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Maharashtra Metro Rail Corporation Limited, Nagpur, Maharashtra for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

(v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Madhya Pradesh Metro Rail Corporation Limited (MPMRCL), for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

(vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Noida Metro Rail Corporation Limited (NMRC), for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs) and the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO), New Delhi for the year 2022-23.

**SHRI AJAY BHATT:** Sir, I lay on the Table—

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Limited (MDL), Mumbai, Maharashtra, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the Company.

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited

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(MIDHANI), Hyderabad, Telangana, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the Company.

(iii) (a) Fifty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (HAL), Bengaluru, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Garden Reach Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE), Kolkata, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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

(v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Goa Shipyard Limited (GSL), Vasco-da-Gama, Goa, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the Company.

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering, (NIM), Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand, for the year



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2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Mountaineering and Allied Sports, (NIMAS), Dirang, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute Darjeeling (HMI), for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence) and the Mazagon Dock Shipbuilders Ltd., Mumbai for the year 2022-23.

(v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence) and the Hindustan Shipyard Limited, (HSL), Visakhapatnam for the year 2022-23.

(vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Department of Defence Production, Ministry of Defence) and the Mishra Dhatu Nigam Limited, Hyderabad for the year 2022-23.

(vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the BEML Limited, Bengaluru for the year 2022-23.

(viii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and the

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Garden Reach and Shipbuilders and Engineers Limited (GRSE), Kolkata for the year 2022-23.

- (ix) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Defence, Department of Defence Production) and Goa Shipyard Limited, Vasco-da-Gama, Goa for the year 2022-23.

(Ends)

**MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA****The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Third Amendment) Bill, 2022**

**SECRETARY GENERAL:** Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Third Amendment) Bill, 2022, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2022."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

(Ends)

**REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, WOMEN, CHILDREN, YOUTH AND  
SPORTS**

**SHRI VIVEK THAKUR (Bihar):** Sir, I present a copy each of the following Reports (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Education, Women, Children, Youth and Sports:—

- (i) 342<sup>nd</sup> Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the 328<sup>th</sup> Report of the Committee on “Plans for bridging the learning gap caused due to school lockdown as well as review of online and offline instructions and examinations and plans for re-opening of schools”;
- (ii) 343<sup>rd</sup> Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the 336<sup>th</sup> Report of the Committee on “Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education”;
- (iii) 344<sup>th</sup> Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the 339<sup>th</sup> Report of the Committee on “Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports”;
- (iv) 345<sup>th</sup> Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the 337<sup>th</sup> Report of the Committee on “Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education”;
- (v) 346<sup>th</sup> Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the 338<sup>th</sup> Report of

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the Committee on “Demands for Grants (2022-23) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development”; and

(vi) 347<sup>th</sup> Report on action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the 331<sup>st</sup> Report of the Committee on “Reforms in Content and Design of School Text Books”.

(Ends)

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

**श्री समीर उरांव (झारखंड) :** महोदय, मैं अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति (2022-23) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में), सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (i) Eighteenth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Eighth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on "Reservation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Public Sector Banks/Financial Institutions/Reserve Bank of India and credit facilities and other benefits being provided by such Institutions/Banks to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes with special reference to State Bank of India"; and
- (ii) Nineteenth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirteenth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on “Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Public Sector

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Undertaking with special reference to Power Grid Corporation of India Limited”.

(Ends)

(Followed by 1B - GSP)

GSP-AKG/1B/11.05

**STATEMENT RE. IMPLEMENTATION OF TWENTY EIGHTH REPORT  
OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL**

**इस्पात मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री फगनसिंह कुलस्ते) :** महोदय, मैं इस्पात मंत्रालय की अनुदान माँगों (2022-23) के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित कोयला और इस्पात संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के अट्टाईसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

**STATEMENTS RE. IMPLEMENTATION OF NINETEENTH, TWENTIETH,  
TWENTY-FIRST & TWENTY-SECOND REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-  
RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE**

**रक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अजय भट्ट) :** महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित के संबंध में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Nineteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence on Demands for Grants (2021-22) on General Defence Budget, BRO, ICG, Defence Estates Organisation, DPSUs, CSD, Welfare of Ex-servicemen and

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Defence Pension (Demand Nos. 18 and 21), pertaining to the Ministry of Defence;

- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twentieth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence on Demands for Grants (2021-22) on Army, Air Force, Navy, Joint Staff, Military Engineering Services, Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme and Sainik Schools (Demand Nos. 19 and 20), pertaining to the Ministry of Defence;
- (iii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty first Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence on Demands for Grants (2021-22) on Capital Outlay on Defence Services, Procurement Policy, Defence Planning and Married Accommodation Project (Demand No. 20), pertaining to the Ministry of Defence;
- (iv) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Twenty second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence on Demands for Grants (2021-22) on Ordnance Factories, DRDO, DGQA and NCC (Demand Nos. 19 and 20), pertaining to the Ministry of Defence.

(Ends)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Hon. Members, I have received nine notices under Rule 267 for suspension of rules and to take up the matter indicated therein. I have given my thoughtful consideration to all the notices.

Hon. Members would recollect that on December 8<sup>th</sup>, I had imparted a comprehensive ruling on Rule 267. The rule stipulates fulfilment of certain

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conditions before a Member can avail methodology of that rule. In spite of categorical indications, none of the notices measure up to the requirement. Hon. Members, it is a painful duty for me that not only the Rule is outraged, no attention whatsoever has been given to the Rule, and, notices are drawn in a manner as if the Rule does not exist. I expect the hon. Members to follow the procedure indicated in the rules, go through all the essential elements and then carve out notice.

Hon. Members, as you are aware, during the tenure of my predecessor, this rule was not invoked even once because this rule is required to be invoked in extraordinary situations and in rarest of the rare cases. Suspension of the work of this House can take place under extraordinary situations. We have a situation where there is hardly a day when we do not get notice under Rule 267. Hon. Members, notice under Rule 267 is of a very serious nature. It calls for serious deliberation. You are seeking suspension of the proceedings of this House to take up other matter.

(Contd. by SK/1C)

SK-SCH/1C/11.10

**MR. CHAIRMAN (contd.):** I painfully report to you that loss of more than hundred minutes of disruption on 13<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> and 16<sup>th</sup> of December has sent not a good signal. Crores of public exchequer that was meant to be utilized, time that was supposed to be used for public purpose, issues that were required to be discussed, could not be discussed. This august House is a unique platform. We must share vision, passion, mission of the framers of the Constitution. It is time for us to be inspired and motivated by them so that we set very high standards of emulation. Generating optics of disruption brings a very bad name to us. It generates disillusionment. It sends a signal as if those who have been elected to this august House to perform the solemn duty to act as the House of Elders, the Upper House, conduct themselves in a manner that leaves much to be desired. I would urge the hon. Members to carefully deliberate on what I have indicated. I will be open to any notice that is in accordance with the mechanism. Any notice that is in line with the spirit and essence of the rules will receive my consideration. I need to indicate to the hon. Members, I am one of you; I draw my power from you; I draw my authority from you. The tradition of this House is the writ of the Chairman runs. In spite of being cautioned, in spite



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of being reminded on three occasions by the Deputy Chairman, my ruling was not heeded to and disruption took place. It is my painful constitutional obligation to examine all these indiscretions. I am focussing on that. I have hinted some Members to see me in the Chamber and I will attend to the issue. It is never a pleasure, never a satisfying moment to visit a Member with any action. But getting away and abdicating constitutional obligation is not an option either with you or with me. I am your soldier; I am your part. But we all have to serve, at last, more than 1.36 billion people. Therefore, this House has to rise to a level expected of it, and not engage into usual rhetoric optics to generate a scene which is ephemeral. I am sure my suggestions will be heard. The hon. LoP, when he reflected in the House, had indicated a rule. I would urge the hon. LoP to go through that rule and that rule makes it very clear, 'unless otherwise provided in the rules'. Hon. Members, I have twice gone through every reflection by every Member. All I can say is, the intellectual ability, the experience, the exposure and talent of the House is not being reflected. We all are possessed collectively of a wisdom the nation is proud of. We have to reveal it. I would, therefore, leave everything to be deliberated. I find the notices are not in order.

श्री संजय सिंह : सर, चीन से 12 लाख करोड़ रुपये का आयात हुआ है, इसी पर मेरा नोटिस है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर, माननीय एलओपी बोलना चाहते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री जावेद अली खान : सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

جناب جاوید علی خان : سر، میرا ایک پوائنٹ آف آرڈر ہے۔۔۔*(مداخلت)*۔۔۔

MR. CHAIRMAN: One second. Take your seat.

*(Contd. by YSR/1D)*

YSR-BKS/11.15/1D

MR. CHAIRMAN (Contd.): Take your seat. I think I have not made myself clear. I have categorically indicated that I cannot give attention to any notice that is deficient; I cannot focus on any notice that miserably fails the minimum requirement of fulfillment of rules. This is not a platform for anyone just to rise and say whatever one feels like. We have to follow the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... One second. Once you follow the rules, you will get the platform. This is a place for dialogue, deliberation and discussion and that will happen in a debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री जावेद अली खान :** महोदय, मैंने प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर मांगा था, आपने मुझे बैठने के लिए बोला, मैं बैठ गया, अब मैं प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर मांग रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**جناب جاوید علی خان :** مہودے، میں نے پوائنٹ آف آرڈر مانگا تھا، آپ نے مجھے بیٹھنے کے لیے بولا، میں بیٹھ گیا، اب میں پوائنٹ آف آرڈر مانگ رہا ہوں۔ ...**(مداخلت)**...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** No cross talks, please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Go ahead.

**श्री जावेद अली खान :** महोदय, नियम संख्या 39 के तहत हम प्रश्नों की सूचना देते हैं और नियम संख्या 47 में प्रश्नों की ग्राह्यता की बहुत सारी शर्तें लिखी हुई हैं, ये कुल 22 शर्तें हैं।

**جناب جاوید علی خان :** مہودے، نیم سنکھیا 39 کے تحت ہم سوالوں کی سوجنا دیتے ہیں اور نیم سنکھیا 47 میں سوالوں کی گراہیتا کی بہت ساری شرطیں لکھی ہوئی ہیں، یہ کل 22 شرطیں ہیں۔

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Raise your point of order.

**श्री जावेद अली खान :** सर, मैं वही कर रहा हूँ, अभी मैं नियम बता रहा हूँ।

**جناب جاوید علی خان :** سر، میں وہی کر رہا ہوں، ابھی میں نیم بتا رہا ہوں۔

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Articulate the point of order. You can expect the Members to know the rules. Go ahead.

**श्री जावेद अली खान :** पिछले सत्र में मेरे दस प्रश्न, जिनकी मैंने सूचना दी थी, हटा दिये गये और इस सत्र में मेरे तीन प्रश्न हटा दिये गये और अभी तक उनकी सूचना भी

نہیں دی गई है कि वे किन कारणों से हटाये गये हैं, जबकि मेरे प्रश्न 22 की 22 शर्तें पूरी करते हैं।

**جناب جاوید علی خان :** پچھلے سیشن میں میرے دس سوالات، جنکی میں نے سُوجنا دی تھی، ہٹا دئیے گئے اور اس سیشن میں میرے تین سوال ہٹا دئیے گئے اور ابھی تک ان کی سُوجنا بھی نہیں دی گئی ہے کہ وہ کن وجوہات سے ہٹائے گئے ہیں، جب کہ میرے سوال 22 کی 22 شرطیں پوری کرتے ہیں۔

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Hon. Member, take your seat.

**श्री जावेद अली खान :** सर, प्रश्नों का हटाना और ग्राह्य करना आपके नाम से होता है, लेकिन करते अधिकारी हैं।

**جناب جاوید علی خان :** سر، سوال کا ہٹانا اور گراہیا کرنا آپ کے نام سے ہوتا ہے، لیکن کرتے ادھیکاری ہیں۔

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Don't convert it into a classroom that I ask you to sit down. Your point has been noted and to put it in a different manner, the boot is on your leg. If this has happened, you read the rules, you will find a way out. If you require further assistance, go to the Table Office, they will help you out, rather than raise a point of order. If you have a grievance, you can always see me in my Chamber. I am always available. We will find a way out. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री जावेद अली खान :** सर, बताना तो पड़ेगा कि क्या हो रहा है?

**جناب جاوید علی خان :** سر، بتانا تو پڑیگا کہ کیا ہو رہا ہے؟

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Hon. Members, I am taking now notices for matters of urgent public importance. Shri Pramod Tiwari to focus on what is listed.

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** सर, पहले एलओपी को सुन लें।

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I will listen to the LOP. Go ahead.

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** सर, मैंने एक नोटिस ज़ीरो ऑवर में दिया है, परंतु मेरी नजरों में देश से बड़ा कुछ नहीं है। \*

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Pramod Tiwari. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Pramod Tiwari, you are a senior Member. You have spent more than four decades in parliamentary career. I expect you to set some standards. Please go ahead.

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** \*

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Nothing will go on record. Nothing will go on record.

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** \*

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\* Not recorded.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** No, Mr. Pramod Tiwari. ...(*Interruptions*)... You can have it from me, I would go to any extent to make available the platform for expression to everyone in accordance with rules. But if a senior Member like you, with huge experience of more than four decades, is to set a standard where I will get inputs from young boys and girls, 'Sir, what is happening in the Upper House?

(Contd. by VKK/1E)

VKK-PSV/1E/11.20

**MR. CHAIRMAN (Contd.):** What kind of conduct is being exhibited' ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, Shri Muzibulla Khan. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री सैयद नासिर हुसैन :** सर, ...(*व्यवधान*)... हमारे एलओपी बार-बार हाथ उठा रहे हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)... उनको बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** One second, LoP! I would expect the hon. Member to be respectful and maintain composure. It is a House where we have to act with cordiality. ...(*Interruptions*)... You please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have not allowed you. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN:** Sir, one second please. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You don't have to advise me. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN:** Sir, whenever the LoP has risen from his seat, the Chair has always allowed him to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)... From the first minute, he is raising his hand. ...(*Interruptions*)... You are allowing other Members but you are not allowing the LoP to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Hon. Member, you don't have to be spokesperson of the LoP. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will not expect such kind of interruptions. I would listen to the LoP after I am through with this work because I have respect for the institution. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री सैयद नासिर हुसैन :** सर, ...(*व्यवधान*)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Let's not make it a running battle. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... Nothing will go on record. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN:** \*

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... Can we conduct the House like this? ...(*Interruptions*)... You think that I must go by your diktat? ...(*Interruptions*)... Take your seat. ...(*Interruptions*)... Follow the

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\* Not recorded.

rules and you know that enough scope is there. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**विपक्ष के नेता (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे) :** सर, मैं हाथ उठा-उठा कर थक गया, इसलिए एकदम उठ गया।

**श्री सभापति :** आप बोलिए।

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे :** सर, मैं डीसेंसी दिखाना चाहता था। मैं पाँच मिनट से हाथ उठा रहा हूँ, उँगली उठा कर आपका अटेंशन ड्रॉ करने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ।

**श्री सभापति :** सर, आप मेरी उँगली पकड़ कर मुझे रास्ता दिखा सकते हैं, आपका एक्सपीरिएंस इतना ज्यादा है।

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे :** सर, वह एक्सपीरिएंस यहाँ काम नहीं आ रहा है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

**श्री सभापति :** वही तो मैं कह रहा हूँ। ...(*व्यवधान*)... That is what I am saying. Khargeji, use your experience of several decades so that reputation of this august House is not outraged.

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:** Yes, Sir, I am following the reputation of this House. I also know how the other Opposition leaders had behaved at that time. ..(*Interruptions*)... I know everything. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, you please listen to us and then decide. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Khargeji, please articulate your point.



**SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:** Sir, you know I can't do that much. You are a great lawyer and you can do it. But, I was a small lawyer who practised for only one year, left the job and became an MLA. Till today, I am in the Legislature. So, I don't want to speak about that. सर, मैं आपके नोटिस में एक बात लाना चाहता हूँ।

**श्री सभापति :** बताइए।

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे :** आप हमें जो बार-बार सलाह दे रहे हैं, उसे हिदायत कहेंगे या क्या कहेंगे, ...(व्यवधान)... वह दे रहे हैं, तो मैं आपका स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन दूसरे मेम्बर्स जो कहते हैं, कृपा करके उस बात को भी आप सुनें, मैं ऐसी आशा करता हूँ। मुझे कोई पावर नहीं है, और आप गलत नोटिस दे रहे हैं, यह बात इस सदन में आयी, तो बाहर यही मैसेज जाता है कि कोई मेम्बर रूल्स नहीं देखता, कोई किताब नहीं पढ़ता, वह सीधा आता है और कुछ न कुछ बोल देता है। यह मैसेज सदन के बाहर चला जाता है और मीडिया में भी वही आता है। सर, मैं आपका ध्यान रेज़िड्युअरी पावर्स की तरफ खींचना चाहता हूँ। यह किताब में है या किताब के बाहर है? ...(व्यवधान)... जब रेज़िड्युअरी पावर्स आपको हैं, तो उसी के तहत आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करने की कोशिश हम कर रहे हैं कि सभी रूल्स, अगर रूल्स में भी नहीं है तो आपको यह पावर है कि आप मर्द को औरत बना सकते हैं और औरत को मर्द बना सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... आपको यह पावर है। यह रेज़िड्युअरी पावर्स कहती हैं ...(व्यवधान)... नहीं, यह है। ...(व्यवधान)... इसे देखिए।

**THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL):** Sir, I take objection to that. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You will have your say. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:** This is referred to in the UK debate. ...(*Interruptions*)... Parliament of the UK has got the power. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**श्री संजय सिंह :** सर, ...(*व्यवधान*)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Why should you jump every time, Shri Sanjay Singh? ...(*Interruptions*)...

(Contd. by BHS/1F)

BHS-RK/1F/11.25

**MR. CHAIRMAN (Contd.):** Why should you jump every time? ...(*Interruptions*)...

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:** That can't convert man into woman, woman into man but rest of the powers are there. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** One second, LoP Saheb. ...(*Interruptions*)... I think I should get some real physical analysis of certain seats because on those seats I find there are springboards! ...(*Interruptions*)...

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:** No, no. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** And those springboards immediately rise up.

...(Interruptions)...

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे :** सर, देखिए, मैं लाइटर वेन की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

...(व्यवधान)... यूके पार्लियामेंट में यह कहा गया है कि पार्लियामेंट के पास सभी पावर्स हैं, लेकिन एक पावर नहीं है, जो स्त्री को पुरुष बनाए और पुरुष को स्त्री बनाए।

...(व्यवधान)... यह छोड़कर सारी पावर्स हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... यह यूके की पार्लियामेंट में कहा गया है। ...(व्यवधान)... हम वही फॉलो करते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Come to your point, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे :** सर, मैं दूसरी बात पढ़ता हूँ। "All matters not specifically provided for in these rules and all questions relating to the detailed working of these rules shall be regulated in such manner as the Chairman may, from time to time direct." This is Rule 266. Then, Rule 267, यह तो सस्पेंशन ऑफ रूल्स है, as you have already read. Therefore, we are requesting, आपके पास रेज़िड्युअरी पावर्स हैं, इन रूल्स को सस्पेंड करिए। यह चाइना का विषय बहुत महत्व का है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Point is well taken. ...(Interruptions)... Please take your seat. ...(Interruptions)...

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Pp. 36-37 will be issued as supplement.





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**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Hon. Members, hon. Leader of Opposition.....*(Interruptions)*... One second. Hon. Leader of Opposition has raised a point with respect to Rule 266. I expect all the Members to bestow attention on this. It emanates from the LoP. What does the Rule say? And the Rule says: "All matters not specifically provided in these rules..."  
*... (Interruptions)*... And Rule 266 can be availed only and only with respect to those matters which are not specifically provided. I would urge the hon. LoP to direct his office to be a little more functional to involve with the rules.....*(Interruptions)*...

(Followed by RL/1G)

RL-DS//11.30/1G

**THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE):**

Sir,... *... (Interruptions)*... See again, why? *... (Interruptions)*... I am requesting you. I am requesting you. *... (Interruptions)*... I have never said that I have got powers to violate it. *... (Interruptions)*... I am requesting you to suspend these rules. *... (Interruptions)*...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** No, no. Khargeji. *... (Interruptions)*...

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:** Under Rule 266, you have residual powers. If it is not there, Rule 267 you can also say... *... (Interruptions)*...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Khargeji. ...*(Interruptions)*... Khargeji, patiently.  
...*(Interruptions)*... खरगे जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)** ...

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:** No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... I don't like it.  
...*(Interruptions)*... You are saying that my office is inefficient and you are  
telling that.... ...*(Interruptions)*...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Khargeji. ...*(Interruptions)*... Khargeji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:** I don't stand by this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir,  
if you are not ready to discuss the Chinese matter..... ...*(Interruptions)*...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Khargeji. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:** Sir, the Chinese matter....

**श्री संजय सिंह :** अगर सरकार चीन के मुद्दे पर डिस्कस करने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, तो  
इससे ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण और क्या हो सकता है? ...**(व्यवधान)** ...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Khargeji. ...*(Interruptions)*... come on; come on.  
...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:** If you are not ready to listen to the Chinese  
matter....

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Hon. Members, it is my unpleasant duty to again read  
Rule 266. ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. LoP.... ...*(Interruptions)*...

**SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL:** Sir, there are conventions also. There are conventions also in this House and not only rules.

**श्री सैयद नासिर हुसैन :** सर, यह एक गंभीर मुद्दा है, हमें इसके ऊपर चर्चा चाहिए।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Can you please take your seats? ...*(Interruptions)*... Can you please take your seats and listen to the Chair? ...*(Interruptions)*... That is, I think, the minimum you should do. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rule 267. ...*(Interruptions)*... One second. ...*(Interruptions)*... One second, hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... The point raised by the LoP with respect to Rule 266 in an emotive manner... ...*(Interruptions)*... The rule requires... ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन :** सर, आप सिर्फ आगे के लोगों को देख रहे हैं, हम पीछे से चिल्ला रहे हैं, आप कुछ जवाब ही नहीं दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I will come to you. ...*(Interruptions)*... All matters under Rule 266, hon. Khargeji, you can raise those matters which are not specifically provided in these rules. ...*(Interruptions)*... This matter is provided in these rules. When a matter is provided in these rules, Rule 266 does not come into picture. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is my ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... Rule 266 comes into picture only and only when matters not specifically



provided. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Muzibulla Khan; not present.

...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Sushil Kumar Modi. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri

Sushil Kumar Modi. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Sushil Kumar Modi.

...*(Interruptions)*...

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:** Sir, no, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Chinese

problem is an important problem. ...*(Interruptions)*... The aggression is there.

...*(Interruptions)*...

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

#### MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION OF CHAIR

##### Concern Over Rising Demand for Legal Recognition to Marriage Between People of Same Sex in Country

**श्री सुशील कुमार मोदी (बिहार) :** सभापति महोदय, मैं सेम सेक्स मैरिज, समलैंगिक विवाह को कानूनी मान्यता दिए जाने के प्रयास का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

...*(व्यवधान)*... सभापति महोदय, 33 से ज्यादा देशों ने समलैंगिक विवाह, यानी सेम सेक्स मैरिज को मान्यता प्रदान कर दी है। इसी सप्ताह, अमेरिका के सीनेट ने सेम सेक्स मैरिज के लिए कानून बनाया है। Japan is the only country in G7 which has

not enacted same sex marriage. यहाँ तक कि एशिया के अंदर ताईवान एक ऐसा

अकेला देश है, जिसने समलैंगिक विवाह को मान्यता प्रदान की है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

भारत में भी जो लेफ्ट लिबरल लोग हैं, वे इस बात का प्रयास कर रहे हैं कि सेम सेक्स

मैरिज को मान्यता प्रदान की जाए। ...(व्यवधान)... सभापति महोदय, भारत के अंदर विवाह की संस्था को पवित्र माना गया है। विवाह का मतलब होता है, biological male and biological female, उसके बीच का संबंध, सदियों पुराने हमारे जो रीति-रिवाज और रिचुअल्स हैं, जो हमारी प्रथाएँ हैं, जो हमारा सांस्कृतिक लोकाचार है, ये हमारे सामाजिक मूल्यों का हिस्सा हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Raghav Chadha, the hon. Member is talking about marriage. You need to be more careful.

**श्री सुशील कुमार मोदी :** हिन्दू धर्म में भी विवाह को डिवाइन ओरिजिन के रूप में माना गया है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान इसी रूप में आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि भारत के अंदर सेम सेक्स मैरिज is neither recognized nor accepted in any un-codified personal laws, like the Muslim Personal Law or any codified statutory laws.

(Contd. by DC/1H)

DC-MZ/11.35/1H

**SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI (Contd.):** Same sex marriage would cause complete havoc with the delicate balance of personal laws in the country. परिवार और बच्चों का पालन-पोषण भी इससे जुड़ा हुआ है। इतना ही नहीं, adoption, domestic violence, divorce, wife's right to stay in marital home, इन सारी

चीजों का संबंध विवाह संस्था के साथ जुड़ा हुआ है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से यही कहना चाहूंगा कि दो जज बैठकर इस प्रकार के सामाजिक मुद्दे पर निर्णय नहीं ले सकते हैं। संसद में इस पर डिबेट होनी चाहिए, समाज में इस पर डिबेट होनी चाहिए। कुछ लेफ्ट लिबरल डेमोक्रेटिक लोग, जो एक्टिविस्ट्स लोग हैं, वे भारत में पश्चिम का अनुसरण करते हुए इस प्रकार का कानून लागू करवाना चाहते हैं। इसलिए मैं सेम सैक्स मैरिज को वैधानिक मान्यता दिए जाने का विरोध करता हूँ और गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया से आग्रह करता हूँ कि मजबूती के साथ सेम सैक्स मैरिज के विरोध में न्यायालय में अपनी बात रखे। मैं ज्यूडिशियरी से भी आग्रह करता हूँ कि कोई ऐसा निर्णय न दें, जो इस देश के कल्चरल इथोस, यहां की संस्कृति और विचार के विपरीत हों। इस तरह का निर्णय देने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

(समाप्त)

**SHRI BRIJLAL (Uttar Pradesh):** Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

**LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.)(Haryana):** Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

**SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA (Assam)** : Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

**SHRI DHANANJAY BHIMRAO MAHADIK (Maharashtra)** : Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

**श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश)** : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री रामचंद्र जांगड़ा (हरियाणा)** : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री सकलदीप राजभर (उत्तर प्रदेश)** : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

(समाप्त)

**Demand for Extending Hill Compensatory Allowance to Postal Employees of Darjeeling and Kalimpong**

**SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal):** Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak. I seek to draw the attention of this august House that the benefit of hill compensatory allowance has been given to North-Eastern and Sikkim postal employees. But the same has not been given to the postal employees of the hilly region of Darjeeling and Kalimpong. If Sikkim can get, can fall under North-East India, why is Darjeeling and Kalimpong region not included?

Therefore, Sir, I would urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to include the postal employees of Kalimpong and Darjeeling hills for granting hill compensatory allowance to them as well. Thank you.

(Ends)

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

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

**SHRI MOHAMMED NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal):** Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

(Ends)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Shri Aneel Prasad Hegde; not present. Now, Shri Sant Balbir Singh.

### **Concern over Rising Incidents of Suicides by Farmers**

**SHRI SANT BALBIR SINGH (Punjab):** \*"Many many thanks to you Chairman Sir, you gave me the time. Today, I wish to talk about and draw your kind attention towards farmers and farm labourers who are committing

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\* English translation of original speech made in Punjabi.

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suicides and make my submissions in this regard. Sir, the farmers of my country grow foodgrains and feed all the countrymen but the condition of a farmer has come to such a pass that he himself is remaining hungry. According to the NCRB Report, 53,000 poor farmers and farm labourers have committed suicide between the years 2017 and 2021 because they did not get remunerative prices for their crops. It is a matter of great misfortune that farmers are not getting MSP for every crop even now. Sir, in such a case, when will the farmers get the MRP of their crops? During the 'Farmers Agitation' in the year 2021, the demands accepted by the Central Government have not yet been fulfilled. All those demands may please be fulfilled now. Mr. Chairman Sir, Punjab is contributing 40 per cent to the granary of the country and it used to be 67 per cent sometime in the past. Punjab has about 1.5 per cent of India's total cultivable land but for this, Punjab is using 9 per cent of the total pesticides and fertilisers being used in the country. As a result thereof, our air is getting polluted and the water is also getting polluted. I would therefore pray that farmers may be got rid of paddy cultivation as farmers have to sow paddy out of compulsion because they get MSP on this crop whereas on other crops, they are not getting MSP. As a result, the farmers sow paddy but because of this, the ground

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water table is likely to touch 1,000 feet by the year 2039. So if farmers get MSP on other crops also, then, farmers can grow other crops and go in for diversification. So it is the need of our times that natural farming, that our forefathers used to do, and crop diversification, should be followed so that they may get remunerative prices for these crops. And this way, our water will be saved and we will also be protected from the scourge of environmental pollution. So the Central Government should come forward with an effective policy so that the farming may be made remunerative. The youth from Punjab are going to foreign countries and they are leaving Punjab only because farming is not a remunerative profession. So, it is my request that even when there are natural disasters that cause loss of crops, Punjab makes huge contributions to the country's granaries. Therefore, I pray to the Central Government that recommendations of Swaminathan Report should be accepted."

**Mr. Deputy Chairman:** Time is over. Time is over, please.

(Ends)

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

(Contd. by DPS/1J)



DPS-DN/1J/11.40

**SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

**SHRI SANJEEV ARORA (Punjab):** Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

**SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Ends)

**Demand for Establishing Centre of Excellence in Research on Drone  
Technology in Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh**

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, my Zero Hour request is for establishing drone research centre institute in Vishakhapatnam. We are at the cusp of fourth industrial revolution and one of the most important inventions is the drone technology. Drone technology has many applications and in numerous sectors, such as agriculture, defence and even logistics, India is well placed. The only thing it requires is a push from the Central Government to ace the critical technology. Sir, agriculture is

one of the sectors very important for Indian economy because 65 per cent of the population is dependent, either directly or indirectly, on agriculture. Drones can be used for spraying pesticides, monitoring the moisture, providing information of crop growth stage. Drones can increase crop production by 15 per cent while saving to farmers a lot of labour. I, therefore, request the Central Government to establish a centre of excellence in research on drones technology at Vishakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh. Sir, this is, basically for three reasons; one, 65 per cent of Andhra Pradesh's population is engaged in agriculture, either directly or indirectly and farmers are very forward looking; Andhra Pradesh, particularly, is home to significant pool of IT manpower famous for their talent and innovation and, number three, Andhra Pradesh is one of the largest producers of fruits, vegetables, rice and is now, also shifting to production of palm oil. Therefore, I humbly request the Government of India to consider the demand for establishing the research centre on drones in Vishakhapatnam. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

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

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

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

### **Need for Reforms in Judicial System for Ensuring Simple, Easy and Speedy Justice**

**श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** उपसभापति जी, देश की न्याय प्रणाली के प्रति जनता के मन में तेजी से गहराती निराशा और कुंठा के प्रति मैं सदन और सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। देश के नागरिकों को न्याय प्रणाली से सरल, सुलभ, सस्ता, शीघ्र और पारदर्शी न्याय की अपेक्षा करना बेईमानी की बात लगने लगी है।

महोदय, पांच करोड़ मुकदमों के लंबित होने का अर्थ यह है कि पांच करोड़ परिवारों के 25 करोड़ नागरिक दोषपूर्ण न्यायिक प्रक्रिया के उत्पीड़न के शिकार हैं। आखिर यह जवाबदेही किसकी है? सर्वोच्च न्यायालय अपने में असीमित शक्ति समेटे दिखता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट विभिन्न प्रकार के मुकदमों को निपटाने के लिए समयबद्ध न्याय प्रणाली अर्थात् ज्युडिशियल चार्टर क्यों लागू नहीं करता, जिसमें प्रत्येक अपराध या वाद को तय करने के लिए समय-सीमा निश्चित हो।

मान्यवर, निचली अदालतों से लेकर उच्च अदालतों तक रिश्वतखोरी और दलाली आम बात है। आखिर साफ-सुथरे तरीके से न्याय मिले, यह जवाबदेही किसकी है? हमारा न्यायिक तंत्र भाषायी जटिलता को बदलने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। सवाल

यह है कि वादी और प्रतिवादी की समझ में न आने वाली अंग्रेजी भाषा को बनाए रखने तथा देश के नागरिकों को देश की मातृभाषाओं में न्याय न देने की आपकी ज़िद क्यों है? संविधान में सरकारी नौकरियों में पिछड़े वर्ग, अनुसूचित जाति व जनजाति के लोगों को आरक्षण का प्रावधान है, परन्तु सर्वोच्च न्यायालयों व उच्च न्यायालयों में जजों की नियुक्ति में संविधान में प्रदत्त आरक्षण को न्यायिक तंत्र लागू करने को तैयार नहीं है। आखिर क्यों? यह अकाट्य सत्य है कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के जजों की नियुक्ति में जब तक सभी वर्गों के जजों का प्रतिनिधत्व नहीं होगा, तब तक वंचित व निर्धन वर्ग के लोगों को सही न्याय मिलना कठिन है। देश के लोगों को सरलता, शीघ्रता और पारदर्शिता से न्याय मिले, यह जिम्मेदारी हमारे न्यायिक तंत्र की है।

(1K/PRB पर जारी)

PRB-KGG/1K/11.45

**श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (क्रमागत) :** साथ ही संसद के कार्य में न्यायपालिका का अनावश्यक, असंवैधानिक हस्तक्षेप रुकना भी जरूरी है। अन्यथा हम संसद की गरिमा को गिरा कर देश की लोकतांत्रिक प्रणाली को तहस-नहस करने का काम करेंगे।

मान्यवर, आज देश में कॉलिजियम प्रणाली की काफी चर्चा है। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय देश को यह बताए कि संविधान की वह कौन सी धारा है जो यह कहती है कि सर्वोच्च न्यायालय संविधान से ऊपर है? दूसरे, संविधान की वह कौन-सी धारा है, जो संसद द्वारा सर्वसम्मति से पारित राष्ट्रीय न्यायिक नियुक्ति आयोग के गठन को खारिज करने का सर्वोच्च न्यायालय को अधिकार देती है?

महोदय, सर्वोच्च न्यायालय यदि खुद को संविधान के रखवाले के रूप में देखना चाहता है, तो उसे सबसे पहले न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति में लोकतांत्रिक और संवैधानिक तरीकों को अपनाना चाहिए।

अंत में, मैं आम जनता को सस्ता, सरल, शीघ्र और पारदर्शी न्याय ...(समय की घंटी)... दिलाने के लिए सरकार से त्वरित कदम उठाने की मांग करता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

**SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, I associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

**श्री धनंजय भीमराव महादिक (महाराष्ट्र):** महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री रामचंद्र जांगड़ा (हरियाणा):** महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**डा. लक्ष्मीकांत बाजपेयी** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**ले. जनरल (डा.) डी. पी. वत्स (रिटा.)** (हरियाणा) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

**श्री विवेक ठाकुर** (बिहार) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्रीमती गीता उर्फ चंद्रप्रभा** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्रीमती संगीता यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

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

**श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**सुश्री इंदु बाला गोस्वामी** (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्रीमती एस. फाननॉन कोन्याक** (नागालैंड) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

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

(समाप्त)

**Need to Amend Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 in Wake of Heinous Crimes Being Committed by Juveniles in Country**

**श्री विवेक ठाकुर** (बिहार) : आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय के संदर्भ में आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा, जो जुवेनाइल जस्टिस एक्ट, 2015 से संबंधित है। उपसभापति महोदय, वर्ष 2014 में आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में सरकार बनने के पश्चात निर्भया गैंग रेप जैसी वीभत्स घटना के कारण 2015 में एक नया कानून जुवेनाइल जस्टिस एक्ट, 2015 लाया गया, जो स्वागत योग्य रहा, जिसमें क्राइम को तीन कैटेगरीज़ में बांटा गया - माइनर, सीरियस एवं हीनस, जिसमें जुवेनाइल जो 16 से 18 के बीच हैं और अगर वे हीनस क्राइम करते हैं, तो उन्हें एडल्ट मानते हुए, उन पर मुकदमा चलाया जा सकता है। महोदय, मैं वर्ष 2020 के सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जजमेंट का जिक्र करना चाहूंगा, जिसमें भारत सरकार द्वारा 2015 में लाए गए मूल कानून के सेक्शन 2, क्लॉज 33 में वह अपराध जिसमें सात वर्ष से अधिक की सज़ा थी, उन्हें हीनस क्राइम की कैटेगरी में रखा गया था, परंतु सुप्रीम कोर्ट के



2020 के जजमेंट में, जिसमें सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा यह कहा गया कि जिन अपराधों में सात वर्ष से अधिक सज़ा का प्रावधान है, परंतु जिनमें कोई मिनिमम पनिशमेंट का प्रावधान नहीं है अथवा सात वर्ष से कम मिनिमम पनिशमेंट का प्रावधान है, उन्हें हीनस क्राइम्स में नहीं गिना जा सकता है। इसी कारण भारत सरकार को 2021 में कानून में संशोधन करना पड़ा। इस संशोधन से कई हीनस क्राइम्स में जुवेनाइल क्रिमिनल्स बिना सज़ा पाए ही छूट रहे हैं। उदाहरण स्वरूप 2020 में जिस अपराध में सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट आया, उसमें अपराधी आईपीसी सेक्शन 304 में कल्पेबल होमिसाइड का दोषी था, जिसमें दस वर्ष से अधिक सज़ा का प्रावधान था, परंतु सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय के कारण आईपीसी 304 में कोई मिनिमम पनिशमेंट का प्रावधान न होने से, उस पर एडल्ट के रूप में मुकदमा नहीं चला। इसलिए यह बहुत गंभीर विषय है, क्योंकि सिर्फ मिनिमम पनिशमेंट का प्रावधान न होने से, हीनस क्राइम करके भी जुवेनाइल अपराधी राहत प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। हाल ही में कटुआ गैंग रेप केस में भी सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने अपने जजमेंट में यह ऑब्जर्वेशन दी कि जुवेनाइल जस्टिस एक्ट 2015 में संशोधन की आवश्यकता है, क्योंकि कई जुवेनाइल क्रिमिनल्स हीनस क्राइम में राहत प्राप्त कर रहे हैं। चाहे जामताड़ा का ऑनलाइन फ्रॉड हो या डार्क नेट के माध्यम से ड्रग पैडलिंग हो, रेप्स हों, शूटआउट्स हों, इन सभी में अधिकांश रूप से देखा गया है कि 18 वर्ष से कम जुवेनाइल्स का क्रिमिनल गैंगज़ या इंटरनेशनल सिंडिकेट्स, क्राइम के लिए यूज़ करते हैं, इसलिए विभिन्न देशों में जुवेनाइल को एडल्ट मानते हुए केस चलाने की उम्र बेहद कम रखी गई है।

उपसभापति महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मेरा सदन एवं सरकार से आग्रह है कि जल्द से जल्द इस कानून में संशोधन लाया जाए, जिससे जुवेनाइल्स द्वारा होने वाले अपराधों में भी कन्विकशन रेट में बढ़ोतरी हो और अपराधियों को सज़ा मिल सके।

(समाप्त)

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

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

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

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

**SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, I also associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

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

**श्रीमती संगीता यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा (असम) :** महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री धनंजय भीमराव महादिक (महाराष्ट्र) :** महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

### **Need to Address Problems Being Faced by Goldsmith Community**

**श्री रामचंद्र जांगड़ा (हरियाणा) :** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं स्वर्णकार (शिल्पकार) समाज की अनदेखी और बढ़ती हुआ बदहाली पर आपके माध्यम से सरकार और सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

मान्यवर, भारत का स्वर्णकार समाज देश का प्रतिष्ठित व कुशल कारीगर समाज माना जाता है। भारत के स्वर्णकार ने अपने हस्त कौशल से पूरे विश्व को अपनी कारीगरी का लोहा मनवाया है। वर्ष 1968 में गोल्ड कंट्रोल एक्ट आने से पहले देश के सवा करोड़ लोग खुशहाली और प्रतिष्ठा का जीवन जी रहे थे। इसके बाद इनके आर्थिक पतन की शुरुआत हुई, यद्यपि इसकी शुरुआत 1962 में गोल्ड कंट्रोल एक्ट के द्वारा ही हो गई थी, जिसके माध्यम से सोने के व्यापार को प्रतिबंधित कर दिया गया था। 1963 में 14 कैरेट से अधिक सोने के जेवर बनाने पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया गया और 1968 में सोने को सिक्कों व छड़ों के रूप में रखना प्रतिबंधित कर दिया गया। सोने को जेवर के रूप में केवल 100 ग्राम की सीमा तक रखने के लिए सीमित कर दिया गया। बड़े

लाइसेंस प्राप्त स्वर्णकारों को दो किलो तक सोना रखने की सीमा निर्धारित कर दी गई। गांव का स्वर्णकार लाइसेंस प्रक्रिया से अनजान था, इसलिए वह पीछे रह गया और बड़े-बड़े कॉरपोरेट घरानों के पास यह काम चला गया।

(1L/GS पर जारी)

GS-SSS/1L/11.50

**श्री रामचंद्र जांगड़ा (क्रमागत) :** मान्यवर, उसके बाद एक्ट में संशोधन हुआ और छोटे कारीगरों के लिए 300 ग्राम सोना जेवर के रूप में रखने की सीमा तय की गई। मान्यवर, 1990 में तत्कालीन सरकार द्वारा सोने का काम कॉरपोरेट घरानों के लिए खोल दिया गया। उसके बाद यह काम तनिष्क, रिलायंस, पी.सी. ज्वेलर्स व कल्याण ज्वेलर्स आदि बड़ी कम्पनियों के पास चला गया और गांव का छोटा कारीगर स्वर्णकार उनका मात्र मजदूर बनकर रह गया।

मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से इनकी बदहाली की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। मान्यवर, इनकी बदहाली दूर करने के लिए मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं।

पहला, कॉरपोरेट घरानों के द्वारा किए जा रहे सोने के व्यापार पर कर प्रतिशत को बढ़ाया जाए। दूसरा, लाइसेंस प्राप्त डीलरों द्वारा ज्वेलरी व्यापार पर भी कर की सीमा को बढ़ाया जाए। तीसरा, अमूल मिल्क की तर्ज पर ग्रामीण, छोटे कारीगर स्वर्णकार, शिल्पकारों का एक सहकारी संघ बनाकर सोना खरीदने के लिए एमएसएमई की तर्ज पर उनको लोन दिया जाए और उनके लिए खरीद की व्यवस्था की जाए, ताकि गांव का जो छोटा शिल्पकार है, स्वर्णकार है, वह उभर सके।

मान्यवर, एक और बहुत गंभीर विषय है। दंड संहिता की धारा 411 का बहुत दुरुपयोग होता है। कोई भी शिल्पकार, स्वर्णकार यदि छोटा-सा भी कोई जेवरात खरीद लेता है और अगर कोई उसकी गलत शिकायत भी कर देता है, तो पुलिस उसको प्रताड़ित करती है। जब 300 ग्राम सोने के जेवरात खरीदने का उसको अधिकार है, तो उस निर्धारित मात्रा तक उसके खिलाफ कोई मुकदमा दर्ज न करवाया जाए, जिससे कि यह समाज पुलिस की अनावश्यक प्रताड़ना से बच सके, धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

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

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

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

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

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

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

**श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री कैलाश सोनी** (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री सकलदीप राजभर** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

**श्री उपसभापति** : माननीय विजय पाल सिंह तोमर जी।

#### **Need for Restarting Train from Meerut to Ganganagar via Rewari**

**श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं एक ऐसा प्रश्न उठा रहा हूँ, जो कि दैनिक यात्रियों के लिए बहुत आवश्यक है। मेरठ से दिल्ली-रेवाड़ी होते हुए गंगानगर तक एक शटल ट्रेन काफी लम्बे समय से चलती थी। उसमें दैनिक केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी और यात्री यात्रा करते थे और वे टाइम से ऑफिस आते थे, अब वह ट्रेन बंद कर दी गई है, जिससे हजारों कर्मचारी और यात्रीगण समय से नहीं आ पाते हैं या वे आते हैं, तो गाड़ियों से आते हैं, उसमें उनको परेशानी होती है। ट्रेन बंद होने से दैनिक यात्रियों को आये दिन बहुत परेशानियां उठानी पड़ रही हैं। वैसे मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उसने एक्सप्रेस वे बनाया है, लेकिन इससे दिल्ली

में गाड़ियों की संख्या बढ़ती है, यात्रियों को भी परेशानी बढ़ती है। इसमें मोदी नगर के यात्री, गाजियाबाद के यात्री और मेरठ के यात्री आते थे।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि उस ट्रेन को पुनः चालू किया जाए, जो लम्बे समय से चलती आ रही है, ताकि यात्रियों को सुविधा हो सके, धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

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

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

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

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

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

**श्रीमती कान्ता कर्दम (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

**श्री उपसभापति** : श्री सतीश चंद्र दूबे जी।

**Demand for Providing Age Relaxation and Fee Concession to Aspirants of Economically Weaker Sections in Making Application to Various Government Jobs**

**श्री सतीश चंद्र दूबे** (बिहार) : उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे शून्य काल में बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। वर्ष 2019 में प्रधान मंत्री जी की अगुवाई में सरकार ने आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर सवर्णों के लिए 10 प्रतिशत आरक्षण देने का काम ईडब्ल्यूएस कोटे के तहत किया। इस कोटे के तहत आने वाले अभ्यर्थियों के लिए उम्र सीमा में छूट का प्रावधान नहीं है, जबकि अन्य वर्गों को छूट मिलती है। मौजूदा समय में सरकारी नौकरियों में आरक्षण के आधार पर, जिन्हें उम्र की छूट है, उसमें एससी/एसटी को पांच साल की छूट, ओबीसी को तीन साल की छूट है। सामान्य वर्ग के अभ्यर्थियों के लिए अधिकतम उम्र सीमा 32 साल की है, वहीं अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग के लिए उम्र सीमा 35 वर्ष है और अनुसूचित जनजाति के लिए उम्र सीमा 37 वर्ष तय है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि कमजोर सवर्णों के लिए उम्र सीमा में छूट दी जाए तथा अभ्यर्थियों पर लगने वाले आवेदन शुल्क में रियायत दी जाए, ताकि सबका साथ, सबका विकास का नारा पूरा हो सके।



महोदय, ईडब्लूएस में जो 10 प्रतिशत का आरक्षण दिया गया है, इसको तो पूर्व की सरकारें भी कर सकती थीं, मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने उन गरीब सवर्ण अभ्यर्थियों पर भी ध्यान दिया और उनको सम्मान के साथ जीवन जीने का अधिकार दिया। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन से आग्रह करता हूं कि इस पर भी ध्यान देते हुए, उन लोगों को भी आवेदन शुल्क और उम्र सीमा में रियायत दी जाए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

**SHRI DHANANJAY BHIMRAO MAHADIK (Maharashtra):** Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

**SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

**LT. GEN. (DR.) D. P. VATS (RETD.) (Haryana):** Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

**डा. लक्ष्मीकांत बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

**Demand for Setting Up Specialized Medical Tribunal to  
Deal with Medical Disputes**

**DR. KANIMOZHI N.V.N. SOMU (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, Article 323 (B) of the Indian Constitution deals with the establishment of tribunals for other matters and Article 323 (A) of the Indian Constitution deals with the administrative tribunals. Many cases are emerging in the medical sector which needs quick redressal. There are a lot of medical issues that happen in hospitals, clinics and also the offences done by the medical practitioners. In India, there are many tribunals for solving the cases on particular organizations or institutions, but there is no tribunal for medical offences. Till today, the offences that take place in the medical sectors will ultimately

go to the courts and the judgments are rendered by the judges who have partial knowledge on the medical issues.

(Contd. by NBR/1M)

NBR-LP/1M/11.55

**DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU (Contd.):** Sir, tribunals were constituted with an objective of delivering speedy, inexpensive and decentralized adjudication of disputes in various medical crimes and related matters. If there is a medical tribunal in the country, the disputes or offences that arise in the medical sector can be controlled. However, decision of the tribunal may not be final since parties can go in for an appeal to the High Court or the Supreme Court.

Sir, a medical practitioner has the duty to exercise due care, breach of duty will make doctors liable for damages. Medical negligence of doctors which results in serious damage or death of patient is liable for criminal offence under the IPC, 1860. But, in most instances, doctors from all medical fields are liable under the Consumer Protection Act.

The patients who had caused severe injuries at the time of treatment could now onwards sue doctors in procedure-free consumer courts for compensation.

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The important reason and the need for medical tribunal is, for example, a case under the Consumer Protection Act takes too long to conclude which will be agonizing nightmare experience for both – patients and doctors. The doctor will suffer and get demoralized throughout trial and medical career of doctor is also affected. The patients also lose too much time and energy till the end and compensation awarded would not be sufficient for trauma experienced by patient at the time when he receive it.

Sir, the District Consumer Forum does not have members from medical fraternity. And, hence, most judgments turned out to be one-sided, either in favour of deponent or opponent, and both instances are unjustifiable. The cases under the Consumer Protection Act would give wrong signals about medical professionals. Most doctors are middle class citizens who practice on their own. It is inappropriate to expect doctors to be able to raise such large amount. And, Sir, such judgments would demoralize doctors.

Sir, India requires medical tribunal, so that offences that take place in hospitals, Government health schemes or programmes, offenses done by

doctors, hospital authorities, services rendered by ambulance authorities can be then discussed and decided by medical tribunal. ...*(Time-bell)*...

(Ends)

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Thank you, Dr. Somu. Time allotted to you is over. It is not going on record. Thank you. You have only limited time of three minutes. Now, Dr. Amar Patnaik.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Uncorrected/Not for publication- 19.12.2022

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

**SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, I also associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

(Ends)

**Demand for Renaming Clean Energy Cess as Environmental and  
Rehabilitation Cess and Earmarking 60 per cent Thereof to  
Coal-Bearing States**

**DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha):** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am so happy that the hon. Finance Minister is also here. I am going to raise a point relating to her department. This is relating to Coal Cess or Clean Energy

Cess. This was introduced by the Government of India in 2010, basically, to compensate for extraction of coal which causes a lot of environmental issues relating to air quality, water quality, pollution at top soil level, transportation, drainage systems, etc. But, subsequently, in 2017, after decision of the GST Council, this was subsumed into the GST Compensation Cess. Now that GST Compensation Cess has been withdrawn, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what the position of this Cess is.

Sir, hon. Chief Minister of Odisha, Shri Naveen Patnaik, had made a suggestion that this should be converted into Environment and Rehabilitation Cess and given back to the States once again, particularly, the coal-bearing States. Odisha, for example, is the second largest producer of coal in the country after Chhattisgarh. The amount of environmental pollution caused due to coal extraction —India's dependence on coal will continue — is huge. Since we are committed to net zero emission transition, I think, a good idea would be to convert this into the Environmental Rehabilitation Cess and distribute among coal-bearing States, so that for extraction of coal the amount of environmental pollution cost can be compensated to the extent through afforestation and other

measures. And, we will be, actually, having a situation in which States would be having incentive to go in for clean energy procedures. Thank you.

(Ends)

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

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

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

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

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

**SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, I also associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

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

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



**SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra):** Sir, I also associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

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

(Ends)

**श्री उपसभापति :** आपका धन्यवाद। राघव चड्ढा जी, आप बोलिए।

**Demand for Providing Flight Connectivity from Punjab to Various International Destinations**

**श्री राघव चड्ढा (पंजाब) :** उपसभापति जी, आज मैं पंजाब और पंजाबियों से जुड़ी एक बेहद महत्वपूर्ण समस्या इस सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, पूरी दुनिया में पंजाबी रहते हैं, वे दुनिया के बड़े-बड़े देशों में बसते हैं, वह चाहे कनाडा हो, युनाइटेड स्टेट्स ऑफ अमेरिका हो, न्यूज़ीलैंड हो या ऑस्ट्रेलिया हो। आज पंजाब से इन देशों की जो इंटरनेशनल कनेक्टिविटी है, वह बहुत खराब है। पंजाब में दो अंतरराष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे हैं। उनमें से एक मोहाली में है और दूसरा अमृतसर में है। ये दोनों अंतरराष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे सिर्फ नाम के अंतरराष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डे हैं। अंतरराष्ट्रीय एयरलाइन्स यहाँ न के बराबर ऑपरेट करती हैं और अंतरराष्ट्रीय फ्लाइट्स भी न के बराबर ही उड़ती हैं। अगर वहाँ से एकाध किसी छोटे देश की फ्लाइट जाती भी है, तो उसकी फ्रिक्वेंसी इतनी कम है कि उसकी कोई सुविधा लोगों को नहीं मिलती है।

(MKG/1M पर जारी)

**श्री राघव चड्ढा (क्रमागत)** : आज पंजाबी बड़े-बड़े देशों की अर्थव्यवस्था चला रहे हैं। आज पंजाबी भाषा को, यह हमारा सौभाग्य है...(व्यवधान)... (समाप्त)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Now, it is time for Question Hour.

**श्री राघव चड्ढा** : सर, मुझे खत्म करने दीजिए।

**MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal):** Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

**SHRI SANJEEV ARORA (Punjab):** Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता** (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**डा. अशोक कुमार मित्तल** (पंजाब) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

(Ends)

(12.00 PM to 1.00 PM - Question Hour)

DPS-MKG/2B/2.00

*The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

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**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Now, we shall take up Bills for consideration and return, the Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 2022 and the Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2022, to be discussed together. Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman to move motions for consideration of both the Bills. Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** यह बहुत ही गम्भीर मामला है। सरकार सदन को गम्भीरता से नहीं ले रही है। यह हमारी ही नहीं, आपकी भी अवमानना है। मैं प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठा रहा हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति :** माननीय मंत्री जी।.... सदन की कार्यवाही 15 मिनट के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

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*The House then adjourned at  
three minutes past two of the clock.*

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KGG-AKG/2C/2.15

*The House reassembled at eighteen minutes past two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

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**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Hon. Members, we shall take up Bills for Consideration and return; the Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 2022 and the Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2022; they are to be discussed together. Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman to move motions for consideration of the Bills.

**THE APPROPRIATION (NO.5) BILL, 2022 &  
THE APPROPRIATION (NO.4) BILL, 2022**

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN):** Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2022-2023, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, I also move:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year

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ended on the 31st day of March, 2020, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

(Ends)

*The questions were proposed.*

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Would you like to speak, Madam Minister?

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** No, Sir; I would speak at the end.

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Tamil Nadu):** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, pardon me as I was very reluctant to open the debate and I will tell you why. In the recent past, the lead speaker says his piece, the other Members of the Opposition say their pieces, the hon. Finance Minister says his or her piece. Then, the House returns the Bill.

(Contd. by SSS/2D)

SSS-SCH/2D/2.20

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Contd.):** Where is the debate on the issues that we raised? Where are the answers to the questions that we asked? I would humbly request you to make a note of the issues that we raised, the questions that we asked and please ensure that those from the Treasury Benches or the hon. Minister deal with those issues and deal with those

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questions. Otherwise, this becomes a meaningless ritual, especially in a money Bill because even if we don't return the Bill, in fifteen days it is deemed to have been returned. But, I think, it is very important that the issues that we raise, the questions that we ask must be answered. With that, with a sense of apology, I open that with that comment and I move on to the Appropriation Bill and the Supplementary Demands. I intend to speak for a very short time so that there is ample time for my colleagues and my party to speak.

Sir, I have six points and I will deal with them briefly. In the Supplementary Demands for this year, the Government is asking authorization for Rs. 3,25,756 crores as cash outgo. There is another Rs. 1,10,180 crores which will be additional expenditure, but will be matched by additional savings. So, we can leave that out. Out of cash outgo, we are asking for Defence Capital Expenditure for construction of strategic and border roads of Rs. 500 crores. Let me say at the outset, all of us grant you Rs. 500 crores. We will happily grant you more, if necessary. Whatever is required for Defence Forces, whatever is required for Capital expenditure, for construction of strategic or border roads or buying equipment, we will happily grant it because we know that it is for the national security. But I will

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come to this point last. Before we grant, we want to raise a few questions, and I hope that before the Bill is returned, the hon. Finance Minister or anyone from Government will answer those questions. Let me move on to my first five points. The first point is, the GDP for 2022-23 at current prices, according to the Budget Estimates, was Rs. 258 lakh crores, Rs. 258 lakh crore assumes a 11.1 per cent nominal growth over last year's GDP at current prices. If the growth is 11.1 per cent in current prices or nominal growth, I have only two small questions. What will be the inflation rate and what will be the real growth? I remember having asked this question when the Budget discussion took place. We are now nearly nine months into the financial year. I did not get an answer when the Budget discussion took place. I sincerely hope I will get an answer. How does this 11.1 per cent break up? What is the inflation and what is the real growth? My second point is, if the hon. Minister and the Government wish to spend Rs. 3,25,756 crores, we understand that there is a need for more expenditure. Now, where will the Government find this Rs. 3,25,756 crores? As far as I know, there are only three ways; (a) the Government has already collected money in excess of the Budgeted revenue receipts. They already have Rs. 3,25,756 crores and they are coming to the House saying, 'I already have this money.



I am spending it.' That is route (A). The second way is to borrow. You can borrow an additional Rs. 3,25,756 crores and say, 'I am borrowing and I am spending.'

(Contd. by NBR/2E)

NBR-BKS/2E/2.25

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Contd.):** There is a third way — a little more technical. But, I am sure, the House will appreciate it. The Government expects nominal growth to be more than 11.1 per cent shown in the Budget. If the nominal growth is more than 11.1 per cent, the GDP will be more than Rs. 258 lakh crores — the denominator will rise — therefore, you can borrow and spend another Rs. 3,25,756 crores without breaching fiscal deficit of 6.4 per cent.

My second question is — again a very simple question — does the Government propose to take route 'A'? It already has the money. Or, it proposes to take route 'B'? It will borrow more. Or, will it take route 'C' that it expects the GDP to be higher and, therefore, the fiscal deficit will be met at 6.4 per cent? I want a specific answer. Is it 'A' or 'B' or 'C'? And, I am willing to be corrected 'None of the above.' I am willing to accept even an answer 'None of the above.' Is it 'A' or 'B' or 'C' or 'None of the above?'

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My third question is — this is a matter of some concern — this. According to the Budget, the gross tax revenue is Rs. 27,57,820 crores. Of this, Corporation Tax — this is on corporates — is Rs. 7,20,000 crores. Income tax is Rs. 7 lakh crores. Now, if you do the proportions, you will find that Corporate Tax accounts for 26.1 per cent of the gross tax revenue. When this Government came into office, in the previous year, 2013-14, the gross tax revenue was Rs. 11,55,838 crores. Of which, Corporate Tax was Rs. 3,93,677 crores. As a proportion, Corporate Tax in the gross tax revenue was 34 per cent. Now, what does it mean? I am not saying it is right or wrong. I am simply giving the numbers. It is for the House to decide whether this is the right path to take or the wrong path to take. The corporates contributed 34 per cent of gross tax revenue. Today, the corporates are contributing 26 per cent of gross tax revenue. Why has this great benefit been conferred on the corporates? Sir, they contribute 8 per cent less of the gross tax revenue. Who is contributing the other revenue? The rest is contributed by Income Tax payers, middle class, upper middle class, other income tax payers, excise duty payers, GST payers — which is you and I — customs duty, which is passed on to the common people, Cesses, taxes on petrol and diesel, etc. That accounts today for 74 per

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cent! Corporates are only contributing 26 per cent! Sir, nine years ago, corporates were contributing 34 per cent. It is because this Government has conferred a huge bounty or bonanza on corporates! Is that fair or not fair is for the House to decide. And, after conferring this bounty, I hear the hon. Finance Minister going to FICCI, CII and Chambers of Commerce and say, 'Please invest. Why are you not investing?'

(CONTD. BY USY/2F)

USY/2F/2.30

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (CONTD.):** In fact, in one meeting, I saw her, quite legitimately, sort of mildly scolding them for not investing. If God is in His heaven, the BJP is in power and everything is hunky-dory, climate is extremely proficient for investment, why the corporate sector not investing despite conferring a huge bonanza on them? That is my question. Private investment is low and sluggish. If, according to the Government, all is well, why is the private sector not investing despite conferring 8 per cent bounty on them? Do you know what does 8 per cent mean, Sir? Eight per cent of Rs. 27 lakh crore will be almost, ten per cent is 2.7 crore, Rs. 2.5 lakh crore. Rupees 2.5 lakh crore is the bonanza conferred on the corporate sector and

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still they are not investing. My question is, "Why"? And, I want an answer so that we can be enlightened why the private sector is not investing.

My fourth point is, in 1990-91, the GDP at constant prices was about Rs. 25 lakh crores. And, after that, liberalisation started. In twelve years, this GDP doubled to Rs. 50 lakh crores. In next ten years, it doubled again to Rs. 98-99 lakh crores. So, first time, the GDP took 12-13 years to double; second time, it took ten years to double. Technically, therefore, one would expect, and this is a fair expectation, a Government, which has been in power for nearly nine years, should double the GDP in ten years. We were able to double the GDP in difficult times, from 1991 to 2003-04, the period which is attributable to Late Shri Narsimha Rao's stewardship and Late Shri Vajpayee's stewardship. Then, we were again able to double it in ten years under Dr. Manmohan Singh's leadership. This Government should double it again in ten years. Rupees 100 lakh crores should become Rs. 200 lakh crores in 2023-24, when this Government complete ten years of governance. Will it be able to double to Rs. 200 lakh crores? I know the answer for myself. But, I want the hon. Finance Minister and the Government to answer that for the benefit of hon. Members. Will you be able to double the GDP, which you inherited, by the time you demit office in

ten years. If you are able to double the GDP, I salute you. I don't want to make any prediction. I don't want to be a doomsday prophet. I wish them well. But, please answer my fourth question: Will you be able to double the GDP, which you inherited, by the time you demit office in ten years?

(Contd. By 2g — PK)

PK-VNK/2.35/2G

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (CONTD.):** My fifth point is, — this is something which the hon. Finance Minister has spoken; so it is nothing new — of the four engines of growth, the Government's expenditure is robust, and much of the Rs.3,25,756 crores will go into Government's expenditure, which is good. I only wish that the expenditure is efficient and the outcome is as good as the expenditure. That is a different matter. But, what about the other three engines of growth? We know the private investment is sluggish. Just see the two graphs in the Indian Express today. The private investment is sluggish. They are, certainly, not summoning their animal spirits -- I do not know why it is called animal spirits; these should be human spirits. But, somehow, we have got used to calling it animal spirits -- of investors. Whatever spirits, as long as it is not alcoholic spirits, why are they not summoning their spirits to invest? We know it is down. Private consumption

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is down. You cannot deny that. High-end items are being sold. Mercedes Benz cars, BMW cars, etc. are being sold. But what about the consumption by the poor and the middle class? If consumption is good, why should one-third of our children be stunted? Why should over half of our women be anaemic? These are all accepted statistics in Government publications. The Government's National Family Health Survey says these numbers. So, consumption is low. Except the high-end items of the very, very rich, consumption is low and the fourth engine, exports, these are low. The trade deficit is increasing. Our trade deficit with China alone is \$ 73 billion. \$ 73 billion with one country! The numbers are there in today's 'Indian Express'. The graphs of exports and imports and the gap known as trade deficit is higher. So, three of your four engines are not growing. Why? There must be an explanation; there must be an answer. Has the Government taken into account that many of the world's leading economies are headed towards a recession today. Britain is in recession; Germany is in recession; the US is in a technical recession, except that their employment growth is robust; France and Italy may escape recession; Japan is, as you know, quite happy with a modest growth; China is growing at only 3.3 per cent this year. Therefore, many of the countries are heading towards a recession. Leading economies are heading towards a recession.

(MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

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Welcome, Mr. Chairman. If many of the countries are leading towards a recession, my question is simple, without blaming anyone: Does the Government take into account, reckon the fact that the world's leading countries are heading towards a recession? If they are leading towards a recession, and if three of your engines are sputtering, how do you propose to deal with the situation? How do you propose to stimulate growth? This is my fifth question. Sir, you have come when I am completing my fifth question. But, there is still one left, and that is the most important one, and I hope that...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** I am so glad the most important is kept for the last.

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** I said at the first that I will keep it in the hope that you will come, at that time.

**DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:** Both are senior lawyers, Supreme Court lawyers.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Chidambaram is very senior. I claim to be senior to many, but he is the one acknowledged more senior.

(Followed by PB/2H)

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**Pp. 88-99 will be issued as supplement.**





























MR. CHAIRMAN: No; Shri Sushil Kumar Modi...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सुशील कुमार मोदी** (बिहार) : सभापति महोदय, मैं एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल, 2022 पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस बिल में सबसे ज्यादा अमाउंट 1 लाख, 9 हजार करोड़ रुपये फर्टिलाइजर सब्सिडी के लिए प्रोवाइड किये गये हैं। इस बजट में कुल मिलाकर फर्टिलाइजर की सब्सिडी लगभग 2 लाख, 14 हजार करोड़ रुपये होगी। सर, सदन को यह मालूम है कि अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाज़ार में और रूस-यूक्रेन युद्ध के कारण जो फर्टिलाइजर का इनपुट है और जो फर्टिलाइजर है, उसके मूल्यों में अप्रत्याशित वृद्धि हुई है, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी यह नहीं चाहते थे कि किसानों पर कोई बोझ पड़े, इसलिए बजट में इतना बड़ा प्रावधान किया गया है। मैं सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि यूरिया का दाम 266.50 रुपये प्रति बोरा है और अंतरराष्ट्रीय बाज़ार में उसकी कीमत 2,450 रुपये है, यानी हम एक बोरे पर 2,183 रुपये की सब्सिडी प्रोवाइड कर रहे हैं, ताकि हमारे देश के किसानों पर कोई बोझ न पड़े। डीएपी फर्टिलाइजर का एमआरपी 1,350 रुपये है और हम उस पर 2,501 सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं। हम डीएपी के प्रति बोरे पर ढाई हजार रुपये सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं। सर, बजट में इतना बड़ा प्रावधान करने का कारण यही है कि किसानों पर बोझ न पड़े। दूसरा, सब्सिडी का जो सबसे बड़ा अमाउंट प्रोवाइड किया गया है, that is for Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana. In this Budget, we have provided Rs.60,000 crore for Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana और सदन को यह मालूम है कि सरकार की ओर से 80 करोड़ लोगों को 28 महीने से प्रति महीना पांच किलो अनाज मुफ्त में दिया जा रहा है। Already, the Government has spent Rs.3,90,000 crore only for providing 5 kg ration free to all the poor people.

(Contd. by 2M - GSP)

GSP-PRB/3.00/2M

**श्री सुशील कुमार मोदी (क्रमागत) :** सभापति महोदय, आईएमएफ की एक स्टडी आई है और यह स्टडी यह कहती है कि प्रधान मंत्री गरीब कल्याण योजना के कारण कोविड के दौरान जो एक्स्ट्रीम पॉवर्टी थी, उसको भारत 0.8 परसेंट पर रिटेन करने में, यानी बरकरार रखने में सफल रहा है। अगर गरीबों को अनाज नहीं मिलता, तो एक्स्ट्रीम पॉवर्टी कई गुणा ज्यादा बढ़ जाती। हम लोगों ने इस देश के अंदर सभी राशन कार्ड्स को डिजिटाइज़ कर दिया। सभी राशन की दुकानों में पीओएस मशीन लगा दी। आज कोई भी गरीब आदमी किसी भी दुकान पर जाकर राशन ले सकता है। वह अंगूठा लगाएगा और राशन लेगा। इसमें कोई ब्लैक नहीं है, कोई धांधली नहीं कर सकता है। इतना ही नहीं, बल्कि आधार बेसड इस व्यवस्था को करने का यह परिणाम हुआ है कि 4 करोड़, 70 लाख जो फेक राशन कार्ड्स थे, वे रद्द किए जा चुके हैं। सभापति महोदय, इन्हीं सारी चीज़ों का यह परिणाम हुआ है कि Global Multidimensional Poverty Index, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) और Oxford University की एक संस्था के द्वारा एक स्टडी की गई और इंडेक्स-2022 निकाला गया, जो Global Multidimensional Poverty Index, 2022 के नाम से जाना जाता है और उस रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 2005-06 से 2020-21 तक इस देश के अंदर 41 करोड़, 50 लाख लोगों को गरीबी से बाहर निकाला जा सका है। गरीबी की जो दर है, incidence of poverty has decreased from 55 per cent to 16 per cent. सभापति महोदय, जहां 2005-06 में इस देश के अंदर 64 करोड़ लोग गरीब थे, वे 2015-16 में घटकर 37

करोड़ हो गए और आज 2019-21 में वे घटकर 22.18 करोड़ हो गए हैं। कोविड के दौरान और इस दौरान जो सारे प्रयास किए गए, यह उसी का परिणाम है।

सभापति महोदय, डिजिटल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के क्षेत्र में पूरी दुनिया को भारत ने नए-नए इनोवेशन्स के द्वारा बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर कॉन्ट्रिब्यूट किया है। जहां वैस्ट का जो डिजिटल मॉडल है, वे बिग टेक कम्पनीज़ हैं - Amazon, Google, Meta, Apple, Microsoft, China की Alibaba, Tencent. पूरी डिजिटल दुनिया, इसी से डॉमिनेट कर रही थी, लेकिन भारत का डिजिटल मॉडल क्या है - हमने पब्लिक डिजिटल इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर खड़ा किया है। हम GeM लाए - जिसके अंदर आधार कार्ड, जनधन योजना, 47 करोड़ लोगों का जनधन खाता खोला गया, 120 करोड़ से ज्यादा लोगों को आधार प्रोवाइड किया गया। लोगों के पास मोबाइल फोन्स हैं। दुनिया के अंदर अमेरिका में भी डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर है, लेकिन भारत में डीबीटी के माध्यम से अभी तक 26 लाख करोड़ का ट्रांसफर गरीबों के खाते में डायरेक्ट किया जा सका है। इसका परिणाम यह हुआ है कि जहां एक ओर 4 करोड़, 70 लाख राशन कार्ड्स को रद्द किया गया, वहीं 4 करोड़, 11 लाख एलपीजी के जो फर्जी कनेक्शन्स थे, उनको भी रद्द किया जा सका है।

सभापति महोदय, मार्च 2021 तक इस डीबीटी के कारण करीब 2 लाख, 22 हजार करोड़ की बचत भारत को हुई है। आज तक माना जाता था कि टेक्नोलॉजी के क्षेत्र में जो पश्चिम के देश हैं, जो डेवलप्ड इकोनॉमीज़ हैं, वही लोग इनोवेट करते हैं, लेकिन डिजीलॉकर भारत की देन है। को-विन में 220 करोड़ वैक्सीन के डोज़ेज़ लगाए

गए, इनको को-विन पर पूरा रिकॉर्ड किया गया। डिजिटल सर्टिफिकेट प्रोवाइड किया गया। आज अमेरिका और यूके में भी डिजिटल सर्टिफिकेट प्राप्त करना बहुत कठिन काम है, लेकिन को-विन की जो हम लोगों ने टेक्नोलॉजी डेवलप की, उसमें जैसे ही वैक्सीन लगी, वैसे ही लोगों को तुरंत डिजिटल सर्टिफिकेट प्राप्त हो गया। हमने इसके द्वारा वैक्सीन का मैनेजमेंट किया। यूपीआई भारत की देन है। इसके अंतर्गत जहां 2016 में एक साल में यूपीआई के माध्यम से केवल एक लाख ट्रांजेक्शन्स हुई थीं और 6,592 करोड़ की राशि की ट्रांजेक्शन हुई थीं। मैं सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि इस यूपीआई के माध्यम से जो डिजिटल ट्रांजेक्शन है, वह एक महीने में, केवल अक्टूबर 2022 में 730 करोड़ ट्रांजेक्शन्स हुईं और 12 लाख करोड़ रुपये का एक महीने में डिजिटल ट्रांजेक्शन हुआ है - यह यूपीआई की ताकत है।

(2N/LP पर जारी)

LP-SK/2N/3.05

**श्री सुशील कुमार मोदी (क्रमागत) :** इस यूपीआई की ताकत का ही परिणाम है कि आज सिंगापुर, मलेशिया, यूएई, फ्रांस, बेल्जियम, नीदरलैंड आदि देश अब वहाँ पर इस यूपीआई के माध्यम से ट्रांजेक्शन कर सकते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं सेंट्रल बैंक डिजिटल करेंसी पर कहना चाहूंगा कि हमने ई-रुपी निकाल दिया है। दुनिया में ऐसे 10-11 देश होंगे, जिन्होंने डिजिटल करेंसी लॉच की है। भारत उनमें से एक देश है। अब आपको पॉकेट में रुपया रखने की जरूरत नहीं

है। आपके मोबाइल पर जो 10 या 100 रुपये का नोट है, वह डिजिटल फॉर्म में आपके मोबाइल पर आ जाएगा। हम लोगों ने ई-रुपी को भी लॉन्च कर दिया है।

महोदय, इतना ही नहीं, बैंक फॉर दि इंटरनेशनल सेटलमेंट्स की एक स्टडी है, जो यह कहती है कि डिजिटल पब्लिक इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर में भारत ने 10 वर्षों में जितना हासिल किया है, सामान्य स्थिति में उतना हासिल करने के लिए 50 साल लग जाते हैं, लेकिन हम लोगों ने इसे 10 सालों में हासिल कर लिया है। यह भारत की देन है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं मोबाइल फोन पर कहना चाहूंगा कि जब नरेन्द्र मोदी जी प्रधान मंत्री बने थे, उस समय हम जो 92 परसेंट मोबाइल फोन इस्तेमाल कर रहे थे, वे इम्पोर्ट हुआ करते थे, लेकिन आज 2022 में, 97 परसेंट मोबाइल फोन इम्पोर्ट नहीं होते हैं, ये मेड इन इंडिया के मोबाइल फोन हैं, जिन्हें हम आज इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं।

सभापति महोदय, 2014-15 में मोबाइल फोन का उत्पादन 18,900 करोड़ रुपये था। It has increased 14 times, and now we are producing 2,75,000 crore वॉल्यूम के मोबाइल फोन का हम उत्पादन कर रहे हैं। हम 75 हजार करोड़ रुपये के मोबाइल फोन के एक्सपोर्ट का काम भी कर रहे हैं। सभापति महोदय, जो एप्पल कंपनी है, जिसके बारे में सभी जानते हैं, उस एप्पल कंपनी ने पीएलआई का लाभ उठाकर 20 हजार करोड़ रुपये के आईफोन अप्रैल से दिसम्बर के बीच भारत से एक्सपोर्ट किए हैं। भारत से एप्पल के आईफोन्स एक्सपोर्ट किए गए हैं। सभापति महोदय, पिछले साल, 2021-22 में जहाँ 11 हजार करोड़ के आईफोन्स एक्सपोर्ट किए गए थे, वहाँ इस साल



यह एक्सपोर्ट बढ़कर 20 हज़ार करोड़ से ज्यादा का हो गया है। महोदय, मोबाइल का जो टोटल एक्सपोर्ट है, वह 50 परसेंट केवल एप्पल के आईफोन्स से हुआ है।

महोदय, बैंकिंग के क्षेत्र में भी भारत सरकार ने जो काम किया है, वह प्रशंसनीय है। आज भारत के जो पब्लिक सेक्टर बैंक्स हैं, उनमें से करीब 12 पब्लिक सेक्टर बैंक्स का मुनाफा, सेकंड क्वार्टर मिलाकर इस साल 40 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये तक अर्जित हुआ है। हमारे भारत के बैंकों ने यह मुनाफा अर्जित करने का काम किया है। महोदय, हमारा एनपीए, अर्थात् नॉन परफॉर्मिंग एसेट, जो मार्च 2018 में जहाँ 11 परसेंट था, वह अब घटकर 5.9 परसेंट पर पहुंच गया है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं मुद्रा लोन के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि 19 करोड़, 78 लाख लोगों को मुद्रा लोन के तहत 13 लाख, 64 हज़ार करोड़ रुपये का लोन दिया गया है। महोदय, इसका एनपीए कितना है? रघुराम राजन जी मज़ाक करते थे, वे कहते थे कि आप जो मुद्रा लोन दे रहे हैं, वह सारा एनपीए हो जाएगा। मैं इस पर सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि जहाँ बैंकों के टोटल लोन का एनपीए 5.9 परसेंट है, वहाँ मुद्रा लोन का एनपीए केवल 3.38 परसेंट है। इसका मतलब है कि इस देश का गरीब कर्ज़ लेने के बाद वापस करता है, भले ही इस देश का अमीर वापस न करता हो।

सभापति महोदय, यदि पूरे साउथ एशिया में देखें तो बगल में हमारे पड़ोसी श्रीलंका का क्या हाल है? वहाँ पर इन्फ्लेशन 70 परसेंट है। श्रीलंका में आंदोलन के दौरान वहाँ के राष्ट्रपति को अपना देश छोड़कर भागना पड़ा। इसी तरह से बगल में पाकिस्तान देश का क्या हाल है? वहाँ डिफॉल्ट में जाने का खतरा पैदा हो गया है। वे

कब डिफॉल्ट में चले जाएंगे, इसका कुछ पता नहीं है। महोदय, बंगलादेश, जिसके लिए कुछ साल पहले तक कहा जाता था कि वहाँ पर-कैपिटा इन्कम भारत से ज्यादा है, आज उस देश को 37 हजार करोड़ के लोन की सहायता लेने के लिए इंटरनेशनल मॉनिटरी फंड के पास जाना पड़ रहा है। महोदय, नेपाल देश में विदेशी मुद्रा संकट है। इस समय, इस निराशाजनक माहौल में अगर दक्षिण एशिया में कहीं पर एक चमकता हुआ सितारा दिखाई पड़ता है, तो वह चमकता हुआ सितारा भारत है, भारत के अलावा और कोई दूसरा नहीं है।

सभापति महोदय, हमने कोविड महामारी का बेहतर तरीके से मुकाबला किया है। हमारे रिज़र्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया में जो ब्याज दर है, वह अमरीका और यू.के. की तुलना में बहुत कम है। हमारा इन्फ्लेशन केवल 5.88 परसेंट है, जबकि अमरीका और यू.के. का इन्फ्लेशन रेट 9 और 10 परसेंट तक पहुंच चुका है। सभापति महोदय, हमारी जो विकास दर है, वह इस साल 6.8 परसेंट रहने की संभावना है।

(20/MKG पर जारी)

MKG-YSR/3.10/20

**श्री सुशील कुमार मोदी (क्रमागत)** : जो वर्ल्ड के अन्दर फास्टेस्ट इकोनॉमी है, उसमें सबसे ज्यादा ग्रोथ रेट भारत की रहने की संभावना है। इतना ही नहीं, जिस ब्रिटेन ने हम पर 150 साल तक राज किया था, उस ब्रिटेन को पछाड़कर, पीछे छोड़कर भारत आज दुनिया की पांचवीं सबसे बड़ी अर्थव्यवस्था बन चुका है। आजादी के 75वें वर्ष के अन्दर, जब हम 75वां वर्ष मना रहे हैं तो आज भारत दुनिया की पांचवीं सबसे बड़ी

अर्थव्यवस्था बन चुका है। मैं सदन को यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि हम 2022 में फिफ्थ लार्जैस्ट इकोनॉमी हैं, 2027 में जर्मनी को पीछे छोड़कर हम फोर्थ लार्जैस्ट इकोनॉमी बन जाएंगे और 2029 में हम जापान को भी पीछे छोड़ देंगे और पूरी दुनिया में थर्ड लार्जैस्ट इकोनॉमी बन जाएंगे। 2029 के अन्दर अमेरिका और चाइना, यही दो देश होंगे, जो हमसे आगे होंगे, हम थर्ड लार्जैस्ट इकोनॉमी होंगे और 2048 में इस बात की संभावना है कि भारत के अन्दर अमेरिका को भी ओवरटेक करने की क्षमता है - इस बात की पूरी संभावना है। अभी हम दुनिया की फिफ्थ लार्जैस्ट इकोनॉमी हैं।

मैं इस समय सदन के अन्दर एक बात का जिक्र करना चाहूंगा कि देश आगे बढ़ेगा, जब राज्य आगे बढ़ेंगे, लेकिन पिछले कुछ दिनों से देश के कई राज्यों में ओल्ड पेंशन स्कीम को लागू करने की घोषणा की गई है। मैं हाथ जोड़कर आग्रह करूंगा, चिदम्बरम साहब यहां बैठे हैं, डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी थे, ये लोग ओल्ड पेंशन स्कीम के स्थान पर न्यू पेंशन स्कीम इस देश में लाये। जो फोरम बना था, उसने सारे राज्यों को एक फोरम पर लाने का काम किया था और अब कई राज्य सरकारें कह रही हैं कि हम ओल्ड पेंशन स्कीम में जाएंगे। इस समय 5,76,000 करोड़ रुपये पर ईयर हमें केवल पेंशन के रूप में स्टेट और सेंटर को भुगतान करना पड़ रहा है। हिमाचल प्रदेश का जो अपना टैक्स रेवेन्यू है, उसका पेंशन में कुल कितना जाता है, 80 परसेंट जाता है, यानी उसका जो अपना राजस्व है, उसका 80 परसेंट केवल पेंशन पर व्यय हो रहा है। बिहार का 60 परसेंट है, पंजाब का 34 परसेंट है और अगर सैलेरी और इंटरेस्ट को जोड़ लिया जाये तो राज्यों के पास खर्च करने के लिए कुछ भी नहीं बचेगा। इसलिए मैं राज्यों से यह

आग्रह करूंगा कि आज का बोझ भविष्य की पीढ़ी पर डालना बहुत बड़ा अपराध होगा। It is sinful, unprincipled and unethical to create liabilities for Government in future. आने वाली पीढ़ी के लिए हम बोझ छोड़कर जायें, यह कदापि उचित नहीं होगा। आज आपको कोई दिक्कत नहीं होगी, लेकिन 2034 में जो सरकार आएगी, उसकी अर्थव्यवस्था कोलैप्स कर जाएगी और भारत के बहुत सारे ऐसे राज्य होंगे, जिनकी हालत श्रीलंका जैसी हो जाएगी, इसलिए मैं सदन के माध्यम से आग्रह करूंगा कि ओल्ड पेंशन स्कीम के भूत को मत जगाइये। यह एक बहुत बड़ा खतरा है और बहुत बड़े संकट में हम पूरे देश को डाल देंगे।

सभापति महोदय, जो लोग नीरव मोदी की बात करते थे कि नीरव मोदी भाग गये, कब लौटकर आएं तो मैं सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि नीरव मोदी के ब्रिटेन में जितने भी लीगल ऑप्शंस थे, सारे के सारे लीगल ऑप्शंस समाप्त हो चुके हैं और हो सकता है कि अगर यूरोपियन कोर्ट ऑफ ह्यूमन राइट्स से ब्रिटेन ने उसे एसाइलम नहीं दिया तो अगले 28 दिनों के भीतर नीरव मोदी भारत लौटकर आ सकते हैं।

अभी तक हम अपना जो विदेश का व्यापार करते थे, वह डॉलर में करते थे, लेकिन आजादी के बाद यह पहली बार है कि अब दुनिया के अन्दर रशिया, मॉरीशस और श्रीलंका के साथ जो अन्तरराष्ट्रीय व्यापार है, यह डॉलर के बजाय रुपी के अन्दर ट्रेड होना प्रारम्भ हो गया है और स्पेशल वॉल्यूम रुपी एकाउंट इन तीन देशों के बैंक में बाइलैटरल ट्रेड थ्रू वॉल्यूम एकाउंट के द्वारा प्रारम्भ किया गया है।

सभापति महोदय, अन्त में आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का सपना है, आज प्रधान मंत्री जी चाहते हैं कि 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की इकोनॉमी, अर्थव्यवस्था हम देश की पहुंचाना चाहते हैं और 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर इकोनॉमी का मतलब होता है कि वह 413 लाख करोड़ रुपये तक हो। अभी हमारा जी.डी.पी. 258 लाख करोड़ रुपये है and we want that India should become five trillion dollar economy.

(Contd. by AKG/2P)

AKG-VKK/2P/3.15

**श्री सुशील कुमार मोदी (क्रमागत) :** 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर इकोनॉमी का मतलब है 413 लाख करोड़ रुपए। 2026-27 तक भारत हर हालत में 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर इकोनॉमी तक पहुँच जाएगा। साथ ही साथ आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एलान किया है कि 2047 में जब भारत आजादी का सौवाँ वर्ष मनाएगा, तब तक हम भारत को एक विकसित देश में परिवर्तित करने में सफल होंगे। आज जो विकासशील भारत है, 2047 तक वह विकसित भारत के रूप में परिवर्तित हो जाएगा। इसलिए सभापति महोदय, आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में अर्थव्यवस्था के क्षेत्र में जो काम हो रहा है, जहाँ यूपीए की सरकार में एक से एक बड़े विद्वान थे, अर्थशास्त्री थे, लेकिन उनके जमाने में इन्फ्लेशन का क्या हाल था, उनके जमाने में करंट एकाउंट डेफिसिट का क्या हाल था, उनके जमाने में ग्रोथ का क्या हाल था, -- निर्मला सीतारमण जी यहाँ बैठी हैं -- वहीं आज प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में हमने भारत को दुनिया की सबसे तेज अर्थव्यवस्था में बदलने का काम किया है।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं इन विनियोग विधेयकों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

**SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal):** Sir, the Member of the Opposition, who opened the debate, spoke for 20 minutes. He was interrupted six times. The Member of the Treasury Benches spoke for 18 minutes. Nobody from the Opposition interrupted him. That was his time. He had to have his say and there will be enough opportunities for them to reply. Sir, through you, I would express this sentiment that I hope that I am extended the same graciousness as we extended to the Member of the Treasury Benches and all the speakers thereafter. ...(*Interruptions*)... This is what I mean. This is precisely what I mean. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please take your seat. Now, you go ahead.

**SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN:** Sir, we keep referring to this House -- and it is okay because it is colloquial -- as the Upper House. Personally, I use a different phrase. The Trinamool uses a different phrase and most people prefer this phrase. We call it 'Council of States'.

Sir, it is the Appropriation Bills and the Demands for Grants. But, we are not the debating society of the St. Stephen's College. This is a political House. So, when we are looking at the Appropriation Bills and the Demands

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for Grants, of course, we will have a political debate. But, today, I don't think anybody from the BJP is going to interrupt me. In the last 6-7 weeks, while late nights were spent watching football World Cup, afternoons were spent by me reading a 43-page document, a 43-page book, which they are all familiar with. As they speak of 2029, I want to speak of 2024 but before that of 2019. What is this document? Unfortunately, the rules of the House do not permit me to bring the document here but it is here in case you need it for ready reference. I have taken some quotes from the document. And that document is the manifesto of the Bharatiya Janata Party 2019. That's only where I will be -- nowhere beyond that -- and the Bills and the Demands for Grants. I have 12-13 quick references, no rhetoric, only on the facts. So, the first one is, "We will continue to pursue federal governance by ensuring greater involvement of the States in all aspects of policy making". It is promise No.10 on page 25 of BJP manifesto. It is about federal governance. I have two numbers for the Finance Minister and I am sure she will respond to all these tomorrow. The first one is, when the BJP came to power in 2014, States were spending 46 per cent more than the Union Government. My charge is, in 2021-22, the States are not spending 46 per cent more than the Union Government; they are spending 150 per

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cent more than the Union Government. Secondly, 29 of the 98 Bills passed before 2021 were anti-federal in nature. If you look at the Bills, 29 of them went against federalism.

Sir, I am still on the point of federalism, as mentioned in that manifesto. I will make four quick points. My charge is that there is an economic blockade of the States.

(Contd. by BHS/2Q)

BHS-SCH/2Q/3.20

**SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN (Contd.):** This is one. Sir, you said something very interesting, "If you say something, you should back it up with documents." Yes! So, as per Rule 266, under directions of the Chairman earlier, Nos. 37 and 39, I have placed this on the table with the necessary permission. What are these four documents I am placing today? States were burdened because the Centre cancelled schemes about seven years ago. That document is here. One of those schemes was the Backward Region Grant Fund. That simply means, it was so important for the States, the States had to continue the scheme but the funding stopped. My second point is this. They have reduced the share of the Centre on many schemes. Simply put, if the scheme was, say, 65 per cent from the Centre, 35 per cent from the



State, the States' were taken up to 50 per cent, the Centre's was brought down to 50 per cent. There are all these examples in this document. One is the *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan*. That is an example. The third one was the Central sector scheme. Best example is MGNREGA. It is another point that the current Prime Minister did not like MGNREGA in 2014. We are happy that he has a different point of view, we welcome that. The fourth point on the economic blockade and, to this, with your permission, I would like to thank a colleague who is now in Kolkata, Dr. Amit Mitra, who is very well-known. This is on the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management, (F.R.B.M.). The Finance Minister is here and I am sure that she will address this tomorrow. You gave the States. You took it up from 3.5 per cent -- this is borrowing as related to G.D.P. -- up to 4 per cent. Now, this year, you brought the State borrowing down to 3.5 per cent. My two limited points are, when you took it up to 4 per cent, you laid some conditions on the States. For example, you said that the State has to privatise electricity. No; that is anti-federal. You make some other points about urban bodies. So, the point here is, please bring it back, take it to 4 per cent and it has to be unconditional. That is a request from the House of the States.

Sir, I am going back to this book, the 43-page book. I read now from page 25. So far we are going well, no interruptions.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** No interruptions.

**SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN:** Sir, it's good.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** No interruptions from both sides.

**SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN:** I quote: "We have set an example of inclusive federal governance through steps such as establishment of the G.S.T. Council..." etc. There are many points to make on the G.S.T. Council, I would like to make just one. It is page 25. My point is, cess, as it is said in undergraduate economics, goes directly to the Centre and no sharing with the States. Right! This is an interesting figure. In 2011, of the total percentage of Gross Tax Revenue, 10 per cent was cess. Guess the number now, cess going only to the Centre. 26.7 per cent is cess, how the States are being deprived! From 10 per cent, it is up to 26.7 per cent. A quick point from the Manifesto again. Which Manifesto, B.J.P. Manifesto 2019. "We will also ensure implementation of the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission's recommendations." 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission! The purpose was good but did it get served? This is page 25 of the good governance Manifesto. Divisible pool of taxes, devised by the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission and the 15<sup>th</sup>

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Finance Commission, was 42 per cent and 41 per cent, give or take a percentage here and there. The State's share in Central taxes is estimated to be just 30 per cent of the Gross Tax Revenue of the Central Government. This is worth pondering over and asking for an answer. Let me move on. All on the Appropriation Bill, all on the numbers, all related to promises made in a Manifesto in 2019 and all these diversions before 2024. Now, the new goal post, I heard, is 2029. Even Mbappe would have retired by then but does not matter.

(Contd. by RL/2R)

RL-BKS/3.25/2R

**SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN (Contd.):** Sir, please listen because tomorrow I hope that all these arguments will be demolished and all these numbers will be thrown out. Page No. 10, Introduction to the BJP Manifesto, "Under the leadership of Prime Minister Modi, every effort has been made .... in the management of national assets." The key word being "The management of national assets." In the last five years, Rs. 10 lakh crores have been written off by this Government as bad debts by banks. I was trying to find the way - I was very bad in Maths in school -- as to what is Rs. 10 lakh crores. I think that I have found the way to express what is Rs. 10 lakh crores. Take the

entire Budget of Chhattisgarh, of Telangana, of Rajasthan and of my beloved State of West Bengal.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Our beloved State.

**SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN:** Sir, now that we have publically expressed our mutual love for each other, so, I will continue with this. So, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Telangana and Rajasthan, the combined Budget for these States-- what!-- way less than Rs. 10 lakh crores. Now, of this, only 13 per cent of the Rs. 10 lakh crores has been recovered, that is, Rs. 1.3 lakh crores. Now, let us come back to, and I am feeling shy to show it to you but if you give me the permission, at least, we can have a peep. Okay. But, this one, I should lay it on the Table because this has got the list of the schemes and I lay it on the Table because I have also given it in writing. So, it is not literally laid on the Table. Now, Sir, Page No. 20, Infrastructure, the headline, large number of jobs and livelihood opportunities. The unemployment rate in the last three months has been eight per cent. The reverse argument is, when we made these promises, we didn't know that Covid was coming. MGNREGA, 15 crore citizens with jobs, the Union owes the States' money. This is one of those schemes. I am not quibbling about how much is owed and how much is not owed. Let those numbers come

tomorrow and the Finance Minister can share those numbers. From there, let us move on to the youth. It was mentioned in the Manifesto and I quote, "India is a youthful country. A country with such a major percentage of youth, it has the capability to change not only its own, but the fate of the entire world." It sounds fantastic. What is the reality? This is from Page No. 28. There is a photograph and the quote of the hon. Prime Minister and today's numbers are on the youth, on the urban unemployment in the age group of 20-24. I want the young people of India listening to these debates in Parliament to say when you say that the Opposition is diverting. No; the Opposition wants to talk to the young people of India; the Opposition wants to talk to the women of India and the Opposition wants to talk to the old people of India, the unemployed. But, the Opposition is trying and trying and trying and the owners of the television channels also need to amplify the voice of the Opposition, not the journalists. The unemployment number in the age group of 20 to 24 is 42 per cent. Sir, they don't want slogans, they want jobs.

**SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO:** Sir, the Member should.....  
*...(Interruptions)...*

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**SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN:** Sir, I seek your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I seek your protection. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I seek your protection. Sir, I seek your protection.

(CONTD. BY DC/2S)

DC-PSV/3.30/2S

**SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN (Contd.):** Sir, this is what I said. First person spoke for 20 minutes, six interactions! I have, at least, gone to 13 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Listen. Listening is an art. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Hon. Member, if any statement is made and the statement is found to be incorrect on fact, you need to be aware of it, it carries serious consequences.

**SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO:** But, Sir....

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You can take recourse to rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN:** Now I will reveal the source of my data; I must. I had another job, 20 years ago, before I came to Parliament. So, I not only have one source, there have been three sources, in the good old quiz days. So the source of my data is the October 15<sup>th</sup> Report. Let them read it in their spare time. The October 15<sup>th</sup> Report, 2022, of CMIE, that is the source. Now, let me come back to the manifesto. I am a bit disheartened today. I

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am talking about the BJP manifesto, and the BJP Member wants to disturb me. What else can I do! Sir, my next one, page 31, "Women-led development promise #3; we are committed to making women equal partners and equal beneficiaries of the progress and prosperity of the nation." According to the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, two crore women quit the workforce between 2017 to 2022. Answer these questions. Answer these questions in Parliament. Don't tell me what I can eat on Good Governance Day. It does not matter what I eat. Don't tell me where to pray and who to pray. Answer these questions. Now, Sir, since the Member had a point of order, please do give him a chance later. May I earnestly request you to see CMIE data? Now you are talking about women. Two crore women quit the workforce. Female labour force participation in India--these are not new numbers--is 33 per cent, and let us see, it does not even talk about the Women's Reservation Bill. It was mentioned in your manifesto. Now you will say that I am going away from the Appropriation Bill. Yes, I am going away! "BJP is committed to 33 per cent reservation in Parliament and State Assemblies through a Constitution Amendment." You don't need the Women's Reservation Bill. You don't need it, if you have a Chief Minister like Mamata Banerjee sitting there. Thirty-six per cent of our MPs are women

here. It is not giving 36 per cent tickets! No! You can give for women 36 per cent tickets and they may all lose. I am talking about 36 per cent women in Parliament, not only Parliament, but down to the Panchayat level, to the bodies; there is 50 per cent women reservation. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, it is a very touchy point and I will tell you, even till the time Mbappe has children, they will still not bring the Women's Reservation Bill or be a part of it. So leave that aside.

Now let us come to the last few points. Number eight, "We will ensure that India remains the world's fastest growing economy. We will ensure that." Now, page no. 9. You spoke about five trillion dollar economy in page 9 of your manifesto. The World Bank is telling you that the GDP is 6.9 per cent. If you want to grow like this, when will you reach the target with your current inflation numbers? You can compare to America and feel very good about it, no problem! Now, come to the next one. Page 4 of the manifesto says, "The idea of fulfilling the basic necessities of every ordinary citizen is intrinsic to our party's ideology." You said this. I want to share these numbers with you; wholesale milk prices, up 10 per cent; maize, up 27 per cent; wheat, up 31 per cent. "We are committed to ensure that the unique linguistic, cultural and social identity of the North-East States is



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adequately protected and we will continue to focus on the development, infrastructure and connectivity of the North-East." What have you done in the North-East? You have not even started. Why don't you start by bringing Garo and Khasi into the Eight Schedule of the Constitution? Yesterday, an announcement was made, 'Rs.7,000 crores going to the North East'.

(Contd. by DPS/2T)

DPS-VNK/2T/3.35

**SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN (Contd.).** Sir, what is the reality? Only 8 of the 36 projects in the North-East had been sanctioned till 2021. What is happening? Empty words! Sir, last three points. I would like to quote. "In order to curb corruption, the Modi Government has taken many effective steps." Who said this? The BJP Manifesto, page 24. What is happening now? Four hundred per cent increase in ED cases against politicians; 95 per cent of which are against Opposition leaders. Buy a washing machine, you are done! Sir, I have a colleague of mine who is a firebrand trade union leader, Ms. Dola Sen, and she needs to speak on this also; I will keep another four or five minutes. So, this is the situation. On this, over 95 per cent of the 200 politicians that the CBI have booked, arrested, raided or

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questioned were from the Opposition. Sir, not everybody from the Opposition, with this *dhamki* and *hamki*, will jump over. Some of us are here; we are ready to fight the good fight. What is this fight? Nothing. I know of a woman who went on a 26 days hunger strike to fight for the farmers of the country. What are these couples of EDs and some CBI men! We have all respect for these institutions. Sir, we have to revive these institutions. I am glad that we are debating in Parliament today. I am really happy. Fourteen days were wasted in the last Session. I am glad you are here. Why? We don't want to discuss price rise! We don't want to discuss! China, this is sensitive. What! This is meant to be sensitive. Otherwise, I can discuss; let's have a three hour discussion on what Messi should do with his children when they grow up! That's not sensitive. Sir, now, my last point. We have focussed, I am quoting BJP: "We have focussed on the development of economic and social infrastructure in the Tribal areas, affected by Left Wing Extremism and we will continue to make efforts in this direction." This is what you have said in your Manifesto. Don't they remember, Sir! The NIA charged an 85 year old man, and recent forensic analysis shows that the evidence was planted on a priest. It doesn't matter that the priest was a Hindu priest or a Christian priest or a Muslim priest or a

Sikh priest. It doesn't matter. It was an 84 year old man who wasn't given a straw. There are people like us; there are people like big stars outside this House, Mr. Bachchan or Mr. Shah Rukh Khan, who speak about personal liberty.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Only four minutes remaining for Ms. Dola Sen to speak!

**SHRI DEREK O' BRIEN:** Yes, Sir. Only Members of Parliament, only celebrated actors; all very good. But, the real voice for personal liberty, the real voice to ask these difficult questions to the BJP is not from any of us, Sir. It is from the young people of India. Thank you very much.

(Ends)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Hon. Members, I recollect an incident that happened three decades ago when I was a Member of the Assembly. Interruption is a great nectar. When you interrupt someone, the speech keeps going on. He was a very senior politician, who became the Chief Minister. So, once I decided with the consensus of all the Opposition Members, we shall not interrupt him today. He was concerned and asked, 'Who had conspired not to interrupt me.' So, you tried your best to get some interruption. It didn't come forth. Now, Dr. Kanimozhi NVN Somu.

(Followed by KGG/2U)

KGG-RK/2U/3.40

**DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU (Tamil Nadu)** : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the discussion on Appropriation Bills (No. 4 & 5), 2022. The Government seeks a nod for the payment and appropriation of amounts from the Consolidated Fund of India for the current fiscal.

Sir, firstly, I would like to make a mention on the farmers. The Union Government has promised the farmers of this nation that they will double the income of the farmers in the country. Eight years have gone, and the farmers' income has not doubled. Sadly, the farmers' suicides have doubled. A complete analysis on farming techniques and the total expenditure incurred directly and indirectly by the farmers for their agriculture production should be calculated accurately and based on this data, MSP for all agricultural produce be fixed and paid to farmers.

Farmer families owning cultivable landholdings are eligible for receiving income support under the PM-KISAN scheme. The beneficiaries are identified based on their land records. The scheme does not cover landless agricultural labourers who form 55 per cent of the agricultural workers in the country.

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The tenant farmers, who are a significant part of the landless farmers in many States, do not receive the income support benefits. The Government should provide all necessary support and encourage States to create a digitalized mapping of farm lands incorporating every finer detail on the land utility, cent by cent, in a time-bound manner. Credit eligibility certificates, which would act as tenancy or lease certificates, should be issued to tenant farmers. These certificates would enable landless tenant cultivators to obtain agricultural credit.

Sir, since we are talking about the farmers, I would also like to mention the following. The linking of rivers, particularly the linking of peninsular rivers, is the need of the hour. But, it remains unfulfilled for several years, I urge upon the Government to take concrete steps to execute the linking of the peninsular rivers a reality. Tamil Nadu, being a lower riparian State, is struggling to get its rightful share of Cauvery water from Karnataka. It is unfortunate that the Karnataka State Government gives scant respect to the legally constituted Cauvery Water Management Authority and violates the award of the supreme authority.

Sir, I urge the Union Government to intervene immediately and warn the Karnataka Government for their unconstitutional, illegal efforts to

construct a dam at Mekedatu, along the river Cauvery. It is the constitutional duty of the Union Government to intervene and solve the issue between the two neighbouring States.

Sir, then on the road and infrastructure, enhancing the road networks and connectivity is very important to have a flourishing economy. The hon. Finance Minister had announced the PM Gati Shakti Master Plan for infrastructure development and a master plan for expressways to boost economic growth for the next financial year.

Our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Thalpathy Thiru M.K. Stalin, has requested the Union Government for considering eight State roads; in-principle approval has been granted by the Ministry of Road Transport & Highways. I urge the Union Government for early approval of the same.

Sir, on tolls and road accidents, there is an increase in toll gates which will increase the transportation costs, which will again affect the common man, causing hardship for local residents. NHAI has already hiked toll gate fee from 4 per cent to 21 per cent, which led to rise in prices of essential commodities. Besides essential commodities, toll fees also affect transportation of raw materials and finished goods across the States.

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Sir, India tops the world with 11 per cent of global deaths in road accidents with about 4.5 lakh road crashes per annum, in which 1.5 lakh people die, which accounts for 11 per cent of all road crash deaths, witnessing 53 road crashes every hour, killing one person every four minutes. The Government should focus on this area of road safety and road maintenance.

Sir, the Tamil Nadu Government has initiated a wonderful scheme to save the life of accident victims. Anyone who met with road accident anywhere in Tamil Nadu would be admitted and given treatment immediately in the nearest hospital without any fear of who will pay the bill. The Government of Tamil Nadu is allocating maximum of one lakh rupees to provide treatment for first two days of the accident victims. The accident victims are admitted in hospitals well within the golden hour. Through this initiative, thousands of accident victims were saved in Tamil Nadu. This scheme can be emulated throughout the country to reduce the fatalities on the Indian roads.

Sir, about tourism, I would say that Tamil Nadu is the most sought tourist destinations in India due to the rich cultural heritage, an inherited wealth of Tamil Nadu. Unfortunately, in India, though there is potential for

improving the tourism industry, the effort from the Union Government is very much wanting. We lag way behind in this regard. Tourism should be given an unprecedented importance by the Government of India to showcase the geographical diversity, the rich cultural heritage and the historical legacy of India to the world.

(Contd. by SSS/2W)

SSS-/2W/3.45

**DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU (Contd.):** Tamil Nadu is a paradise of gigantic ancient structural temples for the connoisseurs of ancient art, architecture and heritage. Just imagine and calculate the cost incurred for the construction of the architectural marvels - The big temple Thanjavur, Gangaikonda Cholapuram, sprawling multi towered temples at Tiruvannamalai, Kanchipuram, Srirangam, Madurai and Rameshwaram or the Gigantic Vellore Fort or aesthetic Gingee Fort. Just think of the labour of love which has occurred on those temples! How precious those everlasting temples and historic monuments are! It may not be possible to construct one such temple in this modern era. We have hundreds of them spread over the entire Tamil Nadu and beyond. Owing to the diverse culture and heritage of each State, I recommend that the future tourism policy be state-



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specific. Apart from Chennai, several important tourist destinations of Tamil Nadu are a matter of great pride and been on the priority list of foreign tourists. Therefore, Tamil Nadu should have more direct international flights, especially to and from European countries and better connectivity to other cities in Tamil Nadu.

Sir, the Textile sector and garment export sector is undergoing a severe crisis as a result of multiple factors including the economic impact of Covid-19, the Russia-Ukraine War and the anticipated economic slowdown in the West. The month-on-month growth rate in readymade garment exports is now showing a sharp decline. The exporting units and their supplier MSMEs are staring at a severe financial crisis in the ensuing months due to low demand. Lakhs of jobs, particularly for rural women who form a significant chunk of the workforce are in danger. Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Shri M. K. Stalin had written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi requesting to announce a Special Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme for the MSME sectors. Also, he suggested that twenty per cent additional collateral-free credit should be provided under the new scheme. Considering the above circumstances, the MSMEs must be given special credit facilities to survive this crisis. I urge upon the Government to

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announce a special Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS) for the MSMEs in the textile sector and garment sector immediately. 'Make in India - Make for world' is the mantra hon. Prime Minister, Narendra Modi gave in his 2020 Independence Day Speech. For this vision to be successful, over 6.3 crore micro, small and medium enterprises must be taken on board. Encouraging an innovation-led ecosystem that incentivizes technological interventions over the medium term could make small businesses make more for India and the world. The rapid increase in input costs has impacted MSME production amid volatile supply issues. While reducing import duties on raw materials like steel could provide immediate support, indexing raw material prices in longer-term Government procurement contracts could provide the necessary cushion against inflation and uncertainty in supply chains. To ease credit and liquidity concerns, the Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme should be expanded further to ensure outreach among smaller enterprises within MSMEs. I would like to draw the immediate attention of this august House regarding the serious disruptions faced by the textile industry in Tamil Nadu due to escalating of price rise of cotton and yarn. The Union Government took note of the situation and our request and notified the withdrawal of import duty levied on

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cotton. Despite this, the situation has not improved and prices of cotton and yarn continue to rise. This precarious situation has widespread ramifications for the textile industry in Tamil Nadu. The situation also had an adverse impact on handloom weavers in the cooperative sector as they are not able to procure yarn and supply the same to their members for the weaving of cloth. The growing discontent in the industry and among the weavers is alarming. The Union Government should initiate appropriate steps to rein in the cotton price rise and consequent disruptions in the textile value chain to save textile units in Tamil Nadu. The Union Government's approach towards implementation of projects is lackadaisical and wanting. People of Tamil Nadu have apprehension that Tamil Nadu is getting step motherly treatment when it comes to a railway project or national highway project or any other project announced by the Union Government. The setting up of AIIMS at Madurai was announced in Budget 2015.

(Cond. By NBR/2X)

NBR-MZ/2X/3.50

**DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU (Contd.):** Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, had laid the foundation-stone just before the last Lok Sabha elections. Literally, there is no physical progress in the construction of AIIMS in

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Madurai. Now, the Revised Estimates have been sent to the Department of Expenditure for approval. When the hon. Prime Minister laid the foundation-stone in 2019, the project cost was estimated to be Rs. 1,264 crores, which had reportedly climbed to Rs. 2,000 crores as of December, 2020. In March, 2021, the Japan International Cooperation Agency extended assistance to the tune of Rs. 1,627 crores. The Union Health Minister noted in the Lok Sabha, in February, 2022, that pre-investment work has been substantially completed and the loan agreement signed between the Governments of India and Japan. The process to engage a project management consultant is underway. We have no other choice but to urge the Union Government to expedite construction of AIIMS at Madurai so as to enable our hon. Prime Minister to inaugurate AIIMS just before the Lok Sabha elections of 2024.

Sir, I now come to allotment of funds to States. Sir, the Fifteenth Finance Commission guidelines with regard to devolution of funds to the States/UTs consider that the devolution will be as per the 2011 Census. Sir, Tamil Nadu is the only State which sincerely and successfully implemented the family planning programme proposed by the Union Government. The South Indian States, particularly Tamil Nadu, has controlled its population

growth to just 6 per cent. But, family planning programme was not implemented by the North Indian States with sincerity and due respect and, as a result, there is an increase in population of States like Uttar Pradesh and Bihar.

As population of a State is taken as a major criterion for devolution of funds, Tamil Nadu is badly affected. The Union Government should come forward to allocate more funds to Tamil Nadu as the State is contributing much to the Union's share of money by way of tax and other collection. In the same way, I would like to mention here that the number of Lok Sabha constituencies in 2026 would be fixed as per the Delimitation Committee proposals. This would very seriously affect the prospects of South Indian States, especially Tamil Nadu. It is absolutely ridiculous and very unfair for States, which have implemented successfully the family planning programme, are penalized and States which are reckless are to be incentivized!

Sir, in this age, people had to toil for their life time to have a house on their own. Even now, 60 per cent of people living in metro cities and Tier-2 cities do not own a house! Better home loan benefits can alone boost the post-pandemic economy. With the real estate sector in India expected to

reach US \$ 1 trillion in market size in next five or six years, the Union Government should provide incentives to citizens to make investments in real estate.

Sir, people of all strata like to have a house of their own, especially the people in unorganized sectors, like the tax and auto drivers, daily wage workers, require generous support to own a house. PMAY and other such schemes to provide houses require allocation of more funds and equitable distribution.

Sir, price rise, inflation, poverty, unemployment and crime against women are on the rise since 2014. Due to inappropriate economic policies and financial mismanagement, economy has gone tailspin. Recession has taken place in our country. Trade deficit is on the rise and the Indian Rupee is plummeting against the US dollar. Unfortunately, all the Ministers of the Union Government are always busy in election campaigns.

Before I conclude, I would like to reiterate that the Budget is not merely an account of the Government's budgeted expenses and receipts. It also sets the stage for the country's growth and reform trajectory. I hope

the Government will fulfill the aspirations of the poor, downtrodden and middle class people. Thank you.

(Ends)

**SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA (Punjab):** Sir, on behalf of the Aam Aadmi Party, I rise to speak on the Appropriation Bills moved by the hon. Finance Minister.

सर, सरल भाषा में कहूं तो वित्तीय वर्ष की शुरुआत में सरकार को जितना पैसा आवंटित किया गया था, वह सारा पैसा खर्च करने के बाद आज अतिरिक्त पैसा मांगने के लिए सरकार इस सदन के भीतर आयी है। सर, काश यह सुविधा देश के आम आदमी के पास भी होती, जो महीने की 25 तारीख को अपना बटुआ खाली देखकर पांच दिन संघर्ष करके एक तारीख आने का इंतज़ार करता है।

सर, सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड फॉर ग्रान्ट्स दो चीज़ों में से एक अवश्य दर्शाता है...

(2Y/DN पर जारी)

DN-USY/2Y/3.55

**श्री राघव चड्ढा (क्रमागत) :** क्योंकि सरकार को अतिरिक्त पैसे की जरूरत पड़ी, तो पहली चीज़ यह है कि वित्तीय वर्ष की शुरुआत में सरकार को पैसा चाहिए था और सरकार ने अपने वित्तीय बजट को अंडरएस्टिमेंट करके प्रेज़ेंट किया, ताकि वित्तीय घाटे का सौंदर्यीकरण करके दिखाया जाए। अगर यह नहीं है, तो दूसरी स्थिति अवश्य होगी कि सरकार ने पूरे तरीके से अपना बजट मिसमैनेज कर दिया। इन दोनों में से यदि कोई एक स्थिति उत्पन्न होगी, उसी में सरकार को एडिशनल पैसे की जरूरत पड़

रही है। सर, अतिरिक्त पैसे के लिए सरकार इस सदन के सामने आई है। कोई बात नहीं, उस पर चर्चा होगी, लेकिन दो और विषयों पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। पहला विषय यह है कि इस सदन ने वित्तीय वर्ष की शुरुआत में 40 लाख करोड़ रुपये का भारी-भरकम बजट सरकार को सैंक्शन किया था, मंजूरी दी थी, उस 40 लाख करोड़ रुपये को खर्च करके सरकार ने क्या पाया, क्योंकि भारत देश के आर्थिक इंडिकेटर्स संकट का अलार्म बजा रहे हैं। दूसरा, आज से दो-तीन महीने बाद यहां से 100 मीटर दूर नॉर्थ-ब्लॉक में आने वाले वित्तीय वर्ष का बजट बन रहा है। मैं आज चाहूंगा कि यह बहस आने वाले बजट की भी नींव रखे।

महोदय, मैं सदन का नया सदस्य हूं। मैं एक सुझाव और देना चाहता हूं कि हम सारे लोग उसी समय बजट पर चर्चा करते हैं, जिस समय बजट प्रस्तुत किया जाता है। हमें सदन में दो बार बजट पर चर्चा करनी चाहिए। एक बार जब बजट प्रस्तुत हो और विंटर सेशन में सात-आठ महीने बीतने के बाद कि उस बजट से देश को क्या हासिल हुआ और क्या मिला, कितनी नौकरियां मिलीं, बेरोजगारी की दर क्या है और कितनी महंगाई है। सर, आज सरकार 3 लाख, 25 हजार, 757 करोड़ मांगने इस सदन के भीतर आई है। इस पैसे को सैंक्शन करने से पहले मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का और सदन का ध्यान आठ बड़ी बीमारियां, जिनसे आज भारत देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पीड़ित है, उनकी तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं। पहली बीमारी बेरोजगारी है। इस सरकार ने चुनावों से पहले वादा किया था, भारतीय जनता पार्टी ने वादा किया था कि हम हर वर्ष दो करोड़ नौकरियां देंगे। नौकरियां तो नहीं आईं, लेकिन इस वित्तीय वर्ष में बीजेपी की सरकार ने बेरोजगारी दर को 45 सालों में सर्वाधिक कर दिया, 45-ईयर हाई पर अनएम्प्लॉयमेंट रेट कर दिया। सर, 2014 में जब इनकी सरकार बनी थी, ...**(व्यवधान)**... 2014 में जब इनकी सरकार बनी थी, तब देश की बेरोजगारी दर 4.9 परसेंट



थी, आज आठ साल बाद 2022 में बेरोज़गारी दर 4.9 से बढ़कर 8 परसेंट पर आ गई है। यह ऑर्गेनाइज़्ड सेक्टर की बेरोज़गारी है, अनऑर्गेनाइज़्ड सेक्टर के जॉब लॉसेज़, एमएसएमई के कितने कारखाने बंद हो गए, उनके घर बिक गए, उसका हिसाब तो सरकार के पास नहीं है। अभी कुछ ही समय पहले लोक सभा में वित्त मंत्री जी ने जवाब देते हुए देश को बताया कि भारत सरकार के पास कुल 22 करोड़ आवेदन पत्र नौकरी मांगने के लिए आए। आपको यह जानकर अचंभा होगा कि उन 22 करोड़ आवेदन पत्रों में से सरकार ने मात्र सात लाख लोगों को नौकरी दी। सर, हम लोग छाती चौड़ी करके कहते हैं कि हम युवाओं का देश हैं, हमें अपने डेमोग्राफिक डिविडेंड पर गर्व है, फ़ख्र है, लेकिन भारत का डेमोग्राफिक डिविडेंड बेरोज़गारी के तले दबता जा रहा है, सड़कों पर लाठियां खा रहा है और भारत सरकार डेमोग्राफिक डिविडेंड को डेमोग्राफिक डिज़ास्टर में तब्दील करती जा रही है, यह सच्चाई है। मैं आपको बताना चाहूंगा कि यह सरकार जिसने देश के युवाओं को घर पर बैटाने का काम किया, इसका नारा बदलकर हो गया है-'हर घर बेरोज़गार, यही है आज की भाजपा सरकार।' सर, मैं दूसरी बड़ी बीमारी, जो भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को लगी है, उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। दूसरी बड़ी बीमारी इन्फ्लेशन है, यानी महंगाई। इन्फ्लेशन को कहा जाता है - 'टैक्सेशन विद्आउट लेजिस्लेशन'। वह महंगाई, जो सरकार कानून लाए बिना जनता पर थोप देती है। इस वित्तीय वर्ष में आज भारत की महंगाई तीस सालों में सर्वाधिक थी, थर्टी-इयर हाई, लेकिन जहां भारत की थोक महंगाई 12 से 15 प्रतिशत के आस-पास घूम रही है और खुदरा महंगाई छह से आठ प्रतिशत के आस-पास घूम रही है।

(22/PRB पर जारी)

PK-PRB/2Z/4.00

**श्री राघव चड्ढा (क्रमागत) :** सर, आय बढ़ाने का वायदा किया था, आय तो बढ़ी नहीं, लेकिन महंगाई बढ़ गई। बढ़ती महंगाई और घटती कमाई के चलते आज देश के आम आदमी को आधार कार्ड की नहीं, बल्कि उधार कार्ड की जरूरत पड़ रही है। सर, आज इस बहस को सुन रहे भारत देश के करोड़ों लोगों से मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि यह सरकार आप सबको गरीब कर रही है। गरीब सिर्फ वह नहीं है, जो सड़क पर कटोरा लेकर भीख मांग रहा है, बल्कि हम सब गरीब हो रहे हैं। गरीब इसलिए हो रहे हैं कि हमारी आमदनी नहीं बढ़ रही है, लेकिन महंगाई बढ़ती जा रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... सर, मैं उदाहरण देता हूँ। एक शख्स, जो 20 हजार रुपए महीने के कमाता था और 18 हजार रुपये खर्च करता था, वह महीने के 2 हजार बचाता था। आज उसकी आमदनी 20 हजार ही है, लेकिन खर्चा 18 हजार से बढ़कर 25 हजार हो गया है। यानी 20 हजार की आमदनी और 25 हजार का खर्च है। 5 हजार रुपये का नुकसान, खामियाजा, कर्जा देश का एक-एक आदमी भुगत रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं बताना चाहूंगा, मेरी बात ध्यान से सुनिए। सर, महंगाई का आलम देखिए कि 2014 में जब यह सरकार बनी थी, तो पेट्रोल 55 रुपये प्रति लीटर पर बिकता था, आज पेट्रोल 100 रुपये प्रति लीटर पर बिकता है। डीजल 45 रुपये प्रति लीटर बिकता था, वह आज 90 रुपये प्रति लीटर बिक रहा है। 2014 में जब इनकी सरकार आई थी, तो बाजार में गैस का एक सिलेंडर 400 रुपये का मिलता था और आज वह गैस का सिलेंडर 1,100 रुपये का हो गया है। उस समय एक लीटर दूध 36 रुपये का मिलता था और आज वह 60 रुपए प्रति लीटर हो

गया है। सीएनजी 40 रुपये पर केजी मिला करती थी, आज वह सीएनजी 80 रुपये पर केजी मिलती है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** झाड़ू बेचो ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन :** सर, यह क्या कमेंट है? ...(व्यवधान)... झाड़ू बेचो, What is this kind of a comment?

**श्री संजय सिंह :** सर, आपका प्रोटेक्शन चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता :** सर, यह बात सही है। आपका प्रोटेक्शन चाहिए।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA:** I am not yielding. सर, इस देश में जब प्याज के दाम सौ रुपये प्रति किलो के ऊपर हो गए और इस सदन में हंगामा हुआ, तो माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा कि मैं प्याज नहीं खाती हूँ, तो मुझे उसके भाव से, प्याज की कीमतों से कुछ लेना-देना नहीं है। सर, यह मेरा विश्वास है कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी आटा, चावल, दाल, दूध, दही, पनीर अवश्य खाती होंगी, इन सबके भाव बढ़ गए। जीएसटी लगा लगाकर इन्होंने देश के थालीनॉमिक्स फूड इन्फ्लेशन को बिगाड़ दिया। आटा, दाल, चावल, दूध, दही सबके रेट आज स्काइरॉकेटिंग हैं, आसमान छू रहे हैं और भारत का फूड इन्फ्लेशन पूरे वित्तीय वर्ष में 10 प्रतिशत से लेकर 17 प्रतिशत के बीच मंडरा रहा है। सर, यह भारत की थालीनॉमिक्स के हालात हैं। मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि इस सरकार ने अमीरों को अमीर और गरीबों को गरीब करने का काम किया है। 'पर कैपिटा इन्कम' किसी भी देश के आर्थिक स्वास्थ्य का एक बहुत बड़ा इंडिकेटर होता है।

वित्तीय वर्ष 2020-21 में भारत की पर कैपिटा इन्कम 9,160 रुपये से गिर गई है, यानी हर व्यक्ति की औसतन कमाई 9,160 रुपये गिराने का काम किया है, यानी आमदनी अट्टनी, खर्चा रुपय्या - यह इस सरकार ने करके हम सबको दिया है। तीसरी बड़ी बीमारी, जो भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को लगी हुई है, वह है - आर्थिक सुधार का झांसा, the hopes of economic recovery. इस वित्तीय वर्ष के पहले क्वार्टर में भारत की आर्थिक विकास दर 13.5 परसेंट थी। दूसरा क्वार्टर आते-आते, जिसे फेस्टिवल क्वार्टर करते हैं, जिसमें बड़े-बड़े त्योहार आते हैं, जिसमें खपत भी बढ़ती है, उत्पादन भी बढ़ता है, मांग भी बढ़ती है, उस क्वार्टर में आर्थिक विकास दर क्वार्टर-1 के 13.5 परसेंट के मुकाबले गिरकर 6.3 परसेंट पर आ गई, यानी आधी हो गई। अगर आप पिछले साल के सेकंड क्वार्टर, दूसरी तिमाही से कम्पेयर करें, तो quarter on quarter, 2021 में दूसरी तिमाही की ग्रोथ 8.4 परसेंट थी और इस बार इस क्वार्टर में, जो अभी समाप्त हुआ, वह 6.3 परसेंट है, यानी भारत की आर्थिक विकास दर घटती जा रही है। मुझे बड़े दुख से कहना पड़ रहा है कि जब वित्त मंत्री जी वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 का बजट प्रेजेंट करेंगी, तब भारत की चौथी तिमाही की आर्थिक विकास दर 5 परसेंट से भी नीचे होगी, which is unprecedented in recent times. यह भारत की इकोनॉमिक ग्रोथ की हालत है। यह वर्ष तो जो बीत गया, वह बीत गया, इस वर्ष तो आपने आर्थिक विकास दर की ऐसी-तैसी कर दी।

(3A/GS पर जारी)

PB-GS/3A/4.05

**श्री राघव चड्ढा (क्रमागत) :** आप अगले साल की विकास दर के आंकड़े सुनिए। सरकार चाहती है कि हम 8 प्रतिशत की विकास दर से आगे बढ़ें। वर्ल्ड बैंक कहता है कि वित्तीय वर्ष 2023-24 में हम मात्र 6 प्रतिशत पर ग्रो करेंगे, क्रिसिल कहता है कि हम 6 प्रतिशत पर ग्रो करेंगे, ओईसीडी कहता है कि हम 5.7 परसेंट पर ग्रो करेंगे, Goldman Sachs कहता है कि हम 5.3 परसेंट पर ग्रो करेंगे और आईएमएफ कहता है कि हम 5.1 परसेंट पर ग्रो करेंगे यानी कि भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था ऊपर जाने के बजाय नीचे आ रही है।

सर, चौथी और एक बड़ी बीमारी, जो भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को लगी है, वह 'डैट क्राइसेज़' है यानी भारत सरकार की देनदारी, भारत सरकार पर बहुत बड़ा चढ़ा हुआ कर्ज़। सर, 1947 से लेकर 2014 तक यानी कि इन 67 सालों में कई पार्टियों की सरकारें रहीं, केन्द्र में कई पार्टियों ने शासन किया। इन 67 सालों में तमाम पार्टियों की सरकारों ने मिलकर कुल कर्ज़ा 55 लाख करोड़ रुपए का लिया था और बीते आठ साल में, 2014 से 2022 तक इस बीजेपी की सरकार ने कुल कर्ज़ा 85 लाख करोड़ रुपए का लिया, यानी कि एक तरफ बीते 67 सालों का 55 लाख करोड़ रुपए का कर्ज़ा और इस सरकार ने अकेले आठ सालों में 85 लाख करोड़ रुपए का कर्ज़ा ले लिया है। मैं इनसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि ये तो मुफ्त की रेवड़ी भी नहीं बांटते, ये तो मुफ्त की रेवड़ी में भी विश्वास नहीं रखते, तो फिर इनका कर्ज़ा इतना कैसे बढ़ता जा रहा है, यह पैसा कहाँ

जा रहा है, किसकी जेब में जा रहा है? दोस्तवाद की नीति के तहत कौन-से इनके दोस्त हैं, जिन्हें फायदा पहुंचाया जा रहा है, यह मैं पूछना चाहता हूं।

सर, जब 2014 में भाजपा की सरकार बनी, तो गवर्नमेंट डैट टू जीडीपी रेश्यो मात्र 40 प्रतिशत था। आज गवर्नमेंट डैट टू जीडीपी रेश्यो इस देश में 90 प्रतिशत को छू रहा है। इस देश की डैट की स्थिति बढ़कर 1 लाख, 55 हजार करोड़ रुपए हो गई है, सर, 1 लाख, 55 हजार करोड़ रुपए का कुल कर्जा इस देश ने लिया है।

सर, पांचवीं बीमारी जो भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को लगी हुई है, पांचवां बड़ा रोग - किसानों का संकट है। सर, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों के, अपने दोस्तों के बड़े-बड़े लोन इन लोगों ने माफ कर दिए, लेकिन भारत देश के किसानों का जो कर्जा था, जो डैट था, वह पिछले आठ सालों में 53 प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। सर, यह कम नहीं हुआ है, यह 53 परसेंट इन्क्रीज़ हुआ है, जिसके चलते आज इस देश का पर-फार्मर डैट 74 हजार रुपए है यानी कि 74 हजार रुपए का कर्जा आज देश के हर किसान के सिर पर है। अगर किसान अपने कर्ज का भुगतान नहीं करता, तो यह सरकार उसके नाम का नोटिस चिपकाकर किसान की बदनामी करती है और बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति जो लाखों-करोड़ रुपए डकार गये, उन्हें बिज़नेस क्लास में बिठाकर देश से रवाना करती है।

सर, हमारे देश का अन्नदाता, देश का किसान, जो हमारा पेट भरता है, जो हमें खाना देता है, आज वह ज़हर खाने को मजबूर हो गया है। एनसीआरबी का डेटा बताता है कि वित्तीय वर्ष 2021-22 में 10,851 किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है, यानी कि इस देश

में औसत रोज़ के 30 किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। हम आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव मना रहे हैं, and, per day, 30 farmers commit suicide in this country. सर, मैं ट्रेज़री बेंचेज़ पर बैठे हुए मित्रों से यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि किसान भोला है, भुलक्कड़ नहीं है। वह यह नहीं भूला कि एक साल आपने उसे खुले आसमान के नीचे सड़कों पर आंदोलन करने के लिए उतारा था, जिसमें 800 से ज्यादा किसानों की शहादत हुई।

सर, किसानों के बारे में, मैं आपको एक बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ। किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने का वायदा इस सरकार ने किया था कि हम किसानों की आय बढ़ायेंगे और दोगुनी करेंगे। आप आय दोगुनी करना तो छोड़ दीजिए, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ऑन एग्रीकल्चर की रिपोर्ट बताती है कि चार से ज्यादा राज्यों में, आय बढ़ाना तो दूर, 30 प्रतिशत किसानों की आय घट गई। आय बढ़ाना तो दूर की बात है, किसान की आय को घटाने का काम इन लोगों ने किया और एक ऐसे दौर में, जब भारत का रूरल इन्फ्लेशन भारत की अर्बन इन्फ्लेशन से ज्यादा है यानी कि शहरों के मुकाबले गांवों में रहना महंगा है।

सर, मैं छठी बीमारी पर आता हूँ। सर, जो छठी बीमारी भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को लगी हुई है, यह प्राइवेट सेक्टर इन्वेस्टमेंट में गिरावट है। दो बड़े फायदे इस सरकार ने कॉर्पोरेट जगत को दिए। पहला, कॉर्पोरेट टैक्स कम करके, 30 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 22 प्रतिशत कम कर दिया, जिसमें डेढ़ लाख करोड़ रुपए का फायदा कॉर्पोरेट्स को दिया और हर साल का डेढ़ लाख करोड़ रुपए का नुकसान सरकार का कराया। दूसरा,

बड़ा फायदा अपने दोस्तों के, उद्योगपतियों के पिछले पांच वित्तीय वर्षों में 10 लाख करोड़ रुपए राइट ऑफ कर देने, माफ कर देने के हैं।

(एलपी/3बी पर जारी)

LP-SKC/4.10/3B

**श्री राघव चड्ढा (क्रमागत) :** उन्होंने ये दो बड़े फायदे दिए हैं, रियायतें दी हैं।  
..(व्यवधान)..

**श्री सभापति :** एक सेकंड रुकिए। Hon. Member, you have twice made observations - अपने दोस्तों के। I have taken note of it. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री अरुण सिंह :** सभापति महोदय ..(व्यवधान)..

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** One second. Can't you keep to your seat? Hon. Member, Shrimati Jaya Bachchan, raised a very important issue. I wanted to reflect to it after you have concluded, but since you have continued with these two indiscretions, you need to be careful about it.

**SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA:** Okay, Sir.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Everything that you say here leads to consequences. As regards what the hon. Member said, if someone is speaking, where is the occasion to make a shouting of that kind? I deprecate this, whether it is from this side or that side. Everyone is entitled to a patient hearing. Let us



not show aggression except in our thought process. This is for both sides.

So, be careful about it. Go ahead, Mr. Chadha.

**श्री राघव चड्ढा :** महोदय, कॉरपोरेट जगत को ये दो फायदे पहुंचाने के बाद, जब सरकार से पूछा गया कि आपने ये फायदे क्यों दिए, तो सरकार यह कहती है कि इससे रोजगार उत्पन्न होगा। सर, रोजगार तो उत्पन्न हुआ नहीं, क्योंकि आज भारत में बेरोजगारी की दर 45 साल में सर्वाधिक है।

महोदय, इन्होंने दूसरा प्वाइंट यह कहा कि बाजार में वस्तुएं सस्ती हो जाएंगी, लेकिन महंगाई की दर 30 साल में सर्वाधिक है, अतः महंगाई भी कम नहीं हुई है। महोदय, तीसरी चीज़, कॉरपोरेट जगत को यह फायदा देने के लिए सरकार हमें जो बताती है, वह यह है कि इस देश में प्राइवेट निवेश बढ़ेगा। सर, मैं आपको बता दूं कि प्राइवेट निवेश क्वार्टर 1, फाइनेंशियल ईयर 2022-23 में 20 प्रतिशत से घटा है। अगर आप प्राइवेट इन्वेस्टमेंट पर 2022 के आंकड़ों की बात करें, तो वह 22 प्रतिशत से गिरा है, फॉरेन इन्वेस्टमेंट 59 परसेंट से घटा है और जीएफसीएफ, जिसे ग्रॉस फिक्स्ड कैपिटल फॉर्मेशन कहते हैं, जो इंडस्ट्री का इन्वेस्टमेंट होता है, जिसको इंडस्ट्री फिक्स्ड कैपिटल में इन्वेस्ट करती है, वह वित्तीय वर्ष 2019-20 से लेकर आज तक, सिर्फ एक-दो क्वार्टर्स को छोड़कर लगभग सारे क्वार्टर्स में गिरता गया है। सर, इस देश में ये प्राइवेट इन्वेस्टमेंट के हालात हैं। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि आज से दो-तीन महीने पहले वित्त मंत्री जी ने इंडस्ट्री वालों से बात करते हुए कहा था कि, 'Why is the Indian corporate sector not investing?' उन्होंने उन्हें

डॉक्टर कहा था कि आप लोग इन्वेस्ट क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं? मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि वे इन्वेस्ट क्यों नहीं कर रहे हैं। महोदय, इन्वेस्टमेंट रियायतें देने से नहीं आता है। इन्वेस्टमेंट डिमांड क्रिएट करने से आता है। आपको मार्किट में मांग क्रिएट करनी पड़ेगी। जब मांग क्रिएट होगी, तो उत्पादन भी होगा और खपत भी होगी। सर, मैं एक और महत्वपूर्ण आंकड़ा आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ। सातवीं बड़ी बीमारी, जो भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को लगी है, वह devaluation of the Indian Rupee है, यानी गिरता हुआ रुपया है। आज हम आज़ादी का अमृत महोत्सव मना रहे हैं और सरकार ने आज़ादी के अमृत महोत्सव वाले साल में रुपये को मार्गदर्शक मंडल में डाल दिया है। आज एक डॉलर 82 रुपये का हो गया है। जब यह सरकार बनी थी, तो डॉलर 60 रुपये..(व्यवधान)..सर मुझे खत्म करने दीजिए। It is my maiden speech, Sir. Please.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Okay. Go ahead.

**श्री राघव चड्ढा :** सर, 2014 में, जब इनकी सरकार आई थी, तो एक डॉलर 60 रुपये में मिलता था, लेकिन आज एक डॉलर 82 रुपये का हो गया है। यह सरकार कहा करती थी, इनके कई बड़े दिग्गज नेता कहा करते थे कि जब रुपया गिरता है, तो भारत की साख गिरती है, भारत की प्रतिष्ठा गिरती है। आज ऐसा लगता है कि भारत की साख, प्रतिष्ठा और रुपया सब न्यूनतम स्तर पर आ गया है। सर, मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि कोई भी अर्थशास्त्री आपको यह बताएगा कि जब रुपया गिरता है तो भारत के एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ते हैं। ये बढ़ने भी चाहिए। सर, ये क्यों बढ़ते हैं? ये इसलिए बढ़ते हैं कि

मान लीजिए कि कोई बड़ा बायर अमरीका में बैठा है, वह भारत की एक वस्तु पाँच डॉलर में खरीदता था, लेकिन आज, क्योंकि डॉलर मजबूत हो गया है और रुपया कमजोर हो गया है, इसलिए जब वह वस्तु उसे साढ़े तीन डॉलर में मिल जाती है, तो वह ज्यादा ऑर्डर्स देता है। इससे भारत के एक्सपोर्ट्स बढ़ते हैं, लेकिन आज इस देश में एक बड़ी चौंकाने वाली स्थिति यह है कि हमारा रुपया तो गिर रहा है और डॉलर मजबूत हो रहा है, लेकिन भारत के एक्सपोर्ट्स भी गिर रहे हैं। एक्सपोर्ट्स क्यों गिर रहे हैं - मैं यह सवाल भारत सरकार की मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ। सर, यदि हम ईयर ऑन ईयर आंकड़ों की बात करें, अक्टूबर 2022 की बात करें, तो भारत के 16.7 प्रतिशत एक्सपोर्ट काँट्रेक्ट्स हुए, यानी रुपया भी गिर गया और भारत के एक्सपोर्ट्स भी गिर गए। यह तो वही हुआ कि *"न खुदा ही मिला न विसाल-ए- सनम, न इधर के हुए, न उधर के हुए।"*

सर, आखिरी बड़ी बीमारी, जो भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को लगी है, वह failure of start-ups है। पूरे देश में, पूरी दुनिया में सरकार के बड़े नेताओं ने घूम-घूम कर कहा कि भारत अब एक स्टार्टअप नेशन बन गया है, भारत अब दुनिया की स्टार्टअप कैपिटल बोला जाएगा।

(3C/MKG पर जारी)

MKG-HK/4.15/3C

**श्री राघव चड्ढा (क्रमागत) :** मैं बताना चाहता हूँ, क्या कभी वित्त मंत्री जी ने मुड़कर भारत के स्टार्टअप्स की हालत देखी है? आज भारत में 10 प्रतिशत से भी कम

स्टार्टअप्स अपनी पांचवीं सालगिरह पूरी करते हैं। ईयर ऑन ईयर 37 परसेंट का डिक्लाइन स्टार्टअप्स के इन्वेस्टमेंट में है और चाहे अनएकेडमी हो, ओला हो, कार्स-24 हो, वेदांतु हो, बाइजूज हो, मीशो हो, चार्जबी हो, उड़ान हो, ये सारे बड़े स्टार्टअप्स, जिन्हें हम न्यू इंडिया की न्यू इकोनॉमी कहकर पूरे विश्व में प्रचारित करते हैं, इन सारे स्टार्टअप्स ने नौकरियों से लोगों को निकालकर हजारों लोगों को बेरोजगार करने का काम किया है।

महोदय, अब मैं सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स पर आता हूँ। सरकार ने 3,25,757 करोड़ रुपये मांगे हैं। इसमें एक लाख करोड़ रुपये एक सब्सिडी के लिए हैं, 80 हजार करोड़ रुपये दूसरी सब्सिडी के लिए हैं, 45 हजार करोड़ रुपये तीसरी सब्सिडी के लिए हैं और इसी तरह सब्सिडी के पैसे मांग रहे हैं। ये डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स कहां हैं, ये तो डिमांड्स फॉर सब्सिडी हैं। जब दिल्ली में अरविन्द केजरीवाल जी की सरकार गरीब आदमी को मुफ्त बिजली देती है, मुफ्त पानी देती है, मुफ्त शिक्षा देती है, मुफ्त स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं देती है तो इनको हमारी सब्सिडी रेवड़ी लगती है। इनकी सब्सिडी सब्सिडी और हमारी सब्सिडी रेवड़ी, ऐसा तो नहीं होगा। ये करें तो पुण्य, हम करें तो पाप, हमारी सब्सिडी भी सब्सिडी है, इनकी सब्सिडी भी सब्सिडी है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इस देश में बहस होनी चाहिए और आप वह बहस करायें कि रेवड़ी क्या है। सही मायने में क्या मुफ्त की रेवड़ी है और क्या मुफ्त की रेवड़ी नहीं है। यहां बैठे सभी सांसदों को और लोक सभा में बैठे सभी सांसदों को 34 हवाई यात्राएं मुफ्त मिलती हैं। हमें 50 हजार यूनिट पर-ऐनम मुफ्त बिजली मिलती है, 40 लाख लीटर मुफ्त पानी मिलता है, अगर

आज अरविन्द केजरीवाल जी की सरकार 300 यूनिट बिजली आम आदमी को मुफ्त दे देती है, 20 हजार लीटर पानी मुफ्त दे देती है तो इन्हें दर्द होता है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता :** सुनिए, शान्ति से सुनिए। सुनने की हिम्मत होनी चाहिए।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री राघव चड्ढा :** सर, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि इस देश के...(व्यवधान)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री राघव चड्ढा :** मैं महत्वपूर्ण आंकड़ा दे रहा हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री राघव चड्ढा :** मैं बस कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

**SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:** This is not the way. ...(Interruptions)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Leave it to the Chair. ...(Interruptions).... Please conclude.

...(Interruptions).... Maiden speech is for fifteen minutes only.

...(Interruptions)...

**श्री राघव चड्ढा :** मैं बस कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूँ। मेरे बस दो पन्ने रह गये हैं। इस दुनिया में 40 ऐसे विकसित देश हैं, ...(व्यवधान)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please conclude. ...(Interruptions)...

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Pp. 150-151 will be issued as supplement.





**DR. PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha):** Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has presented two Appropriation Bills in this House for discussion. Whenever an Appropriation Bill is brought before this august House, there is enough scope for the Members to draw the kind attention of the hon. Minister towards Centre-State financial relationship. Here, I would like to highlight these points.

It is good to hear from the hon. Minister that India is trying to achieve five trillion dollar economy. It is very good. At the same time, we, from the States, want to grow too, but the financial relationship between the Centre and the States for the last seven-and-a-half years has not been satisfactory.

My next point is that sharing pattern in Centrally-Sponsored Schemes (CSS) for Odisha should be at par with the North-Eastern and the Himalayan States. Delinking of eight Centrally-Sponsored Schemes from Central support, discontinuance of Special Plan for KBK -- as was mentioned by the previous speaker -- and Central Assistance for IAP districts, abolition of Normal Central Assistance and a steep increase in State share of Centrally-Sponsored Schemes have imposed severe financial burden on the State.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)



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The unique geo-climatic conditions of Odisha make it vulnerable to multiple and frequent natural disasters. During the period 1900 to 2021, Odisha has experienced one or other disaster like flood, cyclone or drought every year. These natural calamities pose a serious challenge to our economic development. Therefore, it has been a prolonged demand of Odisha that 'natural calamity' should be included as a criterion for according Special Category Status. Alternatively, States hit by major calamities may be declared as 'Special Focus States' and granted benefits of Special Category Status at par with the North-Eastern and Himalayan States for a specific period. This will help reconstruction of infrastructure and restoration of livelihoods. This will not only help Odisha but any other State of the country also which is hit by a major natural calamity. I am not only requesting this for Odisha, but many other States are also facing the same problem. Will the Central Government allow the sharing pattern in the CSS at par with the North-Eastern and the Himalayan States for the State of Odisha with vulnerability to frequent natural disasters and having a high percentage of population below poverty line?

Then, my next point is about percentage of Central share in the State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF). As per the recommendations of

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the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, the sharing pattern in the SDRF ought to be in the ratio of 90:10 for the Centre and the States respectively. But, the Union Government, in the Explanatory Memorandum, accepted the recommendations of the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission with modification that the percentage share of the States will continue to be as before, that is, 75:25, and that once the GST is in place, the recommendations of the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission on Disaster Relief Fund would be fully implemented. ...

**श्री उपसभापति :** प्लीज़, प्लीज़। माननीय सदस्यगण, आप लोग आपस में बातचीत न करें, अगर आपस में बात करनी हो, तो बाहर चले जाएँ। माननीय सदस्य, प्रशांत नन्दा जी बोल रहे हैं। प्लीज़।

**DR. PRASHANTA NANDA:** Accordingly, the Government of India released their share in the ratio of 90:10 for the year 2018-19, which was subsequently reduced to 75:25 with adjustment of excess amount released in 2018-19. It was intimated by the Government of India that since GST had not been stabilized, the competent authority decided that during the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission award period, the Centre's share/contribution in State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) would remain in the same ratio as it was in the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission award period.

(Contd. by 3E - GSP)

GSP-SCH/4.25/3E

**DR. PRASHANTA NANDA (contd.):** The Fifteenth Finance Commission also recommended sharing pattern in State Disaster Risk Management Fund in the ratio of 75:25 between the Centre and States for the year 2021-22 to 2025-26. As per the Disaster Risk Index (DRI) worked out by the Commission for the States, the score of Odisha is 90 out of 100, which is the highest amongst the States. Taking this into consideration, Odisha needs a special dispensation by allowing the sharing pattern of 90:10 at par with the North Eastern and Himalayan States. Sir, my question is: Will the hon. Minister allow sharing pattern of 90:10 in SDRMF for Odisha as a special dispensation?

Sir, my next point is regarding discontinuance of off-Budget central transfers for centrally-sponsored schemes. Funds in respect of some centrally-sponsored schemes are being released by Government of India directly to the implementing agencies bypassing State treasuries. Off-budget transfers, without being routed through the Consolidated Fund of the State and the State Budget, are a distortion in the fiscal transfer mechanism. This also results in parking of funds in the bank accounts of the implementing agencies. Will Government of India consider stopping the

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practice of off-Budget transfers directly into the bank accounts of the implementing agencies in respect of all the schemes and release central assistance through the Consolidated Fund of the State from the year 2022-23?

Sir, with regard to the elimination of cess and surcharge on the customs duty and direct taxes, the Article 270 of the Constitution of India provides for sharing of the proceeds of all Union taxes between the Union and the States. However, the cess and surcharge levied by the Government of India as per Article 271 of the Constitution do not form a part of the divisible pool. This share of cess and surcharge in gross tax revenue of the Union Government increased from 7.5 per cent in 2000-01 to about 20 per cent in 2022-23. This denies the States their rightful share in the tax devolution.

The Central Government, by using their taxation powers, have imposed cess and surcharge to finance their share of the centrally-sponsored schemes while denying the same benefit to the States. At the same time, they have also increased the State share of the centrally-sponsored schemes. It is iniquitous. Had this mop-up of additional resources been through change in tax rates, it would have been a part of the

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divisible pool, thereby benefitting the States. Although many cesses on excise duty have now gone with the introduction of GST, these still remain for direct taxes and other indirect taxes.

As per Article 270 of the Constitution, basic excise duty is a part of divisible pool and reduction of basic excise duty on petrol and diesel will reduce the divisible pool to that extent. On the one hand, the States' share in Central taxes is being reduced on account of reduction in the excise duty and, on the other hand, the Consolidated Fund of the Union Government will be augmented on account of the cess proposed to be levied. Government of India may, therefore, consider eliminating cess and surcharge on the customs duty, excise duty and direct taxes in a phased manner. Besides, Government of India should take steps making cess and surcharges part of the divisible pool, if continued beyond a specific period, by amendment of the Constitution.

(Contd. by SK/3F)

SK-BKS/3F/4.30

**DR. PRASHANTA NANDA (contd.):** Sir, my next point is on steep increase in State's share of Centrally-Sponsored Schemes. Delinking of eight Centrally-Sponsored Schemes from Central support, abolition of normal

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Central assistance and a steep increase in State's share of Centrally-Sponsored Schemes has imposed severe financial burden on the State. For example, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana was earlier fully funded by the Government of India. It was a wonderful programme. It came in 2001. At that time, the Central and State share was 90 and 10 per cent. It was a wonderful programme. People could see the villages were connected to the towns. But now the share of Government of India has come down to 60 per cent requiring 40 per cent funding by the State Government as matching share. Similarly, the sharing pattern under National Health Mission and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana has been revised with States like Odisha having to contribute 40 per cent share instead of 25 per cent share provided earlier. Such change in sharing pattern of the Centrally-Sponsored Schemes has cast a huge additional financial burden on the States leading to much less resources for the State schemes appropriate to our needs. Will the Government of India appreciate the genuine concerns of the State Government and consider restoring the earlier sharing pattern of the above-noted Centrally-Sponsored Schemes so that more resources of the State would be available for the State schemes?

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I will now be talking about financial inclusion in the State. Sir, financial inclusion means delivery of basic financial services which include opening of savings bank accounts, making available small loans or micro credit, micro insurance products and remittance facility in addition to financial literacy and consumer protection at affordable costs. There are 12 public sector banks, 19 private sector banks, 2 RRBs, 1 State cooperative bank and 5 small financial banks operating in the State. As on 30.06.2022, there are 5,705 B&M branches in the State, out of which 2,963, that is, 51.94 per cent branches are located in rural areas; 1,515, that is, 26.56 per cent branches are in semi urban areas and 1,227, that is 21.51 per cent branches are in urban areas. Out of total 7,481 ATMs in the State, 2,876 are located in rural areas, 2,423 are located in semi urban areas and 2,182 are located in urban areas. Financial inclusion in the State of Odisha has been constrained by lack of brick and mortar branches. Around two-thirds of our Gram Panchayats do not have brick & mortar bank branches. National average of B&M branch and ATM per lakh of population as on 31.03.2021 is 18.12 and 22.32 respectively, whereas for Odisha, respective ratios are 13.06 and 18.15. In order to reach the national average, at least, 7,605 B&M branches and 9,369 ATMs should be present in Odisha. To achieve this national

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average figure, it is required to open at least 1,900 B&M branches and 1,888 ATMs in the unbanked or under banked Gram Panchayats of the State. Finance Department, in consultation with RBI, NABARD and SLBC has selected 270 unbanked GPs for opening of brick and mortar branches by banks. SLBC has also allotted 45 of the above unbanked GPs among banks with a request to open B&M branches by 31.03.2023. Functioning of business correspondents appointed by banks is not effective as they are not offering all types of financial services which are available with the bank branches. The people of the unbanked areas are deprived of getting access to affordable banking services due to lack of brick & mortar branches in most of the GPs. The same has been highlighted at various forums like SLBC meetings, inter-State zonal council meetings, etc.

Will the hon. Minister of Finance be pleased to inform regarding the steps taken by the Government to provide banking services in unbanked GPs in the State of Odisha and instruct the Scheduled Commercial Banks to open more brick & mortar branches and ATMs in the unbanked GPs in the State of Odisha?



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Sir, I have asked many questions through my statement. I would definitely want to have a reply on them. I have been doing this every year. I am getting answers.

(Contd. by YSR/3G)

YSR-PSV/4.35/3G

**DR. PRASHANTA NANDA (Contd.):** But it is not being taken care of. The problem is not being solved. The same problem I am quoting every year. I hope this time I should think positive that our hon. Minister will give us a positive reply. I have already explained how the financial relationship between the Centre and the State has not been satisfactory. It has to be satisfactory. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh):** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am in your hands. If I speak about the appropriation during the UPA regime, they will pounce on me. If I talk about the appropriation of the current regime, then they will pounce on me. You will have to protect me, Sir.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** You are in the hands of the House, not mine.

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**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:** Sir, first of all, I need to address the issues that have been raised by hon. former Finance Minister, Mr. P. Chidambaram. My observations or points that I am raising may be construed or treated as supplement to the reply of the present hon. Finance Minister.

Sir, hon. former Finance Minister, Mr. P. Chidambaram, has raised six issues. Out of the six issues, three are not pertaining to the Appropriation Bill. Hence, they need not be answered. There are other three issues. Mr. Chidambaram was curious to know how much of 11.1 per cent nominal GDP growth is on account of inflation and how much is on account of real growth. Sir, my answer to that is, perhaps Mr. Chidambaram is the best judge to talk about inflation given that during his tenure, during the tenure of the UPA, as Finance Minister, inflation reached an all-time high of 19.93 per cent in November 2013. So, Mr. Chidambaram, should have kept that in mind before raising this issue. I would like to bring certain facts to the notice of this august House. ...(*Interruptions*)... Don't disturb me.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Please let him speak.

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:** Sir, in the UPA-I regime, the inflation was 5.8 per cent. In the UPA-II regime, it was in double digit -- 10.4 per cent. In the

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regime of current Government, inflation is 4.7 per cent, which is an all-time low.

Sir, coming to corporate tax, which Mr. Chidambaram has raised. Mr. Chidambaram spoke about the declining share of corporate tax.  
...(Interruptions)...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Manoj ji, it is not nice. प्लीज़ आपस में बात न करें।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:** Sir, I am in your hands; you have to protect me. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have already brought it to your notice.  
...*(Interruptions)*...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** It is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप अच्छी तरह बहस में भाग लें।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:** Sir, they have no right to speak.  
...*(Interruptions)*... I am speaking on the Appropriation Bill.  
...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, Mr. Chidambaram spoke about the declining share of corporate taxes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति :** प्लीज़ आप पीछे बैठ कर न बोलें, माननीय हरद्वार जी।  
...(व्यवधान)... मैं सबको मना कर रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... आप सब मेरी बात सुनें,  
उनकी बहस को और अच्छी तरह चलने दें।...(व्यवधान)...

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:** Sir, Mr. Chidambaram has misled the House by quoting figures from the pandemic year. It was when Corona Virus was there that corporate tax was purposely lowered by hon. Prime Minister Modi ji to provide relief to Covid patients. That is not the year which should be compared with the current year by Mr. Chidambaram. Instead, Mr. Chidambaram should quote the data of pre-pandemic years of 2018-19 and 2019-20 when corporate collections were an all-time high -- 32 per cent. It was 32 per cent during their period. Mr. Chidambaram should have kept that in mind.

Third point is about doubling of GDP. Mr. Chidambaram is questioning why India's GDP has not doubled in the last ten years. This is the third issue that he has raised.

(Contd. by VKK/3H)

VKK-VNK/3H/4.40

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Contd.):** Sir, comparison on the global scale will show that in 2014 -- when he stepped down as the Finance Minister,

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when his Government left or his Government was thrown out -- GDP was tenth highest in the world. It was tenth highest in the world when he stepped down as the Finance Minister. After nine years of the current Government, non-Congress Government -- I am putting it in this way -- India's GDP is now the fifth highest. So, Mr. Chidambaram should know these facts. I strongly believe that India's GDP has truly doubled on the global scale. So, I have addressed all the three issues. ...(*Interruptions*)... There is a reason why I am answering. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let him speak.

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:** Sir, now, I come to present appropriations. I am a little critical of the NDA side. You will have to protect me if they interrupt. Article 115 of the Constitution allows the Centre to incur additional expenditure when the budgeted amount is found to be insufficient. They have every right to ask for Supplementary Demand and Appropriations. Madam Finance Minister has stated that supplementary expenditure is needed to respond to the situations which are developing on the ground. The situations that are developing on the ground are not new. They were there even when the original Budget was presented. In fact, these situations prevailed at the time of the Budget. That is what I am trying to say. I myself

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during the Budget speech raised these issues, more particularly, those three allocations for food, fuel and fertilizers. They are not new; they were there. That situation was prevailing at that point of time. For fertilizers, in March, 2022, I requested the hon. Finance Minister and the Government to raise the fertilizers subsidy, but the Government did not act upon. Second was about NREGA. I made a representation to the Rural Development Minister, which went unheeded. It has taken nine months for the Government to act on that. For fuel, in 2022, in my own speech, I requested the Government to reduce taxes on fuel but nothing has happened. Now this Government is realizing the same. These Supplementary Grants make it very clear that the Centre has not acted promptly and it could have acted at the time of Budget itself. Sir, supplementary grants should be treated as an exception and not the rule. When they are aware that these situations were prevailing even at that point of time, these supplementary demands could have been included in the original Budget itself.

Sir, the next issue is regarding financial problems which are being faced by the Andhra Pradesh Government. I will have to squarely blame UPA for this. And it is Mr. Chidambaram who had drafted the Bill. It was the AP Reorganization Act. They passed the Bill amid din; they closed the

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doors of Lok Sabha and then passed the Bill. Who is responsible for that? It is Mr. Chidambaram and his leader Madam. All are aware that for the present misery of truncated or divided Andhra Pradesh, the objective of Mr. Chidambaram was totally different. He had a different motive for that. I am not trying to raise that issue because that is not part of the Appropriation Bill.

Sir, now, I come to the specific problems of Andhra Pradesh. My only concern is, the Centre is ending the GST compensation for the States. On the other hand, Andhra Pradesh is facing financial difficulties due to the inaction of the Centre. Then, there are bifurcation issues. Firstly, the Centre has failed to resolve the pending bifurcation issues under the AP Reorganization Bill.

(Contd. by BHS/3J)

BHS-RK/3J/4.45

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Contd.):** They have the financial bearing, they have the economic bearing. That is why I am raising this issue. The Centre has miserably failed because there are umpteen issues that have been left unaddressed by the Centre and I request the hon. Finance Minister to address those bifurcation issues.

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Sir, Andhra Pradesh has been fighting for years to get fair, equitable and expeditious division of assets of the composite State of Andhra Pradesh. That is not happening. The Centre is not intervening. What is the result? The result is that the Andhra Pradesh State Government has no other option but to approach the Supreme Court of India by filing a Special Leave Petition. This is the pathetic situation of inaction of the Central Government.

Then, Sir, about the Polavaram Project -- hon. Minister of Irrigation is not there -- the implementation of Polavaram Irrigation Project has been very, very flawed. Who is responsible? Again, it is the UPA Government. The Centre has allocated funds at the rates of 2010-11. They have finalized the rates for the Polavaram Project at the rates of 2010-11 for a project that is implemented in 2022. Which contractor will do it? Would any contractor like to incur loss on the project? No! No State Government can implement it and the Centre also cannot implement it. This is like expecting petrol at Rs.50 now when the petrol price is prevailing at Rs.100 plus. Now, can we get the petrol at Rs.50? If that is the logic which is applied to this Polavaram Project, how can the Central Government expect Polavaram Project to be completed at 2010-11 prices? This is impossible. How can this crucial



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project be completed if the Centre keeps strangling -- I am using the word 'strangling' -- the State Government by allocating nominal or insignificant funds at every stage? Instead of compensating Andhra Pradesh for financial issues which it has faced, the Centre is giving step motherly treatment towards the State of Andhra Pradesh. I request the hon. Finance Minister Madam to take note of these issues and give the people of Andhra Pradesh what they rightfully are entitled to and deserve.

Sir, my next point is about privatization of PSUs. I have five minutes more.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Yes, you have.

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:** It has a bearing because there are some internal resources. About Rs.1 lakh-and-odd cores are being internally generated and then the Government of India is asking for the supplementary allocations. The Centre has allocated almost 25 per cent of the supplementary grants to the tune of Rs.1.09 lakh crore for fertilizer subsidy. Fine! Of this, almost one-fourth is geared towards the import of fertilizers. This highlights the need for India to become *atmanirbhar* for its fertilizer needs. My point is, India should be self-sufficient in terms of agriculture and agricultural needs using the *Atmanirbhar Bharat*. The Centre has been

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unable to meet the fertilizer production targets. It has set a target of producing 41.5 lakh tonnes of fertilizer but it fell short by 15 per cent. On the other hand, my question to the hon. Finance Minister is this. We have numerous fertilizer PSUs in the country that can take up the challenge. Instead, the Central Government plans to privatize as many as eight fertilizer PSUs. I am questioning the Government. When we talk about the *Atmanirbhar Bharat* on one side, on the other hand, when there are PSU Navratnas producing and contributing to the growth of the nation, why do we want to privatize them? In fact, they are generating profit. Last year, all these.....(*Interruptions*)... Please do not disturb me. I am at the hands of the hon. Deputy Chairman.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Please speak.

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY:** These PSUs collectively made a net profit of thousand crores during the pandemic year, 2020-21. When these PSUs are making profit, where is the need to privatize them? These eight PSUs are Brahmaputra Valley Fertilizer Corporation Limited, Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals (India) Limited, Madras Fertilizers Limited, National Fertilizers Limited, Rashtriya Chemicals

and Fertilizers Limited, Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited.

(Contd. by RL/3K)

RL-DS/4.50/3K

**SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Contd.):** Sir, these are all the eight PSUs which are profit-making and are going to be privatized. My question to the hon. Finance Minister is, where is the need for privatization of these?

Then, Sir, about the low per capita GDP. The Finance Minister Madam has spoken about India being the fastest-growing economy in the world. I appreciate it. Madam has stated that we also surpassed our former colonizer, that is, the U.K. to become the 5<sup>th</sup> largest economy in the world. This is definitely a great achievement. At the same time, what has to be kept in mind is that India ranks 145<sup>th</sup> when it comes to per capita GDP, as compared to the UK at 22<sup>nd</sup>. This means that economic productivity of 1.4 billion Indians--we Indians are 1.4 billion--is almost equal to that of 67 million Britishers. So, it is not comparable. So, 67 million Britishers cannot be compared with that of 1.4 billion. Sir, GDP in terms of percentage of growth, it is 12 per cent from 2017 to today and per capita GDP is 7.6 per cent. We all appreciate it but we need to take steps to further improve it.

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We need to justify it also. I request Madam to respond to this august House as to what are all the plans of the Ministry of Finance to improve the economic productivity in the country.

Sir, my last point is about vacancies. There are almost 40 lakh vacancies, and out of sanctioned strength of 40 lakhs, there are almost 10 lakh vacancies in Central Government Departments and Ministries. This means that one out of every four posts is vacant. The three crucial employers in the country are Railways, Defence and Home Ministry, alone account for 7 lakh vacancies. During the current year, only 1.5 lakh appointments have been made by the Central Government. I request the hon. Finance Minister Madam that rural employment is declining that may be true but what about the urban unemployment which reached almost 9 per cent in November, 2022. ...*(Time Bell rings)*...

In conclusion, I would like to say that, there is no doubt that Indian economy is resilient. We have survived global recessions and a worldwide pandemic. With this, we support the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Thank you very much, Sir.

(Ends)

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**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Now, Message from Lok Sabha; Secretary-General.

**MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA**

**The Maritime Anti-Piracy Bill, 2022**

**SECRETARY-GENERAL:** Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha.

"In accordance with the provisions of Rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Maritime Anti-Piracy Bill, 2022, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 19<sup>th</sup> December, 2022."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

(Ends)

**THE APPROPRIATION (NO.5) BILL, 2022 & THE APPROPRIATION  
(NO.4) BILL, 2022 - (CONTD.)**

**श्री उपसभापति :** माननीय अनिल प्रसाद हेगडे जी।

**श्री अनिल प्रसाद हेगडे (बिहार) :** आदरणीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले आपको इस बात के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया।

rise to speak on the Appropriation Bill, Demands for Grants and the Supplementary Demands.

सर, बिहार के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने स्पेशल कैटेगरी स्टेटस, यानी विशेष दर्जा दिए जाने के बारे में माँग की है तथा उन्होंने जातीय जनगणना के संबंध में भी माँग की है। सर, आप जानते हैं कि बिहार में फ्लड हैवक होता है। उन्होंने उसके लिए भी फंड्स की माँग की है। मैं समझता हूँ कि फंड्स के अभाव के कारण इसके लिए फंड नहीं दिया जा रहा है और इस कारण हमारी माँगों को पूरा नहीं किया जा रहा है। जैसा कि अभी चिदम्बरम साहब ने बताया कि मान लीजिए फंड्स नहीं हैं, no money; तो money borrow करो।

(Contd. by 3L/DC-MZ)

MZ-DC/4.55/3L

**श्री अनिल प्रसाद हेगडे** (क्रमागत) : मैं सरकार से माँग करता हूँ कि हम लोगों की डिमांड्स को पूरा करना चाहिए। हम यहां एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पर बात कर रहे हैं। राम लीला मैदान में आप लोगों के संगठन, भारतीय किसान संगठन के लोग रैली कर रहे हैं, मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस की माँग कर रहे हैं और ऑर्गेनिक फार्मिंग के संबंध में माँग कर रहे हैं।

महोदय, मुझे खुशी है कि आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सिक्किम को ऑर्गेनिक फार्मिंग के संबंध में एक मॉडल स्टेट बताया है। हम पूरे देश में ऑर्गेनिक फार्मिंग करना चाहते हैं। अभी सुशील कुमाल मोदी जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा कि सरकार ने फर्टिलाइज़र के लिए 2 लाख करोड़ रुपये की सब्सिडी दी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि ऑर्गेनिक फार्मिंग और ऑर्गेनिक फर्टिलाइज़र के लिए ही ये सब चीज़ें दी होंगी।

महोदय, अभी वि. विजयसाई रेड्डी जी ने बताया कि हम लोगों को फर्टिलाइज़र में आत्मनिर्भर होना चाहिए। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार इसके बजाय हम बाहर से डेडली पेस्टिसाइड्स फर्टिलाइज़र्स आदि इम्पोर्ट करने जा रहे हैं। हमारे देश के किसान सरकार का बहुत पैसा खर्च करके भारी मात्रा में ग्लाइफोसेट का छिड़काव कर रहे हैं, इससे लोगों के स्वास्थ्य पर असर पड़ रहा है। उसी तरह से ग्रामीण महिलाओं की बेरोज़गारी बढ़ाने वाली हर्बिसाइड, वीड किलर, ग्लूफोसिनेट का भारी मात्रा में छिड़काव करने के लिए अमेरिका से टेक्नोलॉजी लायी जा रही है, जिससे लोगों के स्वास्थ्य पर बहुत बुरा असर पड़ रहा है। सरकार का पैसा इन चीज़ों के ऊपर खर्च नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। साथ ही प्रधान मंत्री जी की जो प्राथमिकता है, यह उसके विरोध में है।

अंत में मैं एक उदाहरण देकर कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो नेशनल बायोडायवर्सिटी अथॉरिटी है, PPV&FR (Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority) और जो GEAC (Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee) है, जो रेगुलेटर है, इन पर सरकार ने बहुत पैसा खर्च किया है, लेकिन ये संस्थाएं क्रॉस पर्पज़ेज़ में काम कर रही हैं। मैं आपको एक उदाहरण देता हूँ। जैसे कि धारवाड़ विश्वविद्यालय के वाइस चांसलर और अमेरिका की मॉनसैंटो कम्पनी और उसकी सब्सिडियरी कम्पनी Mahyco ने यहां

पर जो बायो-पायरेसी का काम किया है और जो जैव चोरी का काम किया है, जिस पर एन्वायर्नमेंट सपोर्ट ग्रुप नाम के संगठन ने नेशनल बायोडायवर्सिटी अथॉरिटी पर एक मुकदमा चलाया है, उसमें बायोलॉजिकल डायवर्सिटी एक्ट के सेक्शन 40 की कॉन्स्टिट्यूशनल वैलिडिटी को चैलेंज किया है, जिस पर नेशनल बायोडायवर्सिटी अथॉरिटी सुप्रीम कोर्ट में स्टे लायी है, जिसकी वजह से 9 साल से यह चीज़ पेंडिंग रही है। बायोलॉजिकल डायवर्सिटी एक्ट के सेक्शन 40 में हमारे प्लांट्स की जो प्रजातियां हैं, कई सारी वैराइटीज़ हैं, इनके प्रोटेक्शन को खत्म करने की जो पावर है, उसके कारण यह जो 9 साल से कोर्ट में पेंडिंग है, उसको यूज़ करके लगभग 400 वैराइटीज़ से यह प्रोटेक्शन हटाया गया है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करता हूँ कि नेशनल बायोडायवर्सिटी अथॉरिटी, PPV&FR (Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority) और GEAC (Genetic Engineering Appraisal Committee) अपना काम ठीक से करें, इतना कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

(3M/DN पर आगे)



DPS-DN/3M/5.00

**SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam):** Sir, I am standing here today to support the Appropriation Bill submitted by hon. Finance Minister. Today, the world economy is passing through a very critical time. Due to the Ukraine-Russia War and Covid-19, the world economy is affected very badly. It is known to everybody. Germany was one of the most developed countries of the world. But, today, the German economy is under recession. Equally, the U.K. economy is in very bad shape. Sir, everybody has spoken about China. During this period, the economic growth of China also declined like anything. In this critical time, due to the strong leadership of hon. Prime Minister, Indian economic growth is projected near about seven per cent by the International Monetary Fund. This is a very good job in this critical time. We must admit. We must compliment our Government. Sir, our Government, under the leadership of Narendra Modi, is a farmer-friendly Government, which is reflected today totally in the Appropriation Bill. In the Appropriation Bill, a major chunk of money is going to be spent for fertilizers. In addition, not only fertilisers, a major portion of money from this Appropriation Bill is going to be spent for the subsidy to fertilisers. It means this Government is totally farmer-friendly Government and the Government

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does not like to impose more burden on farmers. Only for that reason, the subsidy to farmers is increasing like anything. Sir, here many speakers spoke about China including former Finance Minister, Chidambaramji who also expressed, questioning about relation between India and China and the capacity of India to fight with China. I am from the North-Eastern Region. You cannot compare with China because we know what is happening on the Indo-China Border. Sir, don't compare India with China of 1960, Sir, because this is not Congress Government. Now, the Government is not led by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, now the Government is led by Narendra Modi. Sir, recently, it is known to everybody, the matter was discussed many times in the House, that China tried to encroach Indian land in Arunachal Pradesh. But, I salute Indian soldiers. Indian soldiers fought very courageously with China and they defeated China and China failed to capture our land. We must compliment our Government. Sir, speaking something is very easy. When China's economy today is declining, at this time, the Indian economy is rising. In this critical time, in the Covid period and the Russia-Ukraine War, due to the petroleum price increase in every part of the world, our economic growth is projected at seven per cent. It is good, Sir. I would like to give one small example. Today, China is crying.

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Yes, today, China is crying like anything because less than 30 per cent people in China alone are vaccinated. Due to the less numbers of vaccination, China has suffered and they are thinking about the death risks of the Chinese people, and every part of China is now imposing lockdown. And, there is revolt against the Chinese Government in every part of China. But, we should salute our Government. When China failed to vaccinate the people, at that time, India has vaccinated more than 220 crores people. Sir, almost all adult citizens in our country are now vaccinated. This is the greatest achievement of our Government.

(Contd. by KGG/3N)

KGG-PRB/3N/5.05

**SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (contd.):** Sir, more capital expenditure is in our country's interest. Our capital expenditure is increasing. When the capital expenditure increases, automatically, the money flow to the market is also going to be increased.

Sir, as new airports, new railway bridges and new connectivity are coming, the job creation has already started. It will help to curb the unemployment situation in our country. I would like to add here one more thing. Assam tea industry is a famous industry. My colleague, Shri Pabitra

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Margherita, a few days back, raised the issue in the House and said, 'In the year 2023, Assam tea industry will complete 200 years.' I would like to request the hon. Minister to encourage the tea industry; the Assam Government too should spend more money, because Assam tea industry is playing an important role by earning foreign exchange.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Please conclude.

**SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA:** Lastly, I would like to say that the connectivity of ASEAN countries is the call of the hour. Then, automatically, the area's industries get a boost. With this, I support the Bills. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

**श्री उपसभापति :** माननीय सदस्यगण, यह सिर्फ आपकी सूचना के लिए है कि 11 सदस्यों ने कल बोलने के लिए अपने नाम दिए हैं और कृपया, ऐज़ पर रूल्स बहस शुरू होने के आधे घंटे पहले अपना नाम भेजें। आप लास्ट तक नाम भेजते हैं, तो चेयर को संचालन में बहुत मुश्किल होती है, यह मेरा आपसे अनुरोध है।

Now, Abdul Wahabji; he is not present. Now, Dr. Thambidurai.

**DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Tamil Nadu):** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on the supplementary Budget. The Government has sought an additional expenditure of

Rs.4,35,938.87 crore. The reason is, they are spending more on fertilizers and on others.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA) *in the Chair*]

I am happy that the Vice-Chairman is presiding over the House. Certain things, in what I am going to say, may make you uneasy; Sir, please bear with them. Thank you.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA):** I am the Vice-Chairman now!

**DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:** Sir, you know very well that we are discussing the Supplementary Budget which the Central Government has sought additionally. The Central Government under Shri Modi is spending more on fertilizer for farmers, because the economy depends on the development of agriculture, education, health and defence. These are the subjects which are more important. For that, agriculture should be protected. As soon as Modiji took over, he started giving more importance to the sector by giving more funds. This is felt necessary because of the Ukrainian war. That is why, they have to give more funds on this. On the health sector also, there is an increased demand because of the pandemic situation. Modiji took a lot of

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efforts to allocate more funds to save the lives of Indians and became a model to the world! That way this Government has functioned.

You know very well, in the all-party meetings, we are always saying that the price rise issue has to be discussed. This price rise has to be discussed now. When we discuss the Budget, price rise is also one of the important factors. When the price rise is there throughout India, it is not only the responsibility of the Central Government; the State Governments also will have to do their part. It is important because they are also a part of the game. For example, during Amma's rule in our State, as also in Mr. Edapadi's period, prices were controlled. Now, they have increased more. But, due to the present Government in Tamil Nadu, the prices there have increased. ...*(Interruption)*...

**SHRI N.R. ELANGO:** Sir, what is this? This is not the subject now. ...*(Interruption)*...

(Followed by SSS/30)

SSS-GS/5.10/30

**DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:** Regarding that... ...*(Interruptions)*...

**SHRI N. R. ELANGO:** Sir, this is not relevant to this Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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**DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:** Sir, for example, the tariff has increased for the electricity bill and also property tax has doubled. The price rise is there. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, please protect me.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA):** Please speak on the Appropriation Bill. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:** It is a well known fact that electricity bill has increased in Tamil Nadu and the property tax has increased. It is a well known fact. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA):** All of you please sit down. ...(*Interruptions*)... Dr. Thambidurai, don't rake up controversy. ...(*Interruptions*)...

**DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:** Sir, welfare programmes are also important when we are discussing about tariff. For example, *Thallikku Thangam* Scheme. It is giving of gold for *mangalsutra*. That scheme was brought by our hon. Amma. That was also implemented by Shri Edappadi K. Palaniswami. Now you are withdrawing that. We don't know what happened to Amma Canteen. The poor people were getting food. That is the scheme which was evolved by hon. Amma and was implemented by Shri Edappadi K. Palaniswami. Where has it gone? That is why we are agitated by the rise in

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prices. Regarding investment, ...*(Interruptions)*... I am very sorry to say, Sir, you have to protect me. Our former Finance Minister said, 'Investment is not coming nowadays'. Investment is coming, but where? In alcohol industry it is coming. In Tamil Nadu, wherever you see, drinking habit is more. The present Government is running the same election manifesto. When are you going to close all the arrack shops? What is happening now? ...*(Interruptions)*... Wherever you see, that industry is flourishing. The State Government is allowing it and the poor are suffering because wherever wine shops and bars are there, the poor people are suffering a lot. Not only that, narcotics is more not only in Tamil Nadu, but the whole of India. Wherever narcotics are prevailing it has to be controlled because our youth is going to be affected. It is another way of saying, 'economy is affected.' Therefore, we are saying unemployment is there throughout India, and especially, in Tamil Nadu it is the same situation. Graduates are not able to get employment. They are suffering a lot.

**SHRI N. R. ELANGO:** Sir, this is irrelevant.

**DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:** Relevant or irrelevant, the Government can understand. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**SHRI N. R. ELANGO:** Sir, I have a point of order.



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**DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:** Sir, I am coming to another point.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA):** He is on a point of order.

**SHRI N. R. ELANGO:** Sir, Rule 110 says, "Scope of debate: The discussion on a motion that the Bill be passed shall be confined to the submission of arguments either in support of the Bill or for the rejection of the Bill." But whatever the hon. Member is speaking is with respect to something connected with Tamil Nadu which is not relevant to the Bill. "In making his speech a member shall not refer to the details of the Bill further than is necessary for the purpose of his arguments which shall be of a general character." I request the hon. Chair to expunge whatever he spoke before...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA):** Please sit down.

**DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:** Sir, I am coming to that...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA):** Please don't rake up controversies.

**DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:** Sir, I am going to complete. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA):** You need not reply to him.

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**DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:** This is the Council of States. We are not just for the Central Government; we have the right to speak for the State Government also.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA):** You address the Chair.

**DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:** We are with cooperative federalism. Our Dravidian movement is for cooperative federalism. Our Modiji is also supporting cooperative federalism.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA):** You address the Chair.

**DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:** Therefore, when federalism is there in State Governments we have to speak. Without that, how can I speak? Sir, I am coming to Tamil Nadu project. For example, Trichy to Coimbatore...  
*...(Interruptions)...* Sir, you are Mr. Tiruchi Siva. You are from Trichy. Therefore, if Mr. Tiruchi Siva has to go to Coimbatore, it means, you need good roads. Therefore, I have requested the National Highways Authority to have a road from Karur to Coimbatore, an eight-lane project. It is already an approved project and it has been extended to Tiruchirappalli also. That is also approved by the National Highways Authority.

(Contd. by NBR/3P)

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NBR-LP/3P/5.15

**DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Contd.):** I am requesting the Government for this. You are presiding over the House. You are Mr. Tiruchi Siva. I want that Mr. Tiruchi Siva go to Coimbatore easily. If that road comes, we can reach within two hours; no need to go by air. And, Sir, at the same time, textile industries in Tiruppur and Karur are suffering a lot. Sir, mosquito net industry is famous in Karur. But, mosquito nets are being illegally brought from Bangladesh to Karur. As a result, mosquito net industry in Karur is on the verge of closure. Sir, same is the case with Tiruppur. Export is affecting because of cotton and yarn.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA):** Please conclude.

**DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:** Therefore, I am requesting the Central Government to consider all my demands. I also request approval of Defence Corridor. Sir, we want more allocation for Tamil Nadu. Sir, you know that Hosur is a big industrial centre now.

Sir, hon. Railway Minister was sitting here just now. Jolarpettai to Bangalore has to be connected via Krishnagiri and Hosur. I am also requesting for this. Tamil Nadu has to be given more GST compensation.

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And, Sir, I request the Central Government to release GST arrears to Tamil Nadu.

With these words, I support the Bills. Thank you.

(Ends)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA):** The discussion will continue tomorrow. Now, we are taking up the Special Mentions. First, Shri Naresh Bansal.

### SPECIAL MENTIONS

#### Demand for Enacting Law to Stop Forced Conversions

**श्री नरेश बंसल (उत्तराखंड) :** महोदय, लालच, धोखा या बलपूर्वक किया जाने वाला धर्मांतरण खतरनाक और बहुत ही गंभीर मुद्दा है। यदि इस प्रकार का धर्मांतरण नहीं रोका गया, तो जटिल स्थिति पैदा हो सकती है। राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के साथ यह नागरिकों के धर्म और अंतरात्मा की स्वतंत्रता के मौलिक अधिकार के लिए खतरा बन सकता है। अगर इस पर रोक नहीं लगाई गई, तो जल्द ही भारत में हिंदू अल्पसंख्यक हो जाएंगे। देश में काला जादू, अंधविश्वास, चमत्कार आदि के जरिये जबरन धर्म परिवर्तन की घटनाएं हर हफ्ते सामने आती हैं। एक भी जिला ऐसा नहीं है, जो धोखाधड़ी व धमकी से धर्मांतरण से मुक्त हो। धर्म की आजादी हो सकती है, लेकिन जबरन धर्म परिवर्तन की कोई स्वतंत्रता नहीं है। आदिवासी बहुल इलाकों में ऐसे धर्मांतरण बहुतायत में होते हैं। उन्हें पता ही नहीं होता है कि उनके साथ क्या हो रहा है और यह सब मदद के नाम पर

होता है। यह मुद्दा किसी एक जगह से नहीं जुड़ा हुआ है, बल्कि यह पूरे देश की समस्या है, जिस पर तुरंत ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। फिलहाल देश में जबरन धर्मांतरण रोकने के लिए कोई कानून नहीं है, लेकिन कई राज्यों में इसे लेकर कानून है। भारत के पड़ोसी देशों - पाकिस्तान, नेपाल, म्यांमार, श्रीलंका और भूटान में जबरन धर्मांतरण के खिलाफ कानून हैं। संसद में तीन बार धर्मांतरण कानून पास कराने की नाकाम कोशिश हुई। 2015 में तत्कालीन बीजेपी अध्यक्ष श्री अमित शाह ने राष्ट्रव्यापी स्तर पर धर्मांतरण निरोधक कानून बनाने पर जोर दिया था। यह बेहद गंभीर मामला है। फिलहाल देश में जबरन धर्मांतरण रोकने के लिए कोई कानून नहीं है, इसलिए देशव्यापी कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है, अतः मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वह जबरन धर्मांतरण रोकने के लिए राष्ट्रीय कानून बनाए।

(समाप्त)

**DR. ANIL SUKHDEORAO BONDE (Maharashtra):** Sir, I associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

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

**SHRI VIJAY PAL SINGH TOMAR (Uttar Pradesh):** Sir, I also associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

**श्री धनंजय भीमराव महादिक (महाराष्ट्र) :** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

**श्री बृजलाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

(MKG/3Q पर आगे)

USY-MKG/3Q/5.20

**Demand for Developing Crafts Village on Bengaluru-Mysuru Ten-Lane Expressway to Protect Channapatna Toy Industry**

**SHRI LAHAR SINGH SIROYA (Karnataka):** Sir, I thank the Government for speedy work on the ten-lane expressway between Bengaluru and Mysuru for making it ready in two months. Once the expressway is ready, with its several bypasses, the users will skip several towns along the route, such as Channapatna, which is world-famous for its handcrafted wooden toys, handicrafts; and, other towns, such as, Bidadi, Maddur, Ramanagaram, famous for its cuisines, like Bidadi Thatte Idli, Maddur Cade, etc., employing thousands of skilled artisans. Channapatna, known as the 'Land of Toys', largely depends on tourists, and commuters in cars, buses, and tourist vehicles, to sell their toys and handicraft. However, when the

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highway is ready, thousands of vehicles will take the bypass, skipping Channapatna, with very few seeking them as avenues to reach them will be blocked.

Sir, this sudden customer drop will lead to economic disaster for nearly 3,000 artisan families and thousands of employees dependent on tourists for their livelihoods.

Therefore, I request the Government to develop a 'Crafts Village' on the lines of 'Delhi Haat' on the Bengaluru-Mysuru Expressway. This Craft Village(s) or Crafts Centre(s) can come up along the highway and provide space for Channapatna artists to showcase and sell their toys and handicrafts and also for restaurants to offer their local food specialities. Such a Crafts Village will provide a market for the local artisans and food-makers to protect their livelihoods, while becoming a platform for the millions of tourists to experience the rich heritage and culture of the Mysuru region. (Ends)

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

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

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

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

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

(Ends)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA):** Thank you. Very good point. Next, Shri Sant Balbir Singh.

**Concern Over Impact of Air Pollution on Human Health and Need to Reduce  
Air Pollution in Country**

**SHRI SANT BALBIR SINGH (Punjab):** \*"Sir, I would like to draw your attention to 25 per cent of cancer patients in India whose main cause is air pollution. On an average, 3 out of 4 cancer patients die because they cannot afford treatment. According to a report of 2017, twelve lakh deaths were caused by air pollution, which was 12.5 per cent of the total deaths in

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\*English translation of original speech made in Punjabi.



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India. Twenty-eight per cent of people are suffering from lung cancer due to air pollution. The most harmful impact of air pollution is seen on our upcoming generation. New-born children are being born with disabilities and they have lack of mental development. According to the report of the Lancet Study 2019, 16 lakh deaths, out of 23 lakh unnatural deaths in India during 2019, were caused by air pollution and five lakh people died due to water pollution. This is the highest number of deaths due to air pollution in the country. The Central Pollution Control Board has released a list of 131 cities in India as non-attainment cities, that is, those where the air has not been breathable during last five years.

According to the Indian Constitution, clean air, water, and food are the fundamental rights of every citizen and rules are made, but despite it many deaths are caused by pollution every year.

I urge upon the Government to take necessary steps to reduce air pollution."

(Ends)

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

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

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

**SHIR R. GIRIRAJAN (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Ends)

(Followed by 3r — PK)

PK-AKG/3R/5.25

**Demand for Starting Train Services from all State Capitals to Ayodhya and also Upgrading Facilities at Ayodhya Railway Station**

**श्री विवेक ठाकुर (बिहार) :** महोदय, वर्ष 2023-24 में भगवान श्रीराम की जन्मस्थली अयोध्या में भव्य राम मंदिर निर्माण के बाद देश के करोड़ों राम भक्त पवित्र अयोध्या धाम का दर्शन करना चाहेंगे। यात्रियों को किसी भी प्रकार की समस्या न हो, इसलिए सरकार को दर्शन को सुगम बनाने हेतु प्रत्येक राज्य की राजधानी से अयोध्या के लिए दैनिक या साप्ताहिक ट्रेन चलाने की योजना पर विचार करना चाहिए, जिससे करोड़ों श्रद्धालु सुगम तरीके से अपने प्रभु श्रीराम का दर्शन कर सकते हैं। साथ ही साथ, श्रद्धा को सर्किट को पूरा करने हेतु प्रभु श्रीराम की जन्मस्थली अयोध्या, उत्तर प्रदेश और माता सीता की जन्मस्थली, सीतामढ़ी, बिहार के बीच ट्रेनों का नित्य परिचालन करना नितांत आवश्यक है। साथ ही साथ, अयोध्या जंक्शन पर ट्रेनों का परिचालन बढ़ने से यह आवश्यक है कि अयोध्या जंक्शन को यात्रियों की सुविधाओं के अनुसार अपग्रेड

किया जाए एवं प्रभु श्रीराम की जन्मस्थली के दर्शन से संबंधित सभी सुविधाओं की जानकारी स्टेशन पर ही उपलब्ध हो जाए। स्टेशन पर यात्रियों के खान-पान, जल एवं आवासीय सुविधाओं पर भी विचार करने की आवश्यकता है। विदेशी पर्यटकों को देखते हुए उनकी सुविधा के लिए भी सरकार को विशेष कार्य योजना बनाने की आवश्यकता है।

पुनः इस विषय को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि उसे इस पर विचार करना चाहिए, धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

**SHRI DHANANJAY BHIMRAO MAHADIK (Maharashtra):** Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

(Ends)

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### **Demand for Conserving Loktak Lake and Keibul Lamjao National Park**

**SHRI MAHARAJA SANAJAOBA LEISHEMBA (Manipur):** Sir, it is an undeniable fact that despite there being various merit points of Loktak Hydro Project and the Ithai Dam, there are also several demerit points. It is true that the beneficiary States of Loktak Hydro Project are Manipur, Nagaland, Assam and Mizoram. Out of 105 MW power generations, (in three phases of 35 MW each ) only 35 MW has been used in Manipur while the remaining 70 MW has been sold to the neighbouring States. The demerits of Loktak Hydro Project and Ithai Dam are: (i) About 83,450 hectares of arable fertile lands have been affected and submerged under water; (ii) Socio-economic and cultural life of the surrounding people have been affected; (iii) Environment of Loktak Lake has abruptly changed. The Loktak Lake is one of the largest fresh water lakes in the country. Now, the lake is shallowing day-by-day; (iv) Eco-system and environment of Keibul Lamjao National Park have also been affecting badly. This Park is the only floating park in the world and home of Sangai brow-antlered deer. This Sangai – the rarest species of its kind and the State animal of Manipur-- is found only in this Park. Now, the number of Sangais is reducing below 250 and becoming endangered species.

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Considering these alarming situations, I would request the Government of India, through this House, to take up all possible steps for the conservation of Loktak Lake and Keibul Lamjao National Park (specially for Sangai to Save) in the interest of the nation. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

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

**SHRIMATI S. PHANGNON KONYAK (Nagaland):** Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

(Ends)

**Concern over Development of National Investment and Manufacturing  
Zones (NIMZ) in Kalinganagar**

**DR. PRASHANTA NANDA (Odisha):** Sir, NIMZ in Kalinganagar has been accorded final approval by DPIIT, Government of India. Accordingly, JCDL,

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the existing SPV of Kalinganagar is under restructuring as per requirement of NIMZ SPVs. Now, the SPV has been declared as JCD-NIMZ. For development of this NIMZ, which spreads over 163 Km envisages creation of 3,50,000 of employment with an investment potential of 1,00,000 crore. This will substantially enhance the financial and social status of the region. For this, Rs.10,627 crores of infrastructural requirement has been estimated for creation of both internal and external infrastructure.

(Contd. by PB/3S)

PB-SCH/3S/5.30

**DR. PRASHANTA NANDA (CONTD.):** A change in NIMZ policy may also be explored by DPIIT on provision of grant for creation of various internal infrastructures and other statutory compliance studies as well, looking at the potential of NIMZ Kalinga Nagar and project cost involved in creating various required social and physical infrastructure. As of now, only cost of master planning is provided by DPIIT, and the change in policy is highly required for overall development of NIMZ's in the country.

(Ends)

**SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P (Kerala):** Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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**DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha):** Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha):** Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra):** Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha):** Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

(Ends)

**Demand for Regulation of Sale and Purchase of Hormones Used on  
Animals and Vegetables to Manipulate Yields**

**SHRI AJAY PRATAP SINGH (Madhya Pradesh):** Sir, as the population of India is increasing, the food requirement is also increasing. Vegetables, milk and milk products are essential part of Indian *thali*. But in present day's situation, nobody wants to have cow or buffalo for the requirement of milk



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and milk products. The present days' rising requirement of milk and milk products are met by the packed milk and milk products. These milk products and milk are obtained from that animal which is given oxytocin hormonal injection so that the animal gives more milk. But the milk which is obtained in such a way is harmful to human health, and this process also affects badly the animal health, like milk and vegetable requirement is also met out with same process. Vegetables like *lauki, baugun, bhindi, kaddu, karela, turai, tamatar, aalu, mulli, gazar*, etc., are given a hormonal injection in the night, and the next morning, they achieve full length and size. Many vegetable-growing farmers indulge in this type of activity to get more profit in less time and also to fulfil the requirement of vegetable market. These vegetables are also harmful to human health. In other words, we can say that the population living in urban areas and metropolitan cities are eating poison daily. This slow poison is affecting their whole family.

So, I urge the Government to look into this industry which is producing such hormonal medicines and hormones which are affecting the large population of the country, and also make some regulations about such medicines and hormones for its preparation, distribution and sale. Thank you very much.

(Ends)

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**DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha):** Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**SHRI N.R. ELANGO (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**SHRI DHANANJAY BHIMRAO MAHADIK (Maharashtra):** Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha):** Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra):** Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

(Followed by 3t/SKC)

SKC-BKS/3T/5.35

### **Demand for Making Comprehensive Arrangement for Desilting of Dams**

**श्री कैलाश सोनी (मध्य प्रदेश) :** मान्यवर, मध्य प्रदेश के बरगी, बाणसागर सहित देश के प्रायः अधिकतर बांधों में बड़ी मात्रा में सिल्ट डिपॉजिट हो गई है, जिससे बांधों में

जल भराव, उनकी सीमा के अनुरूप नहीं हो पा रहा है। कहीं-कहीं जल भराव आधे से भी कम बांधों में हो रहा है। इससे जल की आपूर्ति कम व बाधित हो रही है। इससे देश की कृषि व पेय जल आपूर्ति प्रभावित हो रही है। प्रांतों में जल आपूर्ति को लेकर विवाद भी उत्पन्न हो रहे हैं। इसके समाधान के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा सिल्ट (गाद) निकालने की स्थायी व निरंतर चलने वाली व्यवस्था बनाया जाना, लोक हित में अत्यंत आवश्यक है।

महोदय, सदन के माध्यम से मेरी भारत सरकार से विनय है कि शीघ्रातिशीघ्र इस विषय का निराकरण कर स्थायी मैकेनिज़्म बनाया जाए। साथ ही, देश भर के सभी प्रांतों में जहां भी बांध हैं, उनकी वर्तमान परिस्थिति चिंताजनक है, सभी प्रांतों की यह समस्या समान है। प्रांतीय स्तर पर इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु नई व्यवस्था विकसित की जाए। देश भर में इसकी एकरूपता की आवश्यकता है। जल की आपूर्ति वर्तमान में एक गंभीर चुनौती है। आगामी समय में बढ़ती जनसंख्या को देखते हुए, यह समस्या और बढ़ने वाली है। सम्पूर्ण देश को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए, सार्वदेशिक व्यवस्था बनाये जाने हेतु भारत सरकार से अपेक्षा है।

(समाप्त)

**PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar):** Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha):** Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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**DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha):** Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha):** Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra):** Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

(Ends)

**Demand for Providing Social Security, Insurance, Retirement/Pension and all Other Benefits of Regular Employment to Gig Workers**

**SHRI A.A. RAHIM (Kerala):** Sir, delivery boys for apps like *Swiggy, Zomato* and other workers who are engaged in such on-demand work are called gig workers. As per the *e-Shram* portal, the number of gig workers registered as on 28.01.2022 is 7,17,686. According to an estimate from a study by NITI Aayog, in 2020-21, seven lakh workers were engaged in the gig economy. It is estimated that the gig workforce will number 2.35 crore by 2029-30. Gig

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workers constitute a significant and increasing part of our workforce. However, they are facing severe exploitation at the hands of large corporations. Companies are getting away with exploitation by denying even the label of 'worker' or 'employee' to gig workers and rather giving to them empty titles such as 'partner' or 'executive'. This helps the companies deny any responsibility towards the gig workers. Further, though flexibility in gig work is touted as a major boon, in reality, the workers are suffering due to having to work long hours, much beyond the standard work day of eight hours. Often, this is to meet targets set by the company. Otherwise, they may face penalties. Also, they have to do this just to earn a meagre amount just enough for survival. We must not allow this super-exploitation of gig workers to continue. Special legislation must be brought for the recognition of gig workers, to extend the security of labour laws to them and to provide them social security, insurance, retirement/ pension plans and all benefits of a regular employment.

I urge the Government to take necessary steps in this regard.

(Ends)

**PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar):** Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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**DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha):** Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha):** Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha):** Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**SHRIMATI MAHUA MAJI (Jharkhand):** Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**SHRI N.R. ELANGO (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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**SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P (Kerala):** Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**DR. JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala):** Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**DR. V. SIVADASAN (Kerala):** Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra):** Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

(Ends)

**Demand for Giving Assistance in Prevention and Management of  
Forest Fires in Odisha**

**SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha):** Sir, through you, I would like to bring to the attention of the House the issue of raging instances of forest fires in the State of Odisha. Odisha reported 51,968 forest fires from November, 2020 to June, 2021, the highest in India for the period according to the reply obtained to a Starred Question in this august House. However, the reasons for the occurrence of forest fires are both natural as well as due to anthropogenic reasons. Not only does it have devastating effects on the

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flora and fauna of the forest, but it also bears a direct impact on the tribals that depend on the forests for their subsistence. Forest fires in the Simlipal Tiger Reserves in Odisha's Mayurbhanj District have severely impacted the rich flora and also several tribal communities living around the peripheral areas of Simlipal as they rely on the forests to earn their living.

(CONTD. BY HK/3U)

HK-PSV/3U/5.40

**SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Contd.):** The cumulative effects of forest fires is more heavily felt on three Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) known as the Lodha, Khadia and Mankidia, as they live in Simlipal's forest fringe areas and are largely dependent on forest-based livelihood.

Although the efforts of the Odisha Government are commendable, I would request the Ministry for enhanced Central Assistance in the form of financial assistance for various prevention and management measures for creation and maintenance of fire lines in forest areas, engagement of fire watchers, creation of water storage structures, strengthening of forest infrastructure, procurement of fire fighting equipment, soil and moisture conservation in high-risk areas.

(Ends)



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

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

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

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

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

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

(Ends)

**Demand for Enacting Law for Uniform Marriageable Age for All Citizens  
Across All Religions and with Strict Provisions for Violation Thereof**

**श्री सुशील कुमार मोदी (बिहार) :** महोदय, देश के अन्दर ईसाई, पारसी, हिन्दू धर्मावलम्बियों से संबंधित अलग-अलग विवाह कानून एवं स्पेशल मैरिज एक्ट, 1954 में विवाह हेतु स्त्री के लिए 18 वर्ष एवं पुरुष के लिए 21 वर्ष की आयु निर्धारित है, परन्तु मुस्लिम पर्सनल लॉ के अनुसार मासिक शुरू होने के बाद कभी भी मुस्लिम लड़कियों के

विवाह को उचित ठहराया गया है। कर्णाटक, पंजाब और हरियाणा हाई कोर्ट ने भी इसे वैध ठहराया है।

हाई कोर्ट का आदेश आईपीसी की धारा 375, पाँक्सो एक्ट, 2012 एवं बाल विवाह निषेध अधिनियम का उल्लंघन है। आईपीसी की धारा 375 के अंतर्गत 18 वर्ष से कम उम्र की लड़की की सहमति या असहमति से शारीरिक संबंध स्थापित करने को अपराध माना गया है। पाँक्सो एक्ट, 2012 का प्रावधान 18 वर्ष से कम उम्र की लड़कियों को यौन शोषण से संरक्षण प्रदान करता है। बाल-विवाह निषेध कानून में 18 वर्ष से कम उम्र की लड़की के साथ विवाह को अपराध की श्रेणी में रखा गया है।

मुस्लिम पर्सनल लॉ का प्रावधान उपरोक्त सभी कानूनों के विपरीत है तथा लड़कियों के विवाह की उम्र में धर्म के आधार पर विभेद करता है। विवाह कानून में उम्र का प्रावधान सभी नागरिकों के लिए समान होना चाहिए।

अतः मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि सरकार सभी नागरिकों के लिए विवाह की समान वैधानिक उम्र के लिए कानून बनाए और उसका उल्लंघन करने वालों पर सख्त कार्यवाही का प्रावधान करे।

(समाप्त)

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

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

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**SHRI MAHARAJA SANAJOBA LEISEMBA (Manipur):** Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**DR. SIKANDER KUMAR (Himachal Pradesh):** Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA (Assam):** Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**DR. ANIL SUKHDEORAO BONDE (Maharashtra):** Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) :** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

**प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा :** सर, जैसे अपने यहाँ एसोसिएट करने का एक फॉर्म है ...(व्यवधान)... We have a form to associate. We should also have a form to dissociate.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA):** If you are not associating, it means that you are dissociating.

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**Demand for Providing Adequate Compensation to Tobacco Farmers  
Affected by Cyclone Mandous**

**SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh):** Sir, cyclone Mandous, which emerged from the Bay of Bengal, made landfall on December 9, 2022, resulting in heavy rainfall and squally winds in many parts of the States, situated in coastal areas of Bay of Bengal, particularly in the States of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

This cyclone had caused devastating damage to the tobacco crops and tobacco farmers in the State of Andhra Pradesh, particularly in Prakasam and Nellore districts, which have suffered a huge loss due to the damage of tobacco crops.

Taking into consideration increasing global demand for tobacco, farmers in south coastal Andhra Pradesh cultivated it in over 53,000 hectares this rabi season. But now, they are in an unenviable position as cyclone Mandous has estroyed the leaf to a considerable extent.

According to Tobacco Board sources, farms in the Southern Black Soil (SBS) region has faced the brunt of the cyclone and substantial damages have been caused to the tobacco farmers and their crop. On an average, each tobacco farmer has invested an amount of around Rs.75,000

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to Rs.90,000 for tobacco growing. The investment in tobacco growing also includes obtaining loan from Bank. Due to the recent cyclone, the lives of the farmers, particularly the tobacco farmers, are in doldrums.

(Contd. by KSK/3W)

KSK/VNK/5.45/3W

**SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (CONTD.):** Therefore, I urge upon the Government to provide adequate measures to provide relief to tobacco farmers and help them to come out of the financial crisis. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

**DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra):** Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**SHRI A.A. RAHIM (Kerala):** Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

(Ends)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA):** Shri A.D. Singh; not present. Shri Ryaga Krishnaiah; not present. Shri Aneel Prasad Hegde.

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### **Demand for Regulating Use of Toxic Herbicides**

**SHRI ANEEL PRASAD HEGDE (Bihar):** Sir, India needs to look at herbicides more carefully in its agricultural policies and regulatory regimes. The havoc of herbicides is not just about adverse environmental and health impacts but also socio-economic. For crores of agricultural workers, mainly poor women, manual de-weeding is a large source of employment. In rural India, weeds are not plants to be destroyed mindlessly because weeds are also fodder, uncultivated greens, medicinal herbs, etc.

Mindless registration and promotion of herbicides is going to be detrimental and will defeat the purpose of promoting natural and organic farming in the country. Herbicide drift-related damage will lead to losses and strife. In the U.S.A., herbicide-tolerant crops increased usage of toxic weed-killers like glyphosate tremendously. Maximum Residue Limits were revised upwards and consumers are dealing with more toxic residues in foods. Super-weeds have emerged; cropland is being abandoned by farmers.

In India, herbicides like glyphosate and glufosinate are being used in crops for which they have not been registered. Failure of the pesticides regulatory regime is apparent. Even though the State Governments in

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Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Punjab and Maharashtra tried to restrict/prohibit glyphosate, the Union Government has not imposed a ban. A meaningless regulation was brought in for glyphosate without any enforcement capability, and is now being challenged in the Courts. Unscientific ease of change of label claims in our regulation, without independent long-term safety testing, is clear from Glufosinate use in certain crops. India should ban glyphosate and glufosinate, similar in their toxicity, to save people and environment. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

**DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra):** Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

(Ends)

### **Demand for Considering Plight of Foreign Medical Graduates**

**SHRI MOHAMMED NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal):** Sir, I rise today to request the hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare to consider the plight of Foreign Medical Graduates and instruct the National Medical Council to consider their genuine demands. I would like to draw your kind attention towards the injustice against Foreign Medical Graduates (FMG) who have successfully completed their education in various foreign universities and have cleared the Foreign Medical Graduate Exam in accordance with the National Medical Council (NMC) guidelines. All these students then applied for provisional licence to their respective State Medical Councils to pursue

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the Compulsory Rotatory Medical Internship (CRMI) as per the list of colleges available to them and started their internship in respective hospitals.

The problem started when the National Medical Council, on 21<sup>st</sup> October, 2022, published the new list of approved colleges for interning students and it was mentioned that the list was sent to the State Medical Councils on 14<sup>th</sup> July, 2022. Due to the misunderstanding or miscommunication, that has taken place between the NMC and the State Medical Councils, the FMG interns stand to lose a precious year of their careers, as the hospitals they are interning in are now considered invalid for CRMI.

Therefore, I request the hon. Minister to consider the plight of these FMG interns and excuse these FMG interns who started their one-year Compulsory Medical Internship prior to the publication of the new list, as thousands of interns all over the country will suffer due to no particular fault of their own. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

**DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra):** Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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**SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

(Ends)

(Followed by 3X - GSP/RK)

GSP-RK/5.50/3X

**Demand for Amending Operational Guidelines of  
Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana for Farmers of Odisha**

**DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha):** Sir, with time, the revamped version of Pradhan mantra Fasal Bima Yojana (PMFBY) has proven exclusionary and counter-productive. In Odisha, the insurance companies are making regular profits worth Rs. 900 crores and are yet to release 33 per cent of the estimated claims worth Rs. 446.52 crores. While the Ministry assured to take cognizance of the issue, it gave an incomplete picture of the pending claims.

As per the Ministry, Odisha had 189 pending cases as of August, 2022, after an investigation by the State-level Technical Advisory Committee (STAC) and the Technical Advisory Committee (TAC). However, figures in House for the Unstarred Question No. 660 dated 22<sup>nd</sup> July, 2022 showed a perfect claim settlement ratio for Odisha, excluding the pending claims.

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Further, there are systemic issues within the guidelines that require urgent attention. Firstly, section 21.5 of revamped operational guidelines categorizes hailstorms, inundations and so on under the risk of localized calamity, with losses to crops like paddy being excluded for being hydrophilic crops. However, this is exclusionary to 95 per cent of paddy-cultivating farmers of Odisha since longer exposure to water negatively impacts their crop. Finally, section 5.2.5 of these guidelines covers crop losses due to wild animal attacks but the State Government is expected to provide a premium subsidy for this risk coverage, leading to a heavy financial burden on Odisha's exchequer.

Thus, I urge the Government to publish accurate data on pending claims in the House and revisit the operational guidelines.

(Ends)

**DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra):** Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(Ends)

### **Demand for Stringent Legislation to Regulate Online Gaming and Gambling**

**श्रीमती गीता उर्फ चंद्रप्रभा (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** महोदय, भारत विश्व में सबसे अधिक इंटरनेट उपयोग करने वाले देशों में से एक है। आज प्रत्येक व्यक्ति तक मोबाइल एवं इंटरनेट की पहुंच है। लोगों को मोबाइल एवं इंटरनेट सेवा से सुविधा के साथ-साथ अनेक समस्याओं का सामना भी करना पड़ रहा है। आज बच्चों में इंटरनेट संबंधित खेलों की लत एक गंभीर विषय है। इंटरनेट के बढ़ते उपयोग एवं आसान पहुंच के कारण आज देश के बच्चों तथा युवाओं में इंटरनेट संबंधित खेल की लत बढ़ती जा रही है। देश के लाखों-करोड़ों अभिभावक बच्चों में बढ़ रही खेलों की लत से चिंतित हैं। सरकार द्वारा ऑनलाइन खेलों को नियंत्रित करने का प्रयास किया गया है, परंतु इन खेलों को पूर्ण रूप से नियंत्रित करने हेतु और कठोर नियम बनाए जाने की आवश्यकता

है। गेम की आड़ में ऑनलाइन सट्टेबाजी की शिकायतें भी दिन-प्रतिदिन बढ़ती जा रही हैं। देश का युवा इसका शिकार हो रहा है। यह खेल देश के युवाओं के भविष्य के लिए घातक है। इसके दुष्प्रभावों के कारण परिवार टूट रहे हैं, माता-पिता एवं बच्चों के बीच दूरी बढ़ रही है। अनेक परिवारों में खेलों एवं सट्टेबाजी के कारण हिंसात्मक घटनाएं भी सामने आई हैं। यहाँ तक कि बच्चों द्वारा परिवार के सदस्यों की हत्या की घटनाएं भी सामने आई हैं। महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहती हूँ कि देश के युवाओं के भविष्य को देखते हुए, ऑनलाइन खेल तथा ऑनलाइन सट्टेबाजी से संबंधित विषयों को तत्काल नियंत्रित करने हेतु कठोर प्रावधान बनाने का कष्ट करें।

(समाप्त)

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

**श्री सकलदीप राजभर (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

**सुश्री इंदु बाला गोस्वामी (हिमाचल प्रदेश) :** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

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

**श्री धनंजय भीमराव महादिक (महाराष्ट्र) :** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री रामभाई हरजीभाई मोकरिया (गुजरात):** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री दिनेशचंद्र जेमलभाई अनावाडीया (गुजरात) :** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्रीमती सीमा द्विवेदी (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

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

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

**श्रीमती संगीता यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।



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

**SHRIMATI S. PHANGNON KONYAK (Nagaland):** Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by hon. Member.

**SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by hon. Member.

(Ends)

**Concern over Soaring Airfare for Kerala-bound  
Domestic Flights during Vacation Season**

**DR. JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala):** Sir, Airline companies are fleecing the travelers to Kerala on the eve of Christmas and New Year by resorting to unscrupulous and oligopolistic practice of inflating the airfares. Sky rocketing prices for the vacation season have reached an all-time high of up to about 500 per cent of normal fares for Kerala-bound flights from Mumbai and Delhi. These unprincipled practices are to be nipped in the bud so as to provide solace to the Kerala diaspora in other States.

(Contd. by SK/3Y)

SK-DS/3Y/5.55

**DR. JOHN BRITTAS (contd.):** They are in distress owing to the anomalous sky-high airfares and many are dropping plans, with a heavy heart, of coming to Kerala during this vacation season. The recovery from pandemic-induced economic stress of Keralites working in other States has not yet gathered momentum and their precarious situation is further exacerbated by the unconscionable airfares.

Reluctance on the part of airline companies in bringing all their idling aircraft back to service after Covid pandemic and the cartelization of airline companies are apparently the two critical factors behind this unprecedented escalation of airfares, apart from the hike in aviation turbine fuel price.

It is pertinent to note that the Government used to intervene in the past to operate more flights during peak seasons to reduce the fares.

Hence, I urge the Government to urgently intervene in the matter and regulate the airfare in the Kerala-bound flights during this vacation season. Necessary rules and regulations may also be promulgated to ensure the pricing of air tickets in a fair and reasonable manner.

(Ends)

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**DR. L. HANUMANTHAI AH (Karnataka):** Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

**SHRI A.A. RAHIM (Kerala):** Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

**श्री नीरज डांगी** (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

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

(समाप्त)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA):** Thank you, Dr. John Brittas. Now, Shri Sanjeev Arora; not present. The next is Dr. Ashok Kumar Mittal.

#### **Demand for Restarting Operations at Adampur Airport in Punjab**

**डा. अशोक कुमार मित्तल** (पंजाब) : महोदय, पंजाब के लोगों को आदमपुर हवाई अड्डे की सख्त जरूरत है, जो शेष भारत से कनेक्टिविटी प्रदान कर सके। जालंधर का आदमपुर हवाई अड्डा पिछले 1.5 वर्ष से बन्द है और वहाँ से किसी भी विमान का संचालन नहीं हो रहा है। हमारे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी का लक्ष्य है कि हवाई चप्पल पहनने वाला भी हवाई जहाज से उड़े, लेकिन पंजाब में इसके विपरीत हो रहा है, क्योंकि वहाँ 6 में से सिर्फ 4 हवाई अड्डे ही चल रहे हैं। 18 जुलाई, 2022 को मेरे प्रश्न के उत्तर में सरकार ने कहा था कि आदमपुर हवाई अड्डा ऑपरेशनल है। 'उड़ान योजना' में ऑपरेशनल की परिभाषा भ्रमित करती है, क्योंकि पिछले डेढ़ साल में हवाई अड्डे से एक भी उड़ान शुरू नहीं हुई है। दोआबा भारत का एनआरआई हब है और हवाई अड्डे के अभाव में उन्हें अपने गृह क्षेत्र पहुँचने में बहुत कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है।

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अतः मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि आदमपुर हवाई अड्डे पर परिचालन फिर से शुरू किया जाए, जिससे जालंधर, होशियारपुर और कपूरथला के निवासियों को सुविधा मिले और पंजाब का विकास हो। आदमपुर हवाई अड्डे के निरंतर संचालन से शिक्षा, उद्योग और पर्यटन का विकास होगा, जो सिर्फ पंजाब ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे देश को लाभान्वित करेगा।

(समाप्त)

**DR. JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala):** Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

(Ends)

**Concern over Problems being Faced by HIV Infected People**

**श्रीमती संगीता यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे एचआईवी पॉज़िटिव जैसे संवेदनशील मुद्दे पर अपनी बात रखने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद।

इस बीमारी से ग्रसित लोगों के साथ बहुत ज्यादा सामाजिक भेदभाव होता है। यह छुआछूत की बीमारी नहीं है, लेकिन जागरूकता की कमी के कारण इस बीमारी से ग्रस्त लोगों को अत्यधिक अपमान और वेदना का सामना करना पड़ता है। देश में लगभग 682 एआरटी सेंटर्स एवं 1,270 लिंक सेंटर्स हैं और लगभग 2.4 मिलियन लोग एचआईवी से पीड़ित हैं। भाजपा सरकार हमेशा से ही इस मुद्दे पर संवेदनशील रही है। सन् 2004 में स्वर्गीय श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज जी ने एचआईवी के मुफ्त उपचार की घोषणा की थी। सन् 2017 में एचआईवी एंड एड्स बिल पारित किया गया।

महोदय, मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि सभी पंजीकृत एचआईवी पीड़ित लोगों को यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री जी की 'आयुष्मान योजना' के तहत आयुष्मान कार्ड का लाभ प्रदान किया जाए।

(3जैड/एमजैड पर जारी)

YSR-MZ/6.00/3Z

**श्रीमती संगीता यादव** (क्रमागत) : नेशनल एड्स कंट्रोल काउंसिल को पुनः सक्रिय किया जाए। ए.आर.टी. सेंटर में काउन्सलर के पद पर शैक्षिक योग्यता के आधार पर एचआईवी पॉज़िटिव की ही नियुक्ति हो, जो उनका दर्द समझ सकें। ए.आर.टी. की निर्बाध आपूर्ति सुनिश्चित हो। पीडियाट्रिक ए.आर.वी. समस्याओं का स्थायी रूप से समाधान निकाला जाए। इस बीमारे के बारे में जागरूकता बढ़ायी जाए। इस संवेदनशील मुद्दे पर डॉक्टर्स की भी ट्रेनिंग करा कर लोगों को जागरूक किया जाए।

(समाप्त)

**श्रीमती गीता उर्फ चंद्रप्रभा** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

**सुश्री इंदु बाला गोस्वामी** (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री धनंजय भीमराव महादिक** (महाराष्ट्र) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

**SHRIMATI S. PHANGNON KONYAK (Nagaland)**: Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

**SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

(Ends)

**Demand for Revoking GST on Handloom Products and Providing Incentives  
for Welfare of Handloom Weavers**

**SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, once our Father of the Nation, Gandhi *ji*, said that agriculture and handloom sectors were two eyes for India. Handloom is the second largest sector in employment after agriculture. Until 2017, no Government in our Republic, India, has levied any taxes on the handloom products, and there were subsidies and special schemes to promote the industry. Now this Union Government had



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scrapped weavers' welfare programmes and imposed five per cent GST on raw materials of handloom products for the first time in our Indian history.

The Paris Conference on Climate Change decided to reduce the temperature by at least two degrees, expressing concern over environmental conditions. In fact, the way we have before us to overcome these conditions is to promote handloom products. Because handloom textiles are environment friendly even from the production stage and do not consume any electrical energy. All sources used in the handloom sector are over 90 per cent eco-friendly. It is unfortunate that the Governments, which spend thousands of crores of rupees on environmental protection, are not promoting eco-friendly products of handloom sector.

Handloom artisans, almost 67 per cent have an income of less than five thousand rupees per month. The weaving community is in misery due to this imposition of tax. Handloom weavers will become extinct in future if the Government does not come to rescue them with incentives coupled with abolition of GST on handloom products. Hence, I request the Union Government to exempt GST on handloom products on humanitarian grounds and announce incentives for the welfare of handloom weavers.

(Ends)

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

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

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

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

**SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**SHRI A.A. RAHIM (Kerala):** Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

(Ends)

### **Concern over Conditions of Rohingya Refugees in Detention Centres**

**PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar):** Sir, the Rohingya refugees in Delhi's detention centres live in inhumane conditions. According to the personal accounts of several detainees, they are cramped up in overcrowded and unhygienic cells with no windows and are subjected to ill-treatment, abuse and unpaid manual labour. Away from sunlight and restricted from using toilets, they develop several medical complications. However, no medical assistance is provided to them. They have limited access to water and food and are not even provided with warm clothes during winter.

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Article 23 of the Constitution bans unpaid labour which the Rohingya refugees are forced to do. The Model Conditions issued by the Home Ministry require detention centres to have basic amenities such as electricity, drinking water, hygiene, beds, sufficient toilets with running water, communication facilities, and kitchens, but these things do not exist in these detention centres. Apart from this, India is also a party to various human and child rights conventions that are blatantly ignored in Delhi's detention centres.

It is of vital importance that the victims of persecution who seek asylum in our country are treated with respect and dignity. After making statements like 'India has always welcomed those who have sought refuge in the country,' the Government should pay attention to the disturbing and distressing conditions of the Rohingya refugees and take immediate action.

(Ends)

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

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

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

**SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

**SHRI A.A. RAHIM (Kerala):** Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

**SHRI NEERAJ DANGI (Rajasthan):** Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

(Ends)

(Followed by DN/4A)

VKK-DN/4A/6.05

### **Demand for Setting Up Hosiery Hub in Kanpur**

**डा. अशोक बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश):** महोदय, एक समय में कानपुर के कपड़ा उद्योग की तुलना मैनचेस्टर से की जाती थी। यहां बड़ी संख्या में कपड़ा मिला था। कानपुर का कपड़ा उद्योग आज मरणासन्न स्थिति में है। कानपुर के हौजरी उद्योग की तुलना तिरुपुर और कोलकाता के समानान्तर होती थी, लेकिन अब तिरुपुर हौजरी उद्योग एशिया का सबसे बड़ा हौजरी निर्माण केंद्र बन गया है और बीस हजार करोड़ के हौजरी का उत्पादन प्रति वर्ष हो रहा है।

वहीं कानपुर हौजरी उद्योग को सरकारी संरक्षण न प्राप्त होने से तमाम कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। कानपुर में हौजरी उद्योग की लगभग दो हजार इकाइयां हैं और इस उद्योग में रोजगार की अपार संभावनाएं हैं, परन्तु कानपुर में न तो कोई हौजरी ट्रेनिंग सेंटर है, न टेस्टिंग लैब है, न आधुनिक मशीनें हैं, जिससे हौजरी की गुणवत्ता को बढ़ाया जा सके। कानपुर की बंद पड़ी कपड़ा मिलों में हौजरी हब की स्थापना करके सूक्ष्म और लघु श्रेणी के इस उद्योग को बढ़ाए जाने की अपार संभावनाएं हैं। इसके विकसित होने से बड़ी संख्या में रोजगार विकसित होगा और प्रति

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वर्ष करोड़ों रुपये का राजस्व सरकार को प्राप्त होगा। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा एक अध्ययन भी कराया गया था, जिसकी डायग्नोस्टिक स्टडी रिपोर्ट भारत सरकार में लंबित है। इस रिपोर्ट के लागू होने से कानपुर के हौजरी उद्योग को नई संजीवनी मिलेगी और हौजरी हब स्थापित होने से कानपुर के गुणवत्तापरक हौजरी उत्पाद देश-विदेश में अपनी पहचान बना सकेंगे तथा हज़ारों नौजवानों को रोज़गार दे सकेंगे।

अतः मैं इस लोक महत्व के विषय को सदन के संज्ञान में लाकर कानपुर में हौजरी हब स्थापित किए जाने की सरकार से मांग करता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

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

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

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

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

(Ends)

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### **Demand for Setting Up More ESIC Hospitals in Haryana**

**SHRI KARTIKEYA SHARMA (HARYANA):** Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, on 25<sup>th</sup> of May 2022, the Central Government announced that five ESIC Hospitals will be set up in the districts of Hisar, Ambala, Karnal, Sonapat/Rohtak and Panchkula of Haryana to ensure affordable healthcare for the people working in the unorganized sector. From newspaper reports, I came to know that hon. Prime Minister has instructed the Employees State Insurance Corporation to expand its medical infrastructure by enhancing its reach to all 740 districts of the country by using its more than Rs.1 Trillion Reserve Fund, lying mostly in fixed-income instruments with the banks. The foundation stone was laid for one 500-bed ESIC hospital at IMT Manesar, Gurugram. At present, only 15 hospitals have tie up with ESIC in the State of Haryana and the load on MRI, CT scan and other imaging tests is very high as patients have to wait for more than three months to get it done. I am very sorry to mention that the state of affairs at the region's ESIC health centres, which cater to employees of private and Government sectors, is very pathetic as they are plagued with an acute shortage of doctors and paramedical staff. Lack of required strength of doctors, especially specialists, forces the patients to seek treatment in already overburdened



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Government-run hospitals or private hospitals for which they have to pay hefty fees. I request the Government to take immediate steps to set up the hospitals and do the needful to fill the vacant posts of doctors and paramedical staff urgently.

(Ends)

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

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

**LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.) (Haryana):** Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

**श्री रामचंद्र जांगड़ा (हरियाणा) :** महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

### **Demand for Development of Kannur Airport**

**DR. V. SIVADASAN (KERALA):** Sir, there is a need to promote development of Kannur Airport by allowing more international flights. Kannur Airport has an excellent infrastructure meeting international standards and hence it is the need of the hour that flights to all important international destinations should be permitted and promoted. The airport should be included in the point of call list which is essential for its advancement. Haj embarkation should also be allowed from the airport. The Union Government is requested to take prompt action on the issue so that Kannur Airport is able to utilize its full potential and contribute to the development of the economy, industry, tourism and mobility in the region. Thank you.

(Ends)

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

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

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

**SHRI A.A. RAHIM (Kerala):** Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

(Ends)

(Followed by BHS/4B)

BHS-PRB/4B/6.10

**Demand for Elimination of Landfills and Switch-over to Alternative Mechanisms of Waste Disposal in Country**

**DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra):** Sir, solid waste can create very serious health problems and an unpleasant living environment, if not disposed of in a proper and a safe manner. Such waste may then also provide breeding sites for insect-vectors, pests, snakes and vermin that increase the risk of disease transmission. It may also pollute water sources and the environment. It is estimated that more than 10,000 hectares of urban land are locked in dumpsites in India. Further, only about 75-80 per cent of the municipal waste gets collected and only 22-28 per cent of this waste is processed and treated. The proliferation of airless open dumps of garbage leads to emissions of methane, which absorbs the sun's heat, warms the atmosphere and contributes to global warming. Therefore, there is a growing need to look for alternative mechanisms for disposal of solid waste. Some of which may come to include - composting, which is a biological process in which micro-organisms such as fungi or bacteria decompose in the presence of oxygen, the degradable organic wastes; Pyrolysis - which

describes the process of burning solid wastes, but in the absence of oxygen thereby producing charcoal, tar, methyl alcohol, acetic acid, acetone which can be used as fuels and Vermiculture, in which earthworms are added to the compost. Such measures are critical to ensure safer disposal of solid waste generated in the country. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

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

**DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha):** Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha):** Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P (Kerala):** Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**DR. V. SIVADASAN (Kerala):** Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Uncorrected/Not for publication - 19.12.2022

**DR. JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala):** Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu):** Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar):** Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

(Ends)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA):** Thank you. The House stands adjourned to meet at 1100 hours on Tuesday, the 20<sup>th</sup> December, 2022.

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*The House then adjourned at twelve minutes past six of the clock till eleven of the clock on Tuesday, the 20<sup>th</sup> December, 2022.*