

HK-SCH/1A/11.00

RAJYA SABHA

Wednesday, the 21th December, 2022 / Agrahayana 30, 1944 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

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

PAPERS LAID ON TABLE

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

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:-

- (1) S.O. 364 (E), dated the 28th January, 2022, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005 by substituting certain entries, mentioned therein, in the said Notification, along with Delay Statement.
- (2) S.O. 710 (E), dated the 15th February, 2022, omitting New National Highway No. 754K and entries relating thereto, from the Schedule to the said Act, along with Delay Statement.
- (3) S.O. 711 (E), dated the 15th February, 2022, amending the Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011 by substituting certain entries, mentioned therein, in the said Notification, along with Delay Statement.
- (4) S.O. 792 (E), dated the 18th February, 2022, amending the

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Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005 by substituting certain entries, mentioned therein, in the said Notification, along with Delay Statement.

- (5) S.O. 851 (E), dated the 25th February, 2022, amending the Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005 by substituting certain entries, mentioned therein, in the said Notification, along with Delay Statement.
- (6) S.O. 1031 (E), dated the 9th March, 2022, amending the Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005 by substituting certain entries, mentioned therein, in the said Notification, along with Delay Statement.
- (7) S.O. 1129 (E), dated the 11th March, 2022, amending the Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011 by substituting certain entries, mentioned therein, in that Notification, along with Delay Statement.
- (8) S.O. 1130 (E), dated the 11th March, 2022, declaring new Highways Number 205AG, to be a National Highway and inserting its description in the Schedule to the said Act, along with Delay Statement.
- (9) S.O. 1261 (E), dated the 22nd March, 2022, amending the Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005 by substituting certain entries, mentioned therein, in that Notification, along with Delay Statement.
- (10) S.O. 1592 (E), dated the 4th April, 2022, amending the Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005 by substituting certain entries, mentioned therein, in that

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Notification, along with Delay Statement.

- (11) S.O. 2016 (E), dated the 29th April, 2022, amending the Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011 by substituting certain entries, as mentioned therein, in that Notification, along with Delay Statement.
- (12) S.O. 2017 (E), dated the 29th April, 2022, amending the Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011 by substituting certain entries, as mentioned therein, in that Notification, along with Delay Statement.
- (13) S.O. 2214 (E), dated the 13th May, 2022, declaring new Highway No. 344GM to be a National Highway and inserting its description in the Schedule to the said Act, along with Delay Statement.
- (14) S.O. 2253 (E), dated the 17th May, 2022, amending the Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011 by substituting certain entries, as mentioned therein, in that Notification, along with Delay Statement.
- (15) S.O. 2366 (E), dated the 24th May, 2022, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005 by substituting certain entries, as mentioned therein, in that Notification, along with Delay Statement.
- (16) S.O. 2402 (E), dated the 27th May, 2022, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 2482 (E), dated the 4th August, 2017, by substituting certain entries, as mentioned therein, in that Notification, along with Delay Statement.
- (17) S.O. 2403 (E), dated the 27th May, 2022, directing that the Border Road Organisation shall exercise the function relating to the development and maintenance of certain stretches, as mentioned therein, along with Delay Statement.

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- (18) S.O. 2408 (E), dated the 27th May, 2022, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 1069 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, by substituting certain entries, as mentioned therein, in that Notification, along with Delay Statement.
- (19) S.O. 2773 (E), dated the 16th June, 2022, amending the Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, by substituting certain entries, as mentioned therein, in that Notification, along with Delay Statement.
- (20) S.O. 2817 (E), dated the 21st June, 2022, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, by substituting certain entries, as mentioned therein, in that Notification, along with Delay Statement.
- (21) S.O. 2818 (E), dated the 21st June, 2022, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, by substituting certain entries, as mentioned therein, in that Notification, along with Delay Statement.
- (22) S.O. 2917 (E), dated the 28th June, 2022, amending the Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, by substituting certain entries, as mentioned therein, in that Notification, along with Delay Statement.
- (23) S.O. 2920 (E), dated the 28th June, 2022, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. No. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, by substituting certain entries, as mentioned therein, in that Notification, along with Delay Statement.
- (24) S.O. 3049 (E), dated the 5th July, 2022, amending the Notification No. S.O. No. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, by substituting certain entries, as mentioned therein, in that Notification, along

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with Delay Statement.

- (25) S.O. 3113 (E), dated the 7th July, 2022, amending the Notification No. S.O. No. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, by substituting certain entries, as mentioned therein, in that Notification, along with Delay Statement.
- (26) S.O. 3123 (E), dated the 7th July, 2022, amending the Notification No. S.O. No. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, by substituting certain entries, as mentioned therein, in that Notification, along with Delay Statement.
- (27) S.O. 3136 (E), dated the 8th July, 2022, amending the Notification No. S.O. No. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, by substituting certain entries, as mentioned therein, in that Notification, along with Delay Statement.
- (28) S.O. 3141 (E), dated the 8th July, 2022, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, by substituting certain entries, as mentioned therein, in that Notification, along with Delay Statement.
- (29) S.O. 3164 (E), dated the 11th July, 2022, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, by substituting certain entries, as mentioned therein, in that Notification, along with Delay Statement.
- (30) S.O. 3252 (E), dated the 20th July 2022, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, by substituting certain entries in that Notification.
- (31) S.O. 3275 (E), dated the 21st July 2022, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, by

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substituting certain entries in that Notification.

- (32) S.O. 3644 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2022, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, by substituting certain entries in that Notification.
- (33) S.O. 3645 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2022, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, by substituting certain entries in that Notification.
- (34) S.O. 3724 (E), dated the 8th August 2022, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 1728 (E), dated the 26th June, 2015, by substituting certain entries in that Notification.
- (35) S.O. 3725 (E), dated the 8th August 2022, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, by substituting certain entries in that Notification.
- (36) S.O. 3851 (E), dated the 17th August 2022, amending the Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, by substituting certain entries in that Notification.
- (37) S.O. 3853 (E), dated the 17th August 2022, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, by substituting certain entries in that Notification.
- (38) S.O. 3854 (E), dated the 17th August 2022, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, by substituting certain entries in that Notification.
- (39) S.O. 4088 (E), dated the 31st August 2022, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, by substituting certain entries in that Notification.

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- (40) S.O. 4346 (E), dated the 15th September 2022, amending the Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, by substituting certain entries in that Notification.
- (41) S.O. 4348 (E), dated the 15th September 2022, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, by substituting certain entries in that Notification.
- (42) S.O. 4435 (E), dated the 22nd September 2022, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 2369 (E), dated the 12th July, 2016, by omitting certain entries in that Notification.
- (43) S.O. 4438 (E), dated the 22nd September 2022, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, by substituting certain entries in that Notification.
- (44) S.O. 4611 (E), dated the 30th September 2022, declaring new National Highway No. 544G and inserting its description in the Schedule to the said Act.
- (45) S.O. 4743 (E), dated the 6th October, 2022, amending the Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, by substituting certain entries in that Notification.
- (46) S.O. 4911 (E), dated the 17th October, 2022, amending the Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, by substituting certain entries in that Notification.
- (47) S.O. 5247 (E), dated the 11th November, 2022, declaring new National Highway No. 913 and inserting its description in the Schedule to the said Act.
- (48) S.O. 5427 (E), dated the 22nd November, 2022, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August,

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2005, by substituting certain entries in that Notification.

(49) S.O. 5435 (E), dated the 22nd November, 2022, amending the Notification No. S.O. 689 (E), dated the 4th April, 2011, by substituting certain entries in that Notification.

(50) S.O. 5572 (E), dated the 1st December, 2022, declaring new National Highway No. 748A and inserting its description in the Schedule to the said Act.

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 11 of the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988, along with Delay Statement:-

(1) S.O. 709 (E), dated the 15th February, 2022, regarding entrustment of stretch from K.M. 0.000 to K.M. 66.916 (Khuri Khurd – Junction of NH -21 near Bagrana) of National Highway No. NE 4C in the State of Rajasthan, to the National Highways Authority of India, along with Delay Statement.

(2) S.O. 791 (E), dated the 18th February, 2022, regarding entrustment of stretch from K.M. 8.000 to K.M. 50.300 (Sagar - Mohari Section) of National Highway Number NH – 86 (New NH – 934), in the state of Madhya Pradesh, to the National Highways Authority of India, along with Delay Statement.

(3) S.O. 850 (E), dated the 25th February, 2022, rescinding the Notification No. S.O. 2970, dated the 19th June, 2018, with immediate effect, along with Delay Statement.

(4) S.O. 1030 (E), dated the 9th March, 2022, regarding entrustment of certain stretches of National Highways, mentioned therein, to

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the National Highways Authority of India, along with Delay Statement.

- (5) S.O. 1591 (E), dated the 4th April, 2022, amending Notification No. S.O. 515 (E), dated the 3rd February, 2021 to omit certain entries, mentioned therein, from the said Notification, along with Delay Statement.
- (6) S.O. 1593 (E), dated the 4th April, 2022, amending the Notification No. S.O. 3320 (E), dated the 13th October, 2017 to omit/substitute certain entries, mentioned therein, in the said Notification, along with Delay Statement.
- (7) S.O. 1880 (E), dated the 20th April, 2022, entrusting certain stretches of National Highways No. 911 in the State of Rajasthan, as mentioned therein, to the National Highways Authority of India, along with Delay Statement.
- (8) S.O. 2365 (E), dated the 24th May, 2022, entrusting the stretch from K.M.41.900 to K.M. 93.000 (Mahagama-Hansdiha Section) of National Highway Number NH - 133), in the State of Jharkhand, to the National Highways Authority of India.
- (9) S.O. 2404 (E), dated the 27th May, 2022, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 3320 (E) dated the 13th October, 2017, by omitting certain entries, as mentioned therein, from that Notification, along with Delay Statement.
- (10) S.O. 2405 (E), dated the 27th May, 2022, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 1018 (E), dated the 28th March, 2017, by omitting certain entries, as mentioned therein, in that Notification, along with Delay Statement.

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- (11) S.O 2406 (E), dated the 27th May, 2022, rescinding the Notification No. S.O. 383 (E), dated the 24th January, 2019, with immediate effect, along with Delay Statement.
- (12) S.O. 2407 (E), dated the 27th May, 2022, entrusting certain stretches of National Highways, as mentioned therein, to the National Highways Authority of India, along with Delay Statement.
- (13) S.O. 2815 (E), dated the 21st June, 2022, amending the Notification No. S.O. 3743 (E), dated the 21st October, 2020, by substituting certain entries, as mentioned therein, in that Notification, along with Delay Statement.
- (14) S.O. 2816 (E), dated the 21st June, 2022, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 3254 (E), dated the 5th July, 2018, by substituting certain entries, as mentioned therein, in that Notification.
- (15) S.O. 2918 (E), dated the 28th June, 2022, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 5216 (E), dated the 11th October, 2018, by omitting certain entries, as mentioned therein, in that Notification, along with Delay Statement.
- (16) S.O. 2919 (E), dated the 28th June, 2022, entrusting certain stretches of National Highways, as mentioned therein, to the National Highways Authority of India, along with Delay Statement.
- (17) S.O. 3138 (E), dated the 8th July, 2022, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. No. 380 (E), dated the 24th January, 2019, by substituting certain entries, as mentioned therein, in that Notification, along with Delay Statement.
- (18) S.O. 3139 (E), dated the 8th July, 2022, amending the Principal

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Notification No. S.O. 791 (E), dated the 18th January, 2022, by substituting certain entries, as mentioned therein, in that Notification, along with Delay Statement.

- (19) S.O. 3140 (E), dated the 8th July, 2022, entrusting certain stretches of National Highways, as mentioned therein, to the National Highways Authority of India, along with Delay Statement.
- (20) S.O. 3163 (E), dated the 11th July, 2022, entrusting certain stretches of National Highways, as mentioned therein, to the National Highways Authority of India, along with Delay Statement.
- (21) S.O. 3199 (E), dated the 15th July, 2022, entrusting certain stretches of National Highways, as mentioned therein, to the National Highways Authority of India, along with Delay Statement.
- (22) S.O. 3253 (E), dated the 20th July, 2022, entrusting certain stretch of National Highway Number NH - 753 BE, in the State of Maharashtra, to the National Highways Authority of India, along with Delay Statement.
- (23) S.O. 3274 (E), dated the 21st July 2022, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 1018 (E), dated the 28th March, 2017, by omitting certain entries in that Notification.
- (24) S.O. 3643 (E), dated the 3rd August, 2022, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 3512 (E), dated the 23rd November, 2016, by substituting certain entries in that Notification.
- (25) S.O. 3852 (E), dated the 17th August 2022, entrusting NH-139W (Bakarpur to Areraj Section) in the State of Bihar to the National Highways Authority of India.

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- (26) S.O. 4087 (E), dated the 31st August 2022, entrusting NH-68 (Sanchore - Tharad Section) in the State of Gujarat to the National Highways Authority of India.
- (27) S.O. 4347 (E), dated the 15th September 2022, rescinding the Notification No. S.O. 5566 (E), dated the 29th October, 2018.
- (28) S.O. 4352 (E), dated the 16th September 2022, entrusting certain stretches of the Section of NH-119A and NH 119D as specified therein in the State of Bihar to the National Highways Authority of India.
- (29) S.O. 4436 (E), dated the 22nd September 2022, amending the Principal Notification No. S.O. 1395 (E), dated the 28th May, 2014, by substituting certain entries in that Notification.
- (30) S.O. 4437 (E), dated the 22nd September 2022, entrusting certain stretch of the Section of NH- 125A as specified therein in the State of Rajasthan to the National Highways Authority of India.
- (31) S.O. 5426 (E), dated the 22nd November, 2022, entrusting certain stretches of the Sections of the National Highways in the State of Bihar, as mentioned therein, to the National Highways Authority of India.
- (32) S.O. 5662 (E), dated the 5th December, 2022, declaring new National Highway No. 148B and inserting its description in the Schedule to the said Act.
- (33) S.O. 5714 (E), dated the 8th December, 2022, entrusting certain stretch of the Section of NH-544G in the State of Andhra Pradesh, as specified therein, to the National Highways Authority of India.

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- (34) S.O. 5715 (E), dated the 8th December, 2022, entrusting certain stretch of the Section of NH-48 in the State of Tamil Nadu, as specified therein, to the National Highways Authority of India.
- (35) S.O. 5716 (E), dated the 8th December, 2022, entrusting certain stretch of the section of NH-344GM in the State of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana, as specified therein, to the National Highways Authority of India.

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

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Academy of Highway Engineers (IAHE), Noida, Uttar 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 Academy.

SHRI RAMDAS ATHAWALE: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report on the working of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955, for the year 2021, under sub-section (4) of Section 15A of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.
- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the paper mentioned at (a) above.

श्री नित्यानन्द राय : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :-

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 633 (E), dated the 17th August, 2022, publishing the Central Reserve Police Force, Assistant Sub-Inspector (Mechanic Motor Vehicle), Technical Cadre, Group 'C' post Recruitment Rules, 2022, under

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sub-section (3) of Section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949.

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. G.S.R. 784 (E), dated the 20th October, 2022, publishing the Governor's (Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Rules, 2022, under sub-section (3) of Section 13 of the Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Act, 1982.

III A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (5) of Section 35 of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967:-

- (1) S.O. 4670 (E), dated the 4th October, 2022, amending the Fourth Schedule to the said Act by inserting the name of Imtiyaz Ahmad Kandoo @Sajad @Fayaz Sopore at serial number 39 after serial number 38 and the entries related thereto.
- (2) S.O. 4671 (E), dated the 4th October, 2022, amending the Fourth Schedule to the said Act by inserting the name of Showkat Ahmad Sheikh @ Showkat Mochi at serial number 40 after serial number 39 and the entries related thereto.
- (3) S.O. 4672 (E), dated the 4th October, 2022, amending the Fourth Schedule to the said Act by inserting the name of Basit Ahmad Reshi at serial number 41 after serial number 40 and the entries related thereto.
- (4) S.O. 4673 (E), dated the 4th October, 2022, amending the Fourth Schedule to the said Act by inserting the name of Habibullah Malik @Sajid Jutt @Saifullah @ Noomi @ Numan @Langda @ @Ali Sajid @ Usman Habib @Shani at serial number 42 after serial number 41 and the entries related thereto.
- (5) S.O. 4674 (E), dated the 4th October, 2022, amending the Fourth Schedule to the said Act by inserting the name of Bashir Ahmad

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Peer @ Imtiyaz Alam @ haji at serial number 43 after serial number 42 and the entries related thereto.

- (6) S.O. 4675 (E), dated the 4th October, 2022, amending the Fourth Schedule to the said Act by inserting the name of Irshad Ahmad @Idress at serial number 44 after serial number 43 and the entries related thereto.
- (7) S.O. 4676 (E), dated the 4th October, 2022, amending the Fourth Schedule to the said Act by inserting the name of Rafiq Nai @Sultan at serial number 45 after serial number 44 and the entries related thereto.
- (8) S.O. 4677 (E), dated the 4th October, 2022, amending the Fourth Schedule to the said Act by inserting the name of Zafar Iqbal @Salim @Jamaldeen @Shamsher Nai @Shamsher Khan at serial number 46 after serial number 45 and the entries related thereto.
- (9) S.O. 4678 (E), dated the 4th October, 2022, amending the Fourth Schedule to the said Act by inserting the name of Bilal Ahmad Beigh @Babar at serial number 47 after serial number 46 and the entries related thereto.
- (10) S.O. 4679 (E), dated the 4th October, 2022, amending the Fourth Schedule to the said Act by inserting the name of Sheikh Jameel-ur-Rehman @Sheikh Sahab @Rehman @Abu Nusrat @Fayaz Ahmed Dar at serial number 48 after serial number 47 and the entries related thereto.

IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications, under sub-section (4) of Section 25 of the Private Security Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2005, along with Delay Statement:-

- (1) Andman and Nicobar Administration Notification No. 62/2021 No.

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45-230/2019-Home, dated the 4th May, 2021, publishing the Andman and Nicobar Islands Private Security Agencies (Private Security to Cash Transportation Activities Rules, 2021.

- (2) U.T. Administration of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Notification No. 1/Home/293/PSA(PSCTA) Model Rules - 2018/20-21/922, dated the 10th April, 2020, publishing the Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu Private Security Agencies (Private Security to Cash Transportation Activities) Rules, 2020.

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

- (a) Forty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the Chandigarh Industrial and Tourism Development Corporation Limited (CITCO), Chandigarh, for the year 2020-21, 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.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (a) above.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rajeev Chandrasekhar.

श्रीमती अन्नपूर्णा देवी : महोदय, मैं श्री राजीव चन्द्रशेखर जी की ओर से निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Instructional Media Institute (NIMI), Chennai, 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.

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(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE), Guwahati, Assam 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 National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development (NIESBUD), NOIDA, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next time ensure that there is a message in advance.

श्रीमती रेणुका सिंह सरुता : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ:-

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

(a) Twenty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the National Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC), 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 each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama Narainpur, Chhattisgarh for the years 2017-18, 2018-19 and

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2019-20, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

(ii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Ramakrishna Mission, Narottam Nagar, Arunachal Pradesh for the years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

(iii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Ramakrishna Sarada Mission, Khonsa, Tirap, Arunachal Pradesh for the years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

(iv)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Himalayan Buddhist Cultural Association, Kullu, Himachal Pradesh for the years 2017-18, 2019-20 and 2020-21 together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

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

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- (v)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Institute of Studies in Buddhist Philosophy and Tribal Cultural Society (ISBP and TCS), Lahul and Spiti , Himachal Pradesh for the years 2017-18 and 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (vi)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Rinchen Zangpo Society for Spiti Development, Lahul and Spiti , Himachal Pradesh for the years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (vii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Rajasthan Bal Kalyan Samiti, Udaipur, Rajasthan for the years 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Samiti.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (viii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Banasthali Vidyapeeth, Tonk, Rajasthan for the years 2017-18 and 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above

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Organization.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (ix)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Graameeeya Makkal Abivrudhi lyakkam, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu for the years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 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.
- (x)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Bharat Sevashram Sangha Aurangabad, Murshidabad, West Bengal for the years 2017-18 and 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangha.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (xi)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Balurghat, Dakshin, Dinajpur, West Bengal for the years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 , together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangha.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

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- (xii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Beldanga, Murshidabad, West Bengal for the years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangha.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (xiii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Muluk Bolpur, Birbhum, West Bengal for the years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangha.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (xiv)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Bharat Sevashram Sangha Kusuria Branch, Nadia, West Bengal for the years 2017-18 and 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangha.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (xv)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Gohaldiha Jati Upajati Blue Bird Women's Welfare Centre, Jhargram, West Bengal for the years 2017-18 and 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

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- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (xvi)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Kunor, Uttar Dinajpur, West Bengal for the years 2018-19 and 2019-20 , together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangha.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (xvii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Uttar Pradesh Vanvasi Sewa Sansthan Palia Kalan Kheri, Uttar Pradesh for the years 2019-20 and 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sansthan.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (xviii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Khanderao Education Society, Dhule, Maharashtra for the years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Society.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (xix)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Keshav Gramotthan Shikshan Samiti, Dindori, Madhya Pradesh for the years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Samiti.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (xx)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Rajendra Ashram Trust, Jhabua, Madhya Pradesh for the years 2017-18 and 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Trust.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (xxi)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Sandhi Niketan Shikshan Sanstha, Wadgaon, Nanded, Maharashtra for the years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sanstha.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (xxii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Savya Sanchi Centre for Urban and Rural Development, Sidhi, Madhya Pradesh for the years 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (xxiii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Shree Ganesh Foundation, Dhule, Maharashtra for the years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20,

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2020-21 and 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (xxiv)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Chandrai Mahila Mandal, Dhule, Maharashtra for the years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 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.
- (xxv)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Shri kotuleshwar Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Kotul, Maharashtra for the years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 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.
- (xxvi)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Shri Swami Swayam Seva Bhavi Sanstha, Ganeshpur, Dhule, Maharashtra. for the years 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sanstha.

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- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (xxvii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Mission Foundation Movement, Ngama Building, Mizoram for the years 2019-20 and 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Mission.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (xxviii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Vasantha Lakshmi Charitable Trust and Research Centre, Andhra Pradesh for the years 2020-21 and 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Mission.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (xxix)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Dr. Ambedkar Mission, Assam for the years 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Mission.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (xxx)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Bandhewal Shiksha Samiti, Madhya Pradesh for the years 2019-20 and 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Samiti.

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- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (xxxi)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Bharat Sevashram Sangh, Dumka, Jharkhand for the years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangh.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (xxxii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Pakur), Jharkhand for the years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangha.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (xxxiii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Bharat Sevashram Sangha (Sonari), East Singhbhum, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand for the years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangha.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (xxxiv)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Bharat Sevashram Sangha, (Ranchi Unit), Jharkhand for the years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangha.

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- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (xxxv)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of R.K. Mission TB Sanatorium, Ranchi, Jharkhand for the years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Mission.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (xxxvi)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Christian Grammer School, Manipur for the years 2017-18, 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above School.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (xxxvii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Siamsinpawlpi, Manipur for the years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22, 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.
- (xxxviii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of R.K. Mission Ashram, Cherapunjee, Meghalaya for the years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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- (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.
- (xxxix)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Integrated Rural Development and Educational Organization, (IRDEO), Manipur for the years 2018-19 and 2019-20, 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.
- (xl)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Gangpur Navsari, Gujarat for the years 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangha.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (xli)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Swami Vivekanand Youth Movement, Mysore, Karnataka for the years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Organisation.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers

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mentioned at (a) above.

(xlii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Vivekananda Girijana Kalyan Kendra, Chamrajnagar, Karnataka for the years 2017-18 and 2018-19, 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.

(xliii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Sankalp, Cuttack, Odisha for the years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 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.

(xliv)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Shree Ramakrishna Ashrama, Kalahandi, Odisha for the years 2017-18 and 2018-19, 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.

(xlv)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Holy Home, Nuapada, Odisha for the years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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- (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.
- (xlvi)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Nikhila Utkal Harijan Adivasi Seva Sangha, Bhubaneswar, Odisha for the years 2019-20 and 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.
- (xlvii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Sarvodaya Samiti, Gandhi Nagar, Koraput, Odisha for the years 2019-20 and 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Samiti.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (xlviii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of Koraput Development Foundation, Koraput, Odisha for the years 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Foundation.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (xlix)(a) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the Tribal Co-

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operative Marketing Development Federation of India Limited (TRIFED), New Delhi, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

श्रीमती अन्नपूर्णा देवी : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ:-

- (i)(a) Annual Report of the Samagra Shiksha, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2018-19.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Programme.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (ii)(a) Annual Report of the Samagra Shiksha, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2019-20.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Programme.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (iii)(a) Annual Report of the Samagra Shiksha, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2020-21.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Programme.

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- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (iv)(a) Annual Report of the Samagra Shiksha, UT of Chandigarh, for the year 2021-22.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Programme.
- (v)(a) Annual Report of the Samagra Shiksha, Delhi, for the year 2021-22.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Programme.
- (vi)(a) Annual Report of the Samagra Shiksha, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2020-21.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Programme.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (vii)(a) Annual Report of the Samagra Shiksha, Kerala, for the year 2020-21.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Programme.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (viii)(a) Annual Report of the Samagra Shiksha, Puducherry, for the year 2021-22.

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- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Programme.
- (ix)(a) Annual Report of the, Samagra Shiksha, UT of Dadar Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, for the year 2020-21.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Programme.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (x)(a) Annual Report of the, Samagra Shiksha, Manipur, for the year 2020-21.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Programme.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

श्री अजय कुमार : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Home Affairs Notification No. S.O. 3755 (E), dated the 10th August, 2022, notifying inclusion of the campuses established at Goa and Tripura as the campuses of the National Forensic Sciences University, under sub-section (2) of Section 53 of the National Forensic Sciences University Act, 2020.

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:—

- (a) Forty-sixth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rehabilitation Plantations Limited (RPL), Punalur, Kerala, for the year

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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.

सुश्री प्रतिमा भौमिक : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ:-

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Department of Social Justice and Empowerment) Notification No. G.S.R. 800 (E), dated the 23rd August, 2018, under Clause (2) of Article 338B of the Constitution of India, publishing the National Commission for Backward Classes Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and Members (Conditions of Service and Tenure) Rules, 2018, along with Explanatory Memorandum, Delay Statement and Statement of Objects and Reasons.

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) Forty-ninth Annual Report and Accounts of the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO), Kanpur, 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) Thirtieth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Backward Classes Finance and Development Corporation (NBCFDC), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's

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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.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers under Section 25 of the National Trust for Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities Act, 1999:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Trust for the Welfare of Persons with Autism, Cerebral Palsy, Mental Retardation and Multiple Disabilities (Divyangjan), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (a) above.

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

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Narayan Seva Sansthan, Udaipur, Rajasthan, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(ii) (a) Thirty-fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rehabilitation Council of India (RCI), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Kangchup Area Tribal

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Women Society, Manipur, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Sangh.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the People with Hearing Impaired Network (PHIN), Hyderabad, Telangana, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Koshi Kshetirya Biklang Bidhwa Bridh Kalyan Samiti, Saharsa, Bihar, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Kendra.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Confederation of the Blind, Gurgaon, Haryana, for the year 2013-14, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Samiti.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India [Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities (Divyangjan), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment] and the Artificial Limbs Manufacturing Corporation of India (ALIMCO),

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Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh for the year 2021-22.

DR. SUBHAS SARKAR: Sir, I lay on the Table —

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Education (Department of Higher Education), under sub-section (2) of Section 46 of the Mizoram University Act, 2000:-

- (1) No. 5-40/Estt.I/19/4, dated the 11th July, 2022, publishing the Mizoram University (Amendment) Statutes, 2022.
- (2) No. 5-40/Estt.I/19/6, dated the 11th July, 2022, amending the Mizoram University Ordinance "OA-1 "On Assignment of Departments to the Schools of Studies" by substituting the entries mentioned therein in that ordinance.

II.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (5) of Section 28 and sub-section (3) of Section 37 of the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (Public-Private Partnership) Act, 2017:-

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT)-Una, Himanchal Pradesh, for the year 2020-21, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (ii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT), Sri City, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh for the year 2021-22, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (i)(a) above.

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III.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 22 of the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research Act, 2007:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Karnataka, 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.
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology, Shibpur, West Bengal 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 Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur, 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) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Agartala, Tripura for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Calicut, Kerala for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of

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Technology, Uttarakhand, for the year 2021-22, and the Audit Report thereon.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (vii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Mohali, Punjab, for the year 2021-22.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISER), Mohali, Punjab, for the year 2021-22, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Raipur, Chhattisgarh for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technology, Warangal, Telangana for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

(2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (iv)(a), (v)(a), (viii)(a) and (ix)(a) above.

IV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 and sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Central Universities Act, 2009:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, for the year 2021-22.

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- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, for the year 2021-22, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of South Bihar, Gaya, for the year 2019-20.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of South Bihar, Gaya, for the year 2019-20, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (iii) (a) Fourteenth Annual Report of the Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2021-22.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (iv) (a) Fourteenth Annual Report of the Central University of Kashmir, Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2021-22.
- (b) Thirteenth Annual Accounts of the Central University of Kashmir, Jammu and Kashmir, for the year 2021-22, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (v) (a) Fourteenth Annual Report of the Central University of Karnataka, for the year 2021-22.
- (b) Fourteenth Annual Accounts of the Central University of Karnataka, for the year 2021-22, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.
- (vi) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Gujarat, for the year 2021-22.

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(b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Gujarat, for the year 2021-22, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

(vii) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Haryana, for the year 2020-21, along with separate Audit Report for the period from 2020-21.

(viii) (a) Annual Report of the Central University of Odisha, Koraput, Odisha, for the year 2021-22.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Central University of Odisha, Koraput, Odisha, for the year 2021-22, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

(2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (ii) (a) and (b) and (vii) above.

V.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 and under sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the Mizoram University Act, 2000:—

(i) Annual Accounts of the Mizoram University, Aizawl, for the year 2020-21, and the Audit Report thereon.

(ii) (a) Annual Report of the Mizoram University, Aizawl, for the year 2021-22.

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

(2) Statements giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (i) above.

VI. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 31 of the Nagaland University Act, 1989:—

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(a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Nagaland University, Lumami, Nagaland, for the year 2021-22.

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

VII.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 33 and sub-section (4) of Section 34 of the Manipur University Act, 2005:-

(a) Annual Report of the Manipur University, Imphal, for the year 2020-21.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Manipur University, Imphal, for the year 2020-21 and the Audit Report thereon.

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

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (a) and (b) above.

VIII. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers under sub-section (3) of Section 34 and sub-section (4) of Section 35 of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University Act, 2007:—

(a) 14th Annual Report of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2021-22.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2021-22, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

IX.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 24 and sub-section (4) of Section 26 of the Auroville Foundation Act, 1988:-

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(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Auroville Foundation, Auroville, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2019-20, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (a) above.

X. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 18 and sub-section (4) of Section 19 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956: —

(a) Annual Report of the University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22.

(b) Annual Accounts of the University Grants Commission (UGC), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

XI. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 27 and sub-section (4) of Section 28 of the Jamia Millia Islamia, Act, 1988:-

(a) Annual Report of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 2021-22.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, and the Audit Report thereon.

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

XII. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 30 and sub-section (4) of Section 31 of the

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Assam University Act, 1989:-

- (a) Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Assam University, Silchar, Assam for the year 2021-22.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Assam University, Silchar, Assam, for the year 2021-22, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

XIII. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 31 and sub-section (4) of Section 32 of the Central Sanskrit Universities Act, 2020:-

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Sanskrit University, New Delhi, for the year 2021-22 together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above University.

XIV. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Ropar, Punjab, for the year 2021-22.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Ropar, Punjab, for the year 2021-22, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (ii) (a) Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bhilai, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2021-22.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Bhilai, Chhattisgarh, for the year 2021-22, and the Audit Report

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thereon.

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

XV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, Bolpur, for the year 2021-22, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 36 of the Visva Bharati Act, 1951.

XVI. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Accounts of the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under sub-section (4) of Section 29 of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985.

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

(i) (a) Annual Accounts of the Nagaland University, Lumani, Nagaland, for the year, 2020-21 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of Section 32 of the Nagaland University Act, 1989.

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

(ii) (a) Annual Account of the Rajiv Gandhi University, Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh, for the year 2020-21, under sub-section (3) of Section 33 of the Rajiv Gandhi University Act, 2006.

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

(iii) (a) Annual Accounts of the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha, for the year 2020-21, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 31 of the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya Act, 1996.

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- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), Western Region, Mumbai, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Ghani Khan Choudhury Institute of Engineering and Technology (GKCIET), Malda, West Bengal, 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.
- (vi) (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Mumbai, for the year 2021-22.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering (NITIE), Mumbai, for the year 2021-22, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (vii) (a) Annual Report of the Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Vedavidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, for the year 2021-22.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Vedavidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, for the year 2021-22, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Pratishthan.
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology (NERIST), Itanagar,

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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.

(ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Institute of Technology (CIT), Kokrajhar, Assam, 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.

(x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Board of Practical Training (BOPT), Eastern Region, Kolkata, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technical Teachers' Training and Research (NITTTR), Bhopal, Madhya 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.

(xii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Technical Teachers' Training and Research (NITTTR), Chandigarh, 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.

(xiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering and Technology (SLIET), Punjab, 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.

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- (xiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), Chennai, Tamil Nadu for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Board.
- (xv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (BOAT), Kanpur, Uttar 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 Board.
- (xvi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Council of Philosophical Research (ICPR), New Delhi, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (xvii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR), New Delhi, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (xviii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR), New Delhi, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

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- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (xix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahatma Gandhi National Council of Rural Education (MGNCRE), Hyderabad for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (xx) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Mahatma Gandhi National Council of Rural Education (MGNCRE), Hyderabad, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (xxi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Indian Institute of Advanced Study, (IIAS), Shimla, for the year 2019-20, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.
- (xxii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Indian Institute of Advanced Study, (IIAS), Shimla, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
 - (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

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(xxiii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

(xxiv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), New Delhi, for the year 2021-22, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

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

DR. BHAGWAT KISHANRAO KARAD: Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (3) of Section 114A of the Insurance Act, 1938 and Section 27 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999:-

- (1) No. IRDAI/Reg/3/182/2022, dated the 6th December, 2022, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Regulatory Sandbox) (Amendment) Regulations, 2022.
- (2) No. IRDAI/Reg/4/183/2022, dated the 6th December, 2022, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Insurance Intermediaries) (Amendment) Regulations, 2022.
- (3) No. IRDAI/Reg/5/184/2022, dated the 9th December, 2022, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Appointed Actuary) Regulations, 2022.
- (4) No. IRDAI/Reg/6/185/2022, dated the 6th December, 2022, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Actuarial Report and Abstract for Life Insurance Business)

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(Amendment) Regulations, 2022.

- (5) No. IRDAI/Reg/7/186/2022, dated the 6th December, 2022, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Assets, Liabilities and Solvency Margin of General Insurance Business) (Amendment) Regulations, 2022.
- (6) No. IRDAI/Reg/8/187/2022, dated the 6th December, 2022, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Other Forms of Capital) Regulations, 2022.
- (7) No. IRDAI/Reg/9/188/2022, dated the 6th December, 2022, publishing the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (Registration of Indian Insurance Companies) Regulations, 2022.

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Public Enterprises Survey Annual Report on the performance of Central Public Sector Enterprises, for the year 2021-22.

श्री जॉन बर्ला : महोदय, मैं कंपनी अधिनियम, 2013 की धारा 394 की उप-धारा (1)(ख) के अधीन निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेज़ी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (a) Twenty-eighth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC), 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.

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

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India - Sabka Vishwas (Legacy Dispute Resolution) Scheme (SVLDRS) 2019 - Union Government - Department of Revenue - (Indirect Taxes - Goods and Services Tax, Central Excise and Service Tax) - Report No.14 of 2022;
- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2021 - Derailment in Indian Railways - Union Government (Railways) - Performance Audit - Report No.22 of 2022;
- (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2021 - Union Government (Railways) - Railways Finances - Report No.23 of 2022;
- (iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2021 - Union Government (Railways) - (Compliance Audit) - Report No.25 of 2022 (Volume-I);
- (v) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Management and Outcome of Mission Mode Projects in DRDO - Union Government (Defence Services) - Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) - Report No.28 of 2022 (Performance Audit);
- (vi) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2021 - Union Government - Department of Revenue - Direct Taxes - Report No.29 of 2022;

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- (vii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2021 - Union Government - (Department of Revenue - Customs) - (Compliance Audit) - Report No.30 of 2022; and
- (viii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 2020-21 - Union Government - Accounts of the Union Government - Report No.31 of 2022 (Financial Audit).

(Followed by KSK/1B)

KSK/BKS/11.05/1B

DR. BHAGWAT KISHANRAO KARAD: Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (2) of section 19A of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports:-

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 2021 - Union Government (Commercial) - Report No.27 of 2022 - General Purpose Financial Reports of Central Public Sector Enterprises (Compliance Audit); and
- (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 2021 - Union Government (Commercial) - Report No.33 of 2022 (Compliance Audit Observations).

(Ends)

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REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I present the Seventy-Sixth Report (in English and Hindi) of the Committee on Government Assurances.

(Ends)

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Eighteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on External Affairs (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on the action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in its Ninth Report on 'India and International Law including Extradition Treaties with Foreign Countries, Asylum Issues, International Cyber-security and Issues of Financial Crimes'.

(Ends)

REPORT OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

श्री रामभाई हरजीभाई मोकरिया (गुजरात) : महोदय, मैं 'सीबीजी(एसएटीएटी) के कार्यान्वयन की समीक्षा' के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2022-23) के सत्रहवें प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

**REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF OTHER
BACKWARD CLASSES**

श्रीमती गीता उर्फ चंद्रप्रभा (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति (2022-23) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ :-

- (i) Fifteenth Report on “Measures undertaken to secure representation of OBCs in employment and for their welfare in Canara Bank” pertaining to Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance;
- (ii) Sixteenth Report on “Measures undertaken to secure representation of OBCs in employment and for their welfare in Gas Authority of India Limited (GAIL)” pertaining to Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas;
- (iii) Seventeenth Report on “Measures undertaken to secure representation of OBCs in employment and for their welfare in Airports Authority of India (AAI)” pertaining to Ministry of Civil Aviation; and
- (iv) Eighteenth Report on “Measures undertaken to secure representation of OBCs in employment and for their welfare in BSNL and MTNL” pertaining to Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications.

(Ends)

**STATEMENTS RE. IMPLEMENTATION OF SECOND, SIXTH, FIFTEENTH
AND FORTY-EIGHTH REPORTS OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED
PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT
AND PANCHAYATI RAJ**

पंचायती राज मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कपिल मोरेश्वर पाटील) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित के संबंध में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Second Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj on Demands for Grants (2019-20) pertaining to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj on Demands for Grants (2020-21) pertaining to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
- (iii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj on Demands for Grants (2021-22) pertaining to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
- (iv) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Forty-eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Rural Development and Panchayati Raj on Demands for Grants (2018-19) pertaining to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.

(Ends)

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**STATEMENT RE. IMPLEMENTATION OF TWENTY-SECOND REPORT
OF DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE
ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND PANCHAYATI RAJ**

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति) : महोदय, मैं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय की अनुदान मांगों (2022-23) के संबंध में विभाग संबंधित ग्रामीण विकास और पंचायती राज संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के बाईसवें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के संबंध में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखती हूँ।

(समाप्त)

(1C/GSP पर आगे)

GSP-PSV/1C/11.10

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL):** Sir, I move the following
Motion:-

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate one Member from Rajya Sabha vice Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad, retired from the Rajya Sabha on 4th July, 2022, to associate with the Committee on Welfare of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) for the remaining period of the term of the Committee and do proceed to elect, in the manner as directed by the Chairman,

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one Member from among the Members of this House to serve on the said Committee."

The question was put and the Motion was adopted.

(Ends)

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर, मैंने एक आग्रह किया था कि ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One second. Hon. Members, on 12th December, 2022, I had made a request to the leaders of the parties to allocate seats amongst their Members for the sake of my convenience and for compliance of rules in identifying from which seat the Member, whose name has been called, is speaking and is entitled.

I am constrained to observe that my request has not drawn the desired attention till date and parties such as INC, AAP, TRS, Shiv Sena, JD(U) and SP are yet to allocate seats amongst their Members. Once again, I request you to kindly expedite and forward your details, without any further delay, to the Table during the course of the day.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर, रूल 267 के तहत मेरा एक नोटिस है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have developed a practice that if there is any input to me, I will address it. So, the hon. Members may show patience and wait for it.

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Hon. Members, under Rule 267, I have received two notices for suspension of the rules. Ms. Dola Sen has given notice on 'concern over price rise of essential commodities'. The problem with the notice is that the trap in which the Professor fell is getting contagious and the notice is not in order.

Shri Pramod Tiwari has given notice on 'concern over illegal and unprovoked Chinese transgressions in Depsang Plains and other parts of Arunachal Pradesh'. I am constrained to observe that in spite of a very comprehensive ruling, in spite of thorough focus on the rule and its requirements, the compliance is not as desirable. It is lacking, Tiwari ji, every element of Rule 267. I have carefully gone through your notice. Given the high stature you have and the long parliamentary career, I will appeal to you, as a very senior Member of the House, to kindly bestow attention and help me develop wholesome practices so that we are in compliance of the rules.

Members have taken a stand yesterday that my predecessors have invoked Rule 267 during their respective tenures though the number has never been in double-digit during their five year tenures. I can assure the hon. Members that I am not a statistics-driven person. If there will be an

occasion, I will invoke the Rule, and, if there will be no occasion, I will not invoke it because I am repository of your wisdom, your conscience and your rights.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर ...(व्यवधान)...

सुश्री दोला सेन : सर ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do your homework. No, Ms. Dola Sen. ...*(Interruptions)*... I won't yield. ...*(Interruptions)*... I won't yield. ...*(Interruptions)*...

(Followed by SK/1D)

SK-VNK/1D/11.15

MR. CHAIRMAN: Matters of urgent public importance, Shri Jose K. Mani. ...*(Interruptions)*... Jose K. Mani, please go ahead. No, no; please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Jose K. Mani.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION OF CHAIR

Concern over Economic Hardships being faced by Rubber Farmers in Kerala Due to Steep Decline in Price of Natural Rubber

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (Kerala): Sir, this is an SOS message from the rubber farmers of Kerala. I have taken up this issue many times, not only in this august House but also in the Lok Sabha, when I was a Member there.

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Yesterday again, during the discussion on the Appropriation Bills, I flagged this issue. Today again, I am taking up this issue in Zero Hour. It shows the gravity of this issue.

Natural rubber is a strategic produce right since independence. It has been used in the military down to the school or the children level. In 1947, to promote rubber, the Rubber Act was enacted. All the promotion was done by the Government of India. I would now like to flag a few points here. The main reason for fall in price of natural rubber is the indiscriminate import of rubber. A decade back, its price was Rs. 250 per kilo. Today, it has come down to less than Rs. 140 per kilo. It is indicative that the import of natural rubber has correlation with the price of natural rubber here. The irony is that whenever the price of natural rubber goes down, the tyre industry increases the price of tyres. Not only that, if you look at the annual report of the leading tyre manufacturers, they make enormous profits during such periods. So, I believe that the import duty collected by the Government of India is the sweat of the rubber farmers and, therefore, should be passed on to the rubber farmers.

Another point I would like to mention is we all know that there is a huge global concern over the climate change. To mitigate the climate

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change, the best solution is planting trees, and the research shows that the carbon absorption by the rubber trees is much higher. If you see, soil organic carbon is 119 per hectare in rubber trees. It is very high. So, the amount set apart for the climate change mitigation may be given to the farmers of rubber plantation.

To conclude, Sir, my first point was regarding increasing the import duty. Whenever the domestic price is less than the global price of natural rubber, we see the tyre manufactures importing the natural rubber ...(Time-bell rings)... The import duty has to be increased.

(Ends)

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI AJIT KUMR BHUYAN (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI A.A. RAHIM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

DR. 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.

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

SHRI SANT BALBIR SINGH (Punjab): 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. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): 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. (Ends)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I avail the opportunity to make a very special request to all of you. I urge all of you to plant minimum one hundred trees in a year. And, when the hon. Members do it, geographically well-spread out, it may not be much in numbers but, surely, it will send a very good message, which will be motivational and inspirational. I would be happy to be informed by the Members their performance on this count so that over the next one year, each of the Member engages in plantation of, at

least, one hundred trees in his or her own right. Now, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha.

**Concern over Declining Mental and Physical Health of Children
in Country**

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Thank you, hon. Chairman, Sir, for allowing me to raise a very important issue which relates to the mental health of children in our country. Also, to underline, this is my first Zero Hour submission being accepted since 7th of December, the beginning of this Session.

सर, एक ऐसे देश में, जहाँ अभी फिज़िकल हेल्थ को लेकर ही हमारे सामने सैकड़ों अवरोधक हैं, तो मानसिक रोग और मानसिक स्वास्थ्य से जुड़े मुद्दों पर और भी बाधाएँ हैं।

(1ई/आरके पर जारी)

RK-YSR/11.20/1E

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (क्रमागत) : सर, अगर हम सब अपनी शब्दावली का विश्लेषण करें, हम सब अपने विमर्श का विश्लेषण करें, तो मानसिक रोग को लेकर हमारे अंदर जो पूर्वाग्रह हैं, वे हमारी भाषा और हमारे भाव में प्रकट होंगे। माननीय सभापति महोदय, बच्चों के मानसिक स्वास्थ्य का मामला चिंता का विषय कोविड से पहले भी था, लेकिन कोविड के बाद की परिस्थितियों ने इसे और भी दुष्कर बना दिया है और मैं समझता हूँ

कि इसका प्रसार बढ़ा दिया है। कोविड से पूर्व भी तकरीबन पाँच करोड़ बच्चे -- सर, अगर आप बड़े शहरों में देखें, तो आम तौर पर वहाँ हमारे पास सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं, लेकिन छोटे शहरों या गाँवों में जाएं, तो मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के लिए कोई भी सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं है। यह प्राथमिकता के बारे में एक ऐसी टिप्पणी है, जो टिप्पणी कतई उचित नहीं लगती है। माननीय सभापति महोदय, यूएन की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, 13 प्रतिशत ड्रग एब्जुज वाले बच्चे 20 बरस से कम के हैं। यह सामूहिक चिंता का विषय होना चाहिए। इसके कारक बहुत हैं, जैसे गरीबी है, उत्पीड़न है, घर का माहौल है या पियर प्रेशर है, लेकिन जब इन तमाम चीज़ों के बीच एक परिवार में इस तरह का कोई केस आता है, तो वह कई तरह की चीज़ें देखता है, जैसे बच्चे खुदकुशी के ख्याल में रहते हैं, इसे कितने लोग कैप्चर कर पाते हैं? बच्चे या तो खुद को चोट पहुंचाने की कोशिश करते हैं या दूसरों को चोट पहुंचाने की कोशिश करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक तरह का एग्रेसिव बिहेवियर और हैल्यूसिनेशन या डिल्यूजन में रहना भी इसका प्रकटीकरण होता है। इसके साथ ही, दोस्तों और परिवार से अलग होने की एक मंशा होती है। माननीय सभापति महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह है कि चाहे कोई भी सरकारें रही हों, सरकारों ने मानसिक स्वास्थ्य को अब तक उस गंभीरता से नहीं लिया है, जिस गंभीरता की इस मुद्दे को, इस कंसर्न को अपेक्षा थी। ...**(समय की घंटी)...**

सर, मैं एक दूसरा आग्रह करूँगा। जब हम मानसिक स्वास्थ्य में पहलकदमियों पर विमर्श करें, विचार करें, तो हमेशा हिन्दुस्तान की हकीकत को देखते हुए बड़े शहरों

के अलावा छोटे शहरों और गाँवों तक पहुंचने की भी चेष्टा करें। सभापति महोदय, मेरे पास 12 सेकंड्स और हैं। इन 12 सेकंड्स में मैं तीसरा आग्रह यह करता हूँ कि कस्बे से लेकर जिले तक के सरकारी अस्पतालों में मानसिक रोग को डील करने की एक अलग व्यवस्था हो, तब शायद हम एक समेकित भारत का सपना पूरा कर पाएंगे और बच्चों का साथ दे पाएंगे, जय हिन्द!

(समाप्त)

श्री सकलदीप राजभर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री कैलाश सोनी (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री नीरज शेखर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

श्री जावेद अली खान (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

جناب جاوید علی خان (اترپردیش): مہودے، میں بھی خود کو اس موضوع سے سمبڈ کرتا ہوں۔

श्री जयंत चौधरी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री राजमणि पटेल (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI AJIT KUMAR BHUYAN (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI A.A. RAHIM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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SHRI SANT BALBIR SINGH (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Need to Roll Back Proposed Amendment to Rule 6 of IAS (Cadre) Rules, 1954 Relating to Deputation of IAS Officers to Union Government

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR (West Bengal): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to highlight a very important issue. This is about the proposed amendment to the All-India Service Cadre Rules. The amendment to Rule 6 of the IAS (Cadre) Rules, 1954 relating to deputation of IAS Officers to the

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Union Government will give absolute one-sided overriding power to the Centre in violation of the All-India Service Act and spirit. At the same time, one appreciates the fact that there is an acute shortage of IAS officers and among other service officers also at the Centre for various reasons, including the demands of the States. The submission that I am making is just with the help of a little data. In West Bengal, only 11 out of 280 officers have been deputed to work at the Centre. In Rajasthan, it is 13 out of 247. In Telangana, it is 7 out of 208. There is no political colour to it. It is an administrative requirement of the States. I have worked exactly half, 16 years in the Centre, and exactly half, 16 years in the State. So I know the situation.

Sir, today, in this opportunity before you, I submit it from that experience that an overview needs to be taken on the absolute numbers. You cannot pull the blanket on one side and expose your legs to mosquitoes or pull it over your legs and expose your face to mosquitoes. There is an overall shortage and one cannot go on in this tug of war. So, I submit to the Government that (a) do not transgress into federal relations in a one-sided manner; (b) appreciate the problem and (c) please take an overview of the

total shortage so that both the Centre and the States can function properly.

Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI MOHAMMED NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

(Ends)

(Followed by DS/1F)

VKK-DS/1F/11.25

Demand for Installing Statue of Legendary Panna Dai in Jaipur, Rajasthan

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सभापति जी, राजस्थान के इतिहास में जिस गौरव के साथ महाराणा प्रताप का नाम लिया जाता है, उसी गौरव के साथ धाय पन्ना गुजरी का भी नाम लिया जाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your Chairman was student of Sainik School, Chittorgarh and the Fort was always before me for seven years. Please go ahead.

श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर : धन्यवाद, सर। उन्होंने स्वामीभक्ति को सर्वोपरि माना और उसके लिए उन्होंने अपने पुत्र चन्दन का बलिदान भी दिया। इतिहास में पन्ना धाय का नाम स्वामीभक्ति के लिए जाना जाता है। सच बोलना पड़ता है। हमें इतिहास में पन्ना धाय के त्याग, बलिदान, कर्तव्य-निष्ठा और स्वामीभक्ति से बड़ा उदाहरण देखने को नहीं मिलता है। लेकिन इतिहास में अनूठा उदाहरण होने के बावजूद पन्ना धाय को अभी तक उचित सम्मान नहीं मिल पाया है।

राजस्थान के विभिन्न सामाजिक संगठन, राजस्थान के विभिन्न समाजों के लोग लम्बे समय से राजस्थान की सरकार से यह माँग करते आ रहे हैं कि पन्ना धाय की जीवनी को राजस्थान के पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल किया जाए तथा उनकी मूर्ति राजस्थान में लगाई जाए। लेकिन राजस्थान की सरकार ने अभी तक उन सामाजिक संगठनों व वहाँ के लोगों की भावनाओं का सम्मान नहीं किया है और उनकी जीवनी को न तो वहाँ के पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल किया है और न ही अभी तक उनकी मूर्ति लगाई है।

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से माँग करता हूँ कि वह इस विषय में हस्तक्षेप कर पन्ना धाय को उचित सम्मान दिलाने के लिए सामाजिक संगठनों की माँग के अनुसार उनकी मूर्ति लगवाने और उनकी जीवनी को राजस्थान के पाठ्यक्रम में शामिल कराने का प्रयास करे।

(समाप्त)

SHRI NARESH BANSAL (Uttarakhand): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI VIVEK THAKUR (Bihar): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SAMIR ORAON (Jharkhand): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SONAL MANSINGH (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

SHRI GULAM ALI (NOMINATED): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI RAKESH SINHA (NOMINATED): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

डा. लक्ष्मीकांत बाजपेयी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सकलदीप राजभर (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

**Concern over Difficulties being Faced by Various States
in Notifying Labour Codes and Issues Arising Out of it**

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on the need to withdraw Labour Codes or keep them in abeyance. The Union Government has made unsuccessful attempt to simplify and codify all the laws into one uniform code to ease trade, and improve trade and commerce in the nation. In 2002, the Second National Commission on Labour recommended to consolidate 29 labour laws; and on its recommendation, the Ministry of Labour and Employment in 2019 introduced four Bills in Parliament to bring Code on Wages, Code on Industrial Relations, Code on

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Social Security and Code on Occupational Safety, Health and Working Conditions. These Bills were moved in Parliament without having a discussion and developing a consensus in the tripartite meeting. These Codes have proved to be anti-workers as they paved the way for a 'hire and fire' policy and restrict the right to strike. The contract labourers have largely been denied basic protections such as assured wages because the Code has brought a new form of short-term labour known as fixed term employment. The Code on Social Security also creates enabling provisions to notify schemes for 'gig' and 'platform' workers, but there remains a lack of clarity in these definitions. Keeping these issues in view, some State Governments are reluctant to frame draft rules for the notification.

Sir, therefore, this is high time that the Union Government should revisit these four Codes. I urge the Union Government to convene the Indian Labour Conference and tripartite meeting to discuss with the trade unions to arrive at a consensus on the important proposal. I would, therefore, suggest that the Government may withdraw these Codes as done in the case of farmers law or keep them in abeyance. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): 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. 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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MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (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.

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

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

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

(Ends)

Concern over Problems being Faced by Areca Nut Farmers of Karnataka

SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR (Karnataka): Sir, in the country, we produce a total of about eight lakh tonnes of Areca nut; out of which, Karnataka alone produces about six lakh tonnes. Nearly 20 lakh families depend on this. In 2014, farmers used to get around Rs.1,00,000 per quintal. Now, they are getting Rs.39,000 per quintal. When our country is producing surplus amount of crop, what is the necessity to import from Bhutan, Bangladesh, Myanmar and even from Dubai, where they do not grow Areca nut? On the other hand, due to heavy floods, for the last three years, there has been 33 per cent crop loss worth around Rs.70,000 lakh. Around 15 MPs represent this belt. Even then we are not able to provide justice to farmers.

(Contd. by BHS/1G)

BHS-MZ/1G/11.30

SHRI G.C. CHANDRASHEKHAR (Contd.): Sir, not only Karnataka stands in first place producing 33 tonnes of pepper but the rate has come down to Rs.350 which was Rs.650 in 2014 due to 99 per cent of imports happening from Indonesia, Vietnam and Sri Lanka. Finally, the tea imports increased to 176 per cent in 2021. For all these things, the exporting countries are

enjoying agreements like ASEAN, Indo-Sri Lanka bilateral agreement and other unscientific free trade agreements.

Sir, I request, through you, to kindly restructure the policies and programmes which are affecting the farming communities. Thank you very much, Sir.

(Ends)

श्री नीरज डांगी (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI ABDUL WAHAB (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised the hon. Member.

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

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

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

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

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

(Ends)

**Concern over Incidents of Increased Drone Sightings
Along Indo-Pak Border**

श्री राजीव शुक्ला (छत्तीसगढ़) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से देश की राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा से जुड़ा हुआ एक अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाना चाहता हूँ।

सीमा सुरक्षा बल ने नवंबर के अंतिम सप्ताह तक लगभग 268 ड्रोन देखे जाने की सूचना दी है। यह संख्या वर्ष 2021 में 109, वर्ष 2020 में 49 और वर्ष 2019 में 35 थी। इसका सीधा मतलब है कि सीमा पार से भारतीय सीमा में लगातार भारी संख्या में ड्रोन भेजे जा रहे हैं। इसका इजाफा होना हमारे लिए गंभीर चिंता का विषय है। नियंत्रण रेखा पर, विशेष रूप से पंजाब और जम्मू-कश्मीर में ड्रोन देखे जाने और घुसपैठ में वृद्धि हुई है।

महोदय, यह भी चिंता का विषय है कि drones shot at LoC have a certain sophistication and technology similar to the ones produced by China. For example, Burraq drone. Pakistan claims this is indigenous product but actually its technology is similar to China's rainbow series of Unmanned Aerial Vehicles.

महोदय, रिपोर्ट के अनुसार, देखे गए 268 में से केवल 16 ऐसे ड्रॉन्स को मार गिराया गया है, इसका मतलब है कि हमारा हिट स्ट्राइक रेट बहुत कम है।

मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि एंटी-ड्रोन सिस्टम की क्षमता और प्रभावशीलता के बारे में सोचने की ज़रूरत है कि एंटी-ड्रोन सिस्टम को और स्ट्रॉन्ग किया जाए। हम उन

सभी को कैसे मार गिरा सकते हैं, यह हमारी चिंता होनी चाहिए। इसलिए मैं रक्षा मंत्रालय और सरकार से स्थिति की बारीकी से निगरानी करने, कम हिट रेट के कारणों का पता लगाने और आवश्यक सुधारात्मक उपाय करने का आग्रह करता हूँ।

महोदय, मार गिराए गए ड्रोन के विश्लेषण से पता चला है कि ड्रोन का उपयोग सीमा पार, विशेषकर पंजाब में नशीले पदार्थों के परिवहन और तस्करी के लिए किया जाता है, ड्रग्स वगैरह की स्मग्लिंग के लिए किया जाता है।

चूंकि यह मामला सीधे राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा से जुड़ा है, इसलिए सरकार को इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए और तदनुसार कार्रवाई करनी चाहिए। हम अपने पड़ोसी की मंशा को जानते हैं, इसलिए ऐसे मुद्दे को सदन में उठाकर मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

श्रीमती फूलो देवी नेतम (छत्तीसगढ़) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री धनंजय भीमराव महादिक (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI (Maharashtra): Sir, I too associate myself with the issue raised the hon. Member.

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

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

(Ends)

Demand for Exempting Poultry Birds from Purview of Draft Prevention of Cruelty to Animal (Amendment) Bill, 2022

SHRI K.R.N. RAJESHKUMAR (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Chairman, Sir, the Ministry of Animal Husbandry, through their website, have invited the suggestions from stakeholders with regard to the draft Prevention of Cruelty to Animal (Amendment) Bill, 2022. I am raising the concerns of poultry farmers to not include poultry birds under the draft PCA (Amendment) Bill. India is now the world's third-largest egg producer with the industry size of 20 billion U.S. dollars. The total poultry birds in the country are approximately 1.2 billion. The poultry meat production is about 4.8 billion tonnes per year. The country has exported 3,22,000 metric tonnes of egg and meat to the countries such as Oman, Maldives, Indonesia, Vietnam, Bhutan, Japan and Russia. Tamil Nadu accounts for maximum egg production in the country. The Namakkal District in Tamil Nadu is famous for poultry and around six crore eggs are produced every day and supplied throughout India. Not only Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra -- Gujarat also -- Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, West Bengal and North Eastern States are major egg contributors. Approximately, 20 lakh families are involved directly or indirectly in this field. The draft PCA

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(Amendment) Bill fails to address the concerns of poultry farmers. The domesticated birds cannot be treated as animals. To quote one example, Section 11 in this Bill is about the penal provisions from Rs.1,000 to Rs.2,500. The cost of the poultry bird is nearly only Rs.400. And also many other Sections such as 3A, 10(2), 11(i), 11C 34 also raise concerns. Already, the Ministry of Animal Husbandry from the respective State Governments are regulating poultry under the State law. Therefore, I request the Union Minister to invite the important stakeholders and poultry farmers and incorporate their suggestions in this Bill. ...(*Time-Bell rings.*)...

(Contd. by RL/1H)

RL-DN/11.35/1H

SHRI K.R.N. RAJESHKUMAR (Contd.): Sir, one minute.

Sir, by considering poultry birds as production birds in-line with dairy production animals, the entire draft of PCA Amendment Bill, shall exempt poultry and not to include in this Bill. Poultry is a rural industry. Due to its special nature and economic viability, I humbly request the hon. Minister of Animal Husbandry to regulate the poultry in co-ordination with respective State Governments.

(Ends)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Minister Shri Parshottam Rupala.

मत्स्यपालन, पशुपालन और डेयरी मंत्री (श्री परशोत्तम रुपाला) : सभापति महोदय, माननीय सांसद ने पोल्ट्री फार्मर्स के लिए जो कन्सर्न दिखाया है, मैं उस कन्सर्न का धन्यवाद करता हूँ। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सांसद को और पूरे देश के पोल्ट्री फार्मर्स को आश्वासन देना चाहूंगा कि कानून में ऐसे किसी सुधार से देश के पोल्ट्री फार्मर्स के हित को नुकसान पहुंचाने का भारत सरकार का कोई इरादा नहीं है और हम ऐसा कुछ भी नहीं होने देंगे। हमने इस कानून के तहत वेबसाइट के थ्रू सजेशनस मांगे हैं, उसमें हम राज्य सरकारों की प्रतिक्रिया अवश्य लेंगे और आप फार्मर्स की प्रतिक्रिया भी अवश्य लेंगे और उसके बाद ही इसमें जो कुछ करना होगा, वह करेंगे। इसके बाद भी आपने अपने एक सजेशन में यह कहा है कि पोल्ट्री फार्मर्स को डेयरी फार्मर्स के साथ जोड़ना चाहिए, यह नहीं करने जैसा सुझाव है। उसके साथ मत जोड़िए, क्योंकि डेयरी फार्मर्स में गाय और भैंस आ जाएगी, उसके साथ इसकी तुलना मत कीजिए और आप ऐसा प्रेजेंट भी मत कीजिए। पोल्ट्री फार्मर्स के हित की जो चीजें करनी हैं, वे हम करेंगे। देश के पोल्ट्री फार्मर्स आज देश के अर्थतंत्र का बहुत बड़ा पिलर हैं, हम उसको और मजबूत करेंगे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... (समाप्त)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva.

Concern Over Lack of Special Educators for Children with Special Needs in Government Schools

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am happy that the Minister of Education is here because I am raising, of course, a very important issue.

Sir, the Right to Education Act, of 2009, enables children with special needs or those differently-abled children to pursue mainstream education by mandating public schools to reserve 25 per cent of seats for students coming from economically weaker sections and disadvantaged groups or children with special needs. The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act of 2016 reinforced their right to a dignified life, but many of these children remain without formal education.

Sir, in India, there are approximately 78.64 lakh differently-abled children. However, as per a UNESCO Report published in 2019, 12 per cent of children with disability drop out of school, and an additional 27 per cent have never attended any educational institution. The main reason for this is the lack of special teachers in mainstream schools. The teachers who are qualified as special teachers have to obtain or require to obtain a degree in B.Ed. Special Education for teaching special children. Moreover, they are

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required to obtain a license from the Rehabilitation Council of India to teach the special children. However, there is no vigilance from the RCI as well. That is different.

Sir, the main issue is that in the mainstream schools since there are lack of special educators, the other teachers do not treat the special children as they should. It is very, very important. Now, I shall conclude.

They are treated as abnormal and they are called as a problem. They are almost failed and most of them drop out of the schools. Those specially trained teachers hesitate to come to mainstream schools because they are employed only on contract basis and their pay scale is very, very meagre when compared to other teachers.

So, there are two important issues to be taken into consideration. One, those teachers who are qualified and the differently-abled children who need to be imparted with education.

Sir, I urge the Minister to revise the school education policies to employ more special trained teachers to teach the differently-abled children with interest on the children as well as the teacher and before that those teachers who have already been employed on contract basis should also be

there and their pay scale has to be revised on par with the mainstream school teachers. ...(*Time-Bell rings.*)... Thank you very much, Sir.

(Ends)

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

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): 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 the hon. Member.

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

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.

SHRI R. GIRIRAJAN (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.

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

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

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

SHRI BIKASH RANJAN BHATTACHARYYA (West Bengal): 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 KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

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

SHRI AJIT KUMR BHUYAN (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI PRIYANKA CHATURVEDI (Maharashtra): 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.

SHRI DHANANJAY BHIMRAO MAHADIK (Maharashtra): 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.

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

(Followed by DC/1J)

PRB-DC/1J/11.40

Demand for Establishing National Centre for Ageing in Banaras Hindu University, Uttar Pradesh

श्रीमती सीमा द्विवेदी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपकी आभारी हूँ कि आज आपने मुझे सदन में एक ऐसा विषय रखने का अवसर दिया, जो हमारे लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, राष्ट्रीय वरिष्ठ जन स्वास्थ्य योजना, जो कि स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत आती है, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह तय किया कि बुजुर्गों

की अच्छे ढंग से सेवा हो और उनका स्वास्थ्य अच्छा रहे। इसके लिए उन्होंने एक बहुत बड़ा काम करने का संकल्प लिया है। महोदय, यद्यपि भारत में युवाओं की संख्या ज्यादा है, भारत युवाओं का देश है, लेकिन आज का युवा ही कल बुजुर्ग की तरफ अग्रसरित होता है, इसलिए उनकी चिंता करना हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी की दूरदर्शी नीतियों को दिखाता है।

महोदय, मुझे यह बताते हुए अच्छा लग रहा है कि हमारे पूरे देश में बुजुर्गों के लिए जो राष्ट्रीय वरिष्ठ जन कल्याण योजना है, नेशनल एजिंग सेंटर है - एम्स, नई दिल्ली, एम्स चेन्नई और तीसरी जगह काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय है, जहां प्रधान मंत्री जी के प्रयास के नाते उसकी शुरुआत हुई है। मैं आपसे यह कहना चाहती हूं कि काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय, वाराणसी - हमारे यहां इंडो-नेपाल बॉर्डर से लेकर, दक्षिणी उत्तर प्रदेश से सटे हुए प्रदेशों, बिहार, मध्य प्रदेश, झारखंड आदि तमाम जगहों से लगभग 20 करोड़ मरीज़ इलाज कराने के लिए आते हैं और अगर हम उसका आंकड़ा निकालें, तो कम से कम 2 करोड़ मरीज़ों की संख्या बुजुर्गों की होती है। उनका इलाज बेहतर ढंग से किया जाए, इसके लिए मैं सरकार का ध्यान भी आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं कि हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी की जितनी भी नीतियां हैं, उनके बारे में सबको पता है। अभी हम सभी के लिए एक बड़े गौरव का क्षण है जब हमारा देश जी-20 की अध्यक्षता करेगा, हमारे देश के प्रधान मंत्री करेंगे, यह सम्पूर्ण भारतवासियों के लिए गौरव का क्षण है।

महोदय, वाराणसी एक आध्यात्मिक नगरी है, एक धार्मिक नगरी है, एक पौराणिक नगरी है। यहां पर पर तमाम पर्यटक घूमने के लिए आते हैं और यहां पर

मोक्षदायिनी गंगा भी है, जहां पर लोग मोक्ष प्राप्त भी करना चाहते हैं। ऐसे में अगर यहां पर नेशनल एजिंग सेंटर की स्थापना व्यापक पैमाने पर हो जाती है ...(समय की घंटी)... तो मुझे लगता है कि इसका एक बहुत बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ेगा। महोदय, मैं आपसे यह भी कहना चाहती हूं कि काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में जो अभी नया डिपार्टमेंट खुला है - जराचिकित्सा डिपार्टमेंट ...(समय की घंटी)... इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय में कन्सल्टेंट, रेजिडेंट डॉक्टर एवं अन्य सहायक कर्मचारियों की संख्या कम है, उनको बढ़ाने के लिए और धनराशि बढ़ाने की जरूरत है...

(समाप्त)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. You have made your point. ...(*Interruptions*)...

Now, Shrimati Darshana Singh.

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

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

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (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.

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

(Ends)

**Successful Completion of Tamil Sangamam Cultural Event at Kashi
Reflecting 'Ek Bharat, Shreshta Bharat' Vision**

श्रीमती दर्शना सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय सभापति जी, आपने मुझे शून्य काल में बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका आभार। महोदय, अभी हाल ही में 19 नवम्बर से 16 दिसम्बर तक काशी में तमिल संगमम् कार्यक्रम का भव्य आयोजन हुआ। आजादी के अमृत महोत्सव के पावन अवसर पर काशी-तमिल संगमम् ऐसी दो संस्कृतियों का सम्मिलन था, जो दक्षिण और उत्तर के मध्य प्राचीन से नवीन तक आचार-विचार, भाषा, साहित्य को एक सूत्र में बांधकर सांस्कृतिक समन्वय को मजबूत करता है।

हमारे यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा भारत की दो संस्कृतियों को मिलाने की कोशिश है, जो संभवतः हजार वर्ष बाद की गई। अंतिम तमिल संगम 10वीं शताब्दी में हुआ था। यह संगम प्रधान मंत्री जी के विज़न 'एक भारत श्रेष्ठ भारत' की दिशा में एक महान प्रयास है और इससे भावनात्मक एकता स्थापित होगी। मुझे यह कहते हुए दुख हो रहा है कि इससे पहले इस तरह का कोई सकारात्मक प्रयास नहीं किया गया और इस देश ने लंबे समय तक सांस्कृतिक अलगाववाद का दंश झेला है।

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में भारत की सांस्कृतिक एकता को पुनर्जीवित करने का जो प्रयास है, वह अपने आप में अद्वितीय और महान प्रयास है।

(1K/GS पर जारी)

DPS-GS/1K/11.45

श्रीमती दर्शना सिंह (क्रमागत) : इस संगमम् में ज्ञान के विभिन्न प्रारूपों, साहित्य, प्राचीन ग्रंथ, दर्शन, अध्यात्म, संगीत, नृत्य, नाटक, योग के साथ आधुनिक नवाचार, व्यापार विनिमय और नेक्स्ट टेक्नोलॉजी आदि पर सेमिनार, चर्चा, व्याख्यान आदि आयोजित किए गए।

यह भारतीय सनातन परम्परा के वशीभूत जनमानस में बसा "जंबूद्वीपे भारत खंडे आर्यावर्ते" एकात्मकता के वैदिक महामंत्र को साकार करने का आयोजन था।

विशेष बात यह रही कि यह आयोजन केवल काशी तक ही सीमित नहीं था, बल्कि उत्तर प्रदेश के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री योगी जी के कुशल नेतृत्व और प्रबंधन से काशी में आए तमिल भाई-बहनों को प्रयागराज एवं अयोध्या के भी दर्शन कराए गए, ...(समय की घंटी)... जो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की सांस्कृतिक राष्ट्रवाद की धारणा को और मजबूत करता है।

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह अनुरोध करना चाहती हूँ कि भविष्य में इस प्रकार का सांस्कृतिक मिलन और संवाद का आयोजन अन्य जगहों पर भी किया जाए, जिससे सांस्कृतिक समरसता को बढ़ावा मिलेगा।

(समाप्त)

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

श्री अजय प्रताप सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

डा. कल्पना सैनी (उत्तराखंड) : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

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

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

(Ends)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Mamata Mohanta; not present. Now, Shri P. Wilson.

Need for Modernising Airports in Tamil Nadu Including Chennai Airport

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Thank you hon. Chairman for giving me this opportunity. I rise today to bring to the attention of hon. Minister of Civil Aviation, through this august House the need to modernise various Airports in Tamil Nadu in order to cater to the needs of the industries, trade and commerce and tourism sectors and for the benefit of the citizens. Sir, there

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is a quote, "A mile of a highway will take you only a mile but a mile of a runway will take you anywhere." So, airports are catalysts for economic growth. A State like Tamil Nadu which is in the top three of any growth maker, therefore, deserves and requires world class airports.

Sir, the State's capital - Chennai has the highest domestic and international traffic in the State. Yet, Chennai's airport is far from modern, let alone international standard. Chennai's airport should be on par with Delhi, Bombay or Bangalore; yet sadly, it is not. Chennai is thus losing business. The Ministry of Civil Aviation has to expedite establishment of the planned second airport with ultra-modern international facilities so as to make Chennai the commercial hub of South India. Sir, the focus of the Ministry is required not only for Chennai, but also Madurai, the second largest city in the State of Tamil Nadu. Madurai is the gateway for 13 southern and central districts including Dindigul, Theni, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli and Kanyakumari. These districts have a total population of 2,32,93,738 which accounts for 29 per cent of the State's population. Every year, lakhs of passengers travel from Madurai to foreign countries. However, due to lack of direct air connectivity to many other international destinations, tourism, export and economic growth has been stunted in this

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region. This also results in explosion of traffic in the Chennai Airport. Non-inclusion of the Madurai Airport as a 'point of call' airport for other international destinations by the Ministry has been preventing foreign airlines from operating direct services to Madurai. Several foreign airlines have already requested the Civil Aviation Ministry for addressing this concern, on which no actions have been taken yet. The appointment of the current plant officer at the international cargo terminal at Madurai Airport is also pending for a long time, which has hampered export and import via Madurai Airport. Sir, cargo operations are also delayed due to customs. The airport lacks CISF staff and is not working around the clock. However, no steps have been taken in spite of repeated requests to make Madurai an International Airport with such facilities of imports and exports. Apart from this, Sir, the plight of Tiruchirappalli and Coimbatore International Airports causes a grave concern. The UDAAN Scheme covers five airports in Tamil Nadu - Salem, Neyveli, Vellore, Ramanad and Tanjore. It has been five years since the plan was launched, but flight operations have begun only from Salem Airport. Since this is the need of the hour to augment the growth of Tamil Nadu, I request the hon. Union Minister of Civil Aviation, through this august House,

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to address the aforementioned issues expeditiously and also inform the status of disbursal of funds for all airports. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Ms. Saroj Pandey; not present. Now, Shri Sanjay Singh.

Concern over Exploitation of Small Business Persons by Officials of Department of Commercial Tax in Uttar Pradesh

श्री संजय सिंह (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली) : सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर अपनी बात रखने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद। मान्यवर, जीएसटी का कानून इस देश के अंदर लाया गया, तो देश के लोगों को यह भरोसा दिलाया गया कि जीएसटी के माध्यम से आम आदमी को टैक्स देने में राहत मिलेगी।

(LP/1L पर जारी)

LP-KGG/11.50/1L

श्री संजय सिंह (क्रमागत) : और व्यापारियों को टैक्स की जटिलताओं से छुट्टी मिलेगी तथा टैक्स भरने में आसानी होगी। लेकिन मान्यवर, महंगाई बढ़ती गई और आम आदमी पर टैक्स का बोझ बढ़ता गया।

महोदय, जहाँ तक व्यापारियों का सवाल है, छोटे व्यापारी टैक्स की जटिलताओं से, टैक्स भरने की प्रक्रियाओं से, रोज-रोज के संशोधन से ऊब चुके हैं, परेशान हो चुके हैं। जीएसटी आने के बाद सैकड़ों की संख्या में टैक्स के नियमों में संशोधन किए गए, जिसके कारण आम आदमी परेशान है। आपने टैक्स के लिए कहा था - 'वन नेशन-वन

टैक्स'। महोदय, लोगों के मन में यह धारणा थी कि यदि 10 परसेंट टैक्स होगा, तो 5 परसेंट टैक्स राज्य को जाएगा और 5 परसेंट टैक्स केंद्र को जाएगा, लेकिन आपने वन नेशन-मल्टीपल टैक्स की व्यवस्था ला दी। आपने किसी पर 2 परसेंट, किसी पर 5 परसेंट, किसी पर 18 परसेंट और किसी पर 28 परसेंट टैक्स लगा रखा है।

महोदय, इतने ज्यादा टैक्स लादने के कारण पेट्रोल महंगा, डीजल महंगा, दूध महंगा, छाछ महंगी, सरसों का तेल महंगा हो गया है। आपने आम आदमी की जिंदगी की हर एक चीज़ महंगी कर दी, आपने गरीब की थाली महंगी कर दी। मान्यवर, यह ऐसी सरकार है जो रोटी पर 5 परसेंट और परांठे पर 18 परसेंट टैक्स ले रही है। यह टैक्स की कैसी प्रणाली है?

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान एक अति महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में एक हफ्ते तक जिस तरीके से छोटे व्यापारियों के ऊपर छापेमारी का आतंक डाला गया है, उनको इससे राहत मिलनी चाहिए।

श्री सभापति : प्लीज़, अब खत्म कीजिए।

श्री संजय सिंह : मान्यवर, छापेमारी तो दूर की बात है, मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि वे छापेमारी करने के लिए जीएसटी के अधिकारी नहीं, बल्कि पुलिस बल साथ में लेकर गए थे। वे चेक भरवा कर लेकर आए। महोदय, अयोध्या का एक मामला है। वहाँ एक व्यापारी से 5 लाख रुपये का चेक लिया। उन्होंने गोंडा में एक व्यापारी से 3 लाख रुपये का चेक लिया। आप पहले मामले की जाँच कीजिए, उसके बाद टैक्स लीजिए।

आपने मामले की जाँच भी नहीं की, लेकिन छोटे, मझोले जितने भी व्यापारी हैं, उन्हें पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में तंग कर रखा है।

श्री सभापति : प्लीज़, अब खत्म कीजिए।

श्री संजय सिंह : मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से यही अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा..(व्यवधान)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member will give details of the two incidents; he is yet to give those details of the information.

SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Sir, I have given it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, not given; please check it up. Give the details also. Please conclude now.

श्री संजय सिंह : महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश में टैक्स की प्रणाली लागू करके व्यापारियों को जो परेशान किया जा रहा है, उस पर रोक लगनी चाहिए। जीएसटी के माध्यम से जीएसटी को जीएसटी ही रहने दीजिए, उसे गुंडा सर्विस टैक्स में तब्दील मत कीजिए।

(समाप्त)

डा. अशोक कुमार मित्तल (पंजाब) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सुशील कुमार गुप्ता (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी (राजस्थान) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री संत बलबीर सिंह (पंजाब) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI SANJEEV ARORA (Punjab): Sir, I also associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (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.

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): 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.

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

Need to Regulate Unregulated and Unrestrained Advertisement of Cigarette and Tobacco Products on OTT Platform

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak. I was not supposed to speak today. I wish to draw the attention of the House and the Government about an issue which has grave implications on the health of our country, particularly the youth and other citizens of our country.

The issue is unregulated and unrestrained advertisement of tobacco and cigarette products on OTT platform. We all know that the OTT platform bypasses cable broadcast and satellite channels. They are able to advertise

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tobacco and cigarette products without any restraint. I don't need to tell this august House the harmful effects of cigarettes. Sir, tobacco and cigarettes are the prominent risk factors of major diseases in the country. Forty per cent of the non-communicable diseases are directly attributable to cigarette and tobacco products. A study done by an organisation called Global Youth Tobacco Survey has highlighted that 14 lakh Indians, on an average, die every year due to consumption of these products. The prevalence of tobacco use among boys is 9.6 per cent and girls is 7.4 per cent. These are boys and girls between 13 and 18 years of age. We all know that young boys and girls, when they see a movie star smoking or indulging in any tobacco use on TV or on films, get motivated to use those products. A study conducted in New Delhi has shown that adolescents between 12 and 16 years of age, who have high exposure to Bollywood movies, are 2.6 times more likely to consume these products.

(Contd. by SSS/1M)

SSS-AKG/1M/11.55

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (CONTD.): Sir, it is known that the viewership of OTT platform has significantly increased particularly, post-pandemic. There is another study conducted by (MICA) Mudra Institute of Communications,

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Ahmedabad which tells us that young people between 15-34 age groups spend on an average 70 minutes a day viewing OTT platforms. Now it is basic commonsense that the rules which apply to TV and movies should also apply to OTT platforms. When we have stringent regulations guiding the advertisements of tobacco and cigarette products in movies and televisions, why is the same standard not applicable to OTT platforms? Also, because of the regulatory gap, OTT platforms have become a haven for advertisement of cigarettes and tobacco products. So, through you, Sir, I would like to bring the attention of the Government about the urgent need to regulate and restrain the use of tobacco and cigarette advertisement in OTT platforms and to leverage the use of COTPA Act in this regard. Thank you. (Ends)

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

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

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): 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.

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

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

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

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Jugalsinh Lokhandwala.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir,.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: One second, Shri Jugalji. Do you want to associate with Shri Sujeet Kumar, Madam?

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I want to disassociate with the gentleman's comment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Madam. (Ends)

**Demand for Establishing Heritage University for
Research on Indian Cultural Heritage**

श्री जुगलसिंह लोखंडवाला (गुजरात) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत में जो हजारों साल पुराने मंदिर, महल, तालाब, बावड़ी इत्यादि हैं, जिन्हें राजा-महाराजाओं ने बनाया था, उनकी ओर सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा। आज की तारीख में हमारे जो हजारों साल पुराने कई मॉन्यूमेंट्स हैं, जिस तरह से उनका रख

रखाव करना चाहिए, उस तरह से रख रखाव नहीं होता है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह कहना चाहूँगा कि हमें उनके रख रखाव के ऊपर ध्यान देना चाहिए। आप देखेंगे कि हरेक राज्य में ऐसे कई मॉन्यूमेंट्स हैं, जैसे कई बावड़ियाँ होंगी, कई मंदिर होंगे, कई तालाब होंगे, मैं यह चाहता हूँ कि उनके लिए राज्यों के अंदर एक यूनिवर्सिटी बनाई जाए, जिसके माध्यम से उसी स्ट्रक्चर का रीडेवलपमेंट किया जाए, जिससे हमारी जो आने वाली पीढ़ी है, उसको भी मालूम पड़े कि हमारे भारत का इतिहास क्या है और किस तरह से हमारे पुरखों ने उनका रख रखाव किया था। हमने कई जगहों पर देखा है कि कई मंदिरों को तहस-नहस किया गया है। ऐसी यूनिवर्सिटी के माध्यम से वे मंदिर फिर से बनाए जा सकते हैं। हमारी इस पीढ़ी के कई नौजवान हमारी कलाकृतियों के संरक्षण के काम में ज्वाइन करेंगे और आने वाले वक्त के अंदर हमारी पीढ़ी यह काम सीखेगी, जिससे पूरे देश के अंदर हमारी कला का नाम होगा। आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मेरी यह गुजारिश है, धन्यवाद। (समाप्त)

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I 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.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 matter raised by the hon. Member. (Ends)

श्री सभापति : डा. कल्पना सैनी।

**Demand for including Self Defence and Martial Arts Training to Girls in
School Curriculum in Country**

डा. कल्पना सैनी (उत्तराखंड) : आदरणीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपकी आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए आमंत्रित किया। समस्त सदन को प्रणाम करते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि भारत की बेटियाँ भारत की शान हैं। इसी क्रम में हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के द्वारा प्रथम बार प्रधान मंत्री चुने जाने पर महिला सशक्तिकरण हेतु समस्त भारतवर्ष के मार्गदर्शन के लिए आदर्श वाक्य, "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" को बेटियों के पालन-पोषण, शिक्षा-दीक्षा और समग्र विकास के लिए सार्थक रूप से समूचे भारत में लागू करने पर जोर दिया गया। तब से लेकर अब तक भारत की बेटियों के कल्याण के लिए हमारी सरकार हर संभव कार्य कर रही है। वर्ष 2012 में भारत की बेटी, निर्भया के साथ हुए वीभत्स और कभी न भूलने वाले घटनाक्रम के संबंध में लोकतंत्र के इस मंदिर में माननीय सभापति महोदय जी के माध्यम से भारत के यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री जी से मेरा सादर अनुरोध है कि इस आदर्श वाक्य में "बेटी को सबल बनाओ" भी जोड़ कर कार्यान्वित करने का समय आ गया है।

सभापति महोदय, अभी हाल ही में द्वारका, दिल्ली में भारत की एक बेटी पर तेजाब फेंक कर उसको जान से मारने की कोशिश हुई। ईश्वर से उसके जल्द स्वस्थ होने की कामना करते हुए इस सदन के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार के माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी से मेरा सादर निवेदन है कि आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी के

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संकल्पित उद्देश्य को संपूर्ण करने के लिए वे "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" में अब "बेटी को सबल बनाओ" को भी समाहित करें। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि ...(समय की घंटी)... बेटियों के संरक्षण व बौद्धिक विकास के साथ-साथ उनको शारीरिक रूप से सक्षम व सुदृढ़ बनाने का प्रशिक्षण दिया जाए। इसके लिए कक्षा 1 से 12 तक एक विशेष शैक्षिक पाठ्यक्रम "स्वयं सुरक्षा" को भारत के सभी स्कूलों में लागू किया जाए, जिसमें प्रत्येक छात्रा को स्वयं की रक्षा करने हेतु जूडो, मार्शल आर्ट अनिवार्य रूप से सिखाया जाए। (समाप्त)

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

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

SHRI M. 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. (Ends)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Question Hour. Question Number 151 —
Shri Jawhar Sircar

(1एन/एससीएच पर आगे)

(12.00 PM to 1.00 PM - Question Hour)

DPS-BKS/2B/2.00

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up Statutory Resolutions, Shri Pankaj Chaudhary.

**STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS RE. REVISING SPECIAL ADDITIONAL
EXCISE DUTY ON AVIATION TURBINE FUEL AND LEVYING EXPORT
DUTY ON SPECIFIED TYPES OF RICE**

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित संकल्प प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :-

- (i) “In pursuance of Section 147 of the Finance Act, 2002, this House hereby approves of Notification No. 25/2022-Central Excise, dated the 31st August, 2022, [G.S.R. 671(E) dated the 31st August, 2022], which seeks to amend the eighth schedule to the Finance Act 2002, in order to revise Special Additional Excise Duty on Aviation Turbine Fuel.”
- (ii) “In pursuance of Section 8(1) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, this House hereby approves of Notification No. 49/2022-Customs, dated the 8th September, 2022 [G.S.R. 689(E) dated the 8th September 2022] which seeks to amend the Second Schedule of the Customs

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Tariff Act, in order to levy Export duty on specified types of rice.”

The questions were proposed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister has moved the Resolution. He may speak on it. Would you like to say something on it?

SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY: No, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved. ...(Interruptions)...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, I have a point of order under Rule 261. Please allow, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा : माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरे सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Spell out your point of order with clarity. ...(Interruptions)...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Sir, I will take just thirty seconds only. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Just focus on your point.

Pp. 116 will be issued later.

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MR. CHAIRMAN: Any Member desiring to speak on the Resolutions?

Okay. I shall first put the Statutory Resolution No. (i) moved by the hon. Minister to vote. The question is:

- (i) “In pursuance of Section 147 of the Finance Act, 2002, this House hereby approves of Notification No. 25/2022-Central Excise, dated the 31st August, 2022, [G.S.R. 671(E) dated the 31st August, 2022], which seeks to amend the eighth schedule to the Finance Act 2002, in order to revise Special Additional Excise Duty on Aviation Turbine Fuel.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Statutory Resolution No. (ii) moved by the hon. Minister to vote. The question is:

- (ii) “In pursuance of Section 8(1) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, this House hereby approves of Notification No. 49/2022-Customs, dated the 8th September, 2022 [G.S.R. 689(E) dated the 8th September 2022] which seeks to amend the Second Schedule of the Customs Tariff Act, in order to levy Export duty on specified types of rice.”

The motion was adopted.

(Ends)

(Followed by KGG/2C)

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KGG-PSV/2C/2.05

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister of Finance & Corporate Affairs.

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

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to speak. We have had a discussion in which 40 speakers have participated on the Supplementary Demand for Grants and also on the excess grants in this House. There has been a concern expressed by many Members that the Supplementary Demand for Grants is actually a big amount and, therefore, does it raise a question that we were not well prepared or we could not assess and estimate the numbers which we need to come up when we brought the Budget in BE stage itself. So, questions about how efficiently these assessments were made were repeated by several Members.

Sir, it is not unusual for Governments to come up with Supplementary Demand for Grants; sometimes one, sometimes two and, I think, there has been an occasion when the third one was also brought in. The Supplementary Demand for Grants earlier, No.1 & No.2 put together, were 20 per cent of what was estimated earlier in the BE and some other times it

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was 19 per cent in 2020-21, post the Covid. This time, with this Supplementary Demand for Grants, which is just the first one, only eight per cent of the BE, is being brought in here. So, it is not a very big sum in that sense. It is just eight per cent compared to 20 per cent which had come earlier, post the global financial crisis. So, Supplementary Demand for Grants allow Government to come up with additional demands. In this particular case, since it is post an international or global situation, what we have brought in now is as a result of what could not have been anticipated in January when we were preparing the Budget, for the 1st February presentation. So, the nominal GDP growth projection at 11.1 per cent was done in January, 2022; even as we were preparing for the Budget of February, 2022, there was an overall, across the globe, clear understanding that the pandemic is waning, measures of recovery were taken by different Governments, by different countries; they were all probably impacting and, therefore, there was a road to recovery, a good road to recovery. So, if we came up with 11.1 per cent projection, the IMF, for instance, which came with a report in 2022, updated the world economic outlook and also projected that the Indian economy will grow at a high rate of 9 per cent. So, the situation then, not just within India but globally, also indicated that the

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pandemic was waning and there was every chance of recovery for everybody in full strength.

But, then came, late February, the Russia-Ukraine War and the complete disruption in supply-chain particularly for food and energy. All of which has led to countries looking at ways and means in which they had to give a greater push towards growth and recovery, and, therefore, today the situation is, we have come up with the Supplementary Demand for Grants which are essentially for ensuring that there is food security, there is also enough to be given for fertilizers, which is so critical for our farmers and, therefore, the items under which we have come with a Supplementary Demand for Grants, all are in the direction of ensuring that the Indian economy, particularly the poor, the farmers, and so on, are given enough support.

(Contd. by SSS/2D)

SSS-VNK/2D/2.10

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN (Contd.): So, this is essentially a Supplementary Demand which keeps the necessary support that has to be given for those who need it. I have heard many people say that they don't disagree with the Supplementary Demand but they are fully in support of it. I

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am very grateful for that support, but the apprehensions people have in their mind that this was because we could not estimate it earlier, and rightly earlier, and therefore, we are coming with a correction, is not well founded at all. Situations are developed in such a way, post the war and post the disruptions which have been happening till recently also, that we needed this additional support to be extended. The former Finance Minister, who opened the debate, actually spoke about various specific issues and raised probably five plus one or six issues in total. But the way he speaks is, where from you are going to raise this Rs. 3.25 lakh crores, which is what is mentioned in the Supplementary Demand. And he also questioned saying, 'Are you going to borrow? Are you going to raise revenue or what is it? Please let us know.' In September itself, the Government of India had made it very clear that we are not changing our borrowing schedule, which gets announced and, in September, we announced for the second half year. We have not changed our borrowing plans, which means we are very clear that we are going to see that the revenue that we are generating is sufficient to take care of this addition. For instance, during the first seven months, April to October of the current FY, gross tax receipts have registered a growth of about 18 per cent over the previous year, the actual for that period. This is

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substantially higher than the Budget growth of 9.6 per cent over the RE of last year. So, there is enough buoyancy which gives me the confidence that we will be able to fund this Supplementary that have come up with the Demands, and that is reiterated and reinforced by the fact that even in September, we had given no changes to the borrowing calendar and announced it as well. Also, a question was raised about reduction in the corporate tax. 'Are you giving bonanza to the large corporates?' Sir, I would want to just highlight a few facts. In 1994, under Dr. Manmohan Singh, the corporate tax was cut to 40 per cent from the then prevailing 45 per cent. Then in 1997, the then Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram -- the hon. Member is here now -- brought the corporate tax down to 35 per cent from 40 per cent, after abolishing the surcharge also. Then, from 2000 onwards, surcharges were back, raising the total corporate tax again to about 36-38 per cent which continued for the next five years after that. But, then, it was Mr. Chidambaram again, who reduced the corporate tax to 30 per cent in 2005, although along with the surcharge, the actual rate was about 33 per cent. Were they also bonanza to corporates? Were they bonanzas at that time? So if that is bonanza at that time, it is not bonanza now because we think when you reduce the corporate tax and especially, post the 2014

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situation that we have been monitoring and getting the banks to be healthier, getting the economy to come back after being fragile in five situations, the twin balance-sheet problems where companies were laden with debt and so on, cutting down the corporate tax was only following some of those measures which is important for business to grow in India, manufacturing to grow in India.

(Contd. by NBR/2E)

NBR-RK/2E/2.15

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN (Contd.): I just want that to be, upfront, put before this august House.

Sir, he also expressed his concern that private investment is not happening. The former Finance Minister was absolutely right in quoting me saying that I had gone to various fora in which I met private investors, industry leaders and business leaders saying they should really rev up on investments. Yes; as Finance Minister, when I have an opportunity to interact with them, it will, certainly, be something which I look forward to engaging with them and also nudging them to say if they can be even more coming forward towards investing more. So, even as I do that — I shall continue to do that — non-food bank credit has been expanding at double

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digit on yearly basis since 8th April, 2022, and has reached 17.9 per cent the week ending 2nd December, 2022.

I spoke about twin balance-sheet problem which we took up very seriously. Prime Minister Modi gave the formula of 4Rs through which you can recognize the problem of NPAs in banks and also reform banks, recapitalize and so on. So, as a result of which, the twin balance-sheet problem has been addressed. Gross Non-Performing Assets have come down to a six year low of 5.9 per cent in March, 2022.

The corporate sector has been — this is a matter of fact — de-leveraging its balance-sheet, as evident in the declining core debt of private non-financial sector which has decreased to 87.7 per cent of the GDP in June, 2022, from somewhere 97.4 per cent in March, 2016. And, Sir, this is the data given by the Bank for International Settlements.

Together with this approach to clean up the twin balance-sheet problem, the Government has also taken several steps, such as National Monetization Pipeline, Gati Shakti, PLI, etc. All of which are bringing back investors, so that manufacturing sector can really gain some prominence.

Hon. former Finance Minister also raised a question about doubling the real GDP. He observed that from 1991, it took 12 years to double the

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GDP from Rs. 25 lakh crores to Rs. 50 lakh crores. And, it then took only another 10 years to double from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 99 lakh crores. So, he was pointing out that since this Government is in its 9th year will we double the GDP going by the trend that every ten years you see it doubling. Sir, the Indian economy, certainly, witnessed an average growth of 6.6 per cent from 2014-15 to 2019-20. But, these ten years will also have to be looked at — particularly last five years — from the point of view of COVID as well where in one full year we had to get into a negative terrain, as a result of which the way in which globally all economies were thrown hither and thither and there was lockdown and so on. So, despite that, I can only say that we are somewhere very close to doubling it. We still have one-and-a-half-years to go for completing ten years is something to which I wanted to draw your attention.

Equally, it was pointed out by the hon. former Finance Minister that major world economies are facing recession and India's exports and growth will fall in the coming quarters. Whether the Government seized of the fact is the question which the hon. Member raised. I would just like to highlight that global economies, many of them, including large developed economies

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are facing recession, because, I think, the way in which they handled the COVID is different from the way we have handled COVID in India.

(CONTD. BY USY/2F)

USY-DS/2F/2.20

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN (Contd.): Because the tendency was that we should give money in the hands of the people, go for printing notes. And, here, I would like to quote former Finance Minister, saying, 'Borrow and spend and even print money to reboot the economy'. This was a suggestion given by the hon. former Finance Minister. As we close the calendar year 2022, we should look at the negative effect of the implementation of such a suggestion by the other countries; and, recession is happening there, perhaps. Thankfully, because of the targeted way in which hon. Prime Minister decided to give relief during COVID and address the concerns -- as were given as inputs from various stakeholders -- has kept us on the safe course of helping revival, and not getting into recession. So, this is something that I want to highlight here. In fact, the latest World Bank Report, which has given an accurate analysis, it was a snapshot of a picture that I did go into details when I addressed in the Lok Sabha. When the world was dealing with taper tantrum, the situation then has been

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compared with the situation now, the latest Report of the World Bank, speaking about India, has given a clear and pointed analysis where it says, 'Macro-fiscal fundamentals are better than they were during the taper tantrum episode in 2013, when India was classified under a fragile five'. So, if macro-economic fundamentals are better now, post the COVID -- and this is not my observation, this is coming from the World Bank; and, I am not comparing it with how things were handled during the taper tantrum 2013 — we have, in India, kept our macro-fiscal fundamentals better now than how it was kept at that time. And, multiple times, both, the IMF and the World Bank, have said on several occasions that India is the brightest spot in the global economy and is an island of hope for global growth. So, I just want to highlight the fact that real GDP growth and doubling of it is certainly a good indicator for which any Government should work. But, the way, in which we have handled during COVID, has kept us away from recession; whereas, those who followed certain common principles, which were heard as advice given here also, have gone into recession.

Then, I come to remarks 'four engines of growth' and 'Government expenditure'. And, gratefully, it was observed not just by the former Finance Minister, but by many other Members as well that Government's public

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expenditure is going on and good numbers have been allocated in the Budget, and so on and so forth. I just want to highlight on private investment, on which many Members voiced concerns saying, 'Is it happening; is it not?' Specifically, former Finance Minister also raised concern about it. I want to highlight 'how?' Private investment is happening. I mentioned about it a minute ago. But, there are specific pointers that I want to highlight here. In April 2022, the credit rating agency of India, ICRA, said that some of the key industries, showing healthy CapEx, include energy, which is power generation, predominantly renewable and storage; transmission; oil; gas; green hydrogen; digitalisation, including data centres; core industries, including cement and metals; automotive; mobility; pharmaceuticals; chemicals; textiles. All of them are showing healthy CapEx happening. This was observed in April, 2022, by ICRA. Then, second, on 2nd June, 2022, I am mentioning a particular largest cement-maker company, which has approved a new capital expenditure, which is a big number, of Rs. 12,886 crores.

(Contd. By 2g – PK)

PK-MZ/2.25/2G

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN (CONTD.): And, that is purely to increase the capacity of cement production in this country.

Thirdly, the private sector capex announcements are up 35 per cent year on year and 53 per cent above pre-Covid level. This is a report from one of the equity research companies. In the financial year 2023, India's private sector capex is seen to be driven by chemicals and renewable energy. This is an observation by one of the institutes which looks at equities' research. Finally, on 14th December, 2022, the Mahindra Group has announced 10,000 crores of investments in EVs in Maharashtra. So, private sector capex is happening and it is something which has got to be noticed because of the favourable policy, the PLI, for instance. The PLI is seeing an absolutely robust response from the industry. Fourteen sectors have been given PLI and that is drawing a lot of investments to come into the country. Even the capital expenditure which I announced in the Budget had a State component, which is, giving the States a 50 year loan which will ensure the geographical spread of capital expenditure, and given that the current bond market and the yields would go up. That is the expenditure which the Government of India is bearing, the interest; but we have given it to the

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States so that that can happen in all the States across and that will bring in the virtuous cycle because the Government would spend on infrastructure building.

Sir, private final consumption expenditure stood at 58.4 per cent in Q-II, in 2022-23, the highest amongst the second quarters of all years since 2013-14. Similarly, exports have been buoyant; and, at 23.3 per cent of GDP in Quarter II of 2022-23, it is, again, the highest among second quarters of all years since 2015-16. Coming to contact-intensive services, this sector has completely recovered to the pre-pandemic gross value additional levels in Quarter-II itself, and, now, they are going further. So, largely, the concerns which the former Finance Minister has expressed are concerns to which I am happy to respond, that actually positive growth is happening. I would like to assure the House that we are keeping a good eye on inflation, like considerations which are purely extraneous nowadays because of the fuel or fertilizer prices. Sir, hon. Member, Shri Derek O'Brien, who also spoke, is not here. He did mention that he is not going to be around here because of a pre-scheduled event. However, on some points, I would, certainly, like to respond to him although he is not here. There was a concern expressed that the States were spending 46 per cent

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more than the Union Government in 2014, and, now it is 150 per cent more than the Union Government. So, I am not sure where he has obtained that number from. Also, he linked it to States' borrowing limits. The Fifteenth Finance Commission has recommended that we should, in 2022-23, allow States to borrow at 3.5 per cent untied and tied can be at 0.5 per cent. This is exactly what we have done. For 2022-23, the Finance Commission again said, till the end of the Finance Commission's cycle, it should be three per cent of the GDP untied and 0.5 per cent tied, linked to power sector reforms. Exactly, the same is being followed by us. So, I just want to also inform the hon. Member, Shri Derek, that the share of the Central taxes used to be given out on the 20th of every month; in fact, just to help the States to have the money earlier, we have advanced it to 10th of every month.

(Contd. by PB/2H)

PB-DN/2H/2.30

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN (CONTD.): Now '10 days earlier', the States receive the share of the Central taxes; so, 'ten days' in advance. And, again, we have also given two advance instalments, released it, so that the States get the money in their hand well before the expected times. Even the

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GST compensation, Sir, is being sent well in advance, and there is always this question of 'this much is owed to so-and-so State'. I have made it as a point to answer during Question Hour as well that if the utilization certificates reach us, we clear it immediately; and if the utilization certificates have not been given, the due is lying with you rather than with the Government of India; whichever State. I am not pointing a finger at any one particular State. But it is the utilization certificate which really is the important point.

And, also there is this question about cess collection and the surcharges. I just want to highlight that cess collection takes time. But, in the meanwhile, because the particular item on which we have collected the cess, whether it is road and infrastructure, whether it is education, health, whatever, because those schemes will have to keep funded, even if the collection is less, we have drawn from our own resources and sent the money in time. Just for the year, 2021-22, I would like to highlight, in the road and infrastructure cess, Sir, Rs. 1,95,987 crore is the amount to be collected, which was collected for the year 2021-22. But much before itself, Rs. 2,51,738 crores have been given, the amount utilized by the States. So, the collected cess is not with me. I am not sitting and earning interest, nor do I have an area where I am privately spending it. It is all going to the

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States. Similarly, in GST compensation cess, Rs. 1,04,623 crores is all that was collected in 2021-22. But we have already given to the States; the amount utilized is Rs. 1,10,795 crores. Again there, what was collected, what is being given; what is being given is much more than what has been collected.

Third, Sir, 'health and education cess'. The amount collected in 2021-22 is Rs. 52,732 crores; what was utilized for the States was Rs. 78,287 crores. That is the 'health and education cess' component which has gone to the States. In 'national calamity contingent duty', Rs. 6,138 crores were collected, whereas, Rs. 6,135 crores have already been given, just Rs. 3 crores short. But it has already been given to the States. So, I just want to highlight the fact, Sir, that Members, please do look at data when claims such as 'Oh, cess has been collected, you are not giving it.' We cannot do anything with it unless it is given to the States to create that infrastructure.

Sir, there was a point which was raised by several Members, and in that, I just want to highlight that if this is the case with 2021-22, the year immediately after the Covid, the Centre is more keen to have projects completed. We send it to the States as and when we have the States

coming up with the proposals. So, we don't sit with that, and I am just underlining the fact.

Sir, on the unemployment again, several Members spoke. I want to highlight the fact that when capital expenditure is undertaken by the Government, particularly, looking at infrastructure strength, PLI is being offered. When start-ups are created and given funds through the fund of funds, which is lying with the SIDBI, and also through many venture capitalists who come to fund them for whom we have facilitated through very many 'Ease of Doing Business', jobs are being created there.

(Contd. by 3j/SKC

SKC-PRB/2J/2.35

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN (contd.): There is the Government's *rozgar mela*, which the Prime Minister has launched and ten lakh jobs are being given. It is an ongoing process and jobs are being created. In September, 2022, Sir, the net pay roll addition, looking at the EPFO records, is 46 per cent higher. Additional 46 per cent entries have been made, which is a year on year growth. Therefore, it is also bringing in an element of formalization. Those who were in the informal sector are also coming into

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the EPFO. So, that is also getting added. Talking about employment figures, the periodic Labour Force Survey report has highlighted that the unemployment rate in the July-September quarter of 2020 in urban areas stood at 7.2, compared to 8.3 in the July-September quarter of 2019. So, unemployment figures are gradually coming down. Of course, it needs to be monitored almost every day, but it is gradually coming down.

Sir, there was a lot of concern expressed about Left Wing Extremism. In order to address the issue of Left Wing Extremism, Government of India approved a National Policy and Action Plan in 2015. Because the policy has been steadfastly implemented, there is a consistent and steady decline in violence in Left Wing Extremism-affected areas. I wish to highlight that in 2010, there were 465 police stations in 96 districts that were really affected by violence whereas in 2021, only 191 police stations in 46 districts were affected. So, there is a drastic reduction. Also, in July, 2010, there were 126 districts in which security-related expenditure was being undertaken. In July, 2021, it has come down to just 70. So, there has been a reduction. There is more data which I would like to share with hon. Members and that would show that the Government's policy has actually paid off dividends. Talking about incidents of violence, I am comparing the period 2006-'14 with

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2014-'22. Incidents of violence in Left Wing Extremism-affected areas from 2006-'16 were 13,315 whereas during the period 2014-'22, it is only 6,552, which is a 50 per cent reduction. Left Wing Extremism-related deaths in 2006-'14 were 5,289 in number whereas in 2014-'22, it was only 1,744. Not even one death is acceptable, but still, reduction in number has to be noticed. Talking about death of security forces, which is equally heart wrenching, the number was 1,583 in 2006-'14 whereas it was only 458 in 2014-'22. As for surrender by Left Wing extremists, it was 2,428 in the period 2006-'14 whereas in the period 2014-2022, 5,816 people have surrendered. So, there has been a 140 per cent increase in surrenders. As for the number of districts reporting violence, which I mentioned earlier, it was 96 in 2010 and 46 in 2021. The number of violence-reporting police stations was 330 in 2013 and 192 in 2021. So, I wanted to give data on issues related to Left Wing Extremism-affected areas, which many hon. Members had raised.

(CONTD. BY HK/2K)

HK-GS/2K/2.40

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN (Contd.): Sir, hon. Member, Dr. Kanimozhi, had raised questions about MSMEs, that they are not getting

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funds adequately and so on, and whether there are NPAs among them. I just want to highlight that the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Ltd. has given the data. I would let you know the percentage of Non-Performing Assets under the ECLGS. The total amount which was guaranteed is Rs.3,58,894 crore, whereas the NPAs outstanding is only Rs.13,964 crores; NPAs as a percentage of total loan guaranteed is only 3.89 per cent. So, MSME sector has been given support and that support has actually helped them to stay out of difficulty. We are still attending to them. Let the hon. Member, Dr. Kanimozhi, whom I cannot see here, be assured that we are addressing the issue.

There is also the question of doubling farmers' income for which many hon. Members voiced their concerns. Is it being doubled? Will it be doubled? I just want to ensure that let all hon. Members just recognise the number of schemes through which we are dealing with farmers. There is an unprecedented enhancement in Budget. Actually, in 2015-16, the budget for Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare was only Rs.25,460 crore. Now, it is Rs.1,38,550 crore in 2022-23. Income support, which is being given through PM-Kisan, has seen Rs.2 lakh crore being deposited in the accounts of farmers and 11.3 crore farmers have received this money. Institutional credit

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is also being extended not just to farmers but also to people who are in animal husbandry and fisheries and also to piggery and goat keeping people. Then, fixing of Minimum Support Price at one-and-a-half times the cost of production is also in favour of farmers. 'Per Drop More Crop' has seen, so far, an area of 69.55 lakh hectares being covered under micro irrigation through the PDMC Scheme from 2015 and 2016. Similarly, Micro Irrigation Fund with initial corpus of Rs.5,000 crore has been created in NABARD in the Budget announcement of 2021-22. The corpus of the fund has been increased to Rs.10,000 crore from Rs.5,000 crore. Sir, 10,000 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPO) will be launched. On 29th February, 2020, the hon. Prime Minister launched the Budget outlay of Rs.6,865 crore which will last till 2027-28. Providing Soil Health Card, improvement of farm produce, logistics and introduction of Kisan Rail are all taking care of the farmers and that will naturally lead to bettering their income.

Hon. Member, Shri Raghav Chadha, is not here. I just want to highlight that he said about under-estimated BE figures and mismanagement of budgetary allocation. I think I have addressed this, but I just want to highlight the fact again that after the global financial crisis of 2008-09, 20 per cent of the original Budget came as Supplementary

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Demands for Grants. After the Covid crisis in 2020-21, we have come up with the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 19 per cent, whereas what we have come out now is only 8 per cent of the fiscal. Shri Raghav Chadha, also said about the total outstanding debt of the Central Government. The total debt of the Central Government or the total liability of the Central Government has actually been coming down since 2013-14 till we were hit by Covid.

(Contd. by KSK/2L)

KSK/LP/2.45/2L

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN (CONTD.): I will very quickly run through the numbers. In 2013-14, as a percentage of GDP, it was 51 per cent. In 2014-15, it came down to 50.1 per cent; 50.2 per cent the next year; 48.7 per cent the next year; 48.5 per cent the next year; and, 49.0 per cent the next year, which was 2018-19. But, post-Covid, it went up to 52.4 per cent, which was drastically brought down. From 52.4 per cent and 61.6 per cent, it was brought down to 58.7 per cent and it is coming down even as we speak. So, we have been careful about the borrowing and also the liability of the Central Government.

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The hon. Member, Shri Raghav Chadha, has also been saying things about inflation and, in a very colloquial and also a very populist way, he asked, "What is Aadhaar Card? You should actually be giving 'udhaar cards'." He also said that the wholesale inflation, that is, WPI, is high and it is in double digit. The hon. Member is a qualified accountant. I am not one. So, with my limitation, I would still want to present before him that he should kindly look into the numbers before he speaks. He is not here, unfortunately. At one point in time, during his Gujarat visit, the hon. Member had mentioned that every person in Gujarat has a debt of Rs.58,000 crores, that is, per capita debt, and the Gujarat Government spends Rs.38,000 crores on every person annually. It is unbelievable. I would like to request the hon. Member to revisit his numbers. Similarly, he said that WPI inflation is high and is in double digit in India. Even if he only notices the Press or the media reports, he would know that WPI inflation has come down to a 21-month low of 5.85 per cent. Where is it in double digit? The wholesale food inflation is at 2.17 per cent. So, he is a qualified accountant!

Similarly, when you hear the words 'udhaar card' as opposed to Aadhaar Card, it is very appealing, but we should not mock the small borrowers who go to the bank and seek assistance under Mudra Loan,

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KCC, crop loans, MSMEs coming under ECLGS, and also other small loans which many of the small retailers or businessmen take. This Aadhaar card helps them in the bank in taking the loan because their KYC gets established. We cannot afford to even, for a moment, mock the people who need that small assistance, and the Government is making it far more transparent by giving them the Aadhaar card. The KYC is better enabled. So, I appeal to the hon. Member to please look at the data that he has laid on the Table of the House here through his speech.

Also, the interesting debate, that is going on now, is, your freebies versus my freebies. Honestly, it is important to recognise that when you are transparent in your methods and you put it on account for everybody to see, there is no debate over it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One second. Shri Raghav Chadha, the hon. Finance Minister has made some reflections. You will do well to go through them after the House proceedings are over. Try to digest as a certified Chartered Accountant, and see me in my Chamber thereafter.

SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA: And, I will respond to this.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Hon. Chairman, Sir, please consider that it is not Shri Raghav Chadha alone who represents

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the Chartered Accountants. Many of us are embarrassed
...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is between the two Chartered Accountants. Neither the hon. Minister is a Chartered Accountant nor am I. Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA: Sir, I would like to respond to each of these points, if permitted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Later.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, all we want is transparency and compliance with the statutory fiscal rules.

(Contd. by 2M - GSP)

GSP-AKG/2M/2.50

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN (contd.): So, it is important to pay Government salaries. I am now talking about some media reports. I am not mentioning any particular paper or anything like that. In the last couple of months, the papers have been continuously highlighting that one State Government is unable to timely pay salaries to its Government employees and the employees are protesting. I have not named any State but such reports are seen in the media. It is perhaps because funds are being used in

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giving numerous advertisements all over the country and the State Government, therefore, remains incapable of giving salaries. Therefore, Sir, the subsidies or freebies are to be contextualised. If you are able to put it in your Budget, make a provision for it, and, when your revenue comes, you give the money, why would anyone have any objection? So, subsidies for education, health and also subsidies given to farmers are also fully justified. Nobody has got any problem with it. I would like to highlight many of these things will have to be contextualised rather than us quickly trying to gain one or the other brownie point.

Sir, there were discussions on malnutrition. It was raised by hon. Member, Ameet Yajnik, whom I know from the time before BJP had come to power. We had a lot of interactions in television debates. I respect her for the dedication with which she does her business. I would like to highlight some points here. On the issue of malnutrition and people below the poverty line, UNDP-MPI-2022 Report notes that nationally, the relative reduction from 2015-16 to 2019-21 has been faster. It was 11.9 per cent in this particular period compared to 8.1 per cent in the period from 2005-06 to 2015-16. So, in that period, if the reduction was 8.1 per cent, now from 2015-16 to 2019-21, the reduction is 11.9 per cent, and, this is the figure by

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UNDP. The policies are shaped around the *Antyodaya* principle. As a result, there are countless flagship schemes and also the food security, for which the supplementary demand has come up for funding the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana. It is very clearly indicative of the fact that food is reaching the common man, particularly, in difficult times of Covid. So, I just want to highlight the point, which the hon. Member, Ameer Yajnik, has raised.

Sir, as far as food subsidy is concerned, in 2013-14, it was Rs. 92,000 crores only whereas in BE 2022-23, we have provided Rs. 2,06,831.09 crores. We are taking the nutrition and food security of people very seriously. After this supplementary demand, the allocation would go up to more than 2.8 lakh crores of rupees for the year 2022-23. We did not allocate it at the beginning but we have not hesitated to add now just to ensure that food security is being kept in mind.

Sir, hon. Member, Manoj Jha raised some issues. Sir, you said yesterday, "Two of you are from the same university; so, there should be some camaraderie". I just want to highlight a few things. It was very interesting to hear the hon. Member speaking about double-engine *sarkar* and that it is not constitutionally envisaged. You are trying to make sure, by

doing this, for those States, which are not double-engine, it becomes trouble-engine. He said that.

(Contd. by SK/2N)

SK-SCH/2N/2.55

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN (contd.): So, I just want to highlight how trouble engines work. Sir, when the Central Government was with the UPA, the party to which hon. Manoj Jha belongs between 2004-2014, the deliberate ways in which many States were put to difficulties are so many that your words of trouble making or trouble engine, not double engine, are so true. Trouble engines were then, and not now. For Sardar Sarovar Dam, the plan was made in 1979, the construction began in 1987 and the then hon. Chief Minister, now the hon. Prime Minister, was begging with the Central Government saying, let this get completed because the State is a semi-arid State. The Gujarat water table was going down and the measures were taken. The hon. Chief Minister then was trying to help farmers. But every trick in the bag was used to delay the project. I am now quoting from hon. Prime Minister's speech in 2013 and again in 2017. The UPA Government was a trouble maker for the Sardar Sarovar Dam. It did not give the necessary clearances and used every trick in the book to delay the

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project. Just for settling political scores, the gates of Sardar Sarovar Dam were not allowed to be installed despite repeated requests. That is trouble engine. Is it not so, Manoj Jha ji? Again, Sir, the UPA Government did not approve the Taranga-Ambaji-Abu road railway line, and that has been waiting for a long time. Why should not people vote for double engine if this is the kind of trouble the trouble engines create? And that trouble engine is not here; it was there. You were a partner to it. Similarly, Sir, for the Gujarat Government's gas pipeline and distribution projects, the network was laid at the State's own expenditure but it could not be completed. Gas was to be received from the port to be given through the network. That was also a tweet and a blog which the hon. Prime Minister now and the Chief Minister then had written in 2013. So, these are instances, and much more than that, Sir, hon. Member, John Brittas also speaks about Centre-State relationship. He belongs to a party which became a victim of the trouble engine even in 1959. The misuse of Article 356 ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Even now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Even now! I am glad to hear, but you are cohabiting very comfortably with them. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, Article 356 ...*(Interruptions)*...

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DR. JOHN BRITTAS: We are against them.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: You are against! Oh, really! Because I see quite a lot of friendly matches happening between the two. Sir, the misuse of Article 356 began in 1959, when the E.M.S. Namboodiripad Government was thrown out, saying, 'law and order'. Sir, in August 1984, the then Governor, Shri Ram Lal, dismissed N.T. Rama Rao's TDP Government in Andhra Pradesh. There are many such instances. In 16 years of her power, Shrimati Indira Gandhi Government misused Article 356 for 50 times.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: In Tamil Nadu, the M.G.R. Government was also dismissed.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Yes, the M.G.R. Government was dismissed. And post emergency, the DMK Government was also dismissed. So, misuse of Article 356, Central-State federalism, relationship, both RJD and CPM should now stand up and say, was it better trouble making, trouble engine? Where is the trouble engine? ...*(Interruptions)*... So, let us be sure that double engine works. Trouble engine is the one which did ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, hon. Member, Manoj Jha also said, like many others, that the Government is working only for the corporate and not for the *aam aadmi*.

(Contd. by YSR/20)

YSR-BKS/3.00/20

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN (Contd.): I just want to highlight it and thank the hon. Member, Shri Ajay Pratap Singh, who is sitting here. He started listing out saying, 'Is this for the corporates? Is this for the corporates?' He was right. Our Government works on the principle of 'development for all and appeasement of none'. Our principle is that. *Sabka saath, sabka vikas*. There is no appeasement. You have *Jan-Dhan Yojana*. Is it going to the corporates? *JAM trinity* has gone to the corporates? *PM Ayushman Bharat*. Does it go to corporates? *Ujjwala*. Does it go to corporates? *UJALA*. Does it go to corporates? *Krishi Sinchayee Yojana*. *Fasal Bima Yojana*. Do they go to corporates? This Supplementary Demand for Grants is asking money for fertilizers. Do fertilizers go to the corporates? It is very easy to say this. चमत्कार से ये सब बातें बोलना आसान है, मगर 'Housing for all'? ...(Interruptions)... Eighty crore people get free foodgrains. Is that going to your corporate friends against whom both the Congress Party and later the Communists as well don't want to take any action? One port was given on a platter to one of the big As which gets quoted to us very often. They invited them saying, 'Come and develop this port.' Okay, that was Congress. Afterwards the communists

came. They didn't take that back. You want those corporates when you want that port to be developed. Both Congress and Communists. Friendly match. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. John Brittas. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know how to handle it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go ahead.

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: What is wrong with that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: So when we do that, it is wrong. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Through the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Yes, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am glad to hear Dr. John Brittas say that. I am very glad. Is there anything wrong with it? When you have projects which, through an open and transparent tender process, go to a particular corporate, it is okay. But we doing it will become, 'You are giving it only to Ambanis and Adanis.' ...*(Interruptions)*... They invited them on a platter asking them to come and develop the Vizhinjam Port. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: And in Rajasthan, Sir, ...*(Interruptions)*... Rajasthan has given land to one of the big corporates.

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There are other States also doing like that. ...(*Interruptions*)... So corporates is only a pet bait which they would like to throw, but when they do it, it is all *chup-chap*. At that time, friendly match between the Congress and the Communists will go on. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Inflation is a daylight robbery. ...(*Interruptions*)... Every State has some inflation number or the other. Nowadays you get it even for the States. So I just want to know this. Is daylight robbery also happening in Kerala where the latest CPI is 5.9 per cent? Is inflation a daylight robbery? Is it happening there also?

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: It is the lowest in Kerala.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. John Brittas, please...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: National average is lowest. It is not low in your State.

The hon. Member, Ms. Dola Sen, spoke about the BSNL. She is not there. Should I expand it? Because there are other Members of our party here. The BSNL has not been taken care of. I just want to give two numbers and leave it, although I wanted to expand it. But I don't have the time. There was Cabinet approval for revival of the BSNL in 2019. We gave

Rs.54,021 crore for that. That is for pensionary benefit which is spread over ten years *ex gratia*, capital infusion for 4G, and grant for GST for 4G Spectrum. That 4G which the UPA had not given. In 2019, Rs.54,021 for the BSNL and the MTNL.

(Contd. by VKK/2P)

VKK-PSV/2P/3.05

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN (Contd.): For 2022, Rs.1,23,757 crore is the Cabinet's approval for BSNL. And what is it for? AGR dues of BSNL amounting to Rs.33,000 crore and odd, reissue of 9 per cent non-cumulative preference shares, allotment of 900 and 1800 megahertz spectrum, which, later on, can also be helpful for 5G, restructuring and operational integration, CAPEX requirement and compensation to BSNL for unviable rural wire line services. So, BSNL is being taken care of, not just in one year, not just for one head, but for overall revival of BSNL.

Sir, I have also heard a lot of people saying that you cannot harass, a point which both Prof. Manoj Jha and Dr. John Brittas made and later on, Shrimati Priyanka Chaturvedi also made. It is that 'you are using ED to oppress Opposition parties'. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is a law enforcement agency. It is a different thing if your party is not able to hold your own flock

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together. It is a different story. Don't blame ED or anybody else. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I am showing this deliberately. If this is the kind of evidence you see, which is reported in the media, what are we talking about? It is cash found in a Minister's house. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will verify it and place it on the Table. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will authenticate and leave it on the Table. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, I am conscious of what the Chairman says.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, please authenticate the document and leave it on the Table. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Bikash, one second. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have already given directions to some Members to do the same. I hope they do it. Please go ahead.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, it is said that States are most often left without enough money. I am coming to the end. With this, I will conclude. Without much support, they are suffering; they don't have enough. I want to highlight a few features which I did cursorily earlier.

Sir, to help States, the Centre took a loan of Rs.1.1 lakh crore in 2020-21 and Rs.1.59 lakh crore and released it back-to-back to the States to meet the gap created due to less collection of GST compensation. During 2022-23, in May, the Central Government also released Rs.86,912 crore as

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provisional GST compensation for States for the period February-May, 2022 despite the fact that there was only about Rs.25,000 crore in GST Compensation Fund, from where only I am authorized to send the compensation, by making arrangement of funds of around Rs.62,000 from its own resources. Again, in November, the Centre released an amount of Rs.17,000 crore towards balance GST compensation for the period April-June, 2022. So, the total amount of compensation released to the States and Union Territories so far including the above-mentioned items is Rs.1,15,662 crore. An amount of Rs.14,000 crore during the current year will go towards debt obligation for the loans raised. So, I just want to leave it absolutely plain on the Table of the House.

Sir, I think, I have largely addressed the concerns of most of the Members. So, with these words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

(Ends)

(Followed by BHS/2Q)

BHS-VNK/2Q/3.10

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, please one question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One second. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Chidambaram, please have your seat. Hon. Members, after the hon. Minister has made her reflections, I think, some clarifications are necessary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I do not want a clarification. I have just one question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to put a question? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Just one question, if she is willing to answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chidambaram, you had five-and-a-half or six questions carefully culled out and asking a question at conclusion would not be appropriate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This is the seventh question, if she is willing to answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... That would be a very.....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: If she is willing to answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may be willing, she might concede. Leave something to me also. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot allow practice to go that way. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is why I am requesting you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you were to seek some clarification, I would more than welcome it. This is number one. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will reword it as a clarification. No question, just a clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Be fair to me now. Do not reword a question into a clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I will not ask a question. I will seek a clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do that.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the hon. Finance Minister was very kind to explain that Rs.1,24,000 crore would be spent on strengthening and reviving BSNL.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your clarification, Sir.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I read -- and she may confirm it or deny it -- that it was proposed to merge B.S.N.L. with M.T.N.L., which, I think, is a good

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idea. That is my personal view. If that is the intention of the Government that B.S.N.L. would be strengthened, revived and merged with M.T.N.L., will the hon. Finance Minister please clarify that after spending Rs.1,24,000 crore of public money, B.S.N.L. and M.T.N.L. would remain in the public sector and compete with the private sector? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, the Budget of 2021-22 very clearly came up with a national Public Sector Enterprise Policy that has identified sectors in which a minimum presence will be of the Government. I would request the hon. Member, through you, to kindly look into that policy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA: Sir, I have a clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*... I was named by the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One second. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Raghav Chadha, before you seek your clarification, there are two things. One, the hon. Finance Minister has made pointed, focussed reflections about what you have said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA: Sir, I would reflect on that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is one. So, please carefully word your clarification and confine it to clarification. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do not make it a speech.

SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA: No, no. It is not a speech. I am only saying that the hon. Finance Minister deemed it appropriate to take potshots at me when I asked only ten specific questions and my question.....*(Interruptions)*... And my clarification is this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Does the Finance Minister know.....*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, please.....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA: My clarification is this. Does the Finance Minister know the price of 1 Kg. of wheat, 1 Kg. of rice and one litre of milk that is in the market today? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raghav Chadha, sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot allow the platform to be misused. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. John Brittas. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. John Brittas. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please.
...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, how can a Minister disrupt the Chair?
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take your seat, Mr. Raghav Chadha. ...*(Interruptions)*... I
gave you the platform. ...*(Interruptions)*... It could not be well used.
...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, the Minister is disturbing the Chair.
...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One second. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. John Brittas.

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, my clarification from the hon.
Minister.....*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Clarification now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, there is a.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, he is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Clarification of Dr. John Brittas. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, let him please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... The
Chairman has identified me. ...*(Interruptions)*... The hon. Minister is defying
the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. John Brittas, address me. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please raise your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Hon. Chairman, my clarification from the Minister is this. She referred to the port of Vizhinjam. Is it not a fact that the LDF wanted to do the port as a public sector port rather than a private sector port? And also, is it a fact that Kerala has taken up the issue of the loss of almost Rs.24,000 crore in the year due to various policies?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, would you like to respond? ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Minister, would you like to respond? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, the fact remains that the Congress Government in Kerala invited a corporate house to come and take the port and do it. Subsequently, when the Communist Government came in, the LDF Government came in, they did not do anything. And, now, hon. John Brittas tells us that their State Government wanted to take and do it!

(Contd. by RL/2R)

RL-RK/3.15/2R

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN (contd.): If you are going by the rule, why won't you take and do it? If you are asking me now just for the

consumption of the public that we want to take it, when the rules don't permit perhaps...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... The last clarification is by Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us have order in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, my clarification is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, please ask your clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Madam Finance Minister, my pointed clarification is that when I had spoken about trouble engine, it was in the context of Bihar where payments are either delayed and matching grants are not provided and yes, Article 356 has been replaced by operation Tejas.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, Prof Manoj Kumar Jha. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I shall now put the Motion regarding Consideration of the Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 2022 to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain

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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."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2, 3 & The Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman to move that the Bill be returned.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I rise to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Motion regarding Consideration of the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill to vote. The question is:

"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 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."

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The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2, 3 & The Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman to move that the Bill be returned.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I rise to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

(Ends)

(Followed by DC/2S)

DC-DS/2S/3.20

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, can I raise a point of order?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Hon. Chairman had, the other day, given a direction that all the parties should allocate their seats to the Members. Rule 235(vii) says that every Member while speaking shall keep to his usual

seat while addressing the Council. I have seen some of the Members addressing the Council while seeking clarifications. I would like to know whether they are speaking from their seats or not and if they are not speaking from their seats, then it is not in order. It does not become a valid point, it does not become a part of the proceedings. I want to raise this point. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I had indicated my own difficulty. When the seats were not allocated, I was looking and searching for the hon. Members. I made three attempts. Today was my last attempt and I had indicated to the respective party leaders to complete the formality by the end of the day. Your point is well taken, though, it is not a point of order. Now motion for nomination to the Joint Committee on Multi-State Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2022; Shri B.L. Verma.

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

**MOTION FOR NOMINATION TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON MULTI-
STATE COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2022**

सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी.एल. वर्मा) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करता हूँ:-

"कि यह सभा लोक सभा की इस सिफारिश से सहमति प्रकट करती है कि यह सभा बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2022 से संबंधित दोनों सभाओं की संयुक्त समिति में सम्मिलित हो और संकल्प करती है कि उक्त संयुक्त समिति में काम करने के लिए राज्य सभा के निम्नलिखित सदस्य नियुक्त किए जाएँ:-

1. श्री घनश्याम तिवाड़ी
2. श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर
3. श्री धनंजय भीमराव महादिक
4. श्री रामचंद्र जांगड़ा
5. श्रीमती रजनी अशोकराव पाटिल
6. श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय
7. श्री एन.आर. इलांगो
8. श्री विक्रमजीत सिंह साहनी
9. श्री सुजीत कुमार
10. श्री एस. निरंजन रेड्डी"

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the Maritime Anti-Piracy Bill, 2022. Shri S. Jaishankar to move a motion for consideration of the Maritime Anti-Piracy Bill, 2022.

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THE MARITIME ANTI-PIRACY BILL, 2022

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. JAISHANKAR): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill to make special provisions for repression of piracy on high seas and to provide for punishment for the offence of piracy and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you wish to speak on this, you can speak, hon. Minister.

SHRI S. JAISHANKAR: Sir, as all the hon. Members would be aware, the Maritime Anti-Piracy Bill, 2022, was passed by the Lok Sabha on 19th December. With your permission, Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Members that this Bill was initially introduced in the Lok Sabha on 9th December, 2019, and it was referred to the Standing Committee on External Affairs, 2019-20, for examination and report. The Committee carefully examined the Bill and made some very useful recommendations and observations. Through you, Sir, I would like to first thank all the hon. Members present in this House--ten of the Members of the Standing Committee were from this House--for their contributions, suggestions and

views. It has had a very significant contribution to the shaping of this Bill. The Ministry of External Affairs held several rounds of extensive inter-Ministerial consultations with the concerned Departments of the Government of India to incorporate all the recommendations of the Standing Committee in the Bill. The Amendments were drafted and finalised in concurrence with the Ministry of Law and Justice. I am glad to inform the House, Sir, through you, that out of the 18 recommendations of the Standing Committee, 14 of them have been incorporated suitably in the Bill. Three recommendations were only observations and these too, have been duly noted.

(Contd. by DPS/2T)

DPS-MZ/2T/3.25

SHRI S. JAISHANKAR (Contd.): One recommendation related to defining clear-cut roles of various Departments.

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, कृपया शांति बनाए रखें। माननीय मंत्री जी बोल रहे हैं और आप लोग पीछे बैठकर शोर कर रहे हैं।

SHRI S. JAISHANKAR: For the establishment of a coordination mechanism, it also called for designing standard operating procedures for deportation and extradition of pirates by the Ministry of Home Affairs so that

these provisions could be implemented earlier. Addressing the concerns of the hon. Members of the Standing Committee, the provision for trial in absentia was dropped in the Official Amendments before they were passed by the Lok Sabha. Hon. Members should also be aware that this Bill addresses the issue of death penalty as an exceptional case and the quantum of punishments envisaged are in line with the gravity of offences. Mr. Chairman, Sir, in the absence of a specific law or a legal provision in the Indian Penal Code or the Criminal Procedure Code on piracy, this Bill would provide an effective legal instrument to combat maritime piracy. It would enable us to discharge our obligations under the UNCLOS which we had signed in 1982 and ratified in 1995. Ensuring maritime security is key to safeguarding India's security and economic well-being with more than 90 per cent of our trade taking place by sea routes and more than 80 per cent of our hydrocarbon requirements being sea-borne, the security of sea lanes of communication is critical. India is also one of the largest providers of sea farers in the world. This Bill will fulfill all the expectations of the UNCLOS, which India is a signatory for cooperation, in Repression of Piracy in high seas. India has taken a lead on issues of maritime security at multilateral fora as showcased by our initiative when Prime Minister chaired a session on

Maritime Security in the U.N. Security Council during India's Presidency in August last year. This was the first time that a maritime security was a formal agenda item at the Security Council. As such, the passing of this Bill will enhance our global credentials and standing in the Comity of Nations. It will strengthen our maritime security including the safety of our maritime trade routes and the well-being of Indian sea-farers in the international borders. Thank you, Sir.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Hon. Members, the motion moved. Now, Shri Vivek K. Tankha.

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Madhya Pradesh): Thank you, Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I would first commend the Ministry that you referred the matter to the Standing Committee which was able to correct many of the mistakes which I noticed in the original Bill. So, a lot of mistakes have been rectified in this Bill. But, let me just point out a few things which may need your attention and some for humour also. You know, the original title of the Bill was 'Anti Maritime Privacy Bill', as if it is anti maritime. It had to be anti piracy rather than anti maritime. So, they changed title on the recommendation of the Standing Committee and, now,

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its title is the 'Maritime Anti-Piracy Bill, 2022'. So, that is the good thing which they noticed. Then, as we proceed with the Bill, in the definition, there was ambiguity whether the continental shelf is covered or not because they were talking of high seas and they didn't talk of the continental shelf, they changed that in the first provision itself. Another thing which I noticed was they had not notified which personnel would be authorized to arrest, investigate in seas in the continental shelf, Indian waters or high seas. This also has been rectified now in the present Bill. And, now, you have defined who the authorized personnel are. This definition was not there earlier. And, of course, the definition of piracy continues to be there. What I noticed again is in the original Bill, they had also covered ships with aircrafts.

(Contd. by KGG/2U)

KGG-DN/2U/3.30

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (contd.): The 'aircraft' part has now been deleted. Now it is only 'ships'. But, while finalising the Bill, if you look at the explanation to Clause 2(i) at the bottom of the second page, "Explanation-- For the purpose of the clause, 'aircraft' shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in Clause 1(2) of the Aircraft Act." This is not required now

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since you have deleted it from the ambit of aircraft. This explanation might have continued by mistake, otherwise it should not have been there.

When you come to the offence part, whoever commits any piracy, this act of piracy means the act of piracy as defined in the Act; no issues. So, of course, there is no aircraft piracy now any more. So, that is why I am saying that the explanation is not required. But, I am a little surprised that in Clause 3(ii), it says, 'in addition, shall also be subject to restitution or forfeiture of property involved in the commission of such offence.' Generally, if there are provisions of restitution or forfeiture, they also provide the procedure. Here, what is the procedure for forfeiture is not provided in this Act. We have seen from 80's when legislations were enacted and forfeiture were provided, initially it used to be struck down by the courts as being arbitrary because there was no defined procedure. Maybe, you will have to bring in the procedure of restitution or forfeiture of property.

Let me also tell you that the imprisonment part will continue to look very harsh. There are many countries in the world who don't accept capital punishment. To name a few, these are the U.S., Canada, Italy, Australia, Sri Lanka and maybe others. The moment you bring in capital punishment, all your treaties and conventions will go for a toss because their legal

jurisdictions don't accept death penalty. So, I don't know how you will align your clauses with their preferences. If the two don't match, there will be problems between the two countries' legal jurisdictions.

Then, coming to Clause 7, you say, 'The authorised personnel may, either generally or on suspicion that a ship is engaged in piracy on high seas, shall board such ship and arrest the persons or seize the pirated ship and property on board.' This is where I am a little surprised. On suspicion, you are entering a ship. But, you can only arrest a person if you are *prima facie* convinced that an act of piracy has taken place. You could also do it if there was an attempt being made, because attempt is also made punishable here. Planning, normally, is never punishable. The only provision in IPC where planning is punishable is dacoity. A dacoity is a punishable offence under IPC but planning, otherwise, is not a punishable offence. The problem here is that on suspicion you enter, you also arrest a person, you seize his property. What are you going to do with this property if there is no offence? How will you deal with him? This is something which you will have to ponder over. I am sure, it will be a lawyer's paradise to argue such cases in the courts of law.

Again, if you go a little further, you have rightly assessed that the Central Government, in consultation with the Chief Justice of India will designate courts. These courts are also courts of sessions. The question again is, when you have an over-crowded docket in courts, are you giving them extra judges for these offences? Is the current number of judges will also be burdened with these offences and actions? The problem is, in India, we have no impact assessment of our legislation. We legislate and then see the impact falling on the judiciary or the bodies authorised to take upon such actions. So, this is an issue which you will have to discuss with the judiciary if they want to increase the number of judges. Especially, the maritime courts will be in the coastal areas where such offences would be reported and tried.

(Contd. by SSS/2W)

SSS-PRB/2W/3.35

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (CONTD.): Again, this is not an Act which will be covering IPC offences. If you recollect the Italian case, the Italian sailors, who were naval personnel, under some mistake, they shot dead some fishermen, and they had to be tried under IPC offences. This is a piracy Bill. So that part is not going to be covered under this Bill. So, I suppose, in

those cases, people will still have to go to the regular Courts. It will not be covered by Designated Courts because that is not covered under this Bill. Again, Clause 11 says there is a high level of presumption. Anybody caught with ammunition is deemed to have committed an offence under this Act, '(a) the arms, ammunition, explosives and other equipments,..'; 'evidence of use of force, threat and all that.' The problem here very often is, you are catching somebody on the high seas. He is carrying ammunition. How do you prove that this is for piracy and, especially, when you are talking of suspicion provisions? So, there is no offence which happened, there is no evidence of abetment happening also, but we have only caught a ship on the high seas where some people are moving suspiciously or maybe they are carrying weapons, but were carrying weapons for their own protection also. It is not unusual these days. So, that is what I am trying to say. These provisions or presumptions sometimes become very, very harsh and what happens here is, if I am caught on the high seas by the Indian personnel -- I am just seeing as a matter of record, if I am caught on the high seas and I have a couple of guns with me and it is presumed that I am a pirate -- I will be seen indulging in an act of piracy. Now it is for me to prove my innocence. If I can't prove my innocence, then, I have to be convicted and

conviction is going to take ten years. So, all these provisions are good to read and to look at, but the moment it comes into practice we know that it is not easy, especially, the bail provisions. Now, in the bail provisions, I don't know why the twin test is being deprecated by the entire legal community. Even the Supreme Court Judgment in the PMLA case is now being reviewed at the behest of the Chief Justice's order after the judgment. We again come back with the twin test. Now the twin test is that if you ask for bail and, in that bail application, if the prosecutor says that there is a reasonable ground for believing that he is not guilty, which every prosecutor would say in every case that I have full grounds to believe that the man is guilty and, then, it says, 'he is not likely to commit any offence while on bail', in what way, can I prove to the court, except by way of giving an affidavit or a word or a bond, that I will not commit an offence? On this ground, this twin test is being criticized everywhere. Bail, as a matter of fact, is a rule as Justice Krishna Iyer would say. Bail is not a trial. You are not imprisoning him for an offence. You only caught him for investigation. Once you have completed your investigation, put him to conditions so that he can't run away, so that he produces himself for trial. But the problem here is, as in earlier cases, the earlier legislations incorporated, these twin conditions mechanically. I

think this twin condition has again come in this Act and again, in many, many cases, it will become highly difficult and it will cause great concern and great problems to people who might, even on suspicion, get arrested. So, I am arrested on a suspicion. That suspicion cannot be proved. Then, it is presumed because I am carrying ammunition in the high seas. I am a pirate. I have to prove beyond doubt that I am not a pirate and, if I don't prove beyond that, I can't even get bail.

(Contd. by NBR/2X)

NBR-GS/2X/3.40

SHRI VIVEK K. TANKHA (Contd.): These are very strong provisions. Somewhere magnanimity of law, largeness of law and the jurisprudence of common law gave us that a man is presumed to be innocent till proved guilty has to be followed to a large extent.

With these words, I would say that there is nothing to really oppose the Bill, because all these issues are also before the court of law in some way or the other. But, it is a step forward. An effort has been made from 2012 to bring this law. The Bill had gone to the Standing Committee. The Bill was also discussed in Parliament. And, finally, in some shape, at least, it has come before the House. India would be delighted to have law on

piracy. But, I request the hon. Minister to look into some of these harsh provisions and see whether they would cause more damage than doing good to the country. Thank you.

(Ends)

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदय, यह बिल सर्वसम्मति से पास होगा, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है, क्योंकि देश की जरूरत के लिए बहुत दिनों से जो नहीं हुआ था, वह यह बिल है। हम लोग पिछले 25-30 साल से देख रहे हैं कि जहाज को अगवा करते हैं, सेलर्स को अगवा करते हैं, हाई सीज में माल की चोरी करते हैं और हर साल दुनिया भर में 50 से 60 इस तरह के गुनाह होते हैं। ऐसा नहीं है कि गुनाह समाप्त हुआ है। पहले सोमालिया में 2008 से 2011 के बीच में बहुत संख्या में ऐसे क्राइम्स हुए हैं। धीरे-धीरे सभी देशों ने एक साथ आकर काम किया, तो उसके परिणामस्वरूप सोमालिया की घटनाएं थोड़ी रुक गयीं, लेकिन दुनिया की सारी घटनाएं नहीं रुकी हैं।

आज हमारे कोस्टगार्ड की प्रॉब्लम है कि हमारा जो 200 नॉटिकल मील के आगे, जहां पर हमारा एक्सक्लूसिव इकोनॉमिक ज़ोन खत्म होता है, समुद्र इतना विशाल है कि हर देश का 200 किलोमीटर का भाग एक्सक्लूसिव इकोनॉमिक ज़ोन में आता है, लेकिन बाकी का जो ज़ोन है, वह किसी का नहीं है। अगर वहां पर कोई पायरेसी करता है, तो उसको पकड़ने का कोई प्रोविज़न नहीं था। यह कानून मूलतः उसके लिए है। वैसे दुनिया में हमारा ट्रेड बहुत ज्यादा मात्रा में नहीं है, लेकिन जो भी है, वह 90 फीसदी जहाज से ही होता है। दुनिया के अनेक कमर्शियल जहाज हैं, उन पर भारतीय लोग

काम करते हैं। दुनिया में जितने लोग जहाजों पर काम करते हैं, उनमें 11-12 परसेंट भारत के लोग हैं। हम कभी-कभी सुनते हैं, पिछले साल हमने सुना कि 50 दिन के लिए भारतीय जहाज के कर्मचारियों को बंधक बनाकर रखा था, अगवा करके रखा था। ऐसी स्थितियां होती हैं और हम कुछ नहीं कर पाते हैं। जब जहाज हाई सीज़ पर है, तब उस पर कार्रवाई करने का अधिकार इस बिल के माध्यम से कोस्टगार्ड, नेवी से लेकर सबको मिलता है, इसलिए यह एक जरूरी अधिकार है। जैसा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने कहा कि यू0एन0 सिक्योरिटी काउंसिल में भी इसकी चर्चा हुई थी और दो साल भारत की प्रेजिडेंसी थी, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ये पांच चीज़ें आवश्यक करने के लिए बतायीं और सबने मान भी लीं और एक आउटकम डाक्यूमेंट, प्रेजिडेंशियल स्टेटमेंट घोषित हुआ, उसमें यह मुद्दा आया कि पूरी दुनिया इस बारे में कानूनों को कड़ा करे। इसीलिए यह कानून बहुत जरूरी था। हमारे मित्र वकील हैं। उन्होंने वकीली की दृष्टि से बताया है कि क्या डिफिकल्टीज़ हो सकती हैं। अगर एक भी डिफिकल्टी नहीं होगी, तो वकील क्या करेंगे? कुछ तो होगा, लेकिन सुधार भी होता है, यही लोकतंत्र है और उसका ही मज़ा है।

(एलपी/2वाई पर जारी)

USY-LP/3.45/2Y

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (क्रमागत) : स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की सार्थकता का मेरे मन में हमेशा से एक मुद्दा है। महोदय, वह कोई भी सरकार हो, वह हमारी सरकार हो या दूसरे की सरकार हो, मैं हमेशा यह मानता हूँ कि स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में चूंकि कैमरे नहीं होते, चूंकि

प्रेस रिपोर्ट्स नहीं होते, इसलिए सभी लोग जो बात देश के हित में है, वह बात दिल से करते हैं और इसलिए हर स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में अनेक अच्छे सुझाव आते हैं। यहाँ उन्होंने 14 में से 12 पर स्वीकृति दी है और यह एक बहुत बड़ी बात है। यह सरकार के लिए बड़ी बात है और स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के लिए भी बड़ी बात है। इसमें दोनों का गौरव है और यही परंपरा कायम रहनी चाहिए। महोदय, यह सिक्युरिटी का एक अत्यावश्यक बिल था, जिसमें प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यू.एन. सिक्युरिटी काउंसिल की अध्यक्षता करते हुए यह शुरुआत की और आज हम इसको अंजाम दे रहे हैं। महोदय, मेरा ऐसा विश्वास है कि इस बिल का सभी सदस्य समर्थन करेंगे।

(समाप्त)

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय प्रकाश जावडेकर जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this very important Bill. It is not as routine a passing, as we think. The maritime piracy has reached a very high proportion. And, we are all aware, there are two very startling cases concerning India — one, off the coast of Nigeria and the other off the coast of Somalia. Somalia, as a rouge State, keeps threatening and keeps threatening. Therefore, the Bill is timely, in fact, could have been perhaps done even earlier. It is in execution of our international agreement. But, having said that, I have only a few queries to the hon. Minister. Hon.

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Minister, as you know, is my former colleague. It is my honour to speak after Mr. Javadekar, my ex-Minister. I have also listened to my colleague on the other side, Mr. Vivek. Now, having said that, is the applicability only to Indian ships? Is it applicable only to Indian ships? In other words, we need to be clear that if an Indian merchant hires another ship, let us say, Norwegian ship and that is subjected to high seas piracy, would this Act be applicable because Indian goods of high value are involved there? So, that is my first query. The Minister is free to clarify it.

The Bill has been well-drafted. But, Clause 2(*l*)(a), the opening ball, if I may put it like this, says that only authorized persons can execute the Act. And, the 'authorized person' has rather been described liberally. But, at the end its meaning, it means '*Sarkar*'. It means, either a naval ship or a Coast Guard ship has to take action or a Government ship of any type. My humble submission to you, Sir, is that when piracy takes place, it does not look at the flag of the ship. It, perhaps, does not look at it. So, if it is a private ship, which does not have the authority, would that private ship, which is otherwise capable, be able to execute the honour of India? That's all.

There is a question of aircraft coming in 2(*j*). Aircraft is now an accompaniment of many forms of transport, maybe, helicopters are also a

part of it. But, the words 'other aircraft' attracted my attention. I hope, it is not stretched like a rubber band to cover everything, in fact, air piracy or even other air offences under this one because we need a separate Bill for that one. We are clear that air offences take place. Now, 'Stateless Persons' has been defined. Thank you very much. This has been a crying need. But, this could be extended to other Acts as well because 'Stateless Persons' are not only subject to anti-piracy Bill, it is subject to many other Acts. We need to get a little more firm about it. In Clause 2(2), you have talked about extending IPC. It is a welcome decision. I really wonder how we have been carrying on so long without extending the Indian Penal Code to territorial waters, our economic zones, our continental shelf, whatever we claim.

(Contd. By 2z — PK)

PK-AKG/2Z/3.50

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR (CONTD.): This Bill represents a desire of the Government and also the people to extend their arm as long as possible. But the extension of the arm is possible only when you have muscles that go with the arm. In other words, we need an executing agency like the US Navy SEALs, a commando force, that is capable of executing it; otherwise,

it remains a paper Act. That part, perhaps, is not his domain, but the Minister could always enlighten us as to what the executing arm is. Supposing an Indian ship has been caught off Aden, can we send our force from here, and, legitimately, under this Act, claim that we have acted in due honour of the law of India? The question that comes to me and I am sure that the experienced Minister would know my concern, which is what we call the theory of 'Hot Pursuit.' 'Hot Pursuit' is an American practice of getting into anyone's territory at any point of time and saying "I was pursuing the criminal and I was in a hot pursuit. Therefore, I violated your territorial sovereignty to get at my people." And, because America is America, it has got away with it. They got away with it. Would we also like to enunciate the crux of the principle of 'Hot Pursuit', because if India has to assert itself, and especially, in the light of a neighbour that does not believe in international laws or international peace, perhaps, the theory of 'Hot Pursuit' could be evinced and could be internalised? What about rogue States? When we talk of recurring problems of Somalia, we all know Somalia is a rogue State. It does not come under the purview of the Act, but it, certainly, comes under one of the worries of the Ministry of External Affairs. What about rogue States? What is our action about rogue States? Coming

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to the question of jurisdiction of who will decide, supposing we catch a pirate ship, a pirate vessel and drag it to Indian waters, we shall all be there to clap, if you can do it! We have not been able to do it so far. But, suppose you can do it, the question of jurisdiction is given as a port of disembarkation. This could be, perhaps, streamlined a bit. There will be only one dedicated court for it. Mr. Tankha has also raised this issue. The next one is very worrisome, especially under this system of governance. A lot of presumptive evidence is floating around for a very good purpose. But, having seen the case of Father Stanley, that has happened, where it has been openly said in the international domain that false evidence has been planted into that old man's computer before he died, and there has been no denial from the Government side; therefore, I assume that much of what has been said on Father Stanley is true. When planting of evidence takes place by very organised people, what do you do? I am not accusing the Government in this case of planting evidence in the anti-piracy. All I am saying is, if you leave out wide balls, don't blame any one for sixes. So, be tight on that and let us go through what we call the rule of law.

Lastly, I would request the hon. Minister to give us a picture of what is going on. What are the statistics? How many Indians have been captured?

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How many Indians have lost their lives? How many Indians have been rescued? How many Indian ships have been rescued? What value of goods have been brought in? How serious is the problem as compared to, let us say, a decade ago? That is all. With these words, Sir, I would request you to convey my feelings and my queries to the hon. Minister. Thank you, Sir. Otherwise, it is a very good Bill.

(Ends)

(Followed by PB/3A)

PB-SCH/3A/3.55

SHRI N.R. ELANGO (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Maritime Anti-Piracy Bill, 2022, in my opinion, in its intention, object and necessity of the time, is very much essential. With a great respect to the Members of the Select Committee and to the hon. Minister, while I am welcoming Clause 2, Clause 8, Clause 11, Clauses 13, 14 and 15 without any objection, I have my own suggestions to the hon. Minister to consider a few of the clauses.

As Mr. Tankha said, Clause 3 talks about the forfeiture of property, which is having no guideline to make the order of forfeiture of property. There is no guideline at all given as to who is to initiate the forfeiture of property and who is to pass the orders. That needs to be addressed to.

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This is number one as far as Clause 3 is concerned. The methodology under which the forfeiture of property is to be made is to be addressed.

In Clauses 4 and 5, if it is read, it says, 'Whoever attempts to commit the offence of piracy..'. That is fine. 'Aids, Abets or conspires' Now, if we see sub-clause 2 of Clause 2, the Indian Penal Code, in its definition, is applicable. Section 107 of the IPC defines what is 'abatement'. 'Abatement' is in three clauses, 'aids, conspires or intentionally-instigates.' Now, all 'intentionally aids'. All the three are again separated and given. In one word, 'Abatement' includes 'aiding and conspiracy' as well. So, this will definitely give a room for lawyers to argue, 'you have not charged me under which provision of 107 of Indian Penal Code -- 107(1), (2) and (3).' This is the usual mistake being committed by the police officers while trying an offender under Section 109 of the IPC. They don't classify that you have aided or intentionally-instigated or conspired. This problem again crops in Clause 4. I request the hon. Minister to address to that issue.

Again, Clause 5 directs 'other person' to participate. That is 'instigation'. Section 107 of Indian Penal Code says, 'instigation'. 'Directs other person to participate' means 'instigation.' You have already covered in the definition

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clause that for what are all not defined in this Act is, we have to go by the Indian Penal Code. So, I also request you to address to that clause.

Clause 6 is conferring 'powers of arrest, investigation and prosecution by an officer of the State Government or the Central Government.' Now this is the problem. The Gazetted Officers who are not well trained with the provisions of Criminal Procedure Code are investigating the matter. 'Investigation' in common parlance or under Cr.PC starts with Section 154 of Cr.PC and ends with Section 173 of Cr.PC. The Gazetted Officer is not aware of these procedures. Normally, such an act, such an offence, which is to be prosecuted with due diligence, if it is being given to the hands of a Gazetted Officer who is not well-versed with the provisions of Criminal Procedure Code, especially, Section 154 to 173, ultimately, the trial gets in an acquittal. All the steps taken to prosecute them and to punish them will go futile. This is happening in many of the legislations. This power of arrest and investigation is being granted to the Gazetted Officer without knowing whether he is aware of the Evidence Act, admissibility, relevancy. A Gazetted officer is not well-versed, whereas, the police officers on a day-and-to-day basis knows what is the evidence, whether it is relevant or irrelevant, whether it is admissible or inadmissible. This is the problem with empowering Gazette Officers to investigate into an offence, that too a serious offence of this nature.

(Contd. by 3b/SKC)

SKC-BKS/3B/4.00

SHRI N.R. ELANGO (contd.): That is my view in the matter. As far as Clause 9 is concerned, the proviso says, "Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to a warship or its auxiliary ship or a Government owned ship employed for non-commercial service and is under the control of Government authorities at the time of commission of the offence of piracy." So, we are looking at the status of the ship. Now, let us visualize a scenario that a person who is having the control of the ship illegally tries to commit an offence of piracy. He gets the protection here. What we are trying to do is punish the person who commits the offence, not the vessel. So, as the proviso stands now, if a person having the control of a ship commits piracy, he will be excluded and cannot be prosecuted. That proviso has to be considered by the Ministry once again. Then, Clause 10(1) says that a person who has been arrested has to be sent to the Magistrate. The Magistrate can remand him for 15 days or seven days as the case may be.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may conclude now as your time is over.

SHRI N.R. ELANGO: Sir, please give me two minutes more. I would make just important suggestions. Now, if the Magistrate finds that detention of such a person is not necessary, he has to send him to the Designated

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Court. What is the purpose behind this? Once the Magistrate finds that a person's detention is not necessary, he has to release him. That 'not' is superfluous in my view. I only wish what sub-clause (5) of Clause 10 says comes true, that day-to-day trial happens. That is never going to happen, Sir.

With these words, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, while I welcome the Bill, I would request the Government to consider all these aspects.

(Ends)

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I needed just one clarification from you before I start. This is my second term and technically my maiden speech. So, is it a maiden speech or six minutes?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is six minutes.

DR. SASMIT PATRA: Okay, Sir. I am just pushing my envelope. Thank you, Sir. I will be quick. I have six minutes.

Firstly, I would like to thank the hon. Minister of External Affairs, Shri Jaishankar, for bringing this Bill because this Bill is 75 years late. We have been an independent country for 75 years. We are celebrating 75 years of Independence, but India never had a domestic law on maritime anti-piracy.

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So, I would like to thank the hon. Minister for bringing the law. So, after 75 years of Independence, India has a law that takes care of it. I will be quick, Sir. I heard the hon. External Affairs Minister very intently during his reply in Lok Sabha. Since this Bill has come after scrutiny by the Standing Committee and after certain amendments that the hon. Minister has been very kind enough to adopt in the Lok Sabha, many of the aspects including the title of the Bill have undergone change. So, firstly, I have a quick pointer on the Bill, at proviso 4. Proviso 4, which deals with punishment for attempt to commit piracy, says, "Whoever attempts to commit the offence of piracy or aids or abets or conspires or procures for the commission of such offence shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years or with fine or with both." The second proviso, proviso 5 says, "Whoever participates or organizes or directs other persons to participate in an act of piracy shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to fourteen years or with fine or with both." So, while both may seem different, at times the overlap of law and the evidence that is gathered over a period of time during a certain trial might, in a way, present a grey area. So, there needs to be further clarity. I hope, the hon. Minister, in his reply, would clarify in terms of proviso 4 versus proviso 5 as to what the fine

line is that would demarcate what applies to proviso 4 and what applies to proviso 5.

(CONTD. BY SK/3C)

SK-PSV/3C/4.05

DR. SASMIT PATRA (contd.): Let us come to Proviso No. 8, 'The Designated Courts'. Hon. Minister, has also made an amendment, if I am correct, that the Central Government will also consult the Chief Justices of the concerned High Courts for undertaking these Designated Courts. My concern, Sir, is that when we go through the Designated Courts and the Courts may get us a speedy trial, it will again go through the process of judicial appeals of the High Court or the Supreme Court. We have seen a number of times, especially when there were those Italian navy people who were arrested in Kerala and kept there, that it generates a lot of interest. At the same time, the trial process can also be pretty lengthy. Apart from that, the judicial review process, the judicial appeal process, could also extend. And many a time, if there are persons from foreign origin, the consulates also get associated with it. They also start sending legal help. It complicates matters. So, in this case, though we have a structure, how is

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the hon. Minister hoping to navigate through this entire process of judicial appeal even if we have very efficient courts that are going to be designated?

The third aspect, Sir, relates to the issue of jurisdiction. If I am correct, and again I hope I stand corrected, the designated court will try offences committed by a person in the custody of Indian Navy or Coastguard regardless of the nationality, whether a citizen of India or a resident of foreign national in India. Further, the Court will not have jurisdiction over offences committed on a foreign ship. Is that correct or do I stand corrected? I think that is something I will look forward to the hon. Minister to talk about.

The hon. Minister has already mentioned on the presumption of guilt in the Lok Sabha. I have gone through it. So, I do not want to again ask him to repeat on presumption of guilt. That has been very clearly identified.

One critical area regarding the death penalty has also been dealt with by the hon. Minister earlier. So, I do not want to repeat it. It is a good thing that the death penalty is not being made a mandatory clause. Now, there has been 'if' or 'but' that has come in.

I would now quickly like to come towards the issues. I do not have much more to speak about it. In terms of India, what it is doing in maritime

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security and why this Bill is important, let me talk about it. I had certain concerns and I shared them with the hon. Minister. The security and growth for the SAGAR policy of the Government of India has been proactive in terms of India's role as the next security provider in the Indian Ocean region. This Bill will really help in terms of helping us to bridge this gap of only 12 nautical miles to 200 nautical miles. My only request to the hon. Minister would be that though we have this EEZ, that we talk about 200 nautical miles, what happens between 12 nautical miles and 200 nautical miles? Whether this Bill is 200 nautical miles plus 12 nautical miles, which is 212 nautical miles or is it a total of 200 nautical miles from the coast of India? That is the clarity I would seek from the hon. Minister.

I will now come to the closure, Sir. I have just a minute. I will not take more than that. I realize the pressure that we have. The Indian Navy has participated very robustly as part of a UNSC mandate. It is a 60-country group on piracy off the coast of Somalia. We have got excellent relationships in terms of this kind of a concern. My concern stands from Chinese aggression on the critical sea lanes in the South China Sea. Though this may not directly impact the Bill per se because we have a 200

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nautical miles extension, but when Indian vessels travel across international waters, it needs to be also taken care of.

I will not take more time. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

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

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA**The Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Orders
(Second 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 101 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Orders (Second Amendment) Bill, 2022, at its sitting held on the 14th December, 2022, were taken into consideration and agreed to by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st December, 2022:-

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FIRST SCHEDULE

1. That at page 3, lines 5 and 6, *for* the words "Sant Ravidas Nagar", the word "Bhadohi" be *substituted*.

SECOND SCHEDULE

2. That at page 4, line 5, *for* the words "Sant Ravidas Nagar", the word "Bhadohi" be *substituted*."

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

(Ends)

THE MARITIME ANTI-PIRACY BILL, 2022-(CONTD.)

SHRI AYODHYA RAMI REDDY ALLA (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Maritime Anti Piracy Bill, 2022. Let me give a little background to the Bill. Since the Indian authorities under IPC are allowed to take action only till 12 nautical miles from the coasts, piracy actions committed outside the territorial waters do not fall under the jurisdiction of the Indian courts.

(Contd. by VKK/3D)

VKK-VNK/3D/4.10

SHRI AYODHYA RAMI REDDY ALLA (Contd.): Therefore, this Bill is essential to prosecute people who commit acts of piracy within the maritime

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region of the country beyond the EEZ, which is 200 nautical miles, beyond the Indian territorial waters. The Bill will help us protect our vessels, its crew members and Indian trade. With growing influence of India in the world, it has never been more important to have a Bill like this. There are some positive points of this Bill. Piracy attacks that are going on all over the world have been a problem. In 2021, there were 132 pirate attacks. The number was even higher at 195 in 2020 globally. In 2018-19, India had stopped 44 piracy attempts and apprehended 120 pirates. We have a vast coastline that stretches about 7,500 kilometres. Our country has lacked a legislation to address maritime security concerns. Since the country lacked a domestic legislation, piracy acts by foreigners outside the Indian waters had no jurisdiction in Indian courts. Hence, this Bill will help us address the issue which had been neglected in the past.

Sir, now, I come to India's growing need for maritime security. The maritime trade occupies a large part of Indian economy -- 95 per cent of Indian exports are being shipped. The Committee to which this Bill was referred noted that there has been a significant growth in piracy incidents since 2008. While we have lagged behind in protecting our maritime region, recent developments such as the appointment of National Maritime Security

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Coordinator are a significant progress. India has also set up its first Maritime Theatre Command for better planning and military response with an aim to have unified approach to fight any future wars. With the expanding maritime role of India and its growing influence, this Bill will ensure that India has an effective maritime security strategy.

Sir, I have a few suggestions. Maritime borders in India still remain less guarded compared to land borders. All border forces have a clear mandate of serving for land border security of the country whereas the primary duty of the Indian Coast Guards is not to serve State Coastal Boards but to serve through the stretch of territorial waters to EEZ. About 95 per cent of India's trade by volume and 75 per cent by value is done through maritime transport. Many offshore energy assets and key world trading ports are also located along the coast of India. We must extend security in a manner that protects Indian coast from all vulnerabilities and makes State Coastal Police more effective. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to focus more on coastal security to protect our vast coastline and prioritize them equally as land borders. Then, there is the point of 'one border one force'. The Group of Ministers set up in 2000 was tasked to review the national security system in India. It had recommended to enforce

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accountability and cooperation by adopting the principle of 'one border one force' for maritime security. Currently, the Navy is in charge of the overall maritime security. The Coast Guards are responsible for overall coordination between the States and the Central agencies for coastal border security. It has jurisdictions over the territorial borders, contiguous zones and EEZ. State Coastal Police has jurisdiction only over Indian territorial waters. But both the Navy and the Coast Guards are under the purview of the Ministry of Defence and not the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry that is responsible for border management. This has caused a problem of overlapping jurisdiction between the three authorities and a lack of unity and coordination. I suggest to the Government to ensure better maritime security by combining these forces under one Ministry for effective coordination between them.

(Contd. by BHS/3E)

BHS-RK/3E/4.15

SHRI AYODHYA RAMI REDDY ALLA (Contd.): Sir, the Coastal Security Scheme in India was implemented as a joint effort by Indian Navy, India Coastal Guard and the State Coastal Police of States. In the maritime domain, assigning responsibility for patrolling and surveillance of coastal

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areas has been assigned to the States. Coastal States have large fishermen population that venture out into the sea to make their daily living and, hence, the implementation of Coastal Security Scheme effectively would also safeguard their interests and livelihood as well. Therefore, I request the Government to extend more financial support to States under this Scheme to ensure better coastal security measures. I believe that maritime security is intrinsic to our country's security and geopolitical influence within the world order. I urge the Government to consider these suggestions and implement a well formulated maritime security strategy that helps strengthen the geopolitical situation of India. Therefore, with these suggestions, I support the Bill. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I support the Bill introduced by hon. External Affairs Minister, namely, the Anti-Maritime Piracy Bill, 2019. Just now, before the Minister introduced the Bill, our Finance Minister spoke about the international trade. Nearly, 80 per cent of our international trade, we are doing only by sea. Therefore, in these circumstances, this kind of Bill is very essential. This should have been done earlier but anyhow having been introduced now, we are supporting the Bill. Sir, why has this Bill been

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introduced? The Minister has said that the problems are being faced in prosecution of pirates. India is a party to United Nations Convention on the Law of Sea, 1982, ratified in 1995. It requires States to cooperate in repression of Piracy on high seas or any other places outside the jurisdiction. This is well-defined and I appreciate but, at the same time, the law says, "Notification by the Central Government to confer powers of arrest, investigation and prosecution exercisable by a police officer, Gazetted officer, State Government officer; arrest of pirates and seizure of their ships and property on the high seas or in any other place outside jurisdiction of India." At the time, when they drafted the Bill, the Minister stated that they had consulted with various countries like Australia and Sri Lanka. When Sri Lanka was consulted -- I want to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister -- at that time, action was taken on pirates, and I appreciate. But when Tamil Nadu fishermen take their ships to the fishing, the Sri Lankan navy sometimes come and attack our fishermen. Also, it is some kind of *goondas*, we do not know, not a part of that navy but other people come. In our territory also when we ship, that maritime incursion takes place. They attack and take their ships but what is the Sri Lanka Government doing? When they seize the boats of our Indian fishermen for

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these kinds of acts, they are put into prison and they are punished as pirates. Therefore, many Tamil Nadu fishermen have been killed and there are so many things. I do not know what sort of action are we going to take to safeguard our Tamil Nadu fisherman? Whether they are pirates or others, we do not know. In the same way, the law, that we are talking about, the other countries are using that law to attack our fishermen. That is why I am asking this. Many of our trade ships, when these go to international waters, especially, at Egypt, when you go to Suez Canal, at that time, our ships are attacked. I know, Sir, we have received a lot of complaints; when our fishermen are attacked or killed there, to rescue them and to get compensation for them also, their families are facing great difficulties. ...*(Time Bell rings.)*... Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to consider whatever past incidents took place, those have to be taken up and compensation given. And also, the Tamil Nadu fishermen's safety must be taken into consideration. Thank you very much, Sir.

(Ends)

(Followed by RL/3F)

RL-DS/4.20/3F

SHRI G.K. VASAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, this Bill relates to piracy, hijack, good sailors and seamen in highseas. The majority trade of our country is going through sea. This has been discussed in the UN Security Council that in high seas, in Special Economic Zone, piracy should be curbed. Nigeria and Somalia coasts are mostly responsible for piracy. From 2010, 2011 & 2012, we have seen worst incidents in our country itself. As a Minister for Shipping, I would like to kindly tell our Minister that I am not dwelling upon the subjects which our eminent lawyers told you. That is a separate subject legally which I am sure the Minister is capable of handling. I only want to tell you on sailors, their families, the persons who are caught in this piracy, how they are arrested, ill-treated and are being kept in an inhuman way. The pirates even ask for ransom to their families and the families suffer. Anybody who is caught in this is the breadwinner of the poor family. Sometimes, it takes months and years for the members to come out of this menace. In 2011-12, we have seen that for months together families from all parts of India who were subjected to those piracy were staying in tents for months in cold in Delhi to get justice. This kind of harassment for the families should be stopped. It is because the need of the hour is this Bill. The Bill is well-

drafted. I am sure the coastal security needs more tightened enhancement.

I think the Minister will definitely...

श्री उपसभापति : मैं माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह करूँगा कि वे कृपया आपस में बात न करें।

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Sir, at the same time, being from Tamil Nadu, I would like to tell the hon. Minister about coastal security, coastal guards and naval force. Tamil Nadu is a special State where fishermen are affected by the Sri Lankan Coast Guard and are arrested in the name of crossing international waters. It is very unfortunate that this is continuously happening. The fishermen are losing their livelihoods. The Central Government and the Minister, though they are taking constant action, from the Tamil Nadu side, we request the Central Government to have a permanent solution for this to save our fishermen who go to the sea for their livelihoods. Fishermen are not pirates. They are poor people who go for their livelihoods. Our neighbouring country, Sri Lanka should see them in a humanly way. Instead, they think that our fishermen are pirates. It is not so. Our fishermen should be helped by the Central Government. They have to talk to the Sri Lankan Government and see to it that the coast guards do not threaten our fishermen. ...*(Time Bell rings.)*...

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Finally, Sir, this Bill is the need of the hour. It is well-drafted. I thank the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill. Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. Sir, it is a neglected area that has been given a serious thought and a suitable legislation has been brought before this august House. I appreciate the Hon. Minister for bringing forward this Bill. Sir, I am, directly going into the provisions with regard to Clause 3 of the Maritime Anti-Piracy Bill. Clause 3 deals with death punishment, if such a person is committing that act. Death is a capital punishment which may not be accepted by the respective courts, including our Supreme Court. It is to be looked into. It may not stand the test of legal scrutiny. Now, Sir, coming to Clause 3, it says, "In addition shall also be restitution or forfeiture." Both are contradictory. It cannot be both; it shall either be restitution or forfeiture. Restitution cannot take place because restitution means to restore it. That word has to be deleted. It is a major hurdle for us as far as future legislations are concerned.

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Now, Sir, coming to Clause 8, Designated Court, the designated court is already a district court as specified. It is not the original jurisdiction conferred on the district court that is the Sessions Judge but the Magistrate has no role to consider it.

(Contd. by RL/3G)

RL-MZ/4.25/3G

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Likewise, the perusal of Clause 6 clearly shows that there is an ambiguity with regard to investigation and prosecution of any person exercisable by a Police Officer. There is absence of the designation of the Police Officer. It is a special enactment enacted after a gap of 70 years. The hon. Minister has to give a thought to it. With regard to the rank of this specific Police Officer, it has to be investigated by certain designated Police Officer and not by the State House Officer or an Inspector. That is an important aspect. It is not an ordinary matter. Under Clause 7 arrest and seizure of property power has been entrusted to warships. Clause 7 deals with arrest and seizure and it has to be entrusted. There is also an ambiguity in that also. It has to be clarified. Now, under Clause 7, a necessity has been felt to strengthen and enhance the presence of security forces, particularly, coast guard and

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aircraft. Clause 8 deals with designating with the Sessions Court to deal with such offences. If existing courts are already designated for the purpose, they would face many problems. Instead of this, it would be proper for the Government to set-up a separate Sessions Court for the purpose of each State. Now, Clause 11 is presumption. It is against the criminal jurisprudence. It is nothing but the burden of proof. The burden of proof has to be decided. It is conferred on the accused and not on the prosecution. It is against the criminal jurisprudence. It has to be looked into. Clause 9 deals with jurisdiction. The jurisdiction is on two aspects. One is the territorial jurisdiction and another is the persons accused. With regard to the identity of the accused as an Indian citizen or... ...(*Time Bell rings.*)...

Sir, there is no clarity with regard to Clause 12. Another issue and an important aspect is that in order to resolve the issues which were not specifically in this Act, the rule-making power is necessary. That was not mentioned in the enactment. In the absence of rule-making power, in any ambiguity during the course of the execution or implementation of the Act, that has to be resolved only by the rule-making power or to make an amendment to the existing Act. The amendment to the existing act is not

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possible. Rule-making can be done. It is better to incorporate the rule-making power in this clause. Coming to the other aspects on...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. Please. ...(*Time Bell rings.*)...

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR : Sir, finally, my suggestion is that the hon. Minister and the Government should have a comprehensive legislation so as to determine the jurisdiction in case of international waters according to the norms and guidelines of the international conventions. If any Indian citizen is attacked by a foreigner, then it has to be dealt with the Indian Penal Code and not by this law. ...(*Time Bell rings.*)... In that case, it has to be dealt with by a separate law. So, a comprehensive law is required.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. You have taken more time. Now, Dr. Ameer Yajnik.

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Gujarat): Sir, the Bill is quite exhaustive but the important points that I would like to make are not on the procedures. Once the offence comes to the notice and the authorized personnel go to the high seas, find the pirates, bring them to the designated court and try them. That all becomes procedure within the domestic arena. This is a law which we have brought right now. It is a resultant of the signing of the treaty, that

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is, Convention on the Law of the Sea. If I would point out one statistics, for example, in order to make my point is that in 2010, 26 per cent of piracy victims were taken hostage representing 1,181 out of a total of 4,185 victims and 50 per cent of hostages faced increased levels of violence. Sir, the economic cost for piracy acts are estimated huge beyond millions and then the insurance cost of the vessels and what the private owners have to pay.

(Contd. by DPS/3H)

DPS-DN/3H/4.30

DR. AMEE YAJNIK (Contd.): Sir, this is one aspect of this Act. Maritime piracy is a major concern today because 85 per cent of our trade is in all these waters. We forget when we talk about piracy we are talking only of the high seas. There are four more zones which are having sovereign right on that. So, we can take any action on that. But, on the high seas, when you are trying to find pirates and piracy is taking place, it is a unique way of conducting these kinds of offences, and to catch these people who, sometimes have no national citizenship and to bring them, this will require a very highly equipped personnel. So, I would request the hon. Minister to look at these nuances because this Act is very, very different from the other Acts, because here, once you catch the offence and the pirate people who

you carve them as offenders, once they come on the soil of India, then all these provisions start. But, how do you use the extradition facilities and all that, the last Clause which is mentioned here, that also comes once the pirates or the piracy offence being detected and your personnel has gone and found these pirates and brought them to the shore. So, Sir, these are the other things on which, I would think international cooperation and continuous effort on the part of every nation and harmonising legal systems of different countries, I think would go a long way to bring this particular law into action or into fructifying the provisions of this Act. Yes, it is a little belated but not that belated. We signed it in 1982. India ratified this United Nation's Convention. We brought this in 2012 and then it went to the Standing Committee. But, it looks like that it is like another Act which we have in our country. But the piracy happens on the high seas which is much beyond the territorial waters. So, I think, it will become a very unique kind of an offence. So, you will have to look into it as to what kind of an offence will describe it as piracy because we are not looking at the piracy that happened in ancient times or even a century back. The pirates today operate from sitting on the shores. That is the data which I have seen, and these operations that take place, sometimes, they have a mother ship and they

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take small ships to these private people, and these private people's ships are raided and that is how the ransom money is sought for and the goods are taken. Now, the trader cannot afford to let his goods being taken away by the pirates; insurance is involved, there are other agencies involved, regulatory mechanism is involved. So, I think more institutions will have to come into place internationally in order to see that this particular Act comes into action and becomes successful.

Sir, I congratulate the hon. Minister that it is a very, very detailed drafting of the Bill and all the Clauses here have taken care of everything, except that I would really look at sub-Clause (k) of Clause 2(l) which says that a 'stateless person' means a person who is not considered as a national by any country by virtue of its laws. Now, when these definitions come to the designated courts, I think we also have to see that these judicial courts are manned by experts who understand what the Maritime Law is, what is piracy as an offence is and what is involved by a country when you are talking about trade and trade facilities and trade goods which involved huge sums of money. This will also bring the definition of sovereignty again into this. So, the international law is embedded in a way in this particular Act. So, I would like the hon. Minister to look at these issues when there is a

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further drafting of some rules on these particular issues when the personnel are being inducted; who are these personnels who will be going to the ships or crossing these waters which are beyond the economic zones, where I think, they would not venture to come. This happens only with private ships which are on the high seas. So, I would request the hon. Minister to look into these minor details. But, they are very, very practical because these will be the issues that will come internationally, and that particular person will take all these defences in the court that I am not a national of any country. So, what happens to that person who is a stateless person, which is mentioned here and what would be the facilities available to such a person because he will also claim human rights and also international rights issue as far as international territorial waters are concerned, high seas are concerned. So, Sir, I would like the hon. Minister to look at all these points when once the rules are drafted. Thank you very much, Sir.

(Ends)

(Followed by KGG/3J)

KGG-PRB/3J/4.35

SHRI MAHESH JETHMALANI (Nominated): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this most important

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and long overdue Bill. There are three reasons as to why this Bill has been introduced and why it is a dire necessity. First of all, it is as a part of our international obligations to the U.N.. The U.N. passed the convention on the law of the seas as far back as 1982, as the hon. Minister pointed out. We ratified it in 1995. The time has come now. It is almost 27 years since our ratification, since we have a Bill. Firstly, the time is overdue.

Secondly, we need it for the protection of a very vital segment of our population, for the protection of that. Both are concerned with the maritime activities. We have a very thriving merchant navy. Indian crews not only serve on the Indian ships but they also serve on the ships of many other countries. They are exposed to serious risks. These risks not only include capture by pirates, but our crews are also then subjected to torture, to solitary confinement and, as a result of this, they suffer from extreme post-traumatic stress.

Sir, apart from our merchant navy, we also have to protect our shipping industry. Because of piracy, the shipping industry faces soaring costs. The first is the rising insurance payments, the second is employing private security personnel for onboard protection, and the third is payment

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of ransom demands. For all these reasons, we require a strong law which both deters and punishes piracy.

Sir, there is another reason why this is so important. That is, increasingly, India is now most likely to be a future victim of acts of piracy. Piracy used to be extremely prominent in the Malacca straits. The countries who are affected by it were namely Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand, Malaysia; these countries banned it together and they prevented it from happening in the Malacca straits. Then, it went to the Gulf of Aden where Somalian piracy became rampant. It was almost a monthly occurrence where you had piracy by the Somalian pirates. The Gulf states and some North African states got together. The problem is, in the Gulf of Aden it has now declined. Now, Sir, the threat is that piracy will move eastwards and southwards in the Indian Ocean. Therefore, India is most prone to piracy, to pirate attacks. Particularly, we should be mindful of the fact that we have isolated areas like the Andaman & Nicobar Islands which are prone to piracy. Secondly, we have a very large Exclusive Economic Zone. There is a serious threat that pirates may combine with terrorists from Al Qaeda and from ISIS to threaten the country.

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Sir, there is a dire need for this legislation and these are the three main reasons--international obligations; our shipping industry and our merchant navy; and, the possible threat from pirates in the Indian Ocean coming closer and closer to our Exclusive Economic Zone.

Sir, to say a word on the Bill, I have absolutely no doubt that this Bill has been extremely well drafted. The punishment section as far as the imprisonment is concerned, the death sentences are not mandatory. The death sentence is an option. Depending on the gravity of the crime, suppose pirates board a ship, rape and murder a woman, then certainly there will be a death sentence.

(Contd. by DC/3K)

DC-GS/4.40/3K

SHRI MAHESH JETHMALANI (Contd.): They are liable for a death sentence. The death sentence provision is necessary. It will be used frequently in the rarest of rare cases, but it must be on the statute books. Then, Sir, Clause 9 is important because many of our previous prosecutions were failing on the ground that the Indian courts had no jurisdiction. As per Clause 9, any person who is apprehended by or is in the custody of Indian Navy or Indian Coast Guard can be triable in India. Now, jurisdiction has

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been extended to any person who commits an act of piracy anywhere in the world, but is arrested by the Indian Navy. So jurisdiction has increased. The sentence is all right. I have only two queries which the hon. Minister may kindly have a look at. First is the Definition Clause, which I think, my hon. friend, Mr. Tankha pointed out that if this is an Anti-Maritime Piracy Bill, then, why bring in an aircraft into 2(1)(f). And I am trying to conceive of a situation and the only situation I can conceive of is where an aircraft is brought down and still floats on the ocean and then it is subject to piracy. Alternatively, we are talking about sea planes. These are only two conceivable situations as to why the Definition Clause includes aircraft in what is really an Anti-Maritime Piracy Bill. Secondly, the last point is, please see Clause 3; whoever commits any act of piracy. Clause 3 punishes anybody who commits an act of piracy. That is fair enough; sentence is prescribed. But let us see Clause 5 now. It says, "Whoever participates or organises or directs other persons to participate in an act of piracy..." Sir, whoever participates in an act of piracy also commits an act of piracy within the meaning of Clause 3. So Clause 5 is redundant. Secondly, somebody who organises or directs other persons to participate in an act of piracy is probably a worse offender than somebody who commits an act of piracy

because he is the mastermind. Clause 5 needs a relook, revisit and I respectfully submit that Clause 5 ought to be done away with altogether; otherwise, it will create acute confusion in the minds of both the investigator and the prosecutor of the offences under this Act. Sir, I strongly recommend this Bill and I heartily congratulate the hon. External Affairs Minister for introducing this Bill.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Bikash Ranjan Bhattacharyya.

SHRI BIKASH RANJAN BHATTACHARYYA (West Bengal): Sir, this Bill is really the obligation of Indian Government to be a part of the global participant in the maritime business. It is welcome. If it is an outcome of international convention, universal human rights is more prominent and we being in the human rights regime, then how could this definition of stateless person be there? Do we accept that anybody in the world could be stateless? We do not visualise this conception. No one can be stateless under the human rights regime which is against the human rights policies. Therefore, this stateless person definition in my humble submission should be removed. Otherwise, we will be recognising the situation which will have impact otherwise in the other field of society. Then the question comes

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about the penalty. Now the definition of piracy is very wide. I am not going to waste time reading this. But what is the offence? It is, whoever commits any act of piracy. The act of piracy is very wide. It says, "Shall be punished with the imprisonment which may extend to imprisonment for life or with fine or both." I can accept. Then, this is a statutory provision being made in 2022 by the Government of India, with death or with imprisonment for life. If such person is committing the act of piracy causes death or an attempt thereof; even if, somebody alleges that he has attempted to commit death, then, he will suffer death penalty! Death penalty is an obnoxious concept which should be removed from the Statute. I would invite the hon. Minister to reconsider this. Other punishments are quite harsh.

(Contd. by SSS/3L)

SSS-LT/4.45/3L

SHRI BIKASH RANJAN BHATTACHARYYA (Contd.): That can be definitely inflicted upon the person who has committed an offence. And then, I am one with Mr. Jethmalani that Clause 5 is absolutely redundant. It should be removed from this. Otherwise, it will contradict both Clauses 3 and 4. Clause 4 says, "Whoever attempts to commit the offence of piracy or aids or abets or conspires...". That includes everything. It further says,

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"Whoever participates...". If somebody abets and commits an offence, he is a participant. Then Clause 5 is absolutely unnecessarily given in this Statute Book. It does not reflect the proper wisdom. It should be removed. The third one, which has also been discussed is that this will be referred to the Designated Courts. Our Courts are already heavily burdened. They cannot even discharge their regular function. Every day we are shouting of the arrear of cases. Therefore, we have to find out a mechanism or we have to constitute an independent forum for the purpose of deciding these issues, and that should be manned by equipped judicial officers, not by the administrative officers. Why I am saying so is because the presumption which they are saying is dangerous. Now the presumption is on the accused. The burden of proof goes to the accused which is against the basic principles of natural justice. The Supreme Court, in many judgments, in many cases says that this shifting of presumption of the accused is not healthy and is against the principle of natural justice. With these amendments, I think, the Bill is a welcome proposition since it is part of the United Nations commitment and we are participatory to that. With this, I support this Bill.

(Ends)

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, Alfred Mahan has said, "Whoever controls the Indian Ocean dominates Asia. This ocean is the key to seven seas'. In the 21st century, the destiny of the world will be decided on its waters. Hence, this is a very important Bill and I heartily welcome it. It fulfils the U.N. Convention on the Law of the Sea. The legislation is good. It has been elaborately discussed in the Standing Committee. There have been ministerial discussions on it. So, there is nothing that I would like to comment on the legislation as such. Execution is the issue. India has a very large coastline. It has the largest coastline than many countries. If you imagine the high seas and the crime taking place on it, I was wondering how we would go if we wanted to rescue, how we would go to rescue the people who are actually committing the crime and, after the crime is committed, evidence is needed. So, for that, we need a very robust mechanism so that we are able to actually execute this. My colleague here, Shri Sircar, was saying that we are extending our arm, but actually the executive arm is much more important here. As far as the Maritime Security Management is concerned, there is multiplicity of maritime stakeholders who often work at cross purposes. We need to have adequate training of marine police. We have to have adequate manpower for it. So, are we prepared with all this?

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This is my question here. Punishment is not the aim of the law. Law should help us to save lives from the aggressor. It should also help us to gather evidence for investigation. Since every life is precious, these vessels on the sea may be small fisherman's boats, they may be cargo ships, they may be yachts of big tycoons, but every life is important and the responsibility of security should also be on the citizens.

(Contd. by NBR/3M)

NBR-AKG/3M/4.50

DR. FAUZIA KHAN (Contd.): We have got a lot of safeguards on land and in air; for cars we have got seatbelts, we have air bags, etc. So, the onus or responsibility lies with person driving the car that you should keep yourself safe. In the same way, we should have some safeguards, whether it is a small boat or a big ship. They should have a dash camera. They should have radios or some kind of GPS where there is network. I feel, all these things should go as guidelines. These will be very important and hence they should be made mandatory, because these will help, both in rescue and in gathering evidence.

Sir, I would not like to comment more on this, because it is a very good Bill and a needed one. I will end with the words of Sahir Ludhianvi.

"जंग तो खुद ही एक मसला है,
जंग क्या मसलों का हल हो गई!"

This is the world today. We have to have a world where there is no war.

Thank you.

(Ends)

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी जी।

डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज का यह विधेयक जिस विषय के ऊपर है, वह विश्व के लिए इतना महत्वपूर्ण है कि विश्व का लगभग 80 प्रतिशत से अधिक व्यापार समुद्री मार्ग से होता है। इसलिए मानी हुई बात है कि वहाँ की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करना विश्व और भारत के व्यापार की सुगमता और विकास के लिए अत्यंत आवश्यक है। उसमें जो पाइरेसी होती है, यानी जलदस्युता के द्वारा उस व्यापार को कितना नुकसान होता है, इस संदर्भ में अमेरिका के कोलोराडो के अर्थ फाउंडेशन ने एक असेसमेंट किया था, जिसके अनुसार जलदस्युओं के द्वारा, यानी मैरीटाइम पाइरेसी के द्वारा औसतन दुनिया में अर्थव्यवस्था में 7 से 12 बिलियन डॉलर का नुकसान होता है। इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि इस चीज का सभी देशों के विकास पर बहुत प्रभाव पड़ता है। जहाँ तक भारत का प्रश्न है, तो हम जानते हैं कि दुनिया में मैरीटाइम पाइरेसी की दृष्टि से जो 10 सबसे संवेदनशील स्थान अंकित किए गए हैं, उनमें से कई स्थान हिन्द महासागर में हैं। खास कर इंडोनेशिया और अदन की खाड़ी के क्षेत्र इस दृष्टि से अत्यंत संवेदनशील माने जाते हैं। भारत के लिए तो एक और

उल्लेखनीय बात है कि हम दुनिया में इकलौते राष्ट्र हैं, जिसके नाम पर एक महासागर है - हिन्द महासागर या इंडियन ओशन। यह एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है, जहाँ दुनिया का 70 प्रतिशत से अधिक व्यापार कवर्ड होता है और जहाँ भारत के सामरिक हित भी जुड़े हुए हैं और आर्थिक हित भी जुड़े हुए हैं। स्थिति कभी-कभी यह भी हो जाती है कि पिछले दिनों में इस तरह के समाचार आए थे कि अदन की खाड़ी के पास जलदस्युओं के आतंक के चलते भारत के मालवाहक जहाजों को नौसेना के द्वारा एस्कॉर्ट करना पड़ा, यानी नेवल एस्कॉर्ट की जरूरत पड़ती थी। इस कारण से मुझे लगता है कि इस विषय पर बहुत गंभीरता की आवश्यकता है। यह इतना बड़ा क्षेत्र है कि इसमें लगभग 66,000 किलोमीटर से अधिक की दुनिया के भिन्न-भिन्न देशों की कोस्टलाइन आती है। वर्ल्ड का मेजॉरिटी ऑयल प्रोडक्शन का एरिया हिन्द महासागर के क्षेत्र से गुजरता है। भारत के संदर्भ में कहा जाए, तो 90-95 प्रतिशत का हमारे ऑयल का ट्रेड इसी क्षेत्र से जाता है। हमारा टोटल 68 प्रतिशत वॉल्यूम इसी क्षेत्र से ट्रांसपोर्ट होता है। एक अन्य दृष्टि से भारत के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण यह हो जाता है कि जो शिप ब्रेकिंग इंडस्ट्री है, इसमें हमारा ग्लोबल शेयर 30 परसेंट है, जो बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है और कहीं न कहीं उसका भी ट्रांसपोर्टेशन इसी क्षेत्र से होता है। अतः जहाजों की सुरक्षा हमारे लिए एक बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट इश्यू बन जाता है। इसके अतिरिक्त इस क्षेत्र में बड़ी व्यापक खनिज संपदा इत्यादि भी पाई जाती है। हम यह कहना चाहेंगे कि सिर्फ पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स ही नहीं, बल्कि हम लिक्विफाइड नैचुरल गैस के सबसे बड़े इम्पोर्टर्स में से एक हैं, हम इसमें फोर्थ लार्जेस्ट इम्पोर्टर हैं और हमारा 45 प्रतिशत एरिया इसी क्षेत्र से होकर आता है।

वर्ल्ड का जो मैरीटाइम ट्रांसपोर्टेशन है, उसका 11 परसेंट क्रू भारत से आता है। इससे यह समझ में आता है कि भारत और भारत से जुड़े हमारे सामुद्रिक व्यापार के हित कितने अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हो जाते हैं।

(3एन/एससीएच पर जारी)

USY-SCH/4.55/3N

डा. सुधांशु त्रिवेदी (क्रमागत) : इसमें कानूनी रक्षा कवच की बहुत आवश्यकता थी, जो यह बिल प्रोवाइड करने का प्रयास करता है। महोदय, वैसे तो कानून के जानकार हमारे प्रतिपक्ष में भी हैं और सत्ता पक्ष में भी बहुत सारे लोग बैठे हैं। इस संदर्भ में मुझे एक पुरानी घटना स्मरण में आती है, जिसकी वजह से समझ में आता है कि यदि इस विषय में कानून मज़बूत न हो, तो क्या समस्या होती है। आपको 2005 का एम.वी. एलोन्ड्रा रेनबो केस का ध्यान होगा कि पनामा से जापान की तरफ एक जहाज़ जा रहा था। अंतरराष्ट्रीय एजेंसीज़ से पता चला कि यह जहाज़ भारत के समुद्री क्षेत्र के पास है और इसके ऊपर जलदस्युओं ने कब्ज़ा कर लिया है। भारत के कोस्टगार्ड्स ने उनको हिरासत में ले लिया और उन पर मुकदमा चला। 2003 में लोअर कोर्ट से उनको सज़ा हुई, परन्तु 2005 में मुम्बई उच्च न्यायालय से वे टेक्निकल ग्राउंड्स पर छूट गए। उन टेक्निकल ग्राउंड्स में से एक यह भी था कि हमारा जो टेरिटोरियल वॉटर है, जिस जगह से वे पकड़े गए हैं, वह भारत की जूरिस्टिक्शन में, यानी भारतीय लॉ के परव्यू में आता भी है या नहीं आता है। इससे यह समझ में आता है कि कई बार बड़ी-बड़ी घटनाओं के कारण पैदा हुई असुरक्षा के कारण, अगर कानूनी रक्षा कवच बेहतर न हो,

तो समस्या आती है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि इस बिल ने इसी को ठीक करने का प्रयास किया है।

हम सभी जानते हैं और मेरे पूर्ववर्ती वक्ता भी बता चुके हैं कि 2012 में यह बिल ड्राफ्ट हुआ था, जिसके बाद यह स्टैंडिंग कमिटी के पास गया। 2019 में यह बिल आया, परन्तु इस बीच अनेक ऐसी घटनाएं हुईं, जिन्होंने इस विषय की आवश्यकता को और भी अधिक बढ़ा दिया है। 3 दिसम्बर, 2019 को जब नाइजीरियन कोस्टगार्ड से 18 लोग किडनैप किए गए थे, उसी बीच में 18 इंडियंस भी किडनैप हुए थे। जब इस तरह की किडनैपिंग की घटनाएं उत्तरोत्तर बढ़ती चली गईं तो आवश्यकता महसूस हुई कि इस प्रकार का एक बिल होना चाहिए। चूंकि यह समस्या व्यापक थी, तो उस पर सरकार की दृष्टि भी व्यापक थी।

प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने इस विषय को गम्भीरता से लिया और मैरीटाइम इंडिया विज़न, 2030 को उन्होंने आइडेंटिफाई किया। In this, 150 initiatives were launched to boost the maritime Indian sector. The hon. Prime Minister launched it in March 2021. It has drafted the other significant consultation with over 350 public-private stakeholders, comprising of ports, shipyards, inland waterways, State bodies. And, the Vision serves as a blueprint to achieve the accelerated and coordinated target of the development in the India's diverse maritime sector comprehensively, including 150 initiatives. इस प्रकार से यह सरकार की गम्भीरता का प्रतीक था। मैं

यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि हमने सागरमाला प्रोजेक्ट पर जो मैरीटाइम इंडिया प्रोजेक्ट लिया है, उसमें आगे जाकर 20,000 करोड़ रुपये का इन्वेस्टमेंट होना है, जिससे कई लाख नई जॉब्स भी क्रिएट होंगी। यह मानी हुई बात है कि भारत के औद्योगिक विकास के लिए इसमें बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सम्भावनाएं हैं। यह बात भी बताई जा चुकी है कि 1982 में यह विषय आया था और 1995 में हमने उसको साइन किया था। 2021 में जब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यू.एन. सिक्योरिटी काउंसिल के सेशन को चेयर किया था, जिसका उल्लेख माननीय मंत्री जी ने अपने प्रारम्भिक उद्बोधन में भी किया था, उसमें भी उन्होंने इस बिल और इसकी आवश्यकता पर काफी बल दिया था। उन्होंने उस समय जो विषय प्रतिपादित किया था, मैं मानता हूँ कि यह बिल उसी दिशा में आगे बढ़ रहा है। विगत पांच-सात वर्षों में 500 से भी अधिक भारतीयों का जलदस्युओं के द्वारा अपहरण किया गया है, इसलिए उनकी सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करना हमारे लिए और भी अधिक महत्वपूर्ण हो जाता है। इंटरनेशनल मैरीटाइम ब्यूरो के अनुसार पिछले कुछ वर्षों में पूरी दुनिया में पाइरेसी पर अटैक की घटनाएं 20 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक बढ़ी हैं, जिसके कारण इस तरह के रक्षा कवच की और भी अधिक आवश्यकता है।

महोदय, इस बिल में एक महत्वपूर्ण बात यह भी की गई है कि जो बहुत सारे टेक्निकल ग्रे एरियाज थे, उनको क्लीयरली डिफाइन करके, ब्लैक एंड व्हाइट में डिटरमाइन करने का प्रयास किया गया। उदाहरण के लिए टेरिटोरियल वॉटर में आर्म्ड रॉबरी और पाइरेसी क्या होगी, इन दोनों को क्लीयरली डिफाइन किया गया है कि जो हमारे नॉटिकल माइल्स के एरिया में होगी, उसमें कौन सी आर्म्ड रॉबरी मानी जाएगी

और किसके लिए हम यह मानेंगे कि यह मैरीटाइम पाइरेसी है। इतना ही नहीं, इस चीज़ के लिए जो डेफिनेशन तय की गई है, वह यू.एन. क्लॉज़ के आर्टिकल 101 के तहत तय की गई है। आर्म्ड रॉबरी को सप्रेशन ऑफ अनलॉफुल ऐक्ट, 2002 के तहत डील करने का प्रयास किया जाएगा। जलदस्युता, यानी मैरीटाइम पाइरेसी पर इफेक्टिव कंट्रोल के लिए जेल या कारवास की भी सज़ा है, साथ ही सम्पत्ति के अधिग्रहण, यानी कॉन्फिस्केशन ऑफ दि प्रॉपर्टीज़ की सज़ा भी है। इसके साथ इसमें लाइफटाइम इम्प्रिज़नमेंट की सज़ा और डेथ पेनल्टी जैसे कठोर प्रावधानों के बारे में भी विचार किया गया है। जहाजों को पकड़ने का अधिकार सिर्फ भारतीय नौसेना और तटरक्षक बल अथवा सरकार के द्वारा अधिकृत किसी जहाज़ को देने का भी प्रयास किया गया है। यहां पर मैं एक क्लॉज़ का उल्लेख करना चाहूंगा, जो 2.1 में कहा गया है। For committing an act of piracy, one could have the life imprisonment. But, if someone attempts to commit the offence of the piracy or aids or abets or conspire then the person shall be punished with an imprisonment for the term which may be up to 10 year.

So, it is a lesser offence; the punishment envisaged will be lesser. अब यहां एक चीज़ यह आती है कि प्रिज़मिशन में किसी प्रकार का कंप्यूजन न हो, तो उसको भी क्लैरिफाई करने के लिए there were very specific conditions relating

to presumptions. The condition number one was that the arms, ammunition, explosives and equipment must be recovered. फिर इसमें सेकेंड डाला गया है 'There is an evidence of use of force.' Then, third is, 'there is an evidence of the intended threat.' यानी किसी प्रकार का आतंक उत्पन्न करने की या कब्जा करने की कोशिश की जाएगी। Unless these conditions which prima facie show some act of piracy that happened, even there, the presumption, 'unless the contrary is proved.... इस प्रकार से जो प्रिज़म्पशन है, उसके अंदर भी ग्रे एरिया नहीं छोड़ा गया है, ताकि उस बात को बहुत स्पष्ट रूप से आगे किया जा सके।

मैं एक बात सदन के ध्यान में और डालना चाहूंगा कि अगर देखा जाए, तो हमारी सरकार ने इस विषय को मॉडर्न हाई टेक्नोलॉजी के हिसाब से कंट्रोल करने के लिए एक मैरीटाइम डोमेन अवेयरनेस सिस्टम बनाया है और उसका एक फ्यूजन सेंटर गुरुग्राम में बनाया है, जिससे हमारी मैरीटाइम एक्टिविटीज़ के ऊपर एक प्रॉपर टेलिकम्युनिकेशन एंड रिमोट सेंसिंग के थ्रू पूरे तरीके से नज़र रखी जा सके। दुरुपयोग की संभावना नहीं हो सकती है, इसलिए एविडेंस वर्ड का प्रयोग कई बार किया गया है कि पर्याप्त तथ्य और सबूत के बाद ही उसके ऊपर कोई कार्य किया जा सके। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

महोदय, अधिक समय न लेते हुए, अंत में, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि विषय की परिधि में रहते हुए ही थोड़ा सा विषयांतर में जाते हुए जब हम समुद्र में सुरक्षा की बात

करते हैं, तो भारतीय नौसेना का जो चिह्न, एम्ब्लम है, उस पर लिखा हुआ वाक्य है - शं नो वरुणः, यानी वरुण देवता हमारी रक्षा करें, जो वेदों से लिया गया है। इसलिए मैं थोड़ा सा विषयांतर करते हुए लेकिन विषय की परिधि में रहते हुए कहना चाहता हूं कि इस दुनिया में एक और देश है, जिसकी नौसेना के एम्ब्लम पर भी संस्कृत का आदर्श वाक्य लिखा है, वह दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा मुस्लिम देश इंडोनेशिया है, जिसकी नौसेना के एम्ब्लम पर लिखा है - "जलेष्वेव जयामहे" यानी जल में भी मेरी जय हो। मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहूंगा कि जैसा सामंजस्य इस बिल के ऊपर सत्ता पक्ष और प्रतिपक्ष में दिखाई पड़ रहा है, यदि इस प्रकार के जल के गमन पर हमारा ऐसा ही सांस्कृतिक सामंजस्य भी दिखे, तो मामला और सुगम होगा।

अंत में मैं कहना चाहता हूं, जैसा डा. फौजिया खान ने कहा था, कभी-कभी समुद्र में आप जाते हैं, तो एक बड़ा खतरा महसूस होता है और समझ में नहीं आता है किनारा कहां मिलेगा, जिसके लिए जौक्र ने एक लाइन कही थी -

*जौक्र दुनिया के समन्दर में यह कश्ती उम्र की
जिस जगह पर जा लगी, वही किनारा हो गया।*

परंतु अब यह बिल आने के बाद जहां किनारा होगा, वहां कानून का सहारा भी होगा, धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

(FOLLOWED By 3o — PK)

Pp. 227 onwards will be issued as supplement.

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THE MARITIME ANTI-PIRACY BILL, 2022-(CONTD.)

श्री रामजी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। इसके साथ ही मैं अपनी पार्टी की मुखिया, बहन कुमारी मायावती का भी आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

महोदय, एंटी मैरीटाइम पाइरेसी बिल, 2022 के संबंध में मेरा यह कहना है कि इसके पहले विदेशी मामलों के मंत्री, डा. एस. जयशंकर जी ने 9 दिसम्बर, 2019 को लोक सभा में इस विधेयक को प्रस्तुत किया था। उसके उपरांत यह विधेयक विदेश मंत्रालय से जुड़ी स्टैंडिंग कमेटी को भेज दिया गया। 11, फरवरी, 2021 को विदेशी मामलों से संबंधित स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट सौंपी। उसके बाद यह विधेयक यहां फिर से लाया गया है।

महोदय, इस विधेयक से अंतरराष्ट्रीय कानूनों को सहयोग और बढ़ावा मिलेगा और वैश्विक स्तर पर हमारे व्यापार में बढ़ोतरी होगी। भारत अब कानूनी आधार पर पाइरेसी की गतिविधियों में लिप्त लोगों पर अभियोग चला सकेगा। यह देखा गया है कि समुद्री डकैतों की घटनाएं 2008 से बढ़ रही हैं। अदन की खाड़ी में सोमालिया से समुद्री लुटेरों द्वारा हमलों में एक बड़ी वृद्धि देखी जा रही है। एशिया यूरोप और अफ्रीका के पूर्वी तट के बीच व्यापार के लिए हर महीने दो हजार जहाज इस मार्ग से आवागमन करते हैं। अदन की खाड़ी में बढ़ी हुई अंतरराष्ट्रीय नौसैनिकों की उपस्थिति से अब समुद्री

डाकुओं ने अपने संचालन के क्षेत्र को पूर्व और दक्षिण की ओर स्थानांतरित कर दिया है, जो अब चिंता का विषय है, चूंकि अब भारत के पश्चिमी तट से उनकी नजदीकी बढ़ जाती है, जो हमारे जहाजों के लिए ज्यादा खतरा दर्शाती है। अब इस विधेयक के आने के बाद से हमारी नेवी या हमारे कोस्टगार्ड उन जहाजों को अपनी सुरक्षा प्रदान कर सकेंगे।

इस तरह के कानून न होने की वजह से 15 फरवरी, 2012 को केरल के दो मछुआरे जेलेस्टीन और अजेश बिंकी केरल के नींदकारा हार्बर से मछली पकड़ने के लिए गये थे, वे सेंट एंटनी नाव से लक्षदीप की ओर गहरे समुद्र में मछली पकड़ने गये, लौटते समय उनका सामना सिंगापुर से जा रहे ऑयल टैंकर एनरिका लेक्सी से हुआ।

(3P/PSV पर जारी)

PSV-PB/3P/5.05

श्री रामजी (क्रमागत) : महोदय, यह इटली का जहाज था। जहाज पर तैनात दो मरीन, सल्वेाटोर गिरोन और मसीमिलियानो लतोरे ने जेलेस्टीन और अजेश की गोली मार कर हत्या कर दी। इसके बाद उन पर भारतीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट में केस चला, लेकिन वह केस अंजाम तक नहीं पहुँच सका, क्योंकि तमाम अन्तरराष्ट्रीय कानूनों की वजह से भारत को अपने देश में इतालवी नौसैनिकों के खिलाफ मामला बन्द करना पड़ा। तमाम कानूनी प्रक्रियाओं और अन्तरराष्ट्रीय कानूनों तथा - पीसीए (परमानेंट कोर्ट ऑफ आर्बिट्रेशन) ने 21 मई, 2020 को आदेश दिया कि इतालवी मरीन पर कोई आपराधिक मुकदमा अब भारत में नहीं चल सकेगा और उन पर कार्यवाही इटली में होगी। इसलिए

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को बधाई भी देता हूँ कि आपने इस तरह का बिल लाकर, आगे होने वाली इस तरह की घटनाओं को रोकने का काम भी किया है।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, आपके माध्यम से मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूँगा कि तमाम माननीय सदस्यों ने कुछ शंकाएँ जाहिर की हैं। इस बिल में, इस विधेयक में जो भी कमियाँ हैं, उन कमियों को सुधार कर लाया जाए, तो यह बेहतर होगा और हम सभी मिलकर इसका समर्थन करेंगे, जो इसे और भी मजबूती प्रदान करेगा।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं अपनी बात यहीं पर खत्म करता हूँ। जय भीम, जय भारत! धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for the opportunity to speak on the important Bill, Anti-Maritime Piracy Bill; and the name, as, I think, was mentioned in the House has possibly been revised, the title of the Bill has been revised as 'Maritime Anti-Piracy Bill'. Honestly, I don't think this was required. Whether you say, 'anti-maritime piracy' or 'maritime anti-piracy', it means the same thing. ...*(Interruptions)*... But in some wisdom, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please.

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SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Let me speak. When you say, Anti-Drug Trafficking Bill, it is not anti to drugs. You have to look at the whole word, the two words together as a phrase. But in wisdom, if the Committee had recommended and it was accepted, I think, we all will go along with that.

I would like to, first of all, congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for bringing in such an important legislation into this House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: No, I think, the inspiration for the Bills clearly comes from hon. Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: I know you have a problem with our Leader, but the whole nation, the whole world is saluting him. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: I mentioned the name of hon. Prime Minister*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : प्लीज़, सीट पर बैठ कर आपस में बात न करें। ...*(Interruptions)*...

Mr. G.V.L. Narasimha Rao, you address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Certainly. Sir, as the Minister for External Affairs, Dr. Jaishankar, has piloted the Bill, he has brought the Bill into this House, but clearly, the inspiration comes from the Prime Minister because I would like you to know why I took the name of Prime Minister, Mr. Modi. He has become Prime Minister in 2014. But in 2011, on 26.11.2011, when he was the Chief Minister of Gujarat, he addressed a 'Global Maritime Security and Anti-Piracy Conference' in Gandhi Nagar, and he articulated vision for it. So, this Bill predates his even assumption of office as Prime Minister. Therefore, I took his name. And, it is the Prime Minister who in 2011, as Chief Minister of Gujarat, said a couple of things which I will read out, which is very important, 'Both piracy and sea-bound terrorism have become more common in the last few decades. This has further gone up due to global proliferation of small arms. All this has added to maritime vulnerabilities.' This is a vision that predates even his assumption of office.
...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Jhaji, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Also, as the President, when he recalled, the hon. Prime Minister, when he spoke at a UN Conference at UN Security Council meeting during India's Presidency of the Council, in August 2021,

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which is a first for this country, for the Prime Minister of this country, he articulated, he made five proposals for global maritime security.

(Contd. by 3q/SKC)

SKC-VNK/3Q/5.10

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (contd.): And what are these five points?

These are, one, to remove barriers to legitimize maritime trade -- certainly this is one such barrier and we are trying to remove that barrier through this legislation -- second, peaceful resolution of maritime disputes in accordance with international law, third, jointly fight maritime threats from natural disasters and non-State actors, four, conserve maritime environment and marine resources and five, promote responsible maritime connectivity. I would let them feel a little more jealous because the outcome of this meeting was a presidential statement on maritime security that was piloted by India. *...(Interruptions)..* This was the first such UNSC product adopted by fifteen member States unanimously with a holistic view of maritime security. So, today, with this legislation, we are not only putting in place a domestic legislation, we are also accepting some leadership of the comity of nations which have such a legislation in place.

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As the hon. Minister, Shri Jaishankar, mentioned at the outset, we are also doing this as a part of our international obligation of UN Convention on Law of the Sea. I was looking at the original document of the Convention. It has article 101 which defines piracy and also identifies who a stateless person is. I have seen some of the Members getting quite rattled about the definition of a 'stateless person'. You are quite rattled. ...*(Interruptions)*... In this legislation, a stateless person is recognized, is listed as a person who is not considered as a national by any country by virtue of its laws. And if somebody who is residing in this country, who does not belong to this country or any other country, commits an act in violation of this particular legislation, do you want to let him off? If a person living in this country indulges in piracy and claims that since he is not a citizen of India or any other country this law does not apply to him, will you let him off? This is what such criminals can do. This is certainly a provision that is required to make such people also accountable to this particular law.

श्री प्रमोद तिवारी : सर, मेरा एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No point of order, please. You have not quoted the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I do not know if it was intended or unintended; some Members referred to this as 'Anti-Privacy Bill'. This is an 'Anti-Piracy Bill'. I hope it was a slip of tongue, but if it was meant in a derogatory way or to raise questions at some people outside this House, let them not be misinformed. This is the 'Anti-Piracy Bill', not 'Anti-Privacy Bill'. If it has not gone on record, I would request that the document be corrected, though it may be a mistake.

Sir, this legislation is very important. As I said, it is a thought process. We have repealed a number of laws in this country because many of them have become completely archaic and irrelevant. I would like to certainly congratulate the Government for bringing in a Bill that is more required to ensure that there is no piracy and piracy does not go unpunished. I would like to seek a clarification though from the hon. Minister because I think he is a very erudite person. ...*(Interruptions)*... Article 102 of this UN Convention is possibly not a part of this legislation. If it was so, why was it not considered? I would like to really understand that. I would read out that particular article. Article 102 says, "Piracy by a warship, Government ship or Government aircraft whose crew has mutinied and taken control of the ship or aircraft are assimilated to acts committed by a private ship or aircraft."

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There are some instances of neighbouring countries possibly using their warships or possibly using their Government ships for activities that can be categorized as piracy. So, would this legislation enable us to punish even such acts of piracy or would that be out of the framework?

Sir, thank you for the opportunity.

(Ends)

(FOLLD. BY SK/3R)

SK-RK/5.15/3R

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P (Kerala): Thank you, Sir, for allowing me to speak. The Maritime Anti-Piracy Bill, 2022 is a welcome step initiated by the hon. Foreign Minister. I support the Bill. Since it is a part of our international obligations, there is no point in giving a detailed lecture on the relevance or the importance of the Bill.

I take this opportunity to point out three things. Number one is related to F.I.R. Section 154 of Cr.P.C. speaks about F.I.R. As you all know, all proceedings begin with registration of F.I.R. So, there must be a provision for online registration of F.I.R. At present, we don't have this facility in India. Except in cities like Mumbai, we don't have this facility. This is not

applicable to maritime crimes also. So, online F.I.R. must be incorporated either in the Cr.P.C. or in this Act.

My second point is on the definition of piracy. Clause 2 speaks about what piracy is. A lot of things are there. I would like to draw your attention to Clause 7. Some of the fellow speakers have also pointed it out. It says, 'the person may generally or on suspicion...'. And Clause 15 (2) says, 'no suit or other legal proceedings shall lie against the Central Government or any State Government for any damage caused or likely to be caused.' This area is ambiguous. What I suggest is that a lot of fishermen are there in the sea. So, it may not be misused. Hence, there must be clarity on this. While preparing the rules and regulations, what is not piracy should be clearly explained. This is what I would like to suggest.

My final point is regarding Clause 3 (ii), which is related to punishment. It says, 'with death'. As pointed out by some of my fellow speakers, it may not be legally correct. But my point is something different. Do we actually need capital punishment? One hundred or more countries have already abolished the system of capital punishment. So, when we are initiating this kind of legislation, that too in 75th anniversary of India's independence, can you re-think about capital punishment? Most of the

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countries have already abolished it. I think most of the progressive legislation will stand against capital punishment. So, I request the hon. Minister to think about this also.

This is all what I want to say. I don't want to make any political comments on this Bill. It is a welcome initiative taken by the hon. Minister. I support this. Thank you.

(Ends)

श्री उपसभापति : श्री सैयद नासिर हुसैन जी, मैं आपके बोलने से पहले दो चीजें बताना चाहता हूँ। जब बहस कन्क्लूड हो रही थी, तब आपका नाम आया, जब कि नाम आधे घंटे पहले आना चाहिए था। आपके पास एक मिनट का समय है। आप एक मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करें।

श्री सैयद नासिर हुसैन : सर, मुझे तीन मिनट दे दीजिए।

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... एक मिनट ...**(व्यवधान)**...

(3एस/डीएस-वाईएसआर पर आगे)

YSR-DS/5.20/3S

SHRI SYED NASIR HUSSAIN (Karnataka): Thank you so much, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister on bringing this Bill. India has already ratified the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea. I would just like to make two or three points.

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One is that the Bill applies to all parts of the sea adjacent to and beyond the limits of India's EEZ. Therefore, it will apply to high seas which is the area beyond 200 nautical miles from India's coastline but not in our exclusive economic zone. Piracy and attack on our fishermen happen mostly within the exclusive economic zone, so excluding the zone would be against the interests of our fishermen. I request the hon. Minister to include a clarification with respect to the inclusion of EEZ.

Two, the entire law involves a lot of Ministries. It involves the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of External Affairs, the Ministry of Defence, The Ministry of Shipping and the Ministry of Law and Justice. There should be some mechanism for speedy coordination, so that the law can be implemented in a proper way.

Three, we need to have Standard Operating Procedure, so that immediately after the Bill is passed, it can be implemented immediately.

Finally, I would like to make a request to the hon. Minister. In Sri Lanka and Pakistan, it has been a habit to arrest and harass our fishermen. Many of them are still being harassed by them. We should develop a proper mechanism to see that our fishermen are protected in our seas. This is what

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I would like to recommend and submit on behalf of the Congress Party.

Thank you, Sir.

(Ends)

LT.GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.) (Haryana): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for granting me an opportunity to speak on a Bill where legal luminaries have given their opinion.

I would like to highlight the points from users' point of view. And that point of view is: Who's to deliver? An hon. Member cast a doubt what happens if you arrest somebody under suspicion. Second, death penalty should be abolished. Basically, piracy is also an act of terrorism. When a terrorist is about to take on you, it is a matter of seconds, and you have to take the decision whether to fire or not to fire. In such a scenario, collateral damage is likely to be there. I am grateful to the hon. External Affairs Minister that he has granted some immunity to the people in uniform.

Hon. Member Tankha *ji* had cast doubt on India's potential to man the high seas. We should not forget that we are making indigenous aircraft carriers, indigenous nuclear-propelled submarines and Agni-V. "मोदी है तो मुमकिन है।" India is a maritime nation and, as has been mentioned, the Indian Ocean is spread over 7,36,00,000 sq km with 7,000 km coastline. We

are located in such a way that 80 per cent of the world trade passes through the Indian Ocean. We, as a trading nation, also depend more than 90 per cent on sea whether it is for oil or petroleum or even minerals in sea bed.

(Contd. by VKK/3T)

VKK-MZ/3T/5.25

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.) (Contd.): Therefore, this Bill has been brought forward. What is maritime piracy is defined in accordance with UNCLOS Article 101 as any illegal act of violence or detention, or any act of depredation, committed for private ends by the crew or the passengers of a private ship. It may also be the intention. I would like to make a comment when piracy takes place at high seas beyond India's EEZ. Up to 12 nautical miles, it is the responsibility of the Coast Guards. Up to EEZ, again, there are Coast Guards and the Navy, which overlap. Beyond EEZ, it is the responsibility of the Navy. Here again, there was a doubt of overlapping. In operations, unity of command comes. For all practical purposes, the Coast Guards is also a military unit. BSF is manning the borders but BSF comes under the command of the Army during war. So, there should be no doubt about it.

Then, I would talk about our naval history, certainly of Chhatrapati Shivaji or Rajaraja Chola. Our Chairman has just been to Bali. We have a very rich naval history. In the same way, we have the potential to grow. Whether it is under Quad, we have been doing combined exercises with 60 nations under the directions of UNCLOS. We have manned the seas with the help of our friendly nations also. That way, our responsibility is likely to increase with Sagarmala. As a counter to String of Pearls, we are developing our capabilities by involving our neighbours and this potential has to increase. In fact, the search for sea routes to India by Europeans changed the course of history for mankind. Today, most of the external trade is through sea routes. Therefore, it is a little surprising that we have not been able to pass a legislation. Enough has been spoken on it. We have made a commitment. In 1982, we signed it and then in 1995, we ratified it. So, it has been delayed. I am thankful to the hon. External Affairs Minister that he has brought forward a very exhaustive Bill.

Here again, I would talk about death sentence. Delivery of justice should be quick and it should be just and deterrent. I am very much in favour of death sentence because wherever the punishment is deterrent, crime rate is less like Saudi Arabia and wherever laws are lax, crime rate

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increases. The people who are firing on you and who are pirates do not follow democratic rules. Therefore, you have to react in such a way. It should be exemplary so that others do not commit. Now, I would not like to cast aspersions but there are so many amenities in jail. There have been reports that people are enjoying it. We have to give a deterrent and exemplary punishment. Need of signing this Convention has already been spoken out. As the hon. External Affairs Minister said, the Bill and the Official Amendments as passed by Lok Sabha were prepared after extensive consultations with other concerned Ministries including the Ministry of Defence, the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Shipping, Indian Navy and Coast Guards.

(Contd. by BHS/3U)

BHS-DN/3U/5.30

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.) (Contd.): The amendments introduced by the Government and approved by the Lok Sabha have incorporated the recommendations that the Standing Committee has made after examining the draft Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, Dr. Vats.

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LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.): SOPs stand and the External Affairs Ministry would be coordinating with them very smoothly. Sir, I support the Bill.

(Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Minister's reply.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S. JAISHANKAR): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all, let me welcome all the views of 19 hon. Members who have spoken today on the Bill and each one of them has expressed support for it. I welcome that and, I think, it underlines really how much this Bill is in our national interest. The main concerns have been shared by everybody that today there are more Indian ships in waters, more Indian trade being done, more Indian crews, not only in our own ships but in other people's ships. As Sudhanshu Trivediji pointed out, we had the case of M.V. Alondra Rainbow where we could not successfully prosecute a case of piracy because we did not have a law. I think, all hon. Members also recognize that we have an obligation under UNCLOS and that this has taken us 27 years to do, but better late than never. So, this Bill is timely, and that is widely recognized.

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With your permission, Sir, I would very quickly run through certain individual points which Members had raised. I know some of them, for various reasons, are not with us right now. Vivek Tankhaji, first of all, brought up the issue that a reference to aircraft is not necessary. I just want to highlight that actually in Clause 2(j)(ii), there is a reference to seaplane and other aircraft because ships do carry planes and you can also have seaplane piracy. So, the idea of an aircraft -- I think, Mahesh Jethmalaniji also raised that issue -- is not entirely fanciful. I think, that is a provision that we had to make. The second issue which he raised was, what is the procedure for restitution and forfeiture? It is very clear under Clause 7(ii) of the Bill that this is by court order. The third issue he raised was, how would you align possible death penalty, rarest of rare cases, with countries where death penalty is outlawed? Now, typically, what happens is, in such cases, if there is an extradition issue and the country, where death penalty is outlawed, seeks from us an assurance that we will not impose death penalty, we will give such an assurance. So, what we have done is, we have kept the provision. There could be occasions -- none of us want it -- where the rarest of rare penalty may be invoked. Therefore, we have to make provision for it but we have given the flexibility to the court and we

have also created both an extradition provision and a reciprocity provision so that if that is a condition for extradition, we would naturally go with that. Then, there was his concern about Article 7, whether it involves planning. Actually, Article 7 deals with suspicions where there is somebody engaged in piracy. So, that is, perhaps, a slight misunderstanding there. Regarding Designated Courts, there are already Designated Courts in certain other cases like the Prevention of Money Laundering Act and the National Investigating Agency Act. These have been constituted in consultation with the Chief Justice. So, we have followed exactly those precedents in this case. His final point, which is, he said if a ship is carrying ammunition, would you then assume that it is going to do a *mala fide* act? It is not just a question of carrying ammunition. In fact, the provision here in Article 11 (a) also says 'there is reasonable grounds.' So, just carriage of ammunition is not a crime. There has to be reasonable grounds. As well as, there are two other provisions about evidence being there on the basis of which there is a presumption of an offence likely to be committed.

(Contd. by RL/3W)

RL-PRB/5.35/3W

SHRI S. JAISHANKAR (Contd.): Sir, if I could move to Shri Prakash Javadekarji's views, one he explained very well that as to why we need the law. He, I think, rightly highlighted the importance of the Standing Committee and its contribution here. I also appreciate that very deeply. Then, Shri Jawhar Sircar asked whether this is applicable only to Indian ships. No; it is not. It is applicable to any ship in the jurisdiction where piracy is committed and where the authorized personnel from India have taken action. Now, as to who is authorized? I think the Bill is very, very clear. Clause 2 (1) (a) makes that very clear. He asked about other aircraft. I think sea crafts and there could be other aircraft also there. Now, who executes the provisions? I think, again the Bill is very clear that only the authorized personnel can execute the provisions of the Bill. So, there is no concern out there. The jurisdiction, I think, has been laid out very clearly. And, where the presumption issue, Clause 11 is concerned, I want to highlight that the presumption is not an open-ended presumption. The presumption says very clearly that there should be arms, ammunitions, explosives and other equipments recovered where there is reasonable ground to presume *mala fide* intent. There is evidence of use of force,

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threat of force and there is an evidence of an intended threat of using bombs, arms, firearms, etc. So, the presumption is backed up by two sets of evidence and as also the fact that there are reasonable grounds to presume. He also asked as to how many cases of piracy there have been so far involving India. I have two sets of statistics. Between 2008 and 2011, there have been 27 incidents in which Indian crew members were involved. Sir, 288 Indian nationals were involved in these 27 incidents. Between 2014 and 2022, 155 Indian crew members were involved in 19 cases. The most serious case, of course, we had was in 2017 when we had an Indian Ship called 'Al-Kausar' which had been pirated off the Island of Socotra. This was, particularly, a difficult case for us but this is to show, the numbers show as to why we need this Bill so badly at this point of time. If I could move then to Shri Elango, he again enquired as to what is the procedure for forfeiture of property. I think, again, the answer is very clear that this is done under court orders. Then, there were a number of Members who raised this issue of Clause 3, Clause 4 & Clause 5 that somewhere there is overlapping and somewhere there is confusion. This will create problems possibly in courts. People said that there is a grey area and even the lawyers will benefit by this grey area. I think a lot of thought has been given, both by the

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Standing Committee and by the Government, by the lawyers of the Government, by the practitioners of prosecution and people who deal with shipping. We have in each of these cases, clearly identified the key action and graded a punishment accordingly. So, Clause 3 is whoever commits an act of piracy, Clause 4 is whoever attempts to commit an offence and Clause 5 is whoever participates, organizes and directs. Hon. Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would submit to you that commits, attempts to commit and participates or organizes or directs are all three different types of actions with a different level of gravity and therefore, a different level of punishment, if found guilty. There was the issue also about as to who will investigate this. I think, it is very clear from the legislation intended, the Bill proposed, that the Police Officer is the key person and we will, obviously, assume that in such cases, they have the competence to do that. In this regard, I think some Members raised this issue as to what should be the rank of a Police Officer. We have not specified it because we have gone by CrPC where even a Station House Officer can file a case in such situations.

(Contd. by DC/3X)

DC-GS/3X/5.40

SHRI S. JAISHANKAR (CONTD.): So we have left it. There is already a pre-existing code and a criminal procedure. It is not for legislation to necessarily act to that. I think, we will leave it to the general legislation. Then Dr. Sasmit Patra, of course, began by saying that this is after 75 years, too late! I cannot disagree with him. I can only say that since we have come into Government, we have tried to push this as strongly as we can and the results of it, we have seen because it is a widely recognised requirement. The four-five grey areas which he had mentioned, I think, I have answered. In terms of the Designated Courts, will there be a long process of appeals? This Bill cannot solve that problem. That is a problem which is part of a larger judicial issue. So I think what we can do is to set up a remedy in line with other similar legislation and then, we naturally keep hoping that judicial processes will move faster. Do we have jurisdiction on foreign ships? This was the question he asked. The answer is 'yes'. In our jurisdiction, if an act of piracy is committed, we have jurisdiction. And finally, the question he asked was: Is it 12 nautical miles? Is it 200 nautical miles? I will actually answer him; it is beyond that. If you look at the provisions, the provision is, actually, high seas, which includes the EEZ and all waters beyond the

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jurisdiction of any other State. And this is laid out in a further provision that if any of our ships, actually, find that there is an act of piracy committed and the authorised personnel have taken action there, then, it becomes a jurisdiction of India.

Now I will move on to Shri Ayodhya Rami Reddy Alla. I think he made a very important point about coordination. One other hon. Member mentioned that we have a Fusion Centre. The Fusion Centre in Gurugram is helping with coordination. But once we have our own legislation, it will help us to do more international cooperation and, I think, that is a common point which all the hon. Members raised.

Then Dr. Thambidurai raised two issues. One, he brought up the Tamil fishermen issue. I can understand his concern. It is a very legitimate concern. It is a matter to which the Government of India has given the highest priority. We have worked very hard to ensure that these incidents, which happen there, are avoided and when we have situations, where our fishermen are detained, we have worked hard to get them released. I understand the hon. Member's concern. I want to tell him that the Government of India is fully committed to ensuring that the interests of our fishermen are protected. But I do want to clarify that they are not treated as

pirates. So, there is really no relationship between the fishermen's issue in that sense and the Bill under consideration.

Then, I come to Shri G.K. Vasan. Having been the Minister of Shipping before, he brought up the issue of sailors and their family. I think that is a very legitimate issue; wherever there is a detention and sometimes, they may not be detained by pirates. For example, we have a ship right now which is detained in Nigeria and many hon. Members have taken up that case with us. We understand the plight of the people, the anxieties of the family. We have ensured full legal support in the case of that particular ship. But whether it is those instances or the Sri Lankan fishermen, I would like to assure all hon. Members that the Government of India is completely and fully committed to the interests of his citizens.

Then Shri Ravindra Kumar brought up a set of issues. One of them was whether death penalty would be accepted. I have answered that many States do accept death penalty, some States do not accept death penalty. I think we will look at that situation, but we have to make up our own mind. We cannot pass a legislation in this House because some other country had outlawed death penalty. We will pass whatever is the interest of India and the requirements of India. And in the rarest of rare cases, death penalty is

applied and that is the thought that has guided us in that issue. Then the issue came up on restitution and forfeiture.

(Contd. by DPS/3Y)

DPS-LP/3Y/5.45

SHRI S. JAISHANKAR (Contd.): There is a difference. Restitution is provided to pirates where pirates are using a ship which they have captured; forfeiture, in case, their own ship is involved in the process. But, then, I have answered the one on the rank of police then, about the designated Court which he had raised, I have given precedents where we have mentioned. On presumption, as I said, we are not looking at open-ended presumption. There have to be evidence, there has to be recoveries if that presumption is to be validated. And, on the matter of jurisdiction, I think the Bill is very, very clear. Ameer Yajnikji, I think, brought up the issue of a domestic follow up which is a very valid point and, more than that, as for international cooperation, I think, she is absolutely right. Ultimately, if the numbers today have come down, if you can see from the numbers which I have given, those numbers have come down because international cooperation has got stronger and we can be more credible as an international partner if we have a law. That is why, today's consideration of

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this Bill will strengthen our credentials as a partner with other countries to make sure that the world is more piracy-free. She also mentioned the issue as to who will man the courts. This is left to the advice of the Chief Justice concerned. When we set up the designated courts, it will be done in consultation with the Chief Justice and we have no doubt that the Chief Justice will make the appropriate decision in that regard. Then, Mahesh Jethmalaniji made some very valid points about it being an international obligation involvement of a large number of Indian cruise and the possibility that the piracy will shift closer to the Indian Ocean. And, regarding jurisdiction also, I think, it was important that he recognised that our jurisdiction is wherever our authorised personnel have taken action. I have clarified the point both about the aircraft as well as about the gradation of offence and, therefore, of punishment. Then, Sir, Shri Bhattacharyya brought up the issue of cause of death penalty. He was strongly against it. It is his privilege to have that view. But, there are others, including some hon. Members, who have a view that a provision for a death penalty is a deterrent and certainly is a deterrent against causing death. So, that is also a point of view. And on the Designated Courts, which he raised, again my answer is that the Chief Justice will be consulted. Fauzia Khanji raised the

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issue of developing the skills to enforce this Bill when it becomes law. I think that is a very valid point. It is also a point which other Members have made in the other House. So, our expectation is whether it is shipping or whether it is Navy or the Coast Guard, once this Bill is passed, they will be actually, in a sense, training their people and once the Designated Courts are set up, then, I think if there is any prosecution involved, we expect this to be addressed in a very professional manner. Then, Sir, I would particularly like to thank Sudhanshu Trivediji for some of his remarks, particularly, his highlight about the Alondra Rainbow case as well as the fact that 11 per cent of sea-farers in the world today are India. So, we are not only protecting Indian ships, but also any ship under attack anywhere in the world from pirate is, probably, going to have some Indian crew. So, it is for us, today, a global problem. It is also an interesting point he made that ships come to India for ship breaking. And, that is also an industry that we have to protect through strong anti-piracy laws. Then, Sir, Shri Ramji referred to the Italian marine ship. I think that is now behind us. But, it is precisely to have legal clarity that we need legislation of the kind that we have submitted. G. V. L. Narasimha Raoji pointed out the fact that Prime Minister chaired the Security Council Meeting on Maritime Security. It was for the first time. That sent a

very strong message about our seriousness in this domain and I think that seriousness will be taken by the world at face value when we actually pass legislation like this. Otherwise, it would look as though we are saying things, but we do not have the laws to back it up.

(Contd. by KGG/3Z)

KGG-AKG/3Z/5.50

SHRI S. JAISHANKAR (contd.): So, his connecting the two is a very important insight. Sandosh Kumarji made two points which are--with your permission, Sir, I would say--beyond the limit of this debate. Whether we should have online FIRs, whether the capital punishment is appropriate or not, that is not a subject for today's discussion. But, I don't share his view that Clause 15 is ambiguous and there is a scope for misuse. If you look at the 'authorised personnel', they are very professional people; we are talking of the Navy, the Coast Gaurd, the officers of the State Government or the Central Government, who are specialised in this. I think, we should have faith in our forces, not just on this issue but generally we should have faith in our forces. I think, his apprehensions perhaps are not justified.

Nasir Hussainji asked me: Does this apply to EEZs? Yes, it applies to EEZs. It applies from the moment you leave India outwards through our

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waters, through EEZ, beyond EEZ and any place where our authorised personnel legitimately make a detention. His points about coordination and SOPs are very well taken. I would like to inform the hon. Members that actually there are already SOPs of the Navy, of the Coast Guard and of the Ministry of Shipping. But, the SOPs lack a legislative umbrella. So, once we give this umbrella, I think, the SOPs which they have would be strengthened. But his point is very well taken because it is finally the SOPs which will enforce these laws and make them effective.

I would like to assure the hon. Members, through you, Sir, that where fishermen are concerned, we have two broad issues of concern--Tamil fishermen who are detained often by Sri Lanka, or the fishermen from Tamil Nadu who are detained there; some times, they could be from Puducherry or other States; and those from Gujarat who tend to be detained by Pakistan. So, these are our two big concerns. But, these concerns are very much on our mind and we continuously work to avoid incidents and wherever they are detained, to get them released.

Finally, I come to Lt. Gen. D.P. Vats. I appreciate the fact that he has recognised that the authorised personnel need to be protected, need to be given immunity. That is certainly our obligation as a state in ensuring that our

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forces are properly equipped to their duty. So, Sir, I hope, that clarifies the issues raised by all the Members. Thank you. (Ends)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Minister.

The question is:

"That the Bill to make special provisions for repression of piracy on high seas and to provide for punishment for the offence of piracy and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 15 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, the Preamble and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now the Minister to move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI S. JAISHANKAR: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

(Ends)

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MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, we shall now take up Special Mentions.

(Followed by SSS/4A)

SSS-SCH/4A/5.55

श्री उपसभापति : कृपया माननीय सदस्य अपनी-अपनी सीट पर बैठें, हम लोगों ने स्पेशल मेंशंस को लिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया अपनी-अपनी सीट पर बैठ जाएं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय : सर, जिनको जाना है, जाने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय नासिर हुसैन जी, स्पेशल मेंशंस हो रहे हैं, आप अपनी सीट पर बैठिए, प्लीज़।

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESHWAR KALITA) *in the Chair.*]

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand for Restoration of Public Immigration Service at Mahadipur Malda District of West Bengal

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, public immigration service at Mahadipur Immigration Check Post in Malda District of West Bengal for movement of common citizens, such as tourists, patients, exporters and importers of both India and Bangladesh was suspended in the wake of Covid-19 pandemic. While many other International Immigration

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Check Post bordering Bangladesh have since been opened for movement of immigrants following phenomenal improvement of Covid situation, the Immigration Check Post in Mahadipur in Malda District of West Bengal has not yet resumed the Immigration services. I would therefore, urge upon the Government to initiate appropriate steps so that the severe constraints being confronted by the local immigrants are removed and there is resumption of pre-Covid immigration services at Mahadipur Immigration Check Post without any further loss of time.

(Ends)

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR (West Bengal): 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.

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.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): 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.

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

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

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member. (Ends)

Demand for Simplifying Mandatory Requirement of Annual Renewal of Other Backward Classes Certificate by Submission of Affidavit at Time of Application

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार) : महोदय, सरकारी सेवा में जाने हेतु अन्य पिछड़ा वर्गों के अभ्यर्थियों को अपने जाति प्रमाणपत्र का हर वर्ष नवीनीकरण कराना पड़ता है। यह क्रीमी लेयर हेतु तय आय, मात्र आठ लाख रुपये के मानक को पूरा करने हेतु कार्मिक मंत्रालय के एक नोटिफिकेशन के कारण बाध्यकारी है, पर ऐसा किसी और वर्ग के लिए नहीं है।

एक बात गौर करने योग्य है कि ओबीसी अभ्यर्थी के जाति प्रमाणपत्र का, हर वर्ष उसके द्वारा दिए गए आय से जुड़े ऐफिडेविट या दस्तावेज के आधार पर,

संबंधित तहसील से नवीनीकरण कर दिया जाता है। यह सारी प्रक्रिया देखने में आसान लग रही है, पर ऐसा है नहीं। इस प्रक्रिया के कारण ओबीसी अभ्यर्थी और तहसील का कार्य अनावश्यक रूप से बढ़ जाता है, साथ ही ओबीसी अभ्यर्थी पर भाग-दौड़ में आर्थिक दबाव भी पड़ता है। कई मामले ऐसे भी देखने को मिल रहे हैं, जिनमें ओबीसी अभ्यर्थी के जाति प्रमाणपत्र का समय पर नवीनीकरण न होने के कारण उसे कई सेवाओं से वंचित रहना पड़ता है।

महोदय, मेरी मांग है कि सरकार ओबीसी अभ्यर्थी हेतु तय जाति प्रमाणपत्र के हर वर्ष नवीनीकरण की प्रक्रिया को आसान बनाने हेतु, सरकारी सेवाओं में आवेदन के समय आय का ऐफिडेविट लेकर अनुमति दें। ऐफिडेविट और आय दस्तावेज़ के आधार पर जाति प्रमाणपत्र का नवीनीकरण तहसील में होता है, तो इससे तहसील का कार्य भी कम होगा और ओबीसी अभ्यर्थी पर अनावश्यक आर्थिक दबाव और सेवाओं से वंचित होने का खतरा भी समाप्त हो जाएगा, धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

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

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

SHRIMATI JEBI MATHER HISHAM (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. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. KANIMOZHI N.V.N. SOMU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): 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. V. SIVADASAN (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.

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Demand for Special Category Status for Odisha

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, the hon. Chief Minister of Odisha, Shri Naveen Patnaik has been repeatedly demanding for Special Category Status for the State of Odisha on account of the massive economic loss that the State faces due to the natural disasters like cyclones, floods, drought that hit the State almost every year because of which more than 80 per cent of geographical area and nearly 90 per cent of population of Odisha are vulnerable. However, successive Union Governments have not heeded to this very well-justified demand by Shri Naveen Patnaik and the Odisha Government. The Union Government should take into account that the guidelines of Special Category Status fails to factor in aspects like proneness to natural calamities like floods, cyclones, drought etc. and low rate of mobilization of resources. The changing of sharing pattern of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes from 90:10 ratio to 60:40 ratio has already burdened States like Odisha.

(Contd. by NBR/4B)

NBR-BKS/4B/6.00

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Contd.): Instead of providing a helping hand, the Union Government has been citing Special Category Status Guidelines due to which it cannot grant Odisha the Special Category State status. However, such guidelines by the Union Government are not cast in stone and can be amended just as many legislations, rules, guidelines and procedures amended regularly.

I, therefore, urge the Government of India and reiterate the demand made by the my leader and hon. Chief Minister of Odisha, Shri Naveen Patnaik, to accord Special Category Status on Odisha on account of natural disasters it faces and the damage done by them to 4.5 crore people of Odisha.

(Ends)

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

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

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

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

(Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Shri Anil Desai — Not present. Shrimati Vandana Chavan.

Need for Amending POCSO Act for Revising Age of Consent

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, this year marks the tenth anniversary of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, commonly referred to as POCSO. While its enactment was definitely a watershed moment in the history of child rights in India, we must also take this opportunity to reflect on some of its shortcomings.

Section 2(d) of the POCSO Act has defined a child as an individual under the age of 18. This has led to the suffering of many young couple between the age of 16 and 18 who are in consensual and non-exploitative relationships. Because the consent of a child is immaterial, a genuine romantic relationship, which has mutual consent from both sides, can get embroiled in the criminal justice system.

Several High Courts of the country have recognized the normalcy of these relationships and pointed out that the Act was meant to protect

minors from sexual abuse and not to criminalize consensual romantic relationships amongst adolescents.

There have been several instances of misuse of the POCSO Act, especially by parents who want to punish their children from attempting to exercise their autonomy in who they wanted to marry. Many a time, a couple elopes fearing opposition from parents, resulting in situation where families file a case with police who then book the boy for rape under the POCSO Act.

Hence, there is an urgent need to reform the law to revise the age of consent and prevent the criminalization of older adolescents engaged in consensual and non-exploitative acts. Thank you.

(Ends)

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SHRIMATI MAHUA MAJI (JHARKHAND): Sir, I also associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI JEBI MATHER HISHAM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the submission made by the hon. Member.

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

(Ends)

Demand for Approval of Funds for Doubling Railway Line Billi-Chopan-Chunar Railway Section

श्री राम शकल (नाम निर्देशित) : महोदय, मेरे गृह जनपद क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत चोपन-चुनार एकल रेल खंड कोयला व अन्य खनिजों की ढुलाई का प्रमुख रेल खंड एवं कोल इंडिया कॉरिडोर है। इस रेल खंड के दोहरीकरण होने से उत्तर प्रदेश के आदिवासी अंचल सोनभद्र के साथ-साथ झारखंड राज्य की एक बड़ी आबादी भी लाभान्वित होगी और यह आदिवासी अंचल के लिए लाइफलाइन का काम करेगी। इस रेल खंड से जुड़े चोपन-सिंगरौली, चोपन-गढ़वा रोड, सिंगरौली-कटनी तथा शक्तिनगर-करैला रोड रेल खंडों पर दोहरीकरण निर्माण कार्य तीव्र गति से चल रहा है, जो कि मार्च 2023-24 तक पूरा होने का लक्ष्य है। एक मात्र रेल खंड चोपन-चुनार पर ही दोहरीकरण कार्य कराया जाना शेष है। इस रेल खंड की स्वीकृति वित्त बजट 2020-21 में हो चुकी है। इन रेल खंडों पर दोहरीकरण का निर्माण कार्य पूरा होने से इन रेल खंडों पर सड़क मार्ग की जगह रेल मार्ग से कोयले की ज्यादा से ज्यादा ढुलाई, पर्यावरण शुद्धता, यात्री एवं मालगाड़ियों का संचालन भी बढ़ेगा तथा रेलवे की आय में भी वृद्धि होगी। चोपन-चुनार रेल खंड का फाइनल लोकेशन सर्वे का कार्य उत्तर मध्य रेलवे द्वारा पूर्ण कर रेलवे बोर्ड, रेल मंत्रालय में भेजा जा चुका है।

मेरा आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि उल्लेखित तथ्यों को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए बिल्ली-चोपन-चुनार रेल खंड पर लाइन के दोहरीकरण कार्य हेतु केन्द्रीय मंत्रिमंडल मामलों की आर्थिक समिति (CCEA) द्वारा धनराशि स्वीकृत किये जाने की कृपा करें, जिससे यह रेल दोहरीकरण परियोजना भी शीघ्र पूरी हो सके, धन्यवाद। (समाप्त)

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

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

(Ends)

(FOLLOWED BY USY/4C)

USY/4C/6.05

Demand for Resolving Issues Faced by Aspirants of Medical Education

SHRI BRIJLAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, medical education has been the first attraction of large number of students in India. The Government of India has taken a large number of initiatives to remove the hurdles by way of increasing the seats at Under Graduate (UG) and Post Graduate (PG) level

by increasing medical colleges in Government and at private level. Despite redoubling the efforts still a lot needs to be done.

Currently 96,077 seats are available at UG level – 51,712 in Government institutions and 44,365 seats in private institutions. Similarly, 49,790 seats are available for PG students – 30,384 in Government institutions and 19,406 in private medical colleges.

Last year, 17,64,571 students appeared for UG examination to compete for 96,077 seats and 2,06,301 students appeared for PG examination for 49,790 seats. It is understood that for UG exam, either students keep on repeating or join other branches to settle down in life. In case of PG, more than 1,50,000 students either keep on repeating or end up with MBBS only.

Situation is severe for girls with MBBS degree, as neither they are gainfully employed nor are paid respectable remuneration. Providing one or two-year capsule course or introducing College of Physicians and Surgeons (CPS), like Fellow of College of Physicians and Surgeons (FCPS), with all India acceptability will go a long way in helping students, especially the MBBS girl-students in settling down in life, at least, by thirty years of age.

(Ends)

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

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

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.

SHRI RAM CHANDER JANGRA (Haryana): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

(Ends)

**Demand for Permanent Solution for Sea Erosion in Puducherry and
Adjoining Areas of Tamil Nadu**

SHRI S. SELVAGANABATHY (Puducherry): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this august House a very important matter wherein the dredging has become an annual ritual to remove 7.3 lakh cubic meter of sand that accumulates every year. In the recent Mandous Cyclone, the river's mouth has again been clogged, after 80 per cent of the work had been completed. Therefore, it is imperative to find a permanent solution to prevent the clogging of the estuary. Sea erosion is a permanent feature between Marakkanam and Cuddalore in Tamil Nadu State, with a few pockets of Puducherry territory coming in between. Karaikal, a district of Puducherry, is also flanked by Tamil Nadu areas. As a result, dumping of boulders and construction of groins by the two Governments has only resulted in inundating the neighbouring areas. This continues to be a friction between the fishermen communities. Even during the Mandous Cyclone, fourteen houses at Pillaichavady village had been washed away by the sea. At the same time, the villagers of Bommayarpalayam also have agitated during the recent cyclone. In such a situation, only a coordinated action by the two Governments would bring a permanent solution to this long-pending

demand. I request the hon. Union Minister for Shipping to conceive such a permanent solution for the Puducherry port also, by directing the NIOT, IIT, Chennai or any other competent institute to recommend a project combining Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. This may please be accorded 'most urgent' priority before the problem goes beyond control.

(Ends)

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

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

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

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

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.

(Ends)

(Followed by 4d – PK)

PK-VNK/4D/6.10

Demand for Geographical Indicator (GI) Tag for Assam CTC Tea

SHRI AJIT KUMAR BHUYAN (Assam): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, GI or Geographical Indicator is a tag that is attached to products to inform buyers about its location of origin. It is a patent of sorts that is globally recognized and conferred on products that have distinctive qualities by virtue of being produced or made in a specific region.

Uniqueness is not a modern-day concept when sailors like Christopher Columbus braved uncharted seas to look for spices and exotic goods; they did so because they were looking for something unique which was not to be found anywhere else.

The specific geographical origin of tea plays an important role in identifying its qualities and developing its reputation.

Assam produces both orthodox and CTC teas and the widely popular Assam Orthodox Tea has the GI (tag) since 2008.

Since we do not have a specific GI (tag) for Assam CTC Tea like Assam Orthodox Teas, this situation is only getting bad to worse affecting the already ailing industry. The GI Tag will ensure that the quality of Assam

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CTC Teas offered to the buyers remains consistent which, in turn, shall support better price realization for the entire industry.

I urge upon the Government, through you, Sir, to take up the allotment of GI Tag to Assam CTC Tea on a war-footing so that the same cannot be misused and branded without the permission of the tea trade regulatory bodies. Thank you.

(Ends)

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P (Kerala): 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.

SHRI MAHARAJA SANAJAOBA LEISHEMBA (Manipur): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR (West Bengal): 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.

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

SHRIMATI JEBI MATHER HISHAM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): 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. (Ends)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Railway Minister is here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please first read the Special Mention.

Demand for Giving Stoppage of Shatabadi Express Running Between Chennai-Bengaluru (12027 and 12028) at Jolarpet.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to bring the following grievance of the people of Jolarpet to the kind attention of the hon. Minister for a resolution. Jolarpet in Tamil Nadu is a major junction where the footfall

of the people is increasing day-by-day. Also, a new district was also carved out consisting of Jolarpet. With massive increase in activities of the people, they feel that there is a need for stoppage of a train at Jolarpet, to cater to their daily needs. In this connection, I request him to kindly arrange to give a stoppage of Shatabadi Express running between Chennai-Bengaluru (12027 and 12028) at Jolarpet Junction, which is a major demand of the people of Jolarpet. I request the hon. Minister to kindly look into the genuine grievance of the people of Jolarpet and do the needful so that the Shatabadi Express between Chennai and Bengaluru stops (both ways) at Jolarpet Junction. Thank you very much.

(Ends)

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P (Kerala): 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. 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.

(Ends)

Demand for Starting New Railway Line Project from Mailaani — Farukhabad

श्री मिथलेश कुमार (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान मैलानी-फर्रुखाबाद नई रेल लाइन परियोजना की तरफ आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ। मैलानी-फर्रुखाबाद नई रेलवे लाइन बिछाने हेतु सर्वे का कार्य पूर्ण हो चुका है, परंतु इस परियोजना पर अभी तक कार्य प्रारंभ नहीं हो सका है। लगभग 150 किलोमीटर लंबी इस रेल परियोजना के पूरा होने के बाद यह इस क्षेत्र में निवास करने वाले लाखों लोगों के लिए वरदान साबित होगी तथा इस पिछड़े क्षेत्र में व्यवसाय तथा रोजगार के नए अवसर सृजित होंगे। साथ ही, इससे रेलवे की आय में वृद्धि होगी।

यह नई रेल लाइन विकास के नए आयाम स्थापित करने के साथ-साथ सामरिक दृष्टिकोण से भी उपयोगी बन सकेगी। सैन्य छावनियों के कारण शाहजहांपुर और फतेहगढ़ जैसे सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से सामरिक केन्द्रों का जुड़ाव सीधे मथुरा, आगरा, ग्वालियर, झाँसी तथा टनकपुर स्थित छावनियों से होने से संवेदनशील रहने वाली उत्तरी सीमा को मजबूती मिल सकेगी।

(4ई/आरके पर जारी)

RK-PB/6.15/4E

श्री मिथलेश कुमार (क्रमागत) : अतः मैं सदन के माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहूँगा कि इस जनहित की परियोजना, मैलानी-फर्रुखाबाद नई रेल लाइन पर आगामी बजट में धन अवमुक्त करके यथाशीघ्र कार्य का शुभारंभ कराने की कृपा करें, जिससे इस परियोजना के पूरा होने के बाद क्षेत्र को विकास के साथ-साथ देश को सामरिक मजबूती मिल सके।

(समाप्त)

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I would 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.

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

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

(Ends)

**Need to Revise List of Beneficiaries of BPL and Ayushman Card Schemes
as per Population of 2021**

श्री कृष्ण लाल पंवार (हरियाणा) : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार को ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवनयापन करने वाले परिवारों के बीपीएल कार्ड 2011 की जनगणना के आधार पर बनाए गए थे। इसी प्रकार से, देश के प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी द्वारा देश में गरीब आदमियों के लिए पाँच लाख रुपये की स्वास्थ्य बीमा योजना चालू करके आयुष्मान कार्ड बनाए गए थे, लेकिन वे भी 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार बने थे। इस संबंध में, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि 2011 से लेकर अब तक लगभग दस साल से ज्यादा का समय हो चुका है और इन दस सालों में गरीबी रेखा से नीचे जीवनयापन करने वालों की संख्या में बढ़ोतरी हुई है, अतः उस जनगणना के आधार पर कार्ड बनाना उचित नहीं है। मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध है कि बीपीएल कार्ड और आयुष्मान कार्ड 2021 की संख्या के आधार पर बनाए जाएं, ताकि सभी लोगों को इनका लाभ मिल सके।

(समाप्त)

श्री रामचंद्र जांगड़ा (हरियाणा) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.) (Haryana): 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.

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

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (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.

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

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

(Ends)

**Concern over Decline in Number of Farmers who received Pradhan Mantri
Kisan Samman Nidhi**

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to the decline in the number of farmers who received the Prime Minister's Kisan Samman Nidhi, PM-KISAN. Many kisan families make or break even with the assistance of just Rs. 6,000 per year paid in three instalments of Rs. 2,000 each under the PM-KISAN Central scheme launched in 2019.

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According to the Agriculture Ministry's response to a Right to Information query, the 11th instalment of funds has fallen by as much as 67 per cent. There is a sharp drop from 11.84 crore farmers who received the first instalment back in February, 2019 to just 3.87 crore farmers who received the 11th instalment of Rs. 2,000 in their accounts in May-June, 2022. The latest 12th instalment was disbursed in October, 2022.

Sir, the Agriculture Ministry may need to examine and locate the reasons why this instalment-wise payment support system to farmers is falling so sharply.

I urge the Government to look into the matter and take necessary steps. Thank you.

(Ends)

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI JEBI MATHER HISHAM (Kerala): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

DR. JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): 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.

SHRIMATI SHANTA CHHETRI (West Bengal): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. V. SIVADASAN (Kerala): 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.

SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu): 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.

(Ends)

Need for Ambulance Facilities for Patients in Long-Distance Trains

SHRIMATI S. PHANGNON KONYAK (Nagaland): Sir, the subject of my Special Mention is, 'Request for Ambulance Services in Railways'.

I take this opportunity to congratulate the Government led by hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modiji, and hon. Railway and Communications Minister, Shri Ashwini Vaishnav, on the success of Vande Bharat trains and the announcement that the Railways are producing Vande Metro trains. As announced that the design process is going on, I take this opportunity to request a cabin in long distance trains be equipped with ambulance facilities.

Air ambulance is the only option for patients from far flung areas. And, it has its limitations for the common people due to the high charter cost and availability, especially, for patients from far flung areas like the North-East. Patients from my State requiring ventilator assistance had to be taken by road from Nagaland to Delhi and vice versa.

Having equipped ambulance facilities on trains will serve patients requiring specialized life-saving treatments, better convenience, accessibility for treatment and bring down costs incurred by chartering air ambulance.

I, therefore, urge the Government to look into the matter. Thank you.

(Ends)

श्री कामाख्या प्रसाद तासा (असम) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री शंभू शरण पटेल (बिहार) : 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।

डा. कल्पना सैनी (उत्तराखंड) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय से संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती महुआ माजी (झारखंड) : महोदय, मैं भी स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

SHRI MAHARAJA SANAJAOBA LEISHEMBA (Manipur): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI PABITRA MARGHERITA (Assam): 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.

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

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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DR. FAUZIA KHAN (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.

SHRI VINAY DINU TENDULKAR (Goa): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

(Ends)

(Followed by 4f/SKC)

SKC-DS/4F/6.20

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Shri K. Vanlalvena.

SHRI K. VANLALVENA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks to the hon. Union Minister of Agriculture, Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, for his statement concerning the welfare of oil palm

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producers of the North-Eastern States. He mentioned in his statement that the Central Government promised the oil palm growers....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Shri Vanlalvena, you have to read from the text that you have submitted. You are reading from somewhere else. You are supposed to read from the text submitted by you. You are not reading from there. So, you may please stop.

SHRI K. VANLALVENA: Sir, please allow me to continue.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Your subject has been noted. You may stop now because you are not reading from the text you have submitted. It is something else that you are reading.

**Concern over Problem Faced by Farmers in North-East
in Selling Their Oil Seeds**

SHRI K. VANLALVENA (Mizoram): Sir, the Red Oil palm growers of different States of the North-East are facing common problems in selling off their products of oil seeds. Some farmers have cut down their plantations. Hence, I would request the Government to help them and take necessary steps in this regard.

(Ends)

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

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

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR (West Bengal): 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.

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

SHRIMATI JEBI MATHER HISHAM (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

(Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Shri Vanlalvena, you could submit it again because you were not reading from the text that you have submitted. Now, Shri Ghanshyam Tiwari.

Concern over Acute Water Scarcity in Shekhawati Area of Rajasthan

श्री घनश्याम तिवाड़ी (राजस्थान) : महोदय, शेखावटी क्षेत्र देश में वीरों, भक्तों, उद्यमियों, किसान आंदोलन व शिक्षा के लिए जाना जाता है। आज़ादी के बाद जितने भी युद्ध हुए हैं, उनमें शेखावटी के जवानों ने अपनी शहादत देकर देश की रक्षा की। इसी शेखावटी क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक घरानों ने औद्योगिक क्रांति के लिए कार्य किया। इसी शेखावटी क्षेत्र के भामाशाहों ने शिक्षा की अलख जगाई। आज़ादी के बाद आम जन ने भागीदार बनकर, संपूर्ण साक्षरता वाले शिक्षित जिलों व किसानों ने नवाचार अपनाकर श्वेत क्रांति और हरित क्रांति में अमूल्य योगदान दिया। इसी प्रकार, साधु-संतों ने इस क्षेत्र को भक्ति का केन्द्र बनाया है। प्रवासी राजस्थानियों ने देश-दुनिया में कार्य करके विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की है, परन्तु अब यही शेखावटी क्षेत्र गिरते जल-स्तर के कारण पीने और सिंचाई योग्य पानी की घोर कमी से अत्यंत ग्रस्त है। वर्तमान में राजस्थान के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में चम्बल व राजस्थान कैनाल से सिंचाई की जा रही है। वहाँ पूर्वी राजस्थान कैनाल प्रोजेक्ट भी है, लेकिन शेखावटी के सीकर और झुंझुनू में पेयजल व सिंचाई योग्य पानी की किल्लत हो गई है। कुछ वर्ष पूर्व केन्द्रीय जल आयोग ने शेखावटी क्षेत्र के लिए गंगा व यमुना नदी के फ्लड वॉटर से पानी देने की संभावना व्यक्त की थी, जिस पर अभी तक कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है, जिसके कारण शेखावटी क्षेत्र में पानी की समस्या आज भी बनी हुई है।

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अतः आपके माध्यम से मेरा निवेदन है कि वीरों, भामाशाहों और उद्योगपतियों की इस धरा शेखावटी में पानी की समस्या के समाधान हेतु आवश्यक कदम उठाए जाएँ।

(समाप्त)

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I 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 ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

(4जी/एसके-एमजैड पर आगे)

SK-MZ/4G/6.25

Demand for Comprehensive State Specific Policy and Allocation of Adequate Funds for Rare Disease Management

DR. KANIMOZHI NVN SOMU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, as a member from the medical fraternity, I would like to speak on the status of three important diseases for which the Government has to take proactive steps. Haemophilia is a rare congenital bleeding disorder. The blood does not clot in the normal way because it does not have enough blood-clotting proteins. It requires protocol or prophylactic care to prevent bleed. The Government

should have a comprehensive programme 'Ashadhara' which is currently under review for approval by the Ministry of Health. There is a need to establish capacity and capability building and monitoring patient outcomes. The Government should announce tax exemption for all drugs for Prophylaxis treatment.

Rare Disease Management is still in a nascent stage. In January, 2021, the Delhi High Court had directed the Union Government to initiate new National Health Policy for Rare Diseases by 31st March, 2021. Unfortunately, the Government has made no new allocation for such a plan. There are 70 million people in India with rare diseases. Globally, rare diseases are responsible for 35 per cent of deaths in the first year of life. Thirty per cent of children with rare diseases will not live to see their fifth birthday. These numbers are more drastic in India. Efforts for decentralizing care delivery and maintenance of a public health registry to gather real time information on patients to support research, planning and surveillance is mandatory.

Spinal Muscular Atrophy is a neurodegenerative condition associated with high morbidity and mortality. The Government has to create a hub-and-spoke model with the support of a centre of excellence with special

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grants to enable better access. Efforts need to be taken to improve the quality of life for patients and caregivers and for a multi-disciplinary approach like co-creating awareness and early detection of SMA and clinical skill building of health care providers. There is a need for comprehensive State-specific policy.

Therefore, I urge the Union Government to provide adequate care and funds for the treatment of Haemophilia, Spinal Muscular Atrophy and other rare disease management. Thank you.

(Ends)

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

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

SHRIMATI MAHUA MAJI (Jharkhand): 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 ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): 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.

SHRIMATI JEBI MATHER HISHAM (Kerala): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI RAKESH SINHA (Nominated): 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.

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): 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.

(Ends)

Demand for Strict Law to Control Increasing Population in Country

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा (राजस्थान) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या से देश में उत्पन्न होने वाले संकट के संबंध में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

महोदय, एक सर्वे में मानव अस्तित्व को सबसे बड़ा खतरा बढ़ती हुई जनसंख्या व प्रदूषण से बताया गया है। भारत के परिप्रेक्ष्य में यह खतरा और अधिक गंभीर हो जाता है, क्योंकि विश्व का केवल 2.4 परसेंट भू-भाग हमारे पास है और विश्व की कुल जनसंख्या का हम 17.74 परसेंट भारत की भूमि पर वहन कर रहे हैं। भारत की जनसंख्या 138 करोड़ को पार कर चुकी है। कम क्षेत्रफल होने के बावजूद इतनी अधिक आबादी का ही परिणाम है कि उपलब्ध प्राकृतिक संसाधन बहुत तेजी से कम पड़ते जा रहे हैं तथा सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं पर्यावरणीय स्थितियां विस्फोटक होती जा रही हैं।

ऐसा नहीं है कि देश ने प्रगति नहीं की, परंतु सारे विकास को जनसंख्या रूपी दानव निगल रहा है और सुरसा के मुंह की तरह बढ़ रही जनसंख्या के सामने यह विकास ऊंट के मुंह में जीरे के समान साबित हो रहा है।

इतनी बड़ी आबादी के लिए स्कूल, कॉलेज, अस्पताल, रेलवे स्टेशन, मेट्रो, सड़क, एयरपोर्ट, प्रशासनिक कार्यालय, कारखाने और आवास उपलब्ध कराने में खेती तथा जंगलों की जमीन घट रही है। फलस्वरूप भविष्य में खाने को पर्याप्त अन्न भी पैदा नहीं होगा और इतने अधिक लोगों के लिए शिक्षा, चिकित्सा व रोजगार की व्यवस्था भी ठीक प्रकार से नहीं हो पाएगी। प्रदूषण, जल व खाद्यान संकट के कारण बीमारियाँ अपने चरम पर होंगी। चारों ओर अपराध, भुखमरी एवं गरीबी के कारण व्यवसाय भी ठप पड़

जाएंगे। जनसंख्या संकट से भविष्य में हालात बेकाबू होकर देश संकट से न घिरे, उस दृष्टि से देश में जनसंख्या नियंत्रण हेतु सख्त कानून लाया जाये।

(समाप्त)

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

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

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

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

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

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): 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)

Need for Stringent Legislation to Control Increasing Population in Country

श्री रामचंद्र जांगड़ा (हरियाणा) : महोदय, आपने मुझे देश से संबंधित बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बात रखने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए धन्यवाद।

महोदय, हमारा देश जहां तेजी से विकास की ओर बढ़ रहा है, उसके साथ-साथ देश में जनसंख्या भी तेजी से बढ़ रही है। यह भारत में उपलब्ध संसाधनों पर प्रतिकूल दबाव बना रही है। मान्यवर, विदित है कि विश्व में हर साल 8 करोड़ जनसंख्या की वृद्धि होती है, इसमें से दो करोड़ जनसंख्या की केवल भारत में वृद्धि होती है। भारत में प्रति मिनट 52 बच्चे पैदा होते हैं। क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से भारत का विश्व में 7वां स्थान है, उसके अनुपात में जनसंख्या कहीं ज्यादा है।

(4H/DN पर जारी)

DN-YSR/6.30/4H

श्री रामचंद्र जांगड़ा (क्रमागत) : मान्यवर, इस असमान वृद्धि के कारण खास तौर पर सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में और भी खतरे बढ़ गए हैं, क्योंकि उन क्षेत्रों में गैर-कानूनी घुसपैठ के कारण भी जनसंख्या का असंतुलन बढ़ता है। यह समस्या किसी एक समाज की चिंता नहीं है, बल्कि पूरे देश की चिंता है। मान्यवर, विश्व में केवल चीन की आबादी हमसे ज्यादा है, लेकिन चीन क्षेत्रफल में भारत से बहुत बड़ा है। अगर इसी अनुपात से देश की जनसंख्या बढ़ती रही, तो 2030 में 1.5 अरब, यानी 150 करोड़ व 2050 में यह 166 करोड़ हो जाएगी। इसके अतिरिक्त असमान वृद्धि से जो आंतरिक शांति के सामने चुनौतियां आ सकती हैं, उसकी कल्पना से ही रूह कांप जाती है। अतः आपके माध्यम

से मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि कठोर जनसंख्या नियंत्रण कानून लाया जाए, ताकि समान प्रजनन दर से जहां जनसंख्या पर नियंत्रण हो सके, उसके साथ सामाजिक संतुलन व सद्भाव से देश में सभी को स्वास्थ्य व शिक्षा की सुविधाएं मिल सकें तथा आर्थिक विकास को प्रगति मिले।

(समाप्त)

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

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): 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. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI BRIJLAL (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

(Ends)

Demand for Facilitating Synchronisation of Data on State Rural-Households Portal with Awas-Plus List

SHRI NIRANJAN BISHI (Odisha): Sir, the State has collected details pertaining to 6.55 lakh households which have been identified via the State Rural-Household portal. Data pertaining to these eligible households has been collected and maintained by the State since these families were not able to enlist when the Ministry had opened the window in 2019. A significant portion of these households are from tribal areas and the Kalahandi-Balangir-Koraput region of the State who are in dire need of accommodation. I request the hon. Minister to facilitate synchronization of the details of all 6.65 lakh households which is currently held by the State with the Awaas-plus list and in addition, to open the window for a minimum duration of another month to incorporate the names of eligible left out families.

(Ends)

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): 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. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): 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.

(Ends)

**Demand for Establishing Central Narmada Research University in Jabalpur
to Study Ancient Cultural History of Tribals**

श्रीमती सुमित्रा बाल्मीक (मध्य प्रदेश) : महोदय, सभ्यता के जन्म और उदय में नदियों का विशेष महत्व रहा है। भारत में नदियों को जननी का दर्जा दिया जाता है। ऐसी ही पावन नदी मां नर्मदा है, जो अमरकंटक के गौमुख से निकलकर गुजरात में खंभात की खाड़ी तक 1,300 किलोमीटर का सफर तय करते हुए करोड़ों लोगों के जीवन, सभ्यता और संस्कृति को सींचती है।

महोदय, कहा जाता है कि जहां एक ओर अन्य नदियों में डुबकी लगाने से पाप धुलते हैं, वहीं मां नर्मदा के स्मरण मात्र से पुण्य की प्राप्ति होती है। मान्यताओं से आगे

बढ़ते हुए यदि हम नर्मदा नदी के अन्य पहलुओं को देखें, तो पाएंगे कि चाहे पर्यावरण को संतुलित रखना हो, जल की उपलब्धता हो, प्राचीन सभ्यताओं के सांस्कृतिक महत्व को संजोना हो या फिर औषधीय वन संपदा का संचय हो, मां नर्मदा अपने आंचल में एक अतुल्य, बहुमूल्य खजाना समेटे हुए है।

महोदय, इसके पहले कि यह ज्ञान-धारा हमसे छूट जाए, जरूरत है कि हम इस पर विशेष ध्यान देकर इसे संजो कर रख लें। इस हेतु मैं सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ कि नर्मदा नदी से जुड़े मानवीय, प्राकृतिक, सांस्कृतिक, आदिवासी सभ्यता का ज्ञान आदि के बारे में गहन शोध, जानकारी का संकलन और संरक्षण हेतु एक केंद्रीय नर्मदा रिसर्च यूनिवर्सिटी, जबलपुर में स्थापित किए जाने का आग्रह करती हूँ।

(समाप्त)

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): 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. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

(Ends)

Uncorrected/Not for publication-21.12.2022

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Fifth 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 (Fifth Amendment) Bill, 2022, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 21st December, 2022."

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

(Ends)

(Followed by VKK/4J)

VKK-PRB/4J/6.35

SPECIAL MENTIONS -- Contd.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, Shri Tiruchi Siva; not present. Then, Shri Jugalsinh Lokhandwala.

**Demand for Necessary Steps to Promote Sports
and Improve India's Performance in Sports World**

श्री जुगलसिंह लोखंडवाला (गुजरात) : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदन के सामने स्पोर्ट्स की भारत में क्या स्थिति है और कैसे हम विश्व स्तर की ओर आगे बढ़ सकें, इस विषय को लेकर खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने खिलाड़ियों के प्रोत्साहन, ट्रेनिंग, सुविधा, रख-रखाव आदि हेतु कई कदम उठाए हैं। इनमें प्रमुख 'खेलो इंडिया' और 'टारगेट ओलंपिक पोडियम स्कीम' रही है। हमारे खिलाड़ियों की कड़ी तपस्या के चलते भारत को कई विश्वस्तरीय प्रतियोगिताओं में सम्मान मिला है और हमारे खिलाड़ियों ने जीत का झंडा फहराया है।

भारत को खेल जगत में सुपर पावर बनाने के लिए जरूरत है कि स्पोर्ट्स का कल्चर समाज में परोया जाए। समाज का खेल के प्रति नज़रिया बदलने की जरूरत है और इस पक्ष में मेरे कुछ सुझाव हैं। पहला, खेलों का स्कूल शिक्षा पाठ्यक्रम के साथ समावेश करना, पाठ्यक्रम में कक्षा बारहवीं तक शारीरिक शिक्षा अनिवार्य करते हुए खेलों में छात्रों के प्रदर्शन को मूल्यांकन से शामिल करना एवं शिक्षा विभाग द्वारा मूलभूत सुविधाओं को पूरा करवाना। दूसरा, जैसे आईटी के लिए एसईजेड बनाए गए हैं, वैसे ही खेलों के लिए स्पोर्ट्स एक्टिविटीज़ ज़ोन बनवाएं, जिसे पीपीपी मॉडल पर ऑपरेट किया जाए। तीसरा, सीएसआर, एमपीलैड और सरकारी योजनाओं के माध्यम से खेलों की सुविधाओं को बढ़ावा देना, जिससे स्पोर्ट्स फाइनेंस के लिए नए अवसर खुल सकें।

चौथा, बच्चों, आदिवासी, पिछड़े समाज और महिलाओं को ज्यादा खेलों की मुख्य धारा में लाना है। पांचवां, बच्चों के ज्ञान और उनकी वृद्धि के लिए स्पोर्ट्स हेल्पलाइन चालू करनी चाहिए।

अतः सरकार से मेरा आग्रह है कि खेलों के स्तर को बढ़ाने के लिए जरूरी कदम उठाए जाएं।

(समाप्त)

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

SHRIMATI MAHUA MAJI (Jharkhand): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI KAMAKHYA PRASAD TASA (Assam): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): 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. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Now, Shri Sanjay Singh; not present. Then, Shrimati Darshana Singh.

**Demand for Taking Steps to Prevent Wastage
of Water and Promote its Conservation**

श्रीमती दर्शना सिंह (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, जल मनुष्य के जीवन का वह अहम हिस्सा है, जिसके बिना इंसान अपने जीवन के सफर को पूर्ण नहीं कर सकता है। मुझे यह कहते हुए अपार हर्ष हो रहा है कि हमारे यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जल जीवन और सम्मान को समेकित करके देश के सभी गांवों और नगरों में भी हर घर तक स्वच्छ जल पहुंचाने की संकल्पना के साथ 15 अगस्त, 2019 को 'जल जीवन मिशन योजना' को प्रारम्भ किया। 'जल जीवन मिशन' के तहत चलाए गए इस कार्यक्रम को 'हर घर जल' का नाम दिया गया है। इसके तहत प्रतिदिन प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को 55 लीटर स्वच्छ पेयजल उपलब्ध कराया जाता है। 3.6 लाख करोड़ रुपये से इस योजना को 2024 तक पूरा करने का लक्ष्य है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के संकल्प से आज लदाख के 13,800 फीट की ऊंचाई पर स्थित डेमचोक गांव के लोगों तक नल से पानी की आपूर्ति होने लगी है। इससे महिलाओं को दूर-दूर तक पानी लेने नहीं जाना पड़ता है। प्लम्बर, इलेक्ट्रिशियन आदि के लिए रोजगार के नए अवसर सृजित हुए हैं। अन्य नए प्रयोग भी

हो रहे हैं। बल्क वॉटर ट्रांसफर ट्रीटमेंट प्लांट्स और डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन नेटवर्क के अतिरिक्त पानी की गुणवत्ता को सुधारने के लिए नई तकनीकी का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है, लेकिन पानी की बरबादी एक बड़ी समस्या है।

अतः मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहती हूँ कि पानी की बरबादी को रोकने के लिए प्रभावी कदम उठाए जाएं और वर्षा जल संचयन तथा ग्रे वॉटर के पुनः उपयोग को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए व्यापक जन जागरण अभियान चलाया जाए।

(समाप्त)

SHRI MAHARAJA SANAJAOBA LEISEMBA (Manipur): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI MAHUA MAJI (Jharkhand): 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 ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): 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. FAUZIA KHAN (Maharashtra): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): 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.

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

(Ends)

**Demand for Zero Fees for SC/ST and Poor Students for
Different Courses in Colleges and Universities of Uttar Pradesh**

श्री रामजी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, देश का विकास बगैर शिक्षा के संभव नहीं है। उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्ष 2007 से लेकर 2012 तक के मुख्यमंत्रित्व कार्यकाल में तत्कालीन मुख्य मंत्री ने इस गंभीर समस्या को समझा और अपने पिछले कार्यकाल में एससी/एसटी व गरीब छात्रों को बीबीए, बीटेक, एमसीए, एलएलबी, एमबीए, एमबीबीएस, इंजीनियरिंग, बीएससी, बायोटेक, बीएड आदि कोर्सों हेतु ज़ीरो फीस पर एडमिशन की व्यवस्था समस्त गरीब छात्रों के लिए की थी, तब से सभी छात्र अपनी शिक्षा को ग्रहण कर रहे थे।

(4K/GS पर जारी)

BHS-GS/4K/6.40

श्री रामजी (क्रमागत) : इनकी फीस की व्यवस्था समाज कल्याण विभाग अभी तक कर रहा था, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश में वर्तमान सरकार ने ज़ीरो फीस की व्यवस्था खत्म कर दी है। इसकी वजह से उत्तर प्रदेश में हजारों छात्रों को कॉलेजों ने और विश्वविद्यालयों ने परीक्षा नहीं देने दी और कहा कि पहले फीस लेकर आओ, तब परीक्षा होगी। इसकी वजह से हजारों एससी/एसटी छात्रों का भविष्य खत्म हो गया है। तमाम छात्रों का एडमिशन निरस्त हो गया है, जबकि छात्र कई वर्षों से अपने-अपने संस्थानों में शिक्षा ग्रहण कर रहे थे।

मेरी केन्द्र सरकार से माँग है कि पूर्व में चल रहे ज़ीरो फीस पर प्रवेश दिलाने और समस्त अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति और ओबीसी के छात्रों को छात्रवृत्ति की व्यवस्था पुनः आरम्भ करवाने की व्यवस्था करे।

(समाप्त)

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I 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 ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): 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.

SHRIMATI JEBI MATHER HISHAM (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.

(Ends)

**Need to Address Dilution Issues of Mandatory Act Related
to Jute Sector**

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, the jute industry is growing golden fibre, engaging 3 lakh mill workers; 3.90 lakh workers and 40 lakh farmers are dependent on it. Jute, being bio-degradable fibre, is eco-friendly, environment-friendly, agro-based industry in agrarian country, traditional industry, labour intensive and profitable industry. There is ample scope of exports and it is vital part of Rs.10,000 crore industry and involving three crore population in Bengal. The Government procures raw jute from farmers at the Minimum Support Price of Rs.4,750 per quintal (22-23) but this reaches the mill at a whopping Rs.7,200, which is Rs.700 more than.....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAKESH SINHA: Sir, the party symbol is being shown and it is not good.

MS. DOLA SEN: It is not party symbol. Here, it is written 'Stop plastic bags.' ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't be crazy Rakeshji. It is not party symbol.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You carry on.

MS. DOLA SEN: It is in favour of jute. ...*(Interruptions)*... No issue is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Ms. Dola Sen, please stop that because you cannot show that. ...*(Interruptions)*... I understand but please stop that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. DOLA SEN: I cannot show jute file! ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Your speaking is enough.

MS. DOLA SEN: It is so unfortunate, Sir. The Government procures raw jute from farmers at the Minimum Support Price of Rs.4,750 per quintal (22-23) but this reaches the mill at a whopping Rs.7,200, which is Rs.700 more than Rs.6,500 per quintal cap on the sale of the final products. Unfortunately, despite India being the largest jute producer, Bangladesh covers three-fourth of the global export market. From 1987, Mandatory

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Packaging Material Act for jute is there. FCI buys jute bags from JCI 100 per cent for food grains and sugar. Now, FCI proposes moving from jute to high density polyethylene, polypropylene plastic bags through GeM portal in open market. This move would not only ruin the jute farmers, jute industry, jute workers, Bengal's employment and economy but there would also be devastating hazardous effects for health of Indian citizens and environment of India as well. I urge upon the Central Government not to dilute Mandatory Packaging Material Act, not to permit this anti-people move, to control price fluctuations in jute market and to encourage jute industry and take responsible role for the growth of jute industry so that the farmers and the workers and we, the people of India, may survive. Thank you.

(Ends)

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I 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 ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): 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.

SHRIMATI JEBI MATHER HISHAM (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. 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.

DR. JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

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

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

(Ends)

Demand for Taking Action on Illegal Occupation and Encroachment on Lands of PSUs Namely HMT and IDPL in Hyderabad

DR. K. LAXMAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, in Telangana and especially around the city of Hyderabad, large extends of Union Government's lands are being subjected to encroachment which underscores the imperative of taking concrete measures to save the land owned by different public sector undertakings and Union Government agencies.

(Contd. by RL/4L)

RL-LP/4L/6.45

DR. K. LAXMAN (Contd.): Sir, for instance, HMT was established in a sprawling campus of 880 acres in Qutubullapur, Hyderabad in which 5000 employees in 3 divisions were working. However, now, only one division is functioning with about 300 workers, and others have become sick.

Out of 880 acres, 20 acres of land have been reportedly occupied by local land grabbers. The State Government has also taken back 120 acres claiming that it was excess land in possession of HMT, 60 years after the company was established.

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Similarly, there has been prolonged ongoing legal battle on the land given to IDPL by the then AP Government in Hyderabad. An extent of 891 acres and 38 guntas had been given to IDPL for establishing its unit. Now, the unit became sick and it is learned that a few individuals claiming to be GPA holders have encroached on an extent of 200 acres of land.

Now, the price of land in the city of Hyderabad has witnessed rapid escalation. Obviously, the land grabbers have been targeting huge extent of lands that are under the control of public sector undertakings.

I urge the respective Ministries to take stringent action to save the precious lands which are meant for the larger public welfare and nation building.

(Ends)

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I 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.

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

(Ends)

**Demand for Infrastructure and Manpower for Better CGHS Operations in
Visakhapatnam**

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, Visakhapatnam has a very large number of serving and retired Central Government employees eligible for availing Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) services. The number of CGHS cardholders in Visakhapatnam is 11,089 and the number of beneficiaries in Visakhapatnam is 26,756. Further, more than 120 Central Government Organizations are located in Visakhapatnam.

As per CGHS scheme guidelines, Visakhapatnam is eligible to have three Allopathic CGHS Wellness Centres as the norm is to have one Wellness Centre per 2,000 cardholders. However, only two Wellness Centres are currently operational in Visakhapatnam and both operate from rented premises. The quality of infrastructure and manpower in both these centres is extremely poor and needs immediate improvement.

One Ayurvedic and one Allopathic unit have also been sanctioned for Visakhapatnam in 2018 but they are not functioning. Recently, five doctors have been allocated to AP/Telangana region but due to the absence of a pharmacist, these units are yet to start operations.

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For five years, there has been a proposal to acquire land from the State Government for the construction of a new CGHS building for housing the CGHS Wellness Centre. The District Collector had offered 30 cents of land in Chingadhili Village, Visakhapatnam Rural Mandal at a cost of Rs. 2.9 crore, and a decision to acquire the proposed land is pending with the CGHS Directorate, New Delhi.

I request the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare to immediately acquire the land offered by the Visakhapatnam District Administration and immediately undertake construction of a CGHS building in Visakhapatnam.

(Ends)

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I 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.

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

(Ends)

Demand for Paying Pending Salary/Wages to Employees of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Jharkhand

श्रीमती महुआ माजी (झारखंड) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे अपना स्पेशल मेशन पढ़ने का अवसर देने के लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

महोदय, पिछले कई वर्षों से माइनिंग, रेलवेज, स्पेस, डिफेंस, पावर और न्यूक्लियर एनर्जी के क्षेत्र में मदर इंडस्ट्री की मान्यता प्राप्त हैवी इंजीनियरिंग कॉरपोरेशन, झारखंड की स्थिति अत्यंत चिंताजनक है। वहाँ के कर्मचारियों, श्रमिकों, ठेकेदारों को बारह महीने से तनखाह नहीं मिल रही है।

(AKG/4M पर जारी)

AKG-DC/4M/6.50

श्रीमती महुआ माजी (क्रमागत) : आर्थिक संकट से जूझ रहे एचईसी के कर्मचारियों को पिछले कई वर्षों से पूर्ण वेतन नहीं मिल रहा है और वहां भुखमरी की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है। जिस इंडस्ट्री ने देश के आर्थिक विकास में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई, जिनके बच्चे डॉक्टर, इंजीनियर और अधिकारी बन कर देश-विदेश में विख्यात हुए, वे आज अपने बच्चों की फीस तक नहीं दे पा रहे हैं। इलाके के दुकानदार उधारी दे-देकर बेहाल हैं। यंग इंजीनियर्स, जिन्होंने बड़ी उम्मीदों से बेहतर भविष्य के लिए एचईसी ज्वाइन किया था, निराश हैं, वहाँ एम्प्लॉईज़ की संख्या लगातार घट रही है। एचईसी के पास बहुत सारे कार्यादेश हैं, लेकिन अर्थाभाव से काम रुका हुआ है। एचईसी की उपेक्षा से कर्मचारी भयभीत हैं। कुछ वर्ष पूर्व इसे एटॉमिक एनर्जी डिपार्टमेंट में मर्ज करने की बात

हुई थी। मुझे मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ हैवी इंडस्ट्री से जानकारी चाहिए कि जवाहरलाल नेहरू द्वारा 1958 में स्थापित इस महत्वपूर्ण इंडस्ट्री के पुनरुद्धार का कोई प्लान है या नहीं; वहाँ के कर्मचारियों, ठेकेदारों और श्रमिकों को बकाया वेतन कब दिया जाएगा तथा एचईसी को फुल टाइम सीएमडी और डायरेक्टर कब दिया जाएगा, क्योंकि बीएचईएल द्वारा अटैच्ड अधिकारी कभी-कभार ही आते हैं। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

SHRIMATI VANDANA CHAVAN (Maharashtra): 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.

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

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

SHRIMATI JEBI MATHER HISHAM (Kerala): 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.

DR. V. SIVADASAN (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.

SHRI SANDOSH KUMAR P (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.

MS. DOLA SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

(Ends)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The House stands adjourned to meet at 1100 hours on Thursday, the 22nd December, 2022.

*The House then adjourned at fifty-one minutes past
six of the clock till eleven of the clock on
Thursday, the 22nd December, 2022.*