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Saturday, February 13, 2021

Magha 24, 1942 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fifth Session

(Seventeenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XI Contains Nos. 11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA**THE SPEAKER**

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Saturday, February 13, 2021/Magha 24,1942 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Ten of the Clock.

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of adjournment motion on certain matters. I have not given permission for any notice of the adjournment motion.

10.01 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Item no. 1 to 23 will be taken together.

Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal Ji - Not present.

Shri Prahlad Joshi Ji.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF COAL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Raj Nath Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence for the year 2021-2022.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3424/17/21]

- (2) Defence Services Estimates for the year 2021-2022.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3425/17/21]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF COAL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Narendra Singh Tomar, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Output Outcome Monitoring Framework (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj for the year 2021-2022.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3426/17/21]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF COAL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Law and Justice for the year 2021-2022.
- (2) Output Outcome Monitoring Framework of the Ministry of Law and Justice for the year 2021-2022.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3427/17/21]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF COAL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-
 - (i) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for the year 2021-2022.
 - (ii) Output Outcome Monitoring Framework of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment for the year 2021-2022.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3428/17/21]

(2) A copy of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Rules, 2020 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.592 (E) in Gazette of India dated 25th February, 2020 under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3429/17/21]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF COAL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Smriti Zubin Irani, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Cotton Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Textiles for the year 2020-2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3430/17/21]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF COAL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, on behalf of Dr, Harsh Vardhan, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Science and Engineering Research Board, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts. (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Science and Engineering Research Board, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3431/17/21]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF COAL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, I beg to lay on the Table:-

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

- (a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited, Noida, for the year 2019-2020.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserves Limited, Noida, for the year 2019-2020 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3432/17/21]

- (b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2019-2020.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3433/17/21]

- (c) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2019-2020.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3434/17/21]

- (d) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Petroresources Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2019-2020.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Petroresources Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2019-2020 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3435/17/21]

- (e) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the ONGC Videsh Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020.
- (ii) Annual Report of the ONGC Videsh Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (d) & (e) of (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3436/17/21]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Oil Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2020-2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3437/17/21]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2020-2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3438/17/21]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020.
- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3439/17/21]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Oil Industry Development Board, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3440/17/21]

- (7) A copy of the Output Outcome Monitoring Framework (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2021-2022.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3441/17/21]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF COAL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Santosh Kumar Gangwar, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Dattopant Thengadi National Board for Workers Education and

Development (Erstwhile-Central Board for Workers Education), Nagpur, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Dattopant Thengadi National Board for Workers Education and Development (Erstwhile-Central Board for Workers Education), Nagpur, for the year 2018-2019.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3442/17/21]

- (3) A copy of the Financial Estimates and Performance Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2020-2021.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3443/17/21]

- (5) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 97 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948:-

- (i) The Employees' State Insurance (Central) Amendment Rules, 2020 published in Notification No. G.S.R.554(E) in Gazette of India dated 14th September, 2020.
- (ii) The Employees' State Insurance (Central) Amendment Rules, 2020 published in Notification No. G.S.R.423(E) in Gazette of India dated 13th June, 2019.

- (iii) The Employees' State Insurance (General) (First) Amendment Regulations, 2020 published in Notification No. N-12/13/1/2016-P&D in Gazette of India dated 18th May, 2020.
 - (iv) The Employees' State Insurance (General) (Second) Amendment Regulations, 2020 published in Notification No. N-12/13/01-2019-P&D in Gazette of India dated 18th May, 2020.
 - (v) Notification No. N-12/13/01/2019-P&D published in Gazette of India dated 11th January, 2021 regarding amendment of Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojna.
 - (vi) Notification No. N-12/13/01/2019-P&D published in Gazette of India dated 11th January, 2021 regarding amendment of Atal Beemit Vyakti Kalyan Yojna.
- (6) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item (i), (iii) & (iv) of (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3444/17/21]

(7) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 95 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948:-

- (i) The Employees' State Insurance (Central) Amendment Rules, 2020 published in Notification No. G.S.R.675(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th October, 2020.
- (ii) The Employees' State Insurance (Central) Amendment Rules, 2020 published in Notification No. G.S.R.676(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th October, 2020.

(iii) The Employees' State Insurance (Central) Amendment Rules, 2020 published in Notification No. G.S.R.555(E) in Gazette of India dated 14th September, 2020.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item (iii) of (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3445/17/21]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF COAL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, on behalf of Dr. Jitendra Singh, I beg to lay on the Table:-

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

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, for the year 2019-2020.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3446/17/21]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3447/17/21]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3448/17/21]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF COAL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Kiren Rijju, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports for the year 2021-2022.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3449/17/21]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF COAL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, on behalf of Prahalad Singh Patel, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (i) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Tourism for the year 2021-2022.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3450/17/21]

- (ii) Output Outcome Monitoring Framework of the Ministry of Culture for the year 2021-2022.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3451/17/21]

(2) A copy each of the Annual Reports for the year 2019-2020 (Hindi and English versions) alongwith Audited Accounts in respect of the following institutes:-

- (i) Dr. Ambedkar Institute of Hotel Management Catering and Nutrition, Chandigarh.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3452/17/21]
- (ii) Institute of Hotel Management and Catering Technology Thiruvananthapuram.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3453/17/21]
- (iii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, New Delhi.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3454/17/21]
- (iv) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Lucknow.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3455/17/21]
- (v) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition, Shimla.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3456/17/21]
- (vi) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Mumbai.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3457/17/21]
- (vii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bhopal.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3458/17/21]
- (viii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Gwalior.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3459/17/21]
- (ix) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering and Nutrition (Society), Gurdaspur.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3460/17/21]

- (x) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition (Calcutta) Society, Kolkata.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3461/17/21]

- (xi) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Shillong.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3462/17/21]

- (xii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Chennai.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3463/17/21]

- (xiii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Hajipur.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3464/17/21]

- (xiv) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Jaipur.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3465/17/21]

- (xv) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Guwahati.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3466/17/21]

- (xvi) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Bhubaneswar.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3467/17/21]

- (xvii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Hyderabad.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3468/17/21]

- (xviii) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Srinagar.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3469/17/21]

- (xix) Institute for Hotel Management, Bangalore.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3470/17/21]

- (xx) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Goa.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3471/17/21]

- (xxi) Institute of Hotel Management, Catering Technology and Applied Nutrition, Gandhinagar.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3472/17/21]

- (xxii) National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology, Noida.

(3) A copy of the Consolidated Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the institutions mentioned at item No. (2) above for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3473/17/21]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, Gwalior, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management, Gwalior, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3474/17/21]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Culinary Institute (Tirupati & Nodia), Noida, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Culinary Institute (Tirupati & Nodia), Noida, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3475/17/21]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Allahabad, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the North Central Zone Cultural Centre, Allahabad, for the year 2018-2019.
- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3476/17/21]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the South Central Zone Cultural Centre, Nagpur, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the South Central Zone Cultural Centre, Nagpur, for the year 2018-2019.

- (9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3477/17/21]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh-Ladakh, for the year 2018-2019.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh-Ladakh, for the year 2018-2019, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Institute of Buddhist Studies, Leh-Ladakh, for the year 2018-2019.

- (11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3478/17/21]

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Vrindavan Research Institute, Vrindavan, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Vrindavan Research Institute, Vrindavan, for the year 2019-2020.

- (13) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3479/17/21]

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of The Asiatic Society of Mumbai, Mumbai, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of The Asiatic Society of Mumbai, Mumbai, for the year 2018-2019.
- (15) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (14) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 3480/17/21]
- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Kolkata, for the year 2018-2019.
- (17) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 3481/17/21]
- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Allahabad Museum, Allahabad, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Allahabad Museum, Allahabad, for the year 2018-2019.

- (19) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (18) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3482/17/21]

- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Buddhist Confederation, New Delhi, for the years 2017-2018 and 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the International Buddhist Confederation, New Delhi, for the years 2017-2018 and 2018-2019.

- (21) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (20) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3483/17/21]

- (22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Himalayan Culture Studies, Dahung, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Institute of Himalayan Culture Studies, Dahung, for the year 2018-2019.

- (23) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (22) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3484/17/21]

- (24) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gaden Rabgyeling Monastic School, Bomdila, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Gaden Rabgyeling Monastic School, Bomdila, for the year 2018-2019.
- (25) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (24) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3485/17/21]
- (26) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Namgyal Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok, for the years 2017-2018 and 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Namgyal Institute of Tibetology, Gangtok, for the years 2017-2018 and 2018-2019.
- (27) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (26) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3486/17/21]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF COAL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-
- (i) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the year 2021-2022.
- (ii) Output Outcome Monitoring Framework of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the year 2021-2022.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3487/17/21]

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

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3488/17/21]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the MMTC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020.
- (ii) Annual Report of the MMTC Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3489/17/21]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tobacco Board, Guntur, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3490/17/21]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Footwear Design and Development Institute, Noida, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Footwear Design and Development Institute, Noida, for the year 2018-2019.

(5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3491/17/21]

(6) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs for the year 2020-2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3492/17/21]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF COAL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Mansukh Mandaviya, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board, Kolkata, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board, Kolkata, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3493/17/21]

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

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Kamarajar Port Limited, Chennai, for the year 2019-2020.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Kamarajar Port Limited, Chennai, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3494/17/21]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Paradip Port Trust, Paradip, for the year 2019-2020.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Paradip Port Trust, Paradip, for the year 2019-2020.
- (iii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Paradip Port Trust, Paradip, for the year 2019-2020, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iv) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Paradip Port Trust, Paradip, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3495/17/21]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF COAL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Faggansingh Kulaste, I beg to lay on the Table:-

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

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the MOIL Limited, Nagpur, for the year 2019-2020.

- (ii) Annual Report of the MOIL Limited, Nagpur, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3496/17/21]
- (b)
 - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the KIOCL Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2019-2020.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the KIOCL Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2019-2020 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3497/17/21]
- (c)
 - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Steel Authority of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Steel Authority of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3498/17/21]
- (d)
 - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the MECON Limited, Ranchi, for the year 2019-2020.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the MECON Limited, Ranchi, for the year 2019-2020 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3499/17/21]
- (e)
 - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the NMDC Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2019-2020.

- (ii) Annual Report of the NMDC Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3500/17/21]

- (f) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2019-2020.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3501/17/21]

- (g) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2019-2020.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bisra Stone Lime Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3502/17/21]

- (h) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Eastern Investments Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2019-2020.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Eastern Investments Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3503/17/21]

- (i) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the MSTC Limited, Kolkata, and its subsidiary Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited for the year 2019-2020.

- (ii) Annual Report of the MSTC Limited, Kolkata, and its subsidiary Ferro Scrap Nigam Limited for the year 2019-2020 alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3504/17/21]

- (2) Nine statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited and the Ministry of Steel for the year 2020-2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3505/17/21]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the MECON Limited and the Ministry of Steel for the year 2020-2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3506/17/21]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the MOIL Limited and the Ministry of Steel for the year 2020-2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3507/17/21]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Steel Authority of India Limited and the Ministry of Steel for the year 2020-2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3508/17/21]

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the MSTC Limited and the Ministry of Steel for the year 2020-2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3509/17/21]

- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the KIOCL Limited and the Ministry of Steel for the year 2020-2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3510/17/21]

- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the NMDC Limited and the Ministry of Steel for the year 2020-2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3511/17/21]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF COAL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, I beg to lay on the Table:-

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

- (a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Andrew Yule and Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2019-2020.
(ii) Annual Report of the Andrew Yule and Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3512/17/21]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020.
(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3513/17/21]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Andrew Yule and Company Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, for the year 2020-2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3514/17/21]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises, for the year 2020-2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3515/17/21]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Automotive Research Association of India, Pune, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Automotive Research Association of India, Pune, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3516/17/21]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF COAL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, on behalf of General (Retd.) V.K. Singh, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-
- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Highways and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3517/17/21]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Academy of Highway Engineers, Noida, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Academy of Highway Engineers, Noida, for the year 2019-2020.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3518/17/21]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF COAL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Krishan Pal, I beg to lay on the Table:-

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

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation, Faridabad, for the year 2018-2019.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation, Faridabad, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3519/17/21]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Society of Khrist Jyoti, Varanasi, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Society of Khrist Jyoti, Varanasi, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3520/17/21]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Society for Education of the Deaf and Blind, Vizianagaram, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Society for Education of the Deaf and Blind, Vizianagaram, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3521/17/21]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Alakendu Bodh Niketan Residential, Kolkata, for the years 2010-2011, 2011-2012 and 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Alakendu Bodh Niketan Residential, Kolkata, for the years 2010-2011, 2011-2012 and 2015-2016.

- (6) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3522/17/21]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Social and Health Development Organisation, Imphal, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Social and Health Development Organisation, Imphal, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3523/17/21]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Voluntary Organisation of Rural Development Society, Kurnool, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Voluntary Organisation of Rural Development Society, Kurnool, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3524/17/21]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the LEBENSHILFE, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the LEBENSHILFE, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3525/17/21]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Type Writing Institution and Rural Development Service, Thoubal, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Type Writing Institution and Rural Development Service, Thoubal, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3526/17/21]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Educational and Rural Development Organisation, Thoubal, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Educational and Rural Development Organisation, Thoubal, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3527/17/21]

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Surya Kiran Parents Association for the Welfare of the Mentally Handicapped Children, Guntur, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Surya Kiran Parents Association for the Welfare of the Mentally Handicapped Children, Guntur, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3528/17/21]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pahel (Viklang Punarwas Kendra Samiti), Kanpur, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pahel (Viklang Punarwas Kendra Samiti), Kanpur, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3529/17/21]

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Uttar Pradesh Mook Badhir Vidyalaya, Allahabad, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Uttar Pradesh Mook Badhir Vidyalaya, Allahabad, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3530/17/21]

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the St. Ann's Manovikas Kendra, Guntur, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the St. Ann's Manovikas Kendra, Guntur, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3531/17/21]

- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Siri Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Samalkot, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Siri Institute for the Mentally Handicapped, Samalkot, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3532/17/21]

- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Uma Educational and Technical Society (Uma Manovikasa Kendram), Kakinada, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Uma Educational and Technical Society (Uma Manovikasa Kendram), Kakinada, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3533/17/21]

- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Shanthiniketan-Residential Institution for the Mentally Handicapped, Vanasthalipuram, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Shanthiniketan-Residential Institution for the Mentally Handicapped, Vanasthalipuram, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3534/17/21]

- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sadhana Society for the Mentally Handicapped, Hyderabad, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sadhana Society for the Mentally Handicapped, Hyderabad, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3535/17/21]

- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Manasika Vikasa Kendram, Vijayawada, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Manasika Vikasa Kendram, Vijayawada, for the year 2018-2019.

- (21) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (20) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3536/17/21]

- (22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Thakur Hari Prasad Institute of Research and Rehabilitation for the Mentally Handicapped, Hyderabad, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Thakur Hari Prasad Institute of Research and Rehabilitation for the Mentally Handicapped, Hyderabad, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3537/17/21]

- (23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Manasika Vikasa Kendram, Vijayawada, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Manasika Vikasa Kendram, Vijayawada, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3538/17/21]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF COAL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Danve Raosaheb Dadarao, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-
- (i) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, for the year 2021-2022.
 - (ii) Output Outcome Monitoring Framework of the Department of Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, for the year 2021-2022.
 - (iii) Output Outcome Monitoring Framework of the Department of Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, for the year 2021-2022.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3539/17/21]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Warehousing Development and Regulatory Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3540/17/21]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 55 of the Aadhaar (targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016:-

- (i) S.O.3257(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th September, 2020 making certain amendments in Notification No. S.O.371(E) dated 8th February, 2017.
- (ii) S.O.4584(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th December, 2020 making certain amendments in Notification No. S.O.371(E) dated 8th February, 2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3541/17/21]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 52 of the Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Act, 2007:-

- (i) The Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Authority, appointment of Chairperson and other members Amendment Rules, 2020 published in Notification No. G.S.R.670(E) in Gazette of India dated 21st October, 2020.
- (ii) The Warehousing (Development and Regulation) Registration of Warehouses (Amendment) Rules, 2020 published in Notification No. G.S.R.782(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd December, 2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3542/17/21]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF COAL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Parshottam Rupala, I beg to lay on the Table:-

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

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Haryana Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Panchkula, for the year 2015-2016.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Haryana Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Panchkula, for the year 2015-2016, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3543/17/21]

- (2)
 - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020.
 - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020, together with Audit Report thereon.
 - (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3544/17/21]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Insecticides Act, 1968:-

- (i) The Insecticides (Third Amendment) Rules, 2020 published in Notification No. G.S.R.805(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th December, 2020.
- (ii) S.O.2582(E) in Gazette of India dated 4th August, 2020, including the substances, mentioned therein, in the Schedule of the Insecticides Act, 1968.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3545/17/21]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF COAL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Sanjay Shamrao Dhotre, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1)
 - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai, for the year 2018-2019.
 - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai, for the year 2018-2019, together with Audit Report thereon.
 - (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai, for the year 2018-2019.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3546/17/21]

- (3)
 - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha Assam, Guwahati, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha Assam, Guwahati, for the year 2018-2019.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3547/17/21]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Practical Training (Eastern Region), Kolkata, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Board of Practical Training (Eastern Region), Kolkata, for the year 2019-2020.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3548/17/21]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar, for the year 2018-2019.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3549/17/21]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha Andhra Pradesh, Vijayawada, for the year 2018-2019.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3549(A)/17/21]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 2018-2019.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 2018-2019, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 2018-2019.
- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3550/17/21]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Tirupati, for the year 2018-2019.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Tirupati, for the year 2018-2019, together with Audit Report thereon.
 - (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Tirupati, for the year 2018-2019.
- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3551/17/21]

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Classical Tamil, Chennai, for the years 2016-2017 and 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Institute of Classical Tamil, Chennai, for the years 2016-2017 and 2017-2018.
- (16) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3552/17/21]

- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha Gujarat Council of School Education, Gandhinagar, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha

Gujarat Council of School Education, Gandhinagar, for the year 2018-2019.

- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3553/17/21]

- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gujarat Council of Elementary Education, Gandhinagar, for the years 2016-2017 and 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Gujarat Council of Elementary Education, Gandhinagar, for the years 2016-2017 and 2017-2018.

- (20) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3554/17/21]

- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyaan Gujarat Council of Secondary Education, Gandhinagar, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyaan Gujarat Council of Secondary Education, Gandhinagar, for the year 2016-2017.

- (22) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3555/17/21]

- (23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai, for the year 2018-2019.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.
- (24) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (23) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3556/17/21]

- (25) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha Uttarakhand, Dehradun, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha Uttarakhand, Dehradun, for the year 2018-2019.
- (26) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (25) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3557/17/21]

- (27) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha Uttarakhand, Dehradun, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha Uttarakhand, Dehradun, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3558/17/21]

- (28) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the U.P. Education for all Project Board (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Lucknow, for the year 2018-2019.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the U.P. Education for all Project Board (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Lucknow, for the year 2018-2019.

- (29) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (28) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3559/17/21]

- (30) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the year 2018-2019.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the year 2018-2019, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the year 2018-2019.

- (31) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (30) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3560/17/21]

- (32) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020.
- (33) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (32) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3561/17/21]

- (34) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Delhi (Part-I & II), Delhi, for the year 2018-2019.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Delhi (Part-I & II), Delhi, for the year 2018-2019, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the University of Delhi, Delhi, for the year 2018-2019.
- (35) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (34) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3562/17/21]

- (36) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and

Research, Kolkata, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research, Kolkata, for the year 2018-2019.

- (37) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (36) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3563/17/21]

- (38) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research, Chennai, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training and Research, Chennai, for the year 2018-2019.

- (39) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (38) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3564/17/21]

- (40) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology, Nagpur, for the years 2018-2019 and 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Visvesvaraya National

Institute of Technology, Nagpur, for the years 2018-2019 and 2019-2020.

- (41) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (40) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3565/17/21]

- (42) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Silchar, Silchar, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology Silchar, Silchar, for the year 2018-2019.

- (43) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (42) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3566/17/21]

- (44) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha Telangana, Hyderabad, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha Telangana, Hyderabad, for the year 2018-2019.

- (45) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (44) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3567/17/21]

- (46) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the EdCIL (India) Limited and the Ministry of Education for the year 2020-2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3568/17/21]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited and the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications, for the year 2020-2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3569/17/21]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharat Broadband Network Limited and the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications, for the year 2020-2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3570/17/21]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited and the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications, for the year 2020-2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3571/17/21]

- (47) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, for the year 2018-2019.
- (48) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (47) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3572/17/21]

- (49) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Puducherry, Karaikal, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology Puducherry, Karaikal, for the year 2018-2019.
- (50) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (49) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3573/17/21]

- (51) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha UT of Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha UT of Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar, for the year 2018-2019.
- (52) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (51) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3574/17/21]

- (53) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, for the year 2019-2020.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, for the year 2019-2020, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central University of Rajasthan, Jaipur, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3575/17/21]

- (54) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Kashipur, Kashipur, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management Kashipur, Kashipur, for the year 2018-2019.
- (55) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (54) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3576/17/21]

- (56) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Nagpur, Nagpur, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management Nagpur, Nagpur, for the year 2018-2019.
- (57) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (56) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3577/17/21]

- (58) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Sikkim, Ravangla, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology Sikkim, Ravangla, for the year 2018-2019.

(59) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (58) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3578/17/21]

(60) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Uttarakhand, Pauri Garhwal, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology Uttarakhand, Pauri Garhwal, for the year 2018-2019.

(61) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (60) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3579/17/21]

(62) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha, for the year 2018-2019.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha, for the year 2018-2019, together with Audit report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mahatma Gandhi

Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha, for the year 2018-2019.

- (63) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (62) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3580/17/21]

- (64) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad, for the year 2019-2020.

- (65) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (64) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3581/17/21]

- (66) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nagaland University, Lumami, for the year 2019-2020.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Nagaland University, Lumami, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3582/17/21]

- (67) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Berhampur, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Berhampur, for the year 2018-2019.

(68) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (67) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3583/17/21]

(69) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Haryana, Mahendragarh, for the year 2018-2019.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Haryana, Mahendragarh, for the year 2018-2019, for the year 2019-2020, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central University of Haryana, Mahendragarh, for the year 2018-2019.

(70) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (69) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3584/17/21]

(71) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha Tripura, Agartala, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha Tripura, Agartala, for the year 2018-2019.

- (72) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (71) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3585/17/21]

- (73) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha Mizoram, Aizawl, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha Mizoram, Aizawl, for the year 2018-2019.

- (74) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (73) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3586/17/21]

- (75) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Warangal, Warangal, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology Warangal, Warangal, for the year 2018-2019.

- (76) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (75) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3587/17/21]

- (77) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, for the year 2019-2020.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3588/17/21]

- (78) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Manipur University, Canchipur, for the year 2018-2019.
 - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Manipur University, Canchipur, for the year 2018-2019, together with Audit Report thereon.
 - (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Manipur University, Canchipur, for the year 2018-2019.
- (79) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (78) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3589/17/21]

- (80) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the All India Council for Technical Education, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the All India Council for Technical Education, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020.
- (81) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (80) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3590/17/21]

- (82) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Vadodara, for the years 2013-2014 to 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Vadodara, for the years 2013-2014 to 2016-2017.
- (83) Four statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (82) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3591/17/21]

- (84) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2018-2019.
- (85) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (84) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3592/17/21]

- (86) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3593/17/21]

- (87) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 2018-2019.
 - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 2018-2019, together with Audit Report thereon.
 - (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 2018-2019.
- (88) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (87) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3594/17/21]

- (89) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Srinagar, Hazratbal, for the year 2018-2019.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Srinagar, Hazratbal, for the year 2018-2019, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology Srinagar, Hazratbal, for the year 2018-2019.

- (90) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (89) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3595/17/21]

- (91) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Raipur, Raipur, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology Raipur, Raipur, for the year 2018-2019.

- (92) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (91) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3596/17/21]

- (93) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National University of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National University of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

- (94) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (93) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3597/17/21]

- (95) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Orissa, Karaput, for the year 2019-2020.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central University of Orissa, Karaput, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3598/17/21]

- (96) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 2019-2020.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3599/17/21]

- (97) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pondicherry University, Puducherry, for the year 2018-2019.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pondicherry University, Puducherry, for the year 2018-2019.

- (98) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (97) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3600/17/21]

- (99) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tezpur University, Tezpur, for the year 2019-2020.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tezpur University, Tezpur, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3601/17/21]

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

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the EdCIL (India) Limited, Noida, for the year 2018-2019.
- (ii) Annual Report of the EdCIL (India) Limited, Noida, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(101) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (100) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3602/17/21]

- (102)
- (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Bhopal, for the year 2018-2019.
 - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Bhopal, for the year 2018-2019, together with Audit Report thereon.
 - (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Bhopal, for the year 2018-2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3603/17/21]

- (103)
- (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Hamirpur, Hamirpur, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology Hamirpur, Hamirpur, for the year 2018-2019.

(104) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (103) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3604/17/21]

(105) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Tiruchirappalli, Tiruchirappalli, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology Tiruchirappalli, Tiruchirappalli, for the year 2018-2019.

(106) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (105) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3605/17/21]

(107) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Jamshedpur, Jamshedpur, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology Jamshedpur, Jamshedpur, for the year 2018-2019.

(108) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (107) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3606/17/21]

- (109) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan Punjab, Mohali, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan Punjab, Mohali, for the year 2018-2019.
- (110) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (109) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3607/17/21]

- (111) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020.
- (112) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (111) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3608/17/21]

- (113) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Haryana School Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad, Panchkula, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Haryana School Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad, Panchkula, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3609/17/21]

- (114) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the State Education Mission Authority of Meghalaya (Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan), Shillong, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the State Education Mission Authority of Meghalaya (Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan), Shillong, for the year 2018-2019.

- (115) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (114) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3610/17/21]

- (116) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha Sikkim, Gangtok, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha Sikkim, Gangtok, for the year 2018-2019.

- (117) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (116) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3611/17/21]

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

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3612/17/21]

(119) A copy of the Council of Architecture (Minimum Standards of Architectural Education) Regulations, 2020 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. No. CA/193/2020/MSAER in Gazette of India dated 11th August, 2020 under sub-section (3) of Section 45 of the Architects Act, 1972.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3613/17/21]

- (120) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Samagra Shiksha Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar, for the year 2018-2019, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Samagra Shiksha Arunachal Pradesh, Itanagar, for the year 2018-2019.

(121) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (120) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3614/17/21]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF COAL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Anurag Singh Thakur, I beg to lay on the Table:-

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

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the IFCI Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020.
- (ii) Annual Report of the IFCI Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3615/17/21]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the United India Insurance Company Limited, Chennai, for the year 2019-2020.
- (ii) Annual Report of the United India Insurance Company Limited, Chennai, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3616/17/21]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Oriental Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Oriental Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3617/17/21]

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Insurance Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2019-2020.

- (ii) Annual Report of the National Insurance Company Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3618/17/21]

- (2)
 - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3619/17/21]

- (3)
 - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Madras School of Economics, Chennai, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Madras School of Economics, Chennai, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3620/17/21]

- (4)
 - (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Policy Research, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3621/17/21]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Development Economics (Delhi School of Economics-University of Delhi), Delhi, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Development Economics (Delhi School of Economics-University of Delhi), Delhi, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3622/17/21]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute for Social and Economic Change, Bengaluru, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3623/17/21]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute for Studies in Industrial Development, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3624/17/21]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3625/17/21]

(9) A copy each of the following Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of Section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Acts, 1970 and 1980:-

- (i) Report on the working and activities of the Allahabad Bank for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3626/17/21]

- (ii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Maharashtra for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3627/17/21]

- (iii) Report on the working and activities of the Central Bank of India for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3628/17/21]

- (iv) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Overseas Bank for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3629/17/21]

- (v) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab National Bank for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3630/17/21]

- (vi) Report on the working and activities of the Union Bank of India for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3631/17/21]

- (vii) Report on the working and activities of the UCO Bank for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3632/17/21]

- (viii) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of Baroda for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3633/17/21]

- (ix) Report on the working and activities of the Canara Bank for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3634/17/21]

- (x) Report on the working and activities of the Corporation Bank of India for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3635/17/21]

- (xi) Report on the working and activities of the Indian Bank for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3636/17/21]

- (xii) Report on the working and activities of the Oriental Bank of Commerce for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3637/17/21]

- (xiii) Report on the working and activities of the Syndicate Bank for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3638/17/21]

- (xiv) Report on the working and activities of the United Bank of India for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3639/17/21]

- (xv) Report on the working and activities of the Andhra Bank for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3640/17/21]

- (xvi) Report on the working and activities of the Bank of India for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3641/17/21]

- (xvii) Report on the working and activities of the Punjab and Sind Bank for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Accounts and Auditor's Report thereon.

(10) A copy each of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Banks mentioned at item No. (9) above for the year 2019-2020.

- (11) Seventeen statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3642/17/21]

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the State Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 2019-2020.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the State Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 2019-2020.

- (13) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3643/17/21]

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3644/17/21]

- (15) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working and Administration of the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended 31st March, 2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3645/17/21]

- (16) A copy of the Output Outcome Monitoring Framework (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs for the year 2021-2022.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3646/17/21]

(17) A copy each of the following Annual Reports and Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Regional Rural Banks for the year ended the 31st March, 2020 together with Auditor's Report thereon:-

- (i) Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank, Warangal
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3647/17/21]
- (ii) Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank, Kadapa
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3648/17/21]
- (iii) Aryavart Bank, Lucknow
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3649/17/21]
- (iv) Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank, Naharlagun
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3650/17/21]
- (v) Assam Gramin Vikash Bank, Guwahati
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3651/17/21]
- (vi) Bangiya Gramin Vikash Bank, Berhampore
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3652/17/21]
- (vii) Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank, Vadodara
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3653/17/21]
- (viii) Baroda Rajasthan Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ajmer
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3654/17/21]
- (ix) Baroda Uttar Pradesh Gramin Bank, Gorakhpur
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3655/17/21]
- (x) Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank, Guntur
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3656/17/21]
- (xi) Chhattisgarh Rajya Gramin Bank, Raipur
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3657/17/21]
- (xii) Dakshin Bihar Gramin Bank, Patna
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3658/17/21]
- (xiii) Ellaquai Dehati Bank, Srinagar

- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 3659/17/21]
- (xiv) Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank, Mandi
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3660/17/21]
- (xv) J&K Grameen Bank, Jammu
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3661/17/21]
- (xvi) Jharkhand Rajya Gramin Bank, Ranchi
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3662/17/21]
- (xvii) Karnataka Gramin Bank
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3663/17/21]
- (xviii) Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank, Dharwad
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3664/17/21]
- (xix) Kashi Gomti Samyut Gramin Bank, Varanasi
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3665/17/21]
- (xx) Kerala Gramin Bank, Thiruvananthapuram
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3666/17/21]
- (xxi) Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank, Patna
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3667/17/21]
- (xxii) Madhyanchal Gramin Bank, Sagar
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3668/17/21]
- (xxiii) Maharashtra Gramin Bank, Aurangabad
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3669/17/21]
- (xxiv) Manipur Rural Bank, Imphal
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3670/17/21]
- (xxv) Meghalaya Rural Bank, Shillong
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3671/17/21]
- (xxvi) Mizoram Rural Bank, Aizawl
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3672/17/21]
- (xxvii) Nagaland Rural Bank, Kohima

- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 3673/17/21]
- (xxviii) Odisha Gramya Bank, Bhubaneswar
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3674/17/21]
- (xxix) Paschim Banga Gramin Bank, Howrah
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3675/17/21]
- (xxx) Prathama U.P. Gramin Bank, Moradabad
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3676/17/21]
- (xxxi) Puduvai Bharthiar Grama Bank, Puducherry
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3677/17/21]
- (xxxii) Punjab Gramin Bank, Kapurthala
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3678/17/21]
- (xxxiii) Purvanchal Bank, Gorakhpur
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3679/17/21]
- (xxxiv) Rajasthan Marudhara Gramin Bank, Jodhpur
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3680/17/21]
- (xxxv) Saptagiri Grameena Bank, Chittoor
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3681/17/21]
- (xxxvi) Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank, Rohtak
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3682/17/21]
- (xxxvii) Saurashtra Gramin Bank, Rajkot
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3683/17/21]
- (xxxviii) Tamil Nadu Grama Bank, Salem
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3684/17/21]
- (xxxix) Telangana Grameena Bank, Hyderabad
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3685/17/21]
- (xl) Tripura Gramin Bank, Agartala
[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3686/17/21]
- (xli) Utkal Grameen Bank, Bolangir

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3687/17/21]

(xlii) Uttarbanga Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Cooch Behar

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3688/17/21]

(xliii) Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank, Muzaffarpur

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3689/17/21]

(xliv) Uttarakhand Gramin Bank, Dehradun

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3690/17/21]

(xlv) Vidharbha Konkan Gramin Bank, Nagpur

(18) A copy of the Consolidated Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Regional Rural Banks for the year 2019-2020.

(19) Forty-Five statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3691/17/21]

(20) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

(i) G.S.R.60(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 50/2017-Cus., dated 30th June, 2017.

(ii) G.S.R.61(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 57/2017-Cus., dated 30th June, 2017.

(iii) G.S.R.62(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 25/99-Cus., dated 28th February, 1999.

- (iv) G.S.R.63(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 24/2005-Cus., dated 1st March, 2005.
- (v) G.S.R.64(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 08/2020-Cus., dated 2nd February, 2020.
- (vi) G.S.R.65(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding notifications, mentioned therein.
- (vii) G.S.R.66(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 153/94-Cus., dated 13th July, 1994.
- (viii) G.S.R.67(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 42/96-Cus., dated 23rd July, 1996.
- (ix) The project Imports (Amendment) Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.68(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (x) G.S.R.69(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to prescribe effective rate of Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Cess for specified goods.
- (xi) G.S.R.70(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain

- amendments in the Notification No. 12/2018-Cus., dated 2nd February, 2018.
- (xii) G.S.R.71(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum exempting all goods falling under headings 7106 and 7108 of the First Schedule of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975 when imported into India.
- (xiii) G.S.R.72(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 11/2018-Cus., dated 2nd February, 2018.
- (xiv) G.S.R.73(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 82/2017-Cus., dated 27th October, 2017.
- (xv) The Customs (Import of Goods at Concessional Rate of Duty)(Amendment) Rules, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.74(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xvi) G.S.R.52(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th January, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose definitive bilateral safeguard measure on the imports of “Polybutadiene Rubber, excluding titanium and lithium grade” from Korea RP for a period of two years from the date of imposition of the provisional bilateral safeguard measure imposed on the recommendation of the final findings of Directorate General of Trade Remedies under India-Korea Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (Bilateral Safeguard Measures) Rules, 2017.

- (xvii) G.S.R.615(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5th October, 2020, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 13/2020-Cus., dated 14th February, 2020.
- (xviii) G.S.R.657(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st October, 2020, together with an explanatory memorandum allowing exemption from specified duties of Customs to goods when imported into India and cleared against a duty credit scrip issued under the scheme for Rebate of State Levies on export of garments and made-ups.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3692/17/21]

(21) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (7) of Section 9A of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975:-

- (i) G.S.R.78(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 54/2018 – Customs (ADD) dated 18th October, 2018 so as to temporarily revoke the operation of the said notification for the period from 2nd February, 2021 to 30th September, 2021.
- (ii) G.S.R.79(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 38/2019 – Customs (ADD) dated 25th September, 2019 so as to temporarily revoke the operation of the said notification for the period from 2nd February, 2021 to 30th September, 2021.
- (iii) G.S.R.80(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain

amendments in the Notification No. 16/2020 – Customs (ADD) dated 23rd June, 2020 so as to temporarily revoke the operation of the said notification for the period from 2nd February, 2021 to 30th September, 2021.

- (iv) G.S.R.81(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 02/2020-Cus. (CVD), dated 9th October, 2020.
- (v) G.S.R.82(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 01/2017 – Customs (CVD) dated 7th September, 2017 so as to temporarily revoke the operation of the said notification for the period from 2nd February, 2021 to 30th September, 2021.
- (vi) G.S.R.7(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th January, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 2/2016-Cus. (ADD) dated 28th January, 2016.
- (vii) G.S.R.53(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th January, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 3/2018-Cus. (ADD) dated 23rd January, 2018.
- (viii) G.S.R.54(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28th January, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 27/2016-Cus. (ADD) dated 23rd June, 2016.
- (ix) G.S.R.58(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th January, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose definitive anti-dumping duty on imports of “Steering Knuckles

meant for heavy and medium commercial vehicles” originating in or exported from People’s Republic of China for a period of thirty months from the date of publication of the notification in the official Gazette i.e. 30th January, 2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3693/17/21]

(22) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944:-

- (i) G.S.R.83(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2021 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 11/2017-C.E., dated 30th June, 2017.
- (ii) G.S.R.84(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2021 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 05/2019-C.E., dated 6th July, 2019.
- (iii) G.S.R.85(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2021 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Cess on blended fuels.
- (iv) G.S.R.86(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2021 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 28/2002-Central Excise, dated 13.05.2002, to exempt M-15 and E-20 fuels from Special Additional Excise Duty and to add the reference of Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Cess in the appropriate duty of excise.
- (v) G.S.R.87(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2021 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt M-15 fuel from Road and Infrastructure Cess.

- (vi) G.S.R.88(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2021 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt E-20 fuel from Road and Infrastructure Cess.
- (vii) G.S.R.89(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2021 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 10/2018-Central Excise, 11/2018-Central Excise, 12/2018-Central Excise and 13/2018-Central Excise, all dated 02.02.2018, to add the reference of Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Cess in the appropriate duty of excise.
- (viii) G.S.R.658(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st October, 2020 together with an explanatory memorandum allowing exemption from Central Excise duty leviable on manufactured goods when cleared against a duty credit scrip issued under the scheme for Rebate of State Levies on export of garments and made-ups.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3694/17/21]

(23) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:-

- (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Intermediaries)(Amendment) Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2021/07 in Gazette of India dated 21st January, 2021.
- (ii) Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2021/06 published in Gazette of India dated 20th January, 2021 containing corrigendum to the Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2021/04 dated 11th January, 2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3695/17/21]

(24) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 29 of the International Financial Services Centres Authority Act, 2019:-

- (i) The International Financial Services Centres Authority (Salary, Allowances and other Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairperson and Members) Rules, 2020 published in Notification No. G.S.R.269(E) in Gazette of India dated 29th April, 2020.
- (ii) The International Financial Services Centres Authority (Employees' Service) Regulations, 2020 published in Notification No. IFSCA/2020-21/GN/REG001 in Gazette of India dated 13th November, 2020.
- (iii) The International Financial Services Centres Authority (Procedure for Authority Meetings) Regulations, 2020 published in Notification No. IFSCA/2020-21/GN/REG002 in Gazette of India dated 13th November, 2020.
- (iv) The International Financial Services Centres Authority (Global In-House Centres) Regulations, 2020 published in Notification No. IFSCA/2020-21/GN/REG003 in Gazette of India dated 13th November, 2020.
- (v) The International Financial Services Centres Authority (Banking) Regulations, 2020 published in Notification No. IFSCA/2020-21/GN/REG004 in Gazette of India dated 20th November, 2020.
- (vi) The International Financial Services Centres Authority (Bullion Exchange) Regulations, 2020 published in Notification No. IFSCA/2020-21/GN/REG005 in Gazette of India dated 11th December, 2020.

- (vii) S.O.57(E) published in Gazette of India dated 6th January, 2021 making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.2527(E) dated 30th July, 2020.
- (viii) S.O.3652(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th October, 2020 notifying aircraft lease which shall include operating and financial lease and any hybrid of operating and financial lease of aircraft or helicopter and engines of aircraft or helicopter or any other part thereof, as financial product.
- (ix) S.O.3653(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16th October, 2020 notifying Global in-House Centres as financial service to provide services relating to financial products and financial services, for which eligibility criteria shall be provided by the Authority in regulations.
- (x) S.O.2844(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st August, 2020 appointing the 21st August, 2020 as the date on which the provisions, mentioned therein, shall come into force together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. 2869(E) (in English version only) dated 26th August, 2020.
- (xi) S.O.2957(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31st August, 2020 notifying certain financial products and financial services and directs that the powers and functions of the Authority shall include regulating the said financial products and financial services, mentioned therein.
- (xii) S.O.3374(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29th September, 2020 appointing the 1st of October, 2020 as the date on which the provisions, mentioned therein, of the International Financial Services Centres Authority Act, 2019 shall come into force.

- (xiii) S.O.1383(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th April, 2020 appointing the 27th April, 2020 as the date on of the establishment of the International Financial Services Centres Authority and the head office of that Authority shall be at Gandhinagar, Gujarat.
- (xiv) S.O.1384(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27th April, 2020 appointing the 27th April, 2020 as the date on which the provisions, mentioned therein, of the International Financial Services Centres Authority Act, 2019 shall come into force.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3696/17/21]

(25) A copy of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) (Stock Exchanges and Clearing Corporations (Amendment) Regulations, 2020 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2020/32 in Gazette of India dated 8th October, 2020 under section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 and sub-section (3) of Section 31 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3697/17/21]

(26) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992:-

- (i) Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2021/05 published in Gazette of India dated 13th January, 2021 repealing with immediate effect the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Central Database of Market Participants) Regulations, 2003.
- (ii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Investment Advisers)(Amendment) Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2021/04 in Gazette of India dated 11th January, 2021.

- (iii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading)(Second Amendment) Regulations, 2020 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2020/38 in Gazette of India dated 29th October, 2020.
- (iv) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices relating to Securities Market)(Second Amendment) Regulations, 2020 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2020/36 in Gazette of India dated 19th October, 2020.
- (v) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors)(Amendment) Regulations, 2020 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2020/36 in Gazette of India dated 7th April, 2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3698/17/21]

- (27) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999:-
- (i) The Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) Amendment Rules, 2020 published in Notification No. S.O.1278(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd April, 2020.
 - (ii) The Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2020 published in Notification No. S.O.1374(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th April, 2020.
 - (iii) The Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) (Third Amendment) Rules, 2020 published in Notification No. S.O.2442(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th July, 2020.
 - (iv) The Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2020 published in Notification No. S.O.4441(E) in Gazette of India dated 8th December, 2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3699/17/21]

(28) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 241 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016:-

- (i) The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Model Bye-Laws and Governing Board of Insolvency Professional Agencies) (Amendment) Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. IBBI/2020-21/GN/REG068 in Gazette of India dated 14th January, 2021.
- (ii) The Insolvency and Bankruptcy (Application to Adjudicating Authority) Amendment Rules, 2019 published in Notification No. G.S.R.222(E) in Gazette of India dated 19th March, 2019.

(29) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (ii) of (28) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3700/17/21]

(30) A copy of the State Bank of India Employees' Pension Fund (Amendment) Regulations, 2020 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. HR/PPG/PA/19-20/112 in Gazette of India dated 9th December, 2020 under sub-section (4) of Section 50 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3701/17/21]

(31) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970:-

- (i) The Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Scheme, 2021 published in Notification No. S.O.366(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th January, 2021.

- (ii) The Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Scheme, 2021 published in Notification No. S.O.367(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th January, 2021.
- (iii) The Bank of India (Officers') Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2020 published in Notification No. F. No. BOI/HO/HR/IR/GS/L-241(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th October, 2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3702/17/21]

(32) A copy of the Small Industries Development Bank of India (Staff [Amendment] Regulations, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. HRV No. L001127473/Staff.Gen.(2) in Gazette of India dated 6th March, 2019 under sub-section (3) of Section 52 of the Small Industries Development Bank of India Act, 1989.

- (33) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (32) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3703/17/21]

(34) A copy of the Sabka Vishwas (legacy Dispute Resolution) Scheme (Amendment) Rules, 2020 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.295(E) in Gazette of India dated 14th May, 2020 under Section 132 of the Finance (No.2) Act, 2019, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3704/17/21]

(35) A copy of the Sabka Vishwas (Legacy Dispute Resolution) Scheme, 2019 (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2020 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.715(E) in Gazette of India dated 13th November, 2020 under Section 134 of the Finance (No.2) Act, 2019, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3705/17/21]

(36) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 40 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959:-

- (i) The Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Institute of Cost Accountants of India for the year ending 31st March, 2020 published in Notification No. G/19-CWA/9/2020 in Gazette of India dated 30th September, 2020.
- (ii) S.O.3201(E) published in Gazette of India dated 21st September, 2020, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1693(E) dated 3rd October, 2007.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3706/17/21]

(37) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949:-

- (i) The Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Institute of Chartered Accountant of India for the year ending 31st March, 2020 published in Notification No. 1-CA (5)/71/2020 in Gazette of India dated 30th September, 2020 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No.1-CA (5)/71A/2020 published in Gazette of India dated 24th December, 2020.
- (ii) The Chartered Accountants (Amendment) Regulations, 2020 published in Notification No. 1-CA (7)/193/2020 in Gazette of India dated 19th October, 2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3707/17/21]

(38) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 40 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980:-

- (i) The Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India for the year ending 31st March, 2020

published in Notification No. F. No. 104/40/Accts. in Gazette of India dated 30th September, 2020.

- (ii) The Company Secretaries (Procedure of Investigations of Professional and other Misconduct and Conduct of Cases) Amendment Rules, 2020 published in Notification No. G.S.R.696(E) in Gazette of India dated 10th November, 2020.
- (iii) G.S.R.726(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17th November, 2020, making certain amendments in the Notification No. G.S.R.490(E) dated 13th July, 2007.
- (iv) G.S.R.33(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14th January, 2020, making certain amendments in the Notification No. G.S.R.490(E) dated 13th July, 2007.
- (v) G.S.R.339(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st June, 2020, making certain amendments in the Notification No. G.S.R.490(E) dated 13th July, 2007.

(39) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (iv) of (v) of (38) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3708/17/21]

(40) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 10 of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975:-

- (i) The Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Amendment Rules, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.75(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) The Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Countervailing Duty on Subsidized Articles and for Determination

of Injury) Amendment Rules, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.76(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (iii) The Customs Tariff (Identification and Assessment of Safeguard Duty) Amendment Rules, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.77(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st February, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3709/17/21]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF COAL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Som Prakash, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Rubber Manufacturers' Research Association, Thane, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Rubber Manufacturers' Research Association, Thane, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3710/17/21]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Saharanpur, for the year 2019-2020, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Pulp and Paper Research Institute, Saharanpur, for the year 2019-2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3711/17/21]

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF COAL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Sir, on behalf of Shri Kailash Choudhary, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 2020-2021.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi, for the year 2020-2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 3712/17/21]

10.02hrs

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

[English]

SECRETARY GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha:-

‘I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Wednesday, the 23rd September, 2020 adopted the following Motion in regard to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit:-

“That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do elect the Member of the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. K. Keshava Rao from the membership of Rajya Sabha on 09.04.2020, and resolves that the House do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to the said Joint Committee, to fill the vacancy.”

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above Motion, Shri Hardwar Dubey, Member, Rajya Sabha has been duly elected to the said Committee.’

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Item No.24

Shri Ravneet Singh- Not present.

Shri Ajay Misra Teni.

10.02½ hrs

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM
THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

Minutes

[Translation]

SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI (KHERI): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay the minutes (Hindi and English Version) of Third meeting of the Committee On Absence of Members from The Sittings of the House held on 10.02.2021.

10.03hrs

COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

17th to 20th Reports

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (MEERUT): Hon. Speaker, I beg to lay the following reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Government Assurances on the Table :-

- (1) Seventeenth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) regarding "Request for dropping assurances" (accepted).
 - (2) Eighteenth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) regarding "Request for dropping the Assurances (not accepted)".
 - (3) Nineteenth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on "Review of pending Assurances pertaining to the Ministry of Power".
 - (4) Twentieth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) regarding "Review of pending Assurances related to Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports (Department of Sports)".
-

[English]

10.04 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Permission is granted to lay matters under Rule 377 on the table. Hon. Members may lay matters under Rule-377 on the table.

(i) Regarding restrictions on webinars conducted by educational institutions

[English]

DR. D. RAVIKUMAR (VILUPPURAM): I am given to understand that the Union Government has issued fresh restrictions on webinars conducted by educational institutions. Professors and administrators will now have to get prior approval from the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) if they want to hold online international conferences or seminars that are centered around issues relating to the security of the Indian state or which are “clearly related to India’s internal matters”. Any matter - gender, caste, environment, health - can be termed as internal matter of our country. This is a clear case of intrusion in academic freedom. Requiring Government approval for foreign participants is akin to creating a de facto visa system for online participation – a hurdle no country has so far sought to subject its universities to. So, I earnestly request the Government to withdraw the above order.

*Treated as laid on the Table

(ii) Regarding problems due to bridge construction over Sarada River in Visakhapatnam district.

DR. BEESETTI VENKATA SATYAVATHI (ANAKAPALLE): Due to heavy rain, deep depression from October 9th to 13th 2020, Sarada River received heavy flood water due to which a breach occurred in Sarada Right flood bank at Rajala village under Rambilli Mandal of Visakhapatnam, District of Andhra Pradesh.

In this connection, I draw the attention of the Government towards the fact that the bridge was constructed across the River Sarada by Navy Officials, in which Iron Mesh was erected between pier to pier for entire width of the bridge as a safety measure. But due to this Iron Mesh, huge problem has arisen in the smooth flow of water resulting in back water flow as much as 3 ½ K. Ms upstream of the bridge and right flood bank breach. As a result, there is inundation of approximately 5000 Ha of crop land and also loss of human lives.

10.05 hrs

UNION BUDGET (2021-22) - GENERAL DISCUSSION-Contd.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR): Sir, I would like to flag the attention of the Hon. Finance Minister in relating to my district Murshidabad which is recognized as one of the aspirational districts in the country and is waiting for your generosity.

You will be astonished to note that Murshidabad district has been victim of severe erosion years after years. Geographical expression of my district Murshidabad has been drastically sometimes beyond to the recognition. State Government is always arguing that the Central Government is not providing the requisite funds, so they cannot do the work.

So, Madam, I shall be drawing your attention on this issue because without having your support, the erosion problem cannot be solved. It should be treated as a national issue.

Secondly, I am hailing from the same district which has been recognised as the largest jute producing district in the country. You are certainly aware that the entire world now is pleading for wiping out synthetic fibre. Jute could be the fibre of the future. For its golden lustre, it is always regarded as a golden fibre.

So, in the 7 textile parks that you have proposed in the Budget, at least one of the 7 textile parks should be set up in my district. Jute farmers are being deprived from having their legitimate due. Thank You. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: No 'Zero Hour'

.... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: No Adjournment Motion.

[Translation]

***SHRI ASHOK MAHADEORAO NETE (GADCHIROLI-CHIMUR):** I would like to thank Hon. Prime Minister Modi ji and Hon. Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman ji, since the budget brought is off the beaten track, replacing the populist announcements with the focus on agriculture and farmers, poor and middle class people.

The Hon. Finance Minister has also made a provision in this budget to create a portal for migrant labourers, which will have data related to migrant labourers and arrangements have been made for them to start one country-one ration scheme across the country. It is a matter of happiness that for setting up a Central University and for 4 crores scheduled caste students in Leh, a provision of Rs 35 thousand crores has been made.

There is no doubt that this budget has been introduced in very difficult times and it has basically laid emphasis on infrastructure, which will strengthen the economy of the country.

It is heartening that the Government has set a target of doubling the income of farmers. Provisions have been made in the budget for urban, rural cleanliness, and for clean air also, and a provision has been made to prepare the National Rail Scheme 2030 for Railways, and FDI up to 74% in the Insurance Sector has been given approval.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

The people of India had great hopes from this Budget, which were fulfilled by the Government. Growth of the country is the main focus of this budget and this is perfectly suited to accelerate growth. This budget is for 'Self-reliant India', this will strengthen the economy.

In this Budget, the duty on Copper and Steel has been reduced and the custom duty on Gold and Silver has also been reduced.

Hon. Finance Minister wholeheartedly accepted the National Education Policy and made a provision to set up 100 new Sainik Schools in the budget and announced Rs 35 thousand crores for 4 crores students of scheduled caste and tribal areas. A target has been set to open Eklavya Schools.

Under the leadership of Hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji, the number of wheat growing farmers in the country has doubled and an effort has been made to give one and a half times more than the cost and for this, farmers have been given more than 75 thousand crores.

It is also a matter of pleasure that the Modi Government has transferred nearly three times more money than the UPA Government to the farmers' accounts and the MSP of pulses, wheat, paddy and other crops has been increased.

The Hon. Finance Minister has also introduced the Gas Pipeline Scheme in Jammu and Kashmir in this budget and has made a provision to add one crores more beneficiaries under Ujjwala scheme. So far, this assistance has been provided to 8 crores people and a provision has been made to add 100 new cities to city gas distribution.

It is also heartening that India has two Covid vaccines available. More than a hundred countries have been provided with this facility. Our popular respected Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji has thanked our scientists for this and flagged off this campaign.

Self-sufficient package has given impetus to structural reforms. During the Corona period, five mini budgets were presented and eight crores people were given free gas, 80 crores people were given free foodgrains.

It is not hidden from anyone that agricultural credit flow has increased year after year and the loan disbursement has been more than the set targets. For example, in 2017-18, farmers were given a loan of Rs 11.68 lakh (PAGE 127) crores rupees as against the target of Rs 10 lakh crores. This shows how much our respected Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji is aware of the farmers needs and is taking many welfare measures for them.

The Hon. Finance Minister has launched a scheme with a cost of more than Rs 3 lakh crores in this budget and has emphasized on strengthening the power infrastructure.

The Hon. Finance Minister has made a provision to set up 7 textile parks in the country in this budget, so that India may become an exporting country in this field.

It is a matter of pleasure that many schemes were introduced in the country during the Corona period to boost the pace of economy under Self-reliant India package under the leadership of Hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji and a total of several lakh crores of rupees in the Self-reliant India package help was released, which was equal to all five mini budgets.

It is a matter of joy that senior citizens above 75 year of age will not be required to file ITR and there will also be a provision of tax exemption for pensioners above 75 years of age in the country.

It is also a matter of happiness that the Government has allocated Rs 500 crores to promote digital payments in the country and the next census process will

be done in digital format, for which a provision of Rs 3760 crores has been made and a provision of Rs. one thousand crores has been kept.

It is a matter of great pleasure that our Government is implementing several welfare schemes for the welfare of the weak and poor people of the country and the country is moving towards an all round development under the leadership of Hon. Prime Minister. The Social Justice and Empowerment Department Division of NITI Aayog has issued instructions on 25-01-2019 to the Ministries and Departments to effectively implement the Tribal Sub-Plan for rapid social and economic development of the tribal people, but, still effective steps need to be taken in this direction, so that the problem of Naxalism prevailing in the country can be completely eliminated.

In this context, I would like to draw your kind attention to the Starred Question No 38, dated 24-6-2019, asked by me in the previous Lok Sabha, wherein I had sought information regarding issuance of guidelines to the Central Ministries and State Governments to prepare Tribal Sub-Plan and to ensure allocation of funds as per the ratio of the percentage of population and to prevent diversion of funds, as well as for its use as per the requirement.

It is well known that the tribal sub-plan is a strategy for the rapid socio-economic development of the tribal people. It is a part of the annual plan of a State / Union Territory. The funds provided under the Tribal Sub Plan should at least be in proportion to the population of each State / Union Territory. Fund is allocated to TSP Fund from the Consolidated Fund of India under Article 275 (i). It is a Central Sector Scheme, under which 100% financial assistance to the States is provided by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. It aims to bridge the gap between them and the general public in terms of socio-economic development indicators, including protection from exploitation of Scheduled Tribes. It also provides

benefits in addition to the benefits arising from the overall scheme of the State / Union Territories.

I would also like to convey that the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament submitted its report on 'Tribal Sub-Plan' on 18 December 2017. The Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) aims to reduce the gap between Scheduled Tribes (STs) and the general population in a stipulated time period in terms of indicators of socio-economic development. The committee considered the implementation of TSP in three Ministries: -

- (i) Human Resource Development,
- (ii) Health and family welfare, and
- (iii) Ayush.

This committee commented on several discrepancies in the implementation of TSP including the following:

- (i) non-adherence to specific rules for release of funds,
- (ii) poor management of the programme,
- (iii) lack of monitoring system, and
- (iv) Non-implementation of programmes providing information.

The following are the main findings and recommendations of the Committee in this context: -

1. Financial Management: The Committee observed that TSP funds are not kept in separate heads at the State, District or Block level. It is not stated how much fund has been given at each level. Whereas funds under TSP should be kept in a separate account so that administrative arrangements and monitoring can be done for their proper utilization. The Committee suggested that funds should be kept in separate items at each level and this should be strictly adhered to. The Committee said that it should be made mandatory to release

the funds. The Committee also suggested that more proactive efforts should be made to track monitoring systems, utilization of funds and implementation of schemes.

2. Non-Lapsable Pool for TSP Funds: The Committee noted that at the end of the current financial year, the funds were not transferred to non-lapsable pool of TSP funds which could be used later. The Committee made the following suggestions: (i) to maximize the allocated TSP funds in a fixed financial year, and (ii) to create non-lapsable fund to pool funds that were not used in that financial year.

3. Central Nodal Unit for Inspection: The Committee stated that the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has not prepared guidelines regarding the inspection system. The main objective of the TSP is to channelize the outlay of the Central Ministries by earmarking funds for the development of the Scheduled Tribes (in proportion to their population) in the States. The Committee observed that a central unit may be set up to see if the fund flow is adequate. They suggested that for this the Ministry of Tribal Affairs should set up a central nodal unit to facilitate better coordination and effective implementation of TSP through an online inspection system.

I would also like to bring up the fact into the kind notice of the House that today the country is being seriously affected by Naxalism. One of the main reasons for this is the underdevelopment of these areas. The problem of Naxalism can be dealt with to a great extent if a continuous effort is made to connect the people there with the mainstream of the nation by making all-round development of tribal dominated areas.

It is well known fact that the Gadchiroli-Chimur (ST) Parliamentary Constituency of Maharashtra State is seriously affected by Naxalism. Minerals like manganese, iron, mica (mayak), diamond etc. are available in abundance in this area. Here employment can be provided to poor tribal people by setting up

mineral based and other small and big industries. By doing this, not only employment will be available to tribal youth, but this area will also develop and they will be able to connect with the mainstream of the nation.

Therefore, by declaring a tax holiday package for the highly inaccessible, backward tribal and industry-less Gadchiroli-Chimur area, which is badly affected by Naxalism, establish small and big industries from the central level and provide exemption in central taxes in the same way as Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh where it has been given under the tax holiday package for the development of the states, so that the poor tribal youth of this area can be provided employment and after getting rid of the problem of Naxalism, they can be brought into mainstream of the country.

Also, with reference to Starred Question No. 38, dated 24.06.2019, it is also submitted that the Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament has submitted its report on 'Tribe Sub-Plan' on 18th December, 2017. It is requested to provide proper instructions for implementation of all the recommendations contained in the report so that the people of the tribal society of the country can join the mainstream of the nation and provide their support in the development of the country.

My Parliamentary Constituency Gadchiroli-Chimur is a very backward inaccessible area with tribal majority. Following are the important topics concerning this area, for which provision needs to be made in this budget:-

1. Gadchiroli-Chimur Parliamentary Constituency is the largest tribal Parliamentary Constituency in the country with an area of about 700 km. this area is highly backward and densely tribal dominated Naxal affected area. In this tribal area, tribal people as well as more than one lakh people of Bengali community have been living in great harmony since the year 1962 for many generations. Among them, the number of OBC people is also very high.

The livelihood of all these non-tribal people is the same as that of the tribal people. All of them are very backward socially, economically and educationally. The government has provided facilities like houses etc. to improve the standard of living of the Bengali community, but the non-tribal people living in the tribal area, who are living their life by cultivating the occupied land for a long time, have not been given land due to the strictness of the rules of permanent lease of allotments. Because of it, they are deprived of government facilities like irrigation etc.

The poor people of Bengali and OBC community living in my tribal Parliamentary Constituency have a long standing demand for relaxation of rules for transfer of lease of land being cultivated by them in their names on the same pattern in which the lease of land cultivated by the tribal people has been transferred in the names of tribal cultivators. It will facilitate in providing them government facilities like irrigation etc., and their standard of living will also improve.

Therefore, there is a need to provide lease (pattas) of land to the people of the tribal areas of the country, especially in the Gadchiroli-Chimur tribal parliamentary constituency, by relaxing the rules regarding allotment of lease (pattas) of land to the people of Bengali and OBC community who have occupied that land.

2. The farmers of Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Gondia and Bhandara districts of Maharashtra state, especially in Vidarbha region, are currently reeling under severe crisis. The Vidarbha region also includes the Gadchiroli parliamentary constituency of Maharashtra state, which is a tribal dominated area as well as a highly inaccessible and undeveloped area. Paddy growing farmers are adversely affected due to heavy rains in my parliamentary constituency Gadchiroli and

adjoining districts as their paddy crops have been completely destroyed due to excess rainfall.

The poor tribal farmers of my parliamentary constituency are going through the brunt of heavy rains on one hand and on the other hand their crops are ruined even in the event of drought. Therefore, in such a situation there is an urgent need to help the farmers of tribal dominated area so that they can overcome the economic crisis. This is possible only when the central government provides financial grants for these farmers.

Therefore, there is a need to make a separate provision in the interim budget to provide financial compensation to those affected farmers who grow paddy, especially of the Gadchiroli tribal and extremely backward region of the state of Maharashtra.

3. Markanda Devasthan is a major religious place in Taluka Chamorshi under Gadchiroli-Chimur parliamentary constituency of Maharashtra state and it is also popularly known as Kashi Devasthan. This religious place is of great importance and the holy Wainganga passes through this temple. Situated on the banks of the river Wainganga, the holy Markanda (Deva) houses the Hemadpanti temple of Lord Shankarji, which is a holy place due to the penance of the sage, Markandeya. This place is also called Kashi of Vidarbha. A large number of devotees visit here not only from the state of Maharashtra but also from other areas of the country and the number of devotees who come here on Mahashivratri festival is around 15-20 lakhs. The importance of this religious place is also mentioned in the Puranas, but there is lack of necessary basic facilities for the devotees.

With my Gadchiroli-Chimur parliamentary constituency, there is a major and very ancient cave and temple of Lingoango, the deity of the tribals, in Kachhargarh, Taluka Saleksa, District Gondia. It is a major religious place of the tribals of the country and is situated in the hilly region. A large number of tribal

devotees not only from the state of Maharashtra but from various states of the country including Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha and other tribal dominated areas visit the place and every year during the special festival in the month of February the ancient caves and temples, the number of tribal devotees who visit the temple reaches about 40-50 thousand.

Similarly, Ramdegi is a holy pilgrimage site in Chimur tehsil of Chandrapur district. There is a temple of Lord Rama. A yatra is organized here in the month of Paush (January) and a large number of devotees from the surrounding areas come for religious pilgrimage, but due to lack of public facilities and paved roads at all the above holy places, devotees have to face a lot of problems.

Therefore, in view of the importance of all the above religious places, which are located in the tribal-dominated area, there is a need to include these places in the list of central tourism sites and undertake development and beautification work. Provision of funds should be made in the interim budget for repairing the roads there and providing facilities for drinking water, construction of pitch road, toilets, dharamshalas, construction of cultural buildings to develop the artistic qualities of the tribals.

4. Gadchiroli-Chimur is a tribal dominated area of Maharashtra state and is currently badly affected by Naxalism. This area is extremely backward from the educational point of view. Offices of state and Central Government level offices are also located here. If a Kendriya Vidyalaya is established in Gadchiroli, then children of government employees as well as local poor children will be able to get good education and children of the area will be brought into the mainstream of the nation.

Therefore, provision should be made to establish Kendriya Vidyalaya in Gadchiroli on priority basis in the Gadchiroli-Chimur tribal parliamentary

constituency of Maharashtra state, which is seriously affected by Naxalism and extremely backward.

5. The Gadchiroli-Chimur area is currently badly affected by Naxalism. There is a need to start skill development based employment and training programs here, so that youths from that area can be connected with the mainstream of the nation by providing them the means of employment. The need of the hour is to implement this program in other Naxal affected areas of the country as well.

Therefore, there is need to set up skill development center in Gadchiroli district to implement skill development based employment and training program for youth on priority basis as Gadchiroli-chimur tribal parliamentary constituency is seriously affected by Naxalism and is extremely backward area. So that the youth of the areas affected by Naxalism can be connected with the mainstream of the nation by providing them the means of employment.

6. In the tribal dominated areas of the country, forest land has been allotted to the tribal people for agricultural produce to earn their livelihood, but no facility of water is being provided to them for irrigating the land, due to which the tribals are facing problems. People are unemployed as they are unable to use their land for agricultural production. Unless water arrangements are made for irrigation of the land allotted to the tribal people, that land is of no use to them.

Today the country is badly affected by Naxalism. One of the main reasons for this is the underdevelopment of these areas. The problem of Naxalism can be dealt with to a great extent if the continuous effort is made to connect the people there with the main stream of the nation by making all-round development of tribal dominated areas.

Therefore, a program should be prepared at the central level and water should be made available for irrigation by allocating the funds for the land allotted in the tribal areas of the country, especially in the tribal Gadchiroli-Chimur parliamentary constituency of Maharashtra state so as to provide benefits of central plan to the people affected by naxalism and connect them with the mainstream of the nation.

7. The Government of Maharashtra has sent a proposal to the Central Government for early implementation of the projects related to the Vadsa-Gadchiroli and Nagpur-Nagbhir railway line of the Gadchiroli tribal dominated area which is badly affected by Naxalism. The Government of Maharashtra has taken the initiative by proposing to bear 25 per cent of the amount spent in the construction work of these railway lines affected by Naxalism. 50 per cent expenditure to be borne by the Union Home Ministry and 25 percent by the Ministry of Railways.

The Vadsa-Gadchiroli railway line located in the tribal and naxal affected area was approved in the year 2011-12, which is 49.5 km long. Its revised estimate has been approved by the Railway Board and the final location survey and geotechnical survey have also been completed. The Gauge Conversion work on Nagpur-Nagbhid line of this area is 106 km long which was approved in the budget speech of 2012-13. The revised estimate is ready which also includes electrification of the line. No budgetary allocation has been made for this so far.

Today the country is badly affected by Naxalism. One of the main reasons for this is the underdevelopment of these areas. The problem of Naxalism can be dealt with to a great extent if a continuous effort is made to connect the people there with the mainstream of the nation by making all-round development of tribal dominated areas.

Therefore, in order to complete the work of construction of the above two railway lines which is going on at a very slow pace in the area badly affected by Naxalism arrangements should be made in the interim budget for allocation of funds so as to take up developmental activities in the area so that after getting rid of the problem of Naxalism, the youth of this area may be brought into the mainstream of the country.

8. Minerals like manganese, iron, mica, diamond etc. are available in abundance in Gadchiroli-Chimur tribal area. Employment can be provided here to the poor tribal people by setting up mineral based and other small and big industries. By doing this, not only employment will be available to tribal youth, but this area will also develop and they will be able to connect with the mainstream of the nation.

9. Gadchiroli-Chimur region of Maharashtra state is an extremely backward and undeveloped tribal dominated area which is badly affected by Naxalism. The youth of this area are proving to be a hindrance in development by getting alienated from the national mainstream and joining social disintegrating organizations. The farmers, the traders, the educated, the poor, the rich are confused and feeling themselves insecure. By developing this tribal dominated and Naxalism affected area and by providing employment to the unemployed youth, the said problem can be solved to a great extent.

It is necessary to connect this area with places like Nagpur, Jagdalpur, Bhilai, Rajnandgaon, Chandrapur, Hyderabad, Gondia etc. for smooth functioning of travel and trade here which will upgrade the cultural and social standard of people in this area. This work is going on at a very slow pace, which needs to be completed at a fast pace.

Therefore, special provision should be made in the interim budget for (1) connecting Nagpur-Nagbhid-Brahmapuri-Gadchiroli highway with the National

Highway No. 7, (2) connecting Gadchiroli-Chamorshi-Allapalli-Sirohcha highway with National Highway No. 16, (3) connecting Gondia-Gorgaon-Kohmara highway with National Highway No. 6 and (4) for converging Gadchiroli-Mul-Chandrapur highway into National Highway for the development of naxal affected and tribal dominated Gadchiroli-Chimur area.

10. The Union Ministry of Rural Development has started skill development based employment and training program in the militancy affected areas of Jammu and Kashmir, so that youths there can be connected with the mainstream of the nation by providing them employment opportunities. The need of the hour is to implement this program in the Naxal affected areas of the country as well.

The Naxal affected areas of the country, especially the Gadchiroli-Chimur Tribal Parliamentary Constituency of Maharashtra State, is adversely affected by Naxalism and is also extremely backward; special provision needs to be made in the interim budget to implement the skill development based employment and training program for the youth on priority basis so that the youth of the areas affected by Naxalism can also become the mainstay of the nation through the means of employment and join the mainstream.

11. The Adivasi farmers of naxal affected and tribal backward parliamentary constituency Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra are unable to carry out their agricultural activities smoothly due to the discontinuation of Karwafa, Chenna, Tultuli, Darpangudra, Ursa irrigation projects. This area is very backward and the poor Adiwasi farmers of this area are fully dependent on agriculture but due to the scarcity of water for irrigation they are unemployed. Hence funds should be allocated in the Interim Budget to provide water for irrigation in Adiwasi Gadchiroli-Chimur parliamentary constituency by preparing a Central Programme in this regard.

12. Aamgaon in district Gondiya and Wadsa in district Gadchiroli is an important railway station. But traffic remains blocked for long in the absence of overbridge on rail line. Important trains pass through these stations. The construction of overbridge has been a long standing demand of the people of this area. Therefore, allocation should be made in the Interim Budget for the construction of overbridges on priority basis at Wadsa and Aamgaon railway lines.

13. The number of such people who have no place to live and who have not even an inch of land to cultivate for their livelihood is quite large in the country especially among scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. But on the other hand, there is about 8 crores acre surplus land in the country. If this surplus land is distributed among the landless by making essential amendment in the Forest Conservation Act then not only this surplus land will be properly utilized but the poor scheduled caste and scheduled tribe landless people will get a roof over their heads and by earning their livelihood through agriculture they would make their contribution in the development of the country by assimilating in the mainstream of the country.

Hence, essential steps should be taken to allocate the surplus land of the country to the poor and landless people of Dalit Adiwasi community by making essential amendment in the Forest Conservation Act.

14. The proposal regarding Karwapa small irrigation project at taluka Dhanora in Gadchiroli district and Channa small irrigation project in taluka Mulchera is pending with the Central Government for sanction awaiting clearance under Forest Conservation Act due to which farmers in tribal majority area of Gadchiroli district which is solely dependent on agriculture, are unable to carryout agricultural activities due to lack of water for irrigation and are in a state of unemployment. So, funds may be allocated in the Interim Budget for providing

water for irrigation in naxal affected areas by giving environmental clearance at the earliest to the Karwapa and Channa small irrigation projects.

15. Even after six decades of the Independence of the country, there is no pucca roads, network of regional rail lines, centres of higher education and employment in tribal areas. Tribals want to conserve their language and culture. Due to the absence of means of transport tribals remain deprived of mutual traditional and cultural interaction and cannot meet with one another easily. As there is no employment, there is no option left for them but to migrate. In these areas, in most of the companies, people from outside are employed. Similarly, the entire country is getting benefitted from industries and minerals, but the inhabitants of this area are not getting as much benefit as they should get.

The population of tribals is quite large in various States in the country. There are several regiments under Ministry of Defence, but there is no separate regiment for tribals. A new regiment namely 'Birsa Munda Regiment' should be constituted under the Ministry of Defence to discourage tribal youths from joining naxal outfits. As a result of this the tribal youths will not only get employment, but they would feel a kind of self-pride and will not get diverted from their positive path.

Hence, to eradicate naxalism and as an alternative of development for the tribal people, there is a need to make essential provision.

16. The Central Government has set up Navodaya Vidyalayas to impart good education to students of weaker section in the country. Since, in these schools there is facility to impart education upto class 12 only, hence, students belonging to poor families remain deprived of higher education after class 12 due to scarcity of funds. There is a need to prepare a programme to impart higher education/technical education to students of scheduled castes/scheduled tribes so that they do not remain deprived of higher education/technical education.

Today, the country is badly affected by naxalism. One of the main reasons is under development of tribal areas and the absence of higher education/technical education among tribal students. If continuous efforts are made to include these youths in the mainstream of the nation by providing higher education/technical education to the students of this community in tribal majority areas there, the problem of naxalism may be addressed to a large extent.

Therefore, funds may be allocated by preparing a programme for higher education/technical education for the students of this community in tribal majority areas of the country.

17. Gosikhurd Irrigation Project was started in the year 1981 in Bhandara district of Vidarbha with a view to provide irrigation facility for land in Chandrapur, Nagpur, Bhandara etc. in Maharashtra state. This project has not been completed so far due to slow pace of the construction work of the project as a result of which development of this area has got blocked which is quite natural. At the time when this project was launched, the estimated cost of this project was Rs. 372.22 crores which has now gone up by 15.21 times to Rs. 5659.10 crores. One main reason for non-completion of the construction of this project is diversion of the funds allocated for this project in other works.

Gadchiroli Chimur is a tribal majority area. Three Legislative Assembly constituencies of Chandrapur district of this area which are very backward and are dependent on agriculture, were to get water from Gosikhurd Project. Farmers are unable to irrigate their land in the absence of water due to non-completion of the project work in time. Hence, funds may be allocated in the Interim Budget to complete the project at the earliest.

18. The proposal for Kosari Small Irrigation Project of Armori Taluka in Gadchiroli Chimur district, Dagargaon-Thanegaon Upper Irrigation Project, Galkheda small irrigation project of Kurkheda taluka, Haldipurani Upper

Irrigation Project of Chamorshi taluka, Talodhi (Mokasa) Upper Irrigation project, Pipari Rith small irrigation project, Ganpur Upsa irrigation scheme, Kadholi upper irrigation project, Ankhoda upper irrigation project, Pohar Nala Project, Kotgal upper irrigation project of Gadchiroli taluka, Kotgal barrage, Mahagaon Garra upper irrigation project of Arehi Taluka, Dewalmari upper irrigation scheme, Rengutha upper irrigation project of Sironcha Taluka, Pulkhal small irrigation project of Dhanora Taluka are pending with the Central Government for approval awaiting clearance under Forest Conservation Act, as a result of which tribal farmers of Gadchiroli which is tribal majority area and fully dependent on agriculture are unable to carryout agricultural activities in the absence of water for irrigation and are in a state of unemployment.

19. Gadchiroli-Chimur is the biggest tribal Parliamentary Constituency in the country spread over an area of several kilometers and its border touch states of Chhattisgarh, Telangana, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh. This is the most backward tribal majority area which is naxal affected, inaccessible, industryless and underdeveloped. There are 12 tehsils in Gadchiroli districts and this district's spread is 480 km from North to South. Being one of the most backward districts of the country, Gadchiroli district has been included in the aspirational districts by the Central Government.

As much as 80 per cent area of Gadchiroli district comes under forest area and tribal farmers of this area are uneducated and poor and their only source of livelihood is agriculture. For the agricultural development of 6 tehsils located in the south of this district, the proposal for an additional Krishi Vigyan Kendra at Chamorshi, which is the biggest Agricultural Produce Market Committee is pending for approval with the government.

Therefore, in Gadchiroli tribal area which is spread over in several Kilometers, one more Krishi Vigyaan Kendra was set up in Chamorshi Tehsil so that poor tribal farmers of this area may be benefited.

20. There is acute shortage of medical facilities for the poor tribals in Gadchiroli-Chimur area. Therefore, there is an urgent need to set up a medical college for the poor people of this tribal majority area.

The Central Government has proposed to set up a high level hospital in each state of the country in the lines of All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) set up in the national capital Delhi.

Therefore, instruction may be issued to the State Government for setting up a medical college to provide medical facilities to the tribal people in Gadchiroli Parliamentary Constituency of Maharashtra State, which is a tribal, backward and inaccessible area.

21. NITI Aayog has identified 117 districts as aspirational districts in 28 states of the country in which naxal affected tribal majority Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra State is also included. Alongwith rapid and effective transformation of these districts, the government is also emphasizing on this point in this programme so that people may be capable of participating in this developing economy. Under this programme, the sectors which are being focused includes health and nutrition, education, agriculture and water resources, financial inclusion and skill development and basic infrastructure.

In badly naxal affected tribal majority Gadchiroli which has been included as aspirational district, this programme of the government is not being implemented properly due to which developmental activities in this naxal affected tribal majority district are completely hampered and this backward

district is not making progress as per Government policy and the serious problem of naxalism still continue.

If the above government programmes are implemented seriously and with full commitment in Gadchiroli aspirational district, it will certainly head towards development and the problem of naxalism will also get redressed.

Therefore, the Central schemes may be implemented effectively in Gadchiroli selected as aspirational district.

22. It has been a long standing demand to run a DMU (shuttle) train from Gondiya to Durg via Amgaon-Salekasa Dongargarh and two new trains in the afternoon after 12 o'clock in Deori-Amgaon Vidhan Sabha Constituency in Gondia district under Gadchiroli tribal parliamentary constituency, but it has not been accepted so far due to which local people are facing lots of difficulties and they are unsatisfied. I have written letter besides making requests in the House.

So, according special priority to the tribal majority area, sanction may be given to run a DMU (shuttle) train from Gondiya to Durg via Amgaon-Salekesa-Dongargarh and two new trains in the afternoon after 12 o'clock, so that the poor people of this tribal majority area may get the facility of commuting.

23. Talks between the officers of Railway and officers of the State Government and public representatives have been held several times for granting sanction to the State Government for the construction of about one and half km road located at Dhanoli of Deori-Amgaon Legislative Assembly Constituency of Gondiya district in Gadchiroli Parliamentary Constituency and I have also made a request in this regard. But Railway has not given sanction to the State Government so far due to which construction of road is being delayed inordinately. The State Government is ready to construct this road after receiving a go ahead in this

regard from the Railways and this will reduce a detour of about 25 kilometer for the people of this area.

Therefore, sanction may be granted to the State Government for the construction of the above one and half kilometer road located at Dhanoli so that the State Government may reduce the travel distance by constructing this road.

24. The farmers of this area can be made prosperous by way of setting up 'banthars' (dams) for irrigation near the barrage at Wadsa-Kurud on perennial river Wainganga and its subsidiaries in Gadchiroli constituency.

Hence essential initiative may be taken for setting up of banthars (dams) for irrigation near the barrage at Wadsa-Kurud on perennial river Wainganga and its subsidiaries in tribal majority Gadchiroli Parliamentary Constituency of badly naxal affected State of Maharashtra.

25. Sanction has been granted for converting the Gadchiroli-Wadsa rail line located in this area to broadgauge but funds have not been allocated for land acquisition and construction of this line due to which construction is being delayed inordinately.

Secondly, there is a need to allocated funds for conducting survey of Gadchiroli-Ashti-Allapalli-Sironcha-Mancheriyal-Adilabad and Nagbhid-Kanpa -tampa-Chimur-Varaura new railway line for the development of this area.

So, funds may be allocated for the survey of both the new rail lines alongwith allocation of funds for construction and land acquisition for converting Gadchiroli-Wadsa railway line.

26. More funds need to be allocated for the upliftment of poor tribal farmers of Gadchiroli parliamentary constituency.

Therefore, more funds should be allocated in solar agricultural pumps and pack houses and Kisan Samman Yojana for upliftment of farmers in tribal dominated parliamentary constituency Gadchiroli.

27. Provision of subsidy should be made for running micro, small and medium industries for Self Help Groups and small entrepreneurs of the region and funds should be allocated for setting up of skill development centres at Aheri, Gadchiroli and Vadsa in the region and setting up of pure drinking water plants in each village.

28. The Union Government has sanctioned a Kendriya Vidyalaya for Gadchiroli, but so far no funds have been allocated for the same causing unnecessary delay in setting up of Kendriya Vidyalaya. There is also acute shortage of hostels for poor students in this area.

Therefore, funds should be allocated for setting up of Kendriya Vidyalayas sanctioned at Gadchiroli and for increasing the capacity of hostels for students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBCs and poor families in the region.

29. Gadchiroli-Chimur has a large number of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and Poor people. These people do not have their own houses to live in. therefore, the condition of special provision related to BPL for increasing the number of houses for these homeless families and construction of houses got damaged during natural calamity needs to be relaxed.

Therefore, there is a need to relax the BPL condition regarding special provision for construction of houses got damaged during natural calamity besides increasing the number of hosues for the homeless people of the said category in Gadchiroli.

30. In order to promote the pilgrim places and tourism of this area, there is a need to revive Markanda Deo temple in Chamorshi tehsil, Hemadpanti temple and Kachargarh caves in Salekesa tehsil, Ramdegi temple in Chimur tehsil, Ghodazari Gaumukh in Chandrapur district, Chaprala, Binagunda, Arattondi and Vairagarh as well as religious places of Gadchiroli district and construct dharmshala, roads, drinking water facility, bathrooms, sheds etc. for the devotees.

Therefore, you are requested to allocate funds for construction of the said religious places and providing the necessary basic facilities to the devotees and tourists visiting there in order to promote the pilgrim places and tourism in the tribal and inaccessible areas of Gadchiroli.

31. There is only one railway station in Wadsa in Gadchiroli district under the Gadchiroli-Chimur parliamentary constituency. The people of this area have to travel by trains through this railway station at Wadsa, however, the people of this area have to face a lot of difficulties due to lack of stoppage of all the trains at Wadsa railway station. The people of this area have been demanding for a long time to provide stoppage of all the trains at Wadsa railway station but their demand has not been met till now. Therefore, a provision should be made to provide stoppage of all the trains at the railway station in Wadsa of the worst naxal affected Gadchiroli district.

32. Ayushman Bharat Yojna/Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojna of the Union Government is an important health scheme of the country which has been implemented in the whole country on 1st April, 2018. The main objective of this scheme is to provide health service to the economically weaker sections. It is a matter of pride for us that each member of the family coming under this scheme is being provided cashless health services up to five lakh rupees wherein ten crores BPL families (almost fifty crores people) are availing direct benefit of the said scheme.

The norms prescribed for this scheme state that only those members can avail benefit of this scheme whose names are included in the census list of the year 2011. In this regard, I would like to submit that the number of such poor people in the country particularly the tribal dominated Gadchiroli-Chimur area is much higher whose names are not included in the census list of the year 2011.

Therefore, proper action should be taken to ensure the benefits of Ayushman Bharat Yojana to those poor people whose names have been left out in the census list of the year 2011 but who have other documents related to residential/citizenship proof.

33. It is a matter of great pleasure that the Union Government has formulated a scheme to increase the scope of PM Van-Dhan Yojana by expanding its base to make the tribal people of the country stand on their feet in this Corona pandemic crisis and it is also a matter of delight that a decision has been taken to expand the base of self help groups from the figure of 18000, which are connected with Van-dhan Yojana at present, to 50000. At the moment, three lakh and fifty thousand tribal people are benefitting through 1205 centers throughout the country and it is expected that ten lakh tribal people are likely to be benefitted in the coming days.

34. It is a reality that the forest produce collected by the tribal people under Van-Dhan yojana earn good prices and when the participation of the tribal people increases through these centers, the source of their income will also increase.

Therefore, I would like to request in this regard to take necessary steps for setting up Van-Dhan centers in the extremely backward and the inaccessible tribal dominated Gadchiroli parliamentary constituency in a large number so as to provide assistance for the development of this naxal affected area and to bring poor tribal people of this area into the mainstream of the country.

I would like to request the government to immediately sanction all these developments related projects of the Gadchiroli tribal district and take proper steps to provide water for irrigation of land in the naxal affected areas.

Therefore, while strongly supporting the present budget, I would like to thank the government and also make a humble submission to take proper steps for allocating funds for resolving all the said issues related to my parliamentary constituency by giving a sympathetic consideration in this regard. Thank you.

[English]

***SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN (KOZHIKODE):** The first impression of this budget is that it allows the private sectors taking over the public establishments. Disinvestment of institutions like LIC, public sector banks, IDBI being fully divested, closure of old power plants and using their land for alternative uses, privatizing major ports and developing five new smart cities under PPP mode are all indicative of privatizing the nation. The government is to raise Rs.1.75 trillion by selling state assets, including in Life Insurance Corp. of India. The administration will borrow about Rs.12 trillion to meet the shortfall. The nation's financial sector faces increasing pressure from an expected record level of bad loans, escalating border tensions with China and widespread anger from farmers, whose protests against market reforms are un-attended. What Nehru visualized and did to strengthen the nation is defeated by such PPP actions and selling public establishments. This also clearly indicates that the Govt is collecting money to run its business by selling its valuable assets.

Measures to boost consumer confidence is totally neglected and thereby defeating the much-needed impetus to the economy. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), one of the biggest employers during the epidemic sees a decrease of Rs. 9,502 crores (13.4 per cent) from the revised estimate of 2020-21 from Rs.73,000 crores. The focus on youth and technology is underwritten.

The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003 requires the central government to progressively reduce its outstanding debt. But here the Govt has miserably failed.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

The budget does not show any comfort for the ever-increasing hike on petrol and diesel which highly affects the economy of the country. Similarly, the government has miserably failed to showcase the loss of employment generation during and after the pandemic.

To restore the confidence of retail depositor's in banking industry, an effective implementation framework should be in place. The infusion of multiple thousand crores into the public transport system in the country and government's dedication to investments into construction of metro lines and in improving public bus service, specifically in the Tier 2 cities has the potential to give boost to the much-needed employment generation. Calicut is a Tier 2 city with lot of developments and energy. It boasts of being an Educational and IT Hub. Therefore, the city should have a Metro connectivity.

Focus on rail and road infrastructure especially, economic and logistic corridors will enhance competitiveness of Indian agriculture by lowering the cost of transportation and better connectivity between production and consumption markets, not only domestic but also global. Similarly, the proposed Beypore road connectivity under Bharatmala Pariyojana; a Grade Separator preferably a Flyover at Eranhipalam junction to overcome the frequent traffic blockages, Kozhikode, under CRF; the ever dragging 6-laning of Calicut By-pass of NH 66 and the much-needed Wynad By-Pass on NH 766 needs special emphasis for early completion.

There are around 15 lakh bank employees in the country. Pension was introduced in the banks in 1995. However, it was never revised. They need an updation on their pension, which even the Hon. Finance Minister had agreed too, during a Media interview.

The budget has again disappointed the MSME sector which is directly linked to the rural economy as a whole. Only Rs.15700 crores has been allotted

when government has been over empathising this sector. The failed to appreciate that 40% of the overall exports and 30% of the country's GDP comes from this sector. The reduction of custom duty for this sector is only token.

Some of the long pending proposals that Calicut is vying for its development are:-

- Establishment of Kerala's AIIMS at Kozhikode for which the state government has already earmarked sufficient land at Kinaloor, Kozhikode.
- Commencement of work for World Class station of Calicut Railway Station
- Establishment of KVS at Ulleyeri, Calicut.
- Better rail connectivity between Calicut and Bangalore with a day train; Calicut with Mangalore, Ernakulam and Coimbatore by MEMU service
- Development of Beypore port.

The following issues which are directly linked to my constituency also need the immediate attention of the government:-

- The submission of the Report on Air tragedy at Calicut Airport
- Immediate compensation to the victims
- Allowing Wide bodied aircrafts for operation
- There is a large civilian population at West Hill, Kozhikode which comes under Defence Establishment Kannur. It is listed as No.10 of Part A of annexure and requires NOC for construction/maintenance in 10 m only. But the Military authorities at West Hill has imposed a ban on construction within 100m & NOC for construction within 500m. This needs to be re-considered as the civil population are facing various stigmas and problems.

While placing the above, I oppose the Bill.

***SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU (NARASARAOPET):**

Journalist Shankkar Aiyar's book "Accidental India" traces India's economic history through seven game changing reforms; from bank nationalisation in 1969 to liberalisation in 1991, and from Green Revolution in sixties to software revolution of nineties.

Aiyar points out that game changing reforms in India have arrived during times of crisis and not in stability. This Budget comes in the context of a once-in-a-century crisis.

From the content of this Budget, there are two paths on which our economy can travel on now:

Option 1 is the path of the United States during the decade of Roaring Twenties which came after the devastation of World War I. During this decade, America invested in heavily on infrastructure and built highways and cities which boosted economic prosperity. This prompted President John F Kennedy to say, "American roads are not good because America is rich. America is rich because American roads are good". Our enterprising Minister of Road Transport and Highways, Nitin Gadkari ji has this quote in his office.

Option 2 is the path of Russia after the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1989. As state owned enterprises were privatized, they were acquired by oligarchs. These few business owners today control all aspects of the Russian economy which has one of the highest levels of inequality. The Central Government must avoid this path as it privatizes PSUs to reach the 1.75 lakh disinvestment target.

For the welfare of lakhs of PSU employees, Government needs to be aware of hostile takeovers by private investors who want to acquire sick PSUs at cheap

* Speech was laid on the Table.

valuations. I am confident that Union Government, under the leadership of PM Modi and Finance Minister Sitharaman ji, will take care of the PSU employees.

As the Central Government privatizes PSUs to fund infrastructure, it needs to ensure that we aim for Roaring Twenties of America and not Russian oligarchy.

The Economic Survey and Hon. Finance Minister have mentioned V-shaped growth many times. Under the leadership of CM Y.S. Jaganmohan Reddy, Andhra Pradesh has actually achieved a Super V-shaped growth. Andhra Pradesh is the only State in South India where both State GDP and tax revenues have grown positively for Q2 and Q3 of FY2021.

Andhra Pradesh has been able to achieve this by focusing on putting cash in the hands of the people, especially rural poor, which has fired up consumer demand. Visionary schemes like Amma Vodi gives mothers Rs. 15,000 to send their child to school. Rythu Bharosa gives every farmer Rs 13,500. YSR Cheyutha where SC/ST/OBC/minority women receive Rs 18,750 per year. These three schemes put Rs 12,000 crores in the hands of the Andhra people.

Effective implementation of MGNREGA controlled rural unemployment. Andhra Pradesh stood first in timely payments and second in work generation. The approach of YSR Government in Andhra Pradesh has shown that in a crisis, a responsible Government steps in as a safety net for the people.

I have a few suggestions for this Budget as well:

First, regarding the big growth driver for the next year-infrastructure. The intent to spend is appreciable but the capacity for execution needs focus. Ministry of Statistics reported that in 2020 out of 1670 big projects that it tracks, 536 (30per cent) had time overrun and 442 (25per cent) had cost overruns. The total impact of cost overruns being Rs 4.34 lakh crores which is 2.5 times the disinvestment target for FY 2021-22.

Andhra Pradesh has also seen many infrastructure projects committed in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act, 2014 being delayed. Polavaram Irrigation Project, Vishakhapatnam - Chennai Industrial Corridor, Steel plant in YSR Kadapa district, Vishakhapatnam metro, Vijayawada metro have been repeatedly delayed.

The multiplier effect of hiked infrastructure spending will not kick in unless the execution capacity of big infrastructural projects is improved. Spending is only one side of the infrastructure development coin; swift execution is the other. The Central Government should also focus on execution.

Second, the Budget estimates of 14 per cent nominal growth for FY 2021-22 are encouraging. However, we need to avert a K-shaped recovery. Based on recent data, economists and global financial bodies like the World Bank have pointed out that where bigger and wealthier firms are recovering at a faster rate, smaller firms, MSMEs, are not able to recover as fast. MSMEs are the backbone of our economy and vital for reviving employment growth. We need to support their recovery. MSMEs have to pay GST when they raise an invoice, regardless of whether the payment has been received. Payments, especially from Government and PSUs, often get delayed and this causes working capital shortages. Hon. Minister of MSME himself estimated that in 2020, pending payment to MSMEs is around Rs 5 lakh crores.

The Government should focus on removing these working capital shortages by mandating 45-day payments from PSUs and making GST payable only when a payment is made.

Third, budgetary allocation for MGNREGS has grown only by 1.4 per cent over the expenditure of FY 2019-20. If we consider inflation, that is, if we look at real growth then we find that the allocation has actually reduced since FY 2019-20. MGNREGS allocations need to increase and the scheme should focus on

creating rural assets as well as generating rural employment with the aim of achieving rural self-sufficiency. Convergence with animal husbandry and agricultural activities should be explored at the grassroot level.

Fourth, India has made commendable progress in literacy, enrolment and child vaccinations in the past three decades. Continued school and Anganwadi lockdowns and interruptions in mid-day meals and child vaccinations threaten to reverse this progress. Further, decline in household incomes will only compound the problem in the coming year.

Today, the Government needs to step up to secure the health and education needs of our children. However, allocation for Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan has reduced, Rs 7,000 crores from BE for FY 2020-21. This is even lower than the actual expenditure in FY 2019-20.

Similarly, the allocation for the Ministry of Women and Child Development, which includes schemes like Umbrella ICDS for Anganwadis, POSHAN Abhiyan, has reduced by Rs 6,000 crores compared to BE of FY 2020-21. NFHS-5 results have shown decline in child nutrition in some states. COVID-19 threatens an invisible education and health crisis for children in the future if corrective action is not taken today.

Fifth, the Merchandise Exports Incentive Scheme was started to make Indian exports competitive by offsetting infrastructural inefficiencies. Incentive payments to exporters have been delayed since April 2020. I urge the Commerce Ministry to make the payments at the earliest for effective implementation of the MEIS scheme.

Sixth, the Production Linked Incentive for textiles has been announced with an outlay of more than Rs. 10,000 crores over 5 years. It includes manmade fibre and technical textiles but leaves out cotton textiles.

India is the world's biggest cotton producer and I represent AP's cotton belt. Cotton textile sector has been distressed even before the COVID-19 pandemic and the PLI scheme should be extended to cotton textiles sector.

Lastly, some predatory digital lending services have used this crisis to push easy access, extremely high interest loans on vulnerable sections. They are often based out of China but have an Indian NBFC partner. These digital lending services use unethical and illegal practices for loan repayment and data collection. The Finance Ministry & RBI should regulate them in a light but right manner which protects consumers and fosters innovation.

Nobel laureate economist, Milton Freidman had said "A crisis can produce real change". Similarly, to recover from the health and economic crisis we need reforms. These reforms will be successful only with widespread public participation where every citizen places their trust in the Government. This widespread trust among citizens in these reforms will come about only after careful consensus building. The continued presence of lakhs of farmers at the borders of Delhi signals that! Consensus for the agricultural reforms was not built among them. The Union Government has repeatedly spoken about their intent to reform. This Budget contains the content of reforms. As the Government moves on to implementation, I would urge them to show the intent of building the consensus for these reforms.

[Translation]

***SHRI DEVAJI PATEL (JALORE):** Under the dynamic leadership of Hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modiji, our Finance Minister, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman ji has presented such a unique budget 2021-22 which is quite capable of realizing the concept of “Atmanirbhar Bharat” emerging on the world map in the coming times. The Budget takes care of all sections of the society. This includes villages, poor, farmers, women, youth, elderly and businessmen. This Budget of our Government focuses more on infrastructure development in all sectors. Such as health, education, railways, roads, transport, storage etc. I am confident that the pace of our economy that slowed down a bit during the lockdown caused by covid 19 disease last year will pick up again and achieve our goal of becoming a 5 trillion economy at the earliest. The budget will improve every sector including roads, electricity, water. It would not be an exaggeration to say that this Budget is completely dedicated to the general public.

The Budget has taken special care of the farmers. In this Budget, many gifts have been given to the farmers. A budget of Rs. 75,000 crores has been provided for farmers so that large scale development work can be carried out in the agriculture sector. The Budget has set a target of doubling the income of the farmer by reiterating our government’s commitment to implement the recommendations of the Swaminathan Commission and in this direction, the Government has made a provision to provide farmers the MSP 1.5 times the cost of their produce. The Budget also chalks out a strategy on how to double the income of farmers. MSP has been increased. The provisions made in the Budget will not only modernize the mandis but also increase their competitiveness which will ensure that the farmers get remunerative price for their produce.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

I am not only hopeful but also confident that this General Budget will lead to the success of the campaign of self-reliant India and our country will emerge as a world leader under your able leadership.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government to certain problems in my parliamentary constituency of Jalore Sirohi region.

Railways –

(1) The people of Jalore do not have direct train services from Jalore to Delhi and Jaipur even after nearly ten years of completion of broad gauge conversion. Whereas trains operating on this section are being operated upto Bikaner-Jodhpur-Barmer only. The citizens of Jalore have to travel 400 kilometres to Jaipur by changing the train which takes about 9 hours. People of Sanchaur, Raniwada, Bheenmal, Jalore have to travel up to Delhi (about 800 km) in private buses. The journey of these buses is very expensive and very painful, especially for children and women. In view of the problems faced by the citizens here, there is a need to start a train from Gandhidham to Delhi via Jalore (Samdari-Bhildi).

(2) Sirohi District Centre my parliamentary constituency has not been connected with railway network even after 70 years of independence. Sirohi residents are waiting to be connected with the railway network till date. Sirohi District Centre should be connected through railway network via Marwar, Bagra and Pindwara. This railway route will connect all major 72 Jinalaya teerth, Sudha Mata temples, Jirawal, Pavapuri, Jaswantpura Sanctuary, Bhainrogarh etc. The main Rico industrial area of Jalore Sirohi as well as Mandar Revadar Swarupganj and also the Sirohi District Centre, which does not have rail connectivity at present, will get covered through this route. This will greatly facilitate the people here and at the same time the income of the Railways is likely to increase tremendously. Having a railway station at Sirohi will provide new employment opportunities along with tourism development and industrialization in the district.

Therefore, Sirohi District Centre needs to be connected by railway line from Marwar, Bagra, Pindwara upto Udaipur.

(3) About seven lakh people from my parliamentary constituency of Jalore Sirohi live in various cities of South India. Besides, lakhs of people from Barmer, Jaisalmer, Pali, Jodhpur districts live and travel to Bengaluru, Chennai, Davangiri, Coimbatore, Hubli, Erode, Hyderabad for their business. But due to non-availability of direct train service for these migrants, they face many difficulties. All south bound trains from Ahmedabad get booked as soon as the ticket counter opens. Connecting this area with south will greatly increase the revenue of railways and facilitate the citizens. Therefore, Jalore and Palanpur should be connected directly by rail service at present.

(a) Bengaluru to Jodhpur via Samdari Bhildi.

(b) Hyderabad to Jodhpur via Samdari Bhildi.

(c) From Coimbatore to Jodhpur via Samdari Bhildi.

(d) Chennai to Jodhpur via Samdari Bhildi road.

(1) The route to Rohit-Ahore-Jalore-Bheenmal-Karda-Sanchaur is about 250 km long. This route connects Jodhpur, Pali, Jaipur, Ajmer, Beawar and Delhi directly to the Western Region. This road route connects all the sub divisions of the district with Jalore district headquarters and Jodhpur division. This route is an ancient religious place as well as a main highway connecting the international Pak border. This road route has been announced to be constructed as a National Highway. This route needs to be constructed at the earliest.

(2) The route from Disa to Ghanera at Gujarat has been declared National Highway (168A). The route is connected to National Highway (NH62) via Sirohi State Road via Mandar Revadar from Jherda in Gujarat. Heavy vehicular movement is increasing due to the road being connected with national highways from both sides. Mandar and Revdar are two densely populated cities on this

route. Traffic jams have become common near these cities during the day time. This causes a lot of hardship to the common citizens, school going students and traders. Therefore, the Jherda to Sirohi route (via Revadar and bypass construction at Mandar) needs to be declared as national highway and constructed accordingly.

Medical College –

As per census 2011, the total population of the district is about 18.3 lakh. The total population growth in the district in the decade 2001-2011 has been 26.31. The urban population in the district is less, while the rural population is 92.41. There is acute shortage of health facilities in rural areas. Therefore, there is a need to open a medical college at Jalore district centre.

Udaan Yojana –

Mount Abu and Shakti Peeth Amba ji Mata Temple in Sirohi district are two world class famous tourist destinations. The international headquarters of Brahmakumari Samaj is at Mount Abu. Mount Abu has an Officer Training Centre of the Central Reserve Police Force (C.R.P.F.). This place is also important from the point of view of the army. Lakhs of foreign tourists visit here every year. These tourists have to travel 228 kilometers to Jodhpur or 231 kilometers to Ahmedabad for air travel. Therefore, air services need to be started from Manpur airstrip at Sirohi under UDAN Yojana.

Drinking Water -

In my Parliamentary constituency, Jalore Sirohi district, annually, about 12 percent of the water gets absorbed in the sandy areas and 7 percent of the water in rocky areas, which makes about 403 million cubic meters of ground water. But in contrast, 908 million cubic meters of ground water is being extracted. Most of the drinking water schemes and irrigation works in the district are based on ground water. Maximum amount of water which is about 95 percent is used for

agriculture, 5 percent for drinking and other purposes. The district's use of ground water in the year 1995 was 123 percent, which has increased to 225 percent at present, i.e. 33 million cubic meters of ground water is being extracted more than the total annual recharge. In 1984, water was available at an average depth of 13 meters, which has now exceeded to 30 meters. Tubewells and wells have dried up and are drying up. This has created a problem for irrigation as well as drinking water in the village. People living in this region have been struggling with water scarcity for the last three decades. In most of the villages of this region, drinking water is supplied through tankers. The problem of decreasing ground water level is getting worse day by day. This region is classified under the over-exploited areas. Therefore, there is a need to connect the two districts of JaloreSirohi with the Atal Bhojal Yojana.

Education -

(1) Sirohi district is extremely backward in the field of literacy and education. According to statistics, out of the 10,36,346 people of Sirohi, about 5,34,364 people have never taken formal or informal education. 57.28 percent people in rural areas and 28.94 percent in urban areas have never went to an educational institution. Surprisingly, women constitute more of the total illiterate population and according to the 2012 census, the literacy rate of women in the district is only 37 percent. Sirohi district is selected under the Aspirational District Program of NITI Aayog. There is a need to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Sirohi District.

(2) Jalore district is backward in the field of literacy and education and the literacy rate of the district is 55.58 percent as per the 2011 census, making the literacy rates of men and women 71.83 and 38.73 respectively. This district is the district with the lowest literacy rate in Rajasthan and also has the highest gender gap in literacy. It has been identified as a backward district by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj as well as the Government and this district is also included in the B.R.G.F

scheme. Here, Scheduled Castes constitute 18.6 percent of the total population and STs 9 percent. The geographical area of the district is very large. The current Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya is in Jaswantpura which is 112 km away from the district headquarters. After the establishment of this school in 1987, it is providing free and quality education and another Navodaya Vidyalaya need to be sanctioned near the district headquarters, so that more children can be given quality education.

This new school will be for the students of Jalore, Sayla, Ahore and Bhinmal Panchayat Samiti area and the present Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya will be for the students in Jaswantpura, Ranivada, Sanchoore and Chitalwana Panchayat Samiti.

Krishi Vigyan Kendra-

The area of Jalore district is very large with sufficient manpower. Also, the male-female ratio is also better than the State. Agriculture is the major source of income for the people of the district. An additional Krishi Vigyan Kendra has been approved in Jalore district under the 2012-17 Five Year Plan. There is a need to start this Krishi Vigyan Kendra at the earliest.

With these words, once again I support the Government's budget 2021-22 and I thank for the opportunity given to express my views on this important proposal.

***SHRI AKSHAIBAR LAL (BAHRAICH):** Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to support the General Budget for the year 2021-22 presented by the Honorable Minister of Finance, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman.

This budget is for public welfare including the development of villages and poor farmers, keeping in mind "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas aur Sabka Vishwas" based on Antyodaya. No new tax was introduced in the budget. Step has been taken to double the income of farmers by increasing the agriculture budget to promote agriculture. The MSP of all foodgrains have been increased. Budget has been allocated for the setting up of new mandis, fisheries and milk production. To give employment to the youth, more budget has been allocated for the Kaushal Yojana, start-up and Mudra loan. Adequate budget has been allocated to set up 750 new Eklavya Model Residential Schools for the education of children belonging to Scheduled Tribes and for the higher education of students belonging to Scheduled Castes. Special arrangements have been made for rural women under the Rural Livelihood Mission Scheme. An increase of 137 percent has been made from the previous budget for Corona and Health Department.

Bahraich district (Uttar Pradesh) is included in the Aspirational Districts. My requests to the Government are following -

1. Sugar mills and new industries should be set up in the Block and tehsil – Mihinpurwa of Bahraich Lok Sabha constituency.
2. There is no Kendriya Vidyalaya in Bahraich Lok Sabha constituency. So, a Kendriya Vidyalaya should be set up there.
3. Classes should be started at the Eklavya Model School building set up before 7 years at Bojhia Gram Panchayat of the Mihinpurwa block and tehsil of Bahraich Parliamentary Constituency.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

4. Agricultural universities should be established to promote agriculture sector. Technical Institute should be established to provide employment to the youth.
5. In view of the increasing number of patients, it is very important to build a new hospital affiliated to the medical college.
6. A ring road should be constructed to link Bahraich-Lucknow Road with two tollbooths at the place where roads approaching from Balrampur district, Gonda district to Bahraich meet. The border road being constructed on the Nepal-India border should be constructed as straight road without giving bend near Rupaidiha (Bahraich).
7. A new railway line connecting the distance of 65 km from Jarwal railway station to Bahraich railway station should be constructed.
8. The caste certificates and constitutional facilities to the Gond Tribe belonging to the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in Uttar Pradesh should be provided with ease.

[English]

***SHRI KULDEEP RAI SHARMA (ANDAMAN AND NICOBAR ISLANDS):** I would like to express my views on this General Budget for the year 2020-21. The Government announced substantial investments in the development of modern fishing harbours and fish hand landing centres. To start with, 5 major fishing harbours – Kochi, Chennai, Visakhapatnam, Paradip, and Petuaghat – will be developed as hubs of economic activity and a Central University for Leh.

I then eagerly waited for the Demand for Grants document with a hope that the Government might have taken my suggestion during a Zero Hour intervention in December 2019 when I had spoken on how important Andaman will be for creating a 5 trillion-dollar economy and had asked for allocating 10000 crores for Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Again, I was disappointed to see that Andaman and Nicobar Islands received only Rs.5164 crores in 2020-21 budget and Revised Estimates has come down to Rs.4824 crores. There has been an under spending of 219 crores in capital expenditure in this financial year. However, in the present budget, Andaman and Nicobar Islands were provided only Rs.5317 crores which is a meagre increase of Rs.153 crores for a population of 5 lakh which is entirely dependent on the Union Budget for its funds.

I would also like to point out that how some major works have received a decrease in allocation under Demand No.49 concerning Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Name	Budget 2021	Budget 2020
Power	540	546
Roads and Bridges	187	175

* Speech was laid on the Table.

Tourism	9.89	11
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Though I thank the Government that in certain heads it has increased the allocation like Agriculture and Allied activities from Rs.20 crores to Rs.30 crores. Water supply and sanitation from Rs.62 crores to Rs.108 crores. Port and Light Houses from Rs.106 to 116 crores. But the problem still remains about the quantum of allocations which is still very less with regard to the actual requirement for development of Andaman and Nicobar Island which is not only significant in terms of tourism but also for strategic purposes and if given a proper grant and help from the Union Government in achieving the goal of a 5 trillion-dollar economy.

The unprecedented potential of Andaman and Nicobar Islands can only happen if the Central Government focusses on how development can happen in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. I would also like to raise some very crucial issues and demands concerning my constituency:

1. Increasing the budget of Andaman and Nicobar Islands from Rs.5300 crores to Rs.10000 crores.
2. Need to tackle unemployment in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and to provide unemployment allowance.
3. To fill up all the vacant Government jobs which is in thousands by stopping online recruitment and provide jobs to the islanders.
4. Early implementation of Flat Bay water supply project and Rutland project in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
5. Regularise all the daily rated mazdoors working in different departments under the Andaman and Nicobar Administration.
6. Promotion of fisheries in Andaman and Nicobar Islands by providing incentives and investment for developing processing infrastructure.

7. Now with the necessary infrastructure (OFC) in place, I would request to make Andaman and Nicobar Islands an Information Technology hub with the development of Business Process Outsourcing/Call Centres/Software Park under schemes like Digital India, Promotion of IT/ITeS industries. Andaman and Nicobar Islands will be conducive for fast pace development as an IT hub due to its strategic location and proximity to several south east Asian countries like Indonesia, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Myanmar etc. Such a step will be a big boost to employment generation and holistic development of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
8. In addition to this, I would also request you to kindly provide a second OFC line from Diglipur to Digha in West Bengal. Since Andaman and Nicobar Islands are situated in a Seismic Zone and we have suffered the brunt of a devastating tsunami in 2004, it is important to have a second line of connectivity to ensure that complete disruption does not happen in the event of a natural disaster. This move will also create confidence in private investors to come forward and invest in IT infrastructure in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
9. Need to promote tourism through Marine, Adventure, Culinary, Eco, World War II Tourism and Cultural Tourism along with establishment of Freedom Struggle Tourism at various places in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
10. To promote tourism and to generate employment at different Islands, a Snake Park to be made at Kadamtala, a Crocodile Park at Bakuntala and world's largest aquarium at Mayabunder.
11. Need to have Shipbuilding/ Ship Repairing yard in Andaman and Nicobar Islands to generate employment.

12. Providing subsidy on air travel to residents of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
13. Andaman and Nicobar Administration to purchase 2 (two) numbers of Planes namely Andaman Airways and Nicobar Airways for cheap, fast and easy transportation of the islanders to other parts of the country from the Islands.
14. To start International flights from the Islands to South East countries like Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand etc. to promote tourism and trade.
15. Need to establish a Legislative Assembly for Andaman and Nicobar Islands on the lines of Delhi and Puducherry.
16. Need for establishing a Central university in Andaman and Nicobar Islands instead of Deemed University.
17. Establishing a separate commission for women for Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
18. Increasing the salary and honorarium of Anganwadi and ASHA workers in the country, particularly in Andaman and Nicobar Island.
19. Need to increase the pension of old age widows and Divyang person from Rs.2500 to Rs.5000 per month to fulfil their basic needs.
20. To give land to all the landless persons such as Bengali, Tamil, Telugu, Ranchi, UP, Bihari, Punjabi and other communities who played a very vital role in development of Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
21. To give land to all the persons of extended families of pre-1942 settlers.
22. To regularise all the left-out cases of pre-1961.
23. Need for Resettlement and Rehabilitation of Katchan Tamil settlers.

24. Need to provide adequate compensation and land for victims of 2004 Tsunami in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
25. Construction of Bridge from Chatham Island to Bamboo flat.
26. Need to create sports infrastructure relating to Football, Cricket, cycling, rowing, swimming and athletics along with a sports academy in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
27. Give MSP in areca nut and Paddy.
28. Government to give 90 per cent transport subsidy for transportation of handicraft items and Agriculture produce.
29. Need to create one trauma Centre and all super specialist Medical facilities to be provided at G.B. Pant Hospital for better medical infrastructure. And to start post-graduation Institute for MBBS graduates who wish to pursue higher education in the field of medicine and surgery. And also provide Ultra Sound Machine in all Primary Health Centres at Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
30. Out of 100 Sainik Schools proposed in the budget, one Sainik School to allotted to Andaman and Nicobar Islands.
31. To open cultural Academy.
32. Need to stop the privatisation of Electricity Department of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

I request the Government to kindly consider these requests and constitute a committee which will analyse the potential of Andaman and Nicobar and propose an investment plan to boost the economy.

[Translation]

***SHRI JASVANTSINH SUMANBHAI BHABHOR (DAHOD):** Today, India is one of the top five economies. I would like to thank the Minister of Finance. When the whole world had said that India's "economy will be destroyed, during that time also, the budget talks about the double-digit economy in the future. Also, I would like to thank the Prime Minister that at such a difficult time, he considered life and livelihood and took decision in this regard. When life is saved, livelihood will be saved itself. The budget has taken care of the children, the elderly, women and almost all sections. This budget has made very good provisions. This historic budget has been prepared keeping everything in mind.

There are many people in the country who do not have their own house and to fulfill this dream, Honorable Minister of Finance has announced to extend the interest exemption time limit for affordable housing by one year. Elderly people have also been considered in the budget, in which senior citizens above 75 years of age, who have income from pension and deposits, will be exempted from ITR filing. This will definitely benefit the elderly people. For those who use public bus services, a provision has been made to increase public bus transport services and it is proposed to launch a new scheme at a cost of Rs 18,000 crores.

There is no change in the income tax slab of income tax payers in the budget. This will not put any additional burden on them. In the budget, the fiscal deficit is projected to be 6.8 per cent of GDP in FY 2022, which may be 9.5 per cent in 2021. This is commendable in itself. This budget has announced the reduction of custom duty on gold and silver and that will benefit the buyers. In addition, the duty on FAFTA was reduced by 5 per cent. Custom duty on steel product was reduced to 7.5 per cent. Hon. Minister of Finance announced reduction of duty on copper to 2.5 per cent. Apart from this, Hon. Minister

* Speech was laid on the Table.

announced that it has been 4 years since the introduction of GST and the GST process will be made easier. He also talked about reviewing the old 400 rules related to it. It also announced in the budget that there will be no deduction on late submission of PF.

The Minister announced that the capital gains exemption on startup investment has been extended for one year. This will benefit a large group of people doing startup businesses.

The Minister of Finance said that in fiscal year 2022, the fiscal deficit is estimated to be 6.8 percent of GDP. For tea workers in Assam and Bengal an amount of Rs. 1000 crores was announced. This announcement will create enthusiasm among the workers.

Till now, a lot of time was wasted in taking the census because it was done manually but, in this budget, it has been announced that the census will be taken digitally. This will be the first digital census conducted in the country. The Minister of Finance announced that 750 Eklavya Residential Schools will be set up in tribal areas. Quality improvement will be done in more than 15 thousand schools. Scholarship scheme will be introduced for Scheduled Castes which will give lot of benefits to the tribal students. To accelerate the research work in the country, Rs 50,000 crores will be spent for the National Research Foundation. The Minister of Finance announced incentive scheme to promote digital payments. We will give an incentive of Rs. 1500 crores on digital payment.

The budget also announced that 100 new Sainik Schools will be established. These schools will be opened in association with NGOs, private schools and States. This will provide additional benefit to the students of Sainik School. The budget also mentions about the upliftment of small industries. Like this, the Minister of Finance has announced Rs 15,700 crores for MSME sector.

We all saw how the Modi government took care of the migrant laborers during the Corona epidemic. It was announced in the budget that 'One Nation One Ration Card' Scheme will be implemented in the remaining States. More announcements were made for the laborers, under which the portal for migrant and unorganized workers will be launched. This will be for the health, housing, skills, etc. of the workers. Minimum wage code will be applicable for workers of every category.

If we talk about the farmers along with the laborers, the Minister of Finance said that the Government is working for the interests of the farmers. One and a half times MSP will be given to farmers for all commodities. Apart from this, APMC will be brought under the ambit of Agri Infra Fund and 1000 more mandis will be added by eNAM. The Operation Green scheme will cover 22 perishable crops in addition to tomatoes, onions and potatoes. Also, the farm credit target for FY 2022 has been kept at Rs 16.5 lakh crores.

Minister of Finance has announced Rs 1.1 lakh crores for Indian Railways in Budget 2021, this budget will definitely help in giving new momentum to Railways. It was also announced in the budget to increase the limit of paid-up capital for small companies which will provide additional benefit to small businessmen. The Minister of Finance announced to increase the FDI limit in the insurance sector from 49 per cent to 74 per cent, and also said that the Insurance Act 1938 would be amended.

Hydrogen Energy Mission 2021-22 was announced in the budget. The Minister of Finance announced that a scheme of Rs. 3,05,984 crores will be provided for the power sector. With this provision, extensive work can be done in the energy sector.

Regarding the work of development of roads in the country, the hon. Finance Minister said that more than 13,000 km of roads have been awarded

under Bharat Mala project out of which 3800 km of roads have been constructed so far. 8500 km of roads will be constructed by March 2022. It will definitely benefit the people of the country.

The Budget has also the provision of development of villages as well as cities at a faster pace. Rs. 1,41,678 crores has been proposed to be provided for Swachh Bharat Mission-Urban during the next 5 years. In addition to PLI, Mega Investment Textile Parks scheme will be launched. It will create job opportunities and 7 textile parks will be set up in 3 years.

We all know that Modi Ji's Government is concerned about the health of every person in the country. In this connection, the Finance Minister has announced an increase in funds for healthcare sector from Rs. 94 thousand crores to Rs. 2.38 lakh crores. The people of India will definitely be benefited from this. The Finance Minister Nirmala Sitharaman announced Rs. 35,000 crores for vaccination to fight the corona pandemic. 17 new health emergency centres have been announced to be set up. The Finance Minister announced a health scheme of Rs. 64,180 crores. In addition, health database of every State will be prepared and focus will be made on R & D and innovation. The Government has announced Rs. 2.87 lakh crores for Urban Jal Jeevan Mission to provide safe drinking water to the people living in the urban areas.

Old vehicles not only spread pollution but also harm the environment. In this regard, the Finance Minister has announced a voluntary scrapping policy for the auto sector.

During the Corona period, the Government provided Atmanirbhar package which was 13 per cent of GDP. RBI announced a package of Rs 27 lakh crores during the Corona period. It would be right to say here that if lock down had not been imposed, we would have lost more lives. The Government transferred money to the farmers' account during this period. Free ration was distributed to

80 crores people. During the Corona period, 5 mini Budgets were presented to deal with that situation.

The Budget is special because of the corona crisis. It is a Budget to make the country self-reliant. This Budget has been presented in a very difficult time. Therefore, I thank the Finance Minister for presenting such a good Budget which will benefit the people of the country.

***SHRIMATI ANNPURNA DEVI (KODARMA):** The Budget is related to all right from common man to elite class. Everyone makes a Budget, be it a householder, a housewife, a businessman, an industrialist, an institution or a Government. The Budget, however, is not dependent on sources of income and fixed expenses. There are several internal and external factors that affect it. In this connection, presenting the country's Budget during the biggest disaster of this century and dealing with the current adverse conditions in the Budget and creating hope for the future is not an easy task. Therefore, first of all, I would like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister of the country Shri Narendra Modi Ji and The Finance Minister and our brave sister Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman for showing this courage. I would like to congratulate them through the lines written by the great poet Gopal Das 'Neeraj':

“Shram ke jal se hi raah sada sinchti hai,
Gati ki machine andhi men hi hansti hai,
Shulon se hi shringar pathik ka hota,
Manjil ki maang laho se hi sajti hai,
Pag me gati aati hai chhale chhilne se,
Tum pag pag par jalti chattan dharo.
Mai tufano'n mein chalne ka aadi hun,
Tum mat meri manjil aasan karo.”

While evaluating the Budget, we should understand its basic spirit in two points. First, despite the stalled economic activities due to months of lockdown, this Budget presents a picture of a strong India with a strong will power to overcome the challenges. The Second thing seen in this budget is a strong will of a country, aspiring to be self-reliant in future. This budget is a budget of

* Speech was laid on the Table.

increasing income and purchasing power of the common man, of fulfilling all the aspirations of aspirational India, of making development mandatory for those who have real rights over the resources of the country and this is a Budget of building a caring society.

There has been a lot of emphasis on PPP mode in the budget. It has been proposed to ensure participation of private sector in the development process in the management of expenditure and for raising capital. Till now it was believed that all this is the responsibility of the Government only, now when the doors have been opened for the private sector, it is certain that the development process will get the benefit of entrepreneurship of the private sector at a higher pace.

The nationwide testing network, India's working style in PPE kit production surprised even the developed countries during the pandemic under the leadership of Hon. Prime Minister Modi ji. There has been a historic increase of 137% in the health budget to Rs. 2.38 lakh crores. The self-reliant healthy India scheme proposed in the budget will help the wellness centers of about 75 thousand villages. With the opening of new labs and new institutes, there will be massive changes in the health care system. A provision of Rs 35 thousand crores has been made in the budget for corona vaccination. India has become a leader in the manufacturing and production of corona vaccines. With the spirit of Vasudhaiv Kutumbakam, Hon. Modi ji is earning respect for India on the global forum by delivering the vaccine to all the countries in the world. Now I come to those who contribute significantly in providing funds for all these welfare schemes, that is, our tax payers. Our Government has taken a revolutionary step by bringing Tax Payers Charter. The country's largest employment and revenue-generating small scale enterprise, which takes the highest risk, has been in depression for the past several decades. But now, that our journey has started, if we look at the needs of present and future self-reliant India, our small and medium

entrepreneurs will play an important role in this campaign. MSMEs play an important role in providing large employment opportunities at lower capital cost as compared to large industries. They help in industrialization of rural and backward areas. These MSMEs complement large industries as ancillary units and this sector contributes significantly to the socio-economic development of the country.

They contribute about 29 percent to the country's gross domestic product (GDP). MSME sector is the biggest source of employment in the country. They have given employment to 11 crores people. They account for about 50 percent of the country's total exports. But if we go back not more than six-seven years, what do we find? What was the condition of these small and medium enterprises?

We can understand from these lines of Ghalib :-

"Unke dekhe se jo aa jaati hai munh par raunaq
Wo samajhte hain ki beemaar ka haal achchha hai."

But not now, "Morning Shows the Day", now the small entrepreneurs of the country are looking at the Government of the country with hope. Their hope can also be understood in Ghalib's words:

"Dekhiye paate hain ushshaaq buto'n se kya faiz
Ik barhman ne kahaa hai ki ye saal achchha hai."

Now the Government has taken several steps to expand the role of MSMEs in the mission of Self-reliant India. Whether it is changing the definition of MSMEs, or increasing the investment limit or preference in Government procurement, now small and cottage industries have got the necessary impetus for development. Efforts like Emergency Credit Guarantee Scheme of three lakh crores rupees, a special scheme of 20 thousand crores for the troubled MSMEs and efforts like Fund of Funds have benefited lakhs of small entrepreneurs. With

the GeM portal, MSMEs from far flung areas of the country are getting transparency as well as greater participation in Government procurement.

The important thing is the Government did not accept that entrepreneurship is less among women. It says that they are not only equal, but also encouraged them to move a few steps ahead of equality. Women entrepreneurs have a special role in Self-reliant India. The Government has taken several steps to give women new opportunities for self-employment. So far, more than Rs. 25 crores have been given as loan under Mudra Yojana, out of which about 70 percent loans have been given to women entrepreneurs.

- Under the Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana – Under National Rural Livelihood Mission, more than 7 crores women entrepreneurs are associated with about 66 lakh Self-help Groups in the country today. In the last 6 years, a loan of 3 lakh 40 thousand crores rupees have been given to these women groups through banks.
- When the whole world was moaning due to Corona, the small and medium entrepreneurs of the country were also in trouble, the Government was ready with the balm. A provision of 20,000 crores subordinate debt was made for two lakh troubled MSMEs. Apart from this, the Government stood by the Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE) with the help of Rs 4,000 crores under the Credit Guarantee Trust.
- The Government announced that it would set up a Fund of Funds with a corpus of Rs 10,000 crores to help MSMEs get equity funding. The Government announced that the Government would guarantee loans up to Rs 3 lakh crores for this sector.
- Reservation of 25 percent in Government procurement to MSMEs and security of payment from Government companies within 45 days is available only to

micro and small scale industries. The medium scale industry has been given the facility to get loans without guarantee for MSMEs from banks.

- Along with facilitating faceless tax assessment and appeal, the Government has made several provisions of the Companies Act non-criminal to encourage entrepreneurship in the country. In order to provide the necessary facilities to the industries, a database of industrial areas based on GIS technology has been prepared. Information related to about 5 lakh hectares of industrial land across the country is available in this database.
- The Government of India is ready, and a big miracle can happen if the State Governments cooperate. The Government of India wants to create such industrial zones for entrepreneurs, where entrepreneurs get a place on the principle of "Plug and Play". Everything is ready, come and start manufacturing- business. Hon. Members sitting in this house must be aware that the call Centers and BPOs were started in some metro cities of the country on the lines of this formula.

Our country belongs to the youth, where every mind is ready for a new invention. But for the last seven decades, we have imposed our conservative thinking on those inventive minds. Now our Government has changed its philosophy, we believe

"Bachchon k nanhe haathon ko chaand-sitaare chhone do

Chaar kitaaben padhkar ye bhi, hum jaise ho jaayenge."

(Let the little hands of the children touch the moon and the stars

After reading some books, they too, we will become like us.)

Our Government has given freedom to the children of the country to touch the moon and stars. Today a child's start up is becoming a Millionaire Business. Therefore, due to promotion of startups in the budget, new energy will be infused among the youth of the country. Giving incentive to start-ups, the Government

has given them relief from depositing tax till 31 March 2022. These decisions will increase the pace of the economy, provide new employment opportunities to the youth.

The increase in the purchase of wheat and pulses in the last year and of paddy in the current year shows that there is a Government in the Centre which is working in the interest of farmers. Earlier the farmers used to be lathi-charged by the police for urea, the amount of Samman Nidhi reaches their accounts directly today. The Government has made a provision of Rs 16.5 lakh crores by increasing the agriculture credit. Several efforts were made to double the income of farmers like increasing rural infrastructure fund from Rs 30 to Rs 40 thousand crores, Rs 10 thousand crores for minor irrigation projects, 1000 to connect farmers with global market through 'e-NAM' and ownership scheme.

I would like to ask as to why we do not give opportunity to the entrepreneurship of farmers in the agriculture sector, why we do not consider them as entrepreneurs. Why don't we give them a chance to soar, why do we refrain from considering agriculture as a business? I come from Jharkhand, so, of course, I will talk about Jharkhand. Nowadays, there is a big emphasis on the guarantee of MSP, now there is a system of MSP, still procurement is to be done by the State Government. Then why in our Jharkhand, the farmer is unable to sell foodgrains at MSP, why is he forced to sell it to middlemen at half the price from the fixed MSP? The previous Government of Jharkhand had started Mukhyamantri Aashirwad Yojana, under the said scheme, an arrangement was made to provide financial assistance up to 25000 per year to every farmer of the State at 5000 per acre. Why was it discontinued? For decades, one crop farming is being done there - nothing except paddy. Now a change has come - young progressive farmers are growing flowers, strawberries, papayas, drumsticks, vegetables. The holdings are small, so they are doing collective farming,

diversifying agriculture by forming FPOs, the Kisan Rail and Udaan scheme of the Government of India is transporting their produce to big cities of the country, and from there to foreign markets.

This is our strength but support is also needed? Obviously, tomorrow big companies will want to do business with them. But seeing all this, some people are feeling uneasy. Why will only certain areas enjoy contract farming? What wrong have our Jharkhand farmers done?

There is something for everyone in the budget. After providing free cooking gas to eight crores women under the Ujjwala scheme, now the target is to reach one crores other beneficiaries. The decision to exempt senior citizens above 75 years of age from filing tax returns in the budget is a symbol of the humanitarian approach of the Government. It is proposed to build five new ports in the interest of the people associated with the fisheries industry and integrate the data of migrant labourers so that they can avail the benefit of One Nation One Ration Card. In the interest of the middle class, the loan waiver period for affordable houses has been extended by one more year. This budget will be helpful in taking Modi's resolution to provide facilities like housing, toilets, electricity, cooking gas, pure water, food security etc. to the poor to accomplishment.

Concrete steps have also been taken for the infrastructure development. The expansion of highways will get a new impetus with the budget of Rs 1.18 lakh crores of the Ministry of Transport and Highways. A record budget of Rs 1.10 lakh crores has been given to the Railways to prepare it for the needs of the next decade. Along with this, several steps have been taken for capital investment for development of waterways, ports and through PPP model. Capital expenditure has been increased by 34.5 percent to accelerate economic growth. It has increased to Rs 5.54 lakh crores from 4.21 lakh crores of the last year.

Some people question the existence of industrial houses. But what is their importance, I will give only one example. People of Bengal drove out an industrialist from Singur, Gujarat adopted. What is the situation today? During the lockdown, it came into notice that the same Bengal where earlier people of Bihar, Odisha, Jharkhand, etc. used to get work, today labourers of the same Bengal are working as construction workers in Gujarat and Maharashtra. Everybody has its own viewpoint, but what effect does that thinking have on the people of our country - on the people of our State, on the growth of our country - on the growth of our State. How much and how will our decisions affect the future of our people, this has to be seen. I want to show another side of the change. Who did the expansion in the air travel facility? Air India did not do it, private sector did. But, look at the mental bankruptcy of some of our people here – these people still praise China's private sector, praise their achievements, but when it comes to the achievements of their own private sector, they will say – they are looted by them. We have to come out of this narrow thinking. Wealth creator should also have respect in the society. I am glad that time and again, whenever the opportunity arises, our Hon. Prime Minister, our Hon Finance Minister, have openly shown their commitment towards them.

In this very House, Hon. Prime Minister gave a term for some people – Parjeevi-aandolanjeevi. Nothing can change them, they are used to see the negative side in everything. Now take the stock market itself. Unexpected boom was seen - Sensex crossed 50 thousand mark, this is not an unexpected event. I know that the stock market does not give a complete picture of the economic system, I also know that there are not very big economists in the stock market, but there are people who keep a close eye on the future activities of the country and they take their decisions accordingly. The man who invests his money, stakes his stake, invests his income, will bet on the right decision, not on the wrong decision, that much is certain.

Overall, this first budget brought in the new decade is going to lay the foundation for fulfilling the resolve of self-reliant India. The budget is going to inspire the aspirations of every citizen, every region, every community of the country to take a new flight. This is the budget laying the foundation for the development of 'Self-reliant India'.

Under the leadership of Hon. Narendra Modi ji, this Government has called for the creation of a new India, a Self-reliant India, the world's factory India, Vishwaguru India. Obstacles will also be there and there will also be voices of support. History will remember everyone according to the role one plays. I wish that every hon. member sitting in this House should consider our future generation as the architect of Self-reliant India.

Jai Hind, Jai Jawan - Jai Kisan - Jai Vigyan.

[English]

***DR. SUBHASH RAMRAO BHAMRE (DHULE):** I support this Budget. I congratulate the Finance minister Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman and MOS Finance Shri Anurag Thakur for presenting excellent Budget on the backdrop of COVID-19 pandemic. Last one year was difficult year because of COVID-19 lockdown. Timely action taken by the Prime Minister has saved this nation but due to lockdown, economy has definitely suffered. But agriculture and MSME are two strong pillars of Indian economy, which was aptly supported by the hon. Prime Minister by giving handsome package to these two sectors. There were apprehensions about Budget. But I congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and Finance Minister for giving good amount for Health and Agriculture.

Rs. 2,23,846 crores outlay for Health and Well-being in Budget Estimate 2021-22 as against Rs. 94452 crores in Budget Estimate 2022-21 which is an increase of 137 per cent. The focus is on strengthening on three areas- preventive, curative and wellbeing.

- Rs. 35,000 crores for COVID-19 vaccines
- Made in India Pneumococcal vaccine to be rolled out across the country to avert 50,000 child deaths annually.
- Rs. 64,180 crores outlay over six years for PM Atma-Nirbhar Swasth Bharat Yojana
- Mission Poshan 2.0 to be launched
- Universal coverage for water supply
- Rs. 2,87,000 crores for Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban)
- Rs. 2.86 crores for tap connection
- Rs. 1,41,678 crores for Urban Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0

This is the Budget for Atma-Nirbhar Bharat and I support it.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

[Translation]

***SHRI TIRATH SINGH RAWAT (GARHWAL):** This budget is meant for strengthening the budget of Hon. Prime Minister's Self-reliant India, in which every section of the country including farmers, jawans, women, elderly, middle class and poor and their welfare is included. This budget is made to give impetus to the Indian economy keeping all sections in mind. The way we are battling the corona pandemic for the last one year, it was a challenge to maintain our economy intact in the country, but even at this time, our economy remained stable and dynamic, just as we are moving towards self-reliance since the time of corona. We have prepared our own test kits, labs and masks in the country, it is the result of the same self-confidence that today we are supplying corona vaccine to the world. Sir, we have brought this budget at such a time where all the dimensions which give momentum to the economy in the whole country were lying closed for one year.

A large section of citizens in the country was forced to remain inside their homes, be it industrialists or small traders, vegetable sellers or fruit sellers, milkmen, or truck drivers, farmers or transport, everything and everyone was normally locked due to fear of virus infection. The economy of the country had come to a standstill but the duty bound citizens of the country through their strong will somehow managed themselves in meeting the basic needs even in those days.

I also express my gratitude to the Hon. Prime Minister, because of his foresight, the poor welfare scheme launched in the country at this time came out with the result that no person remained hungry. Today, the way in which the infrastructuring and investment in the health sector has been increased

* Speech was laid on the Table.

substantially, it implies preventive, remedial, corrective wellness in the health sector. The way he has introduced a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme in this budget, PM Self-Reliant Healthy India Scheme with an outlay of 64,180 crores for the next 6 years, it will prove to be a milestone in the health sector. Under this scheme, integrated public health laboratories in rural and urban areas, integrated public health laboratories in 3,382 development blocks, critical care hospitals in 602 districts will be set up in rural and urban areas. To make the textile industry globally competitive and with massive investment in this sector, 7 Textile parks will be set up in the next 3 years, which will increase employment generation. Under the road and highway infrastructure, the way the network of roads is being laid under Bharat Mala Project, this budget will give momentum to it, which will also benefit the All Weather Road Chardham Project and Bharat Mala Project in Uttarakhand. The Government made a National Rail Plan for 2030 by formulating a far-reaching policy for railway infrastructure development. It will prove to be effective for the infrastructure development of the railways. A vivid example of this is the running of train in the hills for the first time after independence, earlier this work was done by the British, which is being seen to be successful today due to the efforts of Hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modi. There is a rail project from Rishikesh to Karnprayag and Chardham, work of which is being done on a war footing.

Our Government is committed towards the welfare of farmers. The Government has taken appropriate steps in this direction by making fundamental changes in the system of MSP so that the prices of agricultural produce can increase, resulting in increase in the income of the farmers. Today more purchase has been done on MSP than earlier, the number of farmers producing wheat and paddy has increased. Similarly, there has been a significant increase in the income of the farmers producing pulses and cotton. The Government has planned to increase the farmer loan to 16.5 lakh crores in this financial year by giving loans

to farmers in the agriculture as well as animal husbandry, fisheries and dairy development sectors, which will improve the standard of living of marginal farmers. The Government has set up Micro Irrigation Fund under NABARD with an amount of Rs 500 crores, it will do unprecedented work for doubling the income of farmers along with increase in production and for further farmer welfare. Government has set up Micro Irrigation Fund under NABARD with Rs 500 crores, to double the income of farmers along with increase in production and for welfare of more and more farmers.

In this budget, the requirement of margin money has been reduced from 25 percent to 15 percent for the upliftment of women belonging to Scheduled Castes and tribes under the stand-up scheme and the way it is linked with agriculture-related works, it will definitely improve their standard of living. The new education policy is being welcomed in the country. A revolutionary change is possible in the education sector with the establishment of 100 new Sainik Schools to improve the quality of education and to expand the education. The government has prepared a draft of long-term plans for reform and development in the country while strengthening the pillars of minimum government and maximum governance by making budget provision for sustainable and infrastructural development in all sectors. I fully support the budget. Thank you.

***SHRI RAJU BISHT (DARJEELING):** I support the budget. In fact, this is not any government, but the budget of the country. After the year 2012, every citizen of India finds himself in the budget of the Government of India. For example, Mirik was on a visit to Darjeeling in Jan. Honorable Minister Shri Prahlad Patel ji visited the houses there. He took part in Jan Sampark Abhiyan to showcase the work executed by the government. There a woman has stated that the people have got:

1. House – through PMAY,
2. Gas – through Ujjwala scheme,
3. Rice and lentils - through Modi ji,
4. Toilet – through Swachh Bharat Mission,
5. Road – constructed under PMGSY,
6. Covid – Received 500 rupees every month
7. Work – provided through MGNREGA.

That is why I say that this is the budget of the country. The village, the poor, the farmers, the women, the youth, the elderly, the tea gardens, and the businessmen have all been included in this budget. When the whole world is troubled by the global recession due to covid, then the central government has presented a positive budget for the country under the leadership of our successful Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji. The special thing about this budget is that it has been presented in the era of epidemic. In this budget also, the government has emphasized on expansion of infrastructure to promote health, agriculture, environment protection, infrastructure, Road & Highways, Railway & Public Transportation. In this budget, the government has allocated Rs. 2.23 lakh crores

* Speech was laid on the Table.

for the development of the health system, with an increase of 137%. This initiative will not only help in dealing with the current pandemic, but will also be able to deal with the coming calamities. With this scheme, modern facilities like ICU will be made available from Block Level to District Hospitals. This step will benefit the states like West Bengal, where the health care system is in poor condition even today.

The current status of the health care system in West Bengal is as follows:-

- Over 9 Cr. Population - Bed 90,000 - Less than 1 bed for 1000 people
- Per Capita Rs.988 - All India Rs.1482

This budget will take India to new heights in the world platform through Atamnirbhar Bharat, Vocal for Local, Make in India. We saw the preparedness of our country in dealing with a new challenge in the Corona period and now we have attained the first position in the world in manufacturing of masks, PPE KITS, ventilators and invention of vaccines. For example;

- PPE Kit manufactured during COVID was nil - Today we are 2nd largest producer of PPE Kit in the World;
- We had availability of only 16000 ventilators in the entire country from Independence till the year 2020. The government has distributed more than 36000 Made in India Ventilators during the last 1 year.
- More than 8 lakh N-95 masks are being produced every day.

It indicates:

Koshish Kar, Hal Niklega,
Aaj Nahi Toh Kal Niklega|
Arjun Ke Teer Sa Sadh Jaa,
Marusthal Se Bhi Jal Niklega|

Mehnat Kar Paudhon Ko Paani De,
Banjar Zameen Se Bhi Phal Niklega|

Rs. 2.87 lakh crores will be spent in the next five years for Jal Jeevan Mission.

- 2nd Highest Rainfall in Darjeeling after Cherrapunji
- Drinking Water Crisis - 15 Lakh People Deprive

This scheme will benefit many areas like Darjeeling. Thank you for paying special attention to our region and state in the budget. While describing the plight of the tea garden workers, I remember the two lines of our young poet Sakal Dewan Ji:-

Aafno Khun Pasinaale Sinchiko Bhumi,
Aafno Bhann Napaun Kasto Yo Vadambna?
Neunatam Raj Bhandu Kamma Garide Chh Mazdoor,
Bandua Mazdoor Chhey Chhinn Meri Aama
Aafne Sahuliyatko Pani Tir Chhinn Subsidy
Kati Sahanchhin Uni Peeda Atah

Meaning

Khud Ke Khun Pasine Se Seenchi Hui Bhumi Ko,
Khud Ka Na Keh Paana Yeh Kaisi Vidambana?
Neunatam Mazdoori Se Bhi Kam Paise Pe Karti Hai Kaam
Bandhuwa Mazdoor Se Jeevan Vyatit Karti Hain Meri Maa
Apni Sahuliyaton Ke Liye Khud Hi Bhugtaan Karti Hai Subsidy
Sahti Hai Peeda Atah!

The special financial package of Rs.1000 crores shows the commitment of our government to the tea garden workers. The future of women and children will

change for good. Min. Wages will apply through the new labor code,. The PLA Act 1951 was repealed. Moreover, allocation of Rs 25000 crores for the highway corridor from Kolkata to Siliguri will strengthen the economy here. This corridor will be recognized as a development path not only for West Bengal, but for the entire East India and North East India. Two more Dedicated Railway Freight Corridor will be made connecting Kharagpur with Eastern Coast and Western Coast. I am grateful for the steps our government has taken for the development of Bengal by announcing Petua Ghaat East Midnapur Fishing Harbor.

I would like to mention here the issue related to Maa, Maati, Manush.

[English]

West Bengal Criticism

- West Bengal Facing Financial Crisis
- Total debt 4.5 Lcr.
- Govt. Failed to attract MoU in 10 years
- Global Summit 15LCr. Commitment
- Only 14500 Cr. Invested
- FDI During 2011 only 1% of Total in India
- FDI During 2021 only 1% of total in India
- Direct Benefit Transfer Rank – 36th (Last)
- Economy Rank during Independence – Top, Today 15th
- Cut Money, Corruption, Syndicate and
- Chit Fund *[Translation]* people are fed up with Chit Fund Scam.

- Ayushman Bharat V/s Swasthya Saathi
- Last Rank in Swachh Bharat Survey

Constituency Demands

1. Tourism Industry Special Financial Support
2. Buddhist Circuit - Darj, KPG, Sikkim, Bodhgaya
3. Cinchona Garden - 26000 Acre, bring under AYUSH Ministry & make Medicinal hub of India
4. Siliguri Smart City
5. Coronation Bridge alternative - Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Doors & North East – 100 Yrs./
5. Coronation Bridge alternative - Darjeeling, Jalpaiguri, Doors & North East – 100 Yrs./ *[Translation]* It is also important from the point of national security.

[English]

6. Developing Sports Infrastructure & International Stadium
7. AIIMS in North Bengal
8. Darjeeling and Kalimpong District Hospital to Medical College
9. Bagdogra Airport Expansion Plan
10. Cold Storage Chain in Phansidewa
11. Tea Garden - Planters at 2012 - Subsidy is Pending
12. Nepali Language DD News Channel
13. Most Important Peace - Permanent Political Solution

[Translation]

There was a time when Darjeeling was a renowned destination worldwide. Darjeeling was the pride of the whole country. Darjeeling was the first town to

be provided with electricity in the year 1897 in the country. The Toy train running from here was given the status of World Heritage by UNESCO. The beauty of tea gardens and its natural beauty is such that everyone wanted to visit Darjeeling. It was a leading name even in the field of art, culture and literature. At one time Darjeeling used to be an education hub. People from remote areas of Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, Burma used to come here to study. It was like a dream city, so an old song described Darjeeling in this way-

Darjeeling Sahar Battiko Lehar Indrasa Jasto Chey

But I don't know who has fixed an evil eye on Darjeeling that it is being now neglected and after independence downfall of Darjeeling has been steady. Now, the situation is that Panchayat elections have not been held for the last 15 years, what will be a bigger misfortune in a democracy than this. Rs. 1600 Cr did not reach the public due to absence of Panchayat. The tea and cinchona plantations were closed. Job opportunities shrank. Tourism suffered a set back. The level of education is going downhill day by day. There are no good roads, no adequate health services and no clean drinking water. The region, which produces talented players in the field of sports, is facing the lack of basic sports facilities. The reason for this is the step-motherly treatment of the state government towards Darjeeling. The movement of Gorkha land was a big reason, but the previous governments never tried consider the issue seriously and find solution of this issue. Absence of peace and stability pushed this region far behind in terms of development. In the 2019 Manifesto, BJP talked about a permanent political solution. The party and the government have made the impossible possible. Be it Article 370, Ram Mandir or Kashmir issue, there is a solution to every problem in the Constitution of India. The time has come for an immediate political solution to the problems concerning this region and a solution that meets the expectations of the people of Darjeeling, Terai & Dooars.

***SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH (CHATRA):** Thank you for giving me this opportunity to express my views in the discussion on the General Budget 2021-22. The Union Budget 2021-22, presented by the Finance Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman on Monday, 01 February 2021, is the first budget of this new decade. It is also a digital budget in the wake of the unexpected COVID crisis. By presenting the vision of a self-reliant India, this budget is actually a clear expression of the unity of 130 crores Indians, who have full confidence in their ability and skills. The budget proposals will further strengthen the resolution to double farmers' income, strong infrastructure, healthy India, good governance, opportunities for youth, education for all, women's empowerment, inclusive growth, etc. The budget proposals for the year 2021-22 are based on these 6 pillars

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1. Health and Wellness
2. Human and Financial Capital and Infrastructure
3. Inclusive Growth for Aspirational India
4. To infuse new life into human capital
5. Innovation and R&D
6. Minimum Government and Maximum Governance

A provision of Rs. 2,23,846 crores has been made in the budget estimate for the year 2020-21 for health and welfare with the increase of 137 per cent in the previous budget which was Rs. 94,452 crores in the year 2020-21. Rs. 35,000 crores has been given in the budget for finding out vaccine for Covid-19. This amount will help in manufacturing the vaccine for Covid-19. Several countries of the world are expecting assistance from India in the Corona epidemic. Scientists of India are engaged in manufacturing vaccines for the corona epidemic on a large

* Speech was laid on the Table.

scale. The Central Government has provided a huge relief by providing this amount.

In the budget, the Made in India pneumococcal vaccine, which was currently not available only in five states, will now be available across the country. This will also bring down the incidents of child deaths in Chatra, Latehar and Palamu districts of Jharkhand.

In the budget, a very important scheme for the health sector - Pradhan Mantri Aatmanirbhar Swasth Bharat Yojana has been announced in which Rs. 64,180 crores will be spent in the next 6 years, which will be an additional amount in addition to amount earmarked for the National Health Mission. With this amount, a solid foundation will be laid in India to be self-reliant in the health sector.

Through you, I would like to make a demand related to health for Jharkhand, particularly for my Lok Sabha constituency. The large scale spread of hepatitis related diseases in Chatra, Latehar, Palamu is a matter of grave concern. The situation here is becoming alarming because in these areas, even at the district headquarters, there is no proper health infrastructure for immunization against these diseases. There is acute shortage of facilities related to maternity and child in these areas. There is a need to work for setting up of the necessary infrastructure for safe delivery, vaccination, diagnosis of female specific diseases etc. Various schemes under National Rural Health Mission and National Health Mission are not visible anywhere on the ground. Therefore, under the PM Atmanirbhar Swastha Bharat Yojana, strict measures should be taken for diagnosis of these diseases in Jharkhand.

Jharkhand is a state affected by malaria. The number of people who die of malaria here is increasing every year. Therefore, the Ministry should take

effective and concrete steps to prevent such incidents. For the eradication of malaria in Jharkhand, higher amount than the amount sanctioned earlier should be allocated for the purpose.

I would like to make another important demand to the Hon. Finance Minister that under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme by the Government of India, a plan is proposed to establish a new medical college by upgrading the district/referral hospital operating in the aspirational districts of the country. There are 3 districts in my Lok Sabha constituency, Chatra, whose area is about 8500 sq.km. It is the largest parliamentary constituency in Northeast India. There is an acute shortage of health services in this area. I would like to bring to your notice that land has been identified for medical college in Latehar and Chatra district. Therefore, I request the government to provide funds for the establishment of medical colleges in Chatra and Latehar districts of Jharkhand state.

In the budget, it has been announced to launch Mission Poshan 2.0, under which a strong strategy will be formulated to improve nutritional outcomes in 112 aspirational districts of the country including Chatra, Latehar and Palamu.

An announcement has been made in the budget to launch Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban), for which an outlay of Rs. 2,87,000 crores has been made. Under this scheme, there is a plan to ensure water supply in all 4378 urban local bodies. 2.86 crores families will be given tap connection. I suggest that under this scheme, the aspirational districts of the country, which include Chatra and Latehar cities of Jharkhand, should be included in the first phase because many diseases are spreading in these districts due to lack of access to safe pure drinking water. Along with this, crisis of drinking water deepens during the summer days.

In the budget, a total financial allocation of Rs. 1,41,678 crores has been made for the next five years under Urban Swachh Bharat Mission 2.0. I believe that most of the houses in big cities have toilets. Therefore, priority should be given to small town under this scheme. For Example, in the districts like Chatra, Latehar and Palamu, toilets are more required. Therefore, in the first phase of this scheme small cities should be included.

In the Budget, Rs. 1.10 lakh crores has been provided under National Infrastructure pipeline and construction of assets has been emphasized. Under this, warehouses of Central Warehousing Corporation and CPSE like NAFED will be constructed. Under this scheme one warehouse may be set up each at Chatra and Latehar. Along with this there is provision of setting up of sports stadium is under this scheme. It is my demand that a sports stadium may be set up at Latehar district., so that the youth of this area can participate in sports.

Allocation of Rs. 1,81,101 lakh crores for the Ministry of Roads and Highways in this Budget is the highest allocation till date. I would like to bring an important issue into the notice of the Government. As per the agreement between Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, all railway crossings are to be replaced by road over/road under bridge and this is to be done by the National Highway Authority of India. Construction of ROB at Tori Junction of Chandawa Block in Latehar district is already sanctioned and the amount is also released. Protecting the market of Chandawa its alternative should be explored. For this construction of a bypass or a railway underpass can also be constructed. Hence, the construction work of rail over bridge (ROB) at Dobhi path near Tori-Chatra near Tori station in Latehar district may be completed at the earliest.

An amount of Rs. 1,10,055 crores has been provided for the Railway in the Budget. Preparing a National Rail Plan 2030 for India has been announced.

Indian Railway exist even before Independence. But there are several districts when there is no rail connectivity even today. Hence it is my suggestion that all the districts may be interconnected with Rail.

I want to draw the attention towards some old pending demands of my Parliamentary Constituency related to railway. In Budget 2007-08 survey regarding Chatara-Gaya Railline construction was sanctioned. It is my request to the Minister of Railways to take further action thereon. Barvadih-Chirimiri rail line project was proposed before Independence in Chatra Lok Sabha Constituency out of which rail line from Chirimiri to Ambikapur has been completed. Construction of railway line from Barvadih to Ambikapur is pending. Land has been acquired for this project even before Independence. Construction work has also not been completed. This project connects Palamu division of Jharkhand with Sarguja Division of Chhattisgarh. Tribal majority Sarguja and area of Jharkhand is directly connected to Mumbai, Hawrah and in comparison to all other routes, the distance between Mumbai and Kolkata would be reduced by 400 k.m. on this route. Hence, keeping in view the importance of this scheme there is a need to complete it at the earliest in the national interest.

Some of the trains running before corona induced lockdown, have been started again but the stoppage of these trains at several stations have been discontinued. I request that operation of all trains with their earlier stoppages be arranged. I would like to give details about some trains like stoppage of Shaktipunj special train (01447/01448) may be started again at Barwadih, Latehar and Chhipadohar. Stoppage of train No. 08311/08312 Sambalpur-Maduadih-Sambalpur bi-weekly Festival Special Express may be provided at Barwadih, Chhipadohar and Latehar. Stoppage of Ranchi-Delhi Garib Rath may be provided at Barwadih station. The passenger train operating from Ranchi to Tori may be extended upto Balumath. It is relevant to mention that while inaugurating railway

line from Tori to Balumath, Hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways Shri Manoj Sinha had announced on 9th March 2018 that passenger train will be started till Balumath very soon. Local people are expecting that after this announcement of Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways that passenger train will start running up to Balumath but that announcement has not been implemented so far. Hence, after running passenger train from Tori to Balumath, action should be taken to extend this train up to Shivpur. The rounds of the passenger train operating between Ranchi and Tori may be increased up to two. Running this train between Ranchi-Tori-Balumath-shivpur-Ranchi from both sides in the morning and evening will benefit the daily wagers and the commonman in the daily activities. Rajdhani Express should be run twice in a week on Lohardaga-Tori route as a result of which the distance from Ranchi to Delhi will be reduced by 80-90 km. It will take less time in reaching Delhi and Railway will be benefited. The people of Lohardaga, Tori and nearby areas will get the facility of Rajdhani Express and expenses will be less.

Expansion of Ujjawala Yojana has been announced in the Budget. One crores more beneficiaries will be added under this scheme. As a result, women are likely to be benefited a lot.

In the Budget it has been announced that 100 more districts will be connected with City Gas Distribution network in the next three years. Chatra district of my Lok Sabha Constituency is also included in City Gas Distribution network, but its pace is quite slow. Hence, there is a need to expedite this work.

Hon. Minister of Finance told that the government is committed for the Welfare of the farmers. Comprehensive changes have been made in MSP system to provide fix price which has become at least one and half times of the cost for all commodities. Procurement is continuously increasing at a certain pace. As a result of which payment to farmers has also increased.

In the beginning of this year, Hon. Prime Minister proposed SWAMITVA Scheme. Under this scheme, rights have been conferred to property owners in large number. Till date about 1.80 lakh property owners of 1,241 villages have been provided cards and Hon. Minister of Finance has proposed to include all states and Union Territories under this scheme during the financial year 21-22. Under this scheme there is a need to start the work of providing SWAMITVA Card of their properties first in all the districts of the country including mainly in Chatra, Latehar and Palamu districts of Jharkhand.

Under an important announcement made to promote the value addition and export of agricultural and allied products, now the number of perishable products under 'operation green scheme' would be 22. At present, only tomato, onion and potatoes are included in it.

In the Budget, government has announced to start 'one nation one ration card scheme'. After that beneficiaries may claim their ration anywhere in the country. Under this scheme, migrant labourers would be benefitted especially because they are living away from their families and they may get their rations where they live whereas their families will get the remaining ration at their original place. 'One nation, one ration card scheme' is implemented in 32 states and Union Territories and it is reaching up to 69 crores beneficiaries. This number is 86 per cent of the total beneficiaries included in the scheme. The remaining four states and Union Territories will be covered under the scheme in the next few months.

With the implementation of four labour codes, the Government has proposed to end the process started 20 years ago. Globally for the first time the benefits of social security will reach to the deprived and stage workers. Minimum wages will be applicable for all categories of workers and all will come under the

purview of Employee State Insurance Corporation. Women in all the categories would be allowed to work in night shift with proper security.

My demand is that several coal mining industrial units operate in Chatra Lok Sabha constituency. Thousands of labourers work in these units. Apart from coal labourers, bidi workers and labourers working in the field of forest products are also in large number. A Employee State Insurance Corporation hospital may be opened here to remove the shortage of medical facilities for the labourers.

In compliance with the measures taken for the weaker sections Hon. Minister of Finance has announced to continue the cash flow assistance under Stand up India Scheme for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women. Hon. Minister of Finance has also proposed to reduce the need of margin money from 25 per cent to 15 per cent and also to include loans for agricultural activities. Apart from this, several measures have been taken for providing assistance to MSME sector. The Government has provided Rs. 15,700 crores for this sector in the Budget, which is more than double of the budget estimate of this year. It has been announced that 100 new Sainik Schools will be opened. Efforts are being made to set up a Sainik School in Chatra Lok Sabha Constituency also.

I would like to inform that fulfilling the essential criteria for the opening of Kendriya Vidyalaya at Barwadih of Latehar district, Divisional Rail Manager, Dhanbad, has sent a proposal to Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan on 25.05.2019. It is my demand that funds should be allocated by announcing setting up of Kendriya Vidyalaya at Barwadih in district Latehar.

The government has fixed target to set up 750 Eklavya Model residential schools in tribal areas. It is also proposed to increase the cost of each of such schools from Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 38 crores in general and to Rs. 48 crores in hilly and inaccessible areas. Out of already sanctioned Eklavya Model Residential

Schools (EMRS), the number of Non Functional EMRS is 16 in Jharkhand only. In Chatra and Palamu districts of my Lok Sabha Constituency and in district Latehar, EMRS was sanctioned in the year 2014-15 and 2016-17 respectively. Not a single out of all the three EMRS have started functioning after being properly set up. Hence it is my request to the government that first of all, already sanctioned EMRS be completed and new EMRS be set up on the basis of tribal population under which one EMRS be set up in each Legislative Assembly Constituency. Similarly, for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes under Post Matric Scholarship Scheme, central assistance was increased and total amount of Rs. 35,219 crores has been allocated for six years up to year 2025-26. This will benefit 4 crores scheduled caste students.

Hon. Minister of Finance while providing relief to the senior citizens from filing income tax returns, reduction in the time limit of income tax procedure, announcement for setting up of dispute resolution committee, faceless ITAT, relaxations for NRIs, increasing limit of period for exemption from audit has also provided relief for dividend income. She has also announced several steps like attracting foreign investment in basic infrastructure in the country, relief for affordable and rental houses, tax incentive for IFSC, relief for small charitable trusts and encouragement for start ups.

After the pandemic, the world seems to be emerging in a new way and India will play a leading role in it. She said that in this scenario our tax system will have to be more transparent and efficient and investments and employment should be encouraged in the country.

To reduce the income tax burden on small charitable trusts running educational institutes and hospitals, relief in the Budget has been announced. Under this, a provision has been made to increase the limit of relief on annual audit entries of Rupees one crores to Rs. 5 crores.

An agreement has been signed between the Government of India and National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd. (NMDCL) in the presence of Hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modiji in Jharkhand on 28 June, 2015 for setting up of a new Steel plant.

NMDCL, Hyderabad and Mekon have identified a plot in Unta (village Lakshanpur) under Chatra district for the said steel plant. Inspection of the proposed plot, factual report, process of transferring the land, proposal from the State Government etc. have been completed. I request that the process of setting up of Chatra Steel Plant may be expedited.

In the end, I would like to say that this is the Budget of building Atmanirbhar Bharat. I thank Hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modiji and Minister of Finance Shrimati Nirmala sitharaman and Hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance for presenting a Central Budget which is going to strengthen economy, double the income of farmers, create new opportunities for the youths, promote modernization and new reforms and boost self-confidence.

***SHRI SUKHBIR SINGH JAUNAPURIA (TONK-SWAI MADHOPUR):**

This Budget was prepared in such circumstances which we have never faced in the past. Each citizen of the country was forced to think that if he/she survives this pandemic only then he/she would think about life and keeping all these things in view, Hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modiji gave courage to the 130 crores Indians and brought the country out of this pandemic, and, by developing two vaccines in the country proved that today India is standing in the frontline of the world and within one year brought development pace back on track leading to record breaking sale of houses, scooters, cars, motorcycle etc. The share market boom, record GST collection, more and more procurement of farmers' crop at Government rate in the country show that India is standing in the frontline. The decision of Modiji to lockdown the country proved beneficial as the level of population was very high in Delhi before lockdown and it was difficult for the people of Delhi to live here, the pollution level of rivers was also very high but after lockdown pollution level in Delhi came down drastically and water of all the rivers became clean and clear.

Under the leadership of Hon. Prime Minister, the government made way from its limited resources to provide help to the most vulnerable sections of our society, i.e. poorest of the poor, dalits, tribals, old people, migrant labourers and children. PMGKY, three ANB packages and the announcements made latter were equal to five mini budgets in themselves.

1. Aid for 17788 rural and 11024 urban health and wellness centers and setting up of critical care hospital blocks in all 602 districts and in 12 Central Institutes.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

2. Swachha Bharat Mission 2.0 will be implemented with total financial allocation of Rs. 141678 crores during a period of 5 years from 2021-26.
3. For the redressal of the problem of air pollution this Budget contains a provision of Rs. 2217 crores for 42 urban centres with population of more than 1 million.
4. Earlier the roads were constructed at a rate of 11 k.m. per day in the country but with the swearing in of Modi government, now roads are being constructed at a rate of 29 k.m. per day. For this a contract of Rs. 5.35 crores has already been awarded under Bharatmala Project for construction of over 13000 km. long roads at a cost of Rs. 3.3 lakh crores in the year 2021-22 of which 3800 k.m. long road has already been constructed.
5. Indian Railway has prepared a National Rail Plan 2030 for India. under this Plan, the aim is to create a railway network for future till 2030.
6. Under Ujjwala Scheme, 8 crores families got benefit and 1 crores more people will be included in it.
7. In the next 3 years, 100 more districts will be connected with City Gas Distribution network.
8. There is a proposal to invest Rs. 100 crores in Solar Energy Corporation of India and an additional amount of Rs. 1500 crores in Indian Renewable Energy Distribution Agency Limited.
9. Under Jal Jivan Mission, 3 crores houses have been connected with piped water supply till date.

10. Under Prime Minister Jan Arogya Yojana, 1.5 crores poor people are getting free medical treatment up to Rs. 5 lakh in the country. Citizen Amendment Bill has been passed by the Parliament.
11. In World Tourism Index, India is up from 65 to 34 ranking.
12. More than 2.5 crores electricity connections have been provided free of cost to lighten the house of each poor and over 36 crores affordable LED bulbs have been distributed to reduce the electricity bills of the poor and the middle class.
13. Fifty per cent of the ration cards have been connected with Aadhar Cards to ensure that no other person takes away the right of ration of the poor and implementation of one nation one ration card scheme.
14. More than 10 crores toilets have been constructed under Swaachh Bharat Mission and mothers and sisters got rid of open defecation.
15. An amount of Rs. 33,874 crores was paid to the farmers for wheat in the year 2013-14 and it was Rs. 62,802 crores for the year 2019-20 and in the year 2020-21 it reached up to Rs. 43.36 lakh. Similarly, an amount of Rs. 63,928 crores was paid for paddy in the year 2013-14 and in the year 2020-21 it reached up to Rs. 1.54 crores.
16. Hundred new Sainik Schools will be set up in participation with non-government organization and states. It is my demand that one Sainik School may be set up in my Parliamentary Constituency.
17. An amount of Rs. 37678 crores is allocated for the census in India and for the first time, it would be carried out digitally which is unique in itself.

18. For the first time, senior citizens have been given full respect in the country. Pensioners aged 75 years and above were exempted from the requirement of filing income tax. The amount of tax payable may be deducted by the paying bank.
19. In order to reduce the burden of compliance on small charitable trusts running educational institutions and hospitals, it is being proposed to increase the annual receipt of these trusts from the present Rs. 1 crores to Rs. 5 crores for non-implementation of various types of compliance such as approval etc.
20. To increase the scope of TDS, 0.5% TDS is proposed to be levied on purchase transactions of more than Rs. 50 lakhs in a year. To reduce the burden of tax compliance, it is also proposed that the liability of deduction should be only on those who have a net worth of more than Rs. 10 crores.

***SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL (BHIWANDI):** Finance Minister Hon. Nirmala Sitharaman ji presented an unprecedented budget amidst the economic challenges that have increased unexpectedly due to Covid 19. It is the best Budget of self-reliant India and the superior New India. In this budget, Indian economy has been made vibrant by announcing a lot of long-term impacting reforms. This budget is based on six pillars. The first is health and welfare, the second is physical-financial capital, the third is inclusive growth, the fourth is the infusion of human capital, the fifth is innovation and research and the sixth - the minimum government and the maximum governance. It is the endeavour of this Government to increase the income of the backbone of our economy Annadata farmers and to give profits to the farmers at a price above cost.

Efforts have been made to increase employment opportunities indirectly with an increased financial provision to save the country from the corona epidemic. Also, under the Vocal for Local, domestic industries have been encouraged, as well as new outlines have been drawn for Make in India and export growth. Whereas, it will support in tackling the economic downswing, it also provides for a great deal of help in reducing the difficulties faced by women, youth, senior citizens and industry and service sector.

This Budget focuses exclusively on agriculture and farmers. A provision of rupees 16.5 lakh croress has been made for providing soft loans to farmers. One and a half times more than the previously fixed minimum support price (MSP) has been fixed for the crop. It has encouraged such new enterprises and agricultural markets which will help in providing good prices to agricultural products. Several measures have been taken to increase the infrastructure in rural areas. In addition, unemployment and poverty alleviation works have also been encouraged through the development of agriculture and allied sectors.

¹ Speech was laid on the Table.

The definition of small scale industry has been changed. A new route has also been found to revive the affected MSMEs during the Corona period. A new system has been put in place to benefit the MSME sector in technological development and innovation. The Government has also made a provision of financial assistance for the same. There is no doubt that receiving the facility of technology and finance from the Government will transform the MSME sector.

The Budget has given a huge amount of money to revive various industries including tourism and hotel industry in the country which have been badly affected due to Covid-19. Allocation for health services has been increased to Rs 2.38 lakh crores. Allocations have also been made for important sectors like new education system, skill development, quality of government schools, public transport as well as textile sector, manufacturing sector and infrastructure sector for employment growth. It is proposed to increase the FDI limit in insurance sector from 49 per cent to 74 per cent. The scope of Ayushman Bharat Scheme has been widened. Research and innovation, export development funds and pharma industry have also been specially encouraged. Apart from this, there is also a suggestion to make GST Taxation easier.

A strategy has been introduced to control inflation and build demand in the country. Suitable provisions have also been made to reduce risks in the stock market. The Budget also ensures provisions to make the stock market more profitable. The move taken for the security market will prove beneficial. This will take the country to a different height.

The way customs duty has been increased on some auto parts and electronic goods and mobile devices to promote Make in India will also prove beneficial. These provisions made in the Budget will strengthen the infrastructure of the country in the coming financial year and digital economy will pick up pace. This will create a large number of new employment opportunities. This will lead

to the development of talented new generation in the country and increase the quality of research work.

Startups, research and development, outsourcing and business compatibilities will be infused. This will also widen the scope of middle class in the country. All these will also lead to inflow of FDI. An effort has been made to provide some relief to income tax payers by exempting senior citizens above the age of 75 years from filing income tax and tax returns. Overall, under the leadership of Hon. Narendra Modi ji, the Prime Minister of our country, hon. Finance Minister has presented a budget of unprecedented incentives that have never been seen before. This will increase investment and employment in the country, and the country will be seen increasing the growth rate by moving forward on the path of tackling the economic slowdown of Covid-19.

The vision of our respected Prime Minister moves towards a self-reliant India and a New India and he has inspired us and encouraged us all. If we have to create a New India with a new energy with a new mindset, we will have to create a new economy for which this Budget is called the Budget of the people. Many economists in the media have also praised the Budget and said that this Budget will give full thrust to India's economy which will make the work of New India easier.

This Budget has the solution to all on every subject for every section, everyone's solution, whether it is farmers, youth, women, exploited deprived tribals, Jawans and farmers and science and it is the people's budget. I would like to thank the Minister for this. He has presented a wonderful Budget keeping in mind our motherland.

The Make in India policy has already started benefiting through Vocal for Local and Self-Reliant India. Now India is manufacturing world class goods,

which will give a boost to these small industries and help the country make progress and soon our country will emerge as a global leader.

This General Budget 2021-22 reflects the dream of building a modern India that is capable of adopting the latest technology being developed in the world at all levels. Modernization of education and new education policy is the main goal of the present government. Efforts have been made to open, and promote world class research, research and skill based educational institutions for the development of science and technology, which will pave the way for socio-economic change.

Whether it is big industrialist or a small businessman, middle class, a farmer or a village or a city poor person, all are happy with this budget of the hon. Finance Minister. I am proud to say that this Budget is the first unprecedented and historic Budget of The Land of India.

Thank you!

Jai Hind, Jai Bharat, Jai Maharashtra.

Important Demands and Suggestions of My Lok Sabha Constituency

1. Bhiwandi is the city of Textiles, its textile business is slowly dying due to recession, if a textile park is constructed in Bhiwandi, it will provide a rejuvenation to Bhiwandi and nearby textile trading centres, so it is requested to build a textile park in the Bhiwandi Complex.
2. Yarn is very important in textile business, but due to the price of yarn and the market of yarn not being in any city in or around Mumbai, the purchase of yarn and the prices of yarn are not being controlled. I would like to request you to please start yarn depot/yarn market in Bhiwandi.

3. There is a textile trade at one end in Bhiwandi city and on the other hand, Asia's largest godown hub is built in Bhiwandi, so small accidents are taking place every day. Through you, I would like to request the construction of all-service Workers' hospital for the protection and good future of the workers here.
4. My Bhiwandi Lok Sabha constituency is very wide and far stretched, with minorities, primitive tribals, farmers and people of all levels residing there. But there is no good education centre for the development of villagers in my Lok Sabha constituency, so if one of the 100 Sainik schools to be built in the country, is constructed in my area, it will educate and develop the poor tribal, farmer brothers of my area.
5. There are a large number of minority citizens in my Lok Sabha constituency, which is spread over both rural and urban areas. As per their population, the women here are not getting the necessary health care facilities, so I request you to kindly build a Women's hospital for women in Bhiwandi with all services availability.
6. The work on the new Murbad railway line approved in the Union Budget 2015 is pending till date, so please extend proper cooperation for commissioning of this new railway line at the earliest.
7. The work for the third line from Kalyan to Kasara and Kalyan to Karjat sanctioned in 2011 has been taken up in 2016, but till date the land acquisition works for these lines have not been completed due to which the work is pending till date and the cost of this work is also increasing day by day due to pendency of this work, therefore I request you to complete this work expeditiously and solve the traffic problem of the citizens of this area.
8. The work on Kalyan-Asangaon and Kalyan-Badlapur fourth line sanctioned in 2016 has not been commissioned till date due to which the work

has been pending for the last several years, the cost of this work is also increasing due to pendency of work, due to which the government is also suffering losses, so I request you to complete this work expeditiously and solve the traffic problem of the citizens here.

9. The work of Kalwa Airoli Elevated Route announced in the Budget 2015-16 should be expedited and completed with special attention to complete the work at the earliest.

10. Bhiwandi Road Parcel Terminal has been constructed and record break goods are being supplied here, but accordingly services are not available at this parcel terminal, due to which loader has to load in the goods train carrying goods on his head or through cart parked on kuchha roads. Bhiwandi Road Parcel Terminal has supplied well in a short span of time. But traders who send goods from here are suffering losses due to incomplete services and have to pay extra money to loaders/porters. I humbly request you to develop this station by providing special funds for providing patashed, platform and other necessary facilities at Bhiwandi Road Parcel Terminal.

11. It is requested to declare the routes connecting Mumbai-Ahmedabad and Mumbai-Agra National Highway as National Highways.

***SHRI RAMSHIROMANI VERMA (SHRAWASTI):** Thank you very much for giving me a chance to express my views in the discussion on the Budget. I am also grateful to our party's leader Kumari Mayawatiji for considering me worthy and reposing faith on me to express the voice of the poor, the oppressed, the dalit backward in this House.

I would like to draw attention to the rising unemployment, rising economic slowdown and inflation in the country. Hon. Finance Minister in her budget speech does not make any mention of the middle class, lower classes, especially job professionals, temporary employees and labourers, women, students/girl students of SC/ST and backward communities.

As is known, 70-80 per cent of the people in our country are directly and indirectly involved in agriculture and agricultural trade. When the economy of all the countries was sinking during the Corona period, it was the contribution of the agriculture sector to the economy of our country that sustained the GDP. In spite of this, these Annadata farmers have been fighting day and night for their rights at various borders of Delhi for nearly two months irrespective of the severe cold, rain and cold winds.

I do regret to say that some anti-social elements resorted to violence and insulted tricolour at the Red Fort under the guise of farmers on Republic Day. It should be taken seriously and impartially investigated by the Hon. Supreme Court Judge. Those who are guilty of this act should be severely punished, but innocent farmers and farmer leaders should not be implicated under the guise of this act. At the same time, I would like to strongly support the constant demand of Bahan Kumari Mayawatiji from the Government to withdraw all the three controversial agricultural laws keeping in view the interests of the farmers. Their interests have been ignored in the Budget. The prices of agricultural inputs like diesel, pesticides

and chemical fertilizers, seeds etc. involved in agricultural works are increasing in the country day-by-day. In these circumstances, the cost is going up and the earning is coming down.

I have been elected from Shrawasti district of Uttar Pradesh. There is no institution for higher education here. Shrawasti and Balrampur districts fall under the category of backward districts. There is no provision in the budget for the development of this district.

Therefore, I would like the Union Government to give special funds through the budget for Shrawasti and Balrampur districts to remove their backwardness so that proper development can take place. Besides, I would also like to draw the attention of the Government to the serious situation arising out of absence of scholarships of Dalit students in the country.

Scheduled Caste students have been getting scholarships after tenth class across the country. A government that has been tom-tomming to work for the benefit of dalits, has discontinued these scholarships since 2018. Earlier, funds for 100 per cent scholarships were issued by the Union Government. Now the share of the states has also been fixed, which is 40:60 ratio. All the States of the country have repeatedly conveyed their financial problems to the Union Government, but till date the Union Government has not been able to take any decision for the welfare of dalit since 2018, which shows a gap in their statements and actions.

I would like to request the government to provide 100 percent scholarships after tenth class to dalit students on its own as was being provided earlier to the States so that all these students complete their education smoothly and also would like the Finance Minister to kindly sanction a Sainik school in Shrawasti, my Lok Sabha constituency.

***SHRI AJAY TAMTA (ALMORA):** Under the leadership of the country's Honorable Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, Hon. Finance Minister, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman ji and Minister of State for Finance, Shri Anurag Thakur ji the first digital Union Budget has been presented. This budget has been presented in this time of Corona and amidst adverse circumstances keeping in mind all sections of the society. The budget also contains a vision of self-reliance and all-round development. The focus of this budget is villages and the farmers. This budget has moved forward towards the path of self-reliance and it is a budget to usher in self-confidence in the world. The villages, the poor, the farmers, the women, the youth, the elderly and businessmen have been included in this budget. This budget contains a strong foundation for India to become an economic power, including the development of infrastructure, road transport, security and defence. This budget is for everyone.

During this Covid-19 pandemic, free foodgrains to 80 crores people, free cooking gas to 8 crores families, direct transfer of funds to more than 40 crores farmers, women, elderly and needy has been done with the provision of Rs 2.7 lakh crores in the Prime Minister's Garib Kalyan Yojana. 'One Nation One Ration Card' will prove to be effective in providing medical protection to the citizens of India as well as citizens of more than 100 countries against COVID-19.

8 crores women were benefited under the Ujjwala scheme. The provision of adding one crores new women beneficiary with the expansion of the budget is commendable. The relaxation given to senior citizens above the age of 75 years in filing tax returns is commendable.

If we talk about farmers, then for the first time in the country, Hon. Prime Minister Modi ji strived to increase the income of farmers. Through PM Kisan Samman Nidhi, every year, six thousand rupees have been transferred to the

* Speech was laid on the Table.

account of farmers of the country. With the aim of doubling the income of the farmers, a provision has been made in the budget to give one and a half times the MSP of the cost of the produce, the fund for rural development has been increased from thirty thousand croress to forty thousand croress rupees. Like this, it is the goal of Hon. Modi ji to provide motor way to every school to connect every village through Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana.

The health budget has been increased by 137 percent as compared to the previous year while facing the crisis of global pandemic Covid-19. A provision of spending 35 thousand croress for vaccine, construction of critical care hospital blocks in 602 districts, including self-reliant healthy India scheme has been announced in the budget. The Government strengthened the Army and country by increasing the budget for the defence sector in comparison to the previous year.

Establishment of Higher Education Council in the field of education. Many works have been executed in the field of education including the setting up of 100 new Sainik Schools, 750 Eklavya Model Schools in tribal areas and 15 thousand new schools to be made model schools and the setting up of Central University in Leh. It will be my special request to the Hon. Minister of Finance that a branch of the Central University set up in Uttarakhand may also be opened in my parliamentary constituency and as my Parliamentary Constituency being a military dominated area, a Sainik School may be set up there and one Eklavya Model Residential School may be opened in Dharchula and Munsiyari of my Parliamentary Constituency, which is tribal-dominated area.

The people in my State will be greatly benefited if the Bharatmala Project is completed by the year 2022 and the approval of 210 km of Delhi-Dehradun Economic Corridor is made for which the highest allocation of funds has ever been made for road transport and highways. In the past, Uttarakhand and my parliamentary constituency have been greatly benefited by the approval of

perennial roads for my region and under Bharatmala. Through this budget, I request that the approval of two motorways of my parliamentary constituency 1. Khairna-Ranikhet, Motor Road 2. Laxmanjhula-Dugadda-Nainidanda-Mohan-Ranikhet motorway, which have got in-principle approval as National Highway in the past.

After 'Har Ghar Jal' and Jal-Jeevan Mission Rural, Jal-Jeevan Mission Urban has provided relief to the people deprived of drinking water by making provision in the budget to provide drinking water to 2 crores 86 lakh families. I would like to make a request that in my parliamentary constituency, Almora, the level of water availability is very low as compared to number of people in this area. For this, it is my request to approve drinking water lift scheme from Pindar river to Kosi river.

The efforts being made by the Government of India to strengthen the Indian economy is providing benefit to all of the people of the country and are actively participating in nation building.

Once again, on behalf of Uttarakhand and the people of my Parliamentary Constituency, I express my gratitude and thanks to the Hon. Prime Minister and Hon. Minister of Finance and the Hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance for presenting a groundbreaking and historic digital budget despite the adverse circumstances during the Covid-19 pandemic.

***SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT (MISRIKH):** I want to heartily congratulate the honorable Prime Minister of our country Shri Narendra Modi ji and the Minister of Finance, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman. The budget is focused on agriculture, poor and middle class people instead of giving false promises to the farmers across the country and the budget has also given importance to all the sections of the society.

It is a matter of pleasure that the Government has fixed the goal to double the income of farmers in this budget. In the budget, provision has been made for urban and rural cleanliness, clean air and the preparation of national railway scheme 2030 for the railway. Permission has been given to FDI upto 74 percent in the insurance sector.

The honorable Minister of Finance has made a provision to set up a portal for migrant labourers in this budget which will contain the data of migrant labourers and arrangements has also been made to start One Nation One Ration card scheme for the migrant labourers across the country. It is also a matter of pleasure that provision has been made to setup a Central university in Leh and to give 35 thousand crores rupees to 4 crores students belonging to the scheduled caste.

There is no doubt that this budget has been presented during a very difficult time and this budget has been given importance to the basic infrastructure through which the economy of the country will become stronger.

The people of the country have expressed so many expectations about budgets which have been fulfilled by the honorable Minister of Finance under the leadership of honorable Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji. Actually, this budget is focused on the progress of the country and it is very favourable to

accelerate the pace of development. This budget is for 'AthmaNirbhar' Bharat and it will strengthen the economy.

In this budget, duty on copper and steel and custom duty on silver and gold has been reduced.

It is a matter of pleasure for the senior citizens of the country that the senior citizens across the country above the age of 75 will not have to file ITR and there will be a provision of tax exemption for the pensioners above the age of 75.

It is also a matter of pleasure that the Government has allocated 500 croress rupees to encourage digital payment in the country and the next census will be done digitally for which a provision of 3760 croress rupees has been made and 1000 croress rupees has been allocated for the workers engaged in tea plantations.

The Minister of Finance has accepted the National Education Policy wholeheartedly and a provision has been made in the budget to set up 100 new Sainik schools and announced 35000 croress rupees for four croress students belonging to the scheduled caste and goal has been fixed to setup Eklavya schools in tribal areas.

It is also a matter of pleasure that the number of farmers cultivating wheat in the country has been doubled under the leadership of honorable Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji and effort has been made to provide one and a half time price for the product than its actual cost. For this, 75000 croress have been given to the farmers.

It is also a matter of pleasure that the money transferred to the accounts of farmers by the Government is three times more than the money provided by the UPA Government and the MSP has been increased for lentils, wheat and other crops including foodgrains.

The honorable Minister of Finance has started gas pipeline scheme in Jammu Kashmir through this budget and provision has been given to link 1 crores

additional beneficiaries under Ujjwala scheme. So far, only 8 crores people has been benefited under this scheme so far. Along with this, provision has been made to connect 100 new cities in the gas distribution system.

In this budget, the honourable Minister of Finance has launched a scheme worth more than three lakh crores rupees and she has given importance to strengthen the infrastructure connected to electricity.

In this budget, the honorable Minister of Finance has made provision to set up 7 textile parks in the country so that the country may become an exporter country in this sector.

It is also a matter of pleasure that many schemes have been brought before the people during the Corona time under the central leadership of Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji so as to further develop the economy. Assistance of many lakh crores rupees have been released under AthmaNirbhar' packages which was equalent to five mini budgets.

It is matter of pleasure that two vaccines for Covid are available in India. We have provided it to 100 or more countries. Our honorable Prime Minister expressed thanks to our scientists and had started this mission which has given momentum to the structural facilities from Athmanirbhar Package. Five mini budget have been presented during the time of Corona and free gas has been provided to eight crores people and free foodgrains have been given to 80 crores people.

It is known to everyone that agricultural loans have been increasing year by year and the distribution of loans is greater than the target or interest fixed. For example, in 2017-18, farmers were given loans of 11- 68 crores rupees whereas the target was only upto 10 lakh crores. It shows how our honorable Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji is concerned about the farmers and he is taking many beneficiary steps for them.

By strongly supporting the Finance Budget presented by the Hon. Minister of Finance, I would like to request and to draw the attention of the House towards the major problems in my Parliamentary Constituency, Misrikh, Sitapur District:

1. A part of my Parliamentary Constituency Misrikh also comes under Kanpur Nagar district and Kanpur is a very big industrial area. Not only the common people in this area, but the traders also have to travel to different cities of the country in relation to their business. But, Kanpur (Chakeri) airport is not connected to the major cities of the country and the flights to other cities are also very less and this airport comes under defense, due to which the people of Kanpur and nearby districts are deprived of the flight services. Rs. 168 crores has been sanctioned for the development of this airport, but till now, this amount has not been spent for development, due to which the development work of this airport is interrupted.

Therefore, necessary steps should be taken to complete the developmental activities of Kanpur airport (Chakeri), on priority basis for which funds have been approved so as to operate flights from this airport to major cities of the country.

2. My Parliamentary Constituency Misrikh, District Sitapur (U.P) is a Scheduled majority area and is very backward. There was a spinning mill in Sandila tehsil of this area, which has been closed for a long time. As this mill is not operational still, the workers don't have any work and they have lost their livelihood. Their families are in a very pathetic condition and they have reached on the verge of starvation. For many years, the people in my Parliamentary Constituency have been demanding to make the spinning mill operational again, but, till now it has not been approved.

Therefore, it is requested that efforts should be made to reopen the said closed mill by providing special financial assistance for the revival of the closed spinning mill in Sandila under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency, so that local workers can get employment.

3. Three districts namely- Sitapur, Hardoi and Kanpur city come under my parliamentary constituency, Misrikh (U.P.). There are many tourist and religious places in these three districts, which are also mentioned in Vedas and Puranas. These places need to be developed under the Prasad scheme of the Centre. Therefore, the following places of religious and tourist importance coming under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency should be approved under the Prasad scheme of the Center.

(1) Naimisharanya and Dadhich Kund (Misrikh, Sitapur District)

(2) Siddhanath Baba Ashram, (Lalpur Khale Village, Bharavan Block, Hardoi District)

(3) Hatyahan (Kothavan Block, Balamau legislative constituency, Hardoi District)

(4) Sunasinath Bhagwan Shankar Temple (on the banks of river Ganga, Mallawan, Hardoi District)

(5) Bhuteshwar Khereshwar Temple, Ashwatthama Temple (Shivrajpur, Bilhaur Legislative Assembly, Kanpur Nagar District)

(6) Bandi Mata Temple (Choubepur Village, Bilhaur Legislative Assembly, Kanpur Nagar District)

4. The three backward districts- Sitapur, Hardoi and Kanpur Nagar come under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency which is a Scheduled Caste majority rural area. Majority of the people in these districts are farmers. There is no Krishi Vigyan Kendra in any of the Legislative Assemblies of

the three districts that come in my Parliamentary Constituency. There is an urgent need to set up Krishi Vigyan Kendra in the area to give information related to agriculture to the backward farmers of my Constituency. With the setting up of Krishi Vigyan Kendra, it will become a source to increase the income of the farmers of the area. Therefore, one Krishi Vigyan Kendra should be set up in each of the three districts coming under Legislative Assemblies constituencies of Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency.

5. Fruits and vegetables are cultivated on a large scale in the Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency. Therefore, the establishment of Horticulture Government College in this area will benefit the nearby districts. Therefore, a Horticulture Government College should be established in Misrikh.
6. The Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency is completely unfamiliar of modern agriculture and irrigation techniques. There is no such center or institute in my Parliamentary Constituency, which can provide information related to this to the local farmers. Apart from agriculture, other means of livelihood is very rare in my area, due to which setting up of Agricultural Polytechnical Colleges in the area will benefit the farmers. Therefore, Agriculture Polytechnic College should be established for my Parliamentary Constituency, Misrikh.
7. There is a significant number of minorities in Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency. These people are poor and unemployed. There is a need to establish technical training centers to provide them employment for their development and upliftment. Therefore, technical training centers for the training of beauty parlor, tailoring, electrician, vehicle mechanic should be set up separately for the employment of youth in minority dominated areas of the three districts coming under Misrikh parliamentary constituency.

8. There are a large number of poor people of all communities in Parliamentary Constituency, Misrikh who are uneducated and unemployed. Therefore, there is a need to establish skill development centers to provide employment to the poor youth in rural areas of the region. Therefore, skill development centers should be set up separately in the backward and rural areas of the three districts falling under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency, so that poor youth can get employment and the area can also be developed.
9. In the village Paharpur, Bharavan Block, Sandila Tehsil, District Hardoi coming under Misrikh parliamentary constituency, there is a Samadhi of a great man belonging to the Dalit class of Passi community who is known as Madari Pasi. He was a famous freedom fighter during the Eka Movement of Independence and has played a very big role in the Eka Movement of Independence. It is a matter of great pride not only for the Pasi society but for all the communities of Dalit community. Therefore, Madari Pasi, created yearning and awareness for courage, self-respect, self-reliance and the protection of co-existence and did the courageous work of promoting brotherhood, patriotism, conscientiousness and human welfare spirit among the common people. By developing his birth place, his statue should be erected there and a postage stamp should also be issued in his memory.
10. Many years ago, approval was given for setting up of NTPC plants in Dudwa Jamauli, Block Shivrajpur, Bilhaur, Kanpur Nagar District under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency. But, till now the construction work of this plant is not completed and the construction work is going on very slowly, due to which its construction cost is increasing unnecessarily. Therefore, the construction work of NTPC's solar plant should be done expeditiously and it should be set up soon.

11. Balamau station under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency has already been identified as Adarsh station. The employees of Railways, Central Government Offices and bank are plenty in number here. But due to absence of Kendriya Vidyalaya, there is lack of better education. Therefore, in order to provide better education to the children of employees of Railways and Central Government, Kendriya Vidyalaya may be opened on the land of Railways in Balamau.

12. Ruiagarhi in Hardoi district under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency still reminds us of the heroic saga of the war fought against the British rule. Ruia Fort, an emblem of the glory of 1857, is a saga of pride, not only for Hardoi district but for the entire country. Raja Narpat Singh gave the clarion call and fought bravely against the British rule in 1857, and wrote the heroic saga of the freedom struggle. During the 1857 revolution, the then deputy commissioner of Hardoi district during British rule, W.C. Chappar also fled the district due to the fear of Raja Narpat Singh.

In the decade of 2000, in memory of Raja Narpat Singh, his statue was installed along with the construction of Raja Narpat Singh Ruia Fort Memorial and Madhoganj Memorial, which remind us of his heroic saga. Our Government is going to celebrate the 75th anniversary of Independence. Therefore, on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the country's Independence and in commemoration of the heroics of Raja Narpat Singh, appropriate steps may be taken to include his memorial in the list of central tourist destinations by developing it as a tourist destination.

13. There is a temple of family deity (Kul Devi) Bandi Mata at Chaubepur on the bank of River Ganga in Bilhaur Assembly Constituency under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency, where lot of people from nearby Unnao and

Hardoi districts including Kanpur city come for worship and tonsure (Mundan). The Bandi Mata Temple has historical importance in the region and Ganga Mata Aarti is also performed here. A large number of devotees also participate in this holy Aarti. But lack of public amenities create great difficulties for people visiting there. Therefore, necessary action may be taken to beautify the Bandi Mata temple located at Chaubepur on the bank of River Ganga in Bilhaur Assembly Constituency as well as to provide essential basic amenities to the people visiting there from the Central Fund.

14. One of the major ghats of the River Ganga is in Nanamau in Bilhaur Assembly Constituency under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency, where people come from Unnao, Hardoi and Kannauj etc. other than the nearby areas. Nanamau is also known as the Narayan Kshetra. This is the holy bank and religious place of Mother Ganga. That is why, it is also called the realm of Lord Narayana. A large fair is also organized at Nanamau Ghat every year on the occasion of Kartik Purnima where lakhs of devotees take a holy dip in the Ganga and become partaker of virtue. Local people also come here for cremation. The Ghat situated at Nanamau has historical importance in the region. But there is lack of public amenities for people visiting there. Therefore, necessary action may be taken to beautify the ghat located at Nanamau in Bilhaur tehsil as well as to provide essential basic amenities to the people visiting there from the Central Fund.

15. Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency has spiritual significance. In Bilhaur Assembly Constituency of Kanpur Nagar district under the Parliamentary Constituency, the holy River Ganga is flowing at some distance from Shivrajpur Nagar Panchayat, where there is an ancient Khereshwar temple. At the time of Mahabharata, Bhima threw Ashwatthama here along with his chariot and the Khereshwar temple has been established at this place

only where the local people come to worship Ashwatthama and a fair is also organized on the bank of the Ganga and people come from far and wide to take part in this.

The ancient Khereshwar temple has great significance in the region. Therefore, there is an urgent need to provide necessary basic amenities to the devotees visiting there along with the restoration and beautification of this temple. Therefore, necessary action may be taken for restoration and beautification of the ancient Khereshwar temple as well as to provide essential basic amenities there from the Central Fund.

16. In Bilhaur Assembly Constituency of Kanpur Nagar district under this Constituency, the holy River Ganga is flowing at some distance from Shivrajpur Nagar Panchayat where village Daha Rudrapur is the birthplace of the first poet (Adi Kavi) Valmiki and his famous ancient temple, mentioned in the Vedas-Puranas, is also situated there.

The said Valmiki temple has great significance in the region and devotees visit there in large numbers. Therefore, there is an urgent need to provide necessary basic amenities to the devotees visiting there along with the restoration and beautification of this temple. Therefore, necessary action may be taken for restoration and beautification of the ancient Valmiki temple as well as to provide essential basic amenities there from the Central Fund.

17. Mallawan-Bilgram Assembly Constituency under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency is a flood-affected area due to the River Ganga. Here every year, floods due to the rising water level of the River Ganga not only result in crop losses in many villages including Katri-Parsaula-Chhibramau, but it also damages people's houses and they become homeless. In such a situation, on the one hand, crop loss results in the loss of their livelihood,

and on the other, they become homeless. Therefore, to save the above area from the floods every year, necessary steps may be taken to build a dam up to Rajghat Sadiya bridge via Mehdighat from the Central Allcoation and till the construction of the dam gets completed, small blocks should be made to check erosion of the River Ganga.

18.Naimisharanya is a very famous religious place under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency. In this Constituency, Dadhich Kund, Pandav Fort, HANumangarhi, Sudarshan Chakra (Chak Kund), Maa Lalita Devi Temple (Shakti Peeth) etc. are significant religious places, which come under Hardoi and Sitapur districts. A large number of devotees not only from across the country, but also from other countries of the world visit these places. The significance of these religious places funds mention in the Puranas too and the 84 Kosi Parikrama, which passes through these religious places and Hardoi and Sitapur districts, that path is somewhere narrow and somewhere it is in dilapidated condition with no facility of electricity etc. which causes a lot of trouble for devotees during the parikrama. Therefore, while respecting the religious significance of 84 Kosi Parikrama, necessary action may be taken to widen every path by 5 meters in Hardoi and Sitapur districts through which this 84 Kosi Parikrama passes through alongwith the beautification, electrification and plantation of fruit trees along the entire path.

19.The condition of construction of package number UP 158, (Name of the Road – MRL – 02 Lucknow Etawa to Vishdhan Via Kureh) in Kanpur Nagar under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency is very pathetic. In the construction of this road, neither the quality material is being used nor the criteria fixed are being followed. In this way, public money is being wasted by using substandard material in the construction of this road, which is a

matter of great concern. Therefore, the quality of the material being used in the construction of this road and the criteria fixed in this regard should be checked by setting up a High Level Technical Monitoring Committee at the Central Ministry level to ensure adherence of set criteria and use of quality material in the construction of the road to avoid further wastage of public money.

20. Approval has been given for the construction work of package number UP 33153 (Name of the Road – L-030 Kothawan Mall Road to Baherwa) in Hardoi district under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency. But due to non-allocation of central funds, the construction work of the road has not started yet. Therefore, central funds should be allocated for the construction of the approved road at the earliest, so that the construction work can be started.
21. The traffic density of three level crossings i.e. 247, 248 and 249 adjacent to Sandila railway station in Hardoi district under my Parliamentary Constituency Misrikh (U.P.) is more than one lakh vehicle units (TUVs) and all these level crossings are replaceable as rail over bridges (ROB) and I have raised the issue related to it as Question and as matter under Rule 377 in the House.

In this regard, I was informed by the Ministry of Railways that the State Government has been approached to submit a formal proposal for construction of ROBs at these locations with necessary consent for cost sharing and closure of level crossings, and, despite regular contact by Zonal Railways at Chief Secretary level, no response has been received from the State Government due to which Railways is not in a position to take any action without the concurrence of the State Government.

In this regard, it is to be informed that by completing all the formalities by the State Government for the construction of an over bridge

at Sandila railway station, the Principal Secretary, Public Works Department, Section-11, Government of Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow, dated 15th December, 2020 has written a letter to the General Manager, Northern Railways, New Delhi and has requested that while taking necessary action to include the said rail-over bridge in the Railway Works Program, the State Government should be informed about the consent of the Railways for the construction of the rail-over-bridge and cost sharing thereof.

As the State Government has completed all the formalities regarding construction of the said rail over bridge, it is, therefore requested that without delaying its construction any more, while giving necessary instructions to include the said rail over bridge in the Railway Works Program, appropriate steps may be taken to expedite the construction work by informing the State Government about the consent of the Railways and cost sharing thereof.

22.Naimisharanya is a famous religious place under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency. The importance of religious places here is also mentioned in the Puranas. Naimisharanya attracts a large number of devotees not only from the country but also from other countries of the world. Therefore, keeping in view the above religious significance of Naimisharanya, beautification works of Naimisharanya railway station should be carried out.

23.Sandila is a major railway station under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency. Many important trains of the region pass through this railway station and devotees of Naimisharanya, a famous religious place, also pass through this railway station. Sandila is also an industrial area. There is a long time demand beign made by the people of my Constituency

for beautification of this railway station. Therefore, necessary action may be taken for the beautification of Sandila railway station.

24. For the last 20-25 years, two passenger trains are running from Kanpur to Sitapur via Balamau under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency, which is negligible considering the number of passengers travel these days and there is no visible development in the area with the operation of these two passenger trains. Therefore, considering the increasing number of passengers, in addition to these passenger trains, two more DMU trains should be run from Kanpur to Sitapur via Balamau to ensure convenience for passengers in travelling.

25. Naimisharanya is a very famous religious place under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency. There are several significant religious places including Dadhich Kund (furnace) of ancient times. Every month, on the new moon day (Amavasya), lakhs of devotees come here to take holy dip in this Kund and a month before Holi festival, a large number of devotees come here to circumambulate (Parikrama) 84 kos and then take holy dip in the Kund and then celebrate Holika Dahan. One of the main features of this Kund is that after the Char Dham Yatra (pilgrimage), the Yatra (pilgrimage) is not considered complete until one comes here, takes a circumambulation of 84 kos and takes a holy dip in the Kund. There are also temples of major deities of the ancient times. It is believed that when Lord Rama came here after killing Ravana, he erased the sin of killing by taking holy dip in the Kund. Therefore, keeping in view the religious importance of Dadhich Kund, necessary action may be taken for the beautification of this Kund and to provide essential basic amenities to the devotees.

26. Bilhaur and Kachona are Municipality/Nagar Panchayat under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency. Due to heavy traffic at the railway line crossings originating from these areas, traffic remains blocked for several hours and due to which people have to face a lot of trouble. People here have been demanding for construction of over bridge or under pass on railway crossing for a long time, but their demand has not been accepted till now, due to which there is a lot of resentment among them. Even during the tenure of the 14th and 15th Lok Sabha, a demand was raised to the Government under various Rules of the Lok Sabha to construct an over bridge/under pass on the railway crossing in Bilhaur and Kachona under my Parliamentary Constituency, but the then Government did not taken any positive steps to address this major issue of my Constituency. Therefore, it is again requested that early action may be taken for the construction of ROB/under pass at the above-mentioed places.

27. Hatya Haran is a major religious place in Balamau Assembly Constituency under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency. It is believed that when Lord Rama came here after killing Ravana, he erased the sin of killing by taking holy dip in the Kund. A large number of devotees keep visiting here not only from the remote areas of the country but also from abroad. The importance of Hatya Haran religious place is mentioned in the Puranas. A fair is also organized here on every Sunday in the month of Bhadra. But, there is lack of basic amenities for the devotees at this place.

Therefore, keeping in view the religious significance of Hatya Haran Kund, appropriate steps may be taken for beautification of this place including it in the list of central tourist destinations by developing it as a tourist destination along with providing essential basic amenities to this place.

28. The construction work of roads under the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana in all the three districts under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency is not being carried out as per the standard quality. In road construction, soil is being used in place of dust and the size of stone is also not as per the standard. It is an act of serious negligence by local authorities who are using substandard material or material not as per the standard in the construction of road. In this way, the connivance of the officials and their involvement in the tender is being resulted into gross misuse of public money which is not fair. Therefore, necessary action may be taken to construct the roads as per the standard/quality under the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana and to constitute a high-level technical committee at the central level to investigate the involvement of officials in the tender and for the laying of foundation stone/inauguration of the roads to be constructed under the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana without any delay in Sitapur, Hardoi and Kanpur Nagar districts under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency.

29. Kakupur and Chhatrapur are situated near Uttar Ganga under Bilhaur Legislative Constituency of Kanpur Nagar under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency. Both these villages are nearby located. Famous temple of Khereshwar Mahadev is situated between these two villages. A large fair is organized here on the occasion of Shivaratri in the month of Sawan and just a short distance from here, temple of Ashwatthama is also situated on the west side. An ancient statue of Dudheshwar Mahadev is installed nearby on a platform in the open space. It is also to be mentioned that there are ruins of many old temples of Kakupur and blocks of stone panels are found scattered on the mounds and other places. Many of these belong to the Buddhist period which despite being in a fragmented form, display the extraordinary beauty. Saraiyan Ghat is situated near Kakupur and at a

distance of one and a half miles from Shri Khereshwar Mahadev temple and is famous as a holy pilgrimage site since ancient times. A large number of pilgrims come here to take holy dip in the Ganga during various festivals. Therefore, considering the religious significance of these places, funds may be allocated to preserve and develop them and to provide essential basic amenities to the devotees visiting there.

30. The Hon. Supreme Court intends to decentralize the judiciary and to provide public speedy and easy access to justice at the possible nearest locations. Munsif courts have already been established in many tehsils in different States of the country as per the directions of the Hon. Supreme Court.

But Bilhaur, under my Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency (UP), is a very old and large tehsil under the administrative control of District Magistrate, Kanpur Nagar and it has about 409 revenue villages, one Nagar Panchayat, one municipality complex and 4 police stations. Tehsil headquarters Bilhaur is about 60 km away from District Headquarters Kanpur Nagar and about 110 km away from District Headquarters Kanpur Dehat Tehsil and the border of this Tehsil is 75 km away from Kanpur Nagar and 125 km away from Kanpur Dehat and there is a shortage of means of transport to reach Kanpur Dehat due to which the litigants have to travel 6 to 8 hours from their home to reach there. Thus, due to extreme distance and lack of means of transport, the poor litigants are unable to get the required justice, which is against the principles of natural justice and the intention of the civilized society and the Supreme Court. Adequate and proper site is available for setting up of court at Tehsil Headquarters Complex Bilhaur. Civil courts (Munsif Court) have also been set up in new and smaller Tehsils near Bilhaur Tehsil in the light of Supreme Court order.

Therefore, in the light of the Supreme Court order, necessary action should be taken to set up a Munsif Court in Tehsil Headquarters Bilhaur, District Kanpur Nagar (Uttar Pradesh) with a view to provide affordable and accessible justice while bringing it again under the jurisdiction of Kanpur Nagar.

31. Our country is a country of farmers and 70 per cent of our population depends on agriculture. Even today, the main occupation of people living in villages is agriculture. But, today, the condition of sugarcane farmers in our country, especially in UP, has become very pathetic and considerable. They are not getting remunerative price of sugarcane. It is true that the farmers of our country face a shortage of agro-ecological products including high input cost, inadequate facilities of irrigation, credit issues, lack of information and training, environmental pollution, lack of water and small holdings, technology based farming etc. But, apart from these problems, a serious problem is also being faced by the sugarcane farmers. Therefore, necessary action should be taken to ensure availability of sugarcane procurement slips directly to sugarcane farmers by sugar mills in the country, particularly the sugar mills located at Ramgarh and Jawaharpur in Sitapur district of UP and prevent financial atrocity against them.

32. Naimisharanya is a very famous religious place under the Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency. There are many other religious places in this area like Dadhich Kund, Pandava Fort, Hanumangarhi, Sudarshan Chak (Chak Kund), Maa Lalita Devi Temple (Shakti Peeth) etc. Lakhs of devotees come here every month on the day of Amavasya and take a holy dip in Chak Kund. One or two days before Holi festival, devotees come here and perform 84 Kosi Parikrama and then take a holy dip in Chak Kund and then burn Holika (Holika Dahan). One of the main features of this holy

land is that the pilgrimage is not considered complete until a person performs 84 Kosi Parikrama and takes a holy dip in the Chak Kund after visiting the Char Dhams. A large number of devotees not only from the country but also from other countries of the world keep visiting there. The importance of these religious places is also mentioned in the Puranas. There is an acute shortage of basic amenities for passengers at Neemsar and Misrikh railway stations. Keeping in view the religious importance of the world famous Naimisharanya, Neemsar and Misrikh railway stations should be beautified. The facilities of drinking water, toilets, retiring rooms etc. should be provided there and Abida Express should be provided a halt at Neemsar railway station.

33. Araul is an important railway station under the Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency as world famous Mazar of Madar Shah is situated near this station in Makanpur. A large number of devotees from not only the country but also from other countries of the world keep visiting there. It is a world famous Mazar and is 596 years old. Many thousand people visit there every day from all over the country and abroad for Darshan. Urs is celebrated here in the month of May in which several lakh people take part and a fair is held for one month in the month of January-February. There is acute shortage of basic amenities required for the travellers/passengers at Araul railway station which is near Makranpur. In view of the Dargah of the world famous Madar Shah, the Araul railway station should be beautified and the facilities of drinking water, toilets, retiring rooms etc. should be provided there.

34. There is acute shortage of facilities required for passengers at Chaubepur, Shivrajpur, Bilhaur, Araul stations under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency. These railway stations should be beautified and proper

arrangements for drinking water, electricity, waiting rooms etc. should be made there.

35. The platforms of Mallawan and Madhoganj railway stations under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency are of low height, causing a lot of inconvenience to the passengers. Therefore, the height of the platforms should be raised and cement shed should be developed there and stoppage of Kalindi Express (14723-14724) and Pawan Express (15037-15038) should be provided at Araul-Makanpur railway station.
36. Sitapur-Lucknow is a narrow gauge railway line under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency. There has been a long pending demand to convert it into broad gauge but no significant progress has been made in this regard so far. Necessary action should be taken to convert this narrow gauge line into broad gauge line at the earliest. Train no. 12470 (Jammu Tawi Express) from Jammu Tawi to Kanpur Central should be provided halt at Mallawan railway station. Only 7 coaches are there in Sitapur-Balamau passenger train no. 54335-54336 which is very less in view of the number of passengers. Therefore, at least 3 more railway coaches should be added in this passenger train.
37. There is an area under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency which has spiritual significance. The holy river Ganga flows at a little distance from Shivrajpur Nagar Panchayat in Bilhaur Assembly Constituency of Kanpur Nagar district under my Parliamentary Constituency, where there are 20 ancient temples including Baba Bhuteshwar. Lord Shiva is adorned here on the auspicious occasion of Ashtami during Navratri in which a large number of devotees visit for Darshana. A few kilometres from here, there is also a very ancient temple of Khereshwar and Ashwatthama. A large number of devotees from remote areas also visit there. The importance of these shrines is also mentioned in the Puranas. But, there is an acute

shortage of basic amenities required for the devotees. Therefore, in view of the religious importance of Baba Bhuteshwar, Khereshwar and Ashwatthama temples, appropriate steps should be taken to beautify the entire area including Ganga Ghat, include it in the list of tourist centres and provide necessary basic amenities there.

38. Sandila, in Hardoi district under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency, is an industrial area. If Sandila is included in the list of Special Economic Zone, development activities in backward Scheduled Caste dominated area take place at a rapid pace. It has also been the policy of the Government to ensure overall development of the backward areas. Therefore, necessary action should be taken to include Sandila industrial area in the list of Special Economic Zone for the development of this SC dominated area.
39. Due to non-availability of bridge over river Ganga to connect Mallawan and Bilhaur Assembly Constituencies under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency, people have to pass through Bangramau area of another district Unnao, which is 35 km away. It takes about one hour which consume extra petrol and time. I also face a lot of difficulty in reaching Bilhaur Assembly Constituency during my visit to the Parliamentary Constituency, which greatly hampers the discharge of parliamentary responsibility.

The locals have been demanding for a long time to connect Mallawan and Bilhaur Assembly Constituencies by constructing bridge over the river Ganga but their demand has not been accepted so far. If a bridge is constructed on the river at a specified place by conducting a survey there, it will greatly benefit the locals and also save their time.

Therefore, in such a situation, necessary action should be taken to construct the bridge over the river Ganga at the earliest by conducting a survey to connect Mallawan and Bilhaur Assembly constituencies.

40. There are several temples of deities in Sandila Tehsil of Hardoi district under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency along with Aadikal Kund and Hatyahan Kund. It is believed that when Lord Ram came here after killing Ravana, he got liberated from the sin of killing Ravana after taking a holy dip in the Kund. 84 Kosi Parikma also performed there. Naimisharanya has many other religious places like Pandava Fort, Hanumangarhi, Sudarshan Chak (Chak Kund), Maa Lalita Devi Temple (Shakti Peeth) along with the famous Dadhich Kund. Lakhs of devotees come here every month on the day of Amavasya and take a holy dip in Chak Kund. One or two days before Holi festival, devotees come here and perform 84 Kosi Parikrama and then take a holy dip in Chak Kund and then burn Holika. One of the main features of this holy land is that the pilgrimage is not considered complete until a person performs 84 Kosi Parikrama and takes a holy dip in the Chak Kund after visiting the Char Dhams.

A large number of devotees from the remote areas visit these religious places. The importance of these religious places is also mentioned in the Puranas. But, there is an acute shortage of basic amenities for pilgrims there. Keeping in view the religious importance of Aadikal Kund, Hatyahan Kund, Dadhich Kund and the temples of other deities, necessary action should be taken to develop this area as a tourist destination, while including it in the list of tourist centres, and to undertake beautification work and provide basic facilities there.

41. Mallawan-Bilgram Assembly constituency under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency is a flood affected area. Every year, when there is a flood in

the Ganga, the crops and the houses of the villagers are destroyed in many villages including Katri-Parsola-Chhibramau and they rendered homeless. In such a situation, while they lose their livelihood due to damage of crops, and rendered homeless. Therefore, necessary steps should be taken to elevate the villages affected by the flood in river Ganga, prevent flood damage, provide houses to the homeless villagers and to construct a dam from Mehandighat to Rajghat bridge from central allocation to save them from floods every year and provide relief and rehabilitation facility to the flood affected people every year.

42. A large number of factories are set up in Bilhaur Assembly constituency under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency and adjoining areas Kanpur Nagar and Jajmau. The absence of pollution control equipment in these plants is resulting in heavy pollution in the vicinity. Kanpur, which is adjacent to my Parliamentary Constituency Misrikh, ranks 109th in the list of most polluted cities in the world. It is easy to predict what rank Kanpur and its adjoining area will be in the list of polluted cities in the country.

There are many factories in this area which make us feel suffocated due to a lot of foul smell when we pass through there. In such a situation, people are facing a lot of problem there. The people in my Constituency are suffering from various serious diseases like asthma, lung and heart disease and respiratory allergies due to inhaling polluted air into the body through breathing. It is not hidden that internal air pollution affects a large number of people in the country. My Parliamentary constituency is also affected from it. Polluted water of factories in this area is also adversely affecting crops. Therefore, necessary steps should be taken to make Sandila and Bilhaur Assembly Constituencies as well as Kanpur Nagar and Jajmau pollution free.

43. Kanpur-Bilhaur-Kannauj-Etah-Bewar-Aligarh-Bulandshahar-Ghaziabad-Delhi route, which had been constructed by Shershah Suri, passes through Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency. It is an important and historic GT Road in the country. Delhi is connected by this road due to which there is heavy pressure of traffic on it. There has been a long pending demand for four laning of this road, but it has not been converted into four lane so far. Due to which serious road accidents take place here every other day, in which a large number of people die and a large number of people get seriously injured. The condition of this road passing through Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency is very bad in Kanpur-Bilhaur. During rainy days, large potholes have been formed which are not being repaired. Repair work of patholes is not being carried out by the engineers concerned responsible for the maintenance of this road. The concerned engineers are misusing the central funds instead of utilizing it for the work for which it was allocated.

Therefore, appropriate steps should be taken to provide proper medical facility at a certain distance on Kanpur-Bilhaur-Kannauj-Etah-Bewar-Aligarh-Bulandshahar-Ghaziabad-Delhi route, set up of a trauma centre near Bilhaur, renovate this road, make it four lane and repair the major potholes that formed during rainy season in time.

44. The condition of power supply is a very pathetic in the rural areas under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency. In these rural areas, power outage situation remain for several days and the situation worsens during the summer season due to which the villagers, farmers and common man face a lot of difficulty. Therefore, in view of the acute shortage of electricity in Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency, effective steps should be taken to set up another power plant of NTPC in this Constituency.

45. There is acute shortage of drinking water in rural areas under Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency. People here are forced to drink contaminated water in absence of availability of clean water due to which they suffer from various diseases.

Misrikh parliamentary constituency is an extremely backward area. Though the administration has proposed to install the India Mark hand pump in Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency, the number of hand pumps is very less in view of the acute water crisis there. Therefore, in view of the acute shortage of drinking water in Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency, effective steps should be taken to install good quality India Mark hand pumps with central funds there.

46. In three districts, Sitapur, Hardoi and Kanpur Nagar under my Parliamentary Constituency, Misrikh (UP), poor quality rice is being stored in the warehouses by the rice millers in collusion with the district and regional level officials of FCI ignoring the norms fixed for the storage of rice due to which the image of the Government is being tarnished. In this regard, I have also written to senior officers of FCI, but no action has been taken so far.

Therefore, investigation should be conducted regarding the irregularities committed by the officials of FCI in the three districts of Sitapur, Hardoi and Kanpur Nagar under my Parliamentary Constituency Misrikh (UP) by constituting a high level technical committee at central level to ensure departmental action against the guilty officials so that the image of our Government is not tarnished.

47. Regarding solar plant being set up by NTPC at Dorwa Jamauli, Block Shivrajpur, Bilhaur, District Kanpur Nagar under my Parliamentary Constituency Misrikh (UP), order has been issued to the Department of

Irrigation for the work of lining of lower Ganga Canal to meet the demand of water for thermal project proposed by NTPC and the work has been started by the Department of Irrigation in 2014. However, due to non-approval of the proposed thermal project, the work was stopped by NTPC in May, 2016 before its completion and the work was awarded on the basis of deposit work and the work of ensuring quality criteria and verification of the work has been carried out by the Department of Irrigation of Uttar Pradesh as per the norms fixed by it.

But, the officials of NTPC have not conducted the investigation regarding the alleged misuse of central fund of Rs. 108 crores by the Department of Irrigation of The State Government even after the complaint made at central level.

Therefore, I request that the alleged irregularities in the project should be investigated by constituting a high level technical committee in the Ministry so as to ensure departmental action against the officials of NTPC and Irrigation Department of the State Government involved in the scam.

48. In my Parliamentary Constituency, Misrikh (UP), traffic movement is blocked due to absence of over bridge at Balamau railway station, causing a lot of inconvenience to the people and the booking window which is located in the opposite direction from the main city, where passengers have to walk about half a km after crossing the level crossing for buying tickets. Whenever a passenger enters the station directly and goes to buy a ticket, the ticket inspectors harass them and collect money from them illegally and sometimes while in a hurry, the passengers are forced to travel without tickets, which also cause loss to the Railways.

In this regard, it is also to be informed that the main city side on the other side of the station remains quite filthy and it also causes disease to the people of the city. If a platform is made towards the main city and the booking window is relocated to it, then all the problems of the people here will be solved and the passengers will not have any difficulty in taking tickets and the Railways will get more revenue and it will also help to keep the city clean.

Therefore, I request you to kindly give directions to build an over bridge at Balamau railway station and to construct a platform towards the main city area of this station in order to relocate the booking window so that the people of the area can benefit from it and also to maintain the city clean under the Swachh Bharat Mission.

49. By drawing your attention towards the solar plant being set up by NTPC in Dudwa Jamauli, Shivrajpur Block, Bilhaur, Kanpur Nagar District under my Parliamentary Constituency Misrikh, Sitapur District (U.P), I would like to inform that this work has been assigned to a company (Vikam Solar) but it is not being done satisfactorily and the construction materials that are being used are not of good quality and dust is being used instead of mooring for lining work and sand and soil are being used instead of filling sand under the cable. After spending more than 100 croress for the lining work of 241 km canal in Lower Ganga Canal Division Kanpur, the condition of the lining is in a deteriorated condition.

A request has also been made to find out the said irregularities in the setting up of the above project in my Parliamentary Constituency by constituting a high level technical committee in the Central Ministry. But, no action has been taken in this regard so far, as a result of which the fund of the Government are being misused.

Therefore, I request that directions should be given to set up a high level technical committee at the Central Ministry level to inquire the said irregularities in the above mentioned project being set up in my Parliamentary Constituency and also to ensure the timely completion of the above projects in my Parliamentary Constituency.

50. Traffic movement is affected for several hours at the toll gates located on Sitapur-Ataria of National Highway No. 24 and Kanpur-Lucknow of National Highway No. 27 and the movement of ambulances, fire brigade and police vehicles are affected for many hours in these routes because of the absence of separate lane for exit during emergencies. Therefore, a separate lane should be constructed for these vehicles at the toll gates for emergency situations.

On National Highway No. 24, only 10 km road has been built ahead of Khairabad and the construction of rest of the road is incomplete. But, toll is being collected by installing two toll booths from Lucknow to Khairabad for the last 8-9 years and till now, flyovers have not even been built between these two tolls, due to which there is often a problem of traffic jam in the towns. Therefore, the construction of the rest of the road should be completed and flyover should be constructed to overcome the problem of traffic jam.

The fast tag sensor / system of the toll company on the above national highways takes a lot of time to scan due to its poor quality and the staff working here are also not trained.

On National Highway No. 24, proper care of plants on the dividers is also not being done by the toll company which can lead to accidents due to headlight glare. There are many potholes in many places on this route

from Lucknow to Sitapur and there is no zebra crossing and directions given in this route due to which the possibility of accidents remains.

I request you to take appropriate action to solve the above mentioned problems.

51. To travel from Lucknow to my Parliamentary Constituency, I have to pass through National Highway No. 24 and National Highway No. 27 of Kanpur-Lucknow. But, there are many shortcomings in this route which need to be resolved immediately.

In this regard, it is to be informed that there is always traffic block at Itaunja Toll (Lucknow) and Khairabad Toll (Sitapur) on Lucknow-Sitapur-Bareilly-Delhi (National Highway 24) and even in FASTag line, it takes 5-10 minutes to pass this route. As there is no separate lane for emergency services and important vehicles like ambulances and police vehicles, these vehicles get stuck in the jam for a long time. It is also to be informed that there are potholes at many places on the Lucknow-Sitapur road, due to which the possibility of accident remains at all times and due to lack of proper maintenance of trees on this road often leads to accidents.

A vegetable market is operated on the major national highway near the Itaunja toll gate by the toll manager which causes traffic block from 5 am to 10 am and the possibility of accident remains.

The quality of the sensor installed on Itaunja toll is very poor, due to which it takes a lot of time to sense and the working style and language style of the toll manager and other working staff located here is also indecent and their behavior is not satisfactory towards the drivers. They behave indecently with the occupants of the vehicle.

Therefore, appropriate action should be taken to resolve the following problems without any delay:

(1) Traffic movement is affected for several hours at the toll gates located on Sitapur Ataria of National Highway No. 24 and Kanpur-Lucknow of National Highway No. 27 and the movement of ambulances, fire brigade and police vehicles are affected for many hours in these routes because of the absence of separate lane for exit during emergencies. Therefore, a separate lane should be constructed for these vehicles at the toll gates for emergency situations and appropriate measures should be taken to resolve the problem of traffic jam at the toll gate.

(2) On National Highway No. 24, only 10 km road has been built ahead of Khairabad and the construction of the rest of the road is incomplete. But, toll is being collected by installing two toll booths from Lucknow to Khairabad for the last 8-9 years and till now, flyovers have not even been built between these two tolls, due to which there is often a problem of traffic jam in the towns. Therefore, the construction of the rest of the road should be completed and flyover should be constructed to overcome the problem of traffic jam.

(3) Due to the poor quality of fast tag sensor / system of the toll company installed on these National Highways, it takes a lot of time to scan and the staff working here is also not trained. Due to this reason, the traffic is blocked. Therefore, there is a need to improve this system so that the traffic is not blocked unnecessarily.

(4) On National Highway No. 24, proper care of plants on the dividers is also not being done by the toll company which can lead to accidents due to headlight glare and the possibility of accidents remains. Therefore,

arrangements should be done for the proper maintenance of plants on dividers.

(5) There are many potholes in many places on the National Highway no. 24 from Lucknow to Sitapur and there is no zebra crossing and directions given in this route due to which the possibility of accidents remains. Therefore, these problems should also be resolved.

52. In the Hardoi district of my Parliamentary Constituency Misrikh (U.P.), the labourers working in some companies located in the Sandila industrial area are being mentally harassed and exploited by their respective managers by violating the labour laws and they are being given minimum allowance even after working for more hours than their shifts. ESI, PF, social security and other facilities are not being given to the permanent and contractual labourers working in these companies as per the labour laws and the PF amount of the labourers, especially of the contract workers are not being transferred to their bank account on time. I have also written letters to stop the exploitation of the labourers. But, still the exploitation of workers continues.

Therefore, appropriate action should be taken to stop the exploitation of the labourers by conducting a high level inquiry into the exploitation of the labourers working in the companies located in the industrial area of Sandila (Hardoi District) under my Parliamentary Constituency.

53. The sweetness of ladoos made in Sandila coming under my Parliamentary Constituency Misrikh (U.P.), is famous throughout the country and the area from Hardoi to Sandila tehsil is famous because of these sweet and special types of ladoos. There is a huge demand for these ladoos that it is being sent for consumption in India as well as abroad.

It would also be pertinent to mention here that in Hindi film 'Piku', world famous actors Amitabh Bachchan, Irrfan Khan and Deepika Padukone and Salman Khan and Saif Ali Khan in Hindi film "Hum Saath-Saath Hain" have also mentioned about this historical ladoos as a part of the culture of Sandila. Besan Ladoos has been famous in Mallawan coming under my Parliamentary Constituency. But, today these ladoos made with gram flour is losing its popularity. So, there is a need to promote it.

It is a matter of pleasure for all of us that in the "Mann Ki Baat" program aired on 30th December, 2019, Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi has called upon the people to promote indigenous products and also encouraged people to buy local products for the next three years till the completion of 75th year of the country's independence.

But, today it is unfortunate that the historical culture and popularity of Sandila Ladoo is getting decreased and other sweets like Kaju Barfi is gaining popularity which is affecting this local product of Sandila.

Therefore, keeping in view the policy of our honorable Prime Minister about promoting the indigenous products it is requested in this regard to provide necessary directions to set up a food processing unit in Sandila which is also an industrial area by making a scheme to promote the production of world famous Ladoo and Besan ladoo of Mallawan which are losing their popularity in Sandila so as to protect this local product and to make the export of this product around the world easy.

54. It is a matter of pleasure that the Ministry of Food and Processing Industries under the leadership of Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi has provided a mechanism to link agricultural production with the market by bringing together farmers, processors and retailers under the

Mega Food Park Scheme so as to create employment opportunities in backward rural areas along with the increase in the income of farmers.

In this regard, it is to be informed that my Parliamentary Constituency Misrikh (U.P.) is a Scheduled Caste dominated area, which includes backward areas of Sitapur, Hardoi and Kanpur Nagar districts. Fruits and vegetables are cultivated extensively in this area and there are a lot of vegetables cultivated along with fruits like mango, guava etc., but the farmers of the area are not being able to get proper benefits of their produce.

Therefore, it is requested that proper action should be taken to establish a food processing unit along with the setting up of Mega Food Park in Sandila, which is also an industrial area located in my Parliamentary Constituency under the central scheme.

55. Our country is a land of rivers and there are many scenic and religious places around these water bodies. At present, the craze of water sports in the country is not only increasing continuously, but is also becoming very popular in the tourism sector.

In this regard, it is to be informed that there is a Kuldevi Bandi Mata temple on the banks of river Ganga in village Chaubepur, district Kanpur Nagar located in my Parliamentary Constituency Misrikh (U.P.), where people not only from nearby districts but from other areas also come to visit. In this area, Bandi Mata Temple has historical significance and Aarti of the holy Ganga is also done here, which is attended by a large number of devotees. This place needs to be promoted from the tourist point of view by the Central Government.

Therefore, it is requested that proper action should be taken by the Central Government to start water sports to promote tourism in the above mentioned place, which is situated on the banks of river Ganga between Ganga and Gomti river.

56. In my Parliamentary Constituency, especially in Misrikh, Sandila and Balamau Vidhan Sabha constituencies, many people died in the natural calamity on 13-3-2020 and this year for the second time in the month of March, there was heavy hailstorm with rain and thunderstorm. Due to this natural calamity, the farmers of my Parliamentary Constituency have suffered huge loss of livestock and crops and their cultivation of mango has also been completely destroyed and the mustard and wheat crops which were ready for harvest was also completely destroyed as well as the raw bricks of the brick kilns have also been completely ruined. The farmers and villagers of my Parliamentary Constituency had to face huge financial crisis.

Thousands of farmers in Kakwan Block and Bilhaur of Bilhaur Legislative Assembly of my Parliamentary Constituency have been affected and their entire crop has been destroyed due to heavy hailstorm on 10th June, 2020. But, till date the farmers of my Parliament Constituency have not received the compensation amount from both State Government and the Central Government, due to which the situation of the farmers affected by the natural calamity in my Constituency remains very worrying.

Therefore, it is requested that appropriate action should be taken to make the payment of the amount given under the Central and State Government as well as Prime Minister's Fasal Bima Yojana to the affected farmers and villagers without delay by sending a high level team to my

Parliamentary Constituency to assess the damage caused by the natural calamity. Departmental action should be taken against the concerned officers after finding the reasons for the not providing the State and Central grant to the affected farmers till date.

57. It is a matter of pleasure that the Central Government has quickly started work to develop Ramayana Circuit and to promote tourism across the country under Swadesh Darshan Yojana giving importance to the protection of cultural diversity and a scheme was made to connect all major places associated with Lord Shri Ram i.e. " Ramayana Circuit" together in which 115 places from various States in the country have been selected through which Shri Ram passed.

A major religious place called Hatya Haran located in Balamau Legislative Assembly in Misrikh Parliamentary Constituency of UP and Hatya Haran Kund located at this place is deeply associated with Lord Shri Ram. It is believed that when Lord Ram returned after killing Ravana, he was free from the sin of murder after taking a bath in this. Large number of people not only from far-flung areas but also from abroad come to visit this place. The importance of the religious place, Hatya Haran is also mentioned in the Puranas. A fair is also organized here on every Sunday in the month of Bhadra Pada.

Therefore, it is requested to take affirmative action to include the religious place, Hatya Haran in the "Ramayan Circuit" just like Ayodhya, Shringverpur, Chitrakoot, Nandigram and other places in other States of the country which are associated with Lord Shri Ram and are already included in the same Circuit.

In the end, I strongly support the Finance Budget presented in the House by the Hon. Minister of Finance and also request to allocate funds

in the Union Budget for the overall development of my Parliamentary Constituency which is a very backward area with a majority of people belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe by sympathetically considering all the points mentioned above.

[English]

***KUMARI SHOBHA KARANDLAJE (UDUPI CHIKMAGALUR):** I am thankful for giving me the opportunity to present my views on the Budget. I stand here to support the Budget.

During the challenging times of COVID-Pandemic the FM had presented five mini-budgets in the form of packages in 2020. This Budget is unprecedented in many ways and it will strengthen the sankalp of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat'.

At a time when almost all economies in the world have suffered huge losses India has given much focus on revival as well as growth of economy which is a positive approach. To sum up, the FM has presented a futuristic budget which will go a long way in making an AtmaNirbhar Bharat. This budget is good for small businesses. No Tax Audit, No TDS on Dividends. More convenience, than monetary gains.

The Government's focus on extending and improving transport (road, railway, metro) infrastructure with nearly 217 projects worth over Rs 1 lakh crores to be completed under National Infrastructure Pipeline will enable travellers to explore hidden gems and therefore bolster the domestic tourism and hospitality industries.

The lack of immediate support in the Budget has disappointed the tourism and hospitality sector, which is reeling from huge losses due to the coronavirus crisis, though measures to strengthen infrastructure may help the beleaguered segment. While infrastructure measures announced in the Budget may boost tourism over the long-term, the opportunity for immediate support has regrettably been missed out.

* Speech was laid on the Table.

Additionally, keeping up with the changing times, an overall focus on technology with interventions like incentivizing and promoting digital payments will fast track India's transition into a digitally-enabled economy.

Additionally, a full-throttle vaccination programme augmented by the Rs 34,000 crores funding will bring the long-awaited cheer to the sector. People will start flying with confidence for leisure like during Pre-COVID times after being significantly emboldened by inoculation against the virus.

The budget has allocated Rs 1,088.03 crores for the development of tourism infrastructure. With the coronavirus crisis restricting not just foreign tourist footfalls into the country but also keeping domestic tourists at bay, the budget has focused on pushing funds for promotion and publicity to help woo tourists back.

Bankers have hailed focus on spending, Rs. 20,000 crores capital infusion for PSBs. The banking industry has welcomed the Rs. 20,000 crores provision for PSBs recapitalization for the financial year 2021-22.

The budget rightly strikes a reasonable balance between addressing the key pillars of health and well being, inclusive development, human capital, innovation and R&D, apart from laying the path for a robust economy by providing a major infrastructure boost.

The array of measures announced are in line with people as well as market expectations and will go a long way to bring the nation back on track by boosting spending on infrastructure and rural development while fighting the pandemic through health-focused measures. Focus on Infrastructure and increase in FDI in Insurance sector will boost these two sectors which can be big employment providers.

A substantial increase announced in the expenditure on healthcare and infrastructure will help boost economic growth, including the MSME sector and

generate employment. Overall, it was a growth-centric Budget aimed at securing India's long-term economic interest.

It is encouraging to see the FM target policy reforms and boost capital infusion into the infrastructure, SME, and start-up sectors recognizing them as engines of growth in the post-pandemic revival. The thrust on digital payments, e-resolution of tax-related disputes and the first virtual census also underline the Government's focus and continued thrust on digital infrastructure.

The FM said health was her first pillar, and her announcements to develop primary, secondary, and tertiary healthcare systems, greatly gladdened my heart. This ground-breaking focus on health which will provide access to medical care for all in our country, fuel job creation, and boost economic momentum. The 137 percent increase in the healthcare budget from last year is notable. Further, an infusion of Rs. 35,000 crores for vaccine development and distribution, ensuring preventive health and frontline health and allied workers' skills building along with surveillance on infections, reinforces Government's assurance on public health programmes. The thrust and focus to health in India's Budget announcement is a testimony to the country's commitment to not just fight back the COVID-19 pandemic, but to build a stronger and resilient health system. India has been demonstrating this. India has not only proactively and belligerently dealt with the pandemic, it has and continues to support countries in the South-East Asia Region and beyond providing essential medical supplies and now vaccines, to protect the vulnerable populations against the pandemic. Pandemic was an unprecedented medical crisis and it underlined the importance of building resilient healthcare infrastructure.

The Textile industry has welcomed allowing women to work on nightshifts with adequate protection. The textile industry has also welcomed the announcement on textile and apparel parks. I appreciate the thrust given to the textile sector by proposing the Seven mega integrated textile region and apparel

parks (MITRA). With the concept of the parks with a plug-and-play model, the textile and apparel sector, particularly the small and medium enterprises, can build competitiveness in manufacturing. The budget focuses on transition to alternative sources of energy and providing support to ailing power distribution companies. There has been no major announcement with respect to solar energy except a nominal increase in custom duty for solar inverters and lanterns to boost Make in India Mission.

The Government has decided to extend social security benefits to gig and platform workers for the first time. Minimum wages will apply to all categories of workers, and they will all be covered by the Employees State Insurance Corporation. At the same time, compliance burden on employers will be reduced with single registration and licensing, and online returns.

Preparing the budget this year against the backdrop of the Corona pandemic was definitely a very complex task. But, under the guidance of our Hon. P.M., F.M. has presented an all encompassing budget which opens the path towards fulfilling the Prime Minister's pledge for an Aatmanirbhar Bharat, a \$5 trillion economy and doubling the income of farmers. This budget is agriculture sector friendly. To provide adequate credit to farmers, the Government has enhanced the agricultural credit target to Rs. 16.5 lakh crores rupees in next fiscal with focus on ensuring increased credit flows to animal husbandry, dairy, and fisheries.

Government has also enhanced the allocation to the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund from Rs. 30,000 to Rs. 40,000 crores. It has enlarged the scope of Operation Green Scheme to include 22 perishable products besides tomatoes, onions, and potatoes. Government has also decided to integrate 1,000 more mandis with e-NAM to ensure transparency and competitiveness in the agricultural market.

The Agriculture Infrastructure Fund will be made available to APMCs for augmenting their infrastructure facilities. Funds to improve the infrastructure in APMCs, doubling the grants for micro irrigation and value addition programme for 22 crops will help farmers in a great way. The procurement of paddy crop at Minimum Support Prices has been doubled for the year, which has benefited 1.5 crores farmers of the country. Strengthening and continuation of minimum support price (MSP) to farmers has been emphasized.

Our Government is continuously giving thrust on creation of National Highways and Rural roads under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Along with the construction of roads, Rs. 1,00,800 crores has been provided for capital investment. I also welcome the proposal of tax holiday for construction of affordable houses which will benefit the middle class.

Major cities of Karnataka will be the beneficiaries of the Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban) that envisages universal water supply through 2.4 crores household tap connections in 4,378 urban local bodies. The scheme will also include liquid waste management in 500 cities identified for Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT). Twenty-seven cities, including Mangaluru, Bengaluru, Dharwad, Mysuru, Belagavi and Tumakuru, have been identified as AMRUT cities and about 70 lakh people, especially those living in urban slums, are expected to benefit from the programme.

Karnataka's biggest takeaway from the Budget was in the form of urban mobility. FM has announced funding for Namma Metro Phase 2 (A) and 2 (B) projects. With the Central allocation for the Namma Metro project, the speed rail network in the state capital will be stretched by 58.19 km. Karnataka will also stand to gain from the Bengaluru-Chennai Expressway under flagship projects schemes. The 278-km expressway's construction will begin in 2021-22, as per the budget document. Karnataka's plea to declare Upper Krishna Phase III Irrigation Scheme and Yettinahole Drinking Water Scheme as National projects have not

been considered. The request was high on Karnataka's Budget wish list. I request the Government to kindly give due consideration to fund these two important projects. Despite being one of the highest tax contributors to the Central coffers, Karnataka has seen a significant amount of revenue loss because of tax devolution. Karnataka needs capital to fund its schemes and it has raised the issue of revenue losses with the Centre.

The total grants to South Western Railway in the budget for 2021-22 has increased by Rs. 536 crores, which is 20% more compared to the grants allocated in the previous budget. South Western Railway received a record Rs. 3,244 crores grants which is the highest so far for the railway zone established in 2003. The focus is on completing the ongoing projects rather than taking up new ones. As more grants have been allocated for the Zone, they will be able to expedite the works and complete a few of them within the next financial year.

The Budget has sanctioned funds for the doubling of key railway lines in Karnataka. The Hubli-Chikjajur track doubling project has been allocated Rs. 171 crores. The Hospet-Hubali-Londa-Vasco section doubling work has received Rs. 225 crores and Arasikere- Tumkur doubling project has been allocated Rs. 202 crores. Rs. 50 crores sanctioned for the Belagavi-Dharwad via Kittur new line as a good amount in the first year of the project. The Budget has also sanctioned funds for some ongoing key new line projects in Karnataka: 10 crores for the Shivamogga-ShikaripurRanebennur and Rs. 128 crores for Tumkur-Chitradurga-Davangere. The Budget grant for some of the important ongoing works (Electfication) in Karnataka Kadur-Chikmagalur (Rs. 25 crores), Birur-Talaguppa (Rs. 25 crores), Mysore-Hassan-Mangalore (Rs. 60 crores), Chikkabanavara-Hassan (Rs. 30 crores), Chikkabanavara-Hubli (Rs. 75 crores) and Chikjajur - Bellary (Rs. 70 crores). Two major alternative railway lines, which pass through several major parts of UDUPI and Dakshina Kannada districts, have remained as proposals for decades : 1) Padubidri-Karkala-Ujire-

DharmasthalaNettana and Nandikur-Karkala-Bajagoli-Ujire-Charmadi. The Preliminary Technical and Traffic Survey and the Engineering cum Traffic Survey for about 120 Kms. between Padubidri, Karkala, Dharmasthana and Nettana was done for the new routes. However, no proposals for construction have come to the fore.

The demand for railway lines has been made as the Threetaluks of Karkala, Moodbidri and Belthangady do not have railway connectivity. The construction of the railway line would also benefit pilgrims travelling to Dharmasthala. Moreover, if the project is implemented, the journey from Kundapur and Udupi to Bengaluru, as an alternative railway line, will reduce the travel time between them by Four hours. I urge and wish if the Hon. FM to give due consideration to the demands from the Coastal districts of Karnataka, including my Parliamentary Constituency, Udupi.

The Budget has also allocated funds for two stretches of track doubling in the Mangaluru region. The work on the 19-km stretch of the railway line between Kankanadi and Panambur in Mangaluru will be completed by May, 2021. The Budget has identified a 1.5-km stretch of the railway line between Mangaluru Central railway station and Netravathibridge as the high-utilisation network. Track doubling work on this route will be completed by the end of February, 2021. The Budget has also made provision for a new 24-coach pit line at Mangaluru Central railway station in lieu of the existing 18-coach pit line.

Thank you very much

[Translation]

***DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE (KALYAN):** I am speaking on behalf of my party, Shiv Sena in the discussion being held today on the Union Budget and while going through the document of this Budget, I remember a couplet of Mirza Ghalib sahib:

*Hum Ko Maloom Hai Jannat Ki Haqiqat Lekin,
Dil Ko Khush Rakhne Ko 'Ghalib' Ye Khyal Achchha Hai.*

This Budget has been introduced at the time of COVID-19, the biggest pandemic of this century, when we are facing challenges at every level. The rate of unemployment was already at its highest level in the last 45 years before the outbreak of COVID-19. During the COVID-19 period, we came across the heart-wrenching pictures when lakhs of labourers walked thousands of kilometers barefoot with their families in the heat. Today China is glaring at us in anger. I pay tribute to the brave soldiers who laid down their lives for the nation. But when I look at the Budget, I feel sad that when the situation is so grave and the upgradation and modernization of our armed forces is essential, even then, the budget of the Ministry of Defense, Demand No. 20, under which the Revised Estimate of Capital Outlay on Defense Services was 1.34 lakh croress, has been increased very nominally to 1.35 lakh croress and no announcement related to Defence has been made anywhere in the entire Budget speech. I am also a Member of the Defence Committee and for the last two years, I have been hearing that our Army do not get even half of the budget that they demand. The Government claims everywhere that our economy is the fastest growing in the world and tax collection is at record high, but still the budget is not being increased. What is the reason for this; I would like to know from the Government that you talk so much about national security and at the same time, you are not

* Speech was laid on the Table.

fulfilling the need of the army. Today our condition is such that we have only one aircraft carrier and the Chief of Navy has also put a demand to buy a new one, but still no action has been taken in this regard.

What kind of patriotism and nationalism is it that on the one hand, you are bringing a new cess every year; this year also, there is no tax relief for the common man, you are increasing your revenue by levying excise on petrol and diesel but on the other hand, you do not have the money for the army. On the one hand, you talk of berative federalism and on the other, you do not pay GST dues to the States. GST compensation of Rs. 25,000 crores is pending to my State, Maharashtra, due to which various development works are being hindered. I request that this amount should be paid as soon as possible.

I was listening to the speech of members of BJP, they were constantly talking about WHO and UN praising the Central Government and in the Economic Survey, the Chief Economic Advisor openly said that Maharashtra has under-performed the most in restricting the spread of cases and in saving lives. The WHO also praised the Government, led by our leader hon. Uddhav ji Thackeray in COVID-19 management, then why is the Government using the Economic Survey to serve political interests? Will WHO also be declared as 'Foreign Direct Intruder' like Rihanna, as the Prime Minister said?

We also heard a new word which Shri Arvind Sawant ji also mentioned yesterday that one should be careful of 'Andolan-jivi'. Sir, it is our fundamental right, as stated in the Constitution, to hold protest peacefully. Today, farmers from different parts of the country are protesting, many of them have lost their lives too during this protest and this year, the budget for agriculture has been slashed. The budget for the Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers' welfare has been reduced from 1.34 lakh croress to 1.23 lakh croress. You talk about the interest of the farmers and then such steps are being taken. We all know when the COVID-19 pandemic was at its peak, apart from our healthcare

workers, only farmers were engaged in their work, which ensured that the starvation like situation do not arise. During such pandemic, the Government slashed the allocation under PM KISAN scheme by ten thousand croress.

During COVID-19 period, the biggest lesson for us was how we can improve our health care services. During the Budget speech, the Finance Minister said that *[English]* Wellbeing is `2,23,846 croress in BE 2021-22 as against this year's BE of `94,452 croress an increase of 137 percentage *[Translation]* but the contradiction here is that these figures will make News channels happy but when it comes to the Ministry of Health, the revised estimate was 78,866 croress and this year, the budget has been reduced to 71,270. What kind of well being is this?

The Finance Minister announced that *[English]* PM AtmaNirbhar Swasth Bharat Yojana, will be launched with an outlay of about '64,180 croress over 6 years. This will develop capacities of primary, secondary, and tertiary care Health Systems, strengthen existing national institutions, and create new institutions, to cater to detection and cure of new and emerging diseases.

[Translation]

I welcome this announcement and the aim of this scheme, but I would also like to put some figures and facts for you all that in the last year's budget, an announcement had been made regarding building a hospital in PPP mode through viability gap funding. It has been over a year today, has even a single hospital been built? What happened to the announcement with regard to attaching medical college to the district hospital? All this has just become a pipe dream which is not going to be translated into reality.

Now if we talk about the Railways, which is the lifeline of my Lok Sabha Constituency, the budget for Railways has also been reduced nominally and the revised estimates has been reduced from Rs. 1.11 lakh crores to Rs. 1.10 crores.

Several important railway projects are still pending in my Parliamentary Constituency. I thank the Government for increasing the budget of Mumbai Urban Transport Project, the most important one, from Rs. 550 to Rs. 650 croress. I would request that all the projects under this should be implemented in a stipulated time so that the traffic congestion can be reduced.

Unemployment is the biggest issue the country is facing today. *[English]* India's unemployment rate (UER) for the month of November 2020 stood at 6.51% according to the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy (CMIE) data. While the urban unemployment rate stood at 7.07%, rural UER was 6.26%. *[Translation]* Sir, we all know that the maximum job creation is done by the Government in which PSUs has a huge contribution. The Government talked about disinvestment this year as well and now LIC has also been included in this list. The Government is selling these assets and we are moving towards privatization. We have seen the condition of BSNL and MTNL and I urge the Government to promote our PSUs more.

[English]

***DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY (CHENNAI NORTH):** Forty-seven hon. Members have expressed their views on the Union Budget. It is natural that some would praise it to the sky and others term it as the worst depending on which side of the aisle they are sitting. I would like to be pragmatic and highlight the situation on the ground arising out of this pandemic of Covid-19 as I have seen it as a doctor. Sir, a couple with a combined earning of Rs. 1,20,000 with three children, all of whom were studying in private schools, has shifted their children to government schools as they both have lost their jobs. This is not an isolated case. It is prevalent all over the country.

This is realised even more when we hear the cries of the MSMEs who have sought help from all quarters. It is an undeniable fact that unemployment has touched unseen heights. I wish that the Government does well for the sake of these people and addresses the pleas of the MSMEs.

It is appreciable that the Govt has increased spending on infrastructure like roadways, railways and health. That the government is patting itself on its shoulders is surprising as this has been an established norm for millennia. Most temples and water projects have been developed under kings during famine. Even developed nations have built their infrastructure during recession for the past few hundred years. The logic for this is cheaper employment and helping the people is a double benefit where unemployment is addressed and nation building is done.

While the infrastructure is welcome, in my constituency, in the guise of development, an illegal project for expansion of Adani-owned Kattupally Port is planned. This involves several thousand hectares of private and Government-owned land and a reclaimed land from sea will be donated for private growth at public expense. This project is illegal on three counts. One, it violates the CRZ

* Speech was laid on the Table.

rules as the erosion in this area is very high. Two, eco-sensitive area of Pulicart lake is less than 10 km and this project is in violation. Three, the wetlands are being converted to industrial land in violation of rules regarding the preservation of wetlands. This project will cause waterbodies and rivers to be dried up leading to water shortage in an area where we are already suffering huge water losses and it will also lead to flooding. We have thwarted the public hearing which was kept 20 km away to prevent participation of local people. I hope the Government will abandon this decision to save itself from condemnation of the people at present and in future.

In the same breath, it is sad to note that no mention is made for allocation to National Waterways which will help the nation with cheap transport for goods. NW-4 which will benefit my constituency has not been initiated.

I have spoken in this august house regarding MPLADS and I reiterate that it should be provided for as it is the people's money and will especially help the people in the post-Covid economic ravage which every constituency is experiencing.

The privatisation of all public assets is scary. Sir, this is the asset of future generations. It is akin to a family selling the family jewels. I request for aborting this plan. Sir, the hon. Prime Minister is talking of Atma Nirbhar, change it to 'Think in India'.

***DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT (NANDURBAR):** I support the Budget and congratulate the Finance Minister for the pathbreaking budget during the Pandemic year.

The economic experts sitting in the Opposition benches are arguing that the economy is in a freefall. However, to their ignorance, the numbers tell a different story.

The economy is on the path of revival and our Economic Survey 2021 predicted a ‘V’ shape recovery-recession followed by a strong recovery. The Survey projects the real economy to grow at 11 per cent in 2021-22. Two more reports, RBI’s Financial Stability and National Statistical Office, first advance estimate a V-shape recovery.

The optimism of the Indian economy is also echoed in the reports of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank. The IMF in its latest World Economic Outlook Report highlighted that despite global pandemic, the Indian economy will reboot and grow at 11.5 per cent in 2021-22. We will once again become the fastest-growing major economy of the world.

I want to reiterate that the fundamentals of the Indian economy remain strong. Just look at the numbers – consumer price inflation declined from a peak of 9.3 per cent in 2013-14 to 5 per cent in 2020; the current account deficit has significantly declined from a peak of 5 per cent in 2012; India now runs a surplus in its current account at 2.4 per cent of GDP; foreign exchange reserves have reached an all-time high of \$590 billion; and India has improved its ranking significantly in World Bank’s Ease of Doing Business Index from above 150 in 2014 to 63 in 2020.

The Union Budget is presented at the time of the global Pandemic. Like many other countries, we have also been hit hard by the economic impact of the

* Speech was laid on the Table.

Pandemic. But despite the Pandemic, Madam Finance Minister has presented a very transparent Budget.

Let me highlight my area of work. The health and wellness are an important pillar of this Budget. Investment on health infrastructure has increased substantially. The total Budget outlay for healthcare is INR 2.23 lakh crores, which is an increase of 137 per cent. The new PM Atmanirbhar Swasth Bharat Yojana with an outlay of INR 64,180 crores is truly pathbreaking. This is to build capacities in primary, secondary and tertiary care. An additional INR 5,000 crores has been allocated for COVID-19 vaccines.

The Finance Minister had maintained a delicate balance between fiscal discipline and boosting growth by increasing the capital expenditure to 5.5 lakh crores, an increase of 35 per cent. Increased capital expenditure will ensure crowing in of private investments. Commitment to augment countries national infra projects by enhancing capital expenditure to 7,4000 projects. A big thrust is given on monetising assets to achieve the targes of National Infrastructure Pipeline. Seven new National Textile Parks and reforms on customs duty on textile produce are being carried out. All these will help boost growth and generate employment.

We have come clean on our fiscal numbers by incorporating the off-budget deficit numbers into the budget itself for the sake of honest macro-economic stability. An unprecedented event in India's economic history.

Schemes for the welfare of people are National Education Mission has witnessed an increase of 21 per cent. National Health Mission budget increased by four per cent; the National Rural Drinking Water Mission has seen an exponential increase in the allocation in 2021-22 at Rs.50,100 crores. This is an increase of Rs.49,000 crores (346 per cent) from the revised estimate of 2020-21. Allocation to the PMGSY has increased by nine per cent over the RE of 2020-

21 to Rs.15,000 crores. In 2019-20, allocation to the scheme has been cut by Rs.4,930 (26 per cent) from the budgeted stage to the revised stage.

I will conclude by quoting economist Mr. John Maynard Keynes. Keynes, in his seminal work, “The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money” argued that animal spirits – emotions of confidence, pessimism, hope, etc. play a critical role in driving investors’ confidence. My Government in the past six years have initiated key reforms like Labour Codes, Farm Reform Laws, GST, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, Real Estate Regulation Act, Reduction in Corporate Tax and Monetary Policy Committee to revive the animal spirits of the economy.

The success of Government in reviving the optimism is reflected in the investor confidence. The FDI is at the all-time high of \$ 72 billion. Over the last few years, Government has initiated comprehensive measures of recognising NPAs and resolving the stressed assets through Bankruptcy Code, recapitalisation of public sector banks and reforming the banking sector via mergers of public sector banks. In this Budget, we have moved a step further on resolving the NPAs problem. The soon to be established Development Finance Institution and Asset Reconstruction Company will permanently resolve the stressed asset crisis of the banks.

I will end by saying that the worst is over, and the Budget is a step in the right direction to put us back on the path of high economic growth trajectory.

***SHRI RAHUL KASWAN (CHURU):** Thanks to hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji and hon. Finance Minister, Shrimati Nirmala Sitaraman ji, for introducing such a great Budget. This Budget lays the foundation stone for hon. Pradhanmantri ji's vision to make India a \$5 trillion economy with the essence of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' even after such a great pandemic situation.

India has emerged as a world leader in every manner just because of the leadership of our beloved Pradhanmantri, Shri Narendra Modi Ji. Concentration on increasing basic infrastructure to provide facilitation to inbound investment and also to the local investors as well. India is moving ahead with great pace after the low we have seen because of COVID situation. Developing status of India is increasingly creating interest in foreign investors to come and setup their companies here, and we have seen the huge 'V-shape' recovery in economy.

IMF has projected that India will recover with the highest growth in the world. Make-in-India and ease of doing business are the major opportunity for India, which help in increasing investment. We have great potential, but we only need positive approach and a vision of the Government, which can take it further and achieve such goals.

Under the aegis of hon. Prime Minister our country is moving forward in this because of our positive thoughts and vision for development.

[Translation]

The Hon. Minister while working on the line of 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas and Sabka Vishwas' tried to materialize the thinking of Antodaya of Hon. Shyama Prasad Mukherji. The country came out of the corona crisis showing great will power under the leadership of Hon. Prime Minister. It is being praised everywhere in the world. During corona crisis the government announced a Atmanirbhar package of Rs. 27 lakh crores to promote the economy of the country

* Speech was laid on the Table.

due to which the economy is once again coming back on the track. To support the country during this period of crisis Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modiji provided foodgrains to the 80 crores citizens of the country under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana on which an amount of Rs. 2.76 lakh was spent.

The hon. Minister while acknowledging the sacrifice and dedication of corona warriors said that the country is thankful to them for their service to the nation and the emotions of sacrifice shown by them. The work done by the corona warriors during this period of crisis in the country is quite commendable. Keeping in view the sacrifice of corona warriors of our country the Government of India decided to give them corona vaccine before others. The purpose of the Budget announcements made by Hon. Minister in this year is to mainly work on human capital and innovation along with promoting health and infrastructure facilities. I thank the Government of India for making provision to increase health care facilities of the country while releasing highest budget of this country. As per the instructions of Hon. Prime Minister, the health budget of this country has been increased by 300 per cent this time around which is historic in itself. With the aim of supplying safe drinking water to the citizens of this country Ministry of Jal Shakti is working on 'Har Ghar Nal Yojana'. Provision to the tune of Rs. 2.87 lakh crores has been made by the Government of India for this purpose. Earlier also an amount of Rs. 5500 crores has been released for Rajasthan State by the Ministry of Jal Shakti. My Lok Sabha Constituency Churu is considered as the gateway of Thar Desert. In plain areas our area is very cold and also very hot. My Parliamentary Constituency has always faced the shortage of water. Earlier also work has been done on 2 schemes for supplying piped drinking water in Churu Lok Sabha Constituency with central funding by the Government of India. Work has also begun in Churu Parliamentary Constituency under Jal Jivan Mission. It is my request from the Government to implement this scheme at the earliest by according first priority keeping in view the geographical and

environmental condition of my Lok Sabha Constituency. Along with this Churu district has also been selected by the Government of India under 'Atal Bhuja Mission'. It is an ambitious scheme of the Government of India. It is my request to the Government that Churu district should be accorded first priority under this scheme. It is the effort of the Government to focus on the development of infrastructural structure by investing more and more on railway and highways to make the life of commonman easier. In this continuation several works have been carried out in my Lok Sabha Constituency during the last six years. Railway is known as the lifeline of this country. It is the most simple and easiest means of transport. All out efforts are being made by the Government of India to connect all the areas with railway network which are still not connected with it. In my Parliamentary Constituency it has been the demand of commonman to start rail service on Sikar, Yanokh, Sadulpur, Taranagar, Sardarshahar, Lalgah, Hanumangarh etc. routes. Ministry of Railway has also conducted survey of these routes, but work could not be started by terming the survey negative. It is my request to the government to connect the said locations with rail network by making changes in the process of railway. Budget should also be allocated under the modernization of railway stations and modern facilities be provided even to the B and C category stations. Sujangarh is a very important station of my Parliamentary Constituency, passengers from across the country came here to have darshan of Salasar Balaji. Salasar is the main centre of religious devotion and each year lakhs of devotees visit this place. Sujangarh station is quite old and platform height is quite low. It is my demand from the government to equip Sujangarh station with modern facilities by reconstructing Sujangarh Station keeping in view the importance of Salasar Balaji like important place. Along with this Padihara, Chhapar and Nohar stations are other important stations of my Parliamentary Constituency but their platform height is still low as per meter gauge, hence taking all these stations under renewal programe their height should

also be increased. It has been the demand of the citizens of my Lok Sabha Constituency for long that rail coach display system be also installed at category B and C stations. I request that rail coach display system be installed at Churu, Sadulpur, Ratangarh, Sujangarh, Nohar and bhadra in my Parliamentary Constituency. Along with this provision for constructing RUB in place of unmanned railway crossings has also been made by the Government of India. In my constituency people are demanding to set up several RUB. The State Government is taking no action on it, hence it is my request that in my constituency RUB should be constructed at K.M. No. 199/5-6 (Gugalwa, Bewad, Bhensali), 204/6-7 (Bhojan-Sardarpur), 229/4-5 (Lambor-Gagore), NH 52 Jaipuria Palta, 257/4-5 (Sirsalla halt Station), 302/1-2 (Molisar Chholta, Suratpura, Sehla), 340/7-8 (Rajaldesar-Ratangarh) on Rewari Sadulpur Section and 68/7-8 (Narahdiya Mohalla, Sadulpur), 166/4-5 (Pahadsar, Dhadhal), 154/4-5 (Dhirgarla), 115/1-2 (Bhadra Station) on Sadulpur-Hanumangarh Section, 58/7-8 (NH 52 – Lutana Purna) on Hisar, Sadulpur section.

Regarding National Highways excellent work has been done over the years by the government of India under the leadership of Hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modiji. And the work will continue to be done in future also similarly. An amount of Rs. 1.18 lakh crores has been provided for the construction of National Highways by the Government of India which is so far the highest provision by the government. The work related to the Bharatmala Sadak Project which is one of the most ambitious projects of the Ministry of Road Transport is to be completed by the next year as a result of which the country will get a dedicated freight corridor. In my Parliamentary Constituency work related to 2 National Highways has been completed and work regarding 3 National Highways is under progress. Out of these 3 the most important road is from Sirsa to Churu via Nohar, Sahawa, Taranagar the announcement regarding which was made by Hon. Prime Minister when he visited my home district Churu. It is a very

important road and it will be a direct route from Punjab to Ahmedabad and Mumbai. The proposal to transfer the land for this road is with Rajasthan state government and which has not been completed till date. In this regard, it is my request from the government to start the work by releasing the fund for this road at the earliest so that people of this area may get benefitted. Along with this work related to two other National Highways from Nathusari to Ringas via Bhadara, Sidhmukh, Sadulpur, Jhunjhunu, Udaipurvati and Lohani to Shridungargarh be started at the earliest.

India is an agricultural country. A large part of the economy of India depends on agricultural sector. Hon. Prime Minister promised to double the income of farmers by the year 2022 to make the farmers of this country self-reliant. The Government has taken initiative in this direction by increasing the MSP of the products. Along with this by including all the farmers of the country in Kisan Samman Nidhi and by making it 10000 per year, effective steps have been taken in this direction. The problem of stray cattle is increasing in the country since long due to which farmers have to suffer loss. I request from the government to make an effective policy at the earliest to check stray cattle and farmers of this country be provided relief. Under Pradhan Mantri Sinchai Yojana provisions have been made to provide irrigation water to the farmers of this country. In my parliamentary constituency diggi construction should be carried out in areas where water is being taken through canal so that farmers may store water to use it later. Electricity connection and solar connection should also be provided to the farmers.

First of all, I would like to thank Hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modiji and Hon. Minister of Finance Shrimati Nirmala Sitharamanji under whose leadership and vision the country is heading towards becoming a 5 trillion economy in coming years. It is due to the ability and will power of Hon. Prime Minister that India thinking to touch that figure.

It is a Budget which would take country towards a new path of progress. I, mainly keeping in mind my Parliamentary Constituency Churu and Rajasthan, would like to request the Hon. Minister to allocate Budget including these demands.

***Dr. MANOJ RAJORIA (KARALI-DHOLPUR):** The Budget presented by the Hon. Finance Minister under the leadership of the Prime Minister of the country, Shri Narendra Bhai Modiji, on 01.02.2021 is the budget of a new India-self-reliant India in view of the adverse circumstances arising out of lockdown etc after Covid-19. It is because of this Budget that India will establish itself as a self-reliant India on the world stage in the new decade. The Budget takes care of all sections of the village, poor, farmers, women, youth, elderly, business/business society.

The said Budget seems to be fulfilling the idea of Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas. The impact of circumstances arising out of Corona pandemic on this budget is clearly visible. The lockdown decision taken by the Union Government at the time of Corona was a correct decision which affected the country less in comparison to other countries in the world. It is because of the excellent administrative decisions led by the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Bhai Modiji, that India is in a position to export the Covid-19 vaccine to the world today.

Priority to Agricultural Reforms and Farmers Welfare:

The Modi government has been committed since day one for the welfare of farmers. Under the leadership of the Prime Minister of the country, Shri Narendra Modiji, continuous efforts are being made by the Union Government for the welfare of farmers. The Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi is a great step in this regard. Under this scheme, a direct financial assistance of rupees 6000/- a year to small farmers who have very little land, helps in their agricultural activities. In view of Modiji's approach, this Ministry of Agriculture has been renamed as The Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare. Some people are engaged in creating an atmosphere of fear or panic regarding the new agricultural laws among farmers for their political gains. They are being put under the

* Speech was laid on the Table.

apprehension that new agricultural laws will take away the land of the farmers which is totally wrong.

As has been repeatedly clarified in the statements made by hon. Prime Minister, hon. Agriculture Minister as well as other Ministers of the Union Government in the Parliament that the aim of these new agricultural laws is to open markets for the farmers and not closing the Mandis. In the process of strengthening the Mandis, 1000 mandis have been linked online. Similarly, a provision has been made in this budget for linking 1000 markets through e-market.

Kisan Rail Seva, which was launched in the last budget to take the farmers elsewhere to sell their crops, is also a good initiative which will be more beneficial over time.

Fixing MSP by Union Government at one and a half times of the cost with a view to achieve the goal of doubling the income of farmers is a great effort.

In the same vein, it is a great step to double the budget of micro irrigation to keep it at the level of 10,000 crores rupees. This will facilitate farmers to access innovative technologies like drop-by-drop irrigation.

Robust health structure: -

In this Budget, the Union Government has made an increase of 137 per cent from the previous budget of Rs. 94,000 crores to Rs. 2.38 lakh crores, which is historic event.

It has been proposed in the budget to launch the Pradhan Mantri Atmanirbhar Swastha Bharat Yojna with an amount of 64,810 crores rupees, which is an important announcement related to the health of the common man. The global pandemic like Corona has badly affected not only India but the whole

world. We have lost our loved ones because of this pandemic. Our colleagues from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha were separated from us. An amount of 35,000 crores rupees for vaccine for Corona (Covid-19) has been provided in this Budget which is the most important health announcement of the present time.

Both the districts of my parliamentary constituency are covered in 112 aspirational districts. Mission Poshan 2.0 has been announced in this Budget. Under it a strategy will be chalked out for the best results of nutrition in all these aspirational districts.

Developed Basic Infrastructure:

The Union Government has made a provision of one lakh eighteen thousand crores rupees in this budget for road transport and national highways for development of robust basic infrastructure in the country. This will further speed up the expansion of road infrastructure and create employment opportunities. A provision has been made in the Budget for making public transport more accessible to the people, expanding the network of metro in various cities, introducing 20,000 new buses, which is an important decision for all metro cities. With a view to modernising the railway system of the country, a provision of Rs. 1.10 lakh crores has been made in this Budget.

Indian Railways is working fast to achieve the target of 100% broad gauge electrification by the year 2023.

The target of spending Rs. 1.97 lakh crores over the next 05 years to make the country a leader in infrastructure sector with the objective of establishing the country as a self-reliant India is a very important decision.

Similarly, it is proposed to make an expenditure of Rs. 2.87 lakh crores under Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban) in the next 05 years for providing safe drinking water through taps to each household, and Rs. 1,41,678 crores under Swachh

Bharat Mission (Urban) 2.0 in the next 05 years. These decisions will develop India's infrastructure and help India become a self-reliant India.

Welfare of the Poor and Women Empowerment:

So far 08 crores women have been benefited under the Ujjwala Scheme launched to free the women of the country from the smoke of the hearth. In view of this benefit, it is proposed in this Budget to connect 01 crores new beneficiary women with this scheme. Similarly, during the lockdown due to corona pandemic, the labourers stranded in other States away from their homes in India faced a lot of difficulties in getting ration material. In view of this problem, the decision of 'One Country One Ration Card' by the Union Government from a future point of view is a very important decision. The scheme will be implemented in 32 States through which a resident of any state will be able to get the ration he is entitled to get in any State. I would like to express my gratitude to the hon. Prime Minister of the country Shri Narendra Modiji and the hon. Finance Minister, Smt. Nirmala Sitaraman ji for this budget which is aimed at building India self reliant.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Finance Minister Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

As I begin, I thank all the 77 hon. Members who have really taken a keen interest on the Budget and its contents and have spoken very much in detail. At a time, post-pandemic, after the contraction of the economy, the Government, consulting a lot of experts, has come up with a Budget which has a blend of stimulus related efforts; also, the hon. Prime Minister, even during the pandemic, has not lost the opportunity to continue with reforms. So, in that way, this Budget, coming as it does post-pandemic, has actually set the pace for India to become Atmanirbhar. The pandemic is, probably, reviving in some countries as the second wave is coming. After the pandemic, we had a very positive approach spearheaded, from the front, by the Prime Minister himself. So, we have had a kind of retraction in the pandemic and it can be seen from the fact that the death rate is the lowest in the world, active cases have come down, and, in a way, I can state, with a bit of a hesitation because the pandemic is unpredictable, that we have actually managed to bend the curve. As a result, the revival of the economy looks a lot more sustainable and this Budget, therefore, gives the necessary impetus.

Now, very many Members have spoken on the contents of the Budget and, therefore, the debate was a lot more meaningful. I will certainly give answers to some of the points raised by the Members and also reflect on some other thoughts which have come from various Members.

But before I get into the specific issues raised and before I reply to the specific issues, what I want to highlight is, as I said at the beginning, we have focussed on stimulus plus reforms. An opportunity has been taken out of the challenging situation of the pandemic to continue with reforms. This did not deter the Government from taking up reforms which are going to be necessary for sustaining a long-term growth for this country. As a result, very many steps were taken and announced even during the Atmanirbhar package. In this Budget, we have kept the pace up and announced measures which are for reforms; they are not just one-off, not just every now and then, but they are reforms riveted in a policy. Therefore, this is going to give us a neat background; a lay out was spread before the Parliament for people to know that these are not subjective, kneejerk reforms. Every now and then the Opposition has questioned them. But these reforms are going to lay a path for India to be one of the top economies of the world in the coming decade and further.

So, that is the kind of an approach, which is a courageous approach of a Government which believes that the people of India have mandated it to do such an exercise.

I was very encouraged to see several of our MPs – many of them very young, probably the first time entrants -- speaking with such fervour about the kind of reforms, which the Prime Minister is spearheading; and that gives hope for this economy and for democracy because India's 2/3rd population is the youth of this country, who hold the hope for this future. The hope is that we have to service, attend and facilitate, and this Budget is drafted the way in which it is drafted.

Therefore, the policy, particularly the disinvestment in the PSE policy, does not allow for any kind of elementary or rudimentary approach to it. After all, since 1991, the opening up the economy and the justifiable claims that many

of us – irrespective of the Government – have made that poverty reduction in real terms is happening since the time public enterprises and also private enterprises have all given an opportunity for India to revive its economy from the notorious licence quota raj. That is why, I reiterate this fact that this Budget draws on the experience of the hon. Prime Minister when he was the Chief Minister of Gujarat seeing so many revivals happening at a time when the licence quota raj was going away post 1991. Then, based on that experience and commitment to reform, which is sustaining commitment to reform, which is blended into this Budget, therefore, it is based on the policy.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, I draw your attention to the fact that in the economic history of India, it is important to trace this route. Since 1948 when with great adoration we adopted socialist policies, with great adoration we nationalised institutions, and with great adoration we had a kind of blend of India, hybrid socialism plus certain kind of licence quota raj, all of which started denigrating Indian businesses, all of which made business absolutely difficult to perform, and it constricted our enterprises, particularly the small and medium ones. Too many questions, too many licences and too many regulations ended stifling these businesses. Therefore, you may look at the trajectory of India's economic history post-Independence from 1948. I am not going to elaborate as to why I have picked up these years. You know it. Hon. Members know it. It was started in 1948, 1955, 1969; and it peaked in 1975. All of these were strongly socialist, not truly the kind of socialism which the western nations or even Russia spoke about, but the hybrid kind of a socialism, ending the Indian entrepreneurs' capacity to take this economy along; and it is that, which the same party, between 1948 and 1975, which happily took upon itself the 1991 reforms. I concede, it was under duress. There was a shift from the socialism to complete opening up of the economy. Till today, they take the credit; I have no problem. Till today, they would like to harp on: "Oh, in 1991, it is we, who opened up the economy; it is

we, who have given you a free market approach, and it is we, who are the reformist.’

The very same party, from 1948, which constricted the Indian economy, in 1991 says: “We have opened up and given reforms.’ They repeatedly ask us, ask the Prime Minister: “Where is your reform credential? What have you done in reforms?’ The same party, then says: “You have not got that commitment; you do not know what economics is; you do not know how to manage economy, and therefore, you are not the people to do reforms. It is us, we can do it.”

There is no apology from them. They say: “We started from socialism to communalism to complete licence quota raj and then, of course, opening up of the Indian economy and, therefore, we are everything. We are socialists at one point in time and we are communists at another point in time; the license quota and crony capitalism at another time; and finally, even opening up of the Indian economy, it is us.” No, Sir, I would like to put it, now, before this House that since *Jan Sangh* days, BJP has consistently believed in India, respecting Indian entrepreneurial skills, Indian managerial skills, Indian trade skills, Indian business skills and Indian youth. We did not borrow something from somewhere and give a hybrid. ...*(Interruptions)* At one point in time, because they were close to Russia, they did one thing, which is, a very-command controlled regime, the centralised planning regime and, then, they suddenly think: “Oh my God! Even China is moving in that route of supporting capitalism, therefore, we will also have to do it’. No, Sir. Our belief in India, our belief in Indian businesses and our belief in Indian economic strength has been consistent from *Jan Sangh* to BJP to, now, BJP, also going in a steady line of believe in Indian enterprises, given them the maximum freedom and given them the respect that they so deserve.... *(Interruptions)* Oh, sorry, I thought, the Finance Ministers talk on economy and economics....*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please don't reply to him.

.... *(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please don't speak while you are seated.

.... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: The Finance Ministers talk on economy, Sir, the policies which govern economy also is, in fact, primary matters for the Finance Ministers....*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): She is talking about *Jan Sangh*, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)* Is this relevant? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: It is absolutely relevant because it is a precursor to BJP and ideologically consistent with us. ...*(Interruptions)* Did you have any doubt? ...*(Interruptions)* Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, therefore, respecting wealth creators, respecting tax payers and respecting honest citizens is something which we consistently follow and that is why, in responding to the President's Address, the hon. Prime Minister spoke about small farmers, respecting wealth-creators and unless wealth-creators create wealth, there is nothing which is going to be with the Government to distribute to the poor and migrant labourers. Unless the wealth-creators give the taxes and generate that kind of a lubrication in the economy, you are not going to have any money to distribute, Sir. Therefore, let us understand, consistently talking and also facilitating economy is a primary responsibility of any responsible Government. That is what we are doing now.

Sir, specific questions which were raised by several Members on health for instance or on defence, I will very quickly respond without taking specific hon.

Member's name but once I cover the topic, I am sure, it addresses many of the Members. On agriculture for instance, there was this question, 'why did you reduce the budget by about Rs. 10,000 crores? Are you not going to take care of *kisan*?' Sir, that is absolutely misread. The data given in the Budget on that account has been misread and I will tell you, why. It is because benefits worth Rs. 1.15 lakh crores have been transferred to the bank accounts of 10.75 crores farmers since the inception of this particular scheme of *Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Yojana*. In 2019-20 and also in the BE of 2020-21, both, I am comparing BE to BE, 2019-20 BE to 2020-21 BE, the allocation of Rs. 75,000 crores was made under this Scheme. Of course, in the RE of 2020-21, the allocation has been rationalised.

When I say "rationalised", you may understand it as "reduction". I will tell you why you may understand it as "reduction". ...(*Interruptions*) There is nothing to heckle, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*) I will tell you why you may understand it as "reduction". It became Rs. 65,000 crores, and one of the main reasons for that is this. The allocation to PM Kisan Scheme has been this much because our estimate was that about 69 lakh estimated farmers from West Bengal have not received as per our allocation because the list had not come to us. When we included those 69 lakh farmers into the account and made the provision of Rs. 75000 crores, it could not be utilised. Therefore, in RE, it came down to Rs. 65,000 crores. ...(*Interruptions*) These were the 69 lakh farmers, for whom we made the provision in the BE, for whom the money was waiting but because the list of those farmers did not come to us, we were not able to pay them, and to that extent, the amount had to be said that we have not utilised it. That is not cutting down on the allocation. It is clearly saying that the State for which we made the provision did not use it. Therefore, Sir, there is a reduction, and we are not hiding why the reduction is. But it is important to highlight that a State shows that its farmers should not be given the money which the hon. Prime Minister is giving for the

whole country. So, shedding crocodile tears for farmers does not help. The money is lying there. ...(*Interruptions*)

Next, Sir, there were questions about health that have we actually reduced the allocation to health. Also, it was said that we are bringing in water and sanitation; we are bringing in nutrition, and therefore, really, we have not paid attention to health. That is not true. Bringing in water and sanitation is not just a figment of our imagination but even the WHO has said that water and sanitation contribute to health. If there is no management of sanitation efforts – bringing in toilets and other things are also in that scheme of things, and if you do not have good drinking water, Nal se Jal is for that purpose – you are going to have health related problems. That is why, even in the Budget Speech, I very clearly said that we are taking a holistic approach to health. It is addressing preventive health; it is addressing curative health; and it is also addressing well-being. Otherwise, you are not going to get a holistic health-related governance. ...(*Interruptions*)

The WHO mentions, and I quote:

“Safe drinking-water, sanitation and hygiene are crucial to human health and well-being. Safe and sufficient WASH plays a key-role in preventing numerous neglected tropical diseases. Diarrhoeal deaths as a result of inadequate WASH were reduced by half during the Millennium Development Goal Period (1990-2015) with the significant progress on water and sanitation provision playing a key role.”

A globally recognised approach to good health is to take care of water and sanitation. Therefore, we have not done experimenting with something; it is a comprehensive logical approach that we have taken. Having said this, I will firmly establish that in spite of bringing in water and sanitation, and *poshan*, the allocations to the core health has not come down. On the contrary, it has gone up.

I will tell you how it has gone up. Health and Family Welfare in the BE of 2020-21, the year that we are nearing finish, had Rs. 65,012 croress. In this coming year, for which the Budget has been presented, that is, 2021-22, Rs. 71,269 croress have been allocated, and it marks 9.67 per cent growth. There is no reduction there.

The Ministry of AYUSH, in the year 2020-21, the year that we are finishing now, had a provision of Rs. 2,122 croress which has gone up to Rs. 2,970 croress, which is a 40 per cent increase.

Dr. Harsh Vardhan is here next to me. Health research has been provided Rs. 2,100 crores in this year which is coming to a close whereas it is now provisioned in the BE, for the coming year, Rs. 2,663 croress which marks 26.8 per cent growth. So, on three core headings, which are normally referred to as health, we have only increased it. Therefore, there is no shortage in the allocation. On the contrary, there is an increase in allocation. ...*(Interruptions)* I will speak about it.

Then, there is a question that there is no mention about the allocation to the Defence. Why are we hiding the details about Defence? No, not at all. When it comes to Defence as a word, no mention is absolutely right. ...*(Interruptions)* Professor, you are a Professor. I would expect you to go into the details. ...*(Interruptions)* I think the hon. Member, Mahua Moitra has a lot to say. Even during the debate, she has said it. She is welcome to say it, Sir, with your permission. But I think it will be good if she can hear me out first.

Coming to the Defence expenditure, as a matter of interest, I would like to take up the amount allocated during, let us say, 2013-14. It was Rs.1,16,931 croress in 2013-14, the last year of UPA. The Defence expenditure being so huge, unless we pare it down into three compartments, you are not going to get a true picture. It is not a convenient compartment but it is a recognised compartment.

All the three of them are so. One is under revenue, the other is capital and the third goes to pensions. *Mananiya* Rajnath Ji is here. I will read out the figures to say what is the allocation now taking care of all the three requirements, and compare it with 2013-14. Under revenue, the allocation was Rs.1,16,931 croress in 2013-14, under capital, it was Rs. 86,741 croress under the UPA period of 2013-14 and under pensions, it was Rs. 44,500 croress. What is it now in the year that is ending? It is Rs.2,09,319 croress under revenue. Under capital, the allocation is Rs.1,13,734 croress as opposed to Rs. 86,000 in 2013-14. What is it for the pensions? It is Rs.1,33,825 croress as opposed to Rs. 44,500 croress.

One thing I readily point out much before enthusiastic hon. Members from the Opposition would get up and say, 'Oh, oh, from last year to this year, it has come down.' Yes, it has come down on the account of pensions because last year, the year that is ending -- we had given the figure -- the growth was about 19.4 per cent and the amount till now is Rs.1,33,825 croress whereas now it is Rs.1,15,850 croress. So, there is a reduction of 13.4 per cent in pensions and just under that head, there is a reduction. Why has it happened so?

A couple of years ago, after the introduction of OROP, there were a lot of pending questions, issues and queries which were raised. All of which were accumulating as arrears. At one time we cleared it last year, which, therefore, accounted for a higher allocation. This year, now that we have resolved, rationalised and stabilised, naturally that one-time payment, which was made, will not be repeated and that is clearly laid out and we are not even hiding it. We have no pretention to say, oh, no, it has come down. We are not waffling on that. This is the fact. ...*(Interruptions)* I am sorry. I mentioned that. ...*(Interruptions)* Yes, I will tell you from last year to this year. Last year, it was Rs.1,13,734 croress under capital head and this year it is Rs.1,35,061 crores marking 18.8 per cent increase between last year and this year on capital head. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, on the questions of employment related matters, that is, MGNREGA, which is normally quoted saying that we have not been sincere about, I will certainly take this opportunity to read out some numbers, if you please allow me that kind of a time.

It is often said, “Oh, you opposed MGNREGA; we were the ones who brought it in and we have great claims to MGNREGA”. Yes, you may have given birth to it. No questions, Madam. You have given birth to MGNREGA, you can take the credit for it. But equally take the credit for having mismanaged MGNREGA, take the credit for C&AG paragraphs on MGNREGA, take the credit for having given MGNREGA to ghost workers, take the credit for MGNREGA going to non-existing workers.... *(Interruptions)*. Take the credit for that also. ...*(Interruptions)* So, Congress Party, I am sorry to take the name of a party on a debate during Budget, gives birth to all these very good schemes. No doubt, they are very good schemes. But it lacks the will to use them properly and lacks the will to use them openly and transparently. The moment it was given birth, it misused them to favour cronies. ...*(Interruptions)*[*Translation*] “Hum Do, Humaare Do” is used for this. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I am reading the figures with regard to MGNREGA. ...*(Interruptions)*
 Hon. Member, Kodikunnil Suresh ji, I am reading the figures. ...*(Interruptions)*
 Please hear the numbers. ...*(Interruptions)*

Then, do not ask us the questions on MGNREGA, ask the State Governments. You asked us the questions, I am giving you the reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): Do not mention the name of Congress. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Of course, I will mention Congress because you take the credit for it. ...(*Interruptions*) Anyway, I do not want to lose my time to give a proper answer. ...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, there are two tendencies. Again, I will take the name of the Congress Party. One, they give birth to such schemes and then, used it for their cronies. Each time you can see the hypocrisy in the way the figures come out. I would explain the tendency through MGNREGA. What is the tendency? We will have a scheme. We will announce huge BEs for it, that is, allocate big amounts through budgeted estimates, but actually, would not utilize it. Each year would end up with the actuals being far lesser than the original allotted amount. That means, either they do not care for it or they give it to their cronies and forget the actual workers. [*Translation*] This thing happens. Let me give data from BE to RE which will tell you as to what is actually the outcome of your dotting on 'MGNREGA'(*Interruptions*) That *pyar* (love) does not translate into activity.(*Interruptions*)

In 2009-10, BE was Rs.39,100 crores. Actual utilization was Rs. 33,000 crores only. God knows why they put in Rs.6000 crores! Then, Rs. 40,100 crores came to being Rs.35,000 crores. In 2011-12, BE was Rs. 40,000 crores and only Rs.29,000 crores were used. The rest remained unutilized. ...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, next year, out of Rs. 33,000 crores, utilization was only Rs.30,000 crores. In 2013-14, out of Rs. 33,000 crores, funds utilized were only Rs.32,000 crores. In 2014-15, the last year before us coming, out of Rs.34, 000 crores, only Rs.32,000 crores were used.

But, later on, from 2015-16 – please see the utilization level – when BE was Rs. 34,699 crores, Rs. 37,000 crores were utilized. In 2016-17, allocated BE was Rs. 38,500 crores, Rs. 48,214 crores were utilized. ...(*Interruptions*) In 2017-18, BE was Rs. 48,000 crores and the utilization was Rs. 55,000 crores. In

2018-19, allocated BE was Rs. 55,000 crores and funds utilized were Rs. 61,815 crores. In 2019-20, Rs. 60,000 crores were allocated while Rs. 71,686 crores were utilised which means that for a demand-based programme, we also keep giving.

Sir, 2008-09 was a distress because of global financial crisis. Even then, your utilisation was less which means you will talk about crisis when it comes to others, but not for yourselves. In 2020-21, the year of the pandemic, Rs. 61,500 crores were allocated because Budget was presented in February, much before the Corona crisis. Although we had given only Rs. 61,500 crores in the Budget, as the year went - Corona crisis, pandemic, lockdown and then, after the lockdown, migrant workers going back to their villages – we have increased that to Rs. 1,11,500 crores because that support had to be given in the villages. At the end of the year, it may well be that it will be utilised only to the extent of Rs. 90,000 crores, but it is still far higher than ever utilised under the MGNREGA. Therefore, for the forthcoming year, we have given Rs. 73,000 crores and are fully willing that through the Supplementary Demands for Grants, which happen at least two times if not three times, we are going to give more and more, if necessary, so that the migrant workers, who have not returned to their jobs in the cities or anywhere else and who choose to remain there, can still be continued giving support. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: No.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, there were lot of questions saying we have not given adequate support to the MSMEs, which is a bit of a surprise for me. I think, even during the lockdown, the announcements which were made were made clearly saying that we are addressing the distress which the MSMEs will face in two different ways. One, by suspending some of the clauses of the IBC, we made sure that no one from the MSMEs will be pulled to the courts or for resolution or for failure to pay their due debts and so on. Therefore, that was one way. That ensured that nobody was going to be drawn to

the court or nobody was going to be declared insolvent. Similarly, we also kept extending dates of due payments or any kind of compliance that they have to do. So, we extended the deadline till 31st March of this year on many scores so that they are not burdened with having to pay taxes, having to file their returns or having even two plain compliance papers to be filed. So, we have given them relief on the compliance side of things.

Equally, we have given relief from the point of view of giving some money so that they can have additional working capital, extended term loans and so on without being asked for any new additional security. This, if I only say for a minute, approach that we took will tell you how clearly the intent was to help everybody. Banks were instructed to send SMSes, to call on the phone, to send e-mails, to go to the house or the office of the MSME, if they are available post-lockdown was lifted, but before that through an SMS, saying that we are willing to give you loan; please come and take it without additional security. The instruction given to the banks was that they will not deny it unless the person himself or the company itself says that 'I do not want it.'. So, it was given to everybody. The choice to say 'no' was with the borrower and not with the bank. So, not one company or not one MSME - even if it is a one single-person MSME, a nano-unit was ignored.

Also, let me underline the fact that when we kept saying MSME, MSME, we did not exclude others who did not strictly come under the category of MSME. Anyone who had an account in the bank could go and say give me loan under this Emergency Credit Guarantee Liquidity Support Scheme, and they were included.

There were questions raised and it was said: oh no but tourism sector; oh no but some other sector; we are not called MSME, but will you not give us? We kept issuing a lot of clarifications calling and saying no, we may have used the word MSME but this is available for anyone who has got a bank account. A lot of companies did not have that money because during the lockdown they could

not operate but when they opened, they had to buy raw materials, they had to pay workers, they had to pay electricity bills. For all that, working capital was increased. It was given without a question.

Here, I would like to mention because hon. Members also observed about the functioning of public sector banks. I will say that having amalgamated a lot of these banks, in spite of the amalgamation related work still going on, banks very clearly exposed their staff, and I am grateful, even during the lockdown, to Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana. They went and gave all the cash credit which were made during the initial months through the Bank MITRAS.

Similarly, in the Emergency Credit Guarantee, they extended it to all the companies which wanted the help. So, Emergency Credit Guarantee was one of the things which was extended to MSME. Also, we had a Subordinate Debt Scheme through which companies which were already in distress – not just viable companies getting Emergency Credit Guarantee – were given under the Subordinate Debt Scheme a kind of assistance wherein the individual promoter could borrow. He put it into the company as his equity and thereby lift the company's stature, get more assistance from the bank, and run the business.

So, when we extended these schemes, they were not some schemes being produced mindlessly. A lot of mind application happened. At the level of the Prime Minister, a lot of inputs were coming. Leaders of businesses were meeting him. Even during the lockdown through our webinars, continuously inputs were gathered, and from the PMO they were sent to us. We worked on it and every scheme was tailormade for a situation such as the pandemic.

I am proud to say every Department of the Government of India spent hours on end planning to give it to the people who are affected in the pandemic. Therefore, the approach that Government of India has taken to address the pandemic situation may be completely different but has served India better than

the way in which some of us were being advised: oh, copy this country; oh, look at them; they have given 20 per cent of their GDP; give it now. We applied our mind to make sure all the advises were taken on board but designed something which our own industries were telling us that if you do it like this, it will help us. Therefore, we gave it to them, and did not blindly copy as was advocated by many people.

Sir, Pradhan Mantri Svanidhi Yojana is for those who are constantly accusing us of dealing with cronies. Svanidhi does not go to cronies. ...* get land in States which are governed by some parties, like Rajasthan once upon a time, Haryana once upon a time. I can give you the details.

The Minister Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal has been repeatedly saying the kind of allegations which are coming for the lands taken away at throwaway prices from farmers. They gave farmers pittance and took away the lands. That is ...* operating. '*Hum do humare do*' is that. We are two people taking care of the party and there are two other people who have to be taken care of. The ...* will take care of that. We do not do that. Svanidhi is tailored. PM Svanidhi Yojana is tailored for those small traders who are there in the streets, who are selling their little wares and making their families happy with whatever they earn from there. Rs. 10,000 is given to them as working capital for one year tenure. They take Rs. 10,000, and do some business and return that. If necessary, they can take once more.

That is given to 50 lakh street vendors. They are not cronies. They are not anybody's cronies. Leave alone our cronies, they are not even your cronies. They are the people who think of the Prime Minister who is working for the poor *dalits*, backwards, and the poor. They are the people who benefit out of the Svanidhi. They are the people who also benefit out of MUDRA. They are also the people

* Not recorded

who benefit out of PM's stand-up capital, which is being given at the district level for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and also for women. There, we do not do any work for ...*. We do not do work for any cronies. We work for the common citizen who believes in the Prime Minister.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to repeat some of those specific steps that the Government has taken even during the pandemic. I will just recall once, the number of people benefited out of them. Then, you yourself will tell me where are the cronies. They are very much hiding probably in the shadow of the party which has been rejected by the people. The shadows have invited the cronies to even set up a port in Kerala. Hon. Member, Dr. Shashi Tharoor is present here, who belongs to that State, which under his party's rule invited one of those cronies, who they remember every now and then, to even develop a port. They invited the crony. There was no open tender, and there was no global tender. The crony was invited then. But now they have the temerity to call us crony capitalists! You have the temerity to call us crony capitalists! Remember, you invited one of them, who you repeatedly call a crony, but requested that crony to develop a port in your State. That happened because no ...* is living in Kerala. ...* lives here. ...(*Interruptions*) Please have the patience to hear who are our cronies. Our cronies are the common *janta* of this country.

Under PM Awas Yojana, more than 1.67 crores houses have been completed. Do cronies have these Awas Yojana houses? They are the common people of our country who get the Awas Yojana houses. How many houses were electrified under the Sowbhagya Scheme? Since October 2017, 2.67 crores houses have been electrified. They are not the houses belonging to any crony capitalist. Household toilets were constructed. Nearly 11 crores toilets were

* Not recorded

constructed. Now, it is more than that. Are they crony capitalists? Do they need it? The one who needs it gets it. ...(*Interruptions*)

Hon. Speaker, Sir, the leader of the largest opposition party has still some courage to get up and speak on PM-CARES. I thought the MoS Finance, during the last Session, pointedly told them what is PM-CARES, who audits it, where does that money go, etc. as opposed to the way in which the PM National Relief Fund was giving money for family trust. It has been already explained. Maybe I will send you the video clip which is going on in social media. Adhir ji, you will learn a lot of things from it. Were you not present? I think that it was the Session in which you called him *Himachal ka ...**. That was the Session when it happened. I would like to remind you that. That was the Session in which you called my MoS, who is the hon. Member of this House for five times now, *Himachal ka ...** and he got up to tell you what actually was the PM National Relief Fund. So, that debate is over, done with, and dusted. You can go and remind yourself through the social media. ...(*Interruptions*) Do not worry. I will send you that clip. Have a look at it and then come back.

Under the PM Gram Sadak Yojana, more than 2,11,000 kms of roads have been built since 2014-15. The benefits of Gram Sadak Yojana do not go to the private gated communities of ...* and crony capitalists. Whose life lines are these? ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Sir, Madam is repeatedly speaking crony-crony. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I am not speaking (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

* Not recorded

Sir, Professor is a very alert Member of the House. When other Members speak, he catches every word and says, “Hey, but this one”, “Hey, but that one”. But you noticed one thing, Sir? Professor never gets up [*Translation*] when actually someone from the Congress makes allegation regarding crony capitalism. [*English*] He shivers. Must not talk in front of Congress! All the courage is only on us. ...(*Interruptions*) All the courage is only on us. ...(*Interruptions*)

SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA (KRISHNANAGAR): What ...* is this? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Madam, nobody talks ...* ...(*Interruptions*) Don't you say that. ...(*Interruptions*) Oh! Insulting! ...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, the number of farmers registered under e-NAM ...(*Interruptions*) The number of farmers registered under e-NAM is 1,00,69,000. The number of digital transactions happening in the UPI is ...(*Interruptions*) Absolutely, continuously calling the Prime Minister all abuses. Very unfortunate. ...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, the number of farmers registered under PM Fasal Bima Yojana is nine crores. From farmers, you take away their land for cheap, but we do not do that. We send Rs. 6000 to their account. Through Direct Benefit Transfers, nine crores farmers are benefited. They are no ...* ...(*Interruptions*). Loans sanctioned under Mudra Yojana go to 27 crores people who are really running small businesses. So, MSME or small businesses have all been absolutely taken care of by this Government. So, much before really anyone comes up with questions or false allegations, of late, false narratives are the ones which are being propagated rather than coming to the House and talking in details about what is being offered in the Budget or any other programme.

* Not recorded.

Sir, there are two or three specific questions and after that, I will come to the conclusion. Member Supriya Sule Ji had asked this question and I partly sort of got up to reply her on what is that 41 and 42 per cent allocation in the Finance Commission. I think roughly that has been explained as to what is 42 percent and why it has come down to 41 per cent. It has not actually come down; it is the due appropriate share for the States. But the question she had then asked and which I chose to answer during the reply was what happens to this modernization fund for defence and internal security. That is a proposition which is not even before me. While the Finance Commission's comment on a non-lapsable fund for defence is something in principle we have agreed to, but the modalities and other things will have to be worked out talking with the Defence Minister and the entire Defence team. So, this particular thing has been mentioned in the Action Taken Report submitted to the Parliament, but the modalities will be worked out and we will see to it in the due course.

I think it was Shri N.K. Premachandran who questioned about discrepancy. I want to tell him which he saw as a discrepancy in the numbers in the Budget Speech about Aatmanirbhar package, estimated at 27.1 lakh crores vis-à-vis Rs. 29.86 lakh crores announced by the Government, there is no discrepancy. I want to let the hon. Member know about it. Within 48 hours of declaring the lockdown, Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana was announced with an estimated value of Rs. 2.7 lakh crores and that was announced for free food grains, free cooking gas, direct cash transfer to the farmers, for the women, for the elderly citizens and so on. I had mentioned this in para 4 of my Speech. But later the Government announced three Aatmanirbhar packages with the total financial impact of about Rs. 27.1 lakh crores including the financial impact of measures taken by the RBI. The combined financial impact of Garib Kalyan Yojana and Aatmanirbhar package is Rs. 29.87 crores. Therefore, there is no discrepancy. I want to let the Member know about it.

The Member, Shri Premachandran, also asked as to how do you see that this Budget would increase demand in the country. This was the question that he legitimately asked. I would like to point out that the course we have taken for giving stimulus to the economy through spending on developmental activity; through spending on infrastructure; and improving the CAPEX of the Government has resulted in the increase in capital outlay from Rs. 4.12 lakh crores in the current year, which is nearing end, to Rs. 5.54 lakh crores in the new BE 2021-2022, which is a substantial increase and when money is spent on capital expenditure, all of us would agree, the multiplier effect will immediately create jobs and that creation of jobs will also have an impact on the core industry demands because there will be need for more cement, steel, etc. and that demand will also generate more and more jobs. So, it will have both direct and indirect impact on the economy immediately and also be sustained in the medium and long term. ...(*Interruptions*)

There was another question that the Member, Shri Premachandran, asked that how can we justify that in 2019-2020 -- there was no COVID, of course, there was no COVID -- the Budget Estimate of fiscal deficit was 3.3 per cent of the GDP whereas in the Revised Estimate for that very year it has been shown as 4.6 per cent. I would definitely like to answer that question because I am sure that it is a matter of interest for a lot of Members. In August, 2020, the Government has placed a Statement of Deviation on the fiscal deficit as per the provisions of Section 7 (3) (b) of the FRBM Act in the Parliament. Hon. Member, I draw your attention to this Statement, which outlines the reasons for deviation of 0.8 per cent from the revised target of fiscal deficit of 3.8 per cent of GDP for the year 2019-2020. The deviation was necessitated on account of structural reforms both on the supply and on the demand side. Therefore, that was brought in.

One important aspect, Sir. Some Members have questioned whether allocations for Minority Affairs and whether allocations for SC and ST have been

reduced. No, they have not been reduced. The total allocation for Minority Affairs is Rs. 4,811 crores in the BE of 2021-2022, which is an 8.6 per cent increase for that Ministry higher than even the actual expenditure. Therefore, that has not been reduced.

On the SC / STs, the overall allocation provided for the welfare of SCs have shown an increase from Rs. 83,257 crores in 2020-2021 compared to Rs. 1,26,259 crores in this BE presented as Budget now for 2021-2022. The overall allocation provided for the welfare of STs have also shown an increase from Rs. 53,653 crores in the BE of 2020-2021 to Rs. 79,942 crores in the BE of 2021-2022.

Sir, I think I have addressed most of what Members had asked. However, there is one issue on which I want to draw the attention of the Members.

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR): Madam, what about the rate of employment?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I have given a lot of information on employment, Opposition Leader.

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: What about cash transfer?

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN (CHENNAI CENTRAL): Can you reduce the excise on gas, diesel and petrol? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I will come to one issue on which I certainly want to draw the attention of this House. There is a culture in this House since when the Parliament was established and all of us have been swearing by the Constitution.

We have been functioning effectively to make India a strong democracy. But it was such a disappointment for me; I was here that day to hear the former President of the Opposition party, stand up and say, 'I will only speak on the

farmers' issue, then, I will go quiet'. Hon. Speaker, Sir, because there was a lot of demand, and you, gently reminded saying, there is this Budget discussion now, and that we should discuss the Budget. ...*(Interruptions)* I concede that. No worries. What am I doing? I would like to ask you, what am I doing? I am talking about the Budget. I am replying to the Members who stood up and spoke on the Budget debate; I am replying to each one on their issues. Each Member stood up and spoke about the issues which they thought were significant. ...*(Interruptions)* Please listen. Please don't unnecessarily read my mind in advance. ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon. Speaker, Sir, the attempt here is to reply to each Member for the various issues that they have raised, and I shall reply for the issues raised, and even justifying now. I agree, Oh farm issues! Definitely are relevant for the Budget. Even the hon. Member, who is not present here, I am not taking his name but I also want to address the issues raised by him that day. Farm issues will have to be spoken about because they are also part of the budgetary discussion. ...*(Interruptions)* Don't worry. I am answering. ...*(Interruptions)* Please hear. ...*(Interruptions)* You don't want me to answer the issues raised by your hon. Leader. I am answering. ...*(Interruptions)* Don't worry, I am answering that. ...*(Interruptions)* You don't mind. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, if you have heard the hon. Member, Shri Suresh says, I should take the name. If you give me the permission, hon. Speaker, Sir, in the absence of that Member, I will take his name. ...*(Interruptions)* Alright, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)* And the Member had said, 'Farm Bills are also part of the Budget. I am laying the foundation, and therefore, I am speaking about it'. Therefore, I would respond, Sir. I am sure, you will help me. Since Shri Kodikunnil Suresh has given me permission, and you, I suppose, wouldn't mind me, Shri Rahul Gandhi stood up, and spoke*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, you speak please.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, just a minute. Hon. Minister is taking name of someone, if he is a Member of this House, she can take his name. There is no problem in it.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: As he is the Member of this House, she can take her name. There is no question of being present or not present. She can take the name of hon. Member. She is taking the name of all the Members who have taken part in the discussion on Budget.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: When the foundation was being laid for the speech on the Budget, which never happened, on the matters raised during that laying of the foundation, there are some things which I want to ask. I will also state my expectation when he stood up to lay the foundation. My expectations were that he will explain why the Congress Party has taken a U-turn in its position. In the 2019 election manifesto, they said very similar things that we have done in the farm Acts. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: Madam, again, you are distorting. ...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, please allow me to give a response. This kind of disruption is unwarranted....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please sit.

[English]

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Have I said anything unparliamentary for this disruption? We expected that he would stand up. This is number one, I have ten such things to say. *[Translation]* I would like to state my expectations before you on ten subjects on which Congress party will have to reply sooner or later. When they are laying foundation for the speech on the Budget, there were some things which I wanted to ask. On first issue, my expectation was that he would speak on farm laws before the discussion on Budget and will explain why Congress party has taken a U-turn in its position. Earlier, they supported these laws, then why did they take a U-turn?

Secondly, the Congress party, which considers itself the well wisher of the farmers, promised to waive off the farm loans in many States to win the elections. The people shown their trust in them and voted for them but in Madhya Pradesh, the farm loan was not waived off and the farmers are still demanding for it. They demanded for vote and got it to form the Government. But now, they are not in power. They have misguided the people regarding the farm loan and backstabbed the farmers. Farm loan has not been waived off in Rajasthan also and complaints are being received in this regard even today.

My expectation was...*(Interruptions)* Loan was not waived off in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Chhatisgarh. I expected that when the senior leader of that party rise in the House to deliver his speech, he would tell about the reasons for not being able to waive off the loans of the farmers. However, he did not cover that point.

Thirdly, I thought, when he was laying the foundation before delivering the speech on Budget, he will speak about the removal of the provision of the black law in which there is a provision of imprisonment of the farmers and a provision of the fine of Rs. Five lakh regarding which I have issued orders to the Chief Minister of Punjab. But he did not do so.

Fourthly, Rahul Gandhi Ji was not speaking on Budget that day, rather he was speaking on farm laws. He should have at least taken up the issue of stubble burning in Punjab but he did not speak as to what relief will be provided by the Congress Government of Punjab to the farmers. I also expected this from him but he did not do so. I had also expected him to pick up at least one clause from three farm laws as to how the farmers are going to be affected adversely by that provision but he did not talk about any such clause.

[English] This is against the farmer. *[Translation]* I expected that he will speak about it at the time of laying of foundation, but it did not happen either. This was the fifth point...*(Interruptions)*

Now, I am coming to sixth point. In his speech on the hon. President's Address, the hon. Prime Minister spoke about the small farmers. I thought he will stand and tell the Prime Minister to return the land of the farmers which we took from them at cheaper rates. I and my family are in politics and we have to contest elections, so return the land of the farmers. He could speak in favour of them. Under Hum Do, Hamare Do...^{*} I expected him to do so but it did not happen...*(Interruptions)*. My sixth expectation remained unfulfilled.

This is my seventh expectation. The Prime Minister read the quotation of Dr. Manmohan Singh. He also mentioned that they had made same provisions for the farmers. At the time of laying foundation, I thought that Farm Laws are more important than the Budget. They should speak something about that. Why is the Congress forgetting the statement of Dr. Manmohan Singh? The Prime Minister reminded them of it. Yes, Dr. Manmohan Singh has given such statement, *[English]* I have to respect. We will respect now. We will not dishonor Dr. Manmohan Singh. *[Translation]* I expected them to speak on this matter, but they didn't. ...*(Interruptions)* That was the seventh.

^{*} Not recorded.

My eighth expectation was...*(Interruptions)* As Farm Laws can be a part of the Budget, many Members raised this question during the discussion on Budget. I remember it and I listened to. Has the APMC been shut across the country after notification of the three farm laws? No, it has not happened in any state. I am also asking question along with stating my expectation, *[English]* to prove even if one APMC mandi was shut. Not one was shut. But you are standing up and speaking here. *[Translation]* There was a provision for it in the Budget. *[English]* Rs. 30,000 crores which will be collected through the Agricultural Development Infrastructure Cess will actually be going to the States so that APMC infrastructure can be improved. *[Translation]* Apart from it, we are providing funds to the States to improve the structure of APMC. They did not talk even about it. They kept laying foundation and went away without discussing on Budget ...*(Interruptions)*

Ninth point, it was my expectation but now it is my question. *[English]* Why does he choose to insult Constitutional authorities? *[Translation]* That day, hon. Speaker was insulted. It is his nobility that he let this matter go saying that we had elected him, therefore *[English]* House should run as per the rules of this House. *[Translation]* ...*(Interruptions)* Before that, Dr. Manmohan Singh was insulted over this law...*(Interruptions)* When Dr. Manmohan Singh had gone abroad as a Prime Minister, the ordinance passed by him was thrown away in the dustbin...*(Interruptions)* *[English]* Why does he choose to insult? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation] After the President's Address, a discussion takes place in the House. After the President' address, they kept on discussing on the same issue, *[English]* continuously insulting constitutionally elected authorities. *[Translation]* They were continuously insulting the hon. President, the hon. Prime Minister and the former Prime Minister...*(Interruptions)*

Tenth point, they were continuously spreading fake narratives...
(Interruptions) They said that Covid is here and the entire country will go in loss... *(Interruptions)* A large number of people will die. I have the entire quotations. The senior leaders kept on speaking these things from time to time...*(Interruptions)* *[English]* I do not want to waste the time of the House on quotations. But the Saaransh is this. I will constantly say things which will demean India, which will show India in poor light, and constantly that will be my rebel-like look to insult India, build fake narratives; nothing will go well for India. *[Translation]* They kept on saying these things. They are doing a kind of mischief- I am using a lighter word – with us. They do not believe in signing of MoU between the Governments rather they believe in signing of MoU between two parties ...*(Interruptions)*. When there is any crisis on the border, they talk to the embassies instead of talking to the us or the Government regarding the situation ...*(Interruptions)* Instead of trusting their own country they trust others. *[English]* Joining the ‘breaking India’ fringe group...*(Interruptions)* *[Translation]* What to say about a senior leader of the party joining fringe group and doing politics and using abusive and total unacceptable terminology for Constitutionally elected heads. He apologises after being reprimanded by the Supreme Court and then repeats the same cycle. He is engaged in destructive policies...*(Interruptions)* *[English]* I am very scared to think he is probably becoming doomsday man for India...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

It is sad for us that today the Opposition, having a strong position in Parliament and having the right to ask questions to the Government, is becoming doomsday man...*(Interruptions)* and he repeatedly abuses the Government, ...*(Interruptions)* I am also saying this...*(Interruptions)* *[English]* You cannot have this objection. You are bound to answer. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, let them have the strength to accept this. In Parliament, debate on Budget happens traditionally.

...(Interruptions) Budget debate happens every year. In free India's history, what kind of role the leader of the Opposition wants to play who say we won't discuss Budget? I want to ask you, Budget happens every year. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

Chowdhury Ji, please listen ...(Interruptions) In Rajya Sabha, the senior leader of the party take part in the discussion on Budget and listen to the answer after asking question.

Whether they like the reply or not, accept it or not, they still take a stand. Why didn't that happen here? The same party has different stands in the Rajya Sabha and here in the Lok Sabha. We are unable to get it. [English] With these 10 questions ... (Interruptions) We will tell you about everything that you want. ... (Interruptions) [Translation] I want to say two things about the Congress party. Please sit down, Chowdhury ji. ... (Interruptions) I am concluding by explaining the two tendencies. I can clearly see two tendencies. One is the tendency of fake narratives.

They claim that they have created MGNREGA, and other things but they themselves could not make up their mind to take it forward. You are not efficient in pursuing it. Allocation is there, but utilization is less. Similarly, the habit of seeing something for oneself in every scheme is also a tendency. It is crony capitalism. They say that they have nationalized the banks. But, through phone banking they have used the entire banking system and created NPAs. This is their tendency. [English] This is one tendency to create institutions, misuse them, use it for our own. "Hum Do, Hamare Do" and at the end of the day, keep accusing others. That is one tendency. The second tendency is this, [Translation] In the Parliament, they say, whatever they would like to say. They will make many allegations against the Government, use abusive language but when we stand here under the system to give point-by-point answers, then they are not ready to listen,

like what is happening now. Their tendency is to disturb anytime, keep shouting or walk out. The same thing happened in the Budget debate also. Therefore, we must recognize these two tendencies of the Congress party. It shows that their belief in democratic, elected Parliamentary system has completely diminished. Thank you.

11.22 hrs

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF
JAMMU AND KASHMIR REORGANISATION (AMENDMENT)
ORDINANCE, 2021**

AND

**JAMMU AND KASHMIR REORGANISATION (AMENDMENT) BILL ,
2021**

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Item No. 28 and 29. Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2021.

Statutory Resolution, Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR): I beg to move:

“That this House disapproves of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021 (Ordinance No. 1 of 2021) promulgated by the President on 7 January, 2021.”

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY): Sir, on behalf of Shri Amit Shah, I beg to move:

“That the Bill to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

[Translation]

HON.SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please give brief introduction about the Bill.

SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY: Hon. Speaker, as per the Jammu and Kashmir Amendment Act, 2019, Jammu and Kashmir has been recognized as the Jammu and Kashmir UT with Legislature and Ladakh including Leh and Kargil districts as UT without Legislature with effect from 31st October, 2019. With the complete integration of these two UTs with the country, the Narendra Modi led Government has fulfilled every Indian's dream of 'One Nation, One Constitution'. After this, the responsibility of holistic development rests with the Government. With this approach, we are trying to take these two UTs towards holistic development while ensuring public welfare at every level. Earlier, the cadre includes IAS, IPS and IFS officers of Jammu and Kashmir, because after the abrogation of Article 370, for the first time we are implementing about 170 Central Acts in Jammu and Kashmir. For the last 70 years, developmental activities had not taken place and were neglected in Jammu and Kashmir. After the abrogation of Article 370, we are now, for the first time, implementing developmental activities there. For this, whether it is centrally sponsored schemes, different programs of the State Government, in addition to the social upliftment projects, it was necessary to execute them. For this, officers having experience of UT administration are very important to improve the cadre strength through different schemes.

With the merger of Jammu and Kashmir with the AGMUT cadre, allocating All India Services Officers (IAS, IPS, or IFS cadre) for the Union Territory, shall be made to AGMUT cadre. Earlier it was an Ordinance, now we have introduced it in the House in the form of a Bill. As a result of this, the cadre strength which was insufficient to take up the different activities in Jammu and Kashmir, now the shortage can be met from Central Pool and the AGMUT Pool. That is why, I request all of you respected Members to pass this Bill.

HON. SPEAKER: The Motion moved:

“That this House disapproves of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021 (Ordinance No. 1 of 2021) promulgated by the President on 7 January, 2021.”

and

“That the Bill to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: Sir, my first objection is that what was the need to bring an ordinance for the issue mentioned by the hon. Minister? I am unable to get it. *[English]* Invoking and promulgating Ordinances at regular intervals does not augur well for the parliamentary democracy of our country. The Government can certainly promulgate Ordinances, but it should be preceded by an emergent or extraordinary situation. If it goes on promulgating Ordinances at regular intervals, it shows that the Government is losing confidence and faith in the parliamentary democracy of our country.

The fact is that the Government has promulgated the Ordinance in a very supercilious manner. Without any reason or rhyme, you are simply indulging in the route of Ordinance. There lies our objection, and that is why I have moved a Statutory Resolution.

You should not appear as a ‘Government of Ordinances’. You can discuss the matter during the regular Sessions of the Parliament. We had never objected to summoning of the Winter Session of Lok Sabha.

But it is the NDA Government which had not subscribed to the view expressed by us that Winter Session should be summoned because a number of issues were there to be discussed.

[Translation]

Sir, Masoodi sahab can intervene after me?

HON. SPEAKER: You can take two minutes.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: The amendment to Section 13 provides for the applicability to the UT of Jammu and Kashmir all other Articles in addition to Article 239A of the Constitution, which refers to elected members of the Legislative Assembly applicable to UT of Puducherry. The parent Act already provides for the applicability of Article 239A which relates to the creation of Legislature or Council of Ministers, or both for certain Union Territories.

The second issue is with regard to merging of All India Services Cadres as has been mentioned by you. Our hon. Home Minister is also here. The Ordinance amends Section 88 sub-Section 2 by stating that all the officers of the existing cadre of Jammu and Kashmir shall be borne and become part of the AGMUT cadre and all future allocations of All India Services Officers for the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh, shall be made to AGMUT cadre. The Ordinance amends Section 88 sub-section 3 by stating that the officers so borne or allocated on AGMUT cadre shall function in accordance with the rules framed by the Central Government. The move will help to tackle the shortage of All India Services Officers in Jammu and Kashmir as has been argued by you owing to an earlier rule fixing the ratio of direct recruitments in civil services to promotees from Jammu and Kashmir State Civil Services (Kashmir Administrative Services) at 50:50 instead of 67:33 formula followed in other States.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, our point of contention is loud and clear. *[Translation]* Article 370 and 35A were abrogated in this House. You made the entire country dream that you are going to make heaven in Jammu and Kashmir where everyone would get job, work and would open door for tourism in the region, terrorism would end and Pakistan would not try to take any action against us etcetera. Now

it is almost one and a half year and you are enacting a law that there is no cadre in Jammu and Kashmir. You want cadre from outside for IAS, IPS and IFS officers. The point is that they want cadre from AGMUT because there is no cadre in Jammu and Kashmir. You must admit that you have abrogated the Article 370 without any preparation. My point is that you would have not felt the need of cadre after one and a half years, had the preparation were well planned.

The second thing is that this cadre must be local because Jammu and Kashmir is such a sensitive state, where common people do not trust the bureaucracy of the Government. This Government is suffering from trust deficit there. When you have such massive trust deficit, I want to tell you, as an advice, that it will be better for the Jammu and Kashmir administration to deploy more and more local officers because you import IAS, IPS and IFS officers from AGMUT cadre. They are not acquainted with the language, culture, attitude, and environment there. Kashmir is a different kind of State.

People who are very much acquainted with the ground realities, *[English]* who is very much acquainted with the cultural roots of that particular State, they should be entrusted for these jobs. *[Translation]* That's why I want to say that the trust deficit is growing there and now you are bringing in IAS and IPS officers from outside, who would also be transferred after two years; so what would be the benefit for you in this case, you must be knowing it better than us. At the same time, it is also true that common people, people at grassroots level do not have much acquaintance with these officers. Officers of the 'AGMUT' cadre are posted in three States and Union Territories. There are many such States which currently have 'AGMUT' cadre and they want a dedicated cadre for themselves, like Arunachal Pradesh State. You yourself said that by abrogating Article 370 and 35A from Jammu and Kashmir, you would move forward on the path of permanent solution. You informed this House about it, but the work being carried out now is only temporary. This is a temporary work. Now the direction in which

you are moving towards with this manner of cadre appointment create doubt, the time by which any permanent solution is likely to be provided. When would Jammu and Kashmir get full statehood? What you have done in Jammu and Kashmir, you know better than we do. First, you should inform the House about the number of IAS, IPS and IFS officers posted in Jammu and Kashmir before the abrogation of the Article 370, how many officers are currently posted in the region and how many officers do you need now and how will you fulfill this need?

We are deeply concerned about Jammu and Kashmir because normalcy has not yet been restored there. Militancy runs in Jammu and Kashmir. There is fear among the people in Jammu and Kashmir and the atmosphere of fear is still looming there. Our former Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, Shri Farooq Abdullah ji, Mufti ji, Omar Abdullah sahab - you have taken everyone into custody. We have no data about the number of people who are still languishing in jail. Jammu and Kashmir which was already a part of India, yet you made people dream that it has been done by this Government only but you must remember that it is the same Government which tried to turn the entire Jammu and Kashmir into a prison where lakhs of troops were deployed at that time. A concrete wall was built at every twenty, thirty or forty meter distance in Jammu and Kashmir. All internet services and all communication were stopped in Jammu and Kashmir, as if it were a separate part of India. Yet you failed to restore normalcy there. You can say that DDC elections have been held there, but we had seen on TV that during DDC elections, your security personnels kept the candidate locked inside a prison. You know the number of people who have participated and who have not been able to participate in the DDC elections because countless political workers are spending days in jail, in custody due to your forced restoration of democracy.

You tried to cover up a lot of things. You tried to cover many scams under Roshni scheme and Roshni Act after the High Court there had asked the

Government to find out the the scams, but you moved to the High Court and tried hard to ensure that no investigation is conducted in Roshni scheme. *[English]* The DDC elections were marred by the detention of political leaders. The onslaught on nomads and the unidimensional discourse of the Roshini Scheme were all set on the tactics of the BJP Government at the Centre and they were employed to eliminate any chance of resurgence of its opponents in the erstwhile Himalayan State, particularly in the Muslim majority Kashmir valley.

The Lieutenant Governor of Jammu and Kashmir while participating in the IT 2020 Global Summit in November 05, 2020 said, ‘The young population is ready to be an entrepreneur and contribute to *Atmanirbhar* Jammu and Kashmir. We are devising a new path, new policies, and new technological tools to strengthen our business ecosystem.’ However, the pertinent question where is that newness is. There is unemployment, restriction, lost avenues, and total confusion.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (SARAN): What are you talking about? Sir, please speak about the Bill. ... (Interruptions) you are talking out of context.

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: I am speaking about the Bill itself. Rudy ji, it is a part of the Bill itself. *[English]* Giving the plea to retreat the forest land, the present Administration came down heavily on the nomads and stepped up its anti-encroachment drive depriving at least a score of Gujjar and Bakriwala families of their decade long dwellings. The demolition was more pronounced in Pahalgam, Anantnag and Badgaon districts. *[Translation]* Where am I wrong in this? You have introduced the Roshni Act. The High Court termed it illegal. When you felt that the leading Members of BJP would be trapped in this, you started opposing it.

My concern, here, is that the dream shown by you after abrogating the Article 370 in Jammu and Kashmir has not been fulfilled and normalcy has not

restored in Jammu and Kashmir. The region has suffered business loss of more than ninety thousand crores. That is why, we want you to inform the House that when and how will you improve things in Jammu and Kashmir.

Amit Shah ji, you had also said in the House that you would bring back Brahmins. Did you succeed in bringing back even one Pandit? You say that you will bring back Gilgit Baltistan. It is a matter for later. But at least bring back those who were internally displaced, those who can't go to Kashmir valley, at least bring back those people and settle there. It is not in your control.

You have given three thousand acres of land to the industrial sector, but you didn't succeed in giving 200-300 acres of land to Pundits. In your election manifesto of 2014 and 2019, you had promised that you would bring back Pandits. Did you succeed? You should at least say that I have made a promise, *'raat gayi to baat gayi, election gaya to vaada gaya'*. You should at least admit it.

Sir, after 70 years, the people in Jammu and Kashmir had to face two kinds of problems. First lockdown was imposed immediately after the abrogation, the second lockdown was imposed after COVID-19. The people of Jammu and Kashmir have faced tough time during these lockdowns. Therefore, you should think afresh the issue of Kashmir. I oppose this step to introduce this AGMUT cadre, because you take ad hoc measure by force. You should make your cadre by granting statehood to Jammu and Kashmir, and then only we will assume that you are going in the direction of statehood. It seems that as DDC elections have already been held, you think that statehood is not needed now. Therefore, you should explain in the House that what your intention is; what condition you are in and where you want to go from here. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HASNAIN MASOODI (ANANTNAG): I rise to speak against the Jammu & Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2021. The hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Law Minister have said two things. They said that India, our country is the mother of democracy. Our Law Minister has mentioned about Separation of Power yesterday. This law is the violation of both the concepts. Unilateral, illegal and unconstitutional decisions were taken on 5th August, 2019. It was like an assault for 1.25 crores people of Jammu & Kashmir. We have decided that we will oppose it in a legitimate manner. In this connection, not one but 15 petitions have been filed in the hon. Supreme Court in which this law has been presented as an assault and says that all of them are unconstitutional. The hon. Supreme Court, after considering it, formally admitted it for hearing and sent it to a constitution bench. After sending it there, it is made sure that as per the principal of the democracy, we must respect other institutions also. As per the constitutional propriety and constitutional morality, we should not implement the suspect law, which is under judicial scrutiny of the hon. Supreme Court. We have filed petition to put a stay on its implementation, but it did not happen, but the hon. Supreme Court has certainly commented that if they take any step, we have the power to check it. On the other hand, the Executive hinted to object it and not let it to be implemented. The hon. Supreme Court had an option to tell us on the first day that our petition was not strong, but it did not do so, but said that it was strong and it was referred to a five-judge constitution bench. Instead of implementing the first law, it should have been appealed in the hon. Supreme Court to expedite, hear and give decision whether it is as per constitution or not. We believe that what has been done on 5th August is a violation of the constitution and is not less than an assault. In this context, this Bill is part of that the implementation process of which has been started. The Constitution Bench of the hon. Supreme Court stated that the first step you have taken is against the constitution because Section 367, the interpretative clause has been used for the

substantive change. You have violated Article 3. You have not asked the State about it. You had no right to abrogate Section 370. Secondly, what happened to the constitution of Jammu & Kashmir? Does this Parliament have the right to abolish the constitution for which the entire country had greeted Jammu & Kashmir? It is made on the order of the prince there. This Parliament has the right to do away with that constitution. It is a constituent power, it can only be done away with by a constituent assembly. You are creating confusion day by day.

Today's amendment is absolutely bad. The hon. Home Minister had on 5th August promised on this floor that previous situation will be restored but if it will get restored then what is the need of bringing the 93rd Amendment? There is no need to imagine about a legislature. This is not a good signal. You know what's going on on the ground level? About 400 civilian died, about 100 encounters took place, 20 armed encounters took place in urban areas, about 200 security force personnel including some officers have also been martyred in one year. There is no sign of development anywhere.

Whether officers were not go on deputation earlier? If we had less allotment, supplement was made for this. What is the purpose of amending it? You want to put a sword of Damocles on the officer of Jammu. Can you go to Mizoram? *[English]* You are not part of it. *[Translation]* As on date, 80 per cent of the posts in our district are filled with outsiders.

As Chowdhury Saheb said they are unaware of the fundamental things that are the realities of the ground, no one is connected to the ground. Will this increase administrative efficiency? The key-officer should have full knowledge about the topography and various problems there. It could have been done here in 70 years. We were the part of the Indian Administrative Services. The officers here are either the people of this state who qualified the exam or you appointed them from outside.

That's why, I'm saying there was no need for Clause 13, if we take it [*English*] against the backdrop of whatever was said by the hon. Home Minister on the floor of the House on 5th August, 2019. [*Translation*] There is no need to amend that.

Sir, overall you are taking Jammu & Kashmir towards uncertainty. It is our duty to tell the country that what you are saying is incorrect; it is not the ground reality. In 550 days you don't dare to restore 4G. There is no sign of tourism anywhere. You are importing fruits from outside to disempower us.

The sand mining has become a big racket. When Mineral Concession Rules were made, you opposed it. The Members in your Government opposed it saying that it will kill the employment of the poor people of Jammu, Kathua and Udhampur. But the same thing is happening now. That's why Sir, I oppose it because this step is in a wrong direction. It is not going to do any good to the people there. Jammu & Kashmir was with the country. I am here because of the constitution but today nothing is happening in the welfare of the people.

Sir, please keep your promises that you made on 5th August. The hon. Home Minister is sitting here, he said that the position will re-instate. Not of the State, we say that you restore the position of 4th August. If you go to Mizoram, Manipur and congratulate the people there and tell them that the hon. Prime Minister has given you a gift in the form of ILP, why can't you give it for Jammu and Kashmir?

You talk about 'One Nation, One Law'. You have signed an agreement regarding Bodoland and provided 10,000 square miles of land for Bodo territory there, without thinking about One Nation One Law? If the Prime Minister of India cannot buy land in Bodoland, Manipur or seven states, what is the problem in doing the same when it comes to Jammu & Kashmir?

Sir, please respect our aspirations. We didn't have autonomy to the extent as it is in North-East. You have made a provision for ILP there. The person who will go there will have to get a permit. He will have to stay there for as long as the permit says. If it is of seven days, he can stay there only for seven days. *[English]* When it comes to Jammu & Kashmir, why should you look at it with a different angle? Why should there be any kind of discrimination? *[Translation]* Please do justice to the people of Jammu & Kashmir. The people of Jammu & Kashmir have not taken anything rather they have contributed. Just a few days ago, an engineer from my State lost his life in Uttarakhand. He was a senior engineer and was engaged in a power project there. Basharat Ahmed Zargar was from Jammu and Kashmir. His financial condition did not allow him to purchase even a house.

Sir, therefore, do justice to Jammu & Kashmir, respect the enthusiasm of the people there. If you respect the political aspirations, this matter will be resolved. You should not create distances.

As I said earlier, embrace the people there. Jammu & Kashmir is always with you and with the country. But you are pushing them away.

I request you to withdraw this Bill. You should not implement constitutionally suspect laws extending your respect to the Supreme Court.

Thank you so much.

DR. SATYA PAL SINGH (BAGHPAT): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I thank you so much. I rise to speak in favour of the Jammu & Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2021. Sir, first of all, I would like to speak on the concern of our associate Member, Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury Ji regarding all round development of Jammu & Kashmir and shortage of officials there that this amendment to the law has come for all round development of Jammu & Kashmir and for its complete integration with the country.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, I want to start with one of my experiences. I was a Member of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs in 2016 and I am still a member of that committee even today. Our committee went on a study tour to Kashmir. In our VIP convoy in Srinagar, there was a police inspector, who was the liaison officer, was sitting with me in the car. A taxi entered the convoy in front of my car. I asked the inspector how it is possible. How can a taxi enter a VIP convey? The police inspector said that it was a common thing that a taxi entered a VIP convoy there.

11.56 hrs

(Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab *in the Chair*)

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, we went to a tourist place where some people recognized me. Some tourists from Ghaziabad-Meerut were there. They came to me recognizing me as an old police officer. He said, Sir, we have come here with a taxi from Jammu. We were going to Pahalgam. About ten kilometres before that, the local tour operators and taxi drivers have put up barricades. They have told to leave our taxi and hire their taxi. Sir, it is not the situation of just one tourist spot. Same situation was there in all the tourist spots in Jammu & Kashmir. Shri Javed, IG of Kashmir, was known to me. I made a phone call to him and told him about the complaints of the people who go there by a taxi from Jammu & Kashmir, not a taxi from Delhi but how they are forced by the locals to change their taxi about five-seven kilometers before every tourist spot. They charge the

money for their taxi in an arbitrary manner. The IG told me, Sir, this practice is going on there for years. We cannot do anything.

Through this Bill, the authorities there will come to know that how there is a uniformity in the laws across the country and how law and order situation is maintained in the country. This Bill has been brought for the all-round development of Kashmir. I thank the distinguished Prime Minister of the country, Shri Narendra Modi ji and hon. Home Minister Shri Amit Shah Ji for this. This is called 'seamless integration' in English. This is an effort to remove the shortcomings that were left in the legislation of the year 2019 and to maintain cordial relationship between the people of Jammu & Kashmir with the people of the rest of the country. This is an effort in the direction of development of infrastructure, healthcare and education sector that have been carried out there in the last one and a half years.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, when the names of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh are taken, on the one hand, I have a sense of pride, while on the other hand, there is a sense of sorrow and guilt.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, three or four days ago, our Leader of the Opposition was speaking in English: *[English]* "My heart bleeds." *[Translation]* He was delivering a good speech as many of the fellow Members told me. I also think so, *[English]* on the one hand I feel proud but on the other hand, my heart also bleeds. *[Translation]* When we talk about the history of Jammu & Kashmir, we consider it as the forehead of India and the spear of Mother India. Now we can see the condition of the shining spear. We also feel proud that no other land in the country has produced the number of scholars during the last 650-700 years as Jammu & Kashmir. Historians like Kalhana who wrote the history of around three thousand years in Rajatarangini, Ayurveda Acharyas like Charaka and Vagbhata, Vedic astrologers like Lagad, Samhitacharya like Abhinavagupta, writers like Vishnu Sharma who wrote Panchatantra were born here and it is said

that every inch of Kashmir's land was a pilgrimage, but what happened later? You know that the head bends down in sorrow and guilt, and internal conflicts have started happening in Kashmir and it was painful to witness these incidents. Many of the honorable Members probably may not know that this starts from the year 1339. Sultan Shah Mir came to Kashmir and then his grandson, Sikander, and then, Daaji Chak and Aurangzeb. The people fled from the place because of the massacre of non-Muslims, conversions and the demolition of temples after the arrival of Sultan. Then, it was the dark period in the history of Kashmir. Guru Tegh Bahadur ji also came there. We are celebrating his 400th birth anniversary. He stood in support of the people of Kashmir. Then in 1819, Maharaja Ranjit Singh came and he liberated the people of Kashmir. But during the span of 480 years, the population of non-Muslims which was 100 percent gradually reduced to 10 percent. Kashmir has a history filled with bloodshed. There was peace for some time from 1819 to 1947. Before independence, when the 'Quit India Movement' was going on in the whole country, the movement of 'Banish the King' was going on inside Kashmir. It is hard to explain the fanaticism, Islamization, separatism, the slogan of Rustam-e-Islam about how to rule and the corruption prevailed in Kashmir at that time even after 1947. What happened during the reign of Abdullah, Mufti and Congress did not happen in the span of 480 years. Thousands of Kashmiri Pundits were killed. I agree with Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury. Thousands of Pundits were killed and driven away. They were robbed, murdered and raped. It is true that we have not been able to give the justice that should have been given to them. It was kind of like a massacre. It is very unfortunate and the honorable House should know that no one was punished for these massacres, burning of houses and rapes. This is quite unfortunate. These types of officials and rulers were there, so there was a need to change.

Sir, I want to say one more thing that the seamless integration did not happen in the country. There was one more thing along with the Article 370. In

the selection process of officers in All India Services in the country, 67% posts will be directly recruited officers and 33% will be for those from the State services, but this did not happen in Kashmir. The people of Kashmir repeatedly requested the Government of India to appoint 50% of their officers. They said that they do not want officers from outside and to promote their own people and this process continued from the year 1950 till December 2013. Year after year in All India Services, the officers of the States were 33% and in Kashmir it was 50%. There was a shortage of officers. You were talking about the Roshni scheme. The High Court took its cognizance.

You would know what happened inside Jammu and Kashmir under this 'Roshni Scheme'. Millions of acres of forest land were occupied because the Forest Act was not implemented there. It is a pity that the Forest Act was implemented in the whole country, but not in Jammu and Kashmir. For this reason people occupied the forest land and the government helped them. The then Chief Minister, I will not say his name, said that we will collect fees from this and the Government will get 25 thousand croress, but the PAC and CAG wrote in their report that instead of 25 thousand croress, only Rs 76 croress was received. What happened to the rest of the money?

Sir, I want to tell you about the people of a particular community that in the year 1994 there were 3 mosques in Jammu and Kashmir and today there are more than 100 mosques there. There was talk of only a few acres of land for Amarnath Yatra. There was a lot of hue and cry over it in Jammu and Kashmir. The Government had to withdraw its decision and thousands of acres of land were given here, but the Government of that time did nothing. The Government and the officers working in Jammu and Kashmir was like this.

Sir, I am proud that in the year 2019 under the leadership of our respected Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji, Article 370 and 35A were abolished, who created panic among separatists, terrorists, middlemen, corrupt, people in power

and Pakistanis. Our Home Minister, Shri Amit Shah ji is also a wise person. His name will not be forgotten in history. He imposed Article 370 so that Jammu and Kashmir can be integrated with the country. All of us MPs, who are Members of this honorable House, have become the part takers of this glorious history. I am going to speak about the important things in the Bill.

Sir, Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury ji was saying that this is a small bill. There are slight changes in Section-13 and Section-88. As I said earlier, some officers of Jammu and Kashmir will ask why the people of Jammu and Kashmir should be sent out. Officers can be transferred within 13 States, 3 States and 8 Union Territories. How many officers will be there in Jammu and Kashmir who do not want to come to Delhi, Chandigarh or Goa? Why wouldn't those officers want to go? They and their family may want to go but the important thing I want to say is that many atrocities have happened in Jammu and Kashmir but no one was punished. The biggest reason behind this was that the officers of the cadre in Jammu and Kashmir knew that they had to spend their entire career under these same politicians and ministers. If they had any option that they could go to another Union Territory or work in other States like Delhi, Chandigarh etc., then they might not have to work under all these pressure. They took the oath of the Constitution of India that they would sincerely follow the law. If this has happened earlier, such a massacre would not have happened in Kashmir.

Sir, I was saying that there was a shortage of officers of All India Services in Jammu and Kashmir. There is a shortage of 54 percent All India officers. I have full details. There were 390 sanctioned officers, out of which 137 in IAS, 147 in IPS and 106 in IFS were sanctioned, but the vacancies were only 210. Despite having 50 percent officers from Kashmir, 54 percent additional vacancies have emerged. My colleagues were there, we used to talk and meet during conferences. DG conference is held every year. I used to tell them that the officials there do not even know about the IPC, CrPC Evidence Act. They forgot

even after taking training. After the Nirbhaya incident, 'POCSO Act' was made in the year 2012 so that we can protect our children from sexual offenses, but it is not implemented in Kashmir. This is very unfortunate just as the Forest Act which I have told you earlier. Public property was destroyed in Kashmir. I think stones were thrown, public property was damaged. The honorable MPs who were here at that time passed the Damage to Public Property Act in this House, but that was not implemented in Kashmir. So there was damage to public property because that law was not implemented there. We talk about transparency and good governance and we also want to bring such laws. RTE Act was not implemented. The RTE Act was introduced by your Government. Right to education and compulsory education was introduced by your Government, but it was not implemented in Kashmir. If Benami Transaction Act was implemented here, corruption could have been reduced but it was not done. The Prevention of Corruption Act was not implemented there. If today, one lakh 80 thousand crores rupees is left in this country, it may go into wrong hands and the biggest reason for this is our Aadhaar law, but it was not implemented in Kashmir. The UPA Government gave Rs 2.87 lakh crores to the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. Where did that money go? Whether it has been used for developmental purposes? Development could not been done there because laws like Aadhaar Act were not implemented there. We were talking about social justice, Right to Fair Compensation and farmers. There are no laws implemented there regarding the acquisition of farmers land and the compensation to be given to them. Protection of Child Rights Act, Education Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, Family Courts Act, the Indecent Representation of Women Act and laws to protect Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribe against atrocities is also not implemented there. No law was implemented there. Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, The Muslim Women Protection of Rights Act and The Provision of Child Marriage Act and the Employment Provident Fund to protect the labor class people were not

implemented there. Don't these officers need to be aware of this? These laws are implemented all over the country. Don't the officers of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh need to be told about the laws implemented in the country, good governance and the manner in which social justice is to be given to the people? This is needed today. I think it is a good thing that these officers can go to another cadre and the cadre of UT has been merged. A year and a half is not a long time. This is for the best. The officers there will be very happy. They too will get to learn. When they learn this, they will be able to implement the developmental activities, schemes sponsored by the Center and schemes of social justice well.

I want to say one more thing as I have been an officer. Very often, if we want to give any departmental punishment to an officer or an employee, we want to transfer him or her outside, but could not transfer because he or she did not have a cadre. Today, that option is open to the Government that if any officer inside Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh does not work according to the Government or law, then he or she can be transferred to Arunachal Pradesh or Andaman and Nicobar. Those officers will also have this moral right. This will give them the strength to oppose the politicians and the Government will also have the option to transfer them to any other places like Goa if they do not do the job properly thinking they will continue to be posted in Jammu and Kashmir, Srinagar or Ladakh.

What I mean to say is that according to reward and punishment, in the public interest and within the whole country, there will be uniformity that all the laws that are there within the whole country will be implemented in Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh also. When the whole country is moving ahead towards development, Jammu and Kashmir has lagged behind, because of its own reasons, politicians, lack of officers which made the officers narrow minded.

I want to conclude my speech by saying one thing that the water in the pond becomes dirty and get reduced with the passage of time but the water that flows can be used for drinking, industry related purposes and to generate energy as well electricity. We are giving a very big option, a national exposure, to the officers who were like water in a pond or like a frog sitting at the bottom of a well. This will expand their mental horizon and they will move forward. Together, we will develop Kashmir, Ladakh and this country. The officers can go to other places from the experiences they had and the officers from outside can come here too which will result good governance and there will be all round development. By saying this, I conclude my speech.

By supporting this bill once again I conclude my speech. Thank you.

[English]

DR. T. SUMATHY (A) THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN (CHENNAI SOUTH): Sir, I rise here to oppose the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2021.

Sir, at the outset, I would like to express to this august House that I am deeply grieved and pained when I heard our hon. Prime Minister coining a term ‘*andoloan jeevis*’ in the context of our farmers’ protests.

The phrase ‘Rights of Man’ by Delisle Burns has helped to create two great Republics of modern times in France and America. But our hon. Prime Minister has derogatively chosen another term, ‘*andolan jeevi*’ when it comes to the basic rights of our farmer brothers and sisters to protest and to show their resistance.

Sir, coming to the discussion on the Bill, again this has given me an opportunity to be reminiscent of an old term. ...(*Interruptions*) Sir, I am concentrating on the Bill only. I am coming to the Bill only.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER’S OFFICE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Are you obsessed with *andolan jeevi*?

DR. T. SUMATHY (A) THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN: No, I have every right to express my grief. Now I am coming to the Bill. ...(*Interruptions*) I am not yielding. I have every right to express my grief and pain.

Coming to the Bill, again, this has given me an opportunity to be reminiscent about an old term called the ‘Social Contract’ coined by Rousseau, which is back in vogue. It is also a two-word term on which the foundation of a

democracy rests. It is a contract between the ruled and their rulers, where the ruled give up their freedom on an assurance by the ruler that their natural rights, namely, life, liberty, property and civil rights shall be protected.

But when the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019 was implemented, the BJP Government has not only breached that contract but also it has buried the democracy. You have buried federalism. You have buried the rights of liberty as well as the civil rights of the people of Kashmir. This Bill, which seeks to replace the Ordinance, tries to solve the issue of All-India Service Officers in the two Union Territories created after the abrogation of article 370. I have a query in that to which I will be coming soon.

When you promulgated that amendment, we were told that as soon as normalcy returned, the status of statehood will be restored. With this Bill, our hope is now gone. We thought that that was the last straw but now this is the last straw and you are going to be pinning up nail after nail after burying peace in Kashmir.

In August, 2019, you not only bifurcated the State but reduced the status to that of a Union Territory thereby increasing the chance of a direct Central hand in the day-to-day management. I am reminded of the famous opening lines of Charles Dickens' Tale of Two Cities, which said, "This is the best of times and this is the worst of times." I would say this is the worst of times that India has ever witnessed in her pages of history. The BJP Government has imposed all the draconian laws. You have imposed CAA. You have imposed NRC. Now, you have the three draconian anti-farmer laws, which are hanging like a Damocles' sword above your head. I am sure definitely you will have repercussions in the forthcoming elections.

I would like to quote the great Thiruvalluvar who said:

Kudi thazhi ik koal ottum manila mannan

Adi thazhi nirkum ulagu

The meaning is, “A king, who would respect his subject’s opinion and rule for their benefits, will not only be respected but also be loved by the people.”

...(Interruptions)

Sir, I am coming to the Bill. Has the BJP Government opted for a referendum before revoking article 370? Has it cared to ask the opinion and consider their feelings? When you boast of a paperless budget, you are running a compassionless, commitment-less, dedication-less, visionless Government which has brought such draconian laws.

Sir, there is a tendency of the Government to bypass this Parliament, to take away the people’s rights and follow the Ordinance route. And, this is the route.(Interruptions)

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, she is repeatedly saying that the Parliament has been bypassed.(Interruptions) Similarly, Mr. Hasnain Sahab had also said it.(Interruptions) This Bill was fully passed in this House and also in the other House.(Interruptions) You are abusing the sanctity of the Parliament.(Interruptions)

DR. T. SUMATHY (A) THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN: Sir, the DMK has always withstood on its principles of federalism and democracy.(Interruptions) Sir, our great leader Anna had evoked:

“We have a federal structure. That is why the framers of the Constitution wanted a federal structure and not a unitary structure, because many political philosophers have pointed out, India is so vast – in fact it has been described as a sub-continent – the mental health is so varied, the traditions so different, the history so varied that there cannot be a steel framed unitary structure here.”

Sir, by reducing the stature of Jammu and Kashmir from a State into a Union Territory, you have not only failed to bring the administration closer to the people but rendered a serious blow to our federalism.

Sir, so far as this Bill is concerned, as I said, I have a query on the Bill. The Statement of Objects and Reasons of this Bill states:

“Section 88 of the said Act provides that the members of the cadres of Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and Indian Forest Service for the existing State of Jammu and Kashmir shall continue to function in the existing cadres. There is a huge deficiency of the officers of All India Services in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir.”

Sir, I may be forgiven for my ignorance. But I would like to get a clear explanation of this phrase ‘huge deficiency’. What does this mean by ‘huge deficiency’? It is also supplemented by another sentence and, that is –

“The developmental schemes, Centrally sponsored schemes and other allied activities suffer due to non-availability of All India Officers in the existing cadres of the Jammu and Kashmir as such there is a requirement of merging it with Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram, Union Territories cadre so that the officers in this cadre can be posted in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir to meet out any deficiency to some extent.”

Your Government boasts itself on pioneering ‘*aatma-nirbharta*’ or self-dependence. If there is huge deficiency of the officers in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir to meet out any challenges, then why not put more efforts in making it more self-reliant from the local officers themselves? Why must we have to merge the cadre and have the region depend on other States?

Here also, I am reminded of a quote by Rousseau, who said,

“To form a State, not only the intelligent or the competent enter the contract, but all, both intelligent and the non-intelligent. As parties to agreement, all are equal though in other ways they are dissimilar. This is the meaning of political equality. How to make this real, it is difficult to say, but equality is not a chimera, and it is the duty of the Government to maintain equality, even appointing or even the maintenance of the cadre status.”

Sir, Section 3 of the Bill, which amends Section 88, says –

“The officers so borne or allocated on Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram and Union Territories cadre shall function in accordance with the rules framed by the Central Government.”

Here, the cat is out of the bag and skeletons come out of the cupboard because ‘rules framed by the Central Government’ is the key sentence wherein the federal rights of the States are put at stake and this is a nail on the coffin of the democracy and the federal structure.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

DR. T. SUMATHY (A) THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN: Sir, if you are going to mandate this sort of *modus operandi* with a lot of brutal majority, what is the guarantee that tomorrow with the same *modus operandi* the Government would not bifurcate the States like West Bengal, Kerala and Tamil Nadu because I am sure they are going to lose in the electoral mandate?

Sir, our party leader, M.K. Stalin has strongly opposed all these draconian laws and I also place it on record that I oppose this Bill vehemently. Let me conclude this by saying that John Locke, the father of Liberalism, had argued that the obligation to obey civil Government under the social contract was conditional upon the protection of the person. Sovereigns who violated these terms could be

justifiably overthrown. Revolt is the right of the people. For when injustice becomes law, resistance becomes duty.

Thank you very much.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Prof. Sougata Ray.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: *Dada*, you have to speak better than her.

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): No, I cannot. She is very good.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: You have to speak better than her. Otherwise, you will lose all ground. She is sitting next to you.

You sit to speak, not rise to speak.

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Sir, I sit to speak, as advised by Mr. Rudy, on the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2021.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I think; you have to move to the mike side.

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: I cannot move. Ms. Mahua is sitting next to me. What to do? ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now, Mr. Rajiv Pratap Rudy will say that you have been unseated!

... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Yes, I have been shifted.

Sir, I am very happy that the Home Minister is here to pilot the Bill. He has got relief from visiting the State of West Bengal for, maybe, electoral purposes. So, he has got some time in Delhi to look after the nation's affairs. I am glad about it.

Sir, the Bill is a minor Bill, as has been pointed out. ...(*Interruptions*)
 [*Translation*] This is a matter of concern that the government has been busy in West Bengal only and ignoring the entire country. (*Interruptions*) This is what pains me (*Interruptions*) Take care of the country(*Interruptions*) The country is very large(*Interruptions*) The Members of ruling party go there to make the Motua Community understand that the government is in their favour

and will grant them citizenship(*Interruptions*) which has not been granted till date(*Interruptions*) You go there to make them believe it(*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAMESH BIDHURI (SOUTH DELHI): Shri Shyama Prasad Mukherjee of Bengal was the founder of our party (*Interruptions*) What would you contribute (*Interruptions*) Whatever has been given today that has been given by Shri Shyama Prasad Mukherjee (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Bidhuri ji, sit down please, your constituency is in Delhi (*Interruptions*) You sit down please (*Interruptions*) It is a very large country ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Sir, there are two amendments. One is to Section 13 where the Bill amends it by stating that in addition to Article 239A, any other provision of the Constitution which refers to elected Members of Legislative Assembly of a State is also applicable to the Union Territory of Puducherry, will also to the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. The other amendment is to Section 88(2). The Ordinance amends it by stating that all the officers of the existing cadre of Jammu and Kashmir shall be borne and become part of the AGMUT Cadre and all future allocations of All India Service officers for the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh shall be made through the AGMUT – Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram and Union Territories - Cadre.

Before I speak on the Bill proper, let me repeat my earlier assertion in this House that abrogation of Article 370 was a wrong step. It disturbed the condition that happened at the time of partition, the accession of Jammu and Kashmir to India. It is in pursuance of BJP's political agenda that they mentioned Shri Shyama Prasad. Of course, he was wrongly detained and died. He was a martyr. They are pursuing that agenda. It is not an agenda which really concerns the people of India.

For the first time in the history of the country, the Home Minister abolished a State – what a draconian step – and made it into a Union Territory, took away the rights of the people of a State where there was an elected Assembly and made them into a Union Territory. They did it to Ladakh; one would have no objection, but doing it to Jammu and Kashmir is taking away the democratic rights of the people. Now, I want to ask the hon. Home Minister that almost two years after the event, what he has achieved. Last year, there were 400 civilian deaths in Jammu and Kashmir; clashes with militants are going on; and development is at a standstill. Though the recently completed district-level elections were a good thing, that is the only good thing that has happened up till now, but the development that they promised has not happened.

They have posted a ...* who got defeated as an ...*. ...(*Interruptions*) I am not naming anybody. He is not the ideal man. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: No, still insinuation is there. This should not go on record.

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Why?

HON. CHAIRPERSON: It is insinuation.

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Have I named anybody, Sir?

HON. CHAIRPERSON: It is insinuation; you do not have to name anyone. It is insinuation. That should not be part of the record.

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Alright, if you feel that way, Sir. They have not put a ...* if you like that.

The situation in Jammu and Kashmir leaves much to be desired. 4G Internet was restored after 500 days. What a draconian step! The students had to study from homes due to pandemic. They did not have the facility of Internet and

* Not recorded

so they suffered and the Government has offered them no sops as to how their education would continue. It was not a wise step, may I repeat.

Though BJP may have implemented their divisive agenda, it has not been good for the country. This is not the way that you use your majority in Parliament to change the status quo which has been time-tested, time-honoured. I do not say that everything that happened after Independence was good. I do not think that arrest of Sheikh Abdullah in 1953 was a good step. I do not think that Kashmir was ruled in a very good way. But still, you had to arrest all the leaders of the national political parties, put them under house arrest. They have only been released now. Farooq Abdullah was in house arrest for so long, Omar was there, Mehbooba Mufti was there. Government did not come forward to say when they will be released. So, what has happened has not been good for the country.

Sumathy when speaking referred to Charles Dickens in *A Tale of Two Cities*. It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair. In Kashmir, this is the winter of despair and that is still lasting.

Now, having said this, let me come to a few points in the Bill.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: There is beautiful snowfall in Kashmir these days. You have not seen that.

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: A beautiful garden was created on the banks of Dal Lake when Ghulam Nabi Azad was the Chief Minister. That is there but we miss all this.

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH 'LALAN' (MUNGHYR): You should visit Dal Lake. Have you gone to Kashmir, *Dada*?

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: I have gone so many times there. It is like home.

Sir, what is happening is that J&K cadre officers are merged with the AGMUT. What is the reason cited? It is cited that there are not sufficient number of Indian Administrative Service, Indian Forest Service and Indian Police Service officers in Jammu & Kashmir cadre. According to the Government, the development was suffering. Centrally Sponsored Schemes were not being implemented. The Government has still not announced a new set of postings. We have learnt that most of the transfers are likely to be at SP level.

Since Jammu & Kashmir is a sensitive region, the senior cadre officers are likely to hold on to hometown. That is the guess. Now, this merger has been opposed by officers in Kashmir, though they have not come out in the open. A former senior IPS officer and retired Inspector General of Police, J&K, ...* has asked the Central Government to revisit the decision to cut the quota for local officers in IAS and IPS in the recently formed Union Territory.

Earlier, direct recruits were there and people went on promotion to these cadres. The extension of various Central laws to the UT of Jammu and Kashmir is expected to enhance the progress. But the decision of the DoPT, implementing 67:33 ratio in All-India Services is bound to impede already retarded, rather negligible career progression of Kashmir Administrative Service and Kashmir Police Service officers.

The Prime Minister has decided to lower the quota from the existing 50 per cent to 33 per cent of the local officers from State Services to IAS, IPS and Indian Forest Service in Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh. It is a wrong step. A local officer told the Tribune, a daily published from Chandigarh, that 50:50 formula was introduced only to encourage local officers to enhance their chances of promotion and induction in the IAS and IPS. As you know, from the SP level, it is IAS.

* Not recorded

Earlier, the 50:50 formula was approved by UPA II. This 67:33 formula will seriously affect the promotion prospects and career prospects of Kashmir Administrative Service and Kashmir Police Service officers.

I join my lady colleague, Shrimati Sumathy, in calling the abrogation of article 370 as draconian. I join her in opposing the Bill which was absolutely unnecessary. I join Shri Adhir Ranjan Choudhary in saying that this Ordinance was unnecessary, ill-timed, undemocratic and against the principles of the Constitution. Thank you.

[Translation]

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY (GODDA): Sir, it has been said that when the Bill is introduced, it would be referred either to the Standing Committee or the Select Committee or the Government would introduce the Bill in the House. Whatever has been written in the Bill, Article 370 and Article 35A can't be discussed.

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I am sorry I do not agree with you.

SHRIMATI CHINTA ANURADHA (AMALAPURAM): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, thank you for allowing me to speak on the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2021.

On behalf of my Party, the YSR Congress, we support this Bill wholeheartedly and I would like to put forth our views on the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2021 that seeks to replace the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Ordinance, which was promulgated on 7th January, 2021.

At present, there is a huge deficiency of officers of All India Services in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. The development of welfare schemes, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and all other allied activities suffer due

to non-availability of All India Services officers in the existing cadre of Jammu and Kashmir. As such there is an immediate requirement of merger with AGMUT so that the officers in the cadre can be posted in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir to meet out any deficiency to some extent. In this manner, it seeks to amend Section 13 and Section 88 of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act, 2019.

Sir, in his special address on April 21, 1947, Sardar Patel Ji had outlined the task before civil servants in an independent India and laid down certain principles of 'Surajya' or good governance. He said and I quote: "Your predecessors were brought up in the traditions in which they kept themselves aloof from the common run of the people. It will be your bounden duty to treat the common men in India as your own." Therefore, for building an environment that is conducive to development and prosperity, there has been a need to provide for a fresh face to the bureaucracy with recent reforms made with regard to the civil services in the country to make it people-centric and people friendly.

In this regard, I would like to put forth certain suggestions. The Government's Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) which was constituted in 2005 finally submitted its report in the year 2009, highlighted several constraints to the development of a highly efficient, transparent and accountable Civil Service. These included a mismatch between positions and skill sets, and recruitment that was not competency-specific. Moreover, attracting talent and nurturing excellence, ensuring transparency and accountability along with participatory and representative decision-making were some issues that were needed to be addressed.

Another important factor was relating to defined accountability. A large segment of delays in the bureaucracy has come from the fact that there is a long hierarchical decision-making structure with no clear decision-making rights defined.

Before concluding about the bureaucracy, I would like to remind this House of the numerous persecutions faced by the Kashmiri Pandits in the erstwhile State. They were forced to flee their homes, jobs and livelihoods. I would request the Government to reserve at least five per cent jobs in all the public and private sectors in the Union Territory to sustain the livelihoods of this community.

In this light, if this Bill is given assent to, it can be said, it will mark the beginning of the era of integration and the end of the era of isolation for the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. Therefore, I convey my party's support to this Bill.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Thank you, Shrimati Chinta Anuradha. You have spoken on the Bill only. I would like to tell Mr. Nishikant Dubey Ji that the rule which was mentioned actually does not apply to the point that he was raising. But it should be borne in mind by all the speakers that we should confine our discussion to the Bill only. Let us not digress to other aspects.

Shri Rajiv Ranjan Ji.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH LALAN (MUNGHYR): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, this Bill is indeed a very small Bill. This bill is directly linked to the development of Jammu and Kashmir. Several Members spoke on this Bill and spoke on Section 370, 35(A). Now is not the time for lamenting, the time to lament is over. We had not supported Section 370, but today it is a law. If we are in a democratic system and this Parliament has passed that law and made it a law, that law is in force today and it should be accepted by all. And so it is like wailing over it. Now, the development of Jammu and Kashmir is being discussed and you are talking about Section 370.

We were just listening to Hasnain Saheb. Hasnain Saheb said that the people are revolting there. Many other colleagues also said, Dada also said, He read several quotes. He said that the officials there are saying that their rights will be snatched.

In this Bill, there is a mention of the officers of Indian Service, so where is the right of the local authorities being snatched? With regard to the recruitment in State services, where is the right of those recruited in the State Service is being taken away? The context of something else is being added somewhere else. What does it mean? When Section 370 was in force, how much funds have been given to Jammu and Kashmir since Independence till date, if anyone has ruled Jammu and Kashmir, it was the regional parties or the Congress Party. Why has Jammu and Kashmir not developed till date?

As members of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Lok Sabha or Member of Rajya Sabha before that, I have also had the opportunity to visit Jammu and Kashmir several times. Dada was talking about Dal Lake in Jammu and Kashmir, what was the situation before that? You couldn't cross by the side of Dal Lake due to stinking smell. The most beautiful tourist destinations of Kashmir are

Pahalgam and Gulmarg. Earlier, it used to take three to four hours to reach Pahalgam and Gulmarg from Srinagar, there was no road.

Today, if the Government led by Hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modi ji has started developing the State and has decided to merge it in view of the shortage of Union Territory Officers in the interest of development, it is a welcome step. All the Members of the House should welcome it. What are we doing today? Today, a rapid development is taking place there. We keep going there. We also visit to have darshan of Mata Vaishno Devi. There we see and find out. We also went when Mallik Saheb was the Governor there. Development is taking place rapidly there. If the Union Government has brought this Bill to give a boost to that development, then the full support of this Bill is appropriate. Therefore, supporting this Bill today, I would like to tell the hon. Members of the House, whenever the discussion on situation of Jammu and Kashmir takes place, you should lament over it, but don't lament over it today. You should connect yourself with the development of Jammu and Kashmir and participate in this process today and with this, I support this Bill.

SHRI MALOOK NAGAR (BIJNOR): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I want to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. I support this Bill.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, please you don't ring the bell today, I am the only member speaking on behalf of the party, so please let me speak today. Rajiv Ranjan Saheb was speaking just now that today IAS and IPS officers are needed in the interest of the country through selection of the best people from all over the country. In the last 70 years, the rights of dalits, poor, oppressed and backward people have been taken away. Hon. Home Minister has brought this Bill today to ensure their rights to them and if the best officers of the country are placed there, they are having difficulty in this also. I don't understand what has happened to them? Just the night before yesterday, I said that he speaks something about the

farmers outside and is not able to speak in the House. After that Rahul Gandhiji came and left after speaking in a professional manner. He left considering us as students, here if you are student, then all are students. If you are a professor, all others are professors, listen and understand so that you can play the role of a good opposition.

Hon. Finance Minister has said that the role of opposition is not being played by the Congress. In such a situation, those should not sit in the House, which are the main Opposition, they are weakening themselves but we are also the Opposition, they are killing us also and we are also being defamed, it is a matter of great shame. Bittu ji is frowning at me. Bidhuri ji is a Gurjar of Delhi and I am a Gurjar of western Uttar Pradesh. Don't look at me in such a frowning manner. ... (Interruptions)

12.50 hrs

(Shrimati Rama Devi *in the Chair*)

Hon. Chairperson Sir, I want to make one more point. Our leader is Kumari Mayawatiji and we effusively praise something and if there seems something wrong and if Hon. Modiji is sitting in the front, Amit Shah ji is sitting now, we register our protest there also. We do not care at all. In the same vein, I would like to say that the Member of Paliament of Leh is sitting here, he speaks so well that it seems that this man is speaking in the interest of the country and he should be rewarded at all. This man speaks in the interest of the poor, dalits and backward. At the time of Article 370, there was a storm in the country, Amit Shah ji spoke about Gurjar Bakarwal, about Gujjars in Jammu and Kashmir. I was listening to his speech three days ago, he spoke about Gurjar Bakarwal, about the Gujjar community and I felt that the rights of Gujjars and backward people in the country and in Jammu and Kashmir that were being snatched away since the independence of 1947, would now be restored to them. The Gujjars will get their due.

Hon. Chairperson Sir, Satyapal ji is sitting in front of us. He is our colleague, elder brother. He has been the commissioner of Mumbai police. His Lok Sabha constituency and my Lok Sabha constituency in Meerut share boundaries. One of his assembly constituencies is in Meerut and mine is also there. You have said the whole thing, when the Hon. Home Minister can talk about the Gujjars of Kashmir, we always speak loudly about the Jats, about the Yadavas, the Kashyaps, there are 29.4 percent Gurjar Bakarwals in Jammu and Kashmir, if you had said a word, the Gujjars of the entire country would have joined you. It would have made us feel better that we speak of Jats and somebody has said something for us also. We are openly praising BJP's Members of Parliament, so we also wished Satyapal ji to say something. Satyapalji, thank you for standing up and supporting the Gujjars.

Kumari Sister Mayawati ji has always been fighting the battle of dalits, poor and the exploited. By pretending in the name of Dalits, the Congress, by going to the houses of the poor in Uttar Pradesh, Rahul Gandhi ji and.....* make dalits happy by eating food. Dalits in Jammu and Kashmir have not been entitled to their rights since 1947, the Government wants to give them their rights, yet they are protesting, so you should admit that you are against dalits, poor, oppressed, vulnerable and backward people. You are against or in favour of them, first you should decide it and then oppose.

They stand here and protest on any bill related to Jammu and Kashmir. If you have to protest in opposition, it means that you are not opposing the Government, rather you people are opposing the poor, the backward people, the oppressed, you are opposing those people of the minorities who till date have not been entitled to rights since independence. These people will say something else

* Not recorded.

now, as Bittuji pointed out, "We are not running away, but you think of yourself where will you run away."

One more thing, I would like to say to the Government, whether it is Leh-Ladakh or Jammu and Kashmir, most of the villages of the country bordering Pakistan are of Muslim Gujjars, Gujjar Bakarwals. These people always fight for the country, work in the interest of the country.

They are several times massacred by militants. The backwards and Dalits come under the category of Balmiki community, all the people who belong to this category, I am talking about all those. Those people who are there, whether you call them Muslim Gujjars or Gujjar Bakarwals, they always strongly oppose the terrorists and fight them bravely. They give tough lesson to Pakistan staying on the border of the country. Congress has snatched away the rights for about 70 years or 60 years, now I would like the Hon. Home Minister to make provisions in all the villages on that border for deploying two policemen and two BSF men i.e four men of the force. More and more licences should be issued to the people of that village to give them a sense of security. They should feel that the Government of India sitting in Delhi is thinking about them also alongwith the country. They have all the means to avail food. There are many people who are nomads. ... (Interruptions) I am concluding in half a minute. For the first time, I have got the opportunity to speak in front of Amit Shahji. Let me speak. Till today, it felt as if I am speaking for the first time. I want to say that they deal in milk, cheese and ghee there. Their milk gets spoilt, part of their ghee remains unsold, so, such an SEZ may be set up there where best milk products can be made out of the milk sold by them. Sale facility should be provided in the country or abroad for them by creating SEZs. They should be given encouragement so that they can feel that the Government is thinking good about them.

Thank you very much.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): I stand here to deliberate on the Jammu & Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2021. Four things are to be said. The Jammu & Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Ordinance was promulgated by the President of India on 7th January, 2021, just three weeks or so before the Budget Session commenced. The question always arose legally and constitutionally, is this Government or any Government competent enough to issue an ordinance? The issuance of an ordinance has to be immediate. There has to be some specific reason as to why an ordinance has come. Till now, I have not heard anything from the Government's side that why it became expedient to bring an ordinance on 7th January when the House was going to meet on 29th January, 2021. What was the exigency? What was the immediate cause that an ordinance was necessary and that too relating to enhancement of the quota of IAS and IPS Officers? This needs to be explained.

In addition to Article 239A, which says, 'any other provision of the Constitution which refers to the elected members of a legislative assembly of a State and is applicable to the Union Territory of Puducherry will apply to the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir and also to the Union Territory of Ladakh', when this is the provision, I feel no reason why there should be opposition to this Bill today. All the officers of the existing cadre of Jammu & Kashmir shall be borne and become part of the AGMUT Cadre, and all future allocations of All India Service Officers of the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir and the Union Territory of Ladakh shall be made to AGMUT Cadre.

I also do not find any reason to oppose this. "All the officers allocated on AGMUT Cadre shall function in accordance with the rules framed by the Central Government". This is actually one of the major reasons why this has come into effect.

As regards amending Section 88 of Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019, I would like to mention what has been there in the Bill. Here I would like to mention that Article 370 of the Constitution has not been abrogated. It is not abolished but has been practically been put on hold. The provision that was there will not be in force.

After the so-called abrogation of Article 370, Parliament was not in session and the President was satisfied that circumstances existed to promulgate this Ordinance. The question as to what were those circumstances that existed which rendered it necessary for him to take immediate action, needs to be answered. That needs to be explained.

There are practically two sections in the Bill. First, Section 13 where the Act provides that Article 239A of the Constitution, which is applicable to the Union Territory of Puducherry, shall also apply to the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. Article 239A provides for the Constitution of a Union Territory of Puducherry with a legislature which may be elected, or partly nominated and partly elected, or a Council of Ministers, or both with such Constitutional powers and functions in each case as may be specified in the law. This is there in Section 13.

The amendment is that in addition to Article 239A, any other provision of the Constitution which refers to the elected members of a legislative assembly of a State and is also applicable to the Union Territory of Puducherry will also apply to the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh. Here, it has been made clear, I hope the Minister will also explain, that there is a provision. It is not that by removing or making the State into a Union Territory that Assembly loses its nomenclature. Assembly will be there as Assembly is there in Puducherry. Assembly can also be formed in Jammu and Kashmir. In that respect, the conception that is being created that with the status of a State not being given to Jammu and Kashmir, the Assembly will not be there, is not correct.

Assembly will be there and Assembly can be made there. Accordingly, as with the Assembly of Puducherry, the Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir also can function.

Section 88(2) specifies that Members of the IAS, IPS and IFoS serving in the State of Jammu and Kashmir would continue to serve in the two Union Territories based on allocation decided by the Central Government. In future, postings of officers of the two Union Territories would be with Arunachal, Goa, Mizoram, Union Territory Cadre. This Bill amends it by stating that all the officers of the existing cadre of Jammu and Kashmir shall be borne and become part of the AGMUT cadre. All future allocations of All India Services for the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir shall be made as per the AGMUT cadre. There is no difference of opinion on this.

In Section 88(3), the provisional strength, composition, and allocation of officers currently borne on the existing cadre of Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh shall be such as the Lt. Governor of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir may by order determine. This is the Section in the principal Act. The amendment is stating that officers so borne or allocated by AGMUT cadre shall function in accordance with the rules framed by the Union Government. This is the limited amendment that is before us for consideration. I find there is not much difference of opinion relating to this Bill on the existing extension of various Central laws to the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and also to the Union Territory of Ladakh. The basic question which can be discussed today or is being discussed today is that with the extension of what has happened after the so-called abrogation of Article 370, whether all laws of the Union of India are now being implemented in Jammu and Kashmir.

Has that brought peace and development and enhanced the quality of life in Jammu and Kashmir or Ladakh? This needs to be discussed. As many hon. Members have spoken and in future also will be speaking, there were a number

of laws which were not being implemented in Jammu and Kashmir and today those laws are being implemented. I am just giving an instance. Corruption charges against political persons and officers in Jammu and Kashmir were not being probed by the Central Bureau Investigation. They were not given permission to go into that. Allegations against the officers or political persons were also being curtailed during earlier times. Now, those things are there. One can go into investigation and activities there. So, in a way, I would say development activities have been done in a rapid way. I am aware a large number of finances have also been provided to Jammu and Kashmir and to Ladakh. I would say the quality of life would also improve. But the concern here is that the DoPT is implementing the ratio of 67 to 33 in the All India Services. The question is whether it is going to impede an already retarded, rather negligible career progress of Kashmir Administrative Service and Kashmir Police Service officers? This is a question that the Government can explain to the people at large, both in Jammu and Kashmir and in the Union Territory of Ladakh. This did not happen in the 50s, 60s or 70s; this happened only during Mr. Omar Abdullah's Chief Ministership that a specific provision was made that there will be 50 per cent officers from the Kashmir cadre who will be getting promotion and remaining 50 per cent will be from the All India Services cadre. This is the provision which was specifically made and now through this Bill, that amendment is going to be affected. Now, it will be as it is with other States in the ratio of 67 to 33; so also it will be with Jammu and Kashmir. In that respect, I would say it is one of the best decisions which the Government has taken. I would say this is just an extension of the amendment of Article 370 that was made in August 2019. Why did it take such a long time? I think the Government can tell us. Officers who are engaged in Union Territory cadre always prefer to stay in Delhi or at the most they want to be in Chandigarh. Nobody wants to go to Andaman and Nicobar, what to say about going to the North East States. Here, Goa is an extension of

most of the officers who are in the Union Territory cadre. People of Jammu and Kashmir are also in that category as Goa, Mizoram and Arunachal.

I believe another problem may arise and I think the Government is aware of it, and that is that it is a border State. It has to fight onslaughts of terrorists. There are home-grown people also who indulge in arson.

[Translation]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Nama Nageswara Rao.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, I am completing. *[English]* It has to be ensured that those officers who work in border States, that too in areas of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh, continue for a specific period of time. They should not be alarmed that after two or three years, they will be leaving that State and going to some other State. This is necessary because unless they are posted there for quite some time, they cannot build up rapport with the local officers who are engaged at the district level, taluka level or the sub-divisional level.

To have that command, it is not only for the police officer who will be the top most officer of the district, it is the District Magistrate, the Deputy Commissioner who will be actually managing the revenue affairs of that district. They need to stay there for a continuous period of time so that they can build up rapport. This apprehension needs to be removed that, yes, special attention also will be given to those officers who are placed from this cadre in those States, especially the border State of Jammu and Kashmir.

I need not go into some other historical aspects. Thank you, Madam.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (KHAMMAM): Thank you, Madam, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2021.

[Translation]

Madam, Section 13 of this Bill has an amendment and Section 88 has an amendment. Both these amendments are essential for Jammu and Kashmir. When the Bill of Jammu and Kashmir was introduced, which has just become an Act, when the Bill was talked about in 2019, our party- TRS party strongly supported it. Similarly, we are now supporting these two amendments. The manner in which development has taken place in six years in Telangana, after its formation under the leadership of our leader KCR Saheb, the Chief Minister of Telangana, similarly Jammu and Kashmir has become a Union Territory, so it requires the similar kind of development. Keeping development in mind, these amendments are required to be made.

Madam, I want to say one thing in this House. When the 15th Lok Sabha was going on, the UPA Government was there and Farooq Abdullah Saheb was also the Minister at that time. While the House was in session, there was a continuous disturbance in Jammu and Kashmir, stern stone pelting used to take place and about 300 people have been killed. At the same time, Farooq Abdullah Saheb had said that on the one hand, the House is in session here and there is a lot of disturbance there, we should talk about it and all the leaders should go there in view of the disturbance. The Government then had taken this decision, spoken to the leaders. Late Sushmaji was also in the opposition at that time. I was also the leader of my party at that time. Chidambaram saheb had gone to Jammu and Kashmir for three days with all of us. We saw the situation there. If we, ourselves, were in a hotel, we were not allowed to go beyond that hotel. Owaisi Saheb is not here now, at that time Sitaram Yechury ji of CPM and I told Chidambaram Saheb

that Sir, whether you give us security or not, we would not return after having discussion in the hotel, we would definitely like to go inside and talk to the leaders. Then, Chidambaram saheb had said that they would not be able to give us protection on behalf of the Government, we thought of having a talk and we would talk to all of them from here only, we would not go to them who could not make to us. But we had not stopped. Yechury ji, Owaisi Sahib and I had gone to those leaders. Then we got security, we went there and talked. I would like to mention this here because the condition then was like this. The condition is better at present, it has become a Union Territory. Now elections will be held and development will take place. Right now, our people from South India are also thinking about going to Jammu and Kashmir and help in industrial development there. Recently two or three people had spoken to me. After studying industrial policies etc. for some food industries in Jammu, they people are interested right now. Jammu and Kashmir is a part of India.

Through you, I would like to appeal to the rest of the people to support India in India, to support everything in Jammu and Kashmir. We have one last request, Hon. Home Minister Saheb is not here, but Kishan Reddy Saheb is present, he will get us a reply by making mention of our point. Telangana has been formed as per AP Reorganisation Act, 2014. We have shortage of IAS and IPS officers in Telangana currently. Where 208 IAS officers were required, there are 136 officers at present and the requirement of IPS officers was 140, but it is presently 105. Kishan Reddy Saheb is the Minister from Telangana. We deeply hope that he will remove this shortage. At the same time, our party is supporting this Bill.

[English]

SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER (PONNANI): Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill is a simple Bill. To a certain extent it is a *fait accompli*, involving merger of IAS, IPS, IFS, and so on of Jammu and Kashmir with the cadre of civil services officers of Goa, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. That is okay.

Madam, while we are discussing this issue, I would humbly appeal to the Government to have an introspection of what exactly has happened after the abrogation of Article 370 of the Constitution. We have heard a number of claims from the Government's side, like after abrogation of Article 370 J&K has become a paradise. I would like to say with all the politeness that these are all exaggerated stories, and banalise kind of things.

You have let two years elapse. You could have done it much earlier. Backwardness is still there in J&K. Fake encounters are still going on. I am not denying application of certain Centrally sponsored schemes but serious attempts have not been made for redressing their genuine grievances. That exactly is the fact.

I would just like to ask one thing. When are you going to give back the statehood to them? You have made a number of declarations that it will be done as soon as possible. What is the time frame for that? I would humbly request the Government that if it is an honest declaration, give an assurance before the House when you are going to give back statehood to J&K.

Employing local people as officers has some relevance. Why are you transferring officers from other States like Goa, Mizoram, and so on to J&K? The local nature of a particular State should be kept in mind while making transfers.

When you are transferring officers, please keep in mind that the officers so transferred should reflect the local ethos. Trustworthiness and cooperation are important and that should also be maintained.

As far as a clean administration is concerned, the integrity and impartial attitude of bureaucrats are its important ingredients. You are unnecessarily creating some confusion. I do not want to say much about that. Even in Lakshadweep some move is going on. The Government may have some liking or disliking for officers but while posting officers it should not think that the officers should work as catalytic agents for implementing the Government policies. There must be some criteria. I would like to say that some bad signal, regarding the Government's approach, is coming from Lakshadweep.

Then, I would like to say one more thing. Now, what is happening? You are all saying that wonderful things are happening there. Things are going from bad to worse. I am going to conclude now. Still, they are having problems. So, what I am saying, in brief, is that instead of making tall talks, realise the ground realities. The Government should react according to the sufferings of the people. Instead of making some sugar-coated promises and doing propaganda, do things sincerely. That is what I want to say. Be real in all these kinds of things. These were the few words that I wanted to express. Thank you very much.

SHRI BRIJENDRA SINGH (HISAR): Hon. Chairperson, Madam, thank you for affording me this opportunity to speak on the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2021.

I stand to speak in support of the Bill. I will confine myself to only Section 3 of this Amendment Bill which reads and I quote: “In section 88 of the principal Act, for sub-sections (2) to (6), the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:- (2)The members of the Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and Indian Forest Service for the existing cadre of Jammu and Kashmir, shall be borne and become part of the Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Mizoram and Union territories cadre (AGMUT) and all future allocations of All India Services Officers for the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union territory of Ladakh shall be made to AGMUT cadre for which necessary modifications may be made in corresponding cadre allocation rules by the Central Government.”

Madam, this Bill, which seeks to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act of 2019, by itself is unexceptional. It simply means that once J&K and Ladakh have become UTs, under the IAS Cadre Rules of 1954, the merger with the UT cadre is only a logical corollary. This would apply *mutatis mutandis* to the IPS and IFS cadres as well. So, it is not just as if there is a shortage of Officers which the Government seeks to make up that this particular Amendment has been brought about. That is the argument which especially hon. Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury was making, *[Translation]* as to why the government did not realize earlier that there was a shortage of officers. Why the government has taken note of that shortage now? There is nothing such. It is a matter of establishment. *[English]* It is an institutional thing which simply flows out of the Act which was passed in 2019.

The historic Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act of 2019 sought to bring down the curtain on the unfinished agenda of Indian Independence. Of all

the Princely States -- that had acceded to India with almost similar instruments of merger -- it was only Jammu and Kashmir which was accorded a status so special by virtue of Article 370 and Article 35A, that instead of bringing J&K into the national mainstream, it fostered over time a feeling of separateness and an identity distinct from the rest of India - a kind of sub-national identity. This identity is being bandied about by a lot of our friends from the Opposition. A lot of identities exist in India. India is a very diverse land. So, let us not even talk about distinctiveness of a particular region in India. Almost, every region in India has its own distinct identity. Now, this led to a vicious cycle of violence and terrorism that threatened India's national security and internal peace.

An Article that was supposed to be the instrument of J&K's merger into the Indian Union, became the reason that prevented this very merger. That this temporary and transitional provision with respect to Jammu and Kashmir had to go at some point was clear to everyone. The incongruity of [*Translation*] two laws, two chiefs, two symbols in one country [*English*] was visible to all but it needed a Syama Prasad Mukherjee to bring it to the national focus. The successive Governments in Delhi have sought to dilute the provisions of these Articles.

It was said that status quo had to be maintained but status quo is never static. Status quo is active and that is why, the previous Governments also sought to dilute these provisions but none could muster the political will and the courage to overcome the vested interests which are developed over the last seven decades and do away with the constitutional anomaly. It fell on our hon. Prime Minister, Narendra Modi Ji and our Home Minister Shri Amit Shah Ji to pick this challenge, bring in the J&K Reorganisation Bill, 2019, and put this agenda at rest for all times to come. Let there not be any doubt about this. This issue as far as this country is concerned perhaps stands settled for good. The naysayers and the

doomsday advocates were plenty. But over the last one and a half years, it is amply clear that a firm leadership backed by a national resolve can help sort out a seemingly intractable problem. Violence is receding. Development is on its course. *[Translation]* It has been just one and half years out of which one year has been wasted by Corona, so have some patience. You would see a glimpse of the developments taking place there. I think that Hon. Minister would tell you in detail. *[English]* And most importantly, political activity is coming back to normal. Democracy and democratic form of governance is taking centre stage again which was evidenced in the successful conduct of the District Development Council elections. I must congratulate all the parties, which otherwise had opposed the Reorganisation Bill, that were all party to these elections.

Now, this amendment is specifically dealing with the All India Services. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel in the Constituent Assembly discussions in 1949 had stated and I quote:-

“The Union will go, you will not have united India if you have not a good All India Service.”

I agree that this was said when the Indian State was in its infancy and there were various fissiparous tendencies which were at work. But then the UTs of J&K and Ladakh are newly created administrative entities. I agree that hitherto there were All India Services which were working in the State of Jammu and Kashmir but now, a fresh beginning has to be made. As was said by many other Members also, there are so many laws, almost 170 of them, which need implementation in that State. In any case, it must be recognised that there is a severe deficit of All India Service officers in Jammu and Kashmir. I will give just one example. Dr. Satyapal Singh also referred to this. Against a sanctioned strength of 137 in the Indian Administrative Service, only 58 are in place and out of these 58, only 41 are in Jammu and Kashmir after adjusting for those on

deputation. This whole talk is that 50 per cent which was the State Civil Services and which were filling up the All India Services ranks, it should be maintained and not reduced to 33. We can see from the facts in front of us. What the state of the Civil Services there is. This is evidently on account of conditions that have prevailed in the State for decades. In spite of its natural charms, the State of Jammu and Kashmir was not a preferred option for young officers. I bear testimony to this because I come from one of these administrative services.

I will give another example. The AGMUT cadre which consists of three States and six Union Territories, now eight with the inclusion of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh, has almost 290 IAS officers with them. Except Delhi in terms of population, and Arunachal Pradesh in terms of size, all these States and Union Territories are fairly small. Chandigarh a city, which I had the honour of serving as deputy commissioner, is just about 12 lakh population and has a spread of about 15 kilometres by 14 kilometres. But it has 12 IAS officers and almost half a dozen IPS officers manning the services there. After the passing of this Bill, the UTs of J&K and Ladakh will have access to this pool of All India Service officers that are allocated to AGMUT cadre. Furthermore, officers promoted to the All India Services from J&K State Services will be exposed to other parts of the country.

An argument was given why outsiders should be welcome in a State. Well, this is a very old argument and it has been settled for good. At the time of Independence also, All India Services were meant to cater to the requirements of the nation building and the progress and development of the nation and that is why, this service has a kind of attraction which it still does. *[Translation]* I would like to give an example. When I was in Chandigarh, the DSPs did not want to become SP as they would have to be promoted to IPS cadre in that case and promotion to IPS cadre would imply that *[English]* they will be part of the

AGMUT cadre and so they will be transferable to all the other Union Territories and States which will be covered under the AGMUT cadre. So, let us not get into this argument [*Translation*] that a local person is more committed to his region and State. Commitment may be there, but administratively, as Shri Satyapal ji had said that stagnant water starts stinking after a while, so the water needs to be flowing so that water remains fresh. [*English*] Also, the availability of increased number of officers with diverse and vast administrative experience, expertise and proven calibre can definitely help improve the administration of these newly formed UTs in these challenging times and speed up the economic development. [*Translation*] The one more benefit of being in UT cadre is that [*English*] because of their access to Government of India they will have access to excess funds. That is what the general practice is in almost all the Union Territories. Needless to say, that the transfer of officers to and from across the country to Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh will also help integration of J&K with the rest of the country.

I am not one of those who is a votary that All India Services are the steel-frame of India. Our steel-frame is our Constitution, our democracy, and the cultural ethos. But Indian Civil Services do play their part and there is no denying that post-Independence All India Services have brought about a stability, administrative uniformity, and a sense of belonging to a single unifying entity called India. This is only one element of the larger picture, but an important one nonetheless. It will take time, patience, huge amount of administrative skill, and political wisdom to achieve J&K's integration with the Indian Union, politically, administratively, and emotionally. But it is a worthy endeavour that we all must strive for.

Madam, Chairperson, with these words, I seek the support of this august House to pass this Bill. Thank you.

[Translation]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Kesineni Srinivas – Not present.

[English]

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Madam, Chairperson, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Bill, 2021.

This is a consequential amendment to the Constitutional amendment that we passed in the year 2019. A big controversy has now cropped up and we also had challenged the constitutional validity of the legislation when it was considered and passed by this august House. It is for the first time in the history of India that a State has been divided into two Union Territories and the status of Statehood of a particular State has been lost. This has happened for the first time in the history of India. It was assured, when the Bill was considered and passed, by the hon. Home Minister that the Statehood character of Jammu and Kashmir would be restored when the law-and-order situation improves and things become normal. So, I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister as also from the Government of India about providing the Statehood status of Jammu and Kashmir. It is because it was an assurance given by the Government on the floor of the House that when normalcy would return, definitely this would be done. It means that normalcy has not returned to Jammu and Kashmir and it is the reason for which the Statehood character of Jammu and Kashmir is not being provided.

With regard to the Bill, two amendments have been proposed. I have no objection or opposition to the proposed amendments because it is required and essential to set right the original Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act of 2019. With respect to Section 13 of the Act, it is about all the elected representatives of the State Legislative Assembly and article 239A is being well explained and it is being applicable to Jammu and Kashmir along with Puducherry. The proposed amendment to Section 88 is regarding Administrative Service. The hon. learned Member who spoke is an experienced person in the field. It is a welcome step by

the Government which seeks to provide sufficient and adequate administrative personnel in the Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh. It is very much required so as to maintain the law and order situation and also for development of Jammu and Kashmir. We have no objection as far as these two amendments are concerned. But the main question to be asked is about the real state of affairs of Jammu and Kashmir now. The news and views which we are getting through the media are not satisfactory and an alarming situation is still prevailing there. That is the news which we are getting from the media and various reports.

I would like to know the actual state of affairs in the State of Jammu and Kashmir now because the State of Jammu and Kashmir has got divided into two Union Territories, namely, Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir. I want to know about the law and order situation there. I do accept that the election of the local bodies has been held in a smooth way and it was absolutely a success of everybody. Dr. Farooq Abdullah spoke on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address. The views and other reports which we are getting are not satisfactory. So, we would like to know the actual state of affairs, especially the law and order situation, also whether the civil rights and the fundamental rights of the citizens or the people of that State are being well protected and how they are being maintained.

I would like to make a suggestion to this august House. Last time also, we made a suggestion that an all-Party delegation, at least one representative from each political party, should visit the State of Jammu and Kashmir to have a first-hand information regarding the state of affairs of Jammu and Kashmir. This is a suggestion which I would like to make.

As far as the amendments are concerned, we have no stringent opposition but still, I would urge upon the Government of India to bring back normalcy at

the earliest by protecting the civil rights of the people residing there and also bring back the Statehood of Jammu and Kashmir.

With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI JAMYANG TSERING NAMGYAL (LADAKH): Madam Chairperson, I rise to speak in favour of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Amendment Bill, 2021. First of all, I would like to thank Hon. Prime Minister, Hon. Prime Minister, Hon. Home Minister and NDA Government for bringing such a good bill in this House. I welcome the decision going to be taken of merging all the cadres whether it is IAS, IPS, or IFS in Jammu and Kashmir, and Ladakh with AGMUT cadre. This will increase the efficiency of our officers, they will get exposure and an opportunity to work in a good environment. I want to say for Ladakh, particularly, that before the Ladakh's formation as UT, there were two District Magistrates and two SSPs of All India Cadre, but today, at least 15-20 All India level officers are working there in the same capacity. It is obvious that such border areas, whether it is Ladakh, or Jammu and Kashmir or wherever, they are getting an opportunity to work for the prosperity of the border areas, the development of the border area and for those areas which are backward areas. Today this decision is going to be taken because the Modi Government is working on the goal to take the country from deficiency to efficiency.

According to the data I have for Jammu and Kashmir cadre, the number of IAS cadre posts is 137, but at present, there are only 59 officers and 78 posts are vacant, i.e. 56.93 per cent short. Similarly, there is a 55.1% shortage in IPS. Similarly, there is a 48.11 per cent shortage in IFS. This shortage needs to be met. Due to this shortage, great problem is being faced in implementing the schemes of the Central Government or running the administration properly. This bill has been brought in the House keeping in mind that the deficiency in these things will be converted into efficiency.

Madam, after this merger, whether it is UT of Ladakh, or UT of Jammu and Kashmir or other UTs, be it Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Goa, there will be

a uniformity in the governance of these places. There will be uniformity in their administration and at the same time, our own officers will get an opportunity to work outside, which will increase their work capacity, they will get exposure, their efficiency will increase. If this happens, then only there will be effectiveness in the administration. I was listening to Congress leader Adhir Ranjan Choudhury ji. He said that Jammu and Kashmir is a different kind of State. We have to change this mindset, Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh are not separate States, they are an integral part of the country. After taking this step, our officers will go to the other parts of the nation and officers from other States will come to our State, only then national integration will increase, and the slogan of empowerment will be established in the country. If we still carry this mindset that these States are separate and other States are separate, it is not right for us. We have to change this thinking, that's why we say the country will change when we change the thinking. Here Hasnain Masoodi ji was talking about the importance of local officers and was saying that those who come from outside, they do not know the local language, they are not aware of the life style.

Madam, I want to put some interesting facts in front of the House through you. When it comes to local, it is only about your own people being local. Hon. Minister Jitendra Singh ji is sitting in the House, he will support that before the formation of Ladakh as UT, there was one post each of District Magistrate and SP in Leh and Kargil. They never appointed any local there. Then their slogan is altogether different. They said that this is a border area, so an officer should come here from outside as the locals may lack the competence to tackle any tricky situation, when it comes to terrorist affected districts, they have made the locals district magistrate and district SSP. We also thought there would be improvement. Neither there was any improvement in the condition that arose from terrorism nor did the area develop. What will you do with such a local? It is very important for all of us to walk together with the country.

Madam, I would like to say one more thing, Hon. Modi ji says 'Vocal for Local', this slogan of local is starting now. All the people in the country are the locals of this country. We want to welcome officers from other states, be it IFS cadre, IAS cadre or IPS cadre. They should come and serve in Ladakh, Ladakh will develop them only, then only the border area will develop. Hon. Home Minister is sitting here, I would like to say that experienced officers may be appointed. They should be well experienced, they should be efficient enough, then only border areas will develop. After the formation of the UT, the Modi Government has made it possible, we welcome it. When Hasnain Masoodi ji talked about local, I want to bring some interesting things through you to the notice of the House and the Hon. Home Minister. After the formation of a separate UT, after bifurcation of Jammu and Kashmir, many of our local officials are posted in Kashmir. When we say to send them to Ladakh, they say that officially divide has not occurred yet. The officers whose promotion is due, they should get promotion, but then they say that Ladakh has become a separate UT. There are still some people out there who are messing with promotions.

Madam, when it comes to promoting local, I would definitely like to bring one thing to your kind notice. The backward people in Jammu and Kashmir are Dalits, particularly Valmiki community, Gorkha community, West Pakistan refugees, they have neither given them the Permanent Residential Certificate of State (PRC), nor voting rights, nor land rights, then how do they talk about local today. Although they have been there in Jammu and Kashmir for centuries. Today, after taking this decision, the Modi Government, after the formation of UT, gave domicile certificate, voting rights, land rights to everyone be it Valmiki community, be it Gorkha community or West Pakistani refugees. Just now our colleague from BSP, Nagar sahib was speaking here, he is very generous in praising the Government even when he is in the Opposition. This is a good thing, it should happen, and at the same time he also said that the Congress Party itself

has drowned, it has drowned us too, because their thinking is like this. They say different things at different stages for different motives. The Congress party cannot even think about the national integration of the country.

I observed when Hon. President was addressing, they did boycott. When the discussion on the budget was over, they came to speak on the budget. Today, when the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act (Amendment) Bill is brought here and discussions are on about merging into the AGMUT cadre, they are talking about 370. It is clear now that this party is a directionless Party. They have completely lost the direction. Therefore, I would like to request the Samajvadi Party and all other parties presently in Opposition that if you support such a Party that itself has drowned, it will drown you all too.

I support this Bill without saying much and hope that along with this Bill, local officers will get a fair chance of being induced in with the creation of separate Public Service Commission for Ladakh. Our officers of Ladakh also want to serve in Goa, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram. They also want to know what better things are going on in other States, they want to go there and learn all these things and implement in our State. The Officers of other States should also come to our State Ladakh and develop the border area. This Government has the vision of “Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas and Sabka Vishwas”.

Thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (ANANDPUR SAHIB): Madam, the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization (Amendment) Bill that has been brought in, its political intent is not so simple. Its purpose is very clear that the division of Jammu and Kashmir, which was formed into two union territories, is to give stability to it.

I would like to remind this House that when the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Bill was introduced, it was said that it would bring law and order, resultantly development in the country and prosperity would flow in Jammu and Kashmir. This is the exact opposite of what has happened in the last 17 months. I just want to give you five set of figures, which prove this thing. From 2004 to 2014, when the UPA was in power, there were 550 ceasefire violations in Jammu and Kashmir. On June 19, 2018, when the BJP withdrew support from the PDP and first, Governor's Rule, the President's Rule and then Lieutenant Governor's rule was imposed, there were 2,936 ceasefire violations in the year 2018, 3,299 ceasefire violations in the year 2019, and 5,133 cease fire violations in the year 2020. Is this the parameter of law and order?

I want to give you another figure. It was said that there would be a lot of development in Jammu and Kashmir. No industry was set up in Kashmir in the last 17 months and the industry which existed in Jammu also got closed. There are three districts of Jammu – Kathua, Samba and Jammu, which are adjacent to Punjab, except for them there is no industry in Jammu and Kashmir. What is the status now; there were 12,997 industrial units in the Jammu region. Today only 5,890 are working, 7,107 i.e. 60 per cent of the industries in Jammu have been closed in the last two eyars. The Human Right Organization has estimated that since the bifurcation, Jammu and Kashmir has suffered a loss of Rs. 40,000 crores and in the first 120 days, the Kashmir Chamber of Commerce has estimated a loss of Rs. 17,877 crores. The tourism industry and the handicraft industry there has been completely ruined.

Now I come to the Internet because the Internet is necessary as it is the steam engine of the Digital Age. From August 05, 2019 to March, 2020, the internet remained closed for 213 days and from March 2020 till today the internet was closed for 70 more times. The unemployment rate in Jammu and Kashmir is 16.2 per cent. It is the second highest in the country.

Schools in Jammu and Kashmir remained closed for 202 days from August 2019 to March 14, 2020, before the outbreak of Covid. I want to ask what kind of development is this? What kind of law and order is this? What kind of atmosphere are you creating there that ceasefire violations are increasing, infiltration is increasing, and people there have to live under curfew.

Madam Chairperson, I would like to request the Home Minister through you. I would like to remind this House that on August 09, 2019, Hon. Prime Minister had said that this situation of the bifurcation of Jammu and Kashmir is temporary and the Statehood of Jammu and Kashmir would be restored as soon as possible.

On October 18, 2020, our Home Minister said this is an interview to CNN Network 18, which appeared in the Greater Kashmir newspaper: *[English]* “There is no question of going back or restoration of Statehood of Jammu and Kashmir.” *[Translation]* He must have said in Hindi, I have read in English.

I would like to ask the Government that it has been 17 months now, it is said again and again, at the level of the Prime Minister, at the level of the Home Minister, that the Statehood of Jammu and Kashmir will be restored and on the other hand, you are dissolving the administrative cadre, which has been running since 1945, and merging it into the AGMUT cadre. What kind of message is being conveyed? Is there a difference between your intention and your policy, is there a difference in your intent, and if there is a difference, then tell the country directly that you will not give back Statehood to Jammu and Kashmir, we would

like to keep it in Union Territory status. I just want to say one last thing. Hon. Speaker ji has also come here.

13.53 hrs

(Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act has been constitutionally challenged and the matter is pending before a Constitutional bench. It is true that the Supreme Court has not given a stay to that law. But the morality demands and the jurisprudence says that when a law and its constitutionality has been challenged, consequential legislature should not be brought in to amend it. I would like to very humbly request the Hon. Home Minister that till its constitutionality is not decided, and I would also like to state that the Government should make an application in the Supreme Court for day-to-day hearing at the earliest to decide its constitutionality. Till the time the Constitutionality is decided, the amendment Bill may be withdrawn. Thank you very much.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Jugal Kishore Sharma.

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE SHARMA (JAMMU): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I rise to speak in favour of this Bill and would like to express my gratitude to all those who have supported this Bill.

Sir, I am astonished that whenever it comes to the betterment of Jammu and Kashmir, National Congress and NC people get irritated, upset and create hurdles. I have noticed that whenever such a law, which benefits the people of Jammu and Kashmir comes, the National Congress and the National Conference get upset. I feel that the leaders of Congress and NC should change their mindset, because Jammu and Kashmir is changing now, and moving towards development and the people of Jammu and Kashmir have understood NC and Congress parties. Now they are not going to be get deceived, because one step after the other is being taken for the betterment of Jammu and Kashmir. I would like to express my gratitude to the Hon. Prime Minister and Hon. Home Minister for taking one step after the other for the betterment and development of Jammu and Kashmir. This Bill is for the betterment of Jammu and Kashmir, it will accelerate development of Jammu and Kashmir. I would like to ask the people of National Conference and Congress that what harm is going to be done to the people of Jammu and Kashmir by this Bill, which you are opposing. This opposing of Bill seems to me the same as if you are opposing the Kisan Bill. You have no facts and grounds to oppose, you oppose just for the sake of opposing, that's why you are opposing this Bill also.

Sir, now the work has increased in Jammu and Kashmir. There is still a lot to be done. There are big projects and big projects are coming up in Jammu and Kashmir. Centrally sponsored schemes are being implemented there. Projects have to be completed on time. Projects should be prepared and completed on time, and monitored closely and the money given by the Central Government for the project should solely be utilized on the project. All this is going to happen through this Bill. You will see that this will happen. Let me tell you for example that a

river flows through the middle of the city of Jammu, the winter capital of Jammu and Kashmir. Its development was to be done on the lines of Sabarmati river. Project has already been prepared but it is lying pending. When it was investigated, it was found that there is shortage of officers. Each officer has many departments, several projects and due to paucity of time, they are unable to give full attention to those projects, due to which the projects remain incomplete. So, adequate number of officers should be appointed there. This will be ensured through this Bill.

I was listening to the speech of Adhir Ranjan ji and Masoodi sahib. On one hand, they say that the DDC elections have been conducted successfully and people are happy and on the other, they say that people are upset. I don't understand what they want to say? The successful completion of DDC elections shows that there is peace and tranquility in Jammu and Kashmir. The results of the elections have also shown that people want democracy to be restored in Jammu and Kashmir. People have whole heartedly welcomed the step and participated in the elections. These elections have been held peacefully. Lakhs of people have cast their vote and exercised their right for the first time in 70 years in Jammu. This shows that whatever steps are being taken by the Central Government for Jammu and Kashmir, they are for the development of Jammu and Kashmir.

Sir, I would like to say that Viza law is very important to promote the tourism of Jammu and Kashmir. Much more needs to be done to promote Jammu and Kashmir. With the promotion of tourism in Jammu and Kashmir, employment opportunities will also increase in Jammu and Kashmir. You all are aware that there is a problem in appointment of officers other than the Jammu and Kashmir cadre and one had to act factfully, but all that is not necessary now.

Sir, I would like to say that now there will be no shortage of IAS officers in Jammu and Kashmir. It will be for the betterment of Jammu and Kashmir. The development of Jammu and Kashmir will be expedited. This is why I support this Bill and I want this law to be passed for the betterment and development of Jammu and Kashmir and further wish that National Conference and Congress should not oppose this Bill, otherwise your party position will further deteriorate across the country including Jammu and Kashmir.

Sir, you gave me an opportunity to speak, thank you very much.

14.00 hrs

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (HYDERABAD): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill because my party has a consistent position that when this Government on the strength of its brute majority, repealed Section 370 in an unconstitutional manner, I had said at that time that it is a constitutional breach and continuous mock up. Sir, I oppose this Bill because Hon. Minister of Home Affairs had said in the House only that this Government would restore the statehood of the State of Jammu and Kashmir at the earliest. Today you are turning away from that promise, because when you are merging Jammu and Kashmir cadre with AMGUT, it clearly shows your intention that what you had promised in the House at that time that the State of Jammu and Kashmir would be restored, was just idle promise or jumla.

Sir, the third point is that in a State where Muslim population is higher, but their representation in bureaucracy is quite low.

Sir, I would like to place the date before you. There are 24 posts of Secretary out of which only five are Kashmiri Muslims. Of the 58 IAS posts, only 12 i.e., 17.24 per cent are Muslims. According to the 2011 census, Muslims constitute 68.31 per cent of population and Hindu population is 28 per cent in Jammu and Kashmir. But you will find out that in Tier-II, there are 523 class II administrative officers, which is called Kashmiri Administrative Officers Service, out of which 220 i.e. 42.6 per cent are Muslims i.e. Kashmiri Muslims. Sir, there are 66 posts of IPS, out of which only seven are Muslims. In the second grade officers, 108 out of 248 i.e. 43.54 per cent are Muslims.

Now let me know what you plan to do? Sir, it has been said here that Kashmir is extremely backward. Kashmir is not backward. This is your misconception and what has been fed into your mind is based on hatred. The

truth is that the population below poverty line in this area is 10.21 and it is 21.92 throughout the country.

I would like to know from the Government whether you will restore the statehood of the State of Kashmir or not. Fourthly, not a single Kashmiri is elected to this House due to your misjudgement. This is the third time this has happened in the history of our country. My fourth question to the Government is that you are right when you say that the foreign countries are not allowed to interfere in our country. But you took them there. You took Members of the European Parliament there. Now for the third time, on February 16, there is news that you are taking European MPs there. Why Europeans will visit Kashmir? You should take an all party delegation. You are taking the delegation of Europe to Kashmir. Are you allowing them to interfere? You are internationalizing the said issue.

Sir, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs how many children of Kashmir are in Agra, Bareilly and Ambedkar Nagar Jails?

Hon. Speaker, Sir, I am concluding after giving you an example that one Bilal Ahmed is resident of Kupwara, who is student of Amar Singh College in Srinagar, but now he is in a jail which is 1600 k.m. away from Srinagar. His father approached the High Court for which he had to sell his cow for 25 thousand rupees. The High Court has given its ruling that the child should be transferred to Srinagar so as to enable him to appear in exam. There is another boy, Fayaz, who is in the jail of Bareilly. His father took a loan of 35 thousand rupees. Now you tell what to do in this regard. Naveez is a resident of Baramulla, his parents sold the land. After all, how many children are in jail under PSA? When will you release them?

Hon. Speaker, Sir, in the end, I would like to say that all the so called secular parties here which have supported this rule of law should get ready

because the Government will repeat it. It will be registered in history that they will convert Chennai, Ahmedabad, Bangalore, Hyderabad into Union Territory. They have set an example in Kashmir. They have experimented here. Today all of them are sitting and clapping, when Lucknow, Bangalore and Mumbai will be converted into Union Territories then they will regret. This is your consistent policy.

Sir, that is why, I would like to ask you the same questions which I have asked from Hon. Home Minister. And by converting this 2G to 4G, you have not done any favour. You have done this under pressure of America. Indian Diplomat met Brad Fairman. America made a statement and you restored 4G in two days. You are internationalizing the issue. This is wrong and it will lead to the disempowerment and annihilation of the Kashmiri people.

Thank you.

جناب اسدالدین اویسی (حیدرآباد): محترم اسپیکر صاحب، میں اس بل کی مخالفت میں کھڑا ہوا ہوں۔ اس لئے کھڑا ہوں، کیونکہ میری پارٹی کی ایک کنسٹیٹنٹ پوزیشن ہے کہ جب اس حکومت نے دفعہ 370 کو اپنی بروٹ میجوریٹی کی طاقت کی بنیاد پر انکانسٹی ٹیوشنل طریقے سے اس کو ختم کیا، میں نے اس وقت کہا تھا کہ یہ کنسٹی ٹیوشنل بریج ہے، اور میرا یہ کنٹینیوس موقف ہے۔ سر، میں اس بل کی مخالفت اس لئے بھی کرتا ہوں کیونکہ اسی ایوان میں کھڑے ہو کر وزیر داخلہ نے کہا تھا کہ یہ حکومت، جلد سے جلد ریاست جموں و کشمیر کی اسٹیٹ ہوڈ کو بحال کرے گی۔ آج آپ اپنے اس وعدے سے منحرف ہو رہے ہیں، کیونکہ جب آپ جموں و کشمیر کیڈر کو ایم گٹ میں ملا رہے ہیں تو اس سے آپ کی نیت کا صاف اظہار ہوتا ہے کہ آپ نے جو اس ایوان کو اُس وقت وعدہ کیا تھا کہ جموں و کشمیر کی ریاست کو دوبارہ بحال کیا جائے گا، وہ سچائی پر مبنی نہیں تھا۔ وہ صرف الفاظ یا جملے تھے۔

سر، تیسری بات یہ ہے کہ ایک ایسی ریاست جہاں پر مسلمان تناسب میں زیادہ ہے، مگر پہلے سے افسر شاہی میں ان کا تناسب بہت کم تھا۔

سر، میں آپ کے سامنے اعداد و شمار رکھتا ہوں۔ سیکریٹری کی 24 پوسٹس ہیں، جن میں سے صرف 5 کشمیری مسلمان ہیں۔ آئی۔ اے۔ ایس۔ کی 58 پوسٹس میں سے صرف 12 مسلمان ہیں، یعنی 17.24 فیصد ہے۔ سن 2011 کی مردم شماری کے مطابق جموں و کشمیر میں 68.31 مسلمانوں کی آبادی ہے اور 28 فیصد ہمارے ہندو بھائیوں کی آبادی ہے۔ مگر اگر آپ دیکھیں گے کہ ٹائر-2 میں دوسرے درجے کے 523 انتظامی افسرن، جسے کشمیری ایڈمنسٹریٹیو آفیسرز سروس کہتے ہیں، 220 مسلمان ہیں، یعنی 42.6 کشمیری مسلمان ہیں۔

سر، آئی پی۔ ایس۔ میں 66 پوسٹس ہیں، جن میں سے صرف 7 ہی مسلمان ہیں۔ دوسرے درجے کے افسران میں 248 میں سے 108 یعنی 43.54 فیصد مسلمان ہیں۔

اب آپ مجھے بتائیے کہ آپ کیا کرنے جا رہے ہیں؟ اچھا سر، یہاں پر یہ کہا گیا کہ کشمیر بڑا بیکورڈ ہے۔ کشمیر کا خطہ بیکورڈ نہیں ہے۔ یہ آپ کی غلط فہمی ہے، اور آپ کے دماغ میں جو فیڈ کیا گیا ہے، وہ نفرت کی بنیاد پر ہے۔ سچائی یہ ہے کہ اس خطہ میں غربت کی سطح سے نیچے کا تناسب 10.21 ہے اور پورے بھارت میں 21.92 ہے۔

میں سرکار سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ آخر آپ جموں و کشمیر کی ریاست کے اسٹیٹ ہوڈ کو بحال کریں گے یا نہیں کریں گے۔ چوتھی بات یہ ہے کہ آپ کے غلط فیصلے کی بنیاد پر دوسرے ایوان میں ایک بھی کشمیری رکن پارلیمنٹ نہیں ہے۔ یہ ہمارے ملک بھارت کی تاریخ میں تیسری مرتبہ ہوا ہے۔ میرا چوتھا سوال حکومت سے یہ ہے کہ ہم یہ کہتے ہیں، آپ کا ماننا سہی ہے کہ ہمارے ملک میں باہر کے دیگر ممالک کو مداخلت کرنے کی ضرورت نہیں ہے۔ مگر آپ ان کو لے کر گئے نہ؟ آپ تو یورپین پارلیمنٹ کے لوگوں کو لے کر گئے۔ اب تیسری مرتبہ یورپ کے سفیروں کو 16 فروری کو خبر ہے کہ آپ لے کر جا رہے ہیں۔ آخر یہ ہوڈیائی نہیں ہے؟ کیوں یورپ کے لوگ کشمیر جائیں گے؟ آپ آل پارٹی کے ایک ڈیلیگیشن کو لے کر جائیے۔ آپ یورپ کے ڈیلیگیشن کو کشمیر لے کر جا رہے ہیں۔ کیا آپ چاہ رہے ہیں مداخلت کرنا، اس کو انٹر نیشنلائز آپ کر رہے ہیں۔

سر، میں وزیر داخلہ سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آخر کتنے بچے جو کشمیر کے ہیں، آگرہ کی جیل میں، بریلی کی جیل میں، امبیٹکر کی جیل میں ہیں۔

محترم اسپیکر صاحب، میں آپ کو ایک مثال دے کر ختم کر رہا ہوں کہ ایک بلال احمد کپواڑہ کا بچہ ہے، جو کہ امر سنگھ کالج، سری نگر کا ہے، وہ سری نگر سے 1600 کلومیٹر دور جیل میں ہے۔ اس کے والد 25 ہزار روپے میں اپنی گائے کو بیچ کر ہائی کورٹ گئے۔ ہائی کورٹ نے فیصلہ دیا کہ اس بچے کو سری نگر ٹرانسفر کرو اور ایگزام لکھاؤ۔ آپ اس کو نہیں مانتے ہیں۔ ایک اور فیاض ہے جو بریلی کی جیل میں ہے۔ اس کے والد 35 ہزار روپے قرض لے کر گئے۔ نویز ہے، جو بارہ مولہ کا رہنے والا ہے، اس کے والد زمین بیچ کر گئے۔ آخر کتنے بچے پی۔ ایس۔ اے۔ کے تحت جیل میں ہیں؟ آپ ان کو کب چھوڑیں گے؟

اسپیکر صاحب، میں آخر میں کہہ رہا ہوں کہ یہاں پر جتنی بھی نام و نہاد سیکیولر پارٹیوں نے حکومت کے اس اقدام کی تائید کی ہے۔ تیار ہو جائیے، یہ حکومت تو کرتی ہے نہ، یہ دوبارہ دوہرائیگی۔ ہم تاریخ میں دیکھیں گے کہ خدا نہ خواستہ چینئی کو احمد آباد کو، بنگلوروں کو، حیدرآباد کو، یونین ٹیرٹری یہ لوگ بنائیں گے۔ یہ کشمیر میں تو ایک ایگزامپل بنا دئیے ہیں۔ یہاں تجربہ کیا گیا۔ آج یہ سب بیٹھ کر تالی مار رہے ہیں، جب لکھنو یوٹی۔ بنے گا، جب بنگلورو یوٹی۔ بنے گا، جب ممبئی یوٹی۔ بنے گا اس وقت ہائے۔ ہائے کریں گے۔ آپ کی یہ کنسٹیٹنٹ پالیسی ہے۔

سر، اس لئے میں نے ہوم منسٹر سے جو سوالات کئے ہیں، میں آپ سے پوچھنا چاہتا ہوں۔ اور یہ 2 جی سے 4 جی کا آپ نے کوئی احسان نہیں کیا ہے۔ یہ امریکہ کے دباؤ میں آپ نے کیا ہے۔ بریڈ فیرمین سے بھارت کے سفیر نے

ملاقات کی۔ امریکہ نے اسٹیٹمینٹ دیا اور آپ نے دو دن میں 4-جی بحال کر دیا۔
آپ اس مسئلے کو انٹر نیشنلائز کر رہے ہیں۔ یہ غلط ہے ہ اور اس سے کشمیری
عوام کا ڈس امپاورمنٹ ہوگا ایلینیشن بڑھے ہوگا، بہت شکریہ سر۔

(ختم شد)

[English]

SHRI JASBIR SINGH GILL (KHADOOR SAHIB): Sir, the Union Government has planned the merger of J&K cadre of IAS, IPS and Indian Forest Service into the UT cadre. The J&K All-India Services ceased to exist for fresh inductees when the Modi Government recently re-categorised the State into two UTs, J&K and Ladakh, after scrapping article 370.

According to the J&K Reorganisation Act, which came into force in October, 2019, the cadre was merged into the AGMUT cadre. The law, however, stated that the officers already serving in the J&K cadre would continue in the existing cadre.

The cadre controlling authority of AGMUT is the Ministry of Home Affairs while that of other States, it is the Department of Personnel and Training. I think this merger will create more confusion and fear. There is no clarity on it. It will leave the serving officers confused and unsure about their future prospects.

Our hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Home Minister have said on record in this House that the UT status of J&K is a temporary provision till the law and order situation improves in J&K. Then, what sense does it make to permanently merge the J&K cadre with the UT cadre?

There is also a need to formulate a transfer policy for the officers to be transferred to Ladakh. It should be with the consent of the officers and it is not to make J&K and Ladakh another place of punishment posting for the officers who do not toe the Government line.

*Sir, I want to say something important. Punjab has had a very close relationship with Jammu and Kashmir. Guru Tegh Bahadur ji sacrificed his life for the sake of Kashmiri Pandits. Maharaja Ranjit Singh, the ruler of Punjab, had

**English translation of this part of the speech was originally delivered in Punjabi.

also ruled over Kashmir for forty years. He helped develop Jammu and Kashmir and took it to new heights.

In 1948-49, when tribals & Pakistani soldiers attacked Kashmir and had almost captured Srinagar, then Sikh regiment soldiers gave the invaders a befitting reply and pushed them back. They helped Kashmir remain out of the clutches of Pakistan.

Sir, Punjabi speaking people comprise 2% of Kashmir's population. In Canada, U.S.A. and U.K., Punjabi has been accorded the status of one of the official languages. The Dogri language spoken by a large number of people in J&K is similar in nature to the Punjabi language. *

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please conclude.

SHRI JASBIR SINGH GILL: Sir, I request the Hon. Home Minister Sir to grant Punjabi the status of an official language of Jammu & Kashmir so that the dignity of Punjabi speakers is maintained in the state.

Thank you. Jai Hind.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI AMIT SHAH): Hon. Speaker, Sir, from Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury ji to Shri Jasbir Singh ji, 18 honorable Members of this House expressed their views on the Bill introduced by Shri Kishan Reddy ji today. A few people spoke in favour of this Bill and a few opposed it. While some put it factually, some put it politically and I have carefully listened to everyone. What I could not hear, I have taken note of it. I also have received information from our officers and from my fellow Minister of State. I have gone through it.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, once again, I want to request all the hon. Members of this House to understand the situation in Jammu and Kashmir. Do not make any such statement just for the sake of politics to mislead the public.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, we were asked what we did about promises made during abrogation of Article 370. I will definitely answer that. You have given me the opportunity to answer. It has been 17 months since the abrogation of Article 370 and you are demanding clarification for it. What you did for 70 years? Had you worked properly, you need not have asked us.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, they are also aware that since the abrogation of Article 370, the administration was still handling the situation there and that was when COVID-19 struck. Everything was closed for almost a year and you are asking clarification. I have no objection; I will give an account for everything. But those who were given the opportunity to govern for generations should introspect if they are even fit to demand an account.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, the matter related to the abrogation of Article 370 is under consideration in the Court. Masoodi Sahav is a former judge of the High Court, he is not here at present but I have to clear the record. He said that the

matter was pending in the Supreme Court. Manish Tewari ji also said, but he is also not here. (*Interruptions*)

Hon. Speaker, Sir, he knows the procedure of the Court. There has been along debate in the Court on this matter and later, the matter was referred to a five-judge bench. If the Supreme Court had found so much unconstitutionality in it, then the court had every right to stay the law. But there is no stay order in this case, the Supreme Court has not said that this law cannot be implemented. The Court kept the matter sub-judice. We will definitely go and answer before the Court whenever asked. The Supreme Court will take decision in this. It is not in a legal status where it cannot be implemented. We cannot sit and halt the entire development of Jammu and Kashmir. Hon. Member, Shri Tewari ji is asking me to file petition in the Supreme Court to have an early hearing.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, we have made our stand clear about Article 370 in the Supreme Court that it should not be there in this country, so we have abrogated it. But you are not even before the Supreme Court. Neither yes nor no, you are taking the middle path and are speaking from both the sides. You can also file petition in the Supreme Court to have an early hearing. As you also know that, the Supreme Court conducts virtual hearings nowadays. Virtual hearing is not possible with 70, 80 or 100 lawyers and with so many parties involved. You also know the reason why the hearing did not take place. A large part of the hearing has already been completed. A five-judge bench has also been constituted. As soon as the Supreme Court start hearing in the court premises in physical mode, the Court will surely hear it according to its priority. But till then, should we not work? What kind of example is given in this House?

Hon. Speaker, Sir, hon. Member T. Sumathy and many other hon. Members said that introduction of this Bill only means that now Jammu and Kashmir would not get statehood. I am piloting the Bill, I introduced it and I have

clarified the intentions. Nowhere is it written that Jammu and Kashmir would not get the statehood. Where are you drawing the conclusion from? Why are you imposing your fears on the people of Jammu and Kashmir? I have said in this House and I say it again that this Bill has nothing to do with the statehood of Jammu and Kashmir. Statehood would be given to Jammu and Kashmir at an appropriate time. They are saying that when statehood has to be given, why it should be merged into AGMUT cadre. First, we should understand the AGMUT cadre. Is Arunachal not a State, is Goa not a State, is Mizoram not a State? All of these are States. If you had read it carefully, it would not have been a disgrace for you. All these States having special geographical and administrative situation are under AGMUT cadre and the Government sends officers there for the development of the States. The officers of AGMUT cadre take training in Mussoorie, where the officers of Jammu and Kashmir cadre used to take training earlier. This is an All India cadre and Owaisi Sahab divides it into Hindu-Muslim. You see everything in Hindu –Muslim perspective. Owaisi ji, I know you. You can even divide the officials of the country into Hindu-Muslim. What do you think? Can a Hindu officer not serve the Muslims or can a Muslim officer not serve the Hindus? What kind of country are we going to live in? People divide officers into Hindu-Muslim and call themselves as secular. What type of secularism is it? (*Interruptions*) You divide the officers into Hindu-Muslim. In this way, there will be no peace in Kashmir; there will be more anxiety, more distractions and doubts. I request everyone to avoid such things.

He said one more thing that we have taken the decision on 4G after pressure from foreign. Owaisi Sashab does not know that the UPA Government, whom he used to support, is not in power. This is a BJP government led by Shri Narendra Modi. This country makes the decisions itself. The decisions of this country are made by the Parliament of this country. We are not under pressure. 2G connection was there because of security reasons. Please do not spread rumours; time was

needed for this. Adhir Ranjan ji, you are asking us about 2G and 4G. You had suspended mobile services for 20 years. Sir, through you, I would like to ask what happened to the rights of people at that time. You should also remember what you have done while you were in power otherwise be ready to listen. Sir, they are asking us 2G and 4G. I believe that when it comes to the rights of the people, first and foremost thing is live with peace and tranquility and if there is no peace and tranquility, there is no point in talking about rights of the people. This is a new fashion that has emerged now.

Sir, people who are saying that we have done this under foreign pressure; I would like to ask them under whose pressure you continued with Article 370 for so long. We all want to know that whose pressure was there, who used to pressurize? Earlier someone used great literary words in his speech when he said that the Government had made a promise to the people, it was an agreement. I read the agreement carefully. I believe that the promises made by the previous Governments should be paid close attention and it should be implemented. It was said that Article 370 and 35(A) was an agreement between the Government of the country and the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

This agreement was definitely there, but we tend to forget the word 'temporary' while reading it. It was temporary. People who are asking me the account of seventeen months and the time by which statehood would be granted, I want to tell them that we will definitely grant statehood and I have also said that statehood is temporary. They ask for account in seventeen months period only, temporary Article 370 lasted for seventy years, why did not they ask for clarification of that time. How long we would have continued with the temporary provision. At that time, nobody asked why temporary provision was still there because people were engaged in vote bank politics. This Government does not

run on vote bank politics rather it takes decisions in the interest of the country. This Government is working to improve the future of the country.

We will come and go, winning and losing is a part and parcel of democracy, we cannot and do not want to compromise the future of the country. This is your policy and good luck to you.

Sir, they said that the local officers would lose their authority. Can someone please explain to me, when IAS and IPS officers are posted across the country, do local officers lose their authority? If not, then how the local officers in Jammu and Kashmir would lose their authority

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Sir, you have changed the ratio from 50-50 to 67-73.

SHRI AMIT SHAH: Hon. Speaker, Sir, I understand that Dada cannot read much. This is the ratio across the country; it is the same in Bengal as well.

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: Sir, it was different in Kashmir.

SHRI AMIT SHAH: Sir, why would we keep it apart? Is Kashmir not a part of the country? Do Kashmiri youth not have the right to join the All India Cadre of the country? Had there been education system in the schools and had the schools not been burnt down, had the children not been forced to join madrassas, the Kashmiri youth would have also become IAS and IPS officers. Under whose regime, schools were burnt down? You are asking clarification from us. So many people died and numerous things happened. Manish bhai, recall the rule of Congress when thousands of people were killed and the region used to be under curfew for years. You should assess the situation based on statistics because I do not want to get involved in exchange of words.

Peace is a significant factor in Kashmir. I do not want to remember the time of unrest. I pray to God that such unrest should never happen again, and it will

not happen again because now we are in Government. Masoodi Sahab says that eighty per cent places have officers who have been directly recruited, why do not we believe in direct recruitment. Every State in the country has direct recruited officers. It is pro-rata basis and when local officers are promoted, they also occupy the posts. The administrative infrastructure of the entire country is based on this. To say that eighty percent of the officers in Jammu and Kashmir are from outside is to get cheap popularity. No one is from outside, all are children of Mother India and area citizen of this country. What do you mean by 'outside'?

Now-a-days, new pattern and new fashion have emerged to call anyone an 'outsider'. Dada, I am not referring to you. This is wrong and it will not benefit the country. Masoodi Sahab was saying that we had enacted separate laws for Bodoland and Manipur, then why not for Kashmir. Masoodi Sahab, please do not make false statements. Being a judge, you are aware of things. Please go through all the accords, there is no provision of separate Constitution or a separate flag for any one. There is no provision of Article 370 for any region. From 1950, it was our promise to the people that this country would not be having two legislations, two flags and two Heads. Now we have fulfilled our promise under the leadership of Modi ji.

Sir, they talked a lot about development and I want to do the same. They wanted the Home Minister to give account of the achievements after the abrogation of Article 370. I am here to give account of it. First thing that happened, after we came to power, was the introduction of Panchayati Raj system there, the word restoration is not correct.

When the Constitution of the country was written and the work of editing the Constitution was over, Dr. Ambedkar made a big statement. That statement of Dr. Ambedkar should be written in golden letters in the democracy of this country. He had said – 'kings will not be born from the wombs of a queen, but

with the votes of Dalits, backward & deprived classes' whereas until now in Kashmir, kings were born from the wombs of a queen. Only the people of these three families used to rule in Jammu and Kashmir and so they were in favour of Article 370.

Sir, we have conducted Panchayat elections. Recently District Panchayat elections were held with about 51.7 per cent turnout and without any firing incidents. Election concluded peacefully. I do not want to go into the details about how elections used to be held during the Congress rule; I do not want to recall old things. But no one, even our opponents can make any allegations that elections have been rigged, there has been unrest, anyone has taken any advantage of the opportunity. Everyone has voted peacefully and without any fear. Panchayat elections saw 51 per cent turnout. Those who contested the election on the basis of the promise to bring back Article 370, they have lost the elections. They did not even have the mandate of the people of Kashmir.

In December 2018, 74 per cent of the people cast their votes in the Panchayat elections. Such a large number of votes were not cast in the history of Kashmir earlier. The number of Sarpanchs elected from a total of 4483 Gram Panchayats was 3650. The number of Panchs elected from 35029 wards was 33,000. Now, the leaders will be elected there on the basis of ballot paper not on the basis of dynasty. A person who has been elected today as the member of the Panchayat may be elected tomorrow as the Member of the Legislative Assembly. He does not need anyone's favour. The people of Jammu & Kashmir will elect him their leader. New leaders will be elected who have development-oriented leadership quality.

Being the Home Minister of the country, I sincerely congratulate the people of Jammu and Kashmir, the Security Force, the Election Commission and the

administration of Jammu and Kashmir for the elections that have been held in Jammu & Kashmir. All of you have fulfilled the dream of hon. Modiji.

We have not only conducted elections we have also provided them powers and funds. Earlier, the Sarpanch had to ask for even Rs. 5000 from the Government. Today we have given them stability. Panchayats have been strengthened. Officers are being sent there. The entire range of 21 subjects of administration has been handed over to Panchayats. By transferring about Rs.1500 crores directly in their bank accounts, we have paved the way for the development of villages in Jammu & Kashmir.

They were handed over the responsibility of mid-day meal scheme, Anganwadi, ICDS and monitoring of the work under MGNREGA. LG Saheb has just decided to provide the Panchayati Raj Institutions the right to mining. There is no such thing anywhere in the country. This will make them self-reliant and they will be able to develop their villages. The work of decentralization has been done and the work of percolating power to the bottom has been done due to removal of Article 370, which could not be done in 70 years.

Hon. Speaker Sir, the Chairperson of BDC has been given the position equivalent to DM. An amount of Rs.25 lakhs has been provided for any elected Sarpanch, Panch and BDC Chairperson killed in the militant attacks. A training programme has been started for their capacity building because this system is new for them. A large scale arrangement has been made for their training. Elections of local bodies were also held. I don't want to go into the details.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, they ask about the changes which have been brought about. Let me tell you about the changes. Earlier, in Jammu & Kashmir, whose capital was Srinagar, all the powers were centralized. Officers never went to the villages. Only elected representatives and MLAs used to go. We have made it compulsory for all Gazetted Officers to stay in the allocated Panchayats for two

days and one night. Now they have started going there and monitoring the ground situation. They have been given the work of development which is stuck there and to remove the shortcomings coming in this way. They have been handed over the task of empowering the Panchayats. This campaign has been directly conducted there twice in which about 20,000 petty works have been reported which were expected to be done. Out of them, 18,000 works have been sanctioned. Somewhere there was a need to construct a bridge, somewhere there was a need to construct a connecting road, somewhere there was a need to construct a pond, somewhere there was a pond but the path to its catchment area was blocked, somewhere there was no arrangement for cleaning the pond, somewhere there was no dustbins, somewhere there was electricity pole but the wires had been stolen. More than 20,000 such works were found and 18,000 works were sanctioned. They have moved on the path of development. This programme has been held thrice and has been very successful. Jammu & Kashmir has never witnessed public participation at such a larger scale earlier. More than five lakh certificates of death, birth, disability, domicile etc. were issued on the spot. They did not need to go to the capital of Jammu & Kashmir. These are continuous programmes. They ask what we have done. So, let me tell them. 50,000 families have been covered under health insurance policy. About 10,000 youth have been provided employment, 6,000 new works have been started and 4440 cricket and football kits reached the village and the children were given cricket bats instead of guns. We have made arrangement for it. Under 'Mera Shahar, Mera Gaurav', this work has also been done for urban development.

As far as accelerating the pace of development work is concerned, Jammu & Kashmir has been the highest priority region since Modiji became the Prime Minister, because Jammu & Kashmir has suffered a lot. I can't describe the pain of the people there in a few words. They have suffered a lot. There were 54 projects with an outlay of Rs. 58627 crores under Pradhan Mantri Vikas Package

which was a mega development project. Later, it was increased further by 26 percent. Out of 20 projects, 7 belonged to the Centre and 13 belonged to the Union Territory. These have been completed upto a great extent. Out of 54 projects, 20 projects have been completed. The remaining 8 projects will be completed by the end of March. Thus, we have completed 28 out of 54 projects. IIT Jammu has started functioning. The construction work of two AIIMSs has been started. The work on ring road in Jammu will be completed by the year 2021. The 8.45 kilometre long Banihal tunnel will be made operational this year. Above all, Piyush Ji is sitting here, we will also finish connecting the Valley of Kashmir with the Railways by 2022. Dada, the work that has not been done in 70 years is now being done. You should know this. Construction work of world's highest railway bridge of 359 metres on River is going on. It will be completed next year. DPR of about Rs.10599 crores has been prepared for urban transportation. We will also complete the works of light, rail and transit systems in four years. It will have two corridors in Jammu and Kashmir. The DPR of the project has been finalized.

Sir, there was a huge potential for hydro power in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. But it was not exploited, because the administration itself did not function properly. We need some officers there. We do not want to develop Jammu and Kashmir at a slow pace. We want to speed up the development of Jammu and Kashmir. That is why officers are required and we need to send officers there.

Sir, there are adequate amount of water resources there. Hydro power capacity of about 14,867 MW has been generated there out of which 3,504 MW has been exploited in 70 years. I once again say that out of 14,000 MW, 3,500 MW has been exploited. I would like to tell those who ask for our achievements made during 17 months that they had exploited only 3,504 MW in 70 years while

we have started the work of exploitation of 3,490 MW in just 17 months. The work done by us in only one and a half years is equal to the work done by you during your four generations. You should know this. The closed projects of about 3,000 MW have also been taken up during the last two years. New projects of 3,300 MW will be started. The capacity of Pakal Dul is 1,000 MW and Kiru is of 626 MW, Samlakot is of 1,856 MW, Dul Hasti, second phase is of 258 MW, Uri (one) Phase II is of 240 MW and small hydro power projects are of about 12 MW, which will be constructed at a cost of Rs.133 crores.

Sir, I did not want to go into details, but I have been provoked by asking for an explanation about the works carried out by us. So, I am forced to explain in details. It is easy to generate electricity for all, but it is difficult to provide it to each household. It should be distributed to villages and then to households. Therefore, we have achieved the target of providing electricity to cent per cent households of Jammu & Kashmir under 'Saubhagya Yojana'. ... (Interruptions) We have done it. There were 3,57,405 households which had not been electrified for 70 years, we have worked to provide electricity there in these 17 months. They ask for explanation. ... (*Interruptions*) This year, we have also completed the work of connecting Keran and Mundiyan, the last villages located on LoC, with electricity by laying a 33 kV line of 36 kms. Earlier, the Government used to provide electricity there only for three hours through diesel generators, but now arrangements have been made to provide 24 hours electricity.

Sir, along with electricity, one more thing is very important need of life. They think 4G is very important, but I think water is very important. Water is very important for life. According to the Congress, 4G is very important for life. But we think 4G is also necessary, but water is more necessary than it. Therefore, by September, 2022, the scheme to provide piped water to all 18.16 lakh families will be completed. When I am saying this, you will ask that I am talking about

the year 2022. We have now completed the work of providing water in cent per cent households in four districts. By 2022, we will complete the work of the rest of the districts. Along with that, we have also worked to connect schools, Anganwadis, educational institutions and hospitals.

Sir, we have decided that within the year 2020-21, 5,300 kilometres of roads will be constructed, out of which 700 kilometres of roads will be constructed in Kashmir and 4,600 kilometres in Jammu. We will also complete the work of providing road connectivity to every village in Jammu & Kashmir by the year 2022 i.e. 75 years of independence. Budgetary provision has also been made in this regard.

Honorable Speaker Sir, they did not talk about electricity, water, jobs or health but they always talked about Article 370 and 35A. What did the three families do for the health of those who live in the remote areas of Jammu & Kashmir? I want to ask one thing. Your Government has been in power for 70 years but what have you done for the health of the people of Jammu & Kashmir? Please collect its details and discuss it with our MPs.

Sir, I want to inform the House with pride that during the period of Narendra Modi Government and in 17 months, we have provided Rs. 881 crores to Jammu & Kashmir from the Ministry of Health under PMDP out of which Rs. 754 crores has been spent.

Sir, 75 projects have been completed and 39 projects will be completed by the year 2022 which includes 500 bedded new hospitals in Srinagar, 200 bedded maternity hospital in Jammu, orthopedic hospital in Jammu, 100 bedded emergency medical blocks in GMC, Jammu, construction of Boys and Girls Hostel in Jammu. The Modi Government has provided free health services to 60 crores poor people across the country by giving the benefit of upto five lakh rupees under 'Ayushman Bharat' Yojana.

Sir, Masoodi Saheb used to ask about the works done for Jammu and Kashmir. Agreements are not read; the Government has an agreement with the people. The agreement is on paper; Jammu & Kashmir is in our heart. The health scheme which is known as 'Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Bharat Yojana' or 'PM-JAY' has been introduced across the country to provide the benefit of up to five lakhs to the poor. The hon. Prime Minister brought health plan for Jammu and Kashmir. Under this scheme, health benefit of upto five lakh will be provided to everyone including millionaires, homeless people or rich people.

Sir, I was virtually present in the programme. I saw tears in people's eyes. An old lady from Kashmir Valley was telling that no one cared for her for 70 years but Narendra Modi ji's Government took care of her and today, she do not have to ask for help to get treatment. This Government will provide treatment for her. Sir, we have covered every single person under the 'Sehat Yojana' and I believe that Jammu & Kashmir is one of the very few states, where every person is covered under the 'Health Scheme'.

Sir, we are asked for the accounts of the 17 months during which we fought against Covid. Jammu & Kashmir Government has made the best arrangement for Covid under the leadership of Lieutenant Governor. Vaccination process is also going on in a very smooth manner, both in the Valley and in Jammu.

Sir, we have set up AIIMS. Two AIIMS have been set up and about four thousand crores rupees have been provided by the Government for AIIMS. Seven new medical colleges have been established. Three medical colleges were set up in 70 years but seven colleges were set up in 17 months. Seven new medical colleges have been started in Anantnag, Baramulla, Rajouri, Doda, Kathuwa, Handwara and Udhampur and we have started classes for children in five of the medical colleges on shift basis. We didn't wait for anyone's help. We will also set up two medical colleges by the year 2022-23. About 1100 children of Jammu

& Kashmir will become doctors and serve the poor there. We have made such arrangements. You have been asking us what we have done. Have you ever acted with such compassion? Sir, three families continued to be in power by projecting Article 370. For how many years did your Government has been in power? Honorable Speaker Sir, they never did any effort to address the inconveniences, troubles and sorrows of the people. Hon.Speaker, we are also setting up a B. Sc Nursing College there and it has been approved and we have planned to set up five new Nursing Colleges. We have also set up State Cancer Institute. One is in Srinagar and the other is in GMC, Jammu.

Sir, the Central Government under Narendra Modi Ji has introduced about 115 different schemes for Dalit, poor, backward and tribal people of this country but since President's rule was imposed there, these schemes were not implemented. Since the President's rule was imposed, the work of providing electricity to almost every household has been completed. 3,57,405 beneficiaries have been covered under this. 12,60,685 mothers have been provided gas cylinders under PM Ujjwala Yojana. Under the UJALA scheme, the houses of 79,54,000 beneficiaries have been electrified. Today, under the Swachh Bharat Mission, all the households in the country have been declared ODF. Swachh Bharat Abhiyan has been fully implemented. Earlier, there were only 16 beneficiaries under the Integrated Social Security but now, there are eight lakh beneficiaries. There are about 31.77 lakh beneficiaries of the LPGD budget. The target given for KCC loan and Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Yojana has been fulfilled. Now, Rs. 6000 is being transferred to the bank account of every farmer in the country without any middlemen. Apart from this, in 2019-20, the scholarship was increased three times in 17 months and now, eight lakh students are getting pre and post scholarship through DBT. Hon. Speaker, we have fixed a target to provide scholarship to another 9.5 lakh students by December, 2021.

Sir, Manish ji said that many factories have been closed in Jammu during this time period. Manish ji, just to clear the record, the time range to close factories was 18 years. You have put the data of factories closed in the last 18 years under last 17 months. That record should be cleared. Let me clear that record.

Sir, they used to ask what happened in 17 months. The biggest hurdle for the industry of Jammu and Kashmir was that if any industrialist wanted to set up industry there, he could not get land. Article 370 was removed and we changed the law of the land and now, industries can be set up in Jammu and Kashmir. We did these six months ago and have brought the law. Now land will be available, so industries can also be set up. The Government under the leadership of Narendra Modi has approved the best incentive package to set up industry and the Government of Jammu & Kashmir has also approved it.

Sir, they know that the world economy has gone into recession due to Covid. Manish ji comes from Punjab. Please submit the data of your Punjab Government. If you look at the data of Rajasthan or Chattisgarh Government in this time of recession, you will find that the data of Jammu & Kashmir is better.

Sir, they are talking and asking about recession, earlier there was no industry. I'll talk about that later. All the schools were closed for 12 years under your Government. Entire schools remained closed and it destroyed the future of lakhs of children and now, you are questioning us. Think for a while whether you should question us or not.

Sir, they talk about 4G but they had turned the mobile phones off. There was no network connection there, 4G, 2G, 1G or any other connection. SIM card will not work and today they are questioning us?

Sir, we have introduced some schemes. Now, the people here who say that no industry has been set up are now spreading the rumour that the people will lose their lands. I want to assure the people of Jammu & Kashmir that nobody's land will be taken from them. The Government has enough land for development and to set up industries. Now, Government land cannot be snatched by any person as this is Narendra Modi's Government. That land is for your development and for the industries of your State. No one will be able to take this land. Land bank has been created. I will come to that topic. The package plan that we have introduced has kept a full coverage of Rs 28,400 crores till the year 2037. This will provide employment to more than 4.5 lakh people. We are going to provide three types of assistance in this.

Sir, the Government will provide loans up to five hundred crores rupees at 6 percent interest rate to those who will set up industries and to those who invest capital and have working capital. This will help them a lot in setting up industries. We have also made arrangements in package for GST. During the setting up of industries, GST will be refunded up to 300 percent of the value of the plant and machinery. For example, if someone spends 100 rupees, then the Government will return 300 rupees through GST. People will ask why subsidy was not provided. Subsidy was not provided to prevent the setting up of fake industries. GST is paid only when the industry is running. When an industry runs, employment is generated, electricity is consumed and the rest of the ancillary industries are also set up. The person who runs the industry will get GST refund up to Rs 300 for investing Rs 100.

Sir, a provision has been made to give subsidy to small industries on capital investment. You will be surprised that 29,030 canals have been included by the Government as land bank. No land belongs to any person of Jammu and Kashmir. We will develop these places. The Government land has been allocated among

themselves. We have created land bank and now will give the land to the industries, then the industries will develop employment opportunities will be generated, electricity consumption will increase and GST as well as revenue can be collected. Jammu & Kashmir will become a self-sufficient State instead a dependent State, we are moving forward in this direction.

Sir, we have also improved the Ease of Doing business. I don't want to say much about it. We have also started a quick recruitment campaign for providing employment of youth. Ten thousand vacancies have been notified in category four and 8,575 vacancies have been advertised through the Services Selection Board. Earlier there used to be a lot of correspondence. Jobs were not given on the basis of the qualification, jobs were allocated through letters. We have decided to fill all these vacancies through the Services Selection Board by giving advertisement. For class I and IV, recruitment will be made only through merit. There will be no interview. The Services Selection Board has advertised for about 14,161 posts and written examination has started for 2,050 posts. I am talking about Class I and Class II and in this 324 candidates have been selected. I think that we will give jobs to 25,000 youth by creating more than 25,000 Government jobs before the year 2022 with transparency.

Hon. Sir, 15,000 small loans cases have been entrusted to Jammu and Kashmir Bank under the Back to Village programme. These cases used to be given earlier also, but only the list remained. I am happy to say that out of 15,000 cases, including about 4,600 women, 13,000 cases of giving loans have also been completed and they are starting their small units. A loan of Rs. 242 crores has further been given for young entrepreneurs. A lot of work has also been done under the Mission Youth. They have been given cricket and football kits. There are so many things wherein I don't want to go into so much detail.

We are taking forward capacity building work through invention, innovation and incubation and training centres. Rural BPOs will be set up at both Srinagar and Jammu and IT towers will also be increased. I am confident that within a year those IT towers will start doing their job for which agreement has been signed. We have made very important reforms, be it the power sector, the administration sector or the financial reforms.

Hon. Sir, the biggest problem in Jammu and Kashmir was that there was no hearing. Only the people of the government which used to rule were heard. Recently, Lieutenant Governor of Jammu and Kashmir has prepared a scientific blueprint to bring all the appeals upto Tehsil to LG of Jammu and Kashmir by setting up institutional mechanisms and holding individual meetings at his own level. The appeals of the smallest person will also be heard. That is why I say, there is an important quote of Ambedkarji that one should not come by virtue of being a royal person but should come by people's vote. When the person comes from the royal background, he does not take care of the people, does not show concern towards the people, nor does he hear them. But when the people elected by votes sit there, Dada commented on our LG of Jammu and Kashmir. All I want to say that dada, if you too had not changed the party, you would have lost many times. Victory and defeat goes on in democracy. ... (Interruptions) That is why he won.

Hon. Sir, there was a lot of uproar about a domicile certificate also that citizenship would be lost, a lot of people would enter here from outside and a lot will happen. I want to say that 30.44 lakh persons and families have been given certificates so far. There is no complaint from anywhere and there is no line.

Hon. Sir, when we brought a new land law, again a lot of voices were raised that your land would be lost. Let someone tell me whose land has gone. If there is no land law in Bihar, will someone from Bengal come and take the land of

Bihar. I get elected from Gujarat. If there is no land law in Gujarat, then somebody from Maharashtra will come and take the land of Gujarat, how will it happen, it does not happen like this. No person is ready to leave his house. Nothing happened to him. Today, a very good environment has emerged for arrival of industry because of the new land law, which has also been welcomed by the people of Jammu and Kashmir.

Hon. Sir, I would like to make a special mention that we have abolished the injustice done over the years by giving domicile certificates to refugees from Pakistan, refugees from West Pakistan, refugees from Pakistan acquired Kashmir and 2642 Valmiki families, 792 Gorkha families and 43 other families. Those who talk about human rights, they quote-unquote here various statements made by the people throughout the world. Quotes-Unquotes are very good, because these are spoken by some great men, we often say this quote is spoken by this person. But when you wear a jewel of your feet in your ears, it doesn't look good. The quotes-unquotes that have been spoken are not compatible with our rule. All things that are spoken for injustice and human rights are not for our governance. These three families who have ruled violated human rights. Are human rights limited to some people, not limited to those who have come to the country's borders from Pakistan, not limited to those Kashmiri Pandits who have been driven away, not limited to Sufi saints who have been driven away and not for valmiki people who were deprived of voting rights for 70 years? Why don't you have feelings for them? Because that is not your vote bank. It is your job to look at human rights from the point of view of the vote bank, we look at human rights from the point of view of human rights, no matter how opposed. You don't have the courage to say that Valmiki people should get the franchise there. Those who have come to asylum from Pakistan should get the right to vote, you do not have the courage to say that because you want to contest elections, you want to win elections.

15.00 hrs

The fourth generations of Valmiki mothers have arrived, valmiki girls cannot get jobs, and they don't have the right to it. Therefore, you do not have words for the issue of human rights and also don't have sympathy. But we do have words, action and sympathy.

Hon. Sir, a law like 'Roshni' has been repealed, corruption is being dealt with. Earlier, there was no law for corruption. They are asking why Article 370 was abrogated, because there was no reservation, women did not have right there, valmiki people did not have rights, Tribals did not have rights, OBCs did not have rights, corruption was rampant and because corruption was to be done, so why check it? Many good laws of the country were implemented there. There was no law for dahej and you are explaining to us why Article 370 was removed.

Hon. Sir, about 26,319 displaced persons from Pak occupied Jammu and Kashmir, 5,300 displaced during the war, 10,065 displaced from Chhamb, 5,764 displaced from West Pakistan, kashmiri migrants about whom Shri Adhir Ranjanji was telling with deep sympathy and I want to tell him that the number of displaced Kashmiri Pandits is 44,000. Under Narendra Modiji's rule, the government gives Rs. 13,000/- per month to every family of Kashmiri Pandits who have relief cards. They were not displaced in our time, at that time the Congress was in power and it could not protect them. Therefore, they remained displaced in their own country. We give them free ration. Three thousand jobs have been given in the Kashmir Valley as a part of rehabilitation part and we will settle six thousand people with their homes in the Kashmir Valley by the year 2022. This will fulfill our age-old dream. Adhir Ranjanji, we have given jobs to three thousand people. If you've given a single job in 70 years, tell me? We have also allotted land to six thousand people for the plan to build houses and the budget has been allocated and its process has started.

Reservation has been made across the country for admission in professional colleges. Four percent reservation has been provided to 1 lakh 74 thousand families of hill-language speaking population by amending the reservation rules. This is due to removal of Article 370. I had brought a Bill in this House for 70,000 people of villages near the international border, who have been given reservation. Earlier they could not be given reservation. 1.16 lakh BPL families are now getting the benefit of 10 per cent reservation, which was not available due to Article 370. Full rights have been given to 1500 safai karamcharis families. You are asking us what we have done.

Hon. Sir, the possibility of injustice to anyone in Jammu and Kashmir has now been eliminated with the withdrawal of Article 370.

A lot of work has also been done for education, training and career. Even in constitutional and legal matters, as far as Ladakh is concerned, my young colleague Namgyalji is here, I would just like to say that from 2014-15 to 2019, an amount of Rs. 4,164 crores has been sent to Ladakh by the Government of Jammu and Kashmir. No matter how much we send, it didn't have any importance. It did not use to reach Ladakh at all. Therefore, we have sent Rs. 4,164 crores from the year 2014 to 2019 and Adhir Ranjan ji, since 31-10-2019 i.e after the removal of the Article 370 Rs. 3,518 have been sent by us. What was available in five years has been received by the Ladakh people in 17 months.

Hon. Sir, Not only that, two new degree colleges have also been given to Ladakh, the work of upgradation of new airport terminal and district hospital has started. Sumatiji, all this has taken place in 17 months. The Government of India has set up five new tourist circuits to promote tourism in Ladakh, five new tracking routes have also been opened. Provision of subsidized helicopters has been introduced in remote areas to increase tourism. The work of setting up country's largest solar power plant with a capacity of about 7,500 MW has also

been initiated in Ladakh. ... *(Interruptions)* It will be the lifeline of the people of Ladakh. ... *(Interruptions)* This will provide employment to a large number of people. ... *(Interruptions)*

Traditional system of medicine has been revived. ... *(Interruptions)* The establishment of National Institute of Sowa-Rigpa has been approved in the Cabinet meeting of November, 2019. ... *(Interruptions)* An agreement has been signed by Ladakh Administration and Airports Authority of India for feasibility study, feasibility study of Kargil Airport. Under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, 28,870 plants which can survive even in the cold, have been planted. ... *(Interruptions)* In the direction of e-governance, a large number of facilities such as e-stamps, e-court fees have been introduced so that e-governance reaches the villages.

Hon. Speaker, a Central University in Ladakh has also been approved by the Hon. Prime Minister. ... *(Interruptions)* Proper allocation has also been made to Ladakh out of the 80,000 croress under the development package and after 70 years, Ladakh also gets its own bhawan just like all the States such as Gujarat Bhawan, UP Bhawan, Bihar Sadan, ... *(Interruptions)*

Many government schemes have been implemented there and about 80 percent coverage has been done. The construction work on 11 bridges and 578 km of roads has been taken up to improve road connectivity. Zoji-la Tunnel work has been started, 80 set-phones and 124 masts have been installed to improve teleconnectivity in remote areas. For power infrastructure, 500 KW mini hydro projects have been set up at Kargil and Leh, 66.25 km of 11 KV and 45 km LT line has been laid, three girls hostels have been built and 20 bedded hospital has been built in Kargil. PFMS has been implemented in place of Treasury system, which should lead to compatibility. The work of setting up a cold storage of 1,000

MT in Leh has been completed so that the people living in such a cold region do not have to face difficulties.

Six percent increase in the number of Pashmina goats has been registered in 17 months, which is a record. The number has not gone high till now. The hon. Prime Minister has decided a development package of Rs. 50,000 crores for the backward region of Ladakh which is going to be given to Ladakh in the coming days.

Sir, they have been asking what we did after the removal of Article 370. All I have to say is that if someone has read the details given in the site of Jammu Kashmir UT and Ladakh UT and read the Bill after studying it, instead of speaking about Article 370 politically, then probably the bill has been passed by now and nobody will ask questions in this regard and I wouldn't have to answer these questions. He asked me this. So, I had to answer.

Still, I only have to say that we should not politicize Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. There are many things to do in politics. Stand in the elections, we are not afraid of anyone...*(Interruptions)* This is a sensitive part of the country, they have been hurt many times. There are many doubts in their minds and it is the duty of the House to clear those doubts not to increase it.

Let us not look at Kashmir to fulfill our small political interests. Everyone had said that the Prime Minister and the Home Minister had promised that full State status will be restored. ...*(Interruptions)* Once again, I want to promise the people of Jammu & Kashmir that the State will get full state status. The development of the State which was prevented by the three families in power and full state status to Jammu & Kashmir will be restored when the right time comes. It has nothing to do with this bill. This bill does not end any possibility of restoring the full state status. To be clear, once again I want to tell the people of Jammu & Kashmir and the people of Ladakh that the guiding force of Narendra

Modi government is not circulars, laws or schemes but the sentiments of the people and we believe that Jammu & Kashmir and the people is a part of our country and the country belongs to you. The whole country supports you. By assuring this, I conclude my speech and urge the whole House that we should at least pass this bill with a unanimous vote. This is my request.

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: Speaker Sir, in the morning, hon. Finance Minister delivered the speech and in the afternoon hon. Home Minister delivered speech in the House. Both are budget speeches, one is the budget of India and the other according to your statement seems to be the budget of Jammu & Kashmir. Along with this, elections are going on in four States, a glimpse of this was also seen as you want to show that you are going to make Jammu & Kashmir a paradise in a new way. It is a little dark before the sun rises in the morning, and the rooster starts crowing before the sun comes out after the darkness. The rooster thinks that the sun rises because of its crowing.
...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Honorable Home Minister wants to say something.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMIT SHAH: Speaker Sir, when the Minister's speech is over, then whoever pilots the Bill should raise issues from the Bill or in the speech. Only pinpointed issues should be raised. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please speak to the point. You have a statutory resolution; you can ask on that.

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: Sir, this is a statutory resolution, so there is a right to reply in it. I am speaking from the Right to Reply. You gave your speech for hours. Please give me a chance to share a couple of things. You say that we give chance to the opposition to speak.

SHRI AMIT SHAH: Sir, his time to speak is over. ...*(Interruptions)* Adhir Ranjan ji, I am standing on my feet and my mike is also on.

Sir, if any one wants to raise any issues out of what I said, then only they can speak. His time to speak is over.

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: I am just coming to what you said. You said that Jammu and Kashmir was seeing great progress and expansion of business etc. For your convenience, I would like to mention the official data. *[English]* The core sectors of the economy of Jammu and Kashmir have witnessed a steep decline after the abrogation of Article 370. Due to the communication blockade, curfews, and militant threats in the past five months alone after the abrogation, the economy of Kashmir lost INR 178.78 billion and more than 90,000 jobs in the sectors of handicraft, tourism and information technology. The horticulture sector is in distress, tourism is in shambles, and students are suffering because of the ongoing internet blockade. ...*(Interruptions)* It is for the first time in the past 70 years that rural Kashmir is facing such a great degree of economic slowdown.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, if you have any doubts on the Statutory Resolution of the Bill, the hon. Minister will certainly clear it.

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: If Amit Shah ji says that he does not want to hear me, I will not say anything. If Amit Shah ji says that he wants to hear me, I will definitely raise my point.

HON. SPEAKER: Please speak on the Bill.

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: Hon. Minister has given a very long speech. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMIT SHAH: Sir, this interpretation is wrong that I do not want to hear him. I have listened carefully to all the hon. Members sitting at this very seat all day and I have noted down each and every point ...(*Interruptions*) You listen to me. He did not speak at the time allotted to him. Someone from outside sent him a paper to read which he is reading now. Sir, the House does not run like this. If any new issue has come up in my speech, he can definitely speak on it. I have no objection to it, because it is the procedure of the House. He should have read it at the time allotted to him. Whatever he is speaking now, it has already been mentioned by someone here. I am unable to recall the name of that hon. Member as currently I am not having my notebook. His statement that I do not want to hear him is not right. I do want to hear him, but he should speak as per the rules. You cannot speak while not adhering to the rules. ...(*Interruptions*) You are not adhering to the rules.

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: Shri Amit Shah ji, you want to know from where I have brought the paper. You have the Intelligence system; you can find out ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Please do not deviate from the topic.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: I do not have official documents like you. We had made requested in the House that an All-Party delegation should visit Jammu and Kashmir after the abrogation of Article 370 ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: This is not the topic.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: Your Government did not dare to allow the visit of an All-Party delegation to Jammu and Kashmir. You allow the

delegation from Europe; you call all the Ambassadors in Delhi, but you do not invite us.

SHRI AMIT SHAH: Hon. Speaker, Sir, he is wrong this time. All-Party delegation may visit anytime, even today. ...*(Interruptions)* You may go. I am not stopping anyone ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Home Minister has already visited there.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI AMIT SHAH: Sir, I have to clear the record, Shri Adhir Ranjan ji, when did you want to visit? You wanted to visit there just after the abrogation of Article 370 and you did not want to go there to ehal the situation but to provoke people and that is why, permission was not granted.

HON. SPEAKER: The Parliamentary Committee, after my permission, had recently visited there.

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: We want to visit there as an All-Party delegation. You should give data about the number of people arrested and lodged in jail in Kashmir Valley under Public Safety Act and UAPA ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Adhir Ranjan ji, do you want to withdraw the Resolution or not?

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: Shri Amit Shah ji, before the abrogation of Article 370, the per capita income of Jammu and Kashmir was more than the average income of India. You make such statement that Modi ji has created Dal Lake. I would like to draw your attention to the Pandits ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Now I put the Statutory Resolution presented by Shri Adhir Ranjan ji before the House for voting.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The Question is:

“That this House disapproves of the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021 (Ordinance No. 1 of 2021) promulgated by the President on 7 January, 2021.”

The motion was negated.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The Question is:

“That the Bill to amend the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019 as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

CLAUSE 2

Amendment of Section 13

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran, are you moving your Amendment No. 1?

[English]

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I beg to move:

“Page1, line 8, -

After “reference to”

Insert “election and”.” (1)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: I shall now put Amendment No. 01 to clause 2 moved by Shri N.K. Premachandran to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put to vote and negatived.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 2 stands part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 and 4 was added to the Bill.

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

HON. SPEAKER: The Hon. Minister may now move the motion that the Bill be passed. [.

[English]

SHRI G. KISHAN REDDY: Hon. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of Shri Amit Shah I beg to move: -

“That the Bill be passed.”

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

[English]

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN: Sir, with your permission I would like to raise a very serious matter of urgent importance regarding backdoor appointments in various parts of the country. [

Sir, the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) as well as the State Public Service Commissions are the constitutional organisations through which the regular appointments to various posts are being made. But it is quite unfortunate to note that in the State of Kerala and even in the State of West Bengal thousands of regular appointments are being made through the backdoor.

15.21 hrs

(Shrimati Meenakashi Lekhi *in the Chair*)

Madam, when there is a list of the Public Service Commission, nobody is being given appointment from that list. Instead of that without considering the appointment and recruitment from the PSC list, backdoor appointments, and regularisation of contractual and temporary employees having 10 years of service are being done. This is unconstitutional and is also against legal provisions.

In the State of Kerala thousands of candidates who are in the list of the Public Service Commission are not getting their jobs but through the backdoor, instead relatives of relatives of party workers, their wives and party sympathisers are getting the jobs. Meritorious and well-qualified candidates are not getting jobs in the State. They are on the streets and many of them are contemplating suicide. So many cases of suicides have been reported and a big protest against this is going on. Even in the State of west Bengal also such an agitation is going on.

So, my submission to the Government of India is to have some regulation in this matter because these are constitutional organisations. The Public Service Commissions are the appropriate authority through which the regular appointments could be made. But with disregard to the constitutional organisation

backdoor appointments are being made by the State Governments. Some regulatory mechanism by way of a legislation is required. I would like to urge upon the Government of India to intervene in the matter so that recruitment through the Public Service Commissions is done in a proper way.

Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT (RATNAGIRI-SINDHUDURG):

Madam, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

The prices of diesel and petrol, which have been increasing day by day over the last several days, have become a matter of concern. I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government through you towards the continuous increase in the prices of diesel and petrol after corona period which is adversely affecting the life of the common man. Due to this inflation is increasing. It has become difficult to use a vehicle, be it a three wheeler or a four wheeler.

I would like to request the Central Government through you to control the rising prices of diesel and petrol to some extent and give relief to the common man. This is my request. Thank you.

[English]

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR): Madam Chairperson, I would like to inform your goodself that the transportation of cargo materials including essential commodities like rice, sugar, foodgrains etc., and building materials like cement, brick, steel, and furniture are all transported to Lakshadweep from Calicut port, Kerala and Mangalore port, Karnataka since times immemorial.

Madam, Lakshadweep is a geographically isolated far-flung Union Territory which is directly administered by the Union Government. Lakshadweep is solely dependent on Calicut port, Kerala and Mangalore Port because everything is transported to Lakshadweep. It is learnt that the Lakshadweep Administration has taken an initiative to completely stop the transportation of the above-mentioned items from Calicut to Lakshadweep and proposes to replace it with only Mangalore port, Karnataka. This action by the Lakshadweep Administration would completely cut off the southern group of islands from the nearest port in Calicut in Kerala bringing hardship to the southern islands, namely Amini, Kavarrati, Kalpeni and Minicoy. This would also result in loss of economic opportunity and employment and would ultimately increase the cost of transportation of the above-mentioned items to the islands and consequently the end product at the island would be sold at higher prices than the MRP.

That is why, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to this matter so that the Administrator of Lakshadweep reconsiders his decision that is going to be implemented right now. Shri Bipin Rawat has told in a recent interview that Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep should be treated as places where aircraft carriers should be used. If it is to be treated as a place for use of aircraft carrier, first of all, peace and tranquillity should be maintained in those areas.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (ANANDPUR SAHIB): Madam Chairperson, on the 1st February, 2021, the military in Myanmar carried out a coup d'etat seizing power and arresting Aung San Suu Kyi as well as the President of Myanmar, Win Myint. This preposterous action took place on the day when the new Parliament was supposed to meet. It was reminiscent of what happened in Myanmar in 1962, 1988 and then again in 1990.

In the election held on the 8th November, 2020, the National League for Democracy won 394 out of the 664 seats in Parliament where 25 per cent of 166 seats are reserved for the military while the military-backed USDP (Union Solidarity and Development Party) was able to win only 33 seats.

My request to you, Madam, to the Government through you is, India is the largest democracy. We stand for certain values and certain ideals. India is the only country after its Independence in 1947 which did not go either under military rule or under a one-Party rule.

Therefore, given the fact that we are a non-permanent Member of the United Nations Security Council, India must lead by example and create an international coalition in order to ensure that pressure is brought on the Myanmar military to respect the verdict of the 8th November election, release Aung San Suu Kyi, release the elected Members of the Parliament, release the President of Myanmar, and restore democracy in that country. This is my request to you, Madam.

SHRI TAPIR GAO (ARUNACHAL EAST): Madam, I also have the same issue which I would like to highlight in front of this House.

Aung San Suu Kyi has been elected with absolute majority in Myanmar. Without Chinese nexus with the military of Myanmar, the Military Army cannot topple the absolutely elected and democratically elected Government in Myanmar.

Madam, 1st February, 2021 is a black day for Myanmar. I have to draw the special attention of the Government of India to this issue. The Government of India should lead in restoring democracy in Myanmar because India has got more than 1000 kilometres of border with Myanmar. All the underground movement leaders of Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and all the North-Eastern States are hiding in Myanmar. Myanmar Army and Indian Army had good relations. Myanmar Army arrested the underground leaders of the North-East and handed them over to the Government of India and Indian Army. That good gesture should be maintained.

Madam, we should not make the mistake we made in 1962. When Myanmar first came under military rule, the western countries made economic sanctions against Myanmar and Government of India, in those days, put those sanctions against Myanmar. So, in return and as repercussions of that sanctions, all the Indians living in Myanmar had been flushed out from Myanmar. That should not be repeated.

That is why, I have a request to the Government of India. The Government of India should lead to restore democracy in Myanmar and Act East Policy towards the South Asians is also going to be stopped because we have the border with Myanmar.

So, I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India to this issue.

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE (VIRUDHUNAGAR): I would like to inform you with extreme pain about the accident at a firecrackers factory in my constituency, Virudhunagar District of Tamil Nadu. In the incident, 15 workers died and many workers are under serious condition with 90 per cent burns.

You are aware that the district of Virudhunagar has one of the largest firecracker industries which has great potential for foreign revenue and it caters to 85 per cent of the country's necessity.

This is a manufacturing hub also and it is in the MSME sector. It employs around eight lakh people in the industry itself.

I would like to remember that hon. former Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh had announced *ex gratia* payment of Rs.2 lakh for the victims of an accident which happened which happened in 2012 in Mudalaipatti. After 10 years, hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi announced yesterday Rs.2 lakh from Prime Minister's Relief Fund for those people who are lost.

I would like to request the hon. Prime Minister to increase the amount to Rs.5 lakh for the deceased and Rs.1 lakh for injured as a token of consolation, giving temporary relief to the family of the poor labourers.

I would like to request the hon. Prime Minister to form a Central team to study the impact of the industry's safety network also. Thank you

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI (PATIL) (YAVATMAL-WASHIM): Madam Chairperson, I want to speak on a very important subject related to women.

Madam, we all know that in Anganwadis, nutrition rich diet is provided for children and pregnant women. The persons engaged in this scheme create a big circle and work or the contractors are engaged in this scheme. But there are many states where the work under the said scheme is carried out at the district level through Zilla Parishad, but the people have given a writ petition in the court that the scheme should be run by the women's Self Help Groups. The court has also given decision in this regard but it is yet to be implemented. I would like to point out here that this scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of Women and Child Welfare. This is my demand that the said scheme should be reviewed and run by women's Self-Help Groups to check conspiracy in implementation of the said scheme. As it is done at a large scale, so I will call it a conspiracy. Through this, women will be financially strong. The Government provides funds for development of women. So, if the implementation work of this scheme is handed over to women's Self-Help Group, they will be financially strong.

Hon. Chairperson, Madam, I request the Government to take cognizance of the States where this scheme is not being run by the Women Self-Help Groups and write to the concerned States and look into the reasons why all the matters given in the court have not been implemented by the State Governments. I would like to request the Government to strengthen women's Self Help groups. This will be similar to the funds we provide for the empowerment of women. This will provide employment to the women's Self Help Group and empower women. I want the Ministry of Women and Child Development to take a decision in this regard at the earliest. Thank you.

15.32 hrs

GOVERNMENT BILLS-Introduced

**(i) Tribunals Reforms (Rationalisation and
Conditions of Service) Bill, 2021^{*}**

[Translation]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Item No. 30, Shri Anurag Singh Thakur.

[English]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS**

(SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR): Madam, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1952, the Customs Act, 1962, the Airports Authority of India Act, 1994, the Trade Marks Act, 1999 and the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act, 2001 and certain other Acts.

[Translation]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The question is

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1952, the Customs Act, 1962, Airport Authority of India Act, 1994, Trade Marks Act, 1999, the Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers’ Rights Act, 2001 and certain other Acts.”

The Motion was adopted.

[English]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

^{*} Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 13.02.2021.

15.33 hrs

(ii) Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2021^{*}

[Translation]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Item No. 31, Shri Krishan Pal.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (SHRI KRISHAN PAL): Madam Chairperson, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 to modify the list of Scheduled Castes in the State of Tamil Nadu.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 to modify the list of Scheduled Castes in the State of Tamil Nadu."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KRISHAN PAL: Madam, I introduce the Bill.

^{*} Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 13.02.2021.

SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI (KHERI): Hon. Chairperson, I come from Lakhimpur Khiri Lok Sabha Constituency which is the highest sugar producing area in the country. By providing relief to the five crores sugarcane farmers in the Budget of financial year 2021-22, apart from crediting amount directly into the accounts of sugarcane farmers through several schemes valued at Rs. 4100 crores, the government has provided relief to the sugar mills by increasing import duty on ethanol to encourage the production of domestic ethanol rectified spirit and alcohol to help in the payment to be made to sugarcane farmers. In all such sugar mills where there is no unit of ethanol, opportunity will be provided to start ethanol production. It is essential to increase the production of ethanol for 10 per cent missing in petrol and to cater the huge demand of ethanol in chemical industry. Since 285 crores litre ethanol is estimated to be produced during the current crushing season which is less than our requirement and by increasing five per cent import its price is expected to be Rs. 42/- to 44/- per litre which is more than the remunerative price of ethanol produced in India. That is why sugar industry is likely to get good help from ethanol production, which will directly benefit farmers. In most of the private sector sugar mills ethanol plants are installed or are being installed. But in sugar mills of cooperative sector or mills operated by the government ethanol plants are not generally installed. For example, out of the total 158 sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh out of which 24 are in cooperative sector, production of ethanol has started or in the process of starting only in eight sugar mills. But due to lack of facilities, large number of government sugar mills face difficulties like business competition from private sugar mills and payment to farmers.

Hon. Chairperson, Madam, I, through you, demand from government that in all the nine sugar mills of my Lok Sabha Constituency, Lakhimpur Khiri which is also the largest sugar producing district in the country, installation of ethanol

producing units and the arrangement for their marketing be ensured including in the mills of private sector and Bilraya sugar factory of cooperative sector.

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE (MAVEL): Hon. Chairperson, Madam, work on smart city project is going on in major cities across the country. In my constituency, the development work under smart city is going on in Pipri-Chinchwad town. For this development the selected consultant agency prepares estimate in collusion with the contractors and works to directly benefit the contractors. The Government of India, the State Government and the municipalities suffer huge loss as a result of this. Madam, under this several contracts have been awarded to a single company, whereas when contract is awarded, all the contractors select that company. The work related to smart is carried out only to showoff. I, through you, demand from the government that a high level enquiry be conducted to look into the smart city work being carried out at Pimpri-Chinchwad and proper action be taken after the enquiry.

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY (GODDA): Hon. Chairperson, Madam, I rise to stand to speak on the privilege notice given against Shri Rahul Gandhiji, the Member of this House under Rule 223. The entire country should know about the incident which took place on the day before yesterday in the House. The country knows that the Speaker is the Chairperson of Lok Sabha and the Chairpersons like you conduct this House. But day before yesterday the manner in which he stood and gave instructions and on the basis of that instruction Members stood the manner in which Members were instructed to keep quiet, disgraced democracy. The Congress is such ...* party of democracy(*Interruptions*) I, through you, want to say that(*Interruptions*) I know(*Interruptions*) I know – there is Rule 223.

* Not recorded.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: One minute. You may speak when your turn comes, now sit down. Do not disturb.

....(*Interruptions*)

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY: Hon. Chairperson, I knew that such type of questions will be raised because yesterday Rakeshji and Sanjay Jaiswal ji said ...
.*(Interruptions)* Ramesh ji sit down.

....(*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Ramesh and Sonkar ji, please sit down.

....(*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You are also indulging in the same activity. He is speaking, let him speak.

....(*Interruptions*)

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY: Hon. Chairperson, I want to inform what happened in this Parliament, and the way Congress insulted this democracy and this Parliament so much and the privilege is breached. I want to cite some examples before you. Ramesevak ji was the Member of this House in 1963-64. He dropped a glass of water here, he was charged for breach of privilege and action was taken against him. Maniram Bagadi was a famous parliamentarian, he made certain comment about a speaker here, action was taken against him under privilege and was sent out of the House. Madhu Limaye ji was a big socialist leader, he was charged for two breaches of privileges. One privilege was done in March 1966 and another one in November. The allegation was that he went to the court of law regarding an issue and the Speaker said that it was against my dignity and action was taken against him. All the more when emergency was imposed in the country and Dr. Subramanian Swamy conducted a press conference on the basis

of that PC ...* of democracy the Congress charged him with breach of privilege on the basis of what he said outside and expelled him from the Membership of Rajya Sabha.

Hon. Chairperson, I am a Member of that Party, I want to tell you one more thing that I was a Member of Parliament from 2009 to 2014. One day, Parliament was closed. Despite Parliament being adjourned Lalu Prasadji, who is now not a Member of this House, told that we'll conduct mock Parliament because a rukus was going on an issue, regarding increase of salary. In that mock Parliament some of our Members, Gopinath Munde, our deputy leader, who is no more now, only participated in that. The leaders of Bharatiya Janata Party Lal Krishna Adwani, Sushma Swaraj, Rajnath Singh ji decided to take action against those who participated in that mock Parliament and show cause notice was served to all of them. Even after such big incident no statement of the President of Congress has come out but to save the dignity of this House I want to ask all the MPs, the leaders of all the Parties whether that incident is not fit for condemnation? If on the basis of propaganda, on the basis of giving a statement the Membership of Subramanian Swamy is taken away then should the Membership not be taken away for speaking against the Speaker.

Therefore, Madam, I request you that my petition be forwarded to the Privilege Committee and the Membership of Rahul Gandhi be terminated.

With these words, Jai Hind, Jai Bharat.

[English]

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): Madam Chairman, please allow me to speak ...*(Interruptions)*

* Not recorded.

HON CHAIRPERSON: Suresh-ji, I will allow you to speak at your time, and not now.

[Translation]

SHRI KRUPAL BALAJI TUMANE (RAMTEK): Madam, I want to draw your attention towards a very serious issue. The issue on which I am going to speak is the problem of all; from the poor to the rich. All of us know that in the meantime one year was the corona period. Everyone knows what happened during corona crisis. Everyone from the common man to the bigwig having lot of wealth were unable to do anything. In such circumstances many people lost their jobs, many people lost their business, several have to bear salary cut including our Members of Parliament and Ministers.

In such situation the price of diesel and petrol is increasing in such way, it appears a very serious issue for me. When the rate of crude oil was Rs. 110/- we used to get petrol at a rate of Rs. 65/-. Today the price of crude oil is Rs. 60/- in the international market and in Nagpur from where I am a Member of Parliament, petrol is being sold there at a rate of Rs. 91.26 per litre. Its main speciality is that if we look by bifurcating it then we find that the basic price exclusive of excise and VAT is only Rs. 28 and 26 paise. On that there are numerous taxes, like excise duty, Central Roads Infrastructure fund. Then there is VAT of State Governments and their various types of cess. Now agricultural cess is likely to be imposed. Adding all these, its present rate is Rs. 91 and 26 paise. It means that the tax on the petrol of Rs. 28 and 26 paise is Rs. 62 because States and the Centre charges separate taxes.

Madam, through you, I would like to demand from the government that petrol-diesel should also be brought under GST so that petrol-diesel are made available to the people at a low price of Rs. 50.

SHRI RAMSHIROMANI VERMA (SHRAWASTI): Hon. Madam, Chairperson, I would like to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on a very important issue.

Madam, residents of village Raniyapur, Thana-Sirsiya in my Parliamentary Constituency Shrawasti namely Prabhunath S/o Ramkishan (Age-22), Ajay S/o Sitaram (Age-35), Chotu S/o Late Shri Deshiram (Age-37), Harilal S/o Kandhailal (Age-22) and Ved Prakash S/o Kali Prasad (Age-22) have gone missing on 07.02.2021 in Uttarakhand due to bursting of Nanda Devi glacier. They are untraceable till today.

Madam, now I would like to narrate another incident, I would like to invite attention towards the condition of a resident of village Kauwa Bazar in Balrampur district of my Parliamentary Constituency Shrawasti, Subhan Ali who was working as Assistant Executive Engineer in BRO (Ministry of Defence) in Union Territory of Ladakh region. He went missing on 22nd June, 2020 due to accident of his Gypsy. He is untraceable till today. I had apprised the hon. Minister of Defence also on 9th July, 2020 through a letter in this regard.

Madam, through you, I would like to request the Ministry of Defence and the State Government to convey concrete information regarding these two cases to the aggrieved families. These families should be given at least 25 lakh rupees each for sustaining their livelihood and one member each from the aggrieved families should be given government job.

SHRI RAMDAS TADAS (WARDA): Hon. Madam Chairperson, inviting the attention of the Hon. Minister of Railways through this House I would like to submit that Nagpur-Bhusaval-Nagpur passenger train, Wardha-Bhusaval passenger train and Kazipet passenger train under my Parliamentary Constituency Wardha were discontinued due to Covid pandemic. Three trains were simultaneously discontinued at that time. Later, these trains were scheduled to

halt at Hinganghat. Hinganghat is the cotton hub. Pulgaon has the Asia's biggest military depot. The migrants are finding it difficult to move from there due to discontinuance of all these trains.

Madam, through you, I would like to request for resumption of the said trains in view of the interest of the common migrant people of my constituency.

SHRI KULDIP RAI SHARMA (ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS): Hon. Madam Chairperson, through you, I would like to invite the attention of India towards the Social Welfare department of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration. The persons working in social welfare department are Child Development Project Officer, Mukhya Sevika, Anganwadi worker, Technical Assistant and Senior Investigator. The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) of the Government of India includes vaccination drive, supplementary nutrition drive, health check-up, Anganwadi schemes, National credit scheme, Nutrition drive, old age homes schemes, child protection scheme, pre-school non formal education and Pradhan Mantri Matra Vandana scheme. These people work in the department for carrying out these schemes. These people have helped a lot the people of Andaman-Nicobar risking their lives during the Corona pandemic and saved the people from Corona.

Madam, the sad and painful thing is that these workers working there have not received salaries and honorarium for the last six months. I had met the Hon. Minister Smriti Irani ji last week. I had also requested her to ensure the payment to these workers. Madam had said that utilization certificate was not received from Andaman Administration so far. After that, I talked to the Administration. The Administration said that the certificate has been sent. Yesterday also, I talked to the Hon. Minister Madam telling her that the utilization certificate has been received.

Madam, through you, I would like to apprise the government that utilization certificate has been received. They haven't received their payment for the last six months. These people are facing a very big financial crisis. The payment amount given to them is also quite less. My request to you is that their payment should be made at the earliest. This is my demand from the government.

[English]

DR. T. R. PAARIVENDHAR (PERAMBALUR): Thank you, hon. Chairperson Madam, for giving me this opportunity.

I would like to request the Ministry of Railways, through you, to re-operate the Chennai Egmore-Puducherry Express via Melmaruvathur Railway Station, and Mangalore-Chennai Express and Chennai-Mangalore Express via Kulithalai Railway Station, which were stopped temporarily due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

I would also like to request the Ministry to provide the stoppage of Tiruchirappalli-Rameswaram Express and Pallavan Express at Keranoor Railway Station, Pudukkottai district, as per the request of the public.

Thirdly, I would request to provide the stoppage of Mysore-Mayiladuthurai Express, Mannargudi-Kovai Express, and Kovai-Mannargudi Express at Kulithalai Railway Station, as per the request of the people of my Constituency, which would help them for easy commutation, and it will also save time.

Lastly, I request the Ministry to install digital display board for Express trains stopping at Kulithalai Railway Station. Thank you very much.

SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN (KASARAGOD): Thank you very much, hon. Chairperson, for giving me this opportunity.

The Supreme Court questioned the Government about the delay in clearing Collegium recommendations for judicial appointments to various High Courts last month. The delay aggravates the situation as 47.5 lakh cases are pending before High Courts as per India Justice Report 2020. Reportedly, 189 proposals for judicial appointments are pending with the Government. In February last year, the Supreme Court had conveyed its alarm at the rising number of judicial vacancies in various High Courts. Some of them were functioning only with half of their sanctioned strength.

The appointment of Judges to the Kerala High Court is getting delayed even as the number of pending cases is mounting. A number of seven High Court Judges would retire this year which could further impact the pendency of cases. This will bring down the number of High Court Judges to 30. Currently, there are 37 Judges against the sanctioned strength of 47.

Hence, the Government of India should evolve a time-frame for clearing the Collegium recommendations for judicial appointments to various High Courts in order to reduce the mounting pendency of cases in the High Courts.

Thank you very much.

***SHRI OM PAVAN RAJENIMBALKAR (OSMANABAD):** Madam Chairman, thank you very much for allowing me to raise an important issue related to the farmers in my constituency. The Prime Minister's Crop Insurance Scheme has been started in the name of Prime Minister but the private insurance companies are looting the farmers under this Government scheme.

Around 14,53,540, farmers in my constituency Osmanabad have deposited Rs. 1112 crores as premium for crop insurance. The State Government came to support us financially when the standing crops were completely devastated in my constituency due to heavy rains but these insurance companies refused to help us.

Only Rs. 104 crores have been given to 3,11,420 farmers in my constituency. In this way, these crop insurance companies are minting money by deceiving the farmers and the Government.

Insurance companies say that the claim for insurance should be made within 72 hours after the damage to the crops and it is mandatory to file the claim online. But the reality is that most of the farmers do not have smart phones and during the calamity, they cannot even charge their phones. Not filing the claim online cannot be the basis for refusal of their claims. These conditions should be relaxed and crop insurance should be done through the Government Insurance Companies only.

Thank you.

* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Marathi.

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL (BHIWANDI): Madam Chairperson, Kalwa-Aeroli elevated railway line connects three Lok Sabha Constituencies. It connects Bhiwandi, Kalyan and Thane Lok Sabha Constituencies. The then Railway Minister, Suresh Prabhuji approved it by allocating 428 crores rupees in the year 2015 but the said work is yet to start. Various hindrances were encountered in this regard. We are three Members of Parliament, I am from Bhiwandi Lok Sabha Constituency, Dr. Shrikant Shinde is from Kalyan Lok Sabha Constituency and Shri Rajan Vichare is from Thane Lok Sabha Constituency. All three of us want this work to be commenced at the earliest. We are trying for this but its expenditure has increased to 519 crores rupees due to delay in this work. Land was to be acquired for starting this elevated railway line, the land of the State Government was made available, the land of MIDC was acquired and MMRD has made a provision to shift slum dwellers by constructing 924 houses. There is some land of SIDCO Development Authority but the work has not been started as this land is yet to be transferred to the railways.

This work is going to be carried out by the State Government and the Union Government through MRVC, therefore both are going to incur fifty-fifty percent share. The passengers of my Lok Sabha Constituency from Kasara to Kalyan and Vangani to Kalyan have to change train from Thane for going to Navi Mumbai, due to which they get late in reaching there.

Through you, I would like to request that the railway administration should coordinate with the State Government to complete the remaining land acquisition work at the earliest so that the people facing inconvenience get rid of them. Thank you very much.

[English]

SHRI UNMESH BHAIYYASAHEB PATIL (JALGAON): The Seven Balloons Barrage project on the Girna River is a crucial project for catering to the drinking water supply and irrigation in my Lok Sabha constituency of Jalgaon. Currently, there is no barrage on the nearly 140 km long Girna River. The construction of seven barrages with smart pneumatically-operated weirs at the Girna River of Jalgaon District has been given administrative approval by both the Central and State Governments. The farmers of North Maharashtra region have been suffering from problems of poor irrigation and drought for decades now. This project is a first of its kind in the country and its operationalization will benefit the farmers and the citizens in the areas of Chalisgaon, Amalner, Dharangaon, Bhadgaon, Pachora and Jalgaon. I request the Government to kindly consider this as an innovative project and grant approval for disbursement of necessary funds for the implementation of the project.

The Padalse project on the Lower Tapi River or the Nimna Tapi project as is known locally, is an important project in Amalner Taluka in my Jalgaon Constituency. The project will provide irrigation as well as drinking water supply to nearly 60 villages in Amalner Taluka. There are two rivers that flow through Jalgaon district, namely, the Tapi River and its tributary, Girna River. I regret to inform that even after 70 years of Independence, there are only a handful of projects on these rivers for the benefit of farmers of North Maharashtra.

I would request the Government to consider these projects under the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana. Thank you.

DR. SUJAY VIKHE PATIL (AHMEDNAGAR): Madam, I would like to draw the attention of hon. Defence Minister regarding the issue of Vehicles Research and Development Establishment (VRDE) situated in my Ahmednagar Lok Sabha Constituency.

Madam, VRDE is a premier DRDO lab established at Ahmednagar in 1947. It has been instrumental in design, development, and delivery of state of the art systems to the Indian Armed Forces. It has got a working strength of 450 permanent employees having technical and scientific expertise. It has got 200 service officers and approximately 450 contractual employees. News is doing rounds regarding a committee which has been established, which has recommended the merger of VRDE into CVRDE Chennai, R&D (E) and with offices at various other places across India. These recommendations by the Committee have created an element of doubt and fear in the minds of the people of Ahmednagar.

My request, through you, hon. Madam, is that the Government should provide a clarification on the actual status or decisions by the Ministry regarding VRDE and implementation of the recommendations so as to dispel any kind of false news. Thank you.

16.00hrs

SHRI HIBI EDEN (ERNAKULAM): Thank you, Madam. I would like to draw the attention of the House to a very important issue related to COVID-19. From being lauded having the best response to the pandemic in the country, Kerala has now become one of the worst COVID-19-hit States. While the Coronavirus is showing a downward trend in most of the States, Kerala is among the few States that continue to be a case of concern. Kerala presently has the most COVID-19 patients with Ernakulam, that is, my district registering the highest active cases at 10,450.

The State Government of Kerala has totally failed in managing the pandemic. They have actually spent more time in managing PR of the Government. But the cases were not attended properly. For a State that constitutes only 3 per cent of India's population, Kerala is contributing to more than one-fourth of the total cases added in the country over the past week. Compared to the national positivity rate that is hovering between 5 and 6 per cent, Kerala is seeing a positively rate of about 12.4 per cent in the recent days.

It is told by the State Government of Kerala that COVID-19 is treated free of cost in the State of Kerala. But it has been a huge financial impact on the underprivileged and the common section of people across Kerala because the antiviral injection has been charged heavily for this medicine. Also, the Kerala Arogya Suraksha Paditi (KASP) scheme was introduced by the Kerala Health Department. But it should be extended to all the private hospitals so that more and more patients get the benefit of KASP.

Also, the vaccination process, which is going at a very slow pace, has to be taken on a serious note. Vaccination has to happen at different levels which would definitely help the process. I would like to urge the Central Government to send

a special team to take care of the COVID-19 situation, especially in my district Ernakulam.

[Translation]

SHRI RAHUL RAMESH SHEWALE (SOUTH-CENTRAL MUMBAI):

Hon. Chairman, Sir, Maharashtra-Karnataka inter-state border dispute is pending for a long time. Maharashtra has claimed an area of 7000 sq. km. along with its border with Karnataka in which 814 villages of Belgawi, North Kannada, Bidar, Gulburga, Karwar and Nippani towns are included. All these areas are mainly Marathi speaking areas and Maharashtra wants merger of all these areas in it. Origin of this controversy lies in linguistic and administrative reasons of 1965 alongwith the reorganization of States. A multi-linguistic State of erstwhile Bombay Presidency in which Vijayapura, Belgawi, Dharwad and North Kannada districts were included. In 1948 Belgaon Municipality has requested that mainly the districts with Marathi speaking population be included in the proposed State of Maharashtra. However, in the State Reorganization Act, 10 talukas of Belgaon and Bombay State were made a part of Mysore State (which was renamed Karnataka in 1973). Demarking the borders, State Reorganization Commission demanded to include talukas with more than 50 per cent Kannad speaking population in Mysore. At present, this case is pending in Hon. Supreme Court and its hearing was to be held on March 17, 2020 but due to corona pandemic, it could not be held. Now the next date of hearing is to be fixed only after the resolution of COVID-19 problem. Hearing has not been held due to various reasons after 23 Jan, 2017.

Hence, I request the Government that all these areas should be declared as Union Territory till the verdict of the Supreme Court is given on the dispute. Hon. Chief Minister of Maharashtra Shri Udhav Thackeray has also said it.

SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (PATLIPUTRA): Hon. Chairperson, Madam, I would like to draw your attention as well as the attention of the Government towards a heart wrenching and serious problem. Everybody knows that recently a major incident occurred near Rishiganga and Dhaul Ganga in Chamoli district of Uttarakhand. Suddenly, a glacier 14 km in length broke off and a massive disaster struck. Hon. Prime Minister, Hon. Home Minister and Hon. Chief Minister are making every possible effort to provide relief and rescue more than 200 missing persons.

I, through you, would like to request that a rural youth of Paliganj Legislative Constituency of my Patliputra Parliamentary Constituency was working in the NTPC there and suddenly, after this incident, he went missing. The poignant thing is that he got married just two months ago. His entire family is in distress. His old mother, his wife and four-five other members of his family had gone Chamoli. But there is still no information regarding him. I had requested Hon. Chief Minister in this regard. Action is being taken. I believe that he will be traced. Not only from Patna, several persons from Bihar are also missing. People are stunned. I met Hon. Minister of Home Affairs and requested him to find out Manish, the missing engineer. His in-laws are from village Chesi, both girl and boy are from my constituency. The entire family is crying bitterly. They are with me since yesterday. Hundreds who knew him called me. There must be other persons with him. I think all may have died. I would like the Government to trace them all without any delay and handover their dead bodies to their families. That family should be provided a compensation amount of Rs. 25 to 30 lakh. His wife still has the colour of henna in her hands. If she is given a job, it would be better. I have full faith and I express my gratitude to the government as Hon. Prime Minister himself is monitoring it. All efforts should be made to find out Manish and every possible help should be extended to his family. I am thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak.

DR. PRITAM GOPINATHRAO MUNDE (BEED): Thank you, Madam Chairperson, I extend my deep gratitude to you. You have given me an opportunity to speak on a very important subject today. I think you will agree with me when I make my point. A large number of Members of Parliament are preparing to associate before I speak.

I think the Government's priority last year has been to contribute to the fight against Corona. As a result, the Local Area Development fund of MPs has been fully classified till next year to deal with Corona. But, the expectation with which people elect us and send us to parliament, they also have some expectations from us. At present, under the rule of the Government in the State of Maharashtra, we MPs of Maharashtra have become so distressed with the situation that the present Government is cancelling the works that were sanctioned during our tenure. We have to go before the public. We are not able to go to the public with development work.

Through you, I would like to request the Government to reconsider it. If the Government gives the facility of using our Local Area Development fund, not 100 per cent, but at least to some extent, we will also be able to go to the public with some work. Because, even this will lead to infrastructure development. I think all the MPs present here today will relate with me. Through you, I would like to submit that we should have a face to go back to the public that we have raised their issues and then could appeal to them to vote at the time of elections. We have done a great job during Corona pandemic. But, it is also our responsibility to build some infrastructure with our own funds. Through you, I would like to demand that the Government of India must facilitate the MPs to spend their Local Area Development funds. Thank you.

SHRI RAHUL KASWAN (CHURU): Madam Chairperson, a very important National Highway within my Lok Sabha constituency Churu was principally approved in the year 2016. Sirsa is above NH 9 in Haryana and Churu is above NH 52. This 173 km long National Highway was principally approved in the year 2016. This was followed by its DPR work. Today, it has been more than two years since the DPR work was completed. I would like to submit to you that this is a very important highway. Such is the condition of this road. However, as of today its status is that of a State Highway. Ever since it has been principally approved, the State Government has completely stopped working on it. The 35 km road from Taranagar to Churu takes at least two and a half hours. The district headquarters being Churu, a lot of difficulties have to be faced there.

Madam, through you, I would like to request the Government to give numbers to the National Highways which have been principally approved and in respect of which the DPRs have been prepared two years back. After giving the number, the budget should be allocated so that this road can be constructed. This is a very important road. It is a very important highway for directly connecting Punjab to Gujarat. We had got it approved by working diligently and trying hard. Through you, I would like to request the Government to allocate the budget for the same.

[English]

***DR. BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR (DINDORI):** Hon. Madam Chairperson, thank you very much. Today, I am going to raise a very important issue. Whether it is Corona pandemic or any natural calamity, our farmers remain the backbone and driving force of our economy.

In my constituency Nashik, farming related works for the crops like grapes, wheat, onion, gram and other rabi crops are going on and watering of the crops during these days is very important. But a GR has been issued by Government of Maharashtra regarding paying of electricity bills. They are going to stop electricity supply if you fail to pay the pending electricity bills. Electricity department is disconnecting the supply of electricity even in such villages even though most of the farmers have paid their bills and only a few farmers are unable to pay.

I condemn this decision of Maharashtra Government and through you, I demand to restore the supply of electricity to the poor and needy farmers in my constituency.

* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Marathi.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): Thank you, Chairperson.

Madam, you are really aware of the five State Assembly elections which will be held very soon. The Election Commission is going to announce the dates in this month or in the beginning of the next month. The Government of Kerala has been regularizing lakhs of temporary and contractual employees without following reservation policy. Thousands of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, educated unemployed youth are being denied their employment opportunities in Kerala.

Madam, you are very much aware of the fact that Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes educated unemployed youth get employment only through Public Service Commission or Employment Exchange. In private sector, there is not any reservation. Only in the Government sector, the Scheduled Caste and the Scheduled Tribe youth will get reservation. Elections are very near in Kerala. The Government of Kerala is bypassing Public Service Commission and the Employment Exchange.

Madam, you are aware that Public Service Commission is a constitutional body. But the State Government is politicalizing the Public Service Commission, and backdoor appointments are going on. Ultimately, Madam, our poor unemployed youth of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not getting chance either in Government service nor in private sector.

This is a very serious situation. So, I would like to request the hon. Central Government, through you, to intervene in this matter and ask the State Government to stop this back door appointment. This is back door appointment

because ...* of the leaders, MLAs, MPs, ex-MPs and Ministers of the ...* are being given permanent employment.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government of India to intervene in this matter and stop the back door recruitment in Kerala Government service.
Thank you.

* Not recorded

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK (SIDHI): Thank you, Chairperson Madam. You have given me an opportunity to speak on a subject related to my Parliamentary Constituency. Lalitpur Singrauli Railway Project is very important and old project of my Parliamentary Constituency. Before the year 2014, the work related to this project was stalled. The Government was not sanctioning any amount for this project.

Chairperson Madam, I thank the Central Government for continuously allocating funds for this project from the year 2014 till now. Through that, the project is trying to make progress.

Chairperson Madam, there is a small hurdle in this project. This hurdle is related to employment. In this project, the land of all our candidates has been acquired but the matter of providing employment to those whose land has been acquired is pending now. As per the order of the Railways dated 11.11.2019, those whose lands have been acquired should be provided employment. With this hope, through you, I had tried to present this matter in front of the Minister of Railways in the House earlier as well. It was written in that order that they should be provided employment.

Chairperson Madam, through you, I would like to request the Railway Minister that the officers of our division continuously said that against the order, it is not possible to provide employment based on the applications received after 11.11.2019. I humbly request you that all our candidates, who have got employment and who are involved in this process, are hopeful that they will get employment through the land acquisition in the future. I would like to request through you that they should be provided employment through the Minister of Railways.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: I urge you to conclude your speech in a minute or so. There are many honorable members left to speak. We have to end the proceedings by five o'clock, so I request all of you not to take more than a minute.

SHRIMATI RANJEETA KOLI (BHARATPUR): Chairperson Madam, I would like to express my thanks to you. You have given me an opportunity to speak in the House. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards my Lok Sabha constituency Bharatpur. My Parliamentary Constituency, Bharatpur was included in NCR in the year 2013. I am very sad that even after speaking many times and through correspondences, we have not got the benefit of coming under NCR till date. I would like to request you that whatever facilities provided in NCR should be provided to Bharatpur district as well so that Bharatpur district may also be developed.

SHRIMATI ANNPURNA DEVI (KODARMA): Chairperson Madam, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak. I would like to draw your attention to my Lok Sabha constituency. As everyone knows, train is the lifeline of common man's life and the Ministry of Railways is also committed to make the transport facilities accessible. Due to the guidelines of Covid-19, many trains are not stopping at every station.

Madam, you have given me less time. Through you, I want to say to the Hon. Minister of Railway I consider myself lucky that the Parliamentary Constituency I come from has very good connectivity of both railways and highways, but today, people are facing a lot of trouble as the trains are not stopping there.

The passenger train which used to run from Gaya to Dhanbad is stopped. Passenger train running from Varanasi to Asansol is also stopped. Due to this, daily workers face a lot of difficulty in commuting daily. Through you, I would request that the operation of those trains should be started as soon as possible.

There are many such trains, whose stoppage is at Koderma Station, Chaudhary Dam, Sarmatand, Parsabad. Through you, I would like to request the Hon. Railway Minister that Sealdah Rajdhani Express (12313 and 12314) should be stopped at Koderma. Similarly, train no. 12321 and 12322 should be stopped at Chaudhary Dam station. 12801 and 12802 trains should stop at Parsabad station, so that common people can use its service. Along with this, since we are also facilitating Char Dham Yatra, world famous Shravani Mela is organized in Baba Dham. Therefore, a new train should be started from Koderma to Deoghar and from Deoghar to Tarapith, which is at Rampur Hat in West Bengal. Thank you very much.

[Translation]

SHRI NIHAL CHAND CHOUHAN (GANGANAGAR): Thank you, Chairperson Madam.

Madam, I hail from Sri Ganganagar district of Rajasthan. Apart from Sri Ganganagar, my Parliamentary Constituency includes Hanumangarh district also which is district headquarters. Solar Energy Panel is much needed to be established on Railway Station Hanumangarh under my constituency. This district HQ can develop into a Railway Hub. Many Express and Passenger trains run through this station and the distance to Bathinda from here is approximately 80 kms. Washing line and adequate space is available here.

Chairperson Madam, there is approximately 300 acres of Railway land at Hanumangarh which is being encroached upon. Through you, I request Hon. Minister of Railways to set up a washing line there as 300 acres of land is adequate for a washing line. Solar Energy will get promoted with establishment of Solar Panel there will promote solar energy and this Railway Station will develop as a Green Railway Station.

I want to convey it through you that the services of many of the trains suspended during period of Corona have been restored while many still remain suspended. I request the Central Government through you to restore the services of all these trains so that everyone including train passengers, labourers, farmer community and soldiers etc. may avail this facility since we live in a border area where armed forces personnel commute frequently. Thank you.

[English]

SHRIMATI SANGEETA KUMARI SINGH DEO (BOLANGIR): Madam, in 2010, a Kendriya Vidyalaya was sanctioned in Subarnapur district within my Parliamentary constituency. For the last 11 years, it has been functioning out of temporary premises, even though it has a student strength of over 5000. Now, in January 2019, the foundation stone for the Kendriya Vidyalaya building was laid by none other than our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi Ji, and in September, 2019 Rs. 4,70,00,000 were sanctioned for the construction of this building. However, the total estimate for the construction of the Kendriya Vidyalaya is Rs. 15,03,00,000. Madam, through you, I would like to request the hon. Minister of HRD, I am lucky he is sitting here, to release this balance money as early as possible as the Parent-Teacher Body has approached me since the children are suffering undue inconvenience. There is no playing field. I would request hon. Minister to look into the issue urgently.

[Translation]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: All Hon. Members are requested to conclude within a minute, since we have to get up at 5 o'clock in the morning.

SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL (MIRZAPUR): Hon. Chairperson, Madam, I want to draw the attention of the House towards the issue of raising the income limit of OBC creamy-layer from Rs. 8 lakh to Rs. 15 lakh which has been recommended by our Parliamentary Committee also in the year 2015. Although, the expert committee of the Government has advised to raise it to Rs. 12 lakh, the Government is requested to raise it directly to Rs. 15 lakh instead of raising it in steps from 6 lakh to 8 lakh, 8 lakh to 12 lakh and 12 lakh to 15 lakh.

In this regard, it is also necessary to cover those families also under the ambit of OBC reservation who are on gazetted post status in Government service

because the backlog vacancies under OBC quota have not been fulfilled so far despite all out efforts of the Government and despite conducting Special Recruitment drives. Hence, I request the Hon. Prime Minister through you to raise the income limit of OBC creamy layer to Rs. 15 lakh and extend the benefit of OBC reservation to families with Gazetted post status.

PROF. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL (AGRA): Thank you, Hon. Chairperson, Madam for giving me an opportunity to raise some issues related to my Parliamentary Constituency, Agra during Zero Hour. As the address of the Hon. President has brought out, India has jumped to 35th place from 65th place from tourism point of view. We can attain even the 5th place, if my advice is heeded. Allowing Taj Mahal to open upto 11 o'clock at night with arrangement of artificial lighting and complying with the norms prescribed by the Hon. Supreme Court and National Green Tribunal (NGT) will promote tourism.

Similarly, making an International Stadium in Agra will provide two reasons to the people to visit there, one will be witnessing the sports match and another will be visiting Taj Mahal. It can increase the number of foreign tourists. Same way, making barrage on Yamuna is necessary because the depleting ground water level is creating crisis. Agra is the only district in Uttar Pradesh where 99% blocks have become problematic and have been designated Dark Blocks. Making a barrage will provide water to the farmers for irrigation, crisis of drinking water will be solved and the depleting ground water level will improve. The foundation of Taj Mahal is made of wood which will get water as in the opinion of experts it needs moisture. Water sports can also be organized there. In every city with a river, the river front only has promoted tourism. For example, the Sabarmati in Ahmedabad, the Thames in London or the Gomti in Lucknow. This is my first demand. The second one is regarding Sainik School(*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Baghel ji, kindly put forward only one subject. Rest can be put forward the next time. Kindly take your seat now.

....(*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Two subjects are not allowed in Zero Hour.

....(*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please take your seat. You have requested for the barrage. Nothing else will go on record.

....(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (SHEOHAR): Hon. Chairperson Madam, I want to draw the attention of this House towards the dilapidated roads in Sheohar, Sitamarhi and East Champaran districts under my Parliamentary Constituency, due to which people have to face great difficulties while commuting particularly during rainy season. Several rural roads and bridge-culverts of the said three district have collapsed due to the floods in Bihar. Repair, proper maintenance and reconstruction of roads is very essential in the interest of public welfare. Some of roads laid in my constituency which are in dilapidated condition are such for which maintenance has not been carried out for the past more than five years. Their repair and maintenance is necessary to be carried out by the Government since the departments do not undertake any work on these roads in the absence of funds after expiry of maintenance period. People face great difficulties while commuting due to collapse of roads laid under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, other rural roads and bridge-culverts. The normal life of people and the development works are being adversely affected due to this.

Hence, the government is requested through this House to identify the dilapidated rural roads, bridges, culverts in Sheohar, Sitamarhi and East

Champan districts under my Parliamentary Constituency and take necessary measures for their repair and reconstruction in the interest of welfare of the people.

[English]

DR. R.K. RANJAN (INNER MANIPUR): Madam, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

It is my privilege to raise this issue in this august House expressing the aspiration of Netaji admirers and INA families to organize the concluding ceremony of *Parakram Diwas* in Manipur where the actual INA campaigns took place on the Indian soil.

A high-level committee, organising a year-long celebration of the 125th Birth Anniversary of Netaji, is a welcome step in the right direction in the national interest.

Madam, Manipuris are very proud to be a part of the freedom struggle as they are directly linked with the INKA campaigns. It was at Moirang, Manipur, the Indian tri-colour flag was first hoisted on April 14, 1944, on the Indian mainland. Although, Andaman was the first. The first INA office on the Indian soil was set up at Moirang some 34 km. away from Imphal. This is also one of the places where the INA operated the First Provincial Government of Independent India. From this location, the slogan *Delhi Chalo* was further echoed and reverberated. More than 7,000 INA soldiers waged the Imphal battle.

With this admirable historical background, I, on behalf of the people of Manipur, and the INA associates, would like to seek your kind indulgence for a favourable consideration to the proposal of holding the closing ceremony of Netaji's 125th Birth Anniversary celebration in and around Moirang, Manipur. An amazing show stopper event of *Parakram Diwas* in Manipur would be a fitting tribute to Netaji and INA.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED IMTIAZ JALEEL (AURANGABAD): Honourable Chairperson Madam, I would like to bring to your notice such a class of people whose voice never reaches this House. In Marathi, 'Hamal' is known as 'Mathadi', means the head loader who unloads goods from vagon or trucks or works in the market. The numbers of such people are in lakhs who are called as Mathadis. Maharashtra Government, about twenty five years ago had created Mathadi Boards to protect them from exploitation. Approximately, thirty six Mathadi Boards have been created across different regions of Maharashtra, like – Pune, Konkan, Nashik, Aurangabad, Nagpur and Amravati. The Boards were created for the sole purpose of preventing them from being exploited, but what is in practice, is that in place of providing them with their amount of wages directly, the amount is transferred to the Mathadi Boards. The chairman of the Board is a political appointee which we have nothing to do with. The actual working Mathadis are paid only 70% of their wages and the rest 30% is held with the Mathadi Boards. If we observe the records of previous 25 years, we conclude that 12 percent out of the 30% of the amount which is kept by the Board is meant for Component Employees Provident Fund. Under the Component Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision Acts, 1952, if any institution/ organization has more than 22 working employees, then a certain portion of their wages should be deposited in PF account of the Central Government. The money from lakhs of labourers are collected in the name of PF but not even a single penny is being deposited in PF account of the Central Government.

I request the Government to conduct a CBI inquiry on this incidence. In my opinion, if a CBI inquiry is conducted, all 36 Chairmen of the Boards will go behind the bars. The Labour department which is entrusted with the responsibilities of looking after the labourers, will also be charged for their

dereliction of duty. I request the Government that the money which is held in private banks be transferred to the PF account of the Central Government.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Jagdambika Pal.

Kindly conclude your speech in one minute.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (DUMARIYAGANJ): You have said three minutes.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: No.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: I am grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak during Zero hour. I am bringing to your notice the matter which all of you are concerned with. There are such people in your areas also who are your voters and supporters. This is a very important subject. This issue has been raised many a times before the House. This House has also consented for this and in many sessions, ministers have also given their assurance on the same. Bhojpuri is a language which is heard even on the banks of Delhi and spoken at many places including your regions. Modiji has used a popular proverb while answering to the questions of the opposition on the Thanks giving motion after the address by the honourable President. Today, this language has become the second language in Mauritius, also being taught in the schools of the country including that of Surinam, Trinidad and Nepal. Twenty five Crores people of the world are using this language.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Jagdambikaji, please stop now giving introductions and put up your points.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: It has been assured by the Government in the House. Our HRD Minister who is sitting here and the Honourable Home Minister who has left the House just now should acknowledge this. There is not any outlay or expenditure required in the act of recognizing Bhojpuri, but croress of the people are emotionally attached with this. This is our mother tongue. Definitely,

this language is spoken nationwide and also across the globe. It is valued in many countries.

Therefore, I through you demand that Bhojpuri should be included in the 8th schedule of the Constitution.

[English]

DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY (CHENNAI NORTH): My Constituency of North Chennai is a highly industrialised area. Though it has brought advantages of employment, there are disadvantages also where there is a huge amount of pollution of water, air and soil.

With this backdrop, I would like to bring to the attention of the Government that there is a port in Kattupalli owned by Adani. It is called 'Kattupalli Adani Port' (MIDPL Port). There is a proposal for expansion of this Port to three times of the existing size. I would like to bring to the notice of this House that this is illegal on three accounts. First, it is in violation of the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification where they have notified that the areas which have high erosion should not be taken up for any import activity. The erosion in this area has already been documented to be about 15 metres per year.

The second point is that there is a prohibition of conversion of wetland to industrial land. Here, in this proposal, they are having about 6000 hectares of land which is going to be taken up for this project out of which, one third is private, one third is public and one third is a reclaimed land of the sea. The amount of reclamation of the land is going to be used where it is going to affect the people of the local districts.

The third point is that, according to the Environmental Impact Assessment Act, it says that eco-sensitive areas should not be affected and there is a Pulicat Lake over there. The fishermen and farmers of these areas would be affected. There are water bodies which will be taken up for this project which will also

cause flooding and water scarcity. I would like to request the Government to ensure that this project is dropped.

[Translation]

SHRI SUNIL SOREN (DUMKA): Honourable Chairperson Madam, three new Medical Colleges have been set up in 2019 in the state of Jharkhand. Phulo Jhano Medical College established in my parliamentary constituency, Dumka is also one of them. Among them, the plight of Dumka Medical College is very deplorable. There is shortage of Laboratories, Cadavers and Chemicals over here. In addition to this, there is also the shortage of Lab-assistant and Paramedical Staff. Moreover, there is also the shortage of libraries and librarians.

There is acute shortage of doctors for want of doctor-teachers in the college. There is no adequate supply of water and electricity over here. National Inspection Team constituted by National Medical Commission had gone to Dumka. The admission of students in the new session has been discontinued because Dumka Medical College did not meet the standards fixed by National Medical Commission.

Therefore, I, through you, demand to the honourable Health Minister that the above mentioned serious problems be addressed at the earliest as per the standards fixed by National Medical Commission, so that the students may be able to continue their studies smoothly and their future may become bright.

[English]

SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA (KORAPUT): Madam Chairperson, there is a long pending request for setting up of a government medical college in Raigarh which is an aspirational district. I met Dr. Harsh Vardhan also and he promised that once the DPR is sent from the State Government, he would expedite the approvals. There have been a lot of agitations from different civil societies, Press Union, the Congress Party, many other people, and we have had rallies and so on, but the State Government has turned a deaf ear to the valid request of the tribal people in Raigarh District. A similar protest has been happening in Kendrapara District and Bhadrak District also. I would request through you, Madam, the hon. Health Minister, Dr. Harsh Vardhan ji, to write to the State Government and seek the reason as to why the DPR was not sent so far and why the State Government is not looking after the development or setting up of a government medical college in an aspirational district like Raigarh.

[Translation]

SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL (MAHARAJGANJ): Hon. Chairperson Madam, my Parliamentary Constituency is Maharajganj in Bihar. It consists of four Assembly Constituencies of Saran and two Assembly Constituencies of Siwan District. Two Kendriya Vidyalayas are there, one of which is in Mashrakh. The building of Kendriya Vidyalaya has been built there.

Hon. Madam, through you, I would request the Hon. Minister to allow that school to run in two shifts. The Kendriya Vidyalaya in Maharajganj is without a building. There is no seating space for the children there. They face a lot of trouble during the rainy season.

Therefore, a building should be sanctioned there. I congratulate the Hon. Minister from the core of my heart for doing the work of lighting the lamp of education in the whole country in different ways by bringing New Education Policy, be it technical education or higher education. I congratulate him for this. I would request the Hon. Minister, who is present here, to give some assurance that he will monitor this work in coming days. Thank you.

[English]

SHRI B. B. PATIL (ZAHIRABAD): Madam Chairperson, I would like to bring to the kind notice of hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare various concerns of Bidi Manufacturers Association of our Telangana State and across other parts of our country.

Bidi industry is a cottage industry and provides employment to over 85 lakh bidi workers. Most of them are in rural areas and that too women. Moreover, the Bidi manufacturing factories do not contribute to any pollution nor do they require power and machinery. But sadly, the industry is not getting any support or incentives from the Government.

Now the Ministry of Health & Family welfare, Government of India, proposes to amend COPTA 2003. Most of the proposed amendments are directly going to affect sale of bidis drastically. This in turn will affect production of bidis drastically. As a result, livelihood of over 2.60 crores tobacco farmers and farm workers; over 85 lakh bidi workers; over 40 lakh tribals engaged in plucking tendu leaves; and over 72 lakh traders, retailers/panwalas will be affected.

The proposed increase in fines for offences will open flood gates of corruption across the country. I, therefore request the hon. Minister to withdraw the proposed amendments in the interest of livelihood of 4.57 crores people dependent on tobacco industry.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BAHERIA, (BHILWARA): Hon. Chairperson Madam, thank you.

Madam, the trains services were suspended due to the corona pandemic. Those trains services are now being resumed slowly, but their number of stoppages have been reduced. In my Lok Sabha constituency, the train I was using

regularly from last six years, was Mewar Express. It runs from Nizamuddin to Udaipur. It used to halt at Mandalgarh station in my Lok Sabha constituency. Since that train has stopped halting there, that's why I have stopped using that train.

Through you, I would like to state the Hon. Minister of Railways that the trains services which were stopped due to the lockdown, are re-starting now. Therefore, those trains which had stoppages earlier at different stations should be resumed, so that people do not face any problem in future. Thank you.

SHRI SHYAM SINGH YADAV (JAUNPUR): Thank you very much, Hon. Chairperson Madam.

Madam, I want to share some points with you about the mismanagement of Saubhagya Yojana with respect to electricity being supplied by Bajaj company in my district Jaunpur.

Under this scheme, Sixty Thousand energy meters have been installed, out of which Forty thousand meters have not been charged at all. Many villages are shown as electrified on paper, whereas in reality no work has been done there. This has resulted in a lot of resentment among the public. In Jaunpur district, electric poles have been installed in about 760 villages..... (Interruptions) Do not interrupt. I am making the correct statement.....(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shyam Singh ji, Come to the point.

SHRI SHYAM SINGH YADAV: Hon. Madam, there is nothing wrong in this.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: This is not a question of right or wrong. Come to the point. You have one minute time. Please state whatever you want to demand from the Central Government.

SHRI SHYAM SINGH YADAV: Hon. madam, I am talking about my State.... (Interruption)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You can not talk about the State here. Please tell, what you want from Central Government.

SHRI SHYAM SINGH YADAV: Hon. Madam, when we visit the villages, we see that who are dalits, poor and backward, who have settlements, neither poles have been installed nor wiring has been done there. They do not have meters as well. The electricity department also collects thousands of rupees by sending them wrong bills. I want to say that people are being harassed. This problem should be solved.

My second issue is that there is power supply for eighteen hours a day....(*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You cannot raise another issue. Kindly sit down.

Mr. Vinod Kumar Sonkar.

SHRI VINOD KUMAR SONKAR (KAUSHAMBI): Hon. Chairperson Madam, I have been elected from the Lok Sabha constituency Kaushambi again. Two districts Pratapgarh and Kaushambi come under the Kaushambi Lok Sabha constituency. Kaushambi was made District on 04 April 1997, due to which all educational institutions whether these are engineering colleges, medical colleges or degree colleges, all of them were given to Prayag district. Kaushambi was made a district considering its mythological importance. When this new district was formed, the land was kept reserved for the Central school. I have been requesting Hon. Minister since the last six years for a Central school, for which the land survey was also done by the department. When the reserved land was rejected, another land was earmarked and another site was surveyed for running the school temporarily. Hon. Minister is present here. I sincerely request Hon. Minister to say something on this issue today. For the last six-and-a-half years, I have raised this issue about six-seven times. There are more than 20 lakh people in Kaushambi Lok Sabha Constituency, who do not have any educational

arrangement. I request the Hon. Minister that permanent land has been earmarked and a temporary complex for the Central school has been arranged. Kindly give the permission to open Kendriya Vidyalaya there. The Hon. Minister is also present in the house today. It would be better if he give some assurance on the matter.

SHRI SANJAY SETH (RANCHI): Hon. Chairperson Madam, there is a heavy industry HEC in Ranchi in Jharkhand. Workers' arrears are due in that industry. There are 7,300 workers whose arrears are due for the work done from 1997 to 2008. Many of them have grown old and some have passed away, but they did not get their dues. I request the Hon. Minister of Heavy Industries to get their arrears cleared. When I talked earlier, they said that if the industrial land would be sold under the Smart City project, that money would be used for the payment of arrears. I urge the Government that the arrears of 7,300 artisans who are the backbone of Ranchi and the arrears are their hard earned money; should be paid at the earliest.

SHRI RAJKUMAR CHAHAR (FATEHPUR SIKRI): Hon. Madam, in my Lok Sabha constituency Fatehpur Sikri, which consists of the entire rural area of the Agra district, I would like to let you know about the villages adjoining the border of Rajasthan, where there is acute water scarcity. The water level has gone down to 400 meters and irrigation is a big problem there. Approximately ten thousand hectares land of the farmers has become barren. There used to be salty water there earlier, but now, even that is not present there. The water problem is continuing from the time of Akbar's time there. I would like to request the Government through you that a canal should be dug in the Fatehpur Sikri block, so that irrigation facility can be arranged for thousands of farmers there. This will remove their unemployment problem and make them happy.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Time is limited; all are requested to talk to the point.

[English]

***SHRI Y. DEVENDRAPP (BELLARY):** Hon. Chairperson, Madam thank you very much for allowing me to raise an issue pertaining to fix the Maximum Retail Price for farm machineries.

My Lok Sabha constituency Bellary is in Karnataka state. Our farmers all over the country are largely dependent on farm machineries, without which it is very difficult to take up agriculture now a-days. Therefore I would like to request the government to take steps to fix the MRPs of farm machineries and publicize it in the websites of both the government departments and the manufacturing companies. I also request the union government to bring such a law in the next session of Parliament. So that interest of our farmers in the country would be protected. Considering the present phenomenon of the agriculture sector of the country, it is impossible to take up farming without machineries. Therefore the government should issue directions to the manufacturing companies of agriculture equipments to display all the prices of the farm machineries in the companies' own websites. And the price of each machinery along with the maintenance charges should be displayed in the respective equipments such as tractor, power tiller, combined harvesters, rotovators and paddy planters, sugarcane cutting machineries etc, in the showrooms for the benefit of farmers.

I humbly submit to all the Hon. members of the House to support this issue and urge the government to do needful in this regard to help the farming community of the country. Thank you.

* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Kannada.

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHNAPALSINGH YADAV (GUNA): Thank you Hon. Chairperson, Madam, the place of sacrifice of the great warrior and freedom fighter Veer Tatya Tope, is located in Shivpuri under my Parliamentary Constituency Guna. He fought hard against the British alongwith Rani Lakshmibai ji of Jhansi in the first war of independence of 1857. The State Government and some social organizations have been working to beautify this holy site. Through you, I humbly request the Hon. Minister of Tourism to take necessary steps to develop this sacrifice site of the great warrior like Veer Tatya Tope and set up a memorial museum and theater there under the Central Museum Grant Scheme so that it becomes a center of attraction in terms of tourism and the folk artists there can get the opportunity to present folk arts and to show their talent. I thank the Union Government and the Hon. Finance Minister, who have allocated funds for the development of tourism of Shivpuri and Chanderi in this Budget. Thank you.

SHRI SANTOSH PANDEY (RAJNANDGAON): Thank you, Hon. Chairperson, Madam, illegal mining is being done in forest area in tribal dominated and naxal affected Mohla Manpur Chowki in my Parliamentary Constituency and district Rajnandgaon by flouting the guidelines of the National Green Tribunal which is a threat to the environmental balance of the area. The situation of illegal sand mining has reached to the extent that the direction of the river has changed in village Tolum and Nawagaon of development block Manpur. Without royalty slip, the Government is incurring loss of lakhs of rupees every day. Timber, including precious teak, is being illegally harvested and being sent to neighbouring states of Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh. The increase in river erosion and erosion of land and fields along the river is causing resentment among the tribal farmers and they have been opposing it for the last two years. This is not the situation of the said place only but the entire Chhattisgarh is facing the same situation.

Madam, through you, I request the Department of Mines and the NGT, including the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to conduct inspection in this regard and take necessary action. That is all I would like to say.

SHRI HAZI FAZLUR REHMAN (SAHARANPUR): Thank you so much, Madam Chairperson. A disaster has taken place in Tapovan in Chamoli, Uttarakhand, in which many people have gone missing and many have died. More than 25 people from our district Saharanpur are missing. I request you to speed up the relief work there and alongwith this, the number of rescue teams should also be increased. I would also like to say that the Central Government and the Government of Uttar Pradesh should work to provide at least 25 lakh rupees to each of the families of those who have been killed. Through this House, I would like to say that this entire House is with the families of the victims.

SHRI SANGAMLAL GUPTA (PRATAPGARH): Hon. Chairperson, Madam, I hail from Pratapgarh Lok Sabha Constituency. Despite the availability of land

at the city headquarters in my Lok Sabha constituency, Kendriya Vidyalaya has not been set up there. The District Magistrate has also sent a proposal for the same. Through you, I would like to request the Hon. Minister to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya there, because building has also been made available to run temporary school. Therefore, through you, I would like to request the Hon. Minister to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in our city headquarters. Thank you.

SHRI NAYAB SINGH SAINI (KURUKSHETRA): Madam, thank you for giving me an opportunity to raise the matter of urgent public importance related to my Constituency Kurukshetra.

First of all, I would like to thank the Hon. Prime Minister for starting the work of elevated railway track in the religious city of Kurukshetra as mentioned in the previous Budget. A survey of an elevated railway track was also conducted in Kaithal city.

I would like to appeal to the Government to release funds for the said work at the earliest and start the work to provide relief to the people.

Madam, the same railway track passes through Dhand village in Kaithal Assembly under my Lok Sabha Constituency. There is a railway station there. The railway station has been named Behwa Road railway station. The people there are demanding to change its name as Dhand railway station. This is my appeal to the Government through you. Thank you for giving me this opportunity.

KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL (HAMIRPUR): Madam, thank you for giving me this opportunity. We often put forth the points related to our Constituencies here. Today, I am raising the subject of education. I express my gratitude to the Government of India, Hon. Prime Minister Modi ji and our Education Minister Hon. Nishank ji that efforts have been made to change the education policy taking into consideration the suggestions of all the people of the country. The entire country knows that our education system was so much collapsed some time ago that people wander here and there in search of employment. There was no education system to make the people able to provide employment. We even forgot to be proud of our ancestors. That was removed from our syllabus. Just as the Prime Minister just took the name of the agitating people (Andolan Jivi), I want to warn the Government through this House that just as an attempt is being made to create a ruckus about the farmers, in the coming time, our education policy, which is right, appropriate and can make the people of the country self-reliant, is likely to be opposed. The Government should pay special attention to this and make arrangements in this regard. Thank you so much.

SHRI RAM SWAROOP SHARMA (MANDI): Hon. Madam, I would like to draw the attention of the Government through you towards the Kullu-Bhuntar Airport. There used to be up to four landings at Bhuntar Airport 11-12 years back, but now only an ATR-72 plane of the only available airlines operates from here. The passenger carrying capacity of the plane is 72 seats; but they are allowed to carry only less than half of their capacity due to shorter runway and high flanking hills on both sides. Due to this, the Kullu- Delhi fare per passenger remains in the range of Rs. 18 thousand to 22 thousand. This makes the Kullu-Delhi air journey quite costly for the passengers.

Hon. Madam, a new 48 seater model ATR-42-600 of ATR Planes Company is available in the aviation field. This model is ideal to take off from shorter runways.

Hon. Madam, I would like to request the Government through you to direct the airlines such as Spicejet, Indigo, Go Air etc. to start operating ATR 42-600 planes from Kullu-Bhuntar airport and start operations of ATR 42-600 planes from Kullu-Bhuntar airport. Thankyou very much, Madam.

[English]

SHRI KARADI SANGANNA AMARAPPA (KOPPAL): I would like to draw your attention to the UDAN Scheme which was announced in the year 2016. I would also wish to draw your kind attention to its present status in the district Koppala, Karnataka.

When the scheme was announced, people were very happy as they could save their valuable time by taking connecting flight and thus make better use of their time for other work. With due regard, I wish to state that till today nothing has happened in this regard in Koppala, Karnataka.

17.00 hrs

Madam, presently, Koppal has almost twenty running big industries. In Koppal, the setting up of toys cluster, being developed by Aequs company, is in the pipeline. The work has already started, creating employment opportunities for almost 25,000 people under the Atmanirbhar Bharat scheme.

A Memorandum of Understanding was sent to the Government of Karnataka in 2007. But till today, no communication has been received regarding the present status of the scheme. Due to this, the people of Karnataka and especially the people of Koppal, are very much disappointed.

I shall be very grateful if the authorities concerned are directed to get it done expeditiously for the betterment of the people of Koppal. The Ministry has given the deadline that by 2023, they will start the operation of airport.

[Translation]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: There are 7-8 Honorable members left to speak. Should the time be increased by about 10 minutes till the completion of their speech? Does the assembly agree?

MANY HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Everyone is allotted a minute each.

Shri Ritesh Pandey.

[English]

SHRI RITESH PANDEY (AMBEDKAR NAGAR): Thank you, hon. Chairperson. India currently has two vaccines under emergency use approval -- one is Covidshield, developed by AstraZeneca and Oxford University, and the other is Covaxin, developed by Bharat Biotech. While the efficacy data of Covidshield was established before any Government in the world approved it for its emergency use, the efficacy data of Covaxin is still pending and interim data of Phase-III trials may only be expected by March, according to the Chairman and Managing Director of Bharat Biotech.

Commencing the use of Covaxin without establishing its efficacy data in clinical trials has been criticised by the scientific community. It also explains the hesitancy of doctors and health workers to take the Covaxin shot. India aims to vaccinate 30 crores people by August, which means it needs to vaccinate over 10 lakh people a day. In three weeks since India's vaccine drive has begun, we have not even vaccinated 10 lakh people. Additionally, there have also been technical glitches with India's online vaccine platform, Co-WIN, which has further created obstacles in our ability to carry out the ambitious vaccination plan.

People's mistrust in the vaccine is a serious public health issue because vaccination is the only safe way to immunise the Indian population against the SARS-CoV-2 virus. This issue has become even more serious given that we have no definitive answer as to how long our body's antibodies will last and whether the antibodies prevalent in the Indian population will offer a robust enough

protection against the novel strains of the corona virus circulating around the world. We must be prepared for a second or a third wave of the virus.

Hon. Chairperson, in the light of this, I would request the Government to take appropriate steps.

[Translation]

ADV. AJAY BHATT (NAINITAL-UDHAM SINGH NAGAR): Madam, I am grateful to you that you have given me this opportunity to speak on a matter of urgent importance. Nanakmatta Gurdwara is under my Lok Sabha constituency. There is a legend that there the earth told Nanak ji that this Gurudwara is yours and next to it is Nanak Sagar. This holy place is only next to Amritsar, so it is necessary to develop it from the point of view of tourism. Through you, I request the Tourism Minister that it should be developed. Water sports should be started so that people from all over the country and the world who come here after visiting holy places like Amritsar can enjoy Nanak Sagar to the fullest and can drench themselves in its sanctity. Thanks a lot.

DR. SATYA PAL SINGH (BAGHPAT): Thank you very much, Madam Chairperson . Baraut is the largest town in the Baghpat district and has been a center of great learning. In the year 1919, Janata Vedic College was formed. I don't know how many officers, professors, sportspersons and professionals it produced. In the 1960s, 1970s and 1980s, especially in the field of agriculture, when I studied, all over the country, there was no State, from where children did not study there. The graduates from there are professors in Hisar Agricultural University, Pantnagar Agriculture University and many other places, there are professors there, but their alma-mater has not yet become a university. Through you it is my request to the Ministries of Agriculture and Education that this Janta Vedic College should be made a Central Farmers University. There is no such central university in western Uttar Pradesh regarding agriculture, and it will greatly benefit the farmers here, their children of the farmers and not only the children of Uttar Pradesh, but the children of Haryana as well as the neighboring States. Thank you very much.

SHRI MALOOK NAGAR (BIJNOR): In this Corona period, the Government has given many relief packages and has provided many facilities for different departments in the country. If we look at the farmers, during the lockdown, their crops got rotten in the fields, milk got wasted. Conduct a survey in this regard and get them reimbursed. According to the Farmer Bills that have come recently, investors will make cash purchases. When there was talk of selling sugarcane, they were to get cash payment, but payment of thousands of croress is pending in Uttar Pradesh and lakhs of croress is pending in the country, it should be paid at the earliest. Another thing is that the farmers, whose children were doing jobs, lost their jobs and became unemployed. By conducting a survey at the village level, the Government should immediately provide jobs to the unemployed children in case of those whose losses have not been compensated, whose jobs have also been lost and who haven't got relief on electricity bills. Thank you.

SHRI DULAL CHANDRA GOSWAMI (KATIHAR): Thank you Madam Chairperson, my parliamentary constituency is Katihar, which falls in Bihar. The region is a jute producer. Most of the farmers of Bihar produce jute. In the year 1935, a jute mill was run in RBM by NJMC, a Government of India undertaking in Katihar district. This jute mill has been closed since January 8, 2016. A large number of sacks were produced in this jute mill. Due to this thousands of people got direct employment. Lakhs of farmers were getting the remunerative cost of jute from the purchase and sale of jute. The Government of India is running all types of enterprises and MSMEs. Similarly, the jute mill of Katihar can also be run. I am saying this because on the basis of feasibility of Katihar Jute Mill and what the experts are telling, that jute mill can be started anytime and it is in running condition. Through you, I request the Government of India to run Katihar Jute Mill by the Government itself or through outsourcing. Unfortunately, this jute mill could not run due to the fault of the management and was lying closed. I request the Government through you that Katihar Jute Mill should be run. This will benefit the farmers and employment opportunities will increase. Katihar district is an aspirational district, and this move will develop it and Bihar. Thank you very much for giving me the time to speak.

SHRI AFZAL ANSARI (GHAZIPUR): Madam Chairperson, I would like to bring to your notice so that you can give directions to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs in this regard.

Madam, whatever the schemes of the Government are there and the guidelines that have been fixed in accordance with them, the budget which has been given and the work which are being done, District Development Coordination and Monitoring Committees (DISHA) have been formed at the district level all over the country to review them. Unfortunately, all the systems in the world came to a standstill during the Corona period. It was the same in our country as well. Now that we have come out of it to a great extent, during this time the meetings of the DISHA Committee are being held in some districts, but in some districts it seems that they have been removed from the agenda. How come we know that how was the budget in this regard used by the officers of our departments? Various misconceptions are spreading among the public. Representatives are accountable. But when you go to them, all kinds of questions arise.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Tell me what you want.

SHRI AFZAL ANSARI: Through you I would like to request that the meeting of DISHA committee should be convened according to the rules to review the Government schemes whose budget has gone to the district. I come from Ghazipur and DISHA committee meeting has taken place only once so far.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Your point has come on record.

Shri Ramesh Bind

SHRI RAMESH BIND (BHADOHI): Madam, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

Madam, I have been elected from Bhadohi district of Uttar Pradesh and Bhadohi is famous all over the world as the carpet city.

Madam, sweepers have been appointed all over the State, but due to some reason, sweepers have not been appointed in our district. Due to which the sweepers have been protesting at the district headquarters for almost three months. Through this House, I request you to kindly ask the State Government to appoint sweepers. Thank you.

SHRI RAMESH BIDHURI (SOUTH DELHI): Thank you very much, Hon. Chairperson, I express my gratitude for giving me the opportunity to speak on the youths of Delhi.

Madam, a world-class level skill center was to be set up in Jaunpur with the support of the Government of Singapore. In the year 2013, the then Chief Minister, whose trend was to do politics only for votes, had to give* In the year 2013, permission was given to the agency in Singapore which constructs world-class level skill centers. On 2nd July, 2012, the cabinet gave its approval in a meeting. An agreement was signed between both the countries. As elections to the Legislative Assembly were to be conducted in the year 2013, a Memorandum of Understanding for three years was signed between the Department of Technical Education and the respective institutions of both countries to mislead the people. 37 acres of land in Jaunpur village was transferred to the Department of Training and Technical Education and it was handed over to PWD on 18th September. But after that the Government could not come to power. There was President's rule on December 24 and after the Lok Sabha elections, on December 24, 2014, the Ministry of Urban Development, which was looking after that work, got that land converted and issued a notification related to the status of Land Use Transfer and 3.28 crores was deposited in the account of Gram Sabha of Jaunpur.

Madam, thereafter a new Government came to power. In March, 2015, then Chief Minister approved it as the Lok Saha election was coming. But after its approval, Rs. 2.74 crores was allocated under pretence for constructing boundary. After that, Rs. 254 crores were approved but it was forgotten after the election so that the youths in the rural belt may not get employment and that they may keep on asking for the same thing. Because of the enmity of the

* Not recorded.

Government of Delhi towards the people in the rural belt as most of the people of the rural belt have not given their vote, the construction of the skill center under MSME and Skill Development Scheme launched by the Prime Minister of India is not getting started. Please don't let those people keep waiting. Let the children of Delhi get technical education. Kindly start its process through Lieutenant Governor. Thank you.

17.13 hrs

(Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH (LUDHIANA): Speaker Sir, today is the last day of the first part of the budget session. Due to natural calamities, people become homeless. Today, lakhs of people in Punjab have also become homeless. Winter is over and now summer is about to come. Corona, Dengue and many diseases will come with the change of season. I request the Government to talk to these lakhs of people and provide them housing. Because, this is our responsibility.

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL (PASCHIM CHAMPARAN): Sir, the year 2020 entirely passed during the Corona period. Hope came with the introduction of the vaccine in 2021. There were several controversies when the mutant strain of Britain came but both of our vaccines were able to prevent that. I would like to draw your attention that, now, the strain of South Africa has come which is spreading Corona in three countries including America. It was seen in America that the vaccine did not seem effective for the said strain. The vaccine of Bharat Biotech is an excellent vaccine. Through you, it is my request to the Minister of Health to send the sera of the vaccine made by Bharat Biotech and ICMR to Africa so as to test the effectiveness of the vaccine on African strain. As India has become a center of vaccine, it will help the African citizens and it will also prevent the strain from coming to India. Therefore, I would like to draw the attention of all the Members. Through you, it is my request to the Minister of Health to test the sera produced from the vaccine of Bharat Biotech by sending it to Africa to test the African strain because the American vaccine does not seem to be effective on that strain.

SHRIMATI MEENAKSHI LEKHI (NEW DELHI): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I would like to change the topic and it is about a ray of hope, a shelter home in Rohini, Delhi. It is the only shelter home run by the Government of Delhi for mentally challenged people. The capacity of the said shelter home is five

hundred people but there are more than nine hundred people here and the facilities provided to them are very poor. There is no arrangement for toilets and other provisions. Every other day, several people are dying here. There is a shortage of about 163 staff here. It is a difficult task to take care of these patients. This requires trained staff. So, there is a need for financial and human resources. The Government of Delhi should make adequate provisions for it. So, this place may be a symbol of hope for such patients who have no family or caregivers. But, the Government of Delhi is insensitive and everyone knows that. Arrangements are not being made for these mentally challenged people in particular. Thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak. Jai Hind.

HON. SPEAKER: Anyone left to speak?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: No.

**LIST OF MEMBERS WHO ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES WITH THE
ISSUES RAISED UNDER MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE**

Members who raised the matters of urgent public importance.	Members who associated themselves with the issues raised.
Shri Om Pavan Rajenimbalkar	Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale Shri B. B. Patil Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma
Shrimati Bhavana Gawali (Patil)	Shri Shrirang Appa Barne Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale Shri Om Pavan Rajenimbalkar Dr. Sujay Vikhe Patil Shri Unmesh Bhaiyyasaheb Patil Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel
Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut	Shri Shrirang Appa Barne Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale Shri Om Pavan Rajenimbalkar
Shri Manish Tewari	Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma
Shri Krupal Balaji Tumane	Shri B. B. Patil Shri Om Pavan Rajenimbalkar Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale Shri Unmesh Bhaiyyasaheb Patil Shri Malook Nagar Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma
Shri Shrirang Appa Barne	Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale Shri Om Pavan Rajenimbalkar Shri Unmesh Bhaiyyasaheb Patil Shri Malook Nagar
Dr. Nishikant Dubey	Shri Gopal Shetty Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel
Shri Rajkumar Chahar Shri Krishnapalsingh Yadav	Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel

Shri Santosh Pandey Shri Ram Swaroop Sharma Adv. Ajay Bhatt	
Dr. Pritam Gopinathrao Munde	Shri Saptagiri Sankar Ulaka Shri Gopal Shetty Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel Shri Unmesh Bhaiyyasaheb Patil Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma
Shri Jagdambika Pal	Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel Shri Vinod Kumar Sonkar Shri Ritesh Pandey Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma Shri Janardan Singh Sigriwal Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel
Shri Rahul Kaswan	Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma
Shri Ram Kripal Yadav	Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma
Dr. Bharati Pravin Pawar	Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma
Prof. S.P. Singh Baghel	Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma
Shrimati Riti Pathak	Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma
Shri Rahul Ramesh Shewale	Shri Om Pavan Rajenimbalkar
Dr. Sujay Vikhe Patil	Shri Unmesh Bhaiyyasaheb Patil
Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil	Shri Unmesh Bhaiyyasaheb Patil

	Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma Shri Malook Nagar
Shri Tapir Gao Shri Ajay Misra Teni	Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel
Shri Unmesh Bhaiyyasaheb Patil	Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma Shri Malook Nagar
Shri Janardan Singh Sigriwal Shri Subhash Chandra Baheria Shri Vinod Kumar Sonkar Shri Sanjay Seth	Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel
Dr. R. K. Ranjan	Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma
Shri Syed Imtiaz Jaleel	Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma
Shrimati Rama Devi	Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma
Shrimati Anupriya Patel	Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma
Shrimati Sangeeta Kumari Singh Deo	Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma
Shrimati Annpurna Devi	Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma
Shrimati Ranjeeta Koli	Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma
Shri Kodikunnil Suresh	Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma
Shri Hibi Eden	Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma
Shri Rajmohan Unnithan	Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma
Shri Ramshiromani Verma	Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma Shri Malook Nagar
Shri N.K. Premachandran	Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma
Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury	Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma
Shri B. Manickam Tagore	Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma
Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma	Shri Malook Nagar
Shri Ritesh Pandey	Shri Malook Nagar
Shri Afzal Ansari	Shri Malook Nagar

HON. SPEAKER: The Lok Sabha stands adjourned till sixteen of the clock on Monday, March 08, 2021.

17.18 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Sixteen of the Clock on Monday, March 8, 2021/Phalguna 17, 1942 (Saka)

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