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Tuesday,  
30<sup>th</sup> November, 2021  
9 Agrahayana, 1943 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

# RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT (FLOOR VERSION)

(PART-II)

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Website : <http://rajyasabha.nic.in>  
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## RAJYA SABHA

*Tuesday, the 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2021/9 Agrahayana, 1943(saka)*

*The House met at eleven of the clock,*

*MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.*

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Sir...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give you time after Papers are laid. You know that is the procedure.

#### Notifications of the Ministry of Finance

**वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री पंकज चौधरी):** महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

(i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962, along with Explanatory Memoranda:-

- (1) G.S.R. 4 (E), dated the 4<sup>th</sup> January, 2021, publishing the Customs Authority for Advance Rulings Regulations, 2021, along with Delay Statement.
- (2) G.S.R. 582 (E), dated the 19<sup>th</sup> August, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 449 (E), dated the 29<sup>th</sup> June, 2021, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 601 (E), dated the 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 286 (E), dated the 24<sup>th</sup> April, 2021, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 624 (E), dated the 10<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, amending Notification Numbers G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2017 and G.S.R. 69 (E), dated the 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2021, to substitute certain entries in the original Notifications.

- (5) G.S.R. 625 (E), dated the 10<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, rescinding Notification Number G.S.R. 449 (E), dated the 29<sup>th</sup> June, 2021.
- (6) G.S.R. 640 (E), dated the 17<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2021, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 672 (E), dated the 29<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, exempting certain goods specified therein, from the whole of the duty on customs leviable thereon under the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, when imported into India.
- (8) G.S.R. 708 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2017, to substitute/insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (9) G.S.R. 709 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, amending Notification numbers G.S.R. 644 (E), dated the 7<sup>th</sup> September, 2009 and G.S.R. 536 (E), dated the 14<sup>th</sup> July, 2011, to insert/substitute certain entries in the original Notifications.
- (10) G.S.R. 733 (E), dated the 14<sup>th</sup> October, 2021, exempting certain goods specified therein from so much of the duty of customs leviable thereon under the First Schedule to the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, as specified therein.
- (11) G.S.R. 734 (E), dated the 14<sup>th</sup> October, 2021, exempting certain goods specified therein from so much of the Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Cess leviable thereon under Section 124 of the Finance Act, 2021, as specified therein.
- (12) G.S.R. 756 (E), dated the 22<sup>nd</sup> October, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 590 (E), dated the 13<sup>th</sup> August, 2008, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

(13) G.S.R. 757 (E), dated the 22nd October, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 241 (E), dated the 31st March, 2021, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(14) G.S.R. 781 (E), dated the 3rd November, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 475 (E), dated the 6th July, 2019, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (14) See No. LT-5205/17/21]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 166 of the Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda:-

(1) G.S.R. 598 (E), dated the 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2021, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 2021.

(2) G.S.R. 599 (E), dated the 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 1253 (E), dated the 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2018, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

(3) G.S.R. 600 (E), dated the 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2021 partially modifying Notification number G.S.R. 235 (E) dated the 3<sup>rd</sup> April, 2020 and G.S.R. 310 (E), dated the 1<sup>st</sup> May, 2021, seeking to extend the time-limit for making an application of revocation of cancellation of registration under sub-section (1) of section 30 of the said Act, which falls within the period of 1<sup>st</sup> day of March, 2020 to 31<sup>st</sup> day of August, 2021, as specified therein.

(4) G.S.R. 659 (E), dated the 24<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, publishing the Central Goods and Services Tax (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 2021.

(5) G.S.R. 660 dated the 24<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 132 (E), dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> February, 2021 to insert certain entries in the original Notification.

- (6) G.S.R. 687 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 690 (E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017, to insert/omit/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 688 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 691 (E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017, to insert/omit/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (8) G.S.R. 693 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 673 (E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017, to insert/omit/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (9) G.S.R. 694 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 674 (E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) G.S.R. 695 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 676 (E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) G.S.R. 696 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 1310 (E), dated the 18<sup>th</sup> October, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (12) G.S.R. 697 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, seeking to exempt certain goods specified in column (3) of the Table therein, under Section 9 of the said Act, as in excess of the amount calculated at the rate as specified in column (4) of the Table therein.
- (13) G.S.R. 763 (E), dated the 27<sup>th</sup> October, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 673 (E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (13) See No. LT-5210/17/21]

(iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 24 of the Integrated Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda:-

- (1) G.S.R. 689 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 683 (E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017, to insert/omit/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 690 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 684 (E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017, to insert/substitute/omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 698 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 666 (E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017, to insert/omit/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 699 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 667 (E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 700 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 669 (E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 701 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 1311 (E), dated the 18<sup>th</sup> October, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 702 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, exempting goods specified therein, from so much of the duty of customs leviable thereon under Section 5 of the said Act, as specified therein.
- (8) G.S.R. 764 (E), dated the 27<sup>th</sup> October, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 666 (E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (8) See No. LT-5212/17/21]

(iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under Section 24 of the Union Territory Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memoranda:-



- (1) G.S.R. 691 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 702 (E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017, to insert/omit/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 692 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 703 (E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017, to insert/substitute/omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 703 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 710 (E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017, to insert/omit/substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (4) G.S.R. 704 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 711 (E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (5) G.S.R. 705 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 713 (E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) G.S.R. 706 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 1312 (E), dated the 18<sup>th</sup> October, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 707 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, exempting goods specified therein, from so much of the union territory tax leviable thereon under Section 7 of the said Act, as specified therein.
- (8) G.S.R. 765 (E), dated the, 27<sup>th</sup> October, 2021 amending Notification number G.S.R. 710 (E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (8) See No. LT-5213/17/21]

(v) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Notification number G.S.R. 710 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 720 (E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification, issued under sub-section (2) of the Goods

and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, along with Explanatory Memorandum.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5214/17/21]

(vi) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, along with Explanatory Memoranda:-

- (1) G.S.R. 522 (E), dated the 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 574 (E), dated the 6<sup>th</sup> June, 2016, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (2) G.S.R. 523 (E), dated the 1<sup>st</sup> August, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 1228 (E), dated the 9<sup>th</sup> October, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) G.S.R. 543 (E), dated the 9<sup>th</sup> August, 2021, seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on imports of Phthalic Anhydride originating in or exported from China PR, Indonesia, Korea RP and Thailand, in pursuance of the anti-dumping investigation findings issued by the Designated Authority, Directorate General of Trade Remedies.
- (4) G.S.R. 572 (E), dated the 12<sup>th</sup> August, 2021, rescinding Notification No. G.S.R. 777 (E), dated the 8<sup>th</sup> August, 2016.
- (5) G.S.R. 585 (E), dated the 24<sup>th</sup> August, 2021, rescinding Notification number G.S.R. 434 (E), dated the 21<sup>st</sup> April, 2016.
- (6) G.S.R. 588 (E), dated the 25<sup>th</sup> August, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 1101 (E), dated the 29<sup>th</sup> November, 2016, to insert entries in the original Notification.
- (7) G.S.R. 590 (E), dated the 26<sup>th</sup> August, 2021, seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on imports of "Natural Mica based Pearl Industrial Pigments excluding cosmetic grade" originating in or exported from China PR for a period of five years from the date of publication on the notification in the Official Gazette.

- (8) G.S.R. 597 (E), dated the 27<sup>th</sup> August, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 1166 (E), dated the 4<sup>th</sup> December, 2018, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (9) G.S.R. 607 (E), dated the 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 846 (E), dated the 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2016, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (10) G.S.R. 630 (E), dated the 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 1427 (E), dated the 17<sup>th</sup> November, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (11) G.S.R. 637 (E), dated the 16<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, seeking to levy anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Aluminium Foil' originating in or exported from China PR, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia for a period of five years from the date of publication of the Notification in the Official Gazette.
- (12) G.S.R. 649 (E), dated the 22<sup>nd</sup> September, 2021, rescinding Notification number G.S.R. 362 (E), dated the 29<sup>th</sup> March, 2016.
- (13) G.S.R. 671 (E), dated the 29<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 1303 (E), dated the 17<sup>th</sup> October, 2017, to insert certain entries in the original Notification.
- (14) G.S.R. 685 (E), dated the 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, amending Notification number G.S.R. 588 (E), dated the 14<sup>th</sup> June, 2017, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (14) See No. LT-5211/17/21]

**Reports and Accounts of Sagarmala Development Company Limited, New Delhi for various years and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PORTS, SHIPPING AND WATERWAYS (SHRI SHANTANU THAKUR): Sir, I rise to lay on the Table—

(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:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sagarmala Development Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sagarmala Development Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sagarmala Development Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Sagarmala Development Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2019-20, 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.

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

[Placed in Library. For (i) to (iv) See No. LT-5150/17/21]

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**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE**

SHRIMATI ROOPA GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, I rise to present the 164<sup>th</sup> Report\* (in English and Hindi) of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Commerce on 'Augmenting Infrastructure Facilities to Boost Exports'.

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

**डा. विनय पी. सहस्त्रबुद्धे** (महाराष्ट्र): महोदय, मैं विभाग-संबंधित शिक्षा, महिला, बाल, युवा कार्यक्रम और खेल संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी और हिंदी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Three Hundred and Thirty First Report on Reforms in Content and Design of School Text Books;
- (ii) Three Hundred and Thirty Second Report on Action Taken by the Government on 325<sup>th</sup> Report on Demands for Grants (2021-22) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports; and
- (iii) Three Hundred and Thirty Third Report on Action Taken by the Government on 326<sup>th</sup> Report on Demands for Grants (2021-22) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS**

**श्री नरहरी अमीन** (गुजरात): महोदय, मैं विभाग-संबंधित रेल संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी और हिंदी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Eighth Report on 'Passenger Reservation System of Indian Railways'; and
- (ii) Ninth Report on Action Taken by Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the Seventh Report of the Committee (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2021-22)' of the Ministry of Railways.

\* The Report was presented to Hon'ble Chairman, Rajya Sabha on 11<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, when the House was not in session. A copy of the Report was also forwarded to Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha.

## RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform Members that the Business Advisory Committee in its meeting held on the 29<sup>th</sup> of November, 2021, has allotted time for Government Legislative and Other Business, as follows:

<b>BUSINESS</b>	<b>TIME ALLOTTED</b>
1. Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021 (No. 8 of 2021) promulgated by the President of India on 30 <sup>th</sup> September, 2021 admitted in the names of Shri Shaktisinh Gohil, Shri M.V. Shreyams Kumar, Shri Binoy Viswam, Shri Elamaram Kareem and Shri K.C. Venugopal.	Two Hours (to be discussed together)
2. Consideration and passing of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Bill, 2021, after it is passed by Lok Sabha- <i>To replace an Ordinance.</i>	
3. Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Central Vigilance Commission (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021 (No. 9 of 2021) promulgated by the President of India on 14 <sup>th</sup> November, 2021 admitted in the names of Shri Derek O'Brien, Shri M.V. Shreyams Kumar, Shri Shaktisinh Gohil, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge, Shri Bikash Ranjan Bhattacharyya, Dr. V. Sivadasan, Shri Binoy Viswam, Shri Elamaram Kareem and Shri K.C. Venugopal.	Three Hours (to be discussed together)
4. Consideration and passing of the Central Vigilance Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2021, after it is passed by Lok Sabha- <i>To replace an Ordinance</i>	

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|-----|--|---|
| 5.  | Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Delhi of the Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021 (No.10 of 2021) promulgated by the President of India on 14 <sup>th</sup> November, 2021 admitted in the names of Shri Derek O'Brien, Shri Shaktisinh Gohil, Shri Mallikarjun Kharge, Shri Bikash Ranjan Bhattacharyya, Dr. V. Sivadasan, Shri Binoy Viswam, Shri Elamaram Kareem and Shri K.C. Venugopal. | Three Hours<br>(to be discussed together)                                       |
| 6.  | Consideration and passing of Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 2021, after it is passed by Lok Sabha - To replace an Ordinance  |   |
| 7.  | Consideration and passing of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2021, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.  | Two Hours   |
| 8.  | Consideration and passing of the following Bills, after they are passed by Lok Sabha<br>(i) The Farm Laws Repeal Bill, 2021  | Time to be decided by the Chairman<br>(However, the Bill has since been passed) |
|     | (ii) The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2021   | Two Hours   |
| 9.  | Consideration and return of the Appropriation Bill related to the Second Batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2021-22, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.  | Five Hours  |
| 10. | Consideration and passing of the Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by Select Committee of Rajya Sabha.   | Three hours<br>(to be discussed together.)                                      |
| 11. | Consideration and passing of the Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Bill, 2020, after it is passed by Lok Sabha.  |   |

**REGARDING POINT OF ORDER RELATING TO VIOLATION OF RULES OF  
PROCEDURE UNDER RULE 256**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mallikarjun Khargeji.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Sir, I am grateful to you that you have given me an opportunity to raise an issue under Rule 256. Sir, I will just make a brief statement so that everybody can understand what Rules...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Statements are not allowed. Khargeji, you know. You make a submission. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: I am making a submission. ...*(Interruptions)*..

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, I wish to raise a very important procedural issue relating to suspension of twelve Members of Rajya Sabha for the entire duration of the Session. Yesterday on adoption of the Motion moved by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs; the moving of the Motion and its adoption is a gross violation of Rules of Procedure regarding suspension of Members provided under Rule 256. At the time, the Minister was moving the Motion, I sought to raise a point of order under the provisions of Rule 258 of the Rules of Procedure. As per the well-established conventions, every Member, who seeks to raise a point of order, has to be permitted by the Chair to raise a point of order. Furthermore, when the Leader of the Opposition is seeking to raise a point of order, he has to be allowed to raise the same. I was, however, not allowed to raise my point of order. This in itself is a gross violation of the well-settled and time-honoured parliamentary conventions. Now, coming to the provisions of the suspension of Members, under the provision of sub-rule (1) of Rule 256-before a Motion is moved for suspension of any Member, the Chairman has to first name a Member. ...*(Interruptions)*.. If he is of the view that a Member has disregarded the authority of the Chair or abused the rules of the Council..



MR. CHAIRMAN: Right, Khargeji, I have heard you. ...*(Interruptions)*.. I have understood. ...*(Interruptions)*.. You cannot make a statement. You can make a point. ...*(Interruptions)*. You cannot make a statement. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: One minute, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*.. I am quoting the rule.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Other Members should sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*.. He is capable of placing it before the House. ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): He may be allowed, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have allowed him. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Are you going to dictate me? ...*(Interruptions)*..

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Nobody is going to dictate you. ...*(Interruptions)*.

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

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: I am quoting sub-rule, Sir. It says '... the rules of the Council by persistently and willfully obstructing the business of the House', the Chairman shall put a question on a Motion being made under sub-rule 2 of Rule 256. Hence for suspension of any Member, there are two parameters which have to be adhered to. Firstly, the naming of the Members by the Chairman is required prior to the suspension. Only thereafter the Motion of suspension so named can be moved. More importantly, this procedure is relevant only on the date of occurrence of the alleged disregard or disorderly conduct of a Member. Sir, please give me a second.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take half a minute, no problem. But, make the point.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, it is relevant only on the date of alleged disorderly conduct of a Member. However, yesterday, the Motion for suspension of Members was moved by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs for their alleged disorderly conduct which took place during the previous Session. In the present case, none of the twelve Members were named for that particular day. Bringing forward the Motion to suspend the Members months after the day of occurrence of alleged disorderly conduct is not in order...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I heard you with rapt attention.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, it is a violation of the rules.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Khargeji, I heard you...

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, suspension of these twelve Members may kindly be revoked. I request you, Sir. Along with all the Members, we came to your house. We requested you to revoke it. Sir, it has been done selectively. Some Members have nothing to do with this. This incident happened during the last Session. How can you take this decision, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I heard the Leader of the Opposition. Let me clearly clarify for the sake of understanding of the House as well as the nation. The Rajya Sabha is a continuing institution. The Chairman of the House of Rajya Sabha is empowered under Rules 256, 259, 266 and even under other residuary powers. The Chairman can take action, and the House can take action. What happened yesterday is not the Chairman taking action. It is the House, after the Resolution was moved, which took this action. ...*(Interruptions)*... Also, please hear me. Even about these Members, on 10<sup>th</sup> August--please go through the records; if you want, I will ask it to be released again--we named the Members. We requested them also to go to their respective seats. I appealed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Brittas, when the Chair is speaking, you are not supposed to disturb him. I heard the LOP. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay, the House, excepting some Opposition Members. Is it okay? Agreed. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. When the Chair is speaking, don't interrupt him. It will not go on record. I will not call you again. I heard him fully.

To these Members, on 10<sup>th</sup> August--you may go through the proceedings of the House--the Deputy Chairman made the appeal a number of times. Sometimes, he took the names also. Later also, in the Bulletin too, it was published about the Members who indulged in this act. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Rajasthan): Sir, no.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is this? Please sit down, Mr. Venugopal. This is not the way. You tried to mislead the House; you disturbed the House; you ransacked the table; you threw papers on the Chair. Also, some of them had stepped on the table. And,

you are giving me lessons now! You are giving me lessons. So, this is not the way. The Motion was moved. It was approved and the action is taken. It is final. The Members who have committed this sacrilege against the House, they have not expressed any remorse. On the other hand, they are justifying it. So, I don't think the appeal of the Leader of the Opposition is worth considering. I am not considering it, at all.

Now, Zero Hour submissions.

We will now take up Zero Hour. Zero Hour is about the flood situation. Shri G. K. Vasam. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is about the issue of heavy rains in Tamil Nadu. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. It is a very important issue. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a very important issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, it is a matter of democracy. ...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. CHAIRMAN: What happened in the House earlier was a matter of democracy. That is why action was taken. ...*(Interruptions)*....

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## MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

### Heavy rains in Tamil Nadu

SHRI G. K. VASAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to raise a matter of urgent public importance. I request all the Members to hear this. The State of Tamil Nadu is reeling under heavy rains for the past one month. The State of Tamil Nadu... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, we requested you to.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That has been disposed of. Please sit down, Shri Siva and others. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Vasam, please continue. What you are speaking is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI G. K. VASAN: Sir, Chennai and the surrounding areas have not seen such rains for the last hundred years. The northern districts of the State like Chennai, Chengalpattu, Kanchipuram, Tiruvallur etc. have received heavy rainfall.

...(Interruptions)... The lakes, dams, reservoirs, and other water bodies have been overflowing. The streets of the Chennai city and neighbouring districts have been flooded. The Cauvery delta has been completely damaged. ...(Interruptions)....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. It is a public issue of floods. ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI G. K. VASAN: The farmers today are suffering because of continuous rains. The southern districts like Thoothukudi, Kanyakumari, and Ramanathapuram have also not been spared. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI G. K. VASAN: Schools and colleges have been continuously closed. Roads and bridges have been damaged. Sir, ... ...(Interruptions)....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats. This is what is called a matter of democracy. This is what has happened earlier. Please go back to your seats. Don't precipitate further action. ...(Interruptions)....

SHRI G. K. VASAN: The Tamil Nadu Government needs assistance. It is a challenging task for Tamil Nadu. ...(Interruptions)... I request the Central Government team to come again and inspect and restore normalcy by giving financial aid to Tamil Nadu. Thank you, Sir. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I am associating with that. Sir, kindly restore order in the House. I will speak for a few minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That has been solved. You associate. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. WILSON: I will speak for a few minutes. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Slogans will not go on record. This is an insult to democracy. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we are requesting for Central assistance. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SURESH GOPI (Nominated): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI T. K. S. ELANGO VAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

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

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

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

SHRI M. MOHAMED ABDULLA (Tamil Nadu): 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.

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA SINGH (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri K. C. Ramamurthy.

**Unprecedented heavy rainfall and damage in Bengaluru and request  
for intervention and assistance of Central Government**

SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY (Karnataka): Thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to mention a very important matter pertaining to Karnataka. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir incessant heavy rains in Karnataka from October, particularly in Bengaluru, has thrown life topsy-turvy, inundated and damaged many houses, lakes overflowed, damaged various infrastructure facilities in the Silicon city of India and at other places. ...*(Interruptions)*..

Sir, if you look at Bangalore Rural, percentage Departure from Normal Rainfall is 1389 per cent and in Bangalore Urban, it is 1122 per cent which is the highest in the last six decades. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, Sir, Karnataka received 129 mm rainfall between 1-21 Nov'21 which is highest in the last one decade and 3rd highest in the last six decades. ...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not show papers. No slogans, please. ...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI K. C. RAMAMURTHY: Issue of Yellow Warning by IMD for many districts, including districts in the Western Ghats, clearly indicates the magnitude of severity. The untimely incessant rainfall all over the State has caused extensive damage to standing crops, most of which were in the harvesting stage. ...*(Interruptions)*... The persistent rainfall has also damaged a large number of houses and critical infrastructures such as roads, schools, and other Government offices. ...*(Interruptions)*... Many of the low lying areas are flooded. Twenty-five people have lost their lives; more than 9,000 houses damaged; crop lost in 7 lakh hectares; more than 2,300 kms of roads are damaged in the State; huge infrastructure damage occurred; and, 100s of kilometers of roads, culverts and bridges damaged in Bengaluru alone. There is no doubt that Civic Authorities and the Government of Karnataka have been doing everything they can in relief, rescue and restoration work. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, it is not enough since the damage is enormous. Hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister are seized of the matter and are in contact with the hon. Chief Minister. In view of the above, I request the Government of India to (1) Send IMCT immediate to take up on-spot assessment of damages to release relief from NDRF; (2) Release Rs. 2000 crores as immediate financial assistance to take up relief, rehabilitation and restoration works in a fixed timeframe and carry out repairs to roads, storm water drains, storm water drain networks, etc.; and (3) To

constitute an Expert Committee to study the causation of such extreme events and study the change in climatic conditions, etc. and suggest a concrete plan of action. Thank you, Sir. ... *(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA SINGH (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. NARAYAN (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI IRANNA KADADI (Karnataka): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE): Sir, in protest we are all walking out.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have got every right.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. I have called Shri Vijayasai Reddy to speak on floods in Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will hear Shri Keshava Rao later. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Let them walkout, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have got every right to walkout. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am not questioning it. But, keep the respect of the House in mind. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Shri Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Let them walkout, Sir. The House will be in order. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No comments. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. No comments. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have got every right to walkout. ...*(Interruptions)*... In a democracy, they have a right to walkout. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, they cannot create unwarranted interruptions in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Vijayasai Reddy, one second. ...*(Interruptions)*... Don't make comments. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have made their intentions to walkout. ...*(Interruptions)*... They have got every right. ...*(Interruptions)*... In a parliamentary democracy, either you can talk-out or walkout. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, wasting the time of the House or disrupting the Business of the House is not allowed. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, I respectfully, honour their sentiments. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, I only tell them please see to it that the House is allowed to function. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let the House be allowed to function. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Vijayasai Reddy.

### **Need to provide financial assistance to Andhra Pradesh for losses due to heavy rains and floods**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, it is a very important issue relating to the people of Andhra Pradesh.

Heavy rains triggered by a depression over the Bay of Bengal on the 18<sup>th</sup> of November led to flash floods and wreaked havoc in Rayalaseema and South Coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh. The unprecedented rains and floods caused breaches to reservoirs, thereby inundated villages and towns in Andhra Pradesh. Roads, bridges, railway tracks were extensively damaged. Electricity utilities have been uprooted. Houses were either washed away or inundated in flood waters rendering thousands of people homeless. So far, 44 people have died, 16 are reported missing and about 70,000 persons have been displaced from their homes.

Farmers have also suffered huge losses since crops ready for harvesting were destroyed. It is estimated that about 1.85 lakh hectares of agriculture and horticulture crops have been damaged.



According to the preliminary estimates, loss caused to crops and infrastructure is put at Rs. 6,054 crores. Despite sincere efforts of the Government of Andhra Pradesh in conducting rescue operations and undertaking relief measures in the affected areas, the current situation on the ground needs Centre's assistance.

In this hour of crisis, it is imperative that the Union Government step in to provide much-needed assistance to see that the State rises again.

To this end, I urge the Government of India and the hon. Finance Minister to provide interim relief package of Rs. 1,000 crores to Andhra Pradesh. Thank you.

DR. C.M. RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, there are heavy floods. Earlier, Meteorological Department has given a notice for 3-4 days about how much rain is likely to come. Two dams — one is Pincha and the other is Annamayya — have been damaged. No alert notice has been given or taken any precautionary measures and that is the reason why many villages have been damaged. Thousands of livestock washed away in flood waters.

The hon. Prime Minister called the hon. Chief Minister on that day and enquired about the situation in Andhra Pradesh. But, Sir, officials have not given any precautions to the villagers. That is the reason why there is so much of damage and deaths have been reported. As I said, hundreds of thousands of livestock died.

Sir, now, again, the situation is very bad. The Government machinery has to act properly and give precautions to the people. Thank you.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA SINGH (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Vijayasai Reddy.

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by Shri Vijayasai Reddy.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan. Where is he? He was here. So, I hope the Government of India will take note of the situation in Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and also Kerala. Kerala Members are not there, though they had also expressed their desire to participate in this. I hope the Government will take timely action and come to the rescue of the people. Now, Shri Vaiko; absent. Then, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha; absent. Shri M.V. Shreyams Kumar; absent. Shri Luizinho Joaquim Faleiro. Faleiroji took oath yesterday. He is a very senior person. Please.

SHRI LUIZINHO JOAQUIM FALEIRO (West Bengal): Sir, 12 of my colleagues are out of this House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No; that is not the issue. I have called you to speak about the notice that you have given.

#### **Deterioration of the condition of environment of Goa**

SHRI LUIZINHO JOAQUIM FALEIRO (West Bengal): Sir, I am very grateful to you for allowing this Zero Hour because this is a very, very important issue as far as the people of Goa are concerned and as far as the environment of Goa is concerned. I hail from Goa, which is known as an abode of peace and tranquillity. We love our environment. We respect our environment. Our forefathers have painstakingly preserved and protected our environment. The Government of the day today has undertaken major projects which has not only destroyed but devastated our economy, our ecology, our environment and the livelihoods of the people of Goa. The Government of the day has signed for transportation of 13 million tonnes of coal through Goa, through Karnataka. Goa is known as a tourists' destination. Goa is known as an international tourists' destination and not a coal destination. It is a health hazard and people are suffering.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is your suggestion? This is Zero Hour.

SHRI LUIZINHO JOAQUIM FALEIRO: I know; I am just going to take only two minutes.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, this is his maiden speech.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is why...

SHRI LUIZINHO JOAQUIM FALEIRO: We have been given three linear projects. The three linear projects are three cardinal sins on the people of Goa; these are double tracking of railway lines, expansion of National Highway and the third project is the Tamnar Power Transmission Project. These Projects are mainly to transport coal from Goa to the hinterland. This has not only devastated our forests, this has devastated the wildlife sanctuaries, which is the sanctum sanctorum of Goa. It has also devastated trees. Mahadayi River represents 60 per cent of the lifeline of the people of Goa. We worship our rivers.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right, Faleiroji. Please give your suggestions.

SHRI LUIZINHO JOAQUIM FALEIRO: The water of Mahadayi has been shifted to Karnataka, thereby, there is a devastation to ecology and environment. Mining has been the backbone of Goans. The successive Governments have stopped mining, thereby, nearly two-and-a-lakh mining affected people are on the roads. There is an illegal...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. You have to conclude. What is your suggestion?

SHRI LUIZINHO JOAQUIM FALEIRO: I am coming to that, Sir. About Rs.35,000 crores of illegal *loot*, which was mentioned by the..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Zero Hour is not meant for making charges, you are aware of it.

SHRI LUIZINHO JOAQUIM FALEIRO: ...Shah Commission and even the Supreme Court is not recovered. I would like this Government to ensure that this money is recovered as per the assurance given to the Supreme Court. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Chairman, Sir, destruction of heritage sites which are protected by the UNESCO

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is Zero Hour, I have told you. First time you are speaking, that is why..

SHRI LUIZINHO JOAQUIM FALEIRO: I am just requesting this Government, \*

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\* Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will have to go to the next speaker. ...(*Interruptions*).. It will not go on record. ...(*Interruptions*).. Why are you wasting your energies?

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

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA SINGH (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir,....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes, Mr. Derek O'Brien.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, thank you. I will take forty-five seconds. That's all.

Sir, we all want Parliament to run. We all want these issues to be brought up. But the entire Monsoon Session, the Opposition was compelled to do what they did because certain discussions were not allowed. Sir, you spoke about the sanctity of Parliament. Yes, Sir, we want to maintain the sanctity of Parliament. The 12 Members should not have been suspended; the 80 Members of the Treasury Benches should have been suspended. We walk out in protest. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. ...(*Interruptions*)... Shri Subhash Chandra Singh. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: Sir, we walk out in protest. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is their fault. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is not the Opposition's fault. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. Shri Subhash Chandra Singh. ...(*Interruptions*)... Right. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN: It is not the Opposition's fault. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is your view. Okay. Shri Subhash Chandra Singh. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

### Minimum wage as per the Seventh Pay Commission to Anganwadi Workers

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA SINGH (Odisha): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw your kind attention to the fact that the importance of Anganwadi workers as frontline health workers has increased significantly since the outbreak of pandemic. Despite the extra burden of work, their salaries have not sufficiently increased to compensate them and are often delayed. This is linked to the fact that these workers are designated as 'honorary' and are provided with monthly honorariums and hence are not eligible to avail minimum wages.

Despite India's 7<sup>th</sup> Pay Commission mandating the monthly wage rate to be fixed at Rs. 18,000 for skilled workers, they barely receive this much. Being frontline workers, they had to conduct surveillance duties to control pandemic without adequate protective gear also since they are categorized as low-risk workers despite the associated health risks. Failure to recognize them as actual workers is reflective of the general attitude of devaluing the work put in by them. Thus, I urge the Government to ameliorate their status.

Sir, for 45 years, 25 lakh Anganwadi workers are working in this pandemic situation. But there is no arrangement for these people.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right, Subhash Chandra Singhji.

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA SINGH: The Government of Odisha has been giving Rs. 3000 in addition to Rs. 4,500 on 60:40 sharing basis. The Government of Odisha is paying Rs, 3,000 extra.

\* "Sir Odisha Government is providing Rs. 400 crores every year with no share of Central Government in it."

I request the hon. Finance Minister who is here and the other Ministers who are present here to recognize the contribution of these Angandwadi workers. Mr. Chairman, Sir, yesterday, you were quoting their contribution in administering booster dose.

\* "Sir, those who played a larger role in the vaccination drive, kindly help them out. Make some arrangements for them and enhance their wages. Instead of

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\* English translation of the original speech delivered in Odia.

appointing them on honorarium basis they should be recognized as Government workers with a salary of 18,000/- per month."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Amar Patnaik to associate. That's all.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI PRASANNA ACHARYA (Odisha): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI NEKKANTI BHASKAR RAO (Odisha): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. SONAL MANSINGH (Nominated): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

### **Need to provide booster COVID-19 vaccine doses**

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Sir, the World Health Organization (WHO) has designated the recently-discovered strain, now called Omicron, as a variant of concern. The variant has so far been identified in South Africa, Botswana, Hong Kong and Belgium. Due to this variant's unusual high number of mutations, the European Centre for Disease Prevention and Control have said that given the variant's "immune escape potential and potentially-increased transmissibility advantage compared to Delta" there is a "high to very high" risk it will spread in Europe.

In India, the fear of Omicron Variant has already renewed the fears of a third wave of the pandemic. With many countries across the world administering booster shots of the Covid-19 vaccine, including the US, Germany, Austria, Canada, France among others, this calls for the Government to start administering booster shots of Covid-19 vaccine in India. This view has been shared by the Chairperson of the Covid-19 Task Force, AIIMS, New Delhi.

Sir, I strongly feel that the Government should start administering booster shots to frontline workers along with the persons with comorbidities, senior citizens

and the police personnel.

Sir, I urge the Government to come out with a policy for booster dose and issue necessary instructions to the States and vaccination centres to take these measures as soon as possible. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri K.C. Venugopal; absent. He too wanted to raise the same issue. Shri John Brittas -- 'Need for precautionary measures to prevent a third wave of Coronavirus'; absent.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Ch. Sukhram Singh Yadav.

#### **Need to conserve the historical fort of Raja Yayati at Jajmau in Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh**

**चौधरी सुखराम सिंह यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं कानपुर के जाजमऊ स्थित राजा ययाति के किले की और आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। इतिहासकारों के मुताबिक, ययाति, चन्द्रवंशी वंश के राजा नहुष के छः पुत्रों याति, ययाति, सयाति, अयाति, वियाति तथा कृति में से एक थे। ययाति का विवाह शुक्राचार्य की पुत्री देवयानी के साथ हुआ था और यदुवंशी इन्हीं के वंशज हैं। माननीय सभापति जी, हम भी उसी यदुवंशी वंश से आते हैं, इसलिए मैं आपसे कहना चाहूँगा कि कानपुर में ययाति का किला बहुत ही खराब स्थिति में है। हालांकि पुरातत्व विभाग ने इसे अपने कब्जे में ले लिया है, लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी इसके विकास के लिए कोई कार्य नहीं हो रहा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से शासन से माँग करता हूँ कि पुरातत्व विभाग द्वारा लिए गए इस किले पर सर्वेक्षण विभाग अच्छे से काम कराए, ताकि राजा ययाति, जो एक इतिहास हैं, भगवान कृष्ण के वंशज हैं, उनका नाम पूरे देश-विदेश में चले और लोगों को यह इतिहास मालूम हो कि राजा ययाति कैसे थे और कहाँ से आए थे।

महोदय, वह एक ऐसा किला है, जिस पर लोगों ने कब्जा कर लिया है, भू-माफियाओं ने कब्जा कर लिया है। सभी भू-माफिया वहाँ पर प्लॉटिंग कर रहे हैं, प्लॉट काटे जा रहे हैं। उस पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दे रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस विषय को गंभीरता से लेते हुए, आप शासन को निर्देश दें, ताकि इस यादव किले को बचाया जा सके और यादवों के मान-सम्मान को बढ़ाया जा सके, जय हिन्द!

**श्री सुभाष चंद्र सिंह** (ओडिशा) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करता हूँ।

SHRI NEKKANTI BHASKAR RAO (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Zero Hour mentions are over. Now, permitted Special Mentions -- Shri Ram Nath Thakur; you may read it out.

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## SPECIAL MENTIONS

### Demand to formulate a policy for granting bail to under-trials languishing in jails

**श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर** (बिहार): महोदय, भारतीय जेलों में वर्तमान में तकरीबन 70 प्रतिशत विचाराधीन कैदी हैं, जो लंबे समय से जमानत की आस जोह रहे हैं। कुछ ऐसे विचाराधीन कैदी हैं, जिन पर जो धाराएं लगी हैं, उन धाराओं में जितनी सजा हो सकती है, उससे अधिक वे कैद में गुजार चुके हैं। विशेषज्ञ मानते हैं कि जमानत का कोई तय फॉर्मूला नहीं है, जिसके कारण निरंतर विचाराधीन कैदियों की संख्या में बढ़ोतरी हो रही है। जाहिर सी बात है कि जेलों में जितने प्रतिशत विचाराधीन बंदी बढ़ेंगे, उतनी ही जेलों के खर्चों में भी वृद्धि होगी। ऐसे हालात में आरोपियों की जमानत में विलम्ब से संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 में दर्ज व्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता के बुनियादी अधिकारों का हनन हो रहा है। इनका समाधान जमानत हेतु फॉर्मूला बना कर निकाला जा सकता है।

सदन के माध्यम से मेरी माँग है कि सरकार अविलम्ब बढ़ते विचाराधीन कैदियों की संख्या को देखते हुए जमानत हेतु फॉर्मूला नीति बनाए, जिसके आधार पर न्यायालय जमानत दे सकें, जिससे व्यक्ति के मौलिक अधिकारों की रक्षा हो सके, धन्यवाद।

**श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली** (नाम निर्देशित) : महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषय के साथ संबद्ध करती हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. V. Sivadasan; absent. Dr. Fauzia Khan; absent. Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad.

### Demand to restore Old Pension Scheme for government employees

**श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, देश के सरकारी कर्मचारियों को पुरानी पेंशन योजना, ओपीएस के लाभ से एक जनवरी, 2004 से वंचित कर दिया गया है। इस पेंशन योजना को समाप्त करने के बाद सरकार ने नई पेंशन योजना, एनपीएस को लागू किया, जिसमें कर्मचारी अपनी अंश राशि को देकर निजी कंपनी के जरिए पेंशन प्राप्त कर सकते हैं। नतीजतन, कर्मचारियों की सेवानिवृत्ति के बाद उन्हें अत्यधिक कम पेंशन प्राप्त होने वाली है। इसे देखते हुए सरकारी कर्मचारी अपने बुढ़ापे को लेकर चिंतित हैं। पुरानी पेंशन योजना,



ओपीएस ऐसी योजना थी, जिसके तहत सभी पेंशनधारकों को महंगाई में भी गुजारे लायक पर्याप्त धनराशि मिल जाती थी, पर यह नई पेंशन योजना महंगाई के इस दौर में गुजारे लायक नहीं है। पुरानी पेंशन योजना, ओपीएस पुनः लागू करने हेतु सरकारी कर्मचारी और संगठन लगातार सरकार से माँग कर रहे हैं।

मेरी सदन के माध्यम से माँग है कि सरकार एक जनवरी, 2004 से पूर्व लागू पुरानी पेंशन योजना, ओपीएस पुनः प्रारंभ करे, जिससे सेवानिवृत्त कर्मचारी अत्यधिक महंगाई के इस दौर में गुजर-बसर लायक पेंशन पा सकें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मान्यवर, निलंबित सदस्यों को बहाल किया जाए। उनके समर्थन में हम सदन से बहिर्गमन करते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

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

SHRI BHASKAR RAO NEKKANTI (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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

**श्री सभापति** : आपने जो प्रस्ताव किया है, उसका बहिष्कार करते हैं! ...**(व्यवधान)**... This is not a good practice. Now, Shri M. Shanmugam; absent. Shrimati Seema Dwivedi.

#### **Demand for early resolution of All-India Strike by Junior Resident doctors**

**श्रीमती सीमा द्विवेदी** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदय, वर्ष 2021 समाप्त होने को है, लेकिन अभी तक NEET और PG की परीक्षा का रिजल्ट आउट न होने से जितने भी JR-II हैं, उनके सामने उत्पन्न स्थिति की ओर मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहती हूँ।

महोदय, ये सारे जूनियर डॉक्टर्स चिकित्सकीय कार्य का बहिष्कार कर चुके हैं और इन डॉक्टरों के हड़ताल पर जाने से अस्पताल एवं मरीजों के सामने संकट की स्थिति पैदा हो गई है, क्योंकि मरीजों का उपचार सही ढंग से नहीं हो पा रहा है। डॉक्टरों का कहना है कि NEET एवं PG की परीक्षा का परिणाम घोषित न होने के कारण उनके ऊपर बहुत भार पड़ गया है। लम्बे समय तक कार्य करने से डॉक्टरों का स्वास्थ्य खराब हो रहा है तथा चिकित्सा का सही ज्ञान प्राप्त न होने के कारण उनका भविष्य भी अच्छा नहीं है। मेरा यह भी कहना है कि JR-I के न आने के कारण, JR-II के बच्चे बेड के कार्य से लेकर खून एकत्रित करने तक का काम कर रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में, मरीजों की जाँच-पड़ताल के अलावा उनका ऑपरेशन एवं इलाज सही ढंग से नहीं हो पा रहा है, जिससे उन डॉक्टर्स का भविष्य अच्छा नहीं होगा और डॉक्टरी की पढ़ाई पूरी होने के बाद वे मरीजों का अच्छा इलाज भी नहीं कर सकेंगे।

यहाँ यह भी उल्लेखनीय है कि अस्पतालों में डॉक्टरों की पहले से ही कमी है। डॉक्टरों का कहना है कि जो JR-II हैं, उनका दो वर्ष का कार्यकाल लगभग पूरा होने वाला है, लेकिन JR-I के

न होने के कारण उनके स्वास्थ्य एवं शिक्षा, दोनों पर बुरा असर पड़ रहा है। इसलिए उनकी सरकार से यह माँग है कि माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जो मामला लंबित है, वहाँ वह पहल करके उसका अति शीघ्र निस्तारण कराने की कृपा करे, क्योंकि JR-II, जिनका दो वर्ष का कार्यकाल लगभग पूरा होने को है, अभी तक JR-I के न आने के कारण उनके ऊपर बहुत load पड़ रहा है तथा मरीजों का भी सही ढंग से इलाज नहीं हो पा रहा है।

अतः हम यह माँग करते हैं कि सरकार माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय से अपील करके अति शीघ्र परीक्षा परिणाम जारी करने की कृपा करे।

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

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

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#### OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR

**श्री सभापति :** माननीय सदस्यगण, कल संसदीय कार्य मंत्री ने जिस विषय का प्रस्ताव रखा और हाउस ने उसे स्वीकृति दी तथा कुछ सदस्यों को निलम्बित किया गया है, उसके बारे में कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि उन लोगों के बारे में उस समय कुछ नहीं कहा गया।

मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि 10 तारीख को जो घटना हुई, उसके बारे में मैंने 11 तारीख को हाउस में यह मेशन किया था: "Hon. Members, I rise in deep anguish to place on record the way this august House is being subjected to sacrilege and that too propelled by a sense of competition among some sections of the House since the commencement of this Monsoon Session. Everything said or done, violating, hurting or destroying the sacredness of any place amounts to an act of sacrilege. We are a land of temples, churches, mosques and *gurudwaras*. These are holy places with demarcated sacred areas which are known as sanctum sanctorum. The Parliament, the apex legislature of our country, is regarded as the temple of democracy. The Table area where the officers and the reporters of the House, the Secretary-General and the Presiding Officer are seated is considered as the holy sanctum sanctorum of the House. A certain degree of sacredness is attached to this place. In our temples, devotees are allowed only up to that place and not beyond. Entering this sanctum sanctorum of the House, in itself is an act of sacrilege and it has been happening quite often in a routine manner. I am distressed by the way this sacredness was destroyed yesterday. While some Members sat on the Table, some others climbed on the Table of the

House, perhaps to be more visible with such acts of sacrilege. I have no words to convey my anguish to condemn such acts.

As I spent a sleepless night last night, I struggled to find out the provocation or reason for forcing this august House to hit such a low yesterday. A discussion on 'Agricultural problems and solutions' was listed. There can be a difference of opinion..." For your information, I have gone through that report. Four hours' time was allocated for agriculture; three hours forty-six minutes were taken by the hon. Members from all sides. No other speaker was left. So, the Bill was passed and the Minister had given reply to that - agriculture problems and solutions. The List of Business includes the notices that are accepted by the Chairman and once the Chairman accepts any notice, that is final. That cannot be questioned. If some Members have other opinion, they can come to the Chair and meet him and then explain. So, when I was saying this also, there were interruptions. I said, "Please, have the decency. ...(*Interruptions*)... When the Chair is saying something, at least, you hear it. You may not agree...(*Interruptions*)... That is a different matter. ...(*Interruptions*)... But it was not to be as the sole intention seems to be to not allow the House to function. ...(*Interruptions*)..." And, 'interruptions', 'interruptions', like that, and how can anybody say that no caution was given, no mention was made. And, I said at the end, "I was very sad. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am deeply anguished. ...(*Interruptions*)... The nation is also anguished. ...(*Interruptions*)..." Then, I said, "I am scared to visualize the implications and consequences of such competitive acts of sacrilege in our temple of democracy. ...(*Interruptions*)... I earnestly appeal to the collective conscience of this House to seriously reflect on what happened yesterday and explore the remedies." After this, those incidents on 11<sup>th</sup> also happened.

With regard to those Members who have done this, there were also complaints saying that they had not been named earlier. At 7.46 p.m. on 11<sup>th</sup> August -- the proceedings of the House are open -- one can see, there were 33 Members who were named. Out of 33 Members, these 12 Members, who were suspended yesterday, through a Motion moved by the Minister, those 12 names are there. If anybody wants to go through the proceedings of the House, one can see that I expressed my anguish, I cautioned the House, I appealed to the House and then they had been named. Then, what else do you require? Some people are complaining that they should have been given another opportunity. Another opportunity to say what? And after this action! Some of the Members who were suspended, their reaction outside, their comments outside and their TV bites also are very much there. I am happy only on one thing that though this is an unfortunate

incident, the nation was able to see what had happened on 11<sup>th</sup> August because some of the television channels had highlighted it, shown it and also with names of who did what. If anybody has got any doubt, there is the CCTV footage available. They can go through the CCTV footage and also the information provided by the channels.

It is really unfortunate situation. As a Chairman, I am not happy to take action against anybody, for that matter; comment on anybody, but, at the same time, I have a sacred duty to see that the House is run. At the end of the day, the people are going to question the Chair and the House, not the individuals. And, I am answerable to that. That is why, time and again, I have been appealing to the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition. Whenever he raises any issue, we give him an opportunity. That does not mean that the Leader of the Opposition can make a lengthy speech. There were occasions earlier also. We also have the experience of the Leader of the Opposition of this side also when there were important people -- I don't want to take their names -- in that House and in this House, who have acted as the Leader of the Opposition. One thing is being often quoted of late Arun Jaitley about interruptions or sometimes, what is called, disturbances. Yes, sometimes, it happened. It should not have happened, but it happened. It should not happen, but that does not mean that you do it every day, for 17 days in Question Hour, Zero Hour, Special Mentions and on the Bills.

Another thing that I want to bring to the notice of the nation is that people are saying that Bills are passed in din. You create din and then you don't participate. I have the list. The names were called by the Deputy Chairman, but the Members refused to speak, "माननीय सदस्य, आपका नाम है, आपने नाम दिया है, आपकी पार्टी ने नाम दिया है, प्लीज़ आप शुरू कीजिए।" They refused. So, if some Members refuse, is it possible for Chairman or the Deputy Chairman or the panel Vice-Chairmen to force anybody and then make him speak. We do not have that *prakriya* so far. That is not possible also, according to me. Humanly, it is not possible. If somebody refuses to speak, initiate debate, participate in the discussion, what else can the Chair do? Try to understand. The reason I am making this clarification is people are giving wrong information that there was no discussion on farmers' Bill. As I have already said, it went on for three hours and forty-six minutes. Four hours were allotted but the Members did not choose to speak further as they were satisfied with their speeches. The outcome may not be up to their expectations. Then, the Minister also very patiently and cogently tried to reply. It may not be to the liking of some of the people. I do agree that in a democracy there will be a difference of opinion. You can put forth your point of view. You can criticise the Government. You can attack the Government, of course, not physically, and, then, you can protest also. The other

way is to go to the people. Put forth your point here in the House and then please go to the people. But, I am seeing, instead of going to the people, we are going and giving bite and criticizing people who are silent spectators. I have done a calculation today. Nearly 93 per cent of the Members of the House want the House to run. They are from this side and that side also but they are silent. The majority is silent and a handful of people are violent. How do you reconcile to this reality? This has to be understood by one and all. It has been happening time and again.

In the morning, I was speaking to someone from interior. He said, now-a-days, there is no interest in seeing television or hearing the debates of Parliament, this House or that House, or even the Assemblies. This is the comment being made by general people. I am afraid, if you continue this trend, people will lose their faith in the system, which is very harmful for the country and the system as well.

Yes, protest can be there. You protested, you made your point and you walked-out. You have got every right to walk out. I also appeal to the House, when somebody is walking out, please do not make any comments. It is his or her right to walk out. It is your right to talk-out democratically or walk-out. You go to the people and create momentum. If a particular Government is there, and you do not like that Government, it is your pleasure. Go to the people, have their pleasure, the public pleasure. You change the Government. We have no problem. I am not here to defend the Government but I am here to see that the Members do not offend the Parliament or the people. This has to be understood by one and all. These names are there in the Bulletin. बुलेटिन नम्बर 5570 में page 41541 पर सबका नाम है। इन लोगों का नाम उसमें है।

Another thing is that there are instances, as I said, when action was taken for what they have done outside. It happened in the House. I remember, during the division of the State of Andhra Pradesh, action was taken on a large number of people. It is not that suddenly I have permitted the Minister and then some action has been taken. It is wrong to say that it is anti-democratic. Action has been taken to protect the democracy.

When the Deputy Chairman is presiding over the House, he is the Chairman of the House, and, also, when any hon. Member from any party who is on the Panel of Vice-Chairmen is presiding over the House, he is the Chairman of the House. That is the system. Please see to it that the institution is respected, not because of any individual but because of the institution. This has to be understood by one and all. There are set rules, set guidelines and precedents set by our seniors earlier. They are very much there. It is not that suddenly this House has come into existence; suddenly I became the Chairman; suddenly you became the Opposition or you became the

ruling Party. It is a cycle going on for years together since 1952. There are precedents. Keeping all these things in mind, I hope everyone will understand the situation and Members who have walked-out will come back to the House again, participate in the discussion and debate and do justice to the mandate given by the people to them as well as to this House. Now, Shri Mahesh Poddar. Your Zero Hour Mention is on promoting production of bricks using fly ash produced by power plants.

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**MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION - *Contd.***

**Need to promote production of bricks, etc. using fly ash produced by power plants**

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR (Jharkhand): Sir, the issue of fly ash has been bugging our environmentalists for a long time. The coal consuming units are generating a lot of fly ash. There was a system of making bricks and so many other products out of fly ash. These were being made by many small and medium enterprises. Now, what has happened is that it has become quite popular and now these fly ash generators themselves want to consume it and commercially exploit it. So, there is a danger to these small people who have taken the initiative and pains to create demands for fly ash. Some new regulations are now coming in which there is a provision to allow dumping of fly ash into ponds. I request, through you, to the Government that such a provision should not be there and these small people should be encouraged. Thank you.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sanjay Singh, Shri M. Shanmugam, Shrimati Rajani Ashokrao Patil, Dr. V. Sivadasan and Dr. Fauzia Khan, all are absent. If they were there, they would have been given the opportunity to speak. Their issues were about uploading of data, about death of farmers, about continuation of GST compensation beyond stipulated time and about need to regulate the possession of lethal air rifles. These are some of the issues mentioned by them. Now, Dr. Amar Patnaik. Your issue is about MGNREGA.

**Need to increase Odisha's labour budget under the MGNREGA to 25 crore person days for the year 2021-22**

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Thank you, Sir. Even though the economy recovery is taking shape -- it is disputable whether it is in the form of 'V' or 'K' -- the fact remains that the pressure on rural jobs has increased all over the country. The people's demand for jobs under NREGA has increased manifold. In Odisha, we have seen that compared to 2019-20, in 2020-21, the increase is to the extent of 81 per cent, so much so that we have been able to create about 20 lakh crore mandays of jobs in 2020-21. In 2021-22, the hon. Chief Minister of Odisha, Shri Naveen Patnaik, has made a request to the Central Government that we need at least 25 lakh crore mandays of labour budget to be made for Odisha. We would request the Central Government to kindly consider this particular demand of the State of Odisha because not only have the urban jobs decreased, the people who have migrated have also not yet left for the places where they had earlier migrated. Therefore, we hope that this particular demand will be considered by the Central Government. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Hardwar Dubey. दुबे जी, ज़ीरो ऑवर में आपका नाम है।

**श्री नीरज शेखर** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, उनकी जगह मैं बोल लेता हूँ।

**श्री सभापति:** दुबे जी और चौबे जी एक नहीं हो सकते हैं। Shekhar is very intelligent.

**Problems being faced by PVC pipe fitting industry and MSME sector**

**श्री हरद्वार दुबे** (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान एम.एस.एम.ई के पी.वी.सी. पाइप व फिटिंग उद्योग की समस्या की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। माननीय, राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (एन.जी.टी.) के निर्णय की तारीख 25 मई, 2017 में पर्यावरण, वन एवं जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय को निर्देशित है कि पी.वी.सी. पाइप व फिटिंग के निर्माण में से शीशे की मात्रा क्रमबद्ध रूप से 60 प्रतिशत समाप्त होनी चाहिए। भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो ने पी.वी.सी. पाइप व फिटिंग का निर्माण मानक के अनुसार अनिवार्य कर दिया है। एन.जी.टी. के मुताबिक बी.आई.एस. से लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के लिए उत्पादनकर्ताओं को पी.वी.सी. पाइप व फिटिंग का निर्माण मानक के अनुसार करना होगा और इसके लिए फैक्ट्री में लेबोरेटरी का भी निर्माण करना होगा, जो कि आर्थिक दृष्टिकोण से काफी महंगा है, जिसकी वजह से उत्पादनकर्ता इतना अधिक बोझ उठा पाने में सक्षम नहीं है। महोदय, दूसरी ओर, पी.वी.सी. पाइप व फिटिंग उद्योग अच्छी मात्रा में...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री सभापति:** आप कनक्लूड कीजिए।

**श्री हरद्वार दुबे:** पुनः काम करने योग्य सामग्री (अस्वीकृत) उत्पन्न करता है। ऐसी स्थिति में देश भर में कई लाख टन की यह पुनः काम करने योग्य सामग्री अनुपयोगी स्थिति में रह जाएगी। इन पुनः कार्य करने योग्य सामग्रियों को अपशिष्ट के रूप में डिस्पोज़ करने पर पर्यावरण प्रदूषण बढ़ेगा। इसके साथ ही हमारे देश और विनिर्माण इकाइयों को भारी आर्थिक नुकसान उठाना पड़ेगा।

**श्री सभापति:** धन्यवाद, दुबे जी। क्वेश्चन ऑवर का टाइम हो रहा है।

**श्री हरद्वार दुबे:** बी.आई.एस. मानक चिन्हित पाइप का उत्पादन होने भी लगता है, तो उसका बाज़ार मूल्य काफी अधिक होगा, जिससे हमारे किसानों पर भी आर्थिक बोझ पड़ेगा। महोदय, बी.आई.एस. मानक के अनुसार पीवीसी पाइप को फिटिंग...

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Before taking up Question Hour, I only appeal to all concerned to see to it that everybody follows rules and realises that some of them have gone wrong. They should realise it. I suggest that both the Leader of the Opposition and the Leader of the House meet and discuss it, and the Members, who have committed this sacrilege, should realise it and then we can think about whatever has been suggested. Question No.16. Shri T.G. Venkatesh.

**12.00 Noon**

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

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### Spread of dengue in the country

\* 16. SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has assessed the alarming situation of spread of Dengue disease in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the reports submitted by the study teams;



(d) whether there is any related effect of this disease with COVID-19 virus disease; and

(e) the precautionary and remedial measures being taken by Government to control further spread of the disease?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA):

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

### Statement

(a) to (e) Government of India continuously monitors the dengue situation in the country. During 2021, total number of 1, 64,103 dengue cases were reported against 2,05,243 cases in 2019. Through the efforts of Government of India and States, the Case Fatality Rate (deaths per 100 cases) has been sustained < 1% since 2008. The case fatality rate has remained at extremely low level of 0.1% since 2019.

2. In 2021, multidisciplinary Central teams were deputed to 15 States and UTs of Gujarat, Haryana, Punjab, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Telangana, Uttarakhand, Delhi and Jammu & Kashmir from 28th August to 19th November 2021. The teams observed that sufficient diagnostics kits, medicines, insecticides, fogging machines and funds were available with the State/UTs. The vector control measures and case management were also largely adequate. Central Teams have recommended that the States should take adequate proactive measures for source reduction and vector control, ensure early case detection and effective management of the cases. The reports received from the Central Teams have already been shared with the States for necessary actions. With the concerted efforts of Central & State Governments, the number of dengue cases has now started declining.

3. No scientific evidence is available to suggest any specific relation between dengue & Covid-19 infection. However, with a view to ensure continued services for management of Dengue cases, Government of India has shared National guidelines on Dengue case management during Covid-19 Pandemic, developed in consultation with experts, with all States/UTs.

4. Government of India has also taken the following measures for prevention and control of dengue in the country:

- Provided Technical Guidelines for prevention and control, case management & effective community participation to the States for implementation. 15 advisories were issued from time to time to States/UTs for prevention and control of dengue in 2021.
- Free diagnostic facilities through 713 Sentinel Surveillance Hospitals and 17 Apex Referral laboratories identified across the country are fully functional. 7.26 Lakh IgM tests have been provided by Government of India. Additional fund has also been provided to States for procurement of NS 1 kits for early diagnosis.

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Sir, corona still exists, but dengue has been in existence for decades in this country. Lakhs of people have died because of dengue. Still no vaccine has been developed for it in the country. In America, a vaccine has been developed. I understand our country is collaborating with Japan, but it is taking a long time. We have to act very fast. Both dengue and corona have affected a number of people and a number of people have died because of them.

**डा. मनसुख मांडविया:** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, डेंगू vector-borne disease है और मच्छर के काटने से होता है। वर्तमान समय में पिछली बारिश के बाद देश के कई हिस्सों में डेंगू के केस बढ़े थे। पिछली बारिश से इसके बढ़ने का कारण यह था कि क्लीन वॉटर में उसका लार्वा डेवलप होता है। जब क्लीन वॉटर इकट्ठा होता है, तो क्लीन वॉटर में लार्वा डेवलप होता है, लार्वा से मच्छर डेवलप होता है और इस मच्छर के काटने से डेंगू होता है। डेंगू के मच्छर की यह भी विशेषता है कि वह दिन में ही काटता है और वह पांच फीट से ऊपर नहीं जा सकता है। उसकी बाइट ज्यादातर पैर पर होती है और ऐसे डेंगू फैलता है। इस बार देश में डेंगू के केस थोड़े से बढ़े थे, लेकिन बारिश खत्म होने के बाद वह डाउनफॉल में है। ये केस ऐसे नहीं बढ़े हैं जैसा कि पिछले वर्षों में होता था। इसके सापेक्ष वह इस बार कम रहा है और अभी कंट्रोल में है।

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH: Sir, the new variant of corona, Omicron, has started spreading all over the world. It started from South Africa. What are the steps that they have taken? I want to know whether Covaxin or Covishield will work on it. The people should know whether a booster dose of vaccine will work on this or not. Also, tuberculosis has been in existence for decades in this country. Vaccine is available. Still people are dying because of tuberculosis. Same way, people are dying because of dengue. Now Omicron has come. I want to know whether any fund has been given for developing a vaccine for Omicron.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only one question. Venkatesh ji, you have put several questions.

**डा. मनसुख मांडविया:** उपसभापति महोदय, यह विषय और प्रश्न डेंगू पर है, लेकिन उन्होंने ओमिक्रॉन वैरिएंट के संदर्भ में बताया, तो मैं बता दूँ कि ओमिक्रॉन वैरिएंट अभी दुनिया के 14 देशों में पाया गया है। यहां उसकी तैयारी हो रही है और इंडिया में उसका अभी कोई केस रिपोर्ट नहीं हुआ है, लेकिन दुनिया में जिस तरह से इस वायरस के संदर्भ में हमें सूचना मिली है, उसको देखते हुए एक एडवाइजरी भी जारी की गई है और हमने पोर्ट पर भी देख-रेख रखनी शुरू कर दी है। अगर कोई भी संदिग्ध केस है, तो उसको तुरंत ही चेक करके हम उसकी genome sequencing भी करा रहे हैं। आज के दिन में सारे precautions लेने की आवश्यकता है कि क्योंकि covid crisis के दरमियान हमने बहुत कुछ सीखा है। आज हमारे पास बहुत कुछ संसाधन भी उपलब्ध हैं, बहुत सारी laboratories भी उपलब्ध हैं। कैसी भी स्थिति हो, हम उसको देख सकते हैं, लेकिन आज के दिन में ओमिक्रॉन वैरिएंट के संदर्भ में देश में कोई केस रिपोर्ट नहीं हुआ है और देश में यह वैरिएंट न आए, इसके लिए हर संभव precautions लिए जा रहे हैं।

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Sir, it is a very important question. I would first like to thank the Government of India, especially the Health Ministry, for coordinating with all the State Governments and make Indians' dream of '100 crore vaccination against corona' come true. 124 crore plus doses are given.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Sometimes, it was said that we would not cross the mark of 100 crore doses even by December 31, 2021.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your question.

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Sir, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that some of the States are having heavy rains. Due to cold climate, definitely fevers like dengue, typhoid, etc. are bound to come. Though the Government is following it up, it is important that it is kept under control. At the same time, now, there is a fear against new Covid-19 mutation. The Government has clarified in the answer that no scientific evidence is available to suggest any specific relation between dengue and Covid-19.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please put your specific question.

SHRI G.K. VASAN: I would only like to request the hon. Minister that people of the country should be aware of following Covid-19 norms already given, which is forgotten by around 50 crore people today, like wearing mask, social distancing, using sanitisers, etc.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please focus on your question.

SHRI G.K. VASAN: Sir, I feel that if the Government is strict towards the public and see that they use proper guidelines, it will definitely stop the new Covid-19 mutation.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI G.K. VASAN: I would like the Health Department to take steps.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. It is Question Hour. Please understand.

**डा. मनसुख मांडविया:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछा है, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है। देश में अभी कोविड कंट्रोल में है, लेकिन कोविड गया नहीं है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी अपने वक्तव्य में बार-बार कहा है, 'मन की बात' में भी कहा है कि हम कोविड appropriate behavior को follow करें यानी हम दो गज की दूरी बनाए रखें, हम मास्क का उपयोग करें, हम सारे precautions लेकर चलें, तभी हम कोविड से अपने को प्रोटेक्ट कर सकते हैं।

उपसभापति महोदय, सरकार की ओर से हरसंभव प्रयास किया जा रहा है। सारे देश में आज 124 करोड़ डोज़ेज़ एडमिनिस्टर हो चुकी हैं। आज देश के 84 परसेंट नागरिकों को, जो 80 and above age के हैं, फर्स्ट डोज़ एडमिनिस्टर की गयी है और 47 परसेंट से above को सेकंड डोज़ एडमिनिस्टर की गयी है। आज "हर घर दस्तक" अभियान चल रहा है। स्वास्थ्यकर्मी घर-घर जाकर लोगों का टीकाकरण कर रहे हैं और प्रतिदिन 70 लाख से 80 लाख डोज़ेज़ एडमिनिस्टर हो रही हैं। यह ही हमारे लिए एक सुरक्षा का माध्यम है। देश में कोरोना वायरस से लड़ने के लिए भारत सरकार की ओर से हर संभव प्रयास किया जा रहा है।

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद, माननीय के.जे. एल्फोंस।

SHRI K.J. ALPHONS: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, there are two things in this country which we breed unnecessarily. One is, of course, mosquitoes and the second is, of course, a lot of babies. Unfortunately, the Hon. Minister is not responsible for either of them but he has to deal with both. Since it is mosquitoes which cause dengue, how are we coordinating with municipal authorities and panchayats which are responsible for eradication of mosquitoes? Sir, I feel that there is not too much of

coordination taking place. Will the Government take an initiative, come out with a blueprint and announce an action plan to control mosquitoes at municipal and panchayat levels?

**डा. मनसुख मांडविया:** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, नेशनल डिज़ीज़ कंट्रोल के माध्यम से जब देश में किसी भी जगह पर कोई केस दिखता है, तो तुरंत ही हम उसका सर्विलेंस करते हैं। जब इस बार देश में डेंगू का डिज़ीज़ दिखने लगी, तो तुरंत ही यहां से 15 टीमों बनाई गयीं, उनको 15 स्टेट्स में भेजा गया। वहां जाकर कौन-से क्षेत्र में, कौन से डिस्ट्रिक्ट में केस बढ़ रहे हैं, क्या actual reason है, उसकी स्टडी करके, उसकी रिपोर्ट सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को मिली और उस रिपोर्ट के आधार पर 15 स्टेट्स के साथ मैंने स्वयं बातचीत करके एक एडवाइज़री डिक्लेयर की कि आप अपने स्टेट में इस टाइप का प्रोटोकॉल फॉलो करें, आप इस टाइप का precaution लें, इस टाइप का एक्शन लें, इस टाइप के ट्रीटमेंट की व्यवस्था करें और कॉरपोरेशन, नगर इकाई और नगर परिषद में भी अपने यहां पानी को एक जगह पर इकट्ठा न होने दें, इसकी व्यवस्था करें और उसके लिए फॉर्गिंग कैसे की जाए, कितनी मात्रा में की जाए, कब की जाए, उसके लिए हम समय-समय पर एडवाइज़री देते रहते हैं। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की ओर से उसमें कोई कोर-कसर नहीं छोड़ी जाती है, जिससे कि देश में ऐसी कोई disease न फैले।

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention of U.S.A. has introduced a new vaccine for Dengue which is made available for the children between the ages of nine and sixteen years. My question to the hon. Minister is this. Is the Government of India also planning to introduce similar vaccine for Dengue in India for the children aged between nine and sixteen years?

**डा. मनसुख मांडविया :** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि टीबी की वैक्सीन पर काम चल रहा है और डेंगू की वैक्सीन पर भी काम चल रहा है। महोदय, हम एक्सपर्ट ओपिनियन के आधार पर disease पर काम करते हैं और जब हमें एक्सपर्ट ओपिनियन कहेगा कि वैक्सीन पर काम करना है और वैक्सिनेशन पर जाना है, तब हम इस पर अवश्य जाएंगे।

**श्री उपसभापति :** प्रश्न संख्या 17.

#### **Decrease in detection of TB cases during pandemic**

\* 17. SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware that the number of reported Tuberculosis (TB) cases have reduced by a big margin in the pandemic years;

(b) whether lack of access to diagnostic facilities during the pandemic has resulted in a decrease in the detection of TB cases, leading to increased deaths, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the country has missed its 2020-21 targets under the TB Elimination Programme;

(d) if so, the measures adopted to tackle this; and

(e) the amount spent and allocated for TB Elimination Programme during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA):

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

### **Statement**

(a) to (e) The Government is aware of decline of TB case notification during the pandemic year. In 2020 (Jan - Dec), a total of 18.12 lakh TB cases were notified under the programme which was 25% less than the total cases notified in 2019 (which was 24.00 lakhs). In 2021, in spite of a larger 2<sup>nd</sup> wave of COVID-19, the programme has been able to notify 17.63 lakh TB cases (till Oct, 2021), which is 18% higher compared to 2020.

The lack of access to diagnostic facilities was not the reason for reduction in detection of TB cases. In fact, the diagnostic facilities such as Designated Microscopy Centres (DMCs) increased from 20,356 in 2019 to 21,717 in 2020 and further to 22,198 in 2021. Similarly, molecular diagnostic facilities were augmented from 1180 in 2019 to 3147 in 2020 and further to 3760 in 2021.

The deaths due to TB reported under the programme remained static at around 4% , similar to the pre-COVID times.

There has been a worldwide decline in TB notification due to Covid-19 pandemic. In India also, the target for estimated notification for 2020-21 was impacted due to the COVID-19 pandemic. However, as per the Global TB Report, 2021, by the World Health Organisation (WHO), the incidence of TB in India has reduced from 204 / lakh population in 2017 to 188 / lakh population in 2020.

The UT of Lakshadweep and the district of Budgam in Jammu & Kashmir have been certified by the Government for achieving 80% decline in TB incidence (TB free status).

The Government has initiated several new measures to achieve the targets for TB elimination and mitigate the impact of COVID-19 on TB, as under:

1. Advance directives to States/Districts to ensure continuity of TB services and periodic reviews
2. Bi-directional TB-COVID screening
3. TB screening and testing for all presumptive cases with influenza like illness (ILI) and Severe Acute Respiratory Infections (SARI)
4. Capacity building of field functionaries in COVID preventive measures while providing TB diagnostic & treatment services and outreach activities
5. Scale up availability and decentralization of TB diagnostic services in all districts
6. Effective sample collection and transportation system from peripheral health centres to district level facilities
7. Active TB case finding campaign in key vulnerable and co-morbid population across all districts
8. Strengthened contact tracing for close household and workplace contacts for all infectious TB cases

The amount spent and allocated for TB elimination programme during the last three years is as under:

(Rupees in Crore )

Year	Amount Allocated	Amount Spent
2018-19	3140.00	2237.79
2019-20	3333.21	3130.11
2020-21	3109.93	3097.98

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, I want to ask: Is the Government aware that modern studies have projected the T.B. mortality rates in 2021 and 2022 would be much higher than 2020 due to this spillover effect of Covid?

**डा. मनसुख मांडविया :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज के दिन हमारे यहाँ टीबी के प्रतिवर्ष 21-22 लाख cases दिखाई दे रहे हैं। मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि उसका regularly surveillance होता है। इसके लिए प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स हों या गवर्नमेंट हॉस्पिटल्स हों, कोई भी व्यक्ति जब प्राइमरी ट्रीटमेंट के लिए जाता है, तो वहाँ की laboratory में भी उसकी information मिले और वह तुरंत ही Government को इसकी information दे दे, इसके लिए

टी.बी. कंट्रोल के लिए हमारी जो एक व्यवस्था बनाई हुई है, डैशबोर्ड या अन्य व्यवस्था है, उसमें रिपोर्ट करना होता है।

महोदय, Covid crisis के दरमियान, Covid lockdown के दरमियान इसकी कम रिपोर्ट हुई थी, लेकिन हमने ऐसा नहीं माना है कि केस कम हो गए हैं। हमने वैसी ही precautions लेकर एक अभियान के तौर पर फिर से initiative लिया है। सारे देश में टीबी के केस को फिर से identify करके उसका treatment हो, हमने इसको भी सुनिश्चित करने का काम किया है।

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE: Sir, the Minister has said that vaccine of T.B. is under preparation but I want to ask: Has the Government adopted any measures to increase the testing for T.B. because Covid testing is taking much priority over T.B. testing? Have they taken any measure to increase the testing for T.B. alongwith the Covid prevention measures so that one does not negatively affect the other?

**डा. मनसुख मांडविया:** माननीय उपसभापति जी, हमने जैसे कोविड महामारी का सामना किया है, वैसे ही देश से टीबी नाबूद हो, इसके लिए माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में भारत ने तय किया है कि 2025 से पहले टीबी को देश से नाबूद करना है। टीबी को नाबूद करने के लिए सारे देश में कैसे जन जागृति हो, इसके लिए व्यापक तौर पर एक अभियान चलाया जा रहा है। ऑनरेबल स्पीकर लोक सभा, ऑनरेबल चेयरमैन और आप भी उसमें उपस्थित थे। इसके साथ ही लास्ट सेशन में पार्लियामेंट मेम्बर्स के साथ एक कार्यक्रम भी आयोजित किया गया था। उसमें पब्लिक अवेयरनेस कैसे आए, case by case identify करके सही मात्रा में ट्रीटमेंट मिले, इसके लिए बैस्ट प्रैक्टिस का भी इम्प्लिमेंटेशन किया जा रहा है और दुनिया में जो रिसर्च हुई है, उसकी बैस्ट मेडिसिन भी उसे दी जा रही है। इसके साथ ही पेशेंट में कोई कुपोषित न हो जाए, क्योंकि कुपोषित लोगों में टीबी होने की ज्यादा संभावना होती है, उसको प्रोत्साहन मिले इसके लिए उसके account में हर महीने 500 रुपये भी डाले जा रहे हैं।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे बताते हुए बहुत खुशी हो रही है कि लास्ट अक्टूबर की 28<sup>th</sup> से 30<sup>th</sup> तारीख अर्थात् दो-तीन दिन के लिए सारे देश के सभी स्टेट्स का तीन दिन का एक सैमिनार आयोजित किया गया था। उसमें सभी स्टेट्स से कहा गया था कि 2025 से पहले आपकी स्टेट में टीबी को नाबूद करने के लिए क्या कार्यक्रम है, उसकी टाइमलाइन तैयार करें कि किस प्रकार से इस पर कार्यक्रम चलाएंगे, कैसे अभियान चलाएंगे, आपका क्या प्रोजेक्ट है आदि-आदि। इस पर सभी स्टेट्स ने एक साथ निश्चितता व्यक्त की है कि हम अपने स्टेट में 2025 से पहले टीबी को नाबूद करेंगे। उसके लिए हर सम्भव प्रयास सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की ओर से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के साथ किया जा रहा है। माननीय सदस्य ने वैक्सीन के सम्बन्ध में जो कहा है, मैं सदन के माध्यम से देश को बताना चाहता हूँ कि टीबी के निदान के लिए स्वदेशी कम्पनी ने वैक्सीन का निर्माण शुरू कर दिया है। उस वैक्सीन का प्रथम, द्वितीय और तीसरा ट्रायल हो चुका है। अब उसके डेटा की स्टडी हो रही है। डेटा अगर successful होंगे, positive होंगे, तो देश में टीबी निरोधक वैक्सीन भी उपलब्ध हो जाएगी।



SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, half of my supplementary question's reply has already been given by the hon. Minister but still I want to repeat my supplementary question. It is a fact that due to Covid testing, the testing of TB has suffered, so, the schedule that has been made for manufacturing the vaccine and it is about 40 years now, what is the target of administering the vaccine for TB? That is (a) part. The (b) part is as the hon. Minister has rightly mentioned that the hon. Prime Minister has given a target 2025 for "TB Mukht Bharat", with the present progress, I would like to know whether the Minister is confident that by 2025, it will be "TB Mukht Bharat".

**डा. मनसुख मांडविया:** उपसभापति जी, देश को टीबी मुक्त भारत बनाने के लिए हम कई प्रोत्साहन भी देते हैं, उत्साहित भी करते हैं और competition भी कराते हैं। लक्षद्वीप में 100 प्रतिशत टीबी नाबूद हो गया है। जम्मू-कश्मीर के दो जिलों में टीबी 100 प्रतिशत नाबूद हो गया है। देश में हर जिले में हम competition करा रहे हैं। यह competition हर वर्ष हो और प्रतियोगिता के आधार पर हम सर्टिफिकेट भी देते हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि क्या कोविड की testing ज्यादा होने से टीबी की testing पर कोई प्रभाव पड़ा है, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि - नहीं। कोविड की testing के साथ ही टीबी की testing हो, उसके लिए भी हमारा प्रयास जारी है। Actively कोई पेशेंट जब कोविड की testing के लिए जाते हैं, अगर वहां लेबोरेट्री को डाउट होता है कि उसमें इसका symptom दिखाई दे रहा है, तो वे वहां भी उसको चैक करते हैं और उसे रजिस्टर करते हैं लेकिन लॉकडाउन के दरमियान यह activity थोड़ी सी dim हुई थी, कम हो गई थी। उसे फिर से गति देने के लिए हम लोगों ने कोशिश की है। मैं सदन को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इस वित्तीय वर्ष में- जबकि यह अभी पूरा नहीं हुआ है, अगले साल मार्च में पूरा होगा- इसमें 18 लाख लोगों की जांच की गई है। पहले प्रतिवर्ष 20 से 21 लाख केस होते थे, जब हम केस काउंट करते थे। हम इस साल इसे aggressively देख रहे हैं और 18 लाख लोगों की जांच हो चुकी है। आने वाले समय में हम और भी surveillance करेंगे, चैक करेंगे और टेस्ट करेंगे। टेस्ट में अगर कोई टीबी positive पाया गया तो उसका treatment भी करेंगे।

**डा. अशोक बाजपेयी:** उपसभापति जी, मैं मंत्री जी को बधाई दूंगा कि 2025 तक क्षय रोग उन्मूलन का अभियान सरकार चला रही है। मान्यवर, साथ ही मेरी एक चिंता है कि प्रारम्भिक स्टेज पर क्षय रोग से जब मरीज पीड़ित हो जाता है तो उसका पता नहीं चलता। जब फेफड़े इत्यादि प्रभावित हो जाते हैं, लम्बी खांसी आने लगती है, उसके बाद जब जांच होती है, तो पता चलता है कि यह मरीज क्षय रोग से पीड़ित है। बच्चों में भी क्षय रोग होता है और उनकी भी प्रायः जांच नहीं हो पाती है। मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूंगा कि ऐसी स्थिति में ऐसे मरीजों के लिए क्या जांच की व्यवस्था जिला स्तर पर और ग्रामीण स्तर पर पीएचसी और सीएचसी में कराने का काम करेंगे, जिससे कि प्रारम्भिक स्तर पर ही क्षय रोग की जांच हो सके और समय से उसका इलाज हो सके?

**डा. मनसुख मांडविया :** माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है कि क्षय रोग का पता एकदम से नहीं लगता है। यदि किसी व्यक्ति को क्षय रोग हुआ हो, तो उसके नजदीक रहने वाले लोग, उसकी स्ट्रीट में रहने वाले लोग और उसके परिवार के सदस्य, जो सबसे ज्यादा उसके नजदीक रहते हैं, उनके प्रभावित होने की सम्भावना सबसे ज्यादा होती है। जहां पर tuberculosis का केस पाया जाता है, वहां हम surveillance करते हैं। साथ ही उसकी फैमिली के मेम्बर्स का भी टैस्ट कराते हैं, उसके नजदीक रहने वाले मेम्बर का भी टैस्ट कराते हैं और उसके साथ काम करने वाले सहकर्मियों का भी टैस्ट कराते हैं, जिससे हमें पता चल सके कि क्या वे लोग भी उससे प्रभावित हुए हैं या नहीं हुए हैं। जो प्रभावित पाए जाते हैं, उनका तुरंत ही treatment शुरू कर दिया जाता है।

**श्रीमती रूपा गांगुली :** उपसभापति महोदय, टीबी के बारे में देश में सक्रिय तरह से काम हुआ है और हो रहा है तथा बहुत जानकारी दी गई है। मैं एक चीज कहना चाहूँगी कि हम सभी जानते हैं कि 'Health' is a State subject. इसमें कई जगह पर जैसा हम जानते हैं, जैसे मेरे घर के बाजू में हुआ था, यह एक महीने पहले की बात है, उनको पता ही नहीं चल रहा था कि उनको टीबी हुआ है कि नहीं और वे बहुत डर रही थीं, वे बहुत परेशान हो रही थीं। मैंने individually उनकी पूरी मदद की है। लेकिन मैं ऐसा सोच रही थी कि जैसे हमने vaccine distribution के लिए CoWIN app बनाया है, जैसे 'आरोग्य सेतु' ने कोविड के दौरान इतना अच्छा काम किया है, क्या उस तरह से हम 'आरोग्य सेतु' के साथ कुछ FAQs वाला कोई छोटा सा app plan कर सकते हैं, ताकि अगर कोई सवाल आए कि हमें टीबी हुआ कि नहीं, अगर उसके questions and answers वाला FAQ हो जाए, तो इससे आम जनता को काफी मदद मिलेगी, क्योंकि हर सरकार हर राज्य में उतनी मदद नहीं करती।

**श्री उपसभापति :** धन्यवाद, यह आपका सुझाव है। माननीय मंत्री जी।

**डा. मनसुख मांडविया :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह एक सुझाव है और मैं reply भी देना चाहूँगा। यह बात सही है कि एक समय था, जब किसी को क्षय रोग हुआ, तो वे डरते भी थे और hesitancy भी थी, लेकिन वर्तमान समय में ऐसी कोई स्थिति नहीं है। यह disease curable है और उसका treatment हो सकता है। सही समय पर treatment हो जाने से इस disease का इलाज है और उसमें treatment करके हम patient को ठीक कर सकते हैं। कुल मिला कर लोगों में टीबी के संबंध में जागरूकता बढ़े, यह बहुत आवश्यक है और इसके लिए सामूहिक प्रयास की भी आवश्यकता होती है। Public awareness कैसे आए और ऐसा कोई patient हो, तो उसको तुरंत ही रिपोर्ट किया जाए, इसके बारे में उसको बताया जाए। आज के समय में व्यक्ति भी इसका treatment ले लेता है, इलाज करवा लेता है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** क्वेश्चन नं. 18 और क्वेश्चन नं. 28, दोनों similar nature के हैं, so we are taking both. पहले क्वेश्चन नं. 18. माननीय दीपक प्रकाश जी।

### Double rate of interest on home loans by NBFCs<sup>#</sup>

†\* 18. SHRI DEEPAK PRAKASH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that some Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) are charging approximately double rate of interest on Home loans as compared to nationalized banks from the people residing in tier 1, 2 and 3 cities; and

(b) if so, the response of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DR. BHAGWAT KISHANRAO KARAD):

(a) and (b) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) and (b) Home Loans are primarily extended by Banks and certain Non Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) registered as Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) while these institutions are regulated by Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

As informed by National Housing Bank (NHB), the rate of interest charged by HFCs begins from 6.50 % p.a. As Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has deregulated interest rates, the rates are determined based on the Board approved policies of the HFCs. The rate of interest charged to an individual borrower depends on variety of factors such as cost of funds for HFC and other variables which, *inter alia*, include profile of the borrower, credit history/score, stability of income, quantum of loan, tenor of the loan etc.

NHB has informed that rate of interest charged by such HFCs is generally higher than that charged by Banks as banks have access to Current Accounts and Saving

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<sup>#</sup> Q. No. 18 & Q. No. 28 were taken up together.

<sup>†</sup> Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

Accounts deposits at nil or low interest which results in lower cost of funds to them while HFCs typically raise funds from the market or other lenders.

The, RBI, *vide* Master circular DOR.FIN.HFC.CC.No.120/03.10.136/2020-21 dated February 17, 2021, issued guidelines which, *inter alia*, covers regulation of excessive interest charged and fair practice code for HFCs. As per this circular, the Board of each HFCs shall adopt an interest rate model taking into account relevant factors such as cost of funds, margin and risk premium and determine the rate of interest to be charged for loans and advances. The rates of interest and the approach for gradation of risks, and penal interest has to be disclosed to the borrowers in the application form, and in the sanction letter besides making available on their website or published in the newspapers. Further, HFCs have been advised to put in place an internal mechanism to monitor the process and the operations so as to ensure adequate transparency in communications with the borrowers.

**श्री दीपक प्रकाश :** उपसभापति महोदय, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि वे बताएँ कि क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि कुछ गैर-बैंकिंग वित्तीय कंपनियाँ, जो NBFC guidelines से नियंत्रित गैर-बैंकिंग वित्तीय संस्थान हैं, उनके द्वारा श्रेणी 1, 2 और 3 के शहरों में रहने वाले लोगों से आवास ऋण पर सरकारी बैंकों की तुलना में दोगुना ब्याज वसूला जाता है? क्या इस पर सरकार की कोई प्रतिक्रिया है?

**डा. भागवत किशनराव कराड :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय और सम्माननीय सभा गृह, housing finance के लिए Banks और Housing Finance Companies, ये दो institutions loan देते हैं। Housing Finance Company को National Housing Board के द्वारा control किया जाता है और वहाँ registration करना पड़ता है। Housing Finance Company से जो loan दिया जाता है, वह महँगा रहता है as compared to the banks. बैंक में जो current account और savings account रहता है, उसमें जो पैसा रहता है, उस पर ब्याज कम रहता है या ब्याज नहीं रहता है। बैंक जब housing loan देता है, तो उसी का पैसा वह कम interest पर दे सकता है, लेकिन Housing Finance Companies market से पैसा उठाती हैं, lending करती हैं, loan पर लेती हैं और जब वे loan देती हैं, तो naturally उसका interest थोड़ा ज्यादा रहता है। Housing Finance Company हो या बैंक हो, दोनों के ऊपर रिजर्व बैंक का control रहता है।

**श्री उपसभापति :** माननीय दीपक जी, आप दूसरा supplementary पूछिए।

**श्री दीपक प्रकाश :** सर, वह कौन सा सेक्शन है, वह कौन सी business class है, जो यह business करती है? जो राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक्स हैं, जो nationalised banks हैं, उनसे home loan लेने में उसको थोड़ी परेशानी होती है, वह योग्य नहीं रहता है, जिस कारण से उसको उनके पास जाकर विवश होकर, मजबूरी के कारण ज्यादा ब्याज पर loan लेना पड़ता है। क्या उसके लिए

हम वित्तीय संस्थाओं को, जो RBI के द्वारा संचालित nationalised banks हैं, उनको promote करके उन लोगों को loan दिलाने में सफल हो सकते हैं, जिसके कारण उनको अन्य वित्तीय संस्थाओं के पास जाने की जरूरत न पड़े?

**डा. भागवत किशनराव कराड :** महोदय, 17 फरवरी, 2021 को रिज़र्व बैंक की कुछ गाइडलाइंस आई हैं, जिनके हिसाब से housing finance के ऊपर उनका ही कंट्रोल रहता है। जब कंपनीज़ housing loan देती हैं, उसके ऊपर रिज़र्व बैंक की कुछ गाइडलाइंस हैं, जिनके अनुसार housing finance board में decision होने के बाद ही लोन दिया जाता है। अगर कंपनीज़ housing finance को control नहीं कर पा रही हैं, तो उस स्थिति में कंपनी से grievances जा सकते हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति :** प्रश्न संख्या 28.

### Steps taken against NBFCs<sup>#</sup>

\* 28. SHRI SYED ZAFAR ISLAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government is aware that financial institutions which are under Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) are charging almost double the rate of interest on Home loans as compared to nationalized banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken against such exploitative institutions; and

(c) Whether Government has received any representation pertaining to charging of double the rate of interest by the financial institutions and if so, the action taken by Government to remove this malpractice?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DR. BHAGWAT KISHANRAO KARAD): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) to (c) Home Loans are primarily extended by Banks and certain Non Banking Finance Companies (NBFCs) registered as Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) while these institutions are regulated by Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

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<sup>#</sup> Q. No. 18 & Q. No. 28 were taken up together.

As informed by National Housing Bank (NHB), the rate of interest charged by HFCs begins from 6.50 % p.a. As Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has deregulated interest rates, the rates are determined based on the Board approved policies of the HFCs. The rate of interest charged to an individual borrower depends on variety of factors such as cost of funds for HFC and other variables which, *inter alia*, include profile of the borrower, credit history/score, stability of income, quantum of loan, tenor of the loan etc.

NHB has informed that rate of interest charged by such HFCs is generally higher than that charged by Banks as banks have access to Current Accounts and Saving Accounts deposits at nil or low interest which results in lower cost of funds to them while HFCs typically raise funds from the market or other lenders.

The, RBI, *vide* Master circular DOR.FIN.HFC.CC.No.120/03.10.136/2020-21 dated February 17, 2021, issued guidelines which, *inter alia*, covers regulation of excessive interest charged and fair practice code for HFCs. As per this circular, the Board of each HFCs shall adopt an interest rate model taking into account relevant factors such as cost of funds, margin and risk premium and determine the rate of interest to be charged for loans and advances. The rates of interest and the approach for gradation of risks, and penal interest has to be disclosed to the borrowers in the application form, and in the sanction letter besides making available on their website or published in the newspapers. Further, HFCs have been advised to put in place an internal mechanism to monitor the process and the operations so as to ensure adequate transparency in communications with the borrowers.

The Grievance Registration and Information Database System is an online consumer complaints registration system of NHB which captures complaints against HFCs, under various categories such as charging of rate of interest, loan application rejections, pre-payment/pre-closure charges etc. NHB has informed that all the complaints, received upto 30.09.2021, relating to charging of excessive rate of interest have been resolved.

In addition, with the objective of “One Nation One Ombudsmen”, RBI has recently launched integrated Ombudsmen Scheme 2021, which provides filing of complaints for deficiency in services rendered by entities regulated by RBI including NBFCs.

SHRI SYED ZAFAR ISLAM: While all the questions have been adequately answered by the hon. Minister but still I would like to ask one supplementary question.

Being an ex-banker, I know that there is a negative list in every bank and that's why many potential customers, they go to NBFCs because they cannot avail housing loan from the nationalised banks. I think the Government can ascertain and find out from the banks why those are in negative list. Even though they are eligible to take loans from the banks, still they are not being given because they feel that they are not confident of recovery; this is something which can be addressed by the Government, by finding out from the banks.

**डा. भागवत किशनराव कराड :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, housing loan or other loans के बारे में बैंक का कुछ criteria रहता है। अगर कोई customer बैंक के criteria को fulfil नहीं करता, तो लोन देना possible नहीं होता है। ऐसे में customer private bank के पास जाता है या housing finance के पास जाता है। In that case also, housing finance company के जो Board of Directors होते हैं, लोन देना या नहीं देना उनके ऊपर डिपेंड करता है।

SHRI SYED ZAFAR ISLAM: Sir, I would like to highlight a section of the society, particularly, certain profile, ones like, for instance, police, advocate and even some Government services where the bank find it difficult that they will be able to recover from them and it will go to litigation. These are the negative lists and I think if Government takes initiative, this can be addressed.

**डा. भागवत किशनराव कराड :** सर, चाहे पुलिस हो या government sector का दूसरा डिपार्टमेंट हो, इनके द्वारा सर्च करने के बाद ही लोन दिया जाता है। Unless and until searched from the bank, कोई भी लोन नहीं दिया जा सकता है। लोन देते समय customer की effectiveness देखी जाती है, यानी amount of loan, लोन लेने वाले की ability, लोन रिटर्न करने का समय, उसकी तनख्वाह, यह सब देखा जाता है।

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, the banks put all those who are in the political field as politically exposed persons. We are all called the PEPs. Not only the elected representatives, even people who are involved in any political office-bearers position also are called PEPs. And, many people here who would otherwise be eligible to get loans from banks and people whom banks actually chased to offer loans including many senior IAS officers or businessmen, I find here, they are not given loans because they are politically exposed persons. I think it is an insult that you don't consider elected representatives of Parliament; I have many colleague Members who have been in Government service and they were always chased by the banks to take loans but today they have run away from them. So, I want to understand why there is

such a category and whether RBI can give strict guidelines to really remove this stigma.

**डा. भागवत किशनराव कराड :** सर, बैंक लोन लेते समय politicians और खास तौर पर पुलिस कर्मचारियों के लिए थोड़े negative remarks रहते हैं, क्योंकि इसके लिए वे उनका track record देखते हैं।...**(व्यवधान)**... That is a fact. Politicians and Police Officers को लोन देने में बैंक वाले थोड़ा प्रॉब्लम करते हैं, यह बात मैं मानता हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति :** इस प्रॉब्लम को relook कैसे किया जाए, इसके लिए माननीय सदस्य पूछ रहे हैं। Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Hon. Finance Minister wants to say something.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, politically exposed persons, as hon. Member, G.V.L. Narsimha Rao expressed, it is more from the point of view that when large sums of money are transferred from one account to another, complying with the global requirement where the financial action on terror-funding happens. So, according to them, every account will have to be kept tagged of when there is huge money being transferred to a sensitive person's account from that account. This is a separate answer which partly addresses hon. Member, G.V.L. Narsimha Rao's concern. But, as regards the question about loan giving to sensitive customers whether they are police officials or anyone else, I do not think there is any officially stated policy that we should not give them the loans. The spirit of the answer of hon. MoS is well taken. Banks make their own assessments based on the KYC, CRISIL ratings, CIBIL ratings and so on. I do not think there is any specific instruction given to banks saying, 'Be careful and not to lend to these people'. So, I would like to submit to both the hon. Members, Syed Zafar Islam and G.V.L. Narsimha Rao that there is no such thing. However, at the branch level, banks do exert a certain level of discretion based on the available KYC. There is no checklist that there is no loans for these people, there is no such thing. I want them to be informed on this aspect.

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, is it true that there has been a consistent rise in non-performing assets in so far as non-banking financial companies and housing finance companies are concerned? If so, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps are being taken to reduce the non-performing assets in respect of these housing companies and NBFCs to protect the interest of depositors as well.



SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHRAMAN: Sir, hon. MoS would certainly respond and I do not want to be a stickler, but, the question does not pertain to non-performing assets in banks. We are more talking about interest rates, housing banks, why there is a difference between the interest rate charged by the housing banks as compared to the public sector banks which can also give home loans. This is a totally different question.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Question Nos. 19, 23 and 30 are of similar nature on cryptocurrency. Question No. 19, Dr. K. Keshava Rao; not present. Question No. 23, Shri Neeraj Shekhar; Question No. 30, Shri Sushil Kumar Modi, ये तीनों सिमिलर नेचर के क्वेश्चंस हैं। पहले हम प्रश्न 19 ले रहे हैं, माननीय स्वपन दासगुप्ता जी।

*\*Q. No. 19. [The questioner was absent.]*

### **Regulation of cryptocurrency in India<sup>#</sup>**

\* 19. DR. K.KESHAVA RAO: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has conducted any study for regulating cryptocurrency in India;
- (b) the kind of overhaul that will be required to monitor cryptocurrency transactions;
- (c) whether Indian banks have the requisite technological system and training to regulate cryptocurrency transactions; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) A study was conducted by the Government through a research firm on “Virtual Currencies: An Analysis of the Legal Framework and Recommendations for Regulation” in July, 2017. Thereafter, Government constituted an Inter-ministerial Committee (IMC) on 2<sup>nd</sup> November, 2017 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Economic Affairs) to study the issues related to Virtual Currencies and

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<sup>#</sup> Q. No. 19, Q. No. 23 & Q. No. 30 were taken up together.

propose specific action to be taken in this matter. The Committee submitted its report in February, 2019 and inter-alia recommended that all private cryptocurrencies be prohibited in India. It also recommended that it would be advisable to have an open mind regarding the introduction of an official digital currency in India. A copy of the report is available at <https://dea.gov.in>.

(b) to (d) A Bill on Cryptocurrency and Regulation of Official Digital Currency for introduction in the Lok Sabha has been included in the Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part II as part of Government Business expected to be taken up during the Seventh Session of Seventeenth Lok Sabha, 2021. The question of monitoring cryptocurrency transactions, if any or regulating cryptocurrency transactions, if any is consequent to the passage of the Bill in Parliament.

### **Volume of transactions in cryptocurrency<sup>#</sup>**

\* 23. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government has an estimate about volume of transactions in cryptocurrency in India during 2020 and 2021 so far;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether Government proposes to regulate crypto currency in India; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY) : (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) to (c) Cryptocurrencies are unregulated in India. The Government does not collect data on transactions in cryptocurrency.

(d) and (e) A Bill on Cryptocurrency and Regulation of Official Digital Currency for introduction in the Lok Sabha has been included in the Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part II as

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<sup>#</sup> Q. No. 19, Q. No. 23 & Q. No. 30 were taken up together.

part of Government Business expected to be taken up during the Seventh Session of Seventeenth Lok Sabha, 2021.

### **Cryptocurrency and NFT regulation<sup>#</sup>**

\* 30. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the current legal stance on trading of non fungible tokens (NFT) on cryptocurrency exchanges;
- (b) whether Government is seeking to make a separate legal framework for Non Fungible Tokens;
- (c) the number of instances of cryptocurrency related frauds and value of such scams booked;
- (d) the tax rate currently applicable to crypto-exchanges and other crypto service providing platforms; and
- (e) the details of how the tax will be applicable and collected?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI PANKAJ CHAUDHARY) (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) Currently, Cryptocurrency including non-fungible tokens (NFTs) is unregulated in India.

(b) A Bill on Cryptocurrency and Regulation of Official Digital Currency for introduction in the Lok Sabha has been included in the Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part II as part of Government Business expected to be taken up during the Seventh Session of Seventeenth Lok Sabha, 2021.

(c) The Government does not collect specific information on cryptocurrency related frauds. Further, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects as per the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India. States/UTs are primarily responsible for the prevention, detection, investigation and prosecution of such crimes including financial

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<sup>#</sup> Q. No. 19, Q. No.23 & Q. No. 30 were taken up together.

frauds through their Law Enforcement Agencies. The State Police takes legal action as per provisions of law against the offenders. However, eight cases related to cryptocurrency related fraud are under investigation by the Directorate of Enforcement. Further disclosure of information may not be in larger public interest.

(d) and (e) The extant statutory provisions on scope of total income for taxation as per section 5 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 envisage that total income shall include all income from any source derived.

No separate section or provision in Income-tax Act, 1961 presently deals specifically with the rate of tax, applicability and collection of tax on the income earned by crypto-exchanges and other crypto service providing platforms. The income earned by Crypto-exchanges and other crypto service providing platforms is liable to tax under the head Business or Profession under Chapter-IV of the Income-tax Act, 1961. Applicability of tax rate will depend on status and category of taxpayer.

SHRI SWAPAN DASGUPTA: Sir, I have seen the answers to all the three relevant questions on cryptocurrency. There are two ways of ensuring security; one is to control an environment, and the other is to shut yourself in a sealed room. I guess the second way would be full-proof, but, will that be very effective? The question here is, cryptocurrency is extremely popular with youngsters today, and they have been very unnerved by these latest speculations over it. The question which I want to ask is, will an outright ban be desirable? We still await the legislation which hon. Minister of Finance, Shrimati Nirmalaji will be proposing. But, will an outright ban be preferable, or, will it be far better to regulate it because we do not know as to how the cryptocurrency is moving in future? It is still very much 'work in progress'. Therefore, will it be better to influence the course of the crypto currency development by being within the system through a process of regulation as has been done by certain countries? I think, Germany is, probably, one of them, which has done that. It is really the question of which is the most preferable option to exercise without losing track of the larger questions of hot money, security, legality, etc.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, this is a very interesting time to have this debate, particularly, in the House. I, in fact, recognize Member, Swapan Dasgupta, saying there will be a Bill coming, and, yet, will it be a regulation or will it be a prohibition, indicating that prohibition may not be ideal and also indicating that this

whole area is dynamic area and so on? So, keeping the propriety of the House, particularly, as the Session is ongoing, and the fact that we have answered saying that there is a Bill being proposed sooner rather than later, any answer, I would give now, will preempt the discussion which I am sure Swapanji will also participate, when the Government comes with the Bill, with all its nuances and the discussion can, of course, cover all these aspects. So, kindly permit me not to go beyond this.

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV: Sir, there are misleading advertisements regarding the potential of making big profits by investing in private crypto currency like Bit Coin. The younger generation is increasingly finding them more and more tempting. Sir, private crypt to currencies are being used for money laundering, terrorism financing and even drug trafficking. Pending the passage of the Bill, which is expected to ban private cryptocurrencies, my supplementary question is whether there is any plan with the Government to create awareness about the ill-effects of private crypto- currencies out there because unless we create awareness, whatever happens to the Bill will be seen, that will happen in future. But in the interregnum, given the fact that the younger generation is being persuaded by the ads, I think, there should be a campaign on the part of the Government to explain the ill-effects of cryptocurrency.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a suggestion. I think the hon. Finance Minister will keep it in her mind.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Sir, from the answer, it is very clear that there will be a Bill on cryptocurrency and regulation of official digital currency for introduction in Lok Sabha, and as the hon. Finance Minister, we should wait for the Bill. But the fact is that the Report which has been mentioned in the answer, 'This inter-Ministerial Committee was set up on 2<sup>nd</sup> November, 2017. It gave its report its in February, 2019.' The context and growth of asset class of cryptocurrency took place actually in the last three years, which has increased about ten times. So, this Report's relevance may not be there as much. The question of banning, whether to ban or not to ban, what kind of cryptocurrency to be banned, I will wait for the Bill, but the fact remains, even if you want to ban, the regulatory capacity should be there to monitor that ban. What are we doing to improve the regulatory capacity of RBI or SEBI for different kind of private or Government CBDCs?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think all this will be covered under the Bill.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: Regulatory capacity is not covered.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I am not saying it will cover everything in the Bill or everything may or may not be covered in the Bill. However, the issues pertaining to regulatory capacities and also the fact that it has proliferated in the last two-three years, are well-taken note of. I can only go that far to say that we have had extensive discussions on this. So, I would request the hon. Member to kindly wait to see what is going to be in the Bill.

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** सर, जैसा कि सब लोग कह रहे हैं कि इस पर बिल आने वाला है, लेकिन bitcoin, जो एक crypto currency है, वह एक डॉलर से शुरू हुई थी, आज उसका मूल्य 60 हजार डॉलर है। एक अनुमान के अनुसार भारत देश में करोड़ों लोगों ने इसमें निवेश किया है, इसमें अपना पैसा लगाया है और लाखों-करोड़ रुपए इसमें चले गए हैं। क्या भारत सरकार उन लोगों को बताने की कोशिश कर रही है कि अभी यह सुरक्षित नहीं है, अगर इसमें पैसा इन्वेस्ट कर रहे हैं, तो इससे आगे नुकसान हो सकता है? क्या जब तक बिल नहीं आता है, तब तक वित्त मंत्रालय लोगों को यह समझाने की कोशिश कर सकता है कि वे इसमें निवेश न करें? क्या इस संबंध में वित्त मंत्रालय कुछ रहा है?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, hon. Member, Shri Neeraj Shekhar and, for that matter, the hon. Member from Odisha, Dr. Amar Patnaik, both had raised this question. I am sure, economist Shri Jadhav also mentioned that. Yes, the Bill will come. But, till then, definitely, through SEBI, through RBI, and once the Government of India also, there have been statements issued and, fairly, awareness-building attempts have been made to say that this is a risky area and that the people who are going in there be conscious as to what they are doing. It is also said that this is an area where yet there is not a regulatory framework. I am sure, the House remembers that some two and a half years ago, when Reserve Bank of India attempted to regulate this, it was through the Supreme Court the matter was highlighted that in the absence of a clear-cut policy, regulation by RBI also may not be proper. So, that drove the attempt to have a group and an inter-Ministerial group went into it and then a policy came up. The policy was not issued, but now we are bringing in a Bill. Time has lapsed; in the meanwhile, it has also proliferated. At the same time, awareness issue of 'alert', if I may use the word, has been issued so that the people are fairly cautioned that this may be a high risk area to go in. That much has been done. Maybe, more can be done on that area. I concede to hon. Member, Shri Neeraj Shekhar's concern. But, that is the point. We are doing those little things, but the Bill is what is being keenly looked for.

**श्री नीरज शेखर:** सर, अभी किसी ने पहले ही बोला कि आप कहीं किसी वेबसाइट पर जाइए, इंटरनेट खोलिए, तो इसके बहुत advertisements आ रहे हैं और हमारे नौजवान साथी उसमें पैसा लगा रहे हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक इस पर बिल नहीं आता है, तब तक ये जो advertisements आ रहे हैं, क्या भारत सरकार इनको बंद करने के लिए कुछ उपाय कर रही है?

**श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण:** सर, अभी तक बंद करने का कुछ उपाय नहीं है, मगर caution देने के लिए, युवाओं के लिए इस विषय में जो रिस्क है, उसके बारे में ध्यान दिलाने के लिए सरकार, सेबी तथा आरबीआई के द्वारा कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं। जैसा कि मैंने कहा कि वे इसे और अधिक मात्रा में कर सकते हैं, मगर अब हम इस कगार पर आ गए हैं कि इस पर बिल जल्दी ही आने वाला है।

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR: Sir, with the proliferation of crypto exchanges and explosion of crypto transactions, it is inevitable that scams, frauds and, as hon. Member, Shri Jadhav, said, money-laundering also are going to happen in a massive way. I suspect that anti-national forces might also try to use these platforms to hurt the Indian economy and to possibly destabilize the Indian economy. Is the Government aware of any such move by anti-national forces and, if yes, what is it trying to do? Thank you.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, the risk that this can lead to some kind of illegal transfers to not-so-desirable activities are matters which are, in the regular course also, being monitored by institutions, by enforcement authorities and so on. The Ministry of Finance benefits by inputs from them. So, I would only tell the Member that these are matters which are definitely being discussed at various levels.

**श्री सुशील कुमार मोदी :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, अभी मैडम ने advertisements के बारे में बताया। I want to ask Madam that in the last four months, there were a flurry of misleading ads in the TV, print media and social media and they are promising heaven to the investors. And during the World Cup 2020, more than Rs. 50 crores were spent by the crypto exchange companies. मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि is there any plan to ban such advertisements? क्योंकि RBI के जो statements आए हैं, उन्हें किसी ने पढ़ा नहीं है। वे statements केवल अंग्रेजी के अखबारों में आए हैं। Are you going to insert some advertisements prominently in all the regional, Hindi and English newspapers? My second question is: Since these ads are without any disclaimer, is the Government of India thinking of banning such advertisements which are misleading और जिसके कारण लोगों के करोड़ों रुपयों का नुकसान हो सकता है? इसलिए मेरा यह specific question है कि is the Government of India contemplating to ban such misleading advertisements till that Bill comes to this House? I am asking because nobody knows

whether this Bill will come or not. Last time also it was mentioned in the Bulletin, but it could not come into the House. इसलिए मेरा आग्रह है कि क्या सरकार इनको ban करने के बारे में विचार करेगी?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, there are two things. Last time also there was a Bill proposed and then it didn't happen. I just want to remind the hon. Member that yes, last time there was a Bill proposed, but subsequently, because there were other dimensions which in the real time we thought it was important to bring into the Bill, that Bill has been re-worked and in a way the Bill which is coming now is a new Bill. But never mind, the work done on that have all been taken on board here. So, the intent was either we improve that Bill or come with a Bill which is going to be far more recent. So, the intent of getting the Bill at that time was there. It was a genuine intent. Now we are coming up with a new Bill. So, it is not as if last time we just put it there and didn't want to come with one and so leading to suspicion that this time also we are putting a Bill and we may not come up with one. No, let me be clear on that. The earlier attempt was definitely to come up with the Bill, which the House can consider. But later, because rapidly a lot of things had to come into play, we started working on a new Bill and this is the Bill which is now being proposed. Once the Cabinet clears the Bill, it will come here before the House. That is one thing. The second thing is about the misleading advertisements and whether we are banning them. I want to inform the hon. Member who has been a Finance Minister earlier in Bihar and has also been in a very influential and guiding positions in the GST Council whose advice all of us have benefited from. So, I value his question. There are with the Advertising Standards Council of India, the ASCI, which provides guidelines on advertisements. Their guidelines are being studied and the regulations that they have are all being looked into so that we can take, if necessary, some kind of a position or a decision to say how we are going to handle this. I can inform the hon. Member.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: Sir, my second question is: Is Government seeking to make a separate legal framework for NFT. It has not been replied in this answer. It should not be a part of Crypto Currency Act. So, (1) is the Government thinking of a separate legal framework for NFT; and (2) because you have answered in (d) part of the question, I would like to know how many people have paid income tax on cryptocurrencies and how much tax has been collected? Can the Minister tell the House as to how many people have paid income tax on cryptocurrency and how much tax has been collected?



SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I don't have the ready information as to how much tax has been collected on cryptocurrency or how much has been paid on it.

As regards NFT (Non-Fungible Token), hon. Member desires to have a separate legal framework. At this moment, I may not be able to say whether I will give a separate framework or not. But, certainly, as I said, all these matters are being discussed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Q No. 20. Hon. Member not present.

*\*Q. No. 20. [The questioner was absent.]*

### **GST compensation after 2022**

\* 20. DR. V. SIVADASAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that the projected growth rate of revenue subsumed for the States during the transition date, which is 14%, is not attained by many States;

(b) if so, whether Government intends to provide the GST compensation after 2022; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN):(a) to (c)  
A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### **Statement**

(a) to (c) As per Section 18 of the Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016, Parliament shall, by law, on the recommendation of the Goods and Services Tax Council, provide for compensation to the States for loss of revenue arising on account of implementation of the goods and services tax for a period of five years from the date of implementation of GST. During transition period, the States' revenue is protected at 14% per annum over the base year revenue of 2015-16. Central Government is committed for GST compensation to States/UTs for 5 years as per the Constitutional provision.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. V. Sivadasan, not present. Any supplementary?

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: Sir, the National Institute of Public Finance and Policy has recommended that four key slab rate system of 5 per cent, 12 per cent, 18 per cent and 28 per cent can smoothly be replaced with three-tier slab system of 8 per cent, 15 per cent and 30 per cent without causing any loss of revenue to the exchequer.

I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister details of steps being taken, whether such a proposal is accepted and is it advisable to accept such a proposal. I would also like to know what the Ministry is being contemplating on this.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, hon. Member has asked a very pertinent question as regards the GST rates. Although we are talking about compensation in this question, I take this opportunity to inform the hon. Member, Shri Vijayasai Reddy, that the GST Council, probably, a year-and-a-half ago, cursorily — it did not go into the depth — talked about the need for rate rationalization-related discussions. So, three rates, four-rates-to-two, four-rates-to-one and all that were cursorily mentioned that at some point in time we need to talk about it, because, when the GST was brought in, very many factors determined as to why we wanted to have four slabs and so on. The revenue-neutrality principle also required and we have four rates. But, time has, probably, come or the GST Council also felt that this has to be taken up in some point in time. The revenue-neutrality has been upset in some ways. But, at the same time, if you are talking of one-tax-one-nation, are four slabs required or should there be one rate? This has been a question which I would presume of the pandemic, the second wave, issues of compensation, requirement for borrowings and several such factors have, probably, played in the minds of the Council. I am not speaking for it. But, I am giving you a sense of what prevailed in the Council. We have been attending to these meetings. Probably, the very required in detail debate on rate rationalization has not come up. That is where we are at the moment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Q No. 21.

### Import of medical devices, surgical supplies and equipments

\* 21. SHRI SANJAY SETH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether it is a fact that 70 per cent of the demand of medical devices, surgical supplies and equipments are imported from abroad;
- (b) if so, the details of items imported during the last two years;
- (c) whether government is planning to set up medical device park in the states especially in uttar pradesh; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) and (b) Based on the information provided by Department of Pharmaceuticals, the status of medical devices forming the top 5 categories of the total imports is as below:

S. No.	Segment	Imports F.Y. 2019-20	Imports F.Y. 2020-21	% share F.Y. 2019-20	% share F.Y. 2020-21
1	Electronics Equipment	3646.53	3568.64	62.38	57.18
2	Surgical Instruments	180.10	103.62	3.08	1.66
3	Consumables & Disposables	1076.23	1470.77	18.41	23.57
4	IVD Reagent	527.20	871.89	9.02	13.97
5	Implants	415.35	225.63	7.11	3.62
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5845.41</b>	<b>6240.55</b>		

(c) and (d) Department of Pharmaceuticals in the Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, vide letter dated 24.09.2021, has given in-principle approval for providing financial assistance for creation of common infrastructure facilities in the medical

device park to be developed by State Government of Uttar Pradesh under the scheme “Promotion of Medical Devices Parks”.

**श्री संजय सेठ :** महोदय, हमने पिछले कोरोना काल में ऐसा देखा कि हमारे देश में एक भी पीपीई किट नहीं बनती थी और आज हमारी यह स्थिति है कि आज हम देश के उत्पादन को बाहर निर्यात कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ और उनका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ कि उन्होंने देश में इतना बड़ा उत्पादन का नेटवर्क बढ़ाया है। इसी सिलसिले में मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सर्जिकल इक्विपमेंट्स का 70 परसेंट इम्पोर्ट किया जा रहा है और अगर यह सच है तो हम लोग उत्पादन को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या उपाय कर रहे हैं और उत्तर प्रदेश में इसके लिए क्या हो रहा है?

**डा. मनसुख मांडविया :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, देश में मेडिसिन सेक्टर में और मेडिसिन मैनुफैक्चरिंग में हम फार्मसी ऑफ वर्ल्ड हैं। अमरीका में लोग 4 टैबलेट्स खाते हैं, उसमें से एक इंडिया में बनी हुई जेनेरिक मेडिसिन होती है। सारी दुनिया 6 टैबलेट्स खाती है, उसमें से एक इंडिया में बनी हुई जेनेरिक मेडिसिन होती है। सारे देश में 12 हजार से ज्यादा हमारे मेडिसिन मैनुफैक्चरिंग यूनिट्स हैं। हमने कोविड क्राइसिस के दरमियान देश की रिक्वायरमेंट के अनुसार मेडिसिन उपलब्ध कराई। न केवल हमने भारत में अपनी रिक्वायरमेंट पूरी की, बल्कि 150 देशों को इंडिया ने, जब फर्स्ट वेव और सैकंड वेव चल रही थी, तब उन्हें मेडिसिन उपलब्ध भी कराई। उसका फायदा यह हुआ कि सैकंड वेव में, जब इंडिया दिक्कत में था तो दुनिया ने कहा कि इंडिया के साथ खड़े रहना चाहिए और हमारी रिक्वायरमेंट को पूरा करने में दुनिया ने सहयोग भी किया।

देश में हम फार्मा सैक्टर में लीड कर रहे हैं, लेकिन मैडिकल डिवाइस सैक्टर में हमें बहुत कुछ करना बाकी था। वर्तमान समय में देश में मिडल क्लास बढ़ रही है। देश में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इनिशिएटिव लिया और हैल्थ का बजट बढ़ाया, ‘आयुष्मान भारत’ जैसी योजना लाये, जिसमें 50 करोड़ लोगों को हैल्थ सिक्योरिटी मिली। इससे गरीब लोग, गांवों में रहने वाले लोग, लास्ट तबके में अपना जीवन व्यतीत करने वाले लोगों को भी यदि अपना कोई ऑपरेशन कराने की आवश्यकता हो तो वे ऑपरेशन कराने में सक्षम बने हैं और ऐसे सक्षम बने हैं कि न केवल गरीब लोगों के लिए सरकारी अस्पताल हैं, बल्कि 20 हजार से अधिक हॉस्पिटल्स ‘आयुष्मान भारत योजना’ के तहत लिस्टेड हैं, जिनमें कोई भी व्यक्ति, एक अमीर परिवार का ट्रीटमेंट जहां होता है, उसी हॉस्पिटल में देश के गरीब परिवार का भी, गरीब व्यक्ति का भी ट्रीटमेंट हो सके, ऐसी व्यवस्था आज के दिन में देश में सुनिश्चित हो चुकी है और देश में 2.25 करोड़ से अधिक लोगों को ‘आयुष्मान भारत योजना’ का लाभ भी मिल चुका है। मैडिकल डिवाइस की डिमांड डे टू डे बढ़ रही है। वर्तमान समय में हमारे यहां मैडिकल डिवाइस की हमारी जो रिक्वायरमेंट है, हमारी जो मार्केट है, वह वार्षिक 10 से 12 मिलियन डॉलर की है, लेकिन अगले पांच सालों में वह 50 मिलियन डॉलर की होने की सम्भावना है, क्योंकि यहां भारत सरकार की योजना का लाभ मिल रहा है, मिडिल क्लास बढ़ रही है, उसकी सुविधा, हैल्थकेयर एक्सेस हो रही है, हैल्थ वैलनैस सेंटर्स बन रहे हैं, उनका लाभ लेकर भविष्य में हमारे यहां मैडिकल डिवाइस की रिक्वायरमेंट देश में ही कैसे पूरी

हो, इसलिए 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत योजना' के तहत देश में हमारे मैडिकल डिवाइस मैन्युफैक्चरिंग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हमने एफ.डी.आई. को भी एलाउ किया है, एफ.डी.आई. के तहत कई कम्पनियों ने इंटरेस्ट लिया है। देश में स्टार्टअप, स्टैंडअप योजना का लाभ भी देश में हमारे न्यू एंटरप्राइज लेने लगे हैं और हमारे यहां युवा, पढ़े-लिखे जो बाहर काम कर रहे थे, वे भी देश में आकर इंडस्ट्रीज में काम करने लगे हैं और यहां उन्होंने एंटरप्राइजोरशिप करना शुरू किया है। उसको प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए देश में पी.एल.आई. स्कीम के तहत चार मैडिकल डिवाइस पार्क्स बनाने के लिए सुनिश्चित किया गया है।

माननीय सदस्य उत्तर प्रदेश से हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए भी एक मैडिकल डिवाइस पार्क भारत सरकार ने मंजूर किया है, एक मध्य प्रदेश में मंजूर किया है, एक तमिलनाडु में किया है और एक हिमाचल प्रदेश में किया है। चार मैडिकल डिवाइस पार्क्स के तहत 100 करोड़ रुपये भारत सरकार की ओर से स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को दिये जाएंगे, ताकि मैडिकल डिवाइस पार्क में कॉमन फैसिलिटी, कॉमन रिक्वायरमेंट, कॉमन टैस्टिंग फैसिलिटी प्रोवाइड हो सके, उपलब्ध हो सके। इस तरह से मैडिकल डिवाइस इंडस्ट्री को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए इनीशिएटिव भारत सरकार की ओर से लिया गया है।

**श्री संजय सेठ:** मेरा दूसरा प्रश्न यह है कि जो इस डिवाइस पार्क में फैक्टरियां लगेंगी, उनको कोई छूट देने का भी आप लोगों के यहां विचार है, जिससे कि ये लोग और ज्यादा से ज्यादा फैक्टरियां लगा सकें?

**डा. मनसुख मांडविया:** देश में डिवाइस इंडस्ट्री को कॉम्पिटिटिव करने के लिए सारी दुनिया में क्या प्रैक्टिस है, इन प्रैक्टिसेज की हमने डिटेल्ड स्टडी की। सारी दुनिया में एक प्रैक्टिस रही है कि जब भी किसी इंडस्ट्री को डेवलप करना होता है तो एक इंडस्ट्री अपने यहां तो कोई रिसर्च यूनिट स्थापित नहीं कर सकती है, या तो उसकी मिनिमम रिक्वायरमेंट है, फैसिलिटी है, टैस्टिंग फैसिलिटी है, अगर वह स्वयं करे तो बहुत पैसा खर्च हो जाता है, लेकिन सारे पार्क में एक ही फैसिलिटी हो और उसका लाभ सभी को हो तो वह सस्ता भी हो जाता है, उसकी प्रोडक्शन कॉस्ट ऑटोमैटिकली डाउन हो जाती है और वह सर्वाइव कर जाता है। यह सारी स्टडी हमने बहुत डिटेल में की है कि दुनिया में हम कॉम्पिटिशन में कैसे टिकें। मैडिसिन सेक्टर में भी, ए.पी.आई. सेक्टर में भी 53 ऐसे ए.पी.आई. थे, जिनके लिए हम दुनिया पर डिपेंड करते थे। मैं पढ़ता था, उस वक्त हम यह पढ़ते थे कि देश में पुणे में पिंपरी में पैनिंसिलिन का प्लांट है, कारखाना है और धीरे-धीरे भारत सरकार का यह प्लांट मर गया। क्यों मर गया? समय के साथ जो सरकारें रहीं, उनको जो बदलाव करना चाहिए था, दुनिया में सस्ती मैन्युफैक्चरिंग करके उन्होंने इंडिया में डम्प करना शुरू किया और उस वक्त उसके ऊपर हमने यहां पर कोई रिस्ट्रिक्शन नहीं लगाई, जिससे हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज मर गईं और ए.पी.आई. के लिए हम दूसरे देशों पर डिपेंडेंट हो गये। उसमें से हम कैसे बाहर आयें, हम 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत' के तहत इंडिया में ही मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कैसे बढ़ायें और क्रिटिकल रिक्वायरमेंट पर हमें किसी के ऊपर डिपेंडेंट न होना पड़े, इसलिए हम पी.एल.आई. स्कीम-वन और पी.एल.आई. स्कीम-टू लाये, 30 हजार करोड़ रुपये की पी.एल.आई. स्कीम और

मैडिकल डिवाइस पार्क वगैरह के माध्यम से देश हैल्थ सैक्टर में आगे बढ़ रहा है और हम इस दिशा में आगे जा रहे हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over. The House stands adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

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

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

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

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

#### SOME OBSERVATIONS MADE BY THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE

**सभा के नेता (श्री पीयूष गोयल) :** माननीय उपसभापति जी, मुझे बड़ा खेद है कि आज सुबह जिस प्रकार से हमारे विपक्ष के साथियों ने चेयर के ऊपर एक प्रकार से आरोप लगाने की कोशिश की कि रूल्स परमिट नहीं करते हैं, तो आपने कैसे 12 माननीय सदस्यों को सस्पेंड किया और जिस प्रकार से लीडर ऑफ द अपोज़िशन ने सिर्फ चेयर की ही नहीं, एक प्रकार से पूरे सदन की गरिमा को कम किया, क्योंकि निर्णय तो सदन का था कि 12 एमपीज़ को सस्पेंड करना चाहिए और यह निर्णय भी एक प्रकार से 20-21 दिन तक रोज़ की घटनाओं को देखते हुए लिया गया। आज सुबह माननीय लीडर ऑफ द अपोज़िशन ने कोई खेद प्रकट नहीं किया और विपक्ष की तरफ से कोई बयान भी नहीं दिया कि वे इस बात से दुखी हैं कि किस प्रकार का व्यवहार सदन में हुआ। उलटे जब हम बाहर जाते हैं, तो देखने को मिलता है कि विपक्ष के कुछ नेता आपकी उच्च चेयर के ऊपर और हमारे सदन के ऊपर बेबुनियाद आरोप लगा रहे हैं। मुझे लगता है कि यह जरूरी है कि यह रिकॉर्ड में रहे कि किस प्रकार से यह विषय पूरी तरह से जरूरी था और एक प्रकार से बहुत सारी बातों को नज़रअंदाज करते-करते 11 अगस्त की घटनाओं पर आने के बाद इस पर कार्यवाही करना क्यों आवश्यक था।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपने देखा कि पहले दिन से ही जब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने अपनी कैबिनेट के colleagues को, यूनियन मिनिस्ट्री में जो नए मेम्बर्स आए थे, उन नए मिनिस्टर्स को इन्ट्रोड्यूस करने का प्रयास किया, तब किस प्रकार से विपक्ष के सदस्यों ने उन्हें मिनिस्टर्स को भी इन्ट्रोड्यूस नहीं करने दिया। ऐसा शायद ही इस उच्च सदन के इतिहास में कभी पहले देखा गया। सदन की परंपरा यह है कि जब तक मिनिस्टर इन्ट्रोड्यूस नहीं होता, तब तक वह एक मंत्री के तौर पर सदन की कार्रवाई में भाग नहीं ले सकता है। बहुत कोशिश के बावजूद, चेयर ने बहुत प्रयास किया, लेकिन विपक्ष के सदस्य तैयार नहीं हुए कि वे माननीय प्रधान

मंत्री जी को अपना दायित्व निभाने दें। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को अपने मंत्रियों को इन्ट्रोड्यूस न कर सकने के कारण बहुत पीड़ा के साथ अपने मंत्रियों के introduction को टेबल करना पड़ा। वास्तव में ध्यान आता था कि विपक्ष की मंशा क्या थी - विपक्ष को चिंता थी कि इतनी सारी महिलाएं माननीय मंत्री बनी हैं, इतने सारे सामाजिक वर्ग के लोग, जो वर्षों-वर्षों तक पीड़ित रहे, उनको केंद्र सरकार में यूनियन मिनिस्टर बनने का मौका मिला है - पहली बार मणिपुर से कोई यहां पर यूनियन मिनिस्टर बना, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के इतने मिनिस्टर बने। पूर्वांचल का सम्मान हुआ, पूर्वांचल के प्रति माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक equality का मैसेज पूरे देश को दिया। शायद यह उनसे पच नहीं रहा था कि आदिवासी भाई-बहनों को, जनजातीय समाज से आने वाले भाई-बहनों को आज यूनियन कैबिनेट में देश की सेवा करने का मौका मिला। वास्तव में एक प्रकार से उस पूरे सेशन का ट्रैलर उस दिन विपक्ष के द्वारा दर्शाया गया। उसी के दो दिन बाद जब माननीय मंत्री श्री अश्वनी वैष्णव जी बयान दे रहे थे-एक विषय, जिस पर विपक्ष का ही आग्रह था कि इस पर खुलासा हो, इस पर हमें जानकारी मिले-तो माननीय मंत्री जी खड़े होकर जब बयान दे रहे थे, तब पूरे देश ने देखा कि किस प्रकार का घिनौना बर्ताव मंत्री जी के साथ किया गया। उनके हाथ से पेपर उठा लिए गए, छीन लिए गए और उनके सामने अड़चन डालने की हरसंभव कोशिश की गयी कि वे बयान न दे पाएं। उस समय कुछ माननीय सदस्य तो हमारी ओर आकर लगभग अटैक करने की मुद्रा में दिखे। माननीय उपसभापति जी, यह सिलसिला समय-समय पर देश ने देखा, चेयर का अपमान होते हुए देखा, हमारे अधिकारियों का अपमान होते हुए देखा, माननीय सांसदों का अपमान हुआ और पूरे सदन की गरिमा को पूरी तरह से ध्वस्त करने का हर संभव प्रयत्न विपक्ष ने पिछले मानसून सेशन में किया।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं धन्यवाद दूंगा चेयर को, आपको और उपसभाध्यक्ष के पैनल को और हमारे सभी स्टाफ को, जो टेबल पर है तथा जो मार्शल्ल्स हैं, जिन्होंने इतने गलत बर्ताव के बावजूद संयम रखा, बहुत टॉलरेट किया, बहुत संवेदनशील तरीके से इस विषय को लिया, हर अटैक को सहन किया, बिना उसका कोई विषय बनाते हुए, बिना कोई कम्प्लेंट करते हुए। उसके बाद बढ़ते-बढ़ते जब एक माननीय सदस्य ने एकदम से चेयर के ऊपर ही लगभग हमला बोल दिया, तब कोई choice नहीं थी इसलिए उनको एक दिन के लिए सस्पेंड किया गया। उस दिन भी जो दृश्य इस हाउस में हुआ, जब दरवाजे बंद होने के बाद भी दरवाजे का शीशा तोड़ा गया और शीशा तोड़ने के कारण काँच कुछ हमारे सिक््योरिटी स्टाफ को भी लगा, चोट पहुंची, उसकी भी चेयर ने निंदा की। कई मेम्बर्स में काफी आक्रोश था कि इस पर ऐक्शन लिया जाए, लेकिन एक संवेदनशील चेयर और सबकी इच्छा थी कि हाउस चलाने की कोशिश की जाए, इसलिए ऐक्शन आगे और बढ़ाया नहीं गया।

उपसभापति जी, चलते-चलते 9 तारीख, 10 तारीख और 11 तारीख को जो घटनाएं सदन में हुईं, आपको ध्यान होगा कि 9 तारीख को अचानक डिवीज़न मांगा गया, सारे विपक्ष ने अपनी-अपनी सीट पर जाकर डिवीज़न मांग लिया। साधारणतः इस बात की चेतावनी पहले दी जाती है, उसके बावजूद जब suddenly डिवीज़न मांगा, उसमें भी पर्दाफाश हुआ कि 79 वोट्स इन फेवर ऑफ दि गवर्नमेंट थे और 44 वोट्स विपक्ष के साथ थे। यह भी गलतफहमी फैलाने की कोशिश की जाती है कि विपक्ष के पास नम्बर्स हैं या सत्तारूढ़ दल के पास या हमारे सहयोगी दलों के पास पूर्ण बहुमत नहीं है या राज्य सभा में बहुमत नहीं है, तो यह उस दिन पूरे तरीके से निरस्त

हो गया। कई ऐसे मौके आए हैं, जिनमें विपक्ष को डिवीज़न के समय अपनी सही ताकत का अंदाज़ा मिला है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आज ही मैं देख रहा था कि बाहर किसी माननीय सदस्य ने..

**श्री उपसभापति:** मेरा आपसे आग्रह होगा कि बाहर की बात हम सदन में नहीं करते हैं।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** सर, मैं यह स्पष्टीकरण इसलिए कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि माननीय लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन ने ऐसे आरोप लगाए हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति:** ठीक है, मगर इसको आप यहां न उठाएं।

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** चलिए, मैं बाहर की बात नहीं कहता हूँ, पर कई बार, कई सदस्य कहते हैं कि हम इसलिए 12 सदस्यों को सस्पेंड कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि हमारे पास संख्या नहीं है। मैं विपक्ष के सभी माननीय सदस्यों को आमंत्रण देता हूँ कि आप आइए, आपको जिस विषय पर भी डिवीज़न करना है, कीजिए। अभी 'डैम सेफ्टी बिल' पर चर्चा होने वाली है, आपको आज करना हो, कल करना हो या परसों करना हो, आप जब चाहें, इस पर डिवीज़न मांगिए। इस पर डिवीज़न करके देख लेते हैं। सभी के ध्यान में आ जाएगा, पूरा देश देख लेगा कि क्या परिस्थिति है, किसके पास पूरा बहुमत है, किसके साथ सदन खड़ा है। यह सदन सच्चाई के साथ खड़ा है और देश के सामने पूरी सच्चाई स्वयं है। विपक्ष के कुछ साथियों ने देश के समक्ष कुछ चीज़ें रखीं।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं 11 तारीख की घटनाओं पर आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। आपको ध्यान होगा कि 11 तारीख को सेशन का आखिरी दिन था। हम सभी यहाँ पर असैम्बल थे, पर कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने शुरुआत से ही यहाँ पर बहुत ही खराब तरीके से व्यवहार किया। कुछ सदस्य लेडी मार्शल्ल्स को अटैक कर रहे थे, कोई सदस्य एक मेल मार्शल के गले को पीछे से, literally wanted to strangulate him. वह तो भगवान की कृपा है कि हमारे मार्शल्ल्स भी तटस्थ खड़े रहे, नहीं तो अगर security cordon टूट जाता तो मुझे चिंता है कि चेयर का क्या होता, चेयर के ऊपर किस प्रकार से घातक हमला हो सकता था! लेडी मार्शल्ल्स पर हमला करना, उनको खींचकर cordon तोड़ने की कोशिश करना, मेल मार्शल के गले को पकड़कर strangulate करने की कोशिश करना आदि बहुत चिंताजनक था। कोई माननीय सदस्य आपके लेफ्ट में जो टेबल है, उस पर चढ़कर एलईडी स्क्रीन तोड़ने की कोशिश कर रहा था। यहाँ पर दो माननीय सदस्य, एक सदस्य दूसरे सदस्य के गले में पट्टा बांधकर घूम रहे थे। एकचुअली में वह कॉटन की रोप थी, जिसको देखकर डर लगता था। खास तौर पर तब, जब एक दूसरी सदस्या यहाँ पर एक बार unconscious हो चुकी थीं। यहाँ पर, इस उच्च सदन में ऐसा प्रदर्शन करने से क्या गरिमा रहेगी इस सदन की और हमारे माननीय सदस्यों की? देश ने उस दिन हमारे विपक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों की गरिमा देखी। नूस बनाकर यहाँ पर घुमाना - माननीय प्रहलाद जोशी जी, पार्लियामेंटरी अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर और मैं, हम दोनों बाहर आ रहे थे, लेकिन हमें आपके चैम्बर से हमारी कुर्सियों तक आने नहीं दिया गया। कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने दूसरे सदस्य को



कॉर्डन की तरफ फैंका, एकदम धकेला, फिर उनको खींचकर बाहर निकाला। चार-पाँच सदस्यों ने पेपर्स और फाइल्स फाड़कर चेयर के ऊपर, टेबल ऑफिस में फैंकने का काम किया। जिस प्रकार से व्हिसलिंग और हूटिंग की हरकतें हुईं, वे अच्छी नहीं थीं। यदि कोई माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात रखना चाह रहा था, तो उसको प्लैकार्ड से ब्लॉक करना भी हुआ। कोई दो सदस्य यहाँ पर वीडियो रिकॉर्डिंग कर रहे थे और बाहर जाकर वह वीडियो रिकॉर्डिंग यूट्यूब पर दिखा रहे थे। इन सभी चीजों को देखते हुए, जब संयम पूरी हद से पार हो गया और हमने माननीय चेयर की जो पीड़ा उस दिन देखी, उससे हमने डिमांड की कि एक कमेटी बनाई जाए। कमेटी इसकी सारी जाँच करके इस पर उनका भी वर्जन ले सकती थी, सदन के मानसून सेशन की पूरी कार्यवाही देख सकती थी और तय कर सकती थी कि किस पर एक्शन लेना है और सदन आगे कैसे, किस प्रकार अच्छी तरह से नियंत्रण में चले, यह भी चिंता कर सकती थी। लेकिन माननीय चेयर के हर प्रयत्न के बावजूद विपक्ष के कई दलों ने रिफ्यूज कर दिया कि हम इस कमेटी के पार्ट नहीं बनेंगे। ऐसी परिस्थिति में - चूंकि 11 तारीख मानसून सेशन की आखिरी तारीख थी, इसलिए स्वाभाविक था कि earliest opportunity कल थी, जो कि इस हाउस का पहला दिन था। जैसा कि माननीय चेयर ने कहा, the House is a continuing institution. हाउस में इस प्रकार की घिनौनी हरकत करना और फिर कहना कि वह सेशन तो खत्म हो गया, अब कोई कार्यवाही नहीं हो सकती, मेरे ख्याल से यह न तो न्यायिक है और न ही देश के सामने इस सदन की गरिमा को बढ़ाएगा। इसलिए हमने आपसे दरखास्त की थी कि जो इनकी हरकतें थीं, इनको ध्यान में रखा जाए और उन मेम्बर्स को, जिन्होंने 11 अगस्त को ये सारी हरकतें की थीं - क्योंकि वे आखिरी दिन की हरकतें थीं, इसलिए जब नया सेशन convene हुआ, तो हमने पहले दिन ही यह एक्शन लेने का प्रस्ताव रखा और यह प्रस्ताव इस सदन ने पारित किया है। यह सदन का निर्णय है कि 12 एमपीज़ जाएं। माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं यह भी कहना चाहूंगा कि पूरा सदन यह चाहता है कि हमारे वे सभी माननीय सदस्य भाई-बहन आएँ और सदन की कार्यवाही अच्छे तरीके से चले। वे माफी मांगें। उन्होंने जो गलती की है, वे उसे मानें, गलती किसी से भी हो सकती है। जब कोई गलती होती है तो बड़प्पन इसी में है कि आप उस गलती का एहसास करते हुए क्षमा मांग सकते हैं। आगे से ऐसा नहीं होगा, इस पर सर्वदलीय बैठक में चर्चा हो सकती है। वह चर्चा चेयर के साथ हो सकती है या हमारी आपस में भी हो सकती है कि सदन आगे कैसे चले। आखिर इस सदन को तो वर्षों तक, दशकों तक चलना है। सदन कैसे अच्छी तरह से चले, इस बारे में भी अगर एक सहमति बन जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार भी इस पर पुनर्विचार करने को तैयार है। लेकिन माननीय सदस्यों ने जिस प्रकार की यहां पर हरकत की थी, उसके लिए यहां क्षमा मांगनी चाहिए और क्षमा सिर्फ चेयर से ही नहीं, इस पूरे सदन से और देश से भी क्षमा मांगनी चाहिए।

**श्री उपसभापति :** धन्यवाद माननीय मंत्री जी। मुझे उम्मीद है माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने यहां से जो कहा था और अपनी बात में उल्लेख किया था कि माननीय नेता सदन और माननीय नेता प्रतिपक्ष मिलकर इस पर परामर्श करेंगे और रास्ता निकालेंगे, तो मैं पुनः उसकी पुनरावृत्ति कर रहा हूँ, जो माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने कहा था।

**जल शक्ति मंत्री (श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत) :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपकी अनुमति से मैं बांध सुरक्षा के लिए...

**श्री उपसभापति :** माननीय मंत्री जी, एक मिनट रुकिए।

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; कोयला मंत्री; तथा खान मंत्री (श्री प्रहलाद जोशी) :** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, आपने जो अभी कहा कि विपक्ष के साथ नेता सदन और हम सब मिलकर बातचीत करें, उस भावना को मद्देनजर रखते हुए मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करता हूँ कि डैम सेफ्टी बिल एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बिल है। माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में जो सरकार है, उसका यह मानना है कि हम भी बिना विपक्ष के सदन नहीं चलाना चाहते। हमको constructive suggestion चाहिए, constructive criticism के लिए हम तैयार हैं, ओपन हैं। हम कभी यह नहीं चाहते कि बिना विपक्ष के हाउस चले। पिछली बार जब मानसून सेशन चला था, तब भी बिना चर्चा हाउस चलाने का हमारा कतई मकसद नहीं था। Even as a party also, our Party is the most democratic party in this country. Having the mandate also, the people's support also, we are democratic. And, our leader is also very, very democratic. इतना सब होने के बाद भी त्रिपुरा में जो चुनाव हुए, उसके बहुत शानदार परिणाम हमारे पक्ष में आए हैं, यह सब जानते हैं। जितने चुनाव इन farm laws के बाद हुए हैं, उनमें से 50 प्रतिशत हमारे पक्ष में हैं। मैं यहां पूरे आंकड़े नहीं रखना चाहता हूँ। आपकी अनुमति से मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहां तक मुझे जानकारी है as per the information I have, the Opposition has boycotted for a day. इसलिए अगर वे कल आ रहे हैं तो let us wait. सरकार इंतजार करने के लिए तैयार है। हम इस डैम सेफ्टी बिल पर डिस्कशन कल ले सकते हैं।

**श्री उपसभापति :** धन्यवाद माननीय मंत्री जी। जैसा माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने कहा था और मैं भी महसूस करता हूँ तथा आप सब भी यहां बैठे महसूस करते हैं कि सदन में जब सब सदस्य हों तब पूर्ण चर्चा हो तो बेहतर होगा। आपने इसके लिए मौका दिया है। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि आप लोग मिलकर बातचीत करके कोई रास्ता निकालेंगे और इस बिल को हम कल लेंगे, जैसा पूरे सदन का सुझाव है। क्या इस पर सबकी सहमति है?

**कई माननीय सदस्य :** जी हां।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, the House stands adjourned to meet at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2021.

*The House then adjourned at eighteen minutes past two of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2021.*

