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Friday, August 05, 2022  
Sravana 14, 1944 (Saka)

**LOK SABHA DEBATES**  
**(English Version)**

**Ninth Session**  
**(Seventeenth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. XX contains Nos.11 to 16)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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**THE SPEAKER**

Shri Om Birla

**PANEL OF CHAIRPERSONS**

Shrimati Rama Devi

Dr. (Prof.) Kirit Premjibhai Solanki

Shri Rajendra Agrawal

Shri Kodikunnil Suresh

Shri A. Raja

Shri P.V. Midhun Reddy

Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab

Shri N.K. Premachandran

Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar

**SECRETARY GENERAL**

Shri Utpal Kumar Singh

**LOK SABHA DEBATES**

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LOK SABHA

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Friday, August 05, 2022/Sravana 14, 1944 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

**[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]**

## **REFERENCES BY THE SPEAKER**

### **(i) Obituary Reference**

*[Translation]*

**HON. SPEAKER:** Hon. Members, with profound grief, I have to inform the House about the sad demise of our former colleague, Shri Bhim Prasad Dahal.

Shri Bhim Prasad Dahal was a Member of 11th, 12th, and 13th Lok Sabha from Sikkim Parliamentary Constituency.

Shri Dahal had also served as a Member of the Committee on Agriculture, Committee on Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution and Committee on External Affairs. Shri Bhim Prasad Dahal passed away on 5th march 2022 in Gangtok, Sikkim at the age of 67 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of our former colleague. This House conveys condolences to the bereaved family.

### **(ii) 77<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of Dropping of Atomic Bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki cities of Japan**

**HON. SPEAKER:** Hon. Members, it has been 77 years since the tragic incident of dropping of atom bombs on the cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki of Japan occurred on 6<sup>th</sup> and 9<sup>th</sup> August, 1945 respectively which led to the death of thousands of people, leaving millions of people injured and incapacitated for life. It was for the first time that

human beings happened to witness the devastation caused by the dropping of Atom bomb.

Even today, the residents of Hiroshima and Nagasaki continue to suffer from the ill effects of nuclear radiation. On this day, let us resolve to strive for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction from the world and work in solidarity in a spirit of promotion of the elements of peace, brotherhood and harmony across the world.

Now, this House will stand in silence for a short while in the honour of our deceased colleague Shri Bhim Prasad Dahal and the victims subjected to sufferings with the dropping of atom bomb in Japan.

*The Members then stood in silence for a short while.*

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**11.02 hrs**

**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

*[Translation]*

**HON. SPEAKER:** Now, Question Hour – Question No 281 – Shri Anurag Sharma.

*... (Interruptions)*

**11.03 hrs**

*At this stage, Shri Gaurav Gogoi, Dr. T. Sumathy (A)Thamizhachi Thangapandian, Sushri S. Jothimani, Shri Dayanidhi Maran and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

*... (Interruptions)*

**SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:** Hon. Speaker, Thank you.

I would like to express my gratitude to the Hon. Minister for giving me detailed answers. *...(Interruptions)* I am satisfied with the answers. However, his answer raises two more questions. *...(Interruptions)* Recently, as everyone in India knows, our Hon. Prime Minister has copiously gifted Bundelkhand with the Bundelkhand Expressway. *...(Interruptions)* Similarly, in my Parliamentary constituency, extensive road networks have been constructed. *...(Interruptions)* My request to the Hon. Minister is to construct a new expressway from Jhansi to Khajuraho, just like the Bundelkhand Expressway, which passes through the center of Bundelkhand. *...(Interruptions)* Furthermore, if a trauma center could be established in Mauranipur, it would greatly benefit the people. *...(Interruptions)* Now a days, accidents have become frequent there, so having a trauma center would

provide significant relief to the people, whether in Bundelkhand, Uttar Pradesh, or Bundelkhand in Madhya Pradesh. ...(*Interruptions*)

**DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA:** Hon. Speaker sir, road infrastructure is improving in the country, but accidents are still occurring. ...(*Interruptions*) People do not lose their lives in accidents, for this there should be strong health infrastructure for that. ...(*Interruptions*) I am pleased to inform that our Government, under the leadership of the Hon. Prime Minister has initiated the opening of 150,000 Health and Wellness Centers across the country so that people can avail the health facilities at their nearest place in case of any accident or critical disease. ...(*Interruptions*) More than 120,000 of these centers have already been set up, and going forward, if there is an accident or a need for critical care, critical infrastructure will be available at the block and district levels through the Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission, with an allocation of 64,000 crores. ...(*Interruptions*) Such a infrastructure will be set up where people would get the facility of critical care health services even at road sides, Taluka level and district level.

Regarding the specific question asked by the Hon. Member, I would like to clarify that if any recommendation is received from the State Government to open a trauma center there, we will provide financial support under the National Health Mission. ...(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:** Hon. Speaker sir, I have another question except this topic. In my constituency, Maharani Laxmi Bai Medical College has a 500-bed hospital

ready, but it has not started functioning. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, through you, I would like to inform the Hon. Minister that I had requested for 45 crores rupees for Treasury Cancer Care.....*(Interruptions)* If the Hon. Minister accepts that request and provides some assistance, it would be beneficial because there is a shortage of cancer care facilities in entire Bundelkhand region, and this would be a good start. ...*(Interruptions)*

**DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA:** Sir, the 500-bed hospital in the Hon. Member's constituency will be considered for strengthening under the National Health Mission, if the State Government sends recommendations or demands for it. The Government of India used to allocate funds for strengthening Primary Health Care and Secondary Health Care under the National Health Mission, but we have made two new provisions now. ...*(Interruptions)* For Treasury Care infrastructure, the Government of India supports for setting up of infrastructure under the National Health Mission, and we provide financial support to the State Government for this purpose. Health is a State subject, and that is why we financially support the States. ...*(Interruptions)* We approve the recommendations or projects sent by the State. If any such proposals come to us, the Government will positively assist in setting up Treasury Care infrastructure. ...*(Interruptions)*

**SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:** Sir, in my constituency Bathinda, there is an AIIMS and three major National Highways NH-54, NH-7 and NH-148 pass through Bathinda along with two State Highways 41 and 17. ...*(Interruptions)* There is also the

largest railway junction here. We also have Air Force and Army cantonment here. In 2019, the State reported the highest number of accidents, primarily in Bathinda. ...*(Interruptions)* AIIMS has also written a letter, and I have also written to you regarding this. I met Hon. Bharati Ji as well, and it has been mentioned that there is a Critical Care Unit with only 28 beds at AIIMS while there is a demand for 300 beds.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether he will expedite the expansion of AIIMS so that accident victims can be saved as soon as possible. I would like to mention one more thing. I congratulate you for your flagship programme Ayushman Bharat. However, I would like to inform you that this scheme has completely ended in Punjab. The Government hasn't provided Rs. 300 crore funds to private hospitals, 16 crore to PGIs, and even the funds to Homi Bhabha Hospital in Sangrur for cancer patients. ....*(Interruptions)* The Government and insurance companies are keeping the poor away from this scheme. Will you take action against such Government and insurance companies?

**DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA:** Sir, the hon. Member has asked two questions and both are specific questions....*(Interruptions)* First specific question is that whether we want to add Trauma Center in AIIMS located in her constituency?...*(Interruptions)* Whether we want to increase the number of critical care beds there?.... *(Interruptions)*

Sir, AIIMS... *(Interruptions)* is for health care only.... *(Interruptions)* Health facilities should be available here.... *(Interruptions)* Earlier, there were only 6 AIIMS in the country.... *(Interruptions)* Hon. Prime Minister had decided to build 16 more

new AIIMS.... *(Interruptions)* The work of building these 16 AIIMS is going on....  
*(Interruptions)*

Among them, the AIIMS which is being built in Punjab, in the constituency of Hon. Member, is currently at the starting stage.... *(Interruptions)* It has just started.... *(Interruptions)* We are also increasing the infrastructure step by step....*(Interruptions)* Health facilities are also being increased.... *(Interruptions)* Once AIIMS becomes fully operational, the critical health care facilities for entire Punjab will be created and be available there..... *(Interruptions)* This would be a huge achievement for Punjab and its people's health.... *(Interruptions)*

Secondly, the Honorable Member has raised an important question....  
*(Interruptions)* She has spoken about the Ayushman Bharat Yojana....  
*(Interruptions)* Ayushman Bharat Yojana is a scheme that is going to bring a very significant change in the lives of the poor and middle class people. ...  
*(Interruptions)* Till date, more than 18 crore Ayushman Bharat cards have been made under this scheme.... *(Interruptions)* More than 3.5 crore people have benefited from this scheme and they have received treatment... *(Interruptions)*

Sir, it is natural that a disease can affect anyone.... *(Interruptions)* An accident can happen with anyone.... *(Interruptions)* When a disease infects someone who belongs to a rich or prosperous family, who has money in his pocket, he gets treatment... *(Interruptions)* If someone belongs to a poor family falls sick, meets with an accident or needs an operation, then his family does not have money. It happens.... *(Interruptions)* Ayushman Bharat scheme is proving a blessing for such people.... *(Interruptions)* In this scheme, 60 percent of the funds

are given by the Government of India, 40 percent of the funds are given by the State Government.... *(Interruptions)* Day before yesterday, I received the information through Television, that PGI, Chandigarh had refused to provide treatment to the beneficiaries of Ayushman Bharat Scheme.... *(Interruptions)* I immediately inquired from Government of Punjab and PGI, Chandigarh.... *(Interruptions)* I was informed that the State Government has not given the money.... *(Interruptions)* I have also written a letter to the State Government that it should immediately release the state's share under the Ayushman Bharat scheme.... *(Interruptions)* We will definitely make such a request from here.... *(Interruptions)* But we have told our hospital that it should not... *(Interruptions)* refuse anyone, no poor patient should go back without getting treatment. ... *(Interruptions)* We have also requested the State Government to immediately release its share of money, so that there is no problem in running this scheme.... *(Interruptions)* No hospital should say that they have not received the money, hence they will not treat the poor.... *(Interruptions)* It is our responsibility.... *(Interruptions)* The Government of India is committed to this and we have requested the state Government.... *(Interruptions)*

**HON. SPEAKER:** Question No. 282 – Shri Rajesh Naranbhai Chudasama ji.

**SHRI RAJESH NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:** Sir, through you, I congratulate the respected Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji, Health Minister Shri Mansukh Bhai Mandaviya ji and all the colleagues associated with the health sector on the completion of 200 crore doses of Covid vaccination.... *(Interruptions)* I would like

to ask the Hon. Minister through you, whether the Government of India is working on primary and secondary health care under the National Health Mission and whether there is a provision or any plan is being prepared for tertiary care also under the above mission.

**DR. BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR:** Sir, the respected Member has asked a question regarding primary health, secondary health and tertiary health.... *(Interruptions)* I would like to inform through you that under the National Health Mission, primary and secondary health services are being further strengthened so that these facilities may reach upto every village.... *(Interruptions)* As the Hon. Cabinet Minister has just told that more than one lakh and 20 thousand health and wellness centers are being built in the villages.... *(Interruptions)* At the same time, district hospitals are being strengthened so that tertiary care facilities are available to the patients.... *(Interruptions)* Along with this, PM... *(Interruptions)* Scheme, Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Bharat Health and Infrastructure Mission scheme ensures availability of integrated labs, critical care blocks in every district ...*(Interruptions)*. Through this, the tertiary care has also been strengthened and a package of ECRP-II has been given, under which a special amount has been given to every state to strengthen the facilities up to the tertiary level...*(Interruptions)* At the same time, under the leadership of the respected Prime Minister, this has been started from Gujarat, so good facilities are available in Gujarat. ... *(Interruptions)* Today, the same pattern is being implemented in the entire country so that everyone may get facilities even in village. Thank you... *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI RAJESH NARANBHAI CHUDASAMA:** Hon. Speaker, I would like to ask the Minister through you whether ECRP-2 package has been given under the National Health Mission by the Ministry of Health of Government of India... *(Interruptions)*  
What change will this package bring to the health sector?... *(Interruptions)*

**DR. BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR:** Respected Speaker Sir, hon. Member has asked a very good question. The package of ECRP-2 was given for the special provision in the Emergency Covid Response Package. ...*(Interruptions)* Apart from NHM, every state was given a package of ECRP-1 and ECRP-2. Through this, increasing of testing facilities, strengthening the lab and providing medicine for RTPCR test have been done.....*(Interruptions)* Children, in particular, may be at risk in the third wave, so keeping this in mind, Pediatric Care Units were set up, Pediatric Centers of Excellence were set up in the states....*(Interruptions)* Provision for additional beds was made in every district. ICU beds were made and hospitals were also built and help was provided for referral transport.... *(Interruptions)* Liquid medical oxygen storage was made available and a big change came through this package is that telemedicine and tele consultation hub and spoke were made, the benefits of which are available today in the villages and 50 bedded critical care blocks were built. ... *(Interruptions)*

**HON.SPEAKER:** Question no. 283 - Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy ji.



**SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:** Hon. Speaker Sir, with great regret I would like to say that yesterday, seven people in my Parliamentary Constituency died of drinking alcohol and more than 40 people are in hospital...*(Interruptions)* It raises questions on the status of health in Bihar. The Hon. Minister has clearly replied that Bihar with an average population of 14 crores consumes the lowest number of medicines...*(Interruptions)* This is a matter of concern for a region like Bihar with poverty. Today, in the Planning Commission report, it has been clearly stated that Bihar has the worst health condition alongwith poverty in comparison to the rest of India... *(Interruptions)* I would like to know from the Hon. Minister the fund provided so far to Bihar under the National Health Mission, the fund spent by the State Government and the steps being taken by the Government to strengthen the poor health condition of Bihar...*(Interruptions)*

**DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA:** Hon. Speaker Sir, the hon. Member has asked a specific question about whether the health facility of Bihar will be improved and the manner in which the consumption of medicine will be increased in view of the current situation...*(Interruptions)* Hon. Speaker Sir, there are many aspects. It is very important that every citizen get health facilities. Health facility centres should be created at the primary level to provide health facilities. The Central Government cooperates at every level with the State Government to create health facilities under the National Health Mission...*(Interruptions)* In it, 60 percent expenditure is incurred by the Central Government and 40 percent by the State Government. The Government provides financial support to strengthen the primary health centre, to increase the infrastructure, to provide medicine and to provide ambulances to bring

patients from the village...*(Interruptions)* To strengthen primary health centre through health and wellness centre, financial support is given by the Central Government to all the States. ...*(Interruptions)* We give this financial assistance to Bihar also...*(Interruptions)* Apart from this, Bihar Government has taken a special initiative under the Ayushman Bharat Yojana and the State Government has now provided universal health care up to Rs 5 lakh and by combining Ayushman Bharat Yojana and the State Government scheme, for the purpose that maximum number of people may be benefitted under Ayushman Bharat Yojana, expenses be reduced and the patient may get good treatment. Therefore, a provision for two AIIMS has also been made there. ...*(Interruptions)* An AIIMS has already started functioning... *(Interruptions)* The infrastructure of other AIIMS is also to be set up. ... *(Interruptions)*

**HON. SPEAKER:** Please ask the supplementary question in short.

... *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY :** Sir, I understand that this is a challenging topic for Bihar...*(Interruptions)* If we look at the data of Bihar, we will know that Bihar has the lowest number of hospitals in the country...*(Interruptions)* There are only 24 beds over one lakh people...*(Interruptions)* Bihar has the poorest national health grading...*(Interruptions)* Doctors-Population ratio is only 39...*(Interruptions)* There is a shortage of specialist doctors...*(Interruptions)* The Government of Bihar is facing highest pressure in the hospitals every day...*(Interruptions)* You have given AIIMS...*(Interruptions)* The Government of Bihar is doing.....*(Interruptions)* The Hon. Prime Minister has given special status to Bihar in the special package. Whether the Government proposes to increase the budget for the scheme under the National

Health Mission for Bihar in view of the bad condition and backwardness of Bihar?...*(Interruptions)*

**DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA:** Hon. Speaker Sir, Health sector is such a sector in which we do not want any citizen or State to be deprived of health facilities nor there should be any biasedness in it...*(Interruptions)* If the health infrastructure is poor or there is a lack of facilities in Bihar, it is our priority to also support Bihar at the national level...*(Interruptions)* The Government will allocate budget under the National Health Mission to ensure the availability of all possible healthcare facilities to every person in the country and as per the requirements of Bihar...*(Interruptions)* I would like to implement this so as to provide the best healthcare facilities to the people of Bihar...*(Interruptions)*

**HON. SPEAKER:** Question no. - 284, Dr. Beesetti Venkata Satyavathi.

...*(Interruptions)*

**HON. SPEAKER:** Hon. Members, this is Parliament. You have been elected to raise the matters, requirements and problems of the people.

...*(Interruptions)*

**HON.SPEAKER:** You are creating disturbances in the Question Hour. You do not want the proceeding of the House to continue.

...*(Interruptions)*

**HON.SPEAKER:** The people of the country want the proceeding of the House to go on. The matters of the public should be discussed in the House. You do not want the matters to be discussed.

...*(Interruptions)*

**HON. SPEAKER:** You are shouting slogans in the House. This conduct of yours is not appropriate in the House.

*...(Interruptions)*

**HON. SPEAKER:** Once again I request all of you to be seated in your respective seats. Your matter will be taken after the Question Hour. I will allow you under the rules and procedure.

*...(Interruptions)*

**HON. SPEAKER:** Please go back to your respective seats. This is not an appropriate behaviour.

*...(Interruptions)*

**HON. SPEAKER:** The whole world is watching. You have been elected by the people of the country.

*...(Interruptions)*

**HON. SPEAKER:** Hon. Members, this is not a proper conduct of yours.

*...(Interruptions)*

**HON. SPEAKER:** Please be seated in your respective seats.

*...(Interruptions)*

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**\*WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

(Starred Question Nos. 285 to 300

and Unstarred Question Nos. 3221 to 3450)

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\* Available in Master copy of Original Version of Debate, placed in Library. You can also visit <https://sansad.in/ls/questions/questions-and-answers> for more information.

*[Translation]*

**HON.SPEAKER:** The House is adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

**11.24 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.*

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**12.00 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha reassembled at Twelve of the Clock.*

(Dr.(Prof.) Kirit Premjibhai Solanki *in the Chair*)

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

*[Translation]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Now, the Papers will be laid on the Table.

Item Number - 3, Shri Shripad Yesso Naik Ji

*[English]*

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PORTS, SHIPPING AND WATERWAYS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI**

**SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation, Mumbai, for the year 2020-2021, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Seamen's Provident Fund Organisation, Mumbai, for the year 2020-2021.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7443/17/22]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 113 of the Inland Vessels Act, 2021:-

- (i) The Inland Vessels (Crew and Passenger Accommodation) Rules, 2022 published in Notification No. G.S.R.641(E) in Gazette of India dated 7<sup>th</sup> June, 2022.
- (ii) The Inland Vessels (Survey and Certification) Rules, 2022 published in Notification No. G.S.R.420(E) in Gazette of India dated 7<sup>th</sup> June, 2022.
- (iii) The Inland Vessels (Registration and other technical issues) Rules, 2022 published in Notification No. G.S.R.421(E) in Gazette of India dated 7<sup>th</sup> June, 2022.
- (iv) The Inland Vessels (Manning) Rules, 2022 published in Notification No. G.S.R.422(E) in Gazette of India dated 7<sup>th</sup> June, 2022.
- (v) The Inland Vessels (Safe Navigation, Communication and Signals) Rules, 2022 published in Notification No. G.S.R.424(E) in Gazette of India dated 7<sup>th</sup> June, 2022.
- (vi) The Inland Vessels (Life Saving Appliances) Rules, 2022 published in Notification No. G.S.R.425(E) in Gazette of India dated 7<sup>th</sup> June, 2022.
- (vii) The Inland Vessels (Fire Fighting Appliances) Rules, 2022 published in Notification No. G.S.R.426(E) in Gazette of India dated 7<sup>th</sup> June, 2022.
- (viii) The Inland Vessels (Prevention and Containment of Pollution) Rules, 2022 published in Notification No. G.S.R.427(E) in Gazette of India dated 7<sup>th</sup> June, 2022.
- (ix) The Inland Vessels (Insurance, Limitation of Liability and Obligations of Service Providers and Service Users) Rules, 2022 published in Notification No. G.S.R.449(E) in Gazette of India dated 14<sup>th</sup> June, 2022.



- (x) S.O.743(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16<sup>th</sup> February, 2022, appointing the 16<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2022 as the date on which the provisions of Section 1 and 106 of the Inland Vessels Act, 2021 come into force.
- (xi) S.O.2604(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7<sup>th</sup> June, 2022, appointing the 7<sup>th</sup> day of June, 2022 as the date on which the provisions of Section 2 to 105 and 107 to 114 of the Inland Vessels Act, 2021 come into force.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7444/17/22]

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 51 of the Marine Aids to Navigation Act, 2021:-

- (i) The Marine Aids to Navigation (Central Advisory Committee Procedural) Rules, 2022 published in Notification No. G.S.R.330(E) in Gazette of India dated 2<sup>nd</sup> May, 2022.
- (ii) The Marine Aids to Navigation (Development of Heritage Lighthouses) Rules, 2022 published in Notification No. G.S.R.512(E) in Gazette of India dated 5<sup>th</sup> July, 2022.
- (iii) The Marine Aids to Navigation (Duties of Director General) Rules, 2022 published in Notification No. G.S.R.443(E) in Gazette of India dated 13<sup>th</sup> June, 2022.

(iv) The Marine Aids to Navigation (Accounting and Financial powers) Rules, 2022 published in Notification No. G.S.R.390(E) in Gazette of India dated 24<sup>th</sup> May, 2022.

(v) S.O.1202(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17<sup>th</sup> March, 2022, appointing the 31<sup>st</sup> day of March, 2022, as the date on which the provisions of the Marine Aids to Navigation Act, 2021 shall come into force.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7445/17/22]

*[Translation]*

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM ( ADV. AJAY BHATT):** Hon. Chairperson

Sir, I beg to lay the following Papers on the Table:-

- (1) (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the annual report of Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering and Winter Sports, Pahalgam for the year 2020-2021, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering and Winter Sports, Pahalgam for the year 2020-2021.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7446/17/22]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI BHAGWANTH KHUBA):** Hon. Chairperson Sir, I beg to lay the following Papers

on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Hajipur, for the year 2020-2021 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7447/17/22]

*[English]*

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DR. BHAGWAT KARAD):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Commercial)(No. 1 of 2022)-Compliance Audit of Third Party Administrators in Health Insurance business of Public Sector Insurance Companies, Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance, under Article 151(1) of the Constitution.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7448/17/22]

*[Translation]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Dr. Rajkumar Ranjan Singh.

... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND  
MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI ARJUN RAM**

**MEGHWAL):** Hon. Chairperson Sir, on behalf of Dr. R. K. Ranjan Singh, I beg to lay the following Papers on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nalanda University, Nalanda, for the year 2020-2021.
- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Nalanda University, Nalanda, for the year 2020-2021, along with Audit Report thereon.
- (3) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of Nalanda University, Nalanda for the year 2020-2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7449/17/22]

*[English]*

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE  
(DR. BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 58 of the National Medical Commission Act, 2019:-
  - (i) The National Medical Commission, Autonomous Boards (Manner of Appointment of Fourth Member and the Salary, Allowances and Terms and Conditions of Service, and Declaration of Assets, Professional and Commercial Engagements of President and Members) (Amendment)

Rules, 2022 published in Notification No. G.S.R.475(E) in Gazette of India dated 24<sup>th</sup> June, 2022.

- (ii) The National Medical Commission (Manner of Appointment and Nomination of Members, their Salary, Allowances and Terms and Conditions of Service, and Declaration of Assets, Professional and Commercial Engagements) (Amendment) Rules, 2022 published in Notification No. G.S.R.476(E) in Gazette of India dated 24<sup>th</sup> June, 2022.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7450/17/22]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 52 of the Surrogacy (Regulation) Act, 2021:-

- (i) The National Assisted Reproductive Technology and Surrogacy Board (Appointment of Expert Members by Nominating) Rules, 2022 published in Notification No. G.S.R.453(E) in Gazette of India dated 16<sup>th</sup> June, 2022.
- (ii) The Surrogacy (Regulation) Rules, 2022 published in Notification No. G.S.R.460(E) in Gazette of India dated 21<sup>st</sup> June, 2022.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7451/17/22]

(3) A copy of the Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Rules, 2022 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.419(E) in Gazette of India dated 7<sup>th</sup> June, 2022 under Section 44 of the Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Act, 2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7452/17/22]

(4) A copy of the State Assisted Reproductive Technology and Surrogacy Board (Appointment of Expert Members) Rules, 2022 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.457(E) in Gazette of India dated 17<sup>th</sup> June, 2022 under Section 52 of the Surrogacy (Regulation) Act, 2021 and Section 44 of the Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulation) Act, 2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7453/17/22]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AYUSH (DR. (PROF.) MAHENDRA MUNJAPARA):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the National Commission for Women (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairperson and Members) Amendment Rules, 2021 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.532(E) in Gazette of India dated 4<sup>th</sup> August, 2021 under sub-section (3) of Section 17 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 7454/17/22]

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**12.03 hrs**

**LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE**

*[Translation]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House in its 8<sup>th</sup> report laid on the Table on 4<sup>th</sup> of August 2022, has recommended that the following Members to be granted leave of absence from the sittings of the House for the period mentioned against their names :-

(1) Shri Sanjay Shamrao Dhotre	18.07.2022 to 12.08.2022
(2) Shri Gajanan Kirtikar	18.07.2022 to 12.08.2022
(3) Shri Atul Kumar alias Atul Rai Singh	18.07.2022 to 12.08.2022
(4) Shri Rajan Baburao Vichare	25.07.2022 to 12.08.2022
(5) Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut	25.07.2022 to 12.08.2022
(6) Shri Arvind Sawant	25.07.2022 to 12.08.2022
(7) Shri Sanjay Jadhav	29.07.2022 to 12.08.2022
(8) Shri A. Ganeshamurthi	18.07.2022 to 03.08.2022

Does the House agree that the leave as recommended by the Committee be granted?

**MANY HON. MEMBERS:** Yes Sir.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Permission granted. The Hon. Members will be intimated accordingly.

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[English]

**12.03 ½ hrs**

**COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND**  
**SCHEDULED TRIBES**  
**17<sup>th</sup> Report**

**ER. GUMAN SINGH DAMOR (RATLAM):** Sir, I beg to present the Seventeenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (2022-2023) on the subject 'Role of autonomous bodies/educational Institutions including Central Universities, Engineering Colleges, IIMs, IITs, Medical Institutes etc. in socio-economic development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes with special reference to pre-matric/post-matric scholarships in Navodaya Vidyalayas/Kendriya Vidyalayas'.

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**12.04 hrs**

**COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES**

68<sup>th</sup> to 73<sup>rd</sup> Reports

*[Translation]*

**SHRI SANTOSH PANDEY (RAJNANDGAON):** Hon. Chairperson Sir, I beg to lay the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Government Assurances:-

- (1) Sixty-eighth Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Requests for Dropping of Assurances (Acceded to)'.
  - (2) Sixty-ninth Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Requests for Dropping of Assurances (Not Acceded to)'.
  - (3) Seventieth Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Requests for Dropping of Assurances (Acceded to)'.
  - (4) Seventy-first Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Requests for Dropping of Assurances (Not Acceded to)'.
  - (5) Seventy-two Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Review of Pending Assurances Pertaining to the Ministry of Tourism'.
  - (6) Seventy-third Report (17th Lok Sabha) regarding 'Review of Pending Assurances Pertaining to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting'.
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*[English]*

**12.04 ½ hrs**

**COMMITTEE ON PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

86<sup>th</sup> to 98<sup>th</sup> Reports

*[Translation]*

**SHRI RITESH PANDEY (AMBEDKAR NAGAR):** Hon. Chairperson Sir, I beg to lay the Eighty-sixth, Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth, Eighty-ninth, Ninetieth, Ninety-first, Ninety-two, Ninety-third, Ninety-fourth, Ninety-fifth, Ninety-sixth, Ninety-seventh and Ninety-eighth Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Papers Laid on the Table (2021-2022).

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*[English]*

**12.05 hrs**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

35<sup>th</sup> to 37<sup>th</sup> Reports

*[Translation]*

**SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (SHEOHAR):** Hon. Chairperson Sir, I beg to lay the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment:-

- (1) 35th Report on 'Review of the functioning of the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC)' of the Ministry of Minority Affairs.

- (2) 36th Report on the Action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twenty-third Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Assessment of Scheme for Implementation of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 (SIPDA)'.
- (3) 37th Report on the Action taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Thirtieth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2022- 23)' of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

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*[English]*

**12.05 ½ hrs**

**STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**

**(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations/ observations contained in the 126<sup>th</sup> and 133<sup>rd</sup> and 127<sup>th</sup> and 132<sup>nd</sup> reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on Demands for Grants (2021- 22) pertaining to the Department of Health & Family Welfare and the Department of Health Research respectively, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare\***

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA):** Sir, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the Recommendations/Observations contained in the 126<sup>th</sup> & 133<sup>rd</sup> and 127<sup>th</sup> & 132<sup>nd</sup>

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\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7441/17/22.

reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on Demands for Grants (2021-22) pertaining to the Department of Health & Family Welfare and the Department of Health Research respectively, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

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**12.06 hrs**

**(ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations/ observations contained in the 128<sup>th</sup> and 131<sup>st</sup> reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on Demands for Grants (2021-22) pertaining to the Ministry of Ayush\***

*[English]*

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AYUSH (DR. (PROF.) MAHENDRA MUNJAPARA):** Sir, I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the Recommendations/ Observations contained in the 128<sup>th</sup> and 131<sup>st</sup> reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on Demands for Grants (2021-22) pertaining to the Ministry of Ayush.

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\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 7442/17/22

**12.07 hrs**

**BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE**

*[English]*

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL):** Sir, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government business for the remaining part of 9th Session of 17th Lok Sabha:

- 1 Consideration of any items of Government Business carried over from today's order paper:- *[it contains:* Consideration and passing of the following Bills: (i) The Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2022; and (ii) The Anti-Maritime Piracy Bill, 2019.]
  - 2 Consideration and passing of the following Bills:
    - (i) The New Delhi International Arbitration Centre (Amendment) Bill, 2022; and
    - (ii) The Competition (Amendment) Bill, 2022.
  - 3 Consideration and Passing of the Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2022, *after its introduction.*
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**12.08 hrs**

**ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES**

**(i) Council of National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education  
and Research (NIPER)**

*[English]*

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF  
CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA):** Sir, I beg to move  
the following:-

“That in pursuance of clause (j) of sub-section (2) of Section 30A of the NIPER (Amendment) Act, 2021, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from amongst themselves to serve as Members of the Council of NIPER, subject to the other provisions of the said Act.”

*[Translation]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The Question is:

“That in pursuance of clause (j) of sub-section (2) of Section 30A of the NIPER (Amendment) Act, 2021, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two Members from amongst themselves to serve as Members of the Council of NIPER, subject to the other provisions of the said Act.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**(ii) Governing Council of North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences (NEIGRIHMS), Shillong**

*[English]*

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (DR. MANSUKH MANDAVIYA):** Sir, I beg to move the following:-

“That in pursuance of Rule 3(b) read with rule 4(b) of the Rules of North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from amongst themselves to serve as a member of the Governing Council of North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong subject to the other provisions of the said Rules.”

*[Translation]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The Question is:

“That in pursuance of Rule 3(b) read with rule 4(b) of the Rules of North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong, the Members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one Member from amongst themselves to serve as a Member of the Governing Council of North Eastern Indira Gandhi Regional Institute of Health and Medical Sciences, Shillong subject to the other provisions of the said Rules.”

*The motion was adopted.*

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**12.09 hrs**

**MOTION RE: 35<sup>th</sup> REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

*[English]*

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF COAL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI):** Sir, with your permission, I beg to move:

“That this House do agree with the Thirty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 4th August, 2022.”

*[Translation]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The Question is:

"That this House do agree with the Thirty-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 4 th August, 2022."

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Item Number 21.

Shri Kiren Rijju

*... (Interruptions)*

*[English]*

**SHRI T. R. BAALU (SRIPERUMBUDUR):** Sir, since the past four days we are trying to raise an issue. *... (Interruptions)* Sir, this is not fair. *... (Interruptions)* Sir, this is not at all fair. *... (Interruptions)*

**SHRI A. RAJA (NILGIRIS):** Chairman, Sir, please allow *... (Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*



**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please be seated

... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please take your seats.

... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Only the speech of the Hon. Minister will go on records.

... (*Interruptions*) ...\*

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\* Not recorded.

[English]

**12.10 hrs**

**GOVERNMENT BILLS – Introduced**

**(i) NEW DELHI INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION CENTRE (AMENDMENT) BILL,  
2022\***

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KIREN RIJJU):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Act, 2019.

[Translation]

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The Question is:

"That the leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Act, 2019."

*The motion was adopted.*

*... (Interruptions)*

[English]

**SHRI KIREN RIJJU:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

**12.11 hrs**

*At this stage, Shri T. R. Baalu and some other hon. Members left the House.*

*[English]*

**(ii) COMPETITION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2022\***

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (RAO**

**INDERJIT SINGH):** Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Competition Act, 2002.

*[Translation]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The Question is:

"That the leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Competition Act, 2002."

*The motion was adopted.*

*[English]*

**RAO INDERJIT SINGH:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

*[Translation]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Shri Sukhbir Singh Jaunapuria: Not present.

Shri Basanta Kumar Panda.

**SHRI BASANTA KUMAR PANDA (KALAHANDI):** I express my gratitude to the Hon. Chairperson for giving me the opportunity to speak during Zero Hour in this Session. I also express my gratitude to the Hon. Prime Minister and the Hon. Minister of Railways for announcing the opening of 38 post offices in my district Nuapada. My Parliamentary Constituency is Kalahandi which includes two districts namely Nuapada and Kalahandi. Both these districts are Aspirational Districts as per the vision of our Hon. Prime Minister. I would like to state to the Hon. Minister of Railways that there are 143 old and new post offices in District Nuapada. All these post offices have been functioning since last three decades, but no Post Office Headquarter has been established at Nuapada District Headquarter till now. All the above post offices are being operated from District Kalahandi Postal Headquarter for the last three decades. For ease of postal facilities, along with opening a postal headquarter in Nuapada district headquarter, a postal superintendent should also be appointed so that people may avail the facilities of these services. Along with this, after the opening of the postal headquarters, arrangements to open the passport office there will be possible. The Union Government is considering to provide core banking facility in every post office of all the States and Union Territories, hence it is very important.

I urge the Hon. Minister to accept the above request to open the District Postal Headquarter and to appoint a Superintendent of post at Nuapada District

Headquarter as soon as possible to provide good postal services, core banking system service and passport service to the residents of the district.

**SHRI RAM KRIPAL YADAV (PATLIPUTRA):** Hon. Chairperson Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government towards the farmers of Bihar who are facing the severe crisis of drought.

Today, entire Bihar is facing the adverse consequences of climate change. From 01 June to July 29 this year, Bihar has received only 287.2 mm rainfall as compared to the expected 485.4 mm rainfall, which is 41 percent less than the expectation. Due to lack of rainfall, 91 percent of farmers in Bihar are badly affected by drought. A target of 35 lakh hectares had been set for paddy cultivation in Bihar. But till now paddy has been planted only in 17.09 lakh hectares which is only 48.8 percent of the set target.

Due to shortage of rainfall, underground water level has gone down significantly, due to which the groundwater is not being pumped out by motor pumps even when the electricity is available.

However, Government of Bihar has decided to release diesel subsidy amount to help the farmers. A provision of Rs 200 crore has also been made from the Contingency Crop Plan for distribution of free seeds of alternative crops in case of paddy crop gets spoiled.

Due to less rainfall, there is a serious shortage of availability of drinking water. Along with this, if paddy spolis at large scale, the problem of fodder crisis for the cattle will also arise.

Due to shortage of rainfall in the catchment areas of Bansagar in Madhya Pradesh and Rihand Reservoir in Uttar Pradesh, my Parliamentary Constituency Patliputra which is called the bowl of rice, as well as many areas and several districts including Patna, Bhojpur, Buxar, Aurangabad, Rohtas, Nalanda, Kaimur and Arwal are facing a shortage of water for irrigation as there is not enough water in the canals. Even in other small seasonal rivers also lack water. Ponds and wells all have dried up and the situation is very alarming. The Union Government needs to take immediate action.

Through you, I urge the Union Government to immediately send a high-level team to Bihar to assess the drought situation and take immediate action to declare Bihar as a drought-affected region.

Sir, the situation is very bad and I seek your intervention. Through you, I would like to urge the Government that ground condition is very dire there. Thank you.

*[English]*

**SHRI POCHA BRAHMANANDA REDDY (NANDYAL):** Sir, during the COVID-19 pandemic, in the absence of a treatment or protocol, collaborative efforts from multiple medicinal systems existing in India, including both modern medicine and AYUSH systems, gave successful results. The event highlighted the need for further innovation and research in the field of AYUSH to develop accessibility to a growing audience and build a scientific image in society. It also helped push a perspective on being prepared for any future disasters and the need to build our immunity through daily homegrown practices.

The State of Andhra Pradesh currently has seven colleges in the field of Ayurveda with 400 plus students and could benefit further with a National Institute of Ayurveda. Through higher-level education in the field, we, as a State, can contribute to building a 21st century outlook for Ayurveda and bridge the gap between Ayurveda and a younger audience.

Education will be a credible medium to connect young students to their roots and communicate the same to their generation. Moreover, proximity to the growing IT Hub and DRDO research facility will be fruitful for medical collaboration. Therefore, I would request the Government to sanction a National Institute of Ayurveda under the Central Universities Act in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI RAMDAS TADAS (WARDHA):** Hon. Chairperson Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister of Defence to an important issue of Pulgaon situated in my Parliamentary Constituency Wardha, which houses Asia's largest Central Ammunition Depot. There are 15 large villages surrounding it. Due to the presence of the Central Ammunition Depot on the land of this village, the Government has approved funds under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana for constructing houses in adjoining villages but it was not investigated whether those villages were actually present or not. Military personnel have gone there and demolished houses, preventing people from carrying out construction activities. The residents there are requesting the Government to earmark their land boundaries. They are requesting that if their land falls within the boundary, then the Government should take it back otherwise the Government should return that land to them. Therefore, through this

august House, I urge the Hon'ble Minister of Defence to send a team of District Collector and military personnel for a thorough investigation in the entire area so that the villagers can have clarity on the matter. Thank you.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** [*English*] Shri T. N. Prathapan – Not present.

Shri Chandra Sekhar Sahu.

**SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU (BEHRAMPUR):** Sir, I would like to raise an issue regarding direct flights from Bhubaneswar to Dehradun and Shirdi Airport.

Odisha has a longstanding relationship with Uttarakhand as many pilgrims of these two States frequently visit both the places. Many devotees and tourists from Uttarakhand visit places like Lord Jagannath Temple of Puri, Konark, Chilika Lake near Bhubaneswar, Lingaraj Temple and, similarly, many people of Odisha go on Char Dham Yatra, i.e. Yamunotri, Gangotri, Kedarnath and Badrinath, and also other hill stations of Uttarakhand. Shirdi is also known as Sainagar in Maharashtra. It is a place of importance and is also counted among the major pilgrimages. Annually, thousands of devotees from Odisha visit Sainagar. There is no direct air connectivity from Bhubaneswar to Dehradun and Shirdi Airport. The devotees have to travel by train or road. If they travel by air, they first have to go to Delhi for Dehradun and Mumbai for Shirdi, which is costlier, as well as time consuming for them.

Therefore, through you, Sir, I request the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation to consider starting direct flights from Bhubaneswar to Dehradun and Shirdi which will help the devotees and tourists.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Shri B. Manickam Tagore – Not present.

Shri Ajay Nishad.



*[Translation]*

**SHRI AJAY NISHAD (MUZAFFARPUR):** Hon. Chairperson Sir, our NDA Government has provided various benefits to gas consumers and weeded out fake connections. The DBT Scheme has ensured that subsidies are directly transferred to the accounts of consumers. The 'Ujjwala Yojana' has provided free gas connections to all the poor in the country. With digital facilities, LPG black marketing has been abolished and LPG is now available on demand.

There has been a significant reduction in complaints from gas consumers across the country. It has come to my notice that oil officials unreasonably trouble gas agency owners. Gas agency owners are exploited by threatening them in the name of RMDG.

Therefore, through you, I request the Government to discontinue the RMDG so that gas agency owners do not face unnecessary problems.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Shri Hibi Eden – not present.

Shri Jayant Sinha

**SHRI JAYANT SINHA (HAZARIBAGH):** Hon. Chairperson Sir, I have full confidence that this House agrees with me on the importance of human resources for the development of our country. Central Government is making relentless efforts to ensure skill development and knowledge enhancement among our youth. Unfortunately, Jharkhand lags far behind in this regard.

The India Innovation Index 2021 by NITI Aayog presents some alarming statistics for the State. Jharkhand ranks among the worst-performing States in the category of Knowledge Works. Apart from this, out of the total population of working

people in the State, only 1.1 percent women with higher degrees are employed. This is primarily due to the failure of State to provide opportunities for research, innovation, and skill development.

Jharkhand spends only 0.5% of its GDP on research and development. According to this report, there is a complete lack of skill development training per lakh population in the State. On the one hand, we take pride in achieving 75,000 startups nationwide, while on the other hand, Jharkhand has registered only 7-8 new startups in 2021 under the startup Jharkhand programme. I urge the Union Government to take immediate steps and issue directives to improve the working system in State. It is imperative that Jharkhand also plays a crucial role in the development of country.

Hon. Chairperson Sir, I would like to add one more thing. I have repeatedly requested the Government of Jharkhand to make Hazaribagh a Knowledge City and I have sought support from the Union Government as well. Through you, I would also like to request the Hon. Union Minister of Education to provide us with full co-operation so that we can transform Hazaribagh into a Knowledge City and provide ample employment opportunities to the youth there.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Shri Unmesh Bhaiyyasaheb Patil - Not present.

Shri Ramesh Bind ji.

**SHRI RAMESH BIND (BHADOHI):** Hon. Chairperson Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. Today, I want to draw the Government's attention to a very important issue related to sanitation workers. I represent the district of Bhadohi in Uttar Pradesh which is renowned worldwide as the 'Carpet City'. Bhadohi is the only

district in the State where, till date, not a single sanitation worker has been appointed for the last 14 years.

In the year 2008, the State Government started the process to recruit sanitation workers. The most important scheme of our Hon. Prime Minister is 'Swachh Bharat Mission' and the sanitation workers play the most important role in keeping our country and district clean. I raised this issue during the budget session in the year 2021, but till date no action has been taken on it. Earlier, the BSP Government issued the notification to recruit sanitation workers in 1,272 revenue villages in the year 2008, but again the process could not be completed due to rigging and irregularities.

In the year 2008, the recruitment process for the post of *Safai Karmachari* was started. For the first time there were 1,272 posts, for the second time there were 80,000 posts and for the third time around 7,00,000 applicants applied. But the process has not been completed since then. Though sanitation workers have been appointed in the each district of the State, yet due to some reasons, sanitation workers could not be appointed in my district which has led the sanitation workers to protest at the district headquarters for the last few months. There has been a delay of 14 years in the recruitment of sanitation workers which has negatively impacted the livelihood of lakhs of applicants.

I, through the House, would like to urge the Government to immediately intervene on this issue and direct the State Government to complete the recruitment process in the next one month so that the problems regarding cleanliness of public places and the Government buildings under the Council, schools and Panchayats

can be solved. Also, we will be able to fulfill the goal of Clean India set by Mahatma Gandhi Ji, Father of the Nation and Hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modi Ji.

**SHRI BRIJENDRA SINGH (HISAR):** Thank you, Chairperson Sir. Recently, the Haryana Government sent a request to the Government of India that about 11 senior IAS officers are retiring simultaneously in the same year i.e. 2022, which will reduce the number of officers in the State and administrative work will be hampered. A request, for extension of service of three officers was also sent, on which the Central Government had not given any recommendation.

Hon. Chairperson Sir, I, through you, would like to state that generally the State Governments say that they have shortage of officers, but perhaps the fact is not right. I would like to give an example of Haryana itself. There should be 2 percent and 8 percent officers of the total cadre strength in the apex scale and the above super time scale respectively. There are 16 officers in the apex scale itself in Haryana. The total cadre strength is around 170 at present. If I talk about the officers in above super time scale, there are more than 30 officers. Therefore there is no shortage of any kind. I would like to request the Central Government whether it is a matter of the Center or the State, the issue of service extension, if it cannot be ended, at least it should be at bare minimum. As, it demoralize the junior officers. They feel perhaps their works do not have as importance as of their seniors in the State or the Center.

The Central Government passed an order last year that the obligations of the States in the Central Deputation Reserve have declined significantly. The Government decided that in future, whenever officers from any State are called on

central deputation, whether the State or the Officer has their consent or not, the Centre's opinion will prevail on it. I would like to put some statistics before you. In the year 2011, there were 309 officers below at the level of Joint Secretary and this number reduced to 223 in the year 2022, while the number of Deputy Secretary and director level IAS officers, whose scale is at par that level were 621 in number in the year 2014 and they increased to 1130 in the year 2021. Despite that, this is a drop. I would like to request the Government through you that the tradition of extension of services should not be encouraged too much, and secondly, the shortfall of the officers in the Center should be fulfilled as per the decision taken by the Government last year.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Shri Ravneet Singh ji – not present.

Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal – Not present.

Shri Su. Thirunavukkarasar – Not present.

Shri Prataprao Jadhav – Not present.

Sushri Mimi Chakraborty.

**SUSHRI MIMI CHAKRABORTY (JADAVPUR):** Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. There is an urgent need of a railway flyover at the level crossing near Sonarpur Railway Station of Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway on Kamrabad road. I had raised this issue earlier also. The area around that place has significant schools and hospitals. It really gets difficult for students to reach school and for patients in ambulance to reach hospital on time, which deteriorates their health condition.

Earlier, I had requested for construction of a flyover at Champahati Railway Station near Baruipur East, and a railway level crossing at Bidyadharpur. But so far, no action has been taken.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to take immediate steps to initiate all the three projects of the Eastern Railway in my Jadavpur constituency.

Thank you so much, Sir.

**SHRIMATI KALABEN MOHANBHAI DELKAR (DADRA AND NAGAR HAVELI):**

Today, I would like to apprise you about a very serious issue of the Union Territory Dadra and Nagar Haveli. People in both Dadra and Nagar Haveli are deprived of many basic facilities for the last six years. Today, I would like to draw the attention of the Government of India towards the dilapidated roads of the Union Territory.

Sir, my Union Territory is facing countless problems. Despite the administration having information about heavy rainfall in the Union Territory, like every year, this year too, just before the monsoon, roads were indiscriminately excavated and dividers were removed, which were not needed yet. Because of this, the condition of roads has gone from bad to worse. Big potholes in the roads of cities and villages have further aggravated the problems of the people. In such circumstances, many fatal accidents are happening every day. Students also have to go to school amid such risks. This is the first time after independence that not a single road in the Union Territory has been constructed properly for the last six years.

Sir, it has been complained to various officials of the administration, but no solution has been done yet.

Therefore, through you, I once again would like to request the Government of India and the Ministry of Home Affairs to please issue orders to the concerned officers and departments to immediately construct all the roads in the Union Territory with quality, keeping in mind the interests of the public. Thank you very much.

**SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (MEERUT):** Hon. Chairperson Sir, the construction of a link road connecting two important roads of Meerut – Railway Road and Baghpat Road is very useful and necessary to ease the increasing traffic pressure in Meerut metropolis. With the construction of the above link road, on the one hand the traffic situation in Meerut metropolis will smooth, on the other hand the citizens, especially school children, of about 40 settlements in the vicinity of these roads will get rid of jam and this will reduce their travelling time very much. In this regard, according to the survey map received by the authority engineers from the Project Manager (West), Sub-Area Meerut Cantt, extra vacant land of Army having the minimum width of 20 meters is available at this place. If the Defence Department makes available 12 meter wide land out of its 20 meter wide land for the construction of the mentioned link road, Meerut Development Authority can construct this road connecting Railway Road to Baghpat Road. I have already requested in this regard and letters have also been written to the concerned officials by the District Magistrate and Commissioner of Meerut. Meerut Development Authority has also submitted a request on the required form. I would like to request the Government through you to give instructions to the concerned officials to construct this important link road connecting Meerut's Railway Road and Baghpat Road. Hon. Chairperson Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

**SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (BATHINDA):** Thank you, Sir.

Sir, farmers in my constituency have been facing a lot of trouble for some time. You know that some time ago, when the wheat crop was maturing, due to extreme heat in the month of March, wheat shriveled, its output reduced and when the farmers were to get some money by exporting it, the Government banned export. Now the second crop is grown, there is so heavy flood due to rain that it seems as if there are no fields but only rivers are flowing. The entire crop has been damaged. The Narma, which is a cotton crop, had already been affected by pests for three consecutive years by caterpillars and sometimes by white mosquitoes. Due to which the farmers have to uproot their ready crops. This time, the Government, the Hon. Chief Minister told the farmers that they should sow the *mung bean* crop and the Government will procure it at the MSP of Rs 7250. It is very sad that out of the 4 lakh tonnes of *moong* produce, the Government didn't procure even 10 percent of the crop and farmers had to sell the 90 percent of crop to private players at the rate of Rs 5,000 to 6,000 much below the MSP.

Sir, on one hand there is flood, disease and also there is no MSP. The houses of the poor have been washed away in the floods and all the wages have been lost. Our Hon. Chief Minister visited the flood affected area by helicopter and did not even talk to the farmers. Now mosquitoes are breeding in their houses and diseases are spreading. Our Members of Parliament, our party President and we are going and helping, but our Government is not doing anything. I would like to appeal to the Government through you that this time the Center should support the farmers. Farmers make the biggest contribution in feeding the country, so please provide compensation to the farmers of Punjab.



**Dr. AMOL RAMSINGH KOLHE (SHIRUR):** Hon. Chairperson, thank you, I extend my greetings to Hon. Prime Minister for launching a prestigious campaign *Har Ghar Tiranga* on Independence Day during Amrit Mahotsav. However, there is concern among the hearts of nearly 13 lakh people in about 13 States of the country regarding this campaign because the homes where they want to hoist the tricolor are not authorized. All these homes come within the Red Zone of defence.

Hon. Chairperson, in my Parliamentary constituency Shirur and adjacent Parliamentary constituency of Maval, more than five lakh countrymen are affected by this Red Zone. All these homes come within the Red Zone of the Storage and Transportation of Explosives Committee (STEC) Regulations of 1970, which were amended in 2005. As per these regulations, the boundary of this Red Zone was defined from 270 meters to 500 meters. However, there is an older law from the British era, that is, the Defence Act of 1903, which defines this safety distance from 500 to 2000 yards.

Sir, I want to bring to the attention of the House that it is unfortunate that even after 75 years of independence, in many places like my Parliamentary constituency Shirur or the nearby constituency Maval, where the safety distance norm has been ensured as per the laws of the British era, which is 2000 yards. I would like to request the Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Hon. Minister of Defence to pay attention to One Nation, One Red Zone safety norms like 'One Nation, One Tax', and to ensure that the boundary of the Red Zone is defined as 500 meters as per the Storage and Transportation of Explosives Committee (STEC) Regulations, 1970 as amended in 2005, and to provide relief to the residents beyond that boundary. Thank you.

**Dr. NISHIKANT DUBEY (GODDA):** Hon. Chairperson, thank you. I want to draw the attention of the country and the Government towards the ongoing Islamization in the State of Jharkhand. The entire demography of my entire State, the area where I come from Santhal Pargana, some districts like Pakur, Sahibganj, Jamtara, Godda, my Parliamentary constituency, has changed. Due to its proximity to Bangladesh, the areas of Malda, Murshidabad, Kishanganj, and Katihar have expanded.

Sir, I have repeatedly raised the issue of Bangladeshi infiltrators. Hon'ble Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji initiated the *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan* to provide free education to poor children, primary schools were established within a range of one kilometer, middle schools within a range of three kilometers, and high schools within a range of five kilometers. All these schools are government schools under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. However, the most important issue that has arisen recently, where it has been noticed that at least 1,800 schools included the word 'Urdu' in their names across Jharkhand. Initially, nobody paid attention to this fact when 'Urdu' was included in their names. However, now, the Government of Jharkhand has constituted a committee, and the report that has come out states that these schools do not have weekly off on Sundays anymore. It's a very serious matter that in the entire country, schools have holidays on Sundays, but in those 1800 schools, schools are off on Fridays. This is not my report, it is the report of the Government of Jharkhand. The nation is heading towards Islamization, and particularly Jharkhand is leading in this direction.

Sir, through you, I would like to make a humble request to the Government that an NIA inquiry should be conducted in this matter. Funding for those schools that have 'Urdu' word in their names and are granting Fridays as weekly off should be stopped.

There should be a message across the country that this nation operates under one law, one constitution, and one symbol, and it will not tolerate any compromise on that. It would be good if action is taken on this. With this, I would conclude- Jai Hind! Jai Bharat!

*[English]*

**SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK):** I am raising a very important issue which is very close to our State and that relates to the Polavaram Project. Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, and Andhra Pradesh in 1980 had agreed to for the construction of Polavaram Project. The total reservoir capacity was 36 lakh cusecs. But what has happened in between is that Andhra Pradesh Government had raised the height of the dam and that is how, it is inundating large parts of Odisha. The present incessant rain has caused flood havoc in river Sileru and river Sabari. Andhra Pradesh Government has been saying that they will construct embankments on both sides of the river to which Odisha Government objected. The case is pending in the Supreme Court of India. The problem today is that with this increase of height, the Polavaram project is creating havoc in our State and also a part of Telangana. I would request the present Government to impress upon Andhra Pradesh Government to have another additional spillway. It is because they have already heightened the dam. The only other engineering skill would be to have an additional spillway so that the flood water will be released and our part of Odisha will not get inundated.

Motu has been affected to a very great extent which is the extreme point of Odisha and it is really difficult to provide succour to the tribal people of that area. I would urge upon the Government to intervene in this matter urgently.

*[Translation]*

**KUNWAR DANISH ALI (AMROHA):** Hon. Chairperson, thank you. You have given me an opportunity to raise an important issue in the House, for which I am grateful to you. Hon. Chairperson, the condition of farmers in Uttar Pradesh is deteriorating day by day. First, wheat farmers faced the issue when the Government stopped wheat exports. Now, sugarcane farmers are facing a dire situation where they do not even know how much sugar mills owe to them because there is lack of transparency in Uttar Pradesh. We do not have the complete data of Uttar Pradesh. In my Parliamentary constituency alone, the Simbhaoli sugar mill owes sugarcane farmers a sum of Rs. 250 crores. Honorable Chairperson Sir, through you, I would like to urge the Government to direct the Government of Uttar Pradesh, which is reducing the transparency, to provide us with the data on how much sugarcane farmers are owed throughout Uttar Pradesh. The pending payments of sugarcane farmers should be made immediately, and interest should be given to them on the pending amount.

If farmers take loans for fertilizers and seeds, banks charge them interest. Farmers have to pay interest to banks. They have to mortgage their belongings; they are sent to jail. Sugarcane farmers work hard all year to produce sugarcane and deliver it to sugar mills, but the sugar mills do not pay them on time. The Government should ensure that sugarcane farmers receive their dues, along with interest. Thank you. [Urdu]

کنور دانش علی (امروہہ): محترم چیئرمین صاحب، آپ نے مجھے ایک اہم مسئلہ ایوان میں اٹھانے کا موقع دیا ہے، اس کے لئے میں آپ کا شکریہ ادا کرتا ہوں۔ چیئرمین صاحب، اتر پردیش میں کسانوں کے حالات بد سے بدتر ہوتے جا رہے ہیں۔ پہلے گیہوں کے

کسانوں نے گیہوں کی پیداوار کی۔ انہیں یہ لگ رہا تھا کہ گیہوں کی اچھی قیمت ملے گی، لیکن سرکار نے گیہوں کا نریات بند کر دیا۔ ابھی گنا کسانوں کی حالت یہ ہے کہ چینی ملوں پر کسانوں کا کتنا بقیہ ہے، اتر پردیش سرکار نے یہ ٹرانسپیرینسی بھی بند کر دی ہے۔ پورے اتر پردیش کا آنکڑا ہمارے پاس نہیں ہے۔ میرے پارلیمانی حلقہ میں صرف سنبھولی شوگر فیکٹری پر کسانوں کا 250 کروڑ روپیہ گنا کسانوں کا بقیہ ہے۔ چیرمین صاحب، میں آپ کے ذریعہ سے سرکار سے یہ گزارش کروں گا کہ وہ اتر پردیش سرکار کو نریات کرے کہ وہ جو ٹرانسپیرینسی ختم کر رہی ہے، ہمیں یہ آنکڑا مہیا کرائے کہ پورے اتر پردیش میں گنا کسانوں کا کتنا بقیہ ہے؟ گنا کسانوں کے بقیہ کا بھگتان فوراً کرایا جائے۔ ان گنا کسانوں کو بقیہ رقم پر بیاج دیا جائے۔ اگر کسان کھاد اور بیج کے لئے بینک سے لون لیتے ہیں تو بینک ان سے بیاج لیتے ہیں۔ کسانوں کو بینکوں کا بیاج دینا پڑتا ہے۔ ان کی کرکی ہوتی ہے، ان کو جیل میں ڈالا جاتا ہے۔ گنا کسان سال بھر محنت کر کے گنا پیدا کرتے ہیں، اور وہ گنا چینی مل کو دیتے ہیں، لیکن چینی مل وقت پر ان کو بھگتان نہیں کرتے ہیں۔ سرکار گنا کسانوں کو ان کا حق دلائے، بیاج کے ساتھ گنا کسانوں کا بقیہ دلائے۔

شکریہ..

[Translation]

**SHRIMATI RANJANBEN BHATT (VADODARA):** Hon. Chairperson, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak during Zero Hour. Through you, I would like to congratulate the Minister of Road Transport and Highways that he has approved the construction of a bridge at Dumad Junction in my Vadodara Lok Sabha constituency to solve the traffic problem. The Hon. Minister has also laid the foundation stone for this bridge. I express my gratitude to him. Honorable Chairperson, I would like to convey to the Hon. Minister,

through you, that in my Parliamentary constituency of Vadodara, the old bridge on National Highway-48 is causing a lot of inconvenience to the travelers due to its narrow structure. Whether they are two-wheelers, four-wheelers, or any other mode of transport, all the travelers from Ahmedabad to Bharuch, Surat, or Mumbai have to pass through this bridge. Honorable Chairperson, the highway from Ahmedabad to Vadodara, Surat, and Mumbai is six lanes wide, but the stretch between Vadodara and Bharuch, which includes Jambua, Vishwamitri, Por, Bamangam, and Nana Fofalia, is four lane bridges. This is leading to serious traffic problems in the Vadodara to Bharuch stretch. Travelers often face traffic jams for up to an hour, and the most severe traffic problems and unexpected accidents occur at my Vadodara Parliamentary constituency's Jambua Bridge.

Hon. Chairperson, through you, I would like to request the Hon. Minister of Road Transport and Highways to take immediate action to convert the existing four lane bridges of Jambuwa, Vishwamitri and Bamangam, Por and Nana Fofalia of my Parliamentary constituency Vadodara into six lanes for smooth flow of traffic so that the passengers traveling from my Parliamentary constituency can get rid of the problem of 10 Km. long traffic jams. Thank you.

**SHRIMATI SATABDI ROY (BANERJEE) (BIRBHUM):** Hon. Chairperson Sir, an over bridge is being constructed at Hatjan Bazar Siuri under my Parliamentary Constituency Birbhum for the last five years. I had raised this issue during the previous session as well. I apprised the Hon. Minister about it, and then some work started. But only two or three people used to work there. The contractor working there was terminated after three years later which is a good thing. But four to five months have passed since then. When will the new tender be floated and when will the work start again? All the encroachments around

the site have been removed. Everyone knows the difficulties people of the area face where a bridge is built. People cannot even walk properly. There is problem of traffic jams and accidents etc.

Similar is the situation near the Railway station in Dubrajpur. The path near Sainthia Railway station is still a *kachcha* (mud) one. I have demanded to build an overbridge there also many times. I have been raising the demand for construction of level crossings at Dubrajpur and Nalhati Railway stations for nine years. You will find a file submitted by me in this regard with every Railway Ministers who have been in office till date.

I have submitted the proposal four or five times. If a work is proposed after 10-12 years, the work does not start immediately after that. When the work at last starts, it does not get completed. In this way, what will an MP achieve in five-ten years, even after forwarding the proposal so many times? Therefore, I would like to demand that an over bridge should be constructed on the road near Sainthia Railway station.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Thank you very much. I think you have spoken about your issue. So, please conclude.

**SHRIMATI SATABDI ROY (BANERJEE):** OK sir. Thank you.

It will be good, if you also request on my behalf. As you know that all the MPs face the similar situation.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** I would like to request all the Hon. Members to keep their speeches short so that maximum Members can get a chance to speak.

**SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH (AURANGABAD):** Hon. Chairperson Sir, the issue I am going to raise today is very important for my State Bihar.

Sir, I have been giving notice continuously to raise this issue during Zero Hour since the commencement of the session itself, but my name did not figure in the draw of lots even once. I am grateful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak though my name did not figure even today.

Sir, since the time when I tried raising this issue, barring three districts, the remaining 35 districts out of the total 38 districts of Bihar were affected by famine. After that the situation changed and now some of the districts of Northern Bihar are affected by floods. The present situation is that a large portion of Bihar which includes several districts of Northern Bihar and almost all the districts of Southern Bihar including both the districts of Aurangabad and Gaya under my Parliamentary Constituency is affected by drought. So severe is the situation of drought there that there has arisen a scarcity of drinking water, what to say of water for sowing the paddy crop at present. Through you, I would like to request the Government to formulate an urgent scheme as well as a long term scheme to address the issue.

I would like to suggest and demand regarding the long term plan involving the Uttar Koyel irrigation project as well as the Batane Reservoir project. If these two irrigation projects get completed, the problem will get solved to a large extent. The problem for those areas covered under the Son canal will get solved even though the condition of this canal is also not good. The Ban Sagar Dam situated in Madhya Pradesh which supplies water to Bihar is also deficient of water. The Son river is also deficient of water. Along with a suggestion, I would also like to put up a demand in this regard. For instance, some areas in Bihar are grappling with the problem of floods while some are grappling with the problem of drought at present.



Hence, this excess flood water can be channeled to those areas of Bihar where people are facing water scarcity even for drinking purposes by constructing a pipe line under a long term project. Some urgent schemes will also be implemented simultaneously which will benefit the agricultural labourers. This is my request for the benefit of entire Bihar in general and for the districts of Gaya and Aurangabad of Southern Bihar in particular. Only 10% of paddy crop could be sown till date in areas where there is no canal. It is to the credit of the Government that power supply has been made available and people could sow this 10% of paddy with the help of bore wells. The paddy crop sown is not likely to survive the drought prevailing at present. Cracks have parched open in the fields and I doubt whether the crop will survive or not. Hence, I would like to request humbly to hold a discussion on the subject and formulate an urgent as well as a long term plan to solve this problem of the people. Thank you very much.

**SHRI DILIP SAIKIA (MANGALDOI):** Thank you Hon. Chairperson Sir.

You have given me an opportunity to seek attention towards a very important issue during Zero Hour. All of us know that problem of floods is a very big problem in the country which along with land erosion and land slide constitute three problems persisting in the entire country. I hail from Assam in the North-East part of the country. Lakhs of people get affected due to floods in Assam every year. Lakhs of people suffer loss of lives, property and their domestic animals. More than 21 lakh people in 22 districts have been affected and more than 200 people have died this year also. Landslides pose a very big problem in other areas of North-East such as Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh. Through you, I would like to humbly request the Government to

designate the problem of floods in Assam or in other parts of the country as well as land erosion and landslides as a National problem by further amending the NDMA Act which was amended in the year 2009 and thus rid the North-eastern regions and the entire country of these three problems with this amendment in the NDMA Act. We have coined the slogan of 'Flood Free Assam'. Assam and the entire North-East should remain free of flooding problem with the efforts of the Government. The floods in Assam are not caused in Assam only, but it originates in Bhutan. Water is released from the Kuri-Chu river from Bhutan due to which the water from North-Eastern States of Arunachal Pradesh and Meghalaya comes to Assam. Therefore, I would like to request your intervention for the solution of these problems. Thank you very much.

**SHRI SYED IMTIAZ JALEEL (AURANGABAD):** Hon. Chairperson Sir, we have heard a lot of big things in the House about the measures being taken by the Government for the farmers. I hail from Aurangabad Parliamentary Constituency of Maharashtra. Four hundred farmers have committed suicide there between January 2022 to July 2022. I still remember that when the Government took charge, it claimed that we will address the problem of suicide in the country. If more than 400 farmers have committed suicide in just seven months in a small part of the country, there is certainly some reason for that.

The reason for this is that banks are not helping out the farmers due to which they have to approach the private moneylenders. The private lenders are giving loans to farmers at interest rates of 25 to 32 percent. The farmer is unable to pay back this much money and so he does not find any other way than to commit suicide. In such a

situation when the rains wreak havoc, destroying the crops completely, then also the farmer faces difficulty.

I would request the Government to find out the reasons of committing suicide by all the farmers at the earliest. Everyone knows the reason. These farmers are committing suicides because public sector banks are denying loans to the farmers on one pretext or the other and they have to take loans from private banks. This is the most important task at hand today and not changing the names of cities. Changing the name of Aurangabad to Shambhaji Nagar is not such an important task. We respect Chhatrapati Sambhaji Maharaj and Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj who have worked for farmers and not for politics.... *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

**LIST OF MEMBERS WHO HAVE ASSOCIATED THEMSELVES WITH THE ISSUES RAISED UNDER MATTERS OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

Members, who raised the issues of urgent public importance.	Members, who associated themselves with the issues raised.
Shri Jayant Sinha	Dr. Nishikant Dubey
Dr. Amol Ramsing Kolhe	Shrimati Supriya Sadanand Sule
Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal	Shri Malook Nagar
Shri Rajendra Agrawal	Shri Malook Nagar Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel
Dr. Nishikant Dubey	Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel
Shri Syed Imtiaz Jaleel	Shri Malook Nagar
Shri Sushil Kumar Singh	Shri Malook Nagar

Shri Dilip Saikia	Shri Malook Nagar
Shrimati Satabdi Roy (Banerjee)	Shri Malook Nagar
Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab	Shri Malook Nagar
Shrimati Ranjanben Bhatt	Shri Malook Nagar
Kunwar Danish Ali	Shri Malook Nagar Shri Girish Chandra

*[Translation]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Thank you very much. The House is adjourned till 2 pm today.

*[English]*

**12.59 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.*

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**14.02 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha reassembled at Two Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

*(Shrimati Rama Devi in the Chair)*

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\***

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\* Treated as laid on the Table.

*[Translation]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Hon. Members, matters under Rule 377 will be placed before the House. Members permitted to raise matters under Rule 377, who wish to lay them, should personally table the text of the matters within 20 minutes. Only those matters will be considered to be laid on the Table of the House for which the text of the matter has been received on the Table of the House within the stipulated time. The rest will be considered lapsed.

*[English]*

**(i) Regarding amendments to the Forest Rights Act**

**DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT (NANDURBAR):** The Forest Rights Act, 2006 was enacted by the Government of India in 2006 to recognize the rights of the tribal community of our country. Under the Forest Rights Act, there is a provision for individual claims for the tribals in the form of a certificate which provides that the first owner of the land is Government of India & the claimant becomes the second owner. Since this certificate is not in the form of an ownership document, there have been several reported incidents of tribals being denied benefits under various schemes of the Central Government along with loan facilities from banks on the ground that the certificate issued under Forests Rights Act is not an ownership document, which is also in violation of the existing guidelines laid down by the RBI. I request the Government to kindly make necessary amendments to the Forest Rights Act and provide ownership certificates to the tribal community which will facilitate and ensure access to the benefits under various government schemes along with disbursement of loans through banks which will assist the tribal communities. I also request the Government to issue necessary directions to the banks to provide loan and other financing facilities to tribals who have a valid claims certificate as per RBI.

**(ii) Regarding resumption of functioning of Immigration Office and other related issues pertaining to Raiganj Parliamentary Constituency**

**SUSHRI DEBASREE CHAUDHURI (RAIGANJ):** I would like to draw the kind attention of the Hon'ble External Affairs Minister towards some issues relating to Raiganj Parliamentary Constituency in West Bengal. The Proposed Land Port situated at Village & PO: Radhikapur, PS: Raiganj, District Uttar Dinajpur is under process. At the time of COVID pandemic situation, existing immigration point has been temporarily closed which is situated near Radhikapur Railway Station and proposed Land Port. Now, the Bangladeshi counterpart of business community is eagerly waiting for opening of the Land Port for their imports as border is situated nearby Birol Border Town in Bangladesh and it would be much easier, cheaper and smoother for business and transport community for both sides. Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to (i) to resume the functioning of Immigration Office at Radhikapur, District, Uttar Dinajpur; (ii) construction of roads in Indian side for import and export by road at Radhikapur, District Uttar Dinajpur; (iii) construction of roads at no man's land at Radhikapur Border, District Uttar Dinajpur (wherein the road on the opposite side is ready); and (iv) installation of Excise and Other Statutory Offices at Radhikapur, District Uttar Dinajpur for the benefit of the business community.

**(iii) Regarding four-laning of Buddha Circuit Expressway**

*[Translation]*

**SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (DUMARIAGANJ):** India is known all over the world for its unity in diversity. Today, for the first time after independence, it has been decided to build Defense Corridor, Purvanchal Expressway, Ganga Expressway, Delhi Meerut Expressway in the entire country. From the point of view of tourism and faith, the decision to make a Buddhist circuit across the world attracted the attention of the followers of Buddhism all over the world. As a result, lakhs of Buddhist tourists from all over the world visit Sarnath (Varanasi), Kushinagar, Kapilvastu (Siddharthnagar) and Shravasti of Uttar Pradesh every day. Buddhist tourists start their journey from Sarnath in Varanasi and reach Lucknow via Kushinagar, Kapilvastu and Shravasti. For this reason, it is very important to construct four lane roadways of Buddhist Circuit Expressway from Varanasi's Sarnath to Lucknow via Kushinagar, Kapilvastu, Shravasti. Therefore, I demand from the government to construct the abovementioned Buddhist Circuit four lane. Along with this, it should be declared as Bodhi Circuit which will provide a lot of transportation facilities to the Buddhist tourists coming from the countries of the world.

**(iv) Regarding installation of BSNL towers in Amreli district, Gujrat**



**SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (AMRELI):** The condition of BSNL customers in my parliamentary constituency Amreli district, especially in the rural parts, is quite pathetic. In Amreli, due to lack of timely cables and materials from the Circle/Head Office, mobile towers remain closed for 15 days in rural areas. Presently, in Amreli B.S.N.L., due to shortage of (1) 3g BTS card frame tray – 05 numbers and CCM card – 5 numbers and (2) 30 numbers of battery sets 200Ah and 400Ah, the backup plan of the tower is closed in rural areas. Due to which whenever there is a power failure, the tower also stops functioning along with the electricity. Subsequently, around 180 staff were working in Amreli district in the year 2020, but in December 2020, VRS scheme was implemented and due to which 111 employees of Amreli were retired together in a single day. For this reason, at present only 75 staff are working in Amreli district and all these 18 telephone exchanges of the district are also closed due to lack of staff. In the year 2014, about 24,223 landline connections were active in Amreli district, but due to non-availability of cables and materials from the head office, currently only 3,869 landline connections are active - that too is gradually decreasing. I want to tell you personally that, since 2014 till now, I have recommended about 47 new towers of BNSL, out of which 21 towers have been approved by the Head Office, that too without informing me, because in Amreli district, in the area/village where the tower was needed the most and where I had advised to install the tower, there is no coverage system yet, due to which people got upset and broke the connection with BSNL and went with a private company.

Therefore, it is requested to the Hon. Minister that in the interest of the people of Amreli district, action should be taken on all these issues as soon as possible.

**(v) Regarding establishment of Medical College in Balaghat district, Madhya Pradesh**

**DR. DHALSINGH BISEN (BALAGHAT):** Balaghat is a Naxal affected and tribal dominated district under my parliamentary constituency. The border of the district extends for 120 km from the district headquarters, which is mostly forest area. There is lack of medical services in rural areas. Due to lack of good and quality medical facilities, the people of the district are not able to get proper treatment on time due to which patients have to travel 250 to 300 kilometers for treatment. One has to go far to big cities like Nagpur, Jabalpur or Raipur. Due to the long distance, there is a fear of some untoward incident happening in case of a serious patient. Earlier, I had requested for opening of Government Medical College in Balaghat, in sequence of which, Madhya Pradesh Government Medical Education Department, Bhopal, on 18.1.2021, decided to open Government Medical College in Balaghat district under Prime Minister Health Protection Scheme PMSSY Phase 3. The proposal has been sent to the Central Government. In this context, it is requested that in order to facilitate proper treatment of patients, government medical colleges should be opened in Prime Minister Health Protection Scheme Phase 3.

**(vi) Regarding setting up of District Disability Rehabilitation Centres in Madhya Pradesh**

**SHRI KRISHNA PAL SINGH YADAV (GUNA):** Presently the number of disabled people in India is more than 2 percent or 2.5 crores and for their development various schemes are being implemented by the Government of India and District Disabled Rehabilitation Center has been established by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, through which the disabled are identified and their disability is assessed and assistive devices are provided to the eligible persons free of cost as per their requirement. Apart from assistive devices, the District Disability Rehabilitation Center also provides physiotherapy for physical problems, Problems like mental stress are diagnosed through counseling by psychologists. My Lok Sabha constituency Guna is an aspirational district and Government of Madhya Pradesh has sent a proposal for the construction of District Disabled Rehabilitation Center in Guna and Ashok Nagar districts for the welfare of the disabled people residing in my area but the approval of the Government of India is still pending. I request the government to immediately approve the construction of District Disabled Rehabilitation Center in Guna and Ashoknagar districts and in addition to this, the construction of the proposed District Disabled Rehabilitation Centers in all the districts should be approved by the Madhya Pradesh Government.

**(vii) Regarding digitalization of public services**

**SHRI RATTAN LAL KATARIA (AMBALA):** I would like to say that under the leadership of hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, technology is emerging as a new power across the country. Today, a new digitalized world has been created through technology. Along with the rapid development of Information Technology, the world has entered the digital age. Digitalization, networking and artificial intelligence are the most important advances in the new era. The development of new technology has provided a new driving force for the digital world of countries around the world and need arisen to have fresh look to geo-politics and geo-economics through new ways. Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi is the first Prime Minister of the country who has inspired a passion for technology among the youth. He has made technology and digital solutions as the foundation for his governance. There has been a significant increase in the number of mobile phone holders across India in the last 8 years. The cost of data has decreased rapidly. Due to this, the Internet is becoming universally accessible and the urban and rural divide is continuously decreasing. In the last 8 years, the Government has shown great progress in the use of technology and this has brought a lot of transparency in governance. Today, there is a digitalization dashboard of all government programs which provides a lot of information to the beneficiaries. It has played an important role in making the Government accountable to so many people and eliminating leakages in public service delivery. Corruption in public services is reducing through digital delivery and this off-living is being encouraged. Direct benefit transfer to faceless tax assessment have reduced arbitrariness, thus the trend of taking bribes has

also declined. Citizens are being empowered. Technology has made governance more effective. I am proud to say that the Modi Government is effectively using technology and digital tools to make governance transparent and to eliminate leakages. This has hugely saved the Government money and the citizens are getting the benefits of the scheme on time. By providing the benefits of the schemes through DBT, the Government has saved more than Rs 2 lakh crore in 2021-22. Now, Government departments and PSUs are focusing through the Government e-Marketplace, Gem-Portal. This portal has been a big success in getting rid of corruption in the country and it has ensured the Government procurement. Today, technology has become a part of life and relentless efforts are necessary to promote it further.

**(viii) Regarding establishment of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Jaipur Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan**

**SHRI RAMCHARAN BOHRA (JAIPUR):** The Bagru Legislative constituency of my parliamentary constituency, Jaipur comprise of 31 panchayats along with Panchayat Samiti, Municipality and 21 wards of Municipal Corporation which has 3 lakh population and most of the population belong to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe category with a population of 2 lakh. Both rural and urban population resides in Bagru Legislative constituency and the maximum number of people residing in this area belongs to the middle and lower class. Because of the lack of quality education in this area, meritorious students go to Jaipur for education and because of that, they had to face financial problems and mental stress. Due to this, they are forced to remain deprived of excellent and quality education. There is a need to set up two Kendriya Vidyalayas in Bagru Legislative Assembly Constituency to provide quality education to the students. Bagru Legislative Assembly has one Municipality, 31 Panchayats and 21 wards of Municipal Corporation and these places come under the said constituency. For the last several years, the local people have been demanding to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in this area.

*[English]*

**(ix) Regarding setting up of BSNL towers in Sambalpur  
Parliamentary Constituency**

**SHRI NITESH GANGA DEB (SAMBALPUR):** Digital revolution can be achieved when there is proper internet facilities in the remote pockets in the country. Internet facilities are possible if mobile towers are set up in blocks of remote areas. The blocks such as Tileibani, Reamal of Deogarh district, Bamra, Kuchinda, Redhakhhol, Jamankira and Naktiduel of Sambalpur district of Odisha are dominated by tribal population. Tileibani, Kuchinda and Jamankira are ITDA blocks of my constituency. Students as well as people of all walks of life had faced lots of difficulties during COVID-19 pandemic as the entire economic activities came to halt. The online teaching was really difficult for students residing in these blocks due to the absence of mobile towers and internet facilities. I urge upon the Ministry of Communications, Govt of India to set up BSNL Towers in villages such as Laimura, Dimirikuda, Ludor, Gandam, Jhorgogua, Jharmunda, Parposhi of Tileibani block, Kantabahal, Tarang, Baghbar of Reamal block of Deogarh district as well as in Bamra, Kuchinda, Redhakhhol, Naktideuel and Jamankira blocks of Sambalpur district of my Parliamentary Constituency during current financial year 2022-23.



**(x) Regarding design relating to bypass NH road under Basna Development Plan in Chhattisgarh**

*[Translation]*

**SHRI CHUNNILAL SAHU (MAHASAMUND):** The major mistake under the Basna Nagar Panchayat Development Plan 2021 under Mahasamund area is that the width of the bypass NH road which is 200 ft. is written as 45 meter (150 ft.) in the old master plan of the NH whereas only around 110 feet in the proposed site is open. If we put the width of the old NH as 150 ft as per the new master plan, then, the existing buildings/shops will have to be demolished. The same mistake was made in Saraipali Municipal Corporation due to which people are facing difficulties during the construction of new road whereas Arang and Mahasamund Nagar are situated on the same NH. Keeping public interest in mind, its width has been kept at 100 feet. The mistake is only in Basna and Saraipali. The work has started in Basna which will create problems in the future. Therefore, in view of the public interest, I request the Government to immediately direct the Department to rectify the mistake before the Basna Development Plan is published.

**(xi) Regarding delay in payment of amount to beneficiaries of PM Awas**

**Yojana**

**SHRI AJAY NISHAD (MUZAFFARPUR):** Lakhs of people of the country have benefited from the ambitious scheme of the Hon. Prime Minister, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. Through this scheme, the poor and weaker sections of the country got a golden opportunity to live with dignity. Information is being received from various areas of the country that there is an unnecessary delay in payment of amounts to the beneficiaries under this scheme. Due to which the beneficiaries whose houses are under construction are facing a lot of problems in this rainy season. According to the provisions of the scheme, the amount is allocated in three phases. The beneficiaries who have got said amount for the first phase or second phase and whose houses are under construction have to face difficulties in rainy and summer season.

I would like to request the Government to allocate the amount under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana as soon as possible and so that the amount due for the phase can be provided to the beneficiaries so as to end the difficulties being faced by them.

*[English]*

**(xii) Regarding repair of National Highway from Jowai to Kalain road**

**DR. RAJDEEP ROY (SILCHAR):** There was extensive damage to National highway from Jowai to Kalain road due to heavy rains and massive landslides which took place in the month of May - June 2022. The roads have narrowed and have been washed away at many places. It gets very difficult for the commuters as there is long traffic jams. I want to know whether there is any proposal to repair this NH as this road connects Barak Valley to Brahmaputra valley.

**(xiii) Regarding renovation of ancient temples in Aurangabad Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar**

*[Translation]*

**SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH (AURANGABAD):** An ancient Sun temple built in the Ila period located in Dev block of Aurangabad district of Bihar is currently in a dilapidated condition and there is a lack of basic amenities for the devotees/pilgrims at this holy place. Chhath Mahaparva is organized twice and on this occasion, about 25 lakh devotees come from different parts of the country. Due to the lack of basic amenities at this holy pilgrimage site, pilgrims have to face a lot of difficulties. Many inscriptions in the said temple have come off and several other inscriptions are on the verge of coming off. The condition of the road leading to this temple is quite ruined. The place does not have adequate arrangements for drinking water, bathrooms, toilets, passenger accommodation, roads and sanitation. Apart from this temple, the condition of Gaya and Kocheshwarnath Temple, Baijudham, Bankedham, Keshpadham, Umgeshwari Mata Temple, Gajnadham, Dudheshwarnath Temple, Satyachandi Mata Temple of Aurangabad district is in a dilapidated condition. I request that along with the repair and modernization of the above-mentioned temples including Surya Mandir Dev, special arrangements should also be made for roads, drinking water, bathrooms, toilets, accommodation and cleaning. At the same time, the upgradation, development and conservation of these temples should be done by the Departments of the Central Government.

**(xiv) Regarding changing the name of Bhabhua Road Railway station in Bihar as Maa Mundeshwari Dham Railway Station**

**SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (SASARAM):** 'Bhabhua Road Station' established in Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay (Mughalsarai) division of East Central Railways is a very important station from the tourism point of view, from where there is to and fro flux of tourists (travelers) and devotees. It may be noted that there is continuous commute of tourists (visitors) and devotees for visiting places like Mata Mundeshwari Dham, Telhar Kund located on Kaimur mountain, Harsubramha, Gupta Dham, Jagdahva Dam etc. from this station. The tourists, travellers, devotees and general public wishes that the name of Bhabhua Road station should be changed to 'Maa Mundeshwari Dham'. Therefore, I have a special request that the concerned ministry may please be directed to change the name of Bhabhua Road station by the National Tourist Center 'Maa Mundeshwari Dham' station.

*[English]*

**(xv) Regarding upgradation of EFRC, Kurseong to a National level institute**

**SHRI RAJU BISTA (DARJEELING):** The Himalayan region of NE states in India, starting from Darjeeling hills, Terai and Dooars are part of the Eastern Himalayan region. It is one of the IUCN 34 global biodiversity hotspots. This region has a fragile geography and ecology. Livelihood of the people here is mostly dependent on natural resources, agriculture and forestry related activities. In the past three decades, our region has witnessed immense changes, however, there has been no focus on research on studying these phenomena, understanding them and taking informed policy and developmental decisions. The Eastern Forest Rangers College in Kurseong is ideally situated to fill in this gap. Easter Forest Rangers College (EFRC) Kurseong is spread over an area of 31 Acres, and carries with it immense potential for being developed as a premier research institute for our region. I am given to understand that Ministry is going to take a positive step in this regard. I request the Hon'ble Minister to kindly expedite my request and take necessary action for upgrading EFRC, Kurseong to a national level institute to teach Environmental and Natural Resources Management, Disaster Mitigation and Management, Climate Change and related disciplines.

**(xvi) Regarding declaration of flood and erosion of Assam  
as a National Disaster**

**SHRI ABDUL KHALEQUE (BARPETA):** Assam with its vast network of rivers is prone to flood and erosion and the state suffers every year. As per Assam government's report of 2018, 7.4% of land or an area 15% bigger than Goa has been lost due to erosion since 1950. Unfortunately, till date, erosion has not made to the list of natural calamities. Erosion and flood have been destroying life, properties, livestock, agriculture and economy year after year.

Every year, thousands of people become homeless due to erosion and are left with absolutely nothing. They find place in temporary shelters and are left to feed for themselves after a few weeks. These people are very poor and find it difficult to rebuild their houses as they are now landless due to erosion and have little or no earnings. These homeless people should be given "Homeless Certificate" by administration so that they can avail whatever government aid is provided. Government should also come up with a concrete approach for these people in distress.

Therefore, I urge upon the Hon'ble Prime Minister to give special attention to this annual distress suffered by the people of my state and declare Flood and Erosion of Assam a National Disaster.

**(xvii) Regarding compensation for losses arising out of heavy rains in Telangana**

**SHRI KOMATI REDDY VENKAT REDDY (BHONGIR):** I would like to draw Government's kind notice towards the recent heavy rains and floods which occurred due to the overflowing of Godavari river in July in Telangana State.

The Government of Telangana has submitted a preliminary report to the Centre on losses suffered by the State amounting to around Rs 1,400 crore. The details of the losses incurred are as follows: -

- Roads and Buildings department suffered a loss of Rs 498 crore.
- Irrigation Department suffered loss of Rs. 33 crore.
- Municipal Administration suffered loss of Rs 379 crore.
- Electricity Department suffered loss of Rs 7 crore.
- Panchayati Raj suffered loss of Rs 449 crore.
- State incurred Rs. 25 crore to shift the flood affected people to relief camps.
- Lakhs of houses and various crops were inundated in flood-hit areas.
- Many areas of Greater Hyderabad, Medak, Nalgonda, Bhongir, Jangaon, Mahabubabad and Sangareddy districts saw the fury of heavy rains. Bhadrachalam and Kadem areas were completely damaged.
- Several roads and causeways were washed away in the floods on the Hyderabad-Nagpur, Hyderabad-Vijayawada national highways due to breaches in rivers, lakes and flooding of the roads.



Therefore, I request the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs to kindly help the people of Telangana by releasing immediate financial assistance and compensation to farmers and kin of the deceased as the Government of Telangana has completely failed to take up relief measures till now.

**(xviii) Regarding grant of Minimum Support Price for  
Cultivation of Gloriosa Superba**

**SHRI P. VELUSAMY (DINDIGUL):** Tamil Nadu leads in the production of Gloriosa superba in India with an estimated area of 3000 hectares with annual production of 1000 tonne dry seed. The Gloriosa superba crop is mainly cultivated in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Goa, and other states in India. Medicinal and aromatic plants were cultivated in Tamil Nadu in an area of about 13,727 hectares during the year 2020. Gloriosa superba is the main medicinal plant grown in Tamil Nadu.

Glorisa Superba alias Glory Lilly contains 24 types of alkaloids (nitrogenous organic compounds) and 10 non-alkaloidal medical compounds which is being used in native medicinal compositions and as a pain killer in allopathic medicine. The farmers of this product are badly in need of a centralized state procurement agency, crop insurance scheme, and regulation of the method of subsidy by DBT. In addition, MSP (Minimum Support Price) should be given to them to protect their procurement cost.

**(xix) Regarding Chromium contamination by Tamil Nadu Chromates and Chemicals Limited, Ranipet**

**SHRI S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN (ARAKKONAM):** I wish to raise an important issue of Interim Remedial Measures to contain further contamination produced by Tamil Nadu Chromates and Chemicals Limited TCCL, Ranipet. During its operations, it produced around 2.2 lakh tonnes of chromium bearing hazardous waste and the same was dumped in open land of around 2 hectares. It polluted the ground water, land and other fertile lands also.

TCCL site was included under the National Clean Energy Fund project for remediation of hazardous waste polluted areas chosen by the MOEF and CC, Govt. of India during 2011. Under this project, out of total project cost, 40%, 30% and 30% would be shared by the Centre, State and Polluters respectively.

This project was awarded to a private company for providing consultancy for remediation of chromium-contaminated area at TCCL, Ranipet and the project cost is Rs. 556 Crores. Subsequently, it has suggested for Interim Remedial Measures at a cost of Rs. 12 crores.

I would urge upon the Government to kindly sanction Rs. 12 crores for Interim Remedial measures for chrome contaminated site at TCCL, Ranipet.

**(xx) Regarding financing pending portion of railway line  
Between Sathupally and Devarapalli**

**KUMARI GODDETI MADHAVI (ARAKU):** I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Railways towards the fact that the long pending railway line between Bhadrachalam and Kovvur under the jurisdiction of the South-Central Railway sanctioned in 2012, has only been partly completed. After bifurcation, the newly formed State of Andhra Pradesh was required to contribute 50% of the project cost. But due to bifurcation, Andhra Pradesh has been facing the problem of a deficit in revenues.

Completion of the pending portion between Sathupally and Devarapalli, would bring down the distance travelled between major cities such as Vizag-Hyderabad and Bhubaneswar-Bangalore, which would be economically beneficial to multiple States and also the Indian Railways. As the railway line passes through an area affected by Left Wing Extremism with 4 SC and 2 ST segments, it would be appropriate for the Union Government to fund the project in the interest of the whole country.

In this regard, I request the Union Government and Hon'ble Minister of Railways to support Andhra Pradesh by financing the pending portion of the railway line between Sathupally and Devarapalli and facilitate the completion of the project at the earliest.

**(xxi) Regarding survey and construction of Belapur-Nevasa-Shevgaon-Georai-Beed-Parli railway line in Maharashtra**

*[Translation]*

**SHRI SADASHIV KISAN LOKHANDE (SHIRDI):** There has been a long time pending demand for the construction of a railway line up to Belapur-Nevasa-Shevgaon-Georai-Beed-Parli, under my parliamentary constituency Shirdi in District Ahmednagar (Maharashtra) and for this purpose, a railway survey was also conducted during the British period. But the construction work of this railway has not been done till date. In this regard, I had also requested the Honorable Minister of Railway by writing a letter during the proceeding of Lok Sabha on 01.07.2017, 10.11.2016, 10.1.2016, 10.5.2015 and 15.1.2016.

In this regard, I would also like to apprise the Government that in the year 2012, an amount of Rs 3.25 crore was released for conducting a survey for the construction of Belapur-Nevasa-Shevgaon-Pathardi-Rajuri-Raimoha-Beed-Parli railway line in place of Belapur-Nevasa-Shevgaon-Georai-Beed-Parli railway line. However, a significantly higher cost for construction of the said railway line was noticed during this survey and since the route from Pathardi to Beed is a hilly terrain and has a lot of difficulties, therefore there would be a lot of problems in its construction.

Thus, instead of Belapur-Nevasa-Shevgaon-Pathardi-Rajuri-Raimoha-Beed-Parli railway line, there is a need to conduct a survey of the railway line via Belapur-Nevasa-Shevgaon-Georai-Beed-Parli, so that this area can be connected to the railways. The construction of this railway line will not only provide commuting facilities to the people of the area, but will also lead to development of the area.

Therefore, I request the Honorable Minister of Railway to get the survey for Belapur-Nevasa-Shevgaon-Gevrai-Beed-Parli railway line done soon and to allocate funds for its construction.

**(xxii) Need to set up an AIIMS in Moradabad in Uttar Pradesh**

**DR. S.T.HASAN (MORADABAD):** Moradabad division is a densely populated division. The combined population of Moradabad, Bijnor, Sambal, Rampur, Amroha is in crores from where patients with critical condition come to AIIMS, New Delhi. Due to heavy workload, their appointment dates for consultation are repeated one after another and many patients lose their lives. If AIIMS is established in Moradabad in western Uttar Pradesh, then patients will get timely treatment and the workload of AIIMS Delhi will also reduce. There is about 800 acres of government land in Moradabad on which this Institute can be set-up and the family members of those families from whom this land was acquired about 40 years ago, will also get the Government jobs which were promised to them at that time. If this land cannot be used then it should be returned back to the families of the farmers.

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**14.04 hrs**

**ENERGY CONSERVATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2022**

*[Translation]*

**HON. SPEAKER:** Item No. 24, the Energy Conservation Amendment Bill, 2022,  
Honorable Minister Shri R.K. Singh ji.

*[English]*

**THE MINISTER OF POWER AND MINISTER OF NEW AND RENEWABLE ENERGY**

**(SHRI R.K. SINGH):** Madam, I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 be taken into consideration.”

*[Translation]*

Hon. Chairperson, there has been a lot of change in the world's energy sector since the last decade. One of the main reasons for this change is that the world is facing environmental challenges. Our environment is in danger because the climate is changing. All the countries of the world are aware of this and collectively decided that we should take action so that we can reduce global warming and leave less scope of climate change. Another main reason for climate changes is the emissions i.e carbon dioxide emissions and green house gas emissions leading to global warming. As a result, a renewable energy movement has been started. Moving towards energy that does not cause emissions. A movement started in the direction of searching out whether it is renewable energy or clean energy.



There is a United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), under which there is a Conference of Parties, in which all the countries take this pledge, take decisions, take the undertaking to reduce the emissions of green house gases to reduce global warming and determine the various steps to be taken to reduce these emissions. All the countries took such undertakings of their own. India also took the same. During COP-21 Paris, all the countries took pledges, we took pledges. We have promised that 40 percent of our power generation capacity will be from clean sources i.e. from renewable energy sources by the year 2030. That is called non-fossil fuel which does not emit emissions. The renewable energy is of many kinds like solar, wind, hydro and biomass. It is a clean source of energy like nuclear power. The Government had set the production target of 40% of electricity from non-fossil fuels by the year 2030.

Hon. Chairperson, we have already achieved this target in November, 2021, almost 9 years earlier than the target was set. In November 2021, we have brought our power generation capacity to 40% from non-fossil fuels. We have outpaced other major economies and developed countries in achieving the goals for the pledges taken in this regard. In the past, our colleagues from developed countries who visited us used to discuss energy transition and emissions reduction with us.

Nowadays, when our colleagues from other countries visit, they take a defensive stance because we have done more work than other countries. There are two reasons for this. One reason is the environment. We are concerned about the environment. But the second reason is that we want to make our country self-reliant. The self-reliance of our country is also a major reason. We are dependent on imports

for our energy needs. We import petroleum products, coking coal and such other things. We want to become self-reliant in this regard. We want to eliminate our dependence on them. For this as well, we need to undertake an energy transition. For this, we launched our Green Hydrogen Mission and Green Ammonia Mission in Glasgow. The Hon. Prime Minister launched these Missions on 15th August last year. Through these Missions our goals are to reduce our energy dependence on foreign countries. We will change it. Currently, for making fertilizers, we import ammonia from abroad. For our refinery, we import natural gas, from which we extract hydrogen, which is known as grey hydrogen. We spend billions of dollars on this. Instead, we will make green hydrogen here only, and from green hydrogen, we will make green ammonia. In this manner, we are moving towards self-reliance. When it comes to making steel, we import coking coal. We can replace it with hydrogen using the direct reduction technique. Similarly, wherever we need it, we can gradually replace fossil fuels. Similarly, we are moving towards electric vehicle mobility. We have brought policies for that. Now, we are making changes to that policy to encourage the electricity charging station for electric vehicles from renewable energy sources.

Madam, currently, the demand for electricity among our people is increasing quite rapidly with approximately a 20% increase. This is a cause for joy. One reason for this is that our economy is growing. Our economy is growing at a rate of 8%. Our growth rate is the fastest among the major economies. This is leading to an increase in our energy demand.

Another reason for the increase in energy demand is that we have connected every village with electricity connections. We have connected two crore and eighty-six thousand households. Even after that, we have said that if there are any homes left without electricity connection, those that were constructed at the time, we will connect them as well. Because of these consumers added by us our economy is growing.

The addition of renewable energy has enabled us to meet the increased demand. In recent months, 24.8% to 29.8% of the electricity consumption made by us has come from renewable energy sources. Considering all these aspects, we have proposed an amendment to the Energy Consumption Act. Madam, what are the provisions of this amendment? In this amendment, we are proposing that wherever fossil fuels are used as inputs, such as importing coke to make steel or importing grey ammonia to make fertilizer, we will replace them with indigenously produced Green Hydrogen and Green Ammonia. We have included a provision for this in the amendment. Our import dependence will decrease. The Amendment we have brought includes a provision that we will gradually replace fossil fuel-based inputs with green inputs made in our country. Our import dependence will decrease. This provision is in one of the Amendments. Madam, another provision in the Amendment is that we are introducing a carbon market. The carbon market means that all developed countries are involved in the carbon crediting system. The main reason for this is that since many major industries or major consumers are prescribed for a certain percentage of energy consumption must be based on non-fossil fuel sources, i.e. from renewable resources. This has been prescribed, that is binding on

them. If they don't follow it, they will be penalized. But there are also some industries and some consumers, who use more non fossil energy sources than what is prescribed for them, as they believe in reducing global warming and emissions. If they exceed the prescribed limits, they need incentives, and that's where the carbon market comes in. They are referred to as obligated entities. For some industries, there is no binding requirement to consume a minimum amount of renewable energy or replace fossil fuel inputs with non-fossil fuels. But they voluntarily declare that they would like to go green. Some large software industries would announce that they are responsible companies. This movement has already started in the world, where companies declare themselves as responsible companies. If they become entirely green by the year 2025 or 2030, they will invest in green energy. Regarding carbon credits, if they achieve more savings, they will receive carbon credits, and if they cannot achieve enough savings, they will have to pay a penalty. They can purchase carbon credits to offset their penalty, or those who want to be green can buy carbon credits. The carbon credit mechanism is a way to bring in investments, and we are providing for it. In the Bill, we are amending it to include provisions for the construction of modern power systems. Additionally, we are introducing a provision that applies to middle-class homes, which typically have around 900 square feet to 1200 square feet area. As bigger houses and residential flats are being built, the concept of green building has emerged. We are modifying green buildings to make them sustainable. We have reduced our consumption to be more sustainable, and we are also integrating renewable energy into sustainability efforts.

We are including provisions for green sustainable buildings in this regard. We are doing this for large buildings, such as those having 35,000 square feet to 40,000 square feet area, meaning those with a consumption of more than 120 kilowatts, which are very large multi-story buildings. We are also setting the benchmark for them to be labeled as green building. This standard can be modified by State Governments. We have given the flexibility to the State Governments to modify it.

The implementation of these standards will be applied through building bylaws. This is the main provision. We are doing this for the ease of living, setting efficiency standards for things like car mileage, just as car efficiency standards are set like its mileage, and refrigerators are also rated. We have plans to set efficiency standards. We award the most efficient ones a five-star rating, and the least efficient ones a one-star rating. We mark out the one-star buildings as illegal after two years. Those with two stars would be relegated to one-star. In this system, there was a provision for imposing penalty on consumers also for violations, which we are removing. We are keeping the provision for penalties only on the builders so that consumers are not troubled by this.

Madam, these are the only major amendments. As we have said that our energy sector has undergone major changes. Our country was power deficit earlier but now it has turned power surplus. Our installed power generation capacity is four lakh three thousand MW at present while our peak demand was two lakh fifteen thousand MW. This is the change. Madam, the power shortage at present is limited only to 0.1 percent to 0.4 percent and that too happens due to some malfunctioning in the distribution system. That does not happen due to unavailability of power. We have connected the

entire country to a common grid. We can transfer one lakh two thousand MW of power from one corner of the country to any other corner. We have provided connections to every household in each of the villages. We have strengthened the distribution system. We have constructed 2,900 new sub-stations at a cost of Rs. two lakh two thousand crores during the last four-five years. The Government has upgraded 3,900 sub-stations. LT lines to the tune of 7.5 lakh circuit kms have been laid. The villages used to get power for 12 hours earlier while they get power for 22-22.5 hours today. Whatever minor problems happen, are due to local reasons. Alongside, we are also modernizing the same now.

*Adhyakshaa Mahodayaa* , this amendment is a plan to modernize it. Thank you.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Adhyakshaa Mahodayaa is not correct. The addressing 'Adhyaksh' is complete in itself. Adhyaksha Mahodayaa and Adhyaksha Mahoday are generally used.

Motion moved:

"That the Bill to further amend the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 be taken into consideration."

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (DOMARIYAGANJ):** Hon. Chairperson, I rise in support of the feelings expressed and the concerns of the entire global community shared by the

Hon. Minister of Power with the introduction of this Bill, be it for climate change, global warming or for carbon emissions.

It is quite natural for the Hon. Minister to mention that we used to remain on back foot while meeting people from other countries earlier, but today, they are in defensive mode. The way, he has spoken in an elaborate manner, I feel all the Hon. Members will unanimously support this Bill.

After all, what was the need to amend this Bill? The Bill passed in the year 2002 was further amended in the year 2010. It was first time in the year 2010 that we decided to integrate the energy consumption, its norms and the industries. Despite that, there have been discussions of the rising Carbon emissions, climate change, the Paris Agreement, the Glasgow Agreement and that of COP-26 due to which it is only natural that the Hon. Minister has come up with this Amendment Bill to amend the Energy Conservation Act, 2001 in Lok Sabha. In this regard, our initiative is better than other countries. With this Amendment Bill, we have not only expressed the popular sentiments of India and its commitment towards the five major steps, termed as Panchamrit by Hon'ble Prime Minister Modi ji in Glasgow, but have also shown to be acting to fulfil that commitment. I congratulate the Hon'ble Minister of Power and the Government for this.

Madam, the carbon emissions responsible for the present climate change is the result of the industrial revolution that took place in the U.S.A. and other countries of the world. Though I would not like to go into details, but it is natural that we are not responsible for the present rise in Carbon emission percentage in the world. The U.S.A. is responsible for this rise in carbon emissions since its contribution is 25 percent even

today. The 19 countries of the European Union are responsible for about 22 percent contribution of carbon emissions. China accounts for 13 percent even today while India's share is only 3 percent. Despite that, the commitment and responsibility to limit the global temperature rise to less than 1.5 percent, which used to be that of the global leaders, now rests with the Hon. Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi ji. This is natural keeping in view the welfare of the entire world. This is not our report but it is the report of Bloomberg of U.S.A., that the Carbon emissions of India never exceeded four percent since 1850 till 2019.

On the other hand, have a look at the European Union or the U.S.A. As I mentioned that it is 22 percent and 25 percent respectively. While replying in Rajya Sabha on 29 July, Hon. Minister said that this is our status. So, America should have more liability than us today. And similarly, the European Union and China should have greater liability than us. But, just recall. The then US president Shri Donald Trump withdrew from the Paris agreement on 04 November. He did so, because he felt why his country should bear the expenditure due to the carbon emission or climate change due to other countries of the world. He was not concerned regarding humanity but he was concerned regarding the likely burden on the American exchequer due to this. So he withdrew from the agreement on 04 November, 2019. What was the message to the world? The USA withdrew from the agreement regarding climate change, global warming or carbon emission. There was a question mark before the global community. While America was dissociating itself from the agreement, the Indian Prime Minister took the stand at Glasgow to carry this campaign forward and to achieve the target of zero carbon emission throughout the world. We have set year 2070 to achieve the



target. Part of our target is for the year 2030 also. Though, Shri Donald Trump withdrew from it, the campaign concerning the entire world now was led by the Hon. Prime Minister of India, Narendra Modi ji with which the entire world community is associated. And now, the president of America, Shri Joe Biden has rejoined the agreement during the Glasgow conference. This is victory for India and a message from India for the world. Hon. Modi ji is concerned about the world and he proposed five steps in the form of 'Panchamrit' during the COP-26. First of all he proposed that we would work to correct the climate changes to combat the climate change. When will the climate changes be resolved? There are continuous changes in the climate. Carbon emission levels are increasing, pollution is increasing and this increased carbon content affects the global climate. It is interlinked and it only brings the climate changes such as no rains during rainy season, droughts, rains during summers. He proposed five things to do to tackle it. Hon. Minister has said that we are self sufficient in this field but we have responsibility beyond that. He has said it repeatedly that India is committed to switch to renewable energy in future from thermal or coal energy generated by the National Thermal Power Corporation at present. Whereas, earlier our aim was to generate 175GW of power from renewable energy sources, at present we aim to generate 500 GW of power from renewable energy sources be it solar, wind or hydro power as explained by the Hon. Minister. This is India's resolve.

We have resolved to achieve the target set in this regard and we will achieve it also. You had set the target of generating 175 GW by the year 2022. I congratulate that you have reached 114 GW in renewable energy. I feel that it is an achievement in itself.

Hon. Chairperson, I would like to say that we will fulfill the commitment made by our Government and our Hon. Prime Minister regarding generation of 500 GW non-fossil energy i.e. green and clean energy by the year 2030. We are progressing towards achieving that target by the year 2030. Please listen. I have just started my speech. We will switchover 50 percent energy needs of our country to renewable energy by the year 2030. We have resolved to reduce one billion tonne carbon emission by 2030. We have resolved that India's carbon emissions will be zero by the year 2070 which in itself is a message for the world.

Carbon Intensity- Saugata Dada comes to the briefing, but he did not come today. This morning I asked about the value of Carbon intensity also and how we will calculate it. Today we have resolved to reduce that Carbon intensity or the intensity of Carbon emissions by 45 percent. In this way, we have taken the five major steps. You see, when our Government came, we started discussion about 'One Nation - One Grid'. Today the Prime Minister Modiji is worried about electricity, energy, non-fossil energy or clean energy of the whole world. Today he has given the slogan of 'One Sun, One World, One Grid', which we are working to realize. Our Government is also doing that work. We are going to build a line to Singapore. There is one sun in the whole world. World means the whole world is one family and one grid.

Just imagine, Dada and I were also in this House. The grid used to fail near Agra. Many States were plunged into darkness. India did not have one grid. Now the Honorable Minister will mention this in his reply.

Today I want to say that the way the Honorable Minister said that we will do the work of green building. He talked about Carbon market. He talked about reducing fossil fuels. Today, India has also taken the first initiative in the International Solar Alliance. You will be happy to know that today Honorable Prime Minister Modi ji took an initiative to form an International Solar Alliance for the entire world. Today we have 107 countries in the world as its signatories. This is the way we are working today. The Government's decision is in the direction of how we will fulfill these resolutions. We have taken steps for this. We are still importing most of the things in Solar from outside.

Hon. Chairperson, this time we have made a provision of Rs 19,500 crore in the budget for the year 2022-23. Efforts are being made to produce domestic Solar components as per our requirements. Today, whether it is photo voltaic or other things, today we are importing all the things from outside. We have made provision for these imported items that we will produce them ourselves. For this we have also made a provision of Rs 19,500 crores. We talk about 'One Nation One Grid'. Along with this, today we are also talking about 'One Sun, One World and One Grid'. Today we are making efforts to get Green Energy, whether it is Solar energy or wind energy. Why are we amending this Bill? Our intention behind amending this Bill is that our transport should also be clean, because today our transport also produces Carbon emissions.

As far as stubble burning is concerned or issue of green bonds which can be used in the creation of green infrastructure and then we can generate capital from it. These are the decisions of the Government and the Government has taken

measures such as establishment fifty Solar parks in this country. Fifty Solar parks will add the capacity of forty thousand megawatt renewable energy. We have decided that we will achieve the target of 500 GW. We have decided to establish fifty Solar parks in that direction. We rapidly installed 114 GW. Today, whether there is a rooftop Solar program in that direction, we have set a target of four thousand megawatts and we will achieve the target of four thousand megawatts. There are Sustainable Development Goals for the whole world. Out of 11 goals, SDG goal number nine is related with renewable energy and we are going to address 9 issues through this. It is clear that today India is working in the field of renewable energy, hence we are amending this Bill and that is the intention behind it.

As for what green building means, the Honorable Minister also said that it should have a positive impact and it will be utilizing Solar energy or other such renewable energy sources. We have decided that through this Bill we will also create a State Energy Conservation Fund. Naturally, when we want to do a promotion or want to promote renewable energy, within the State also, we will also create a State energy conservation fund. This proposed amendment will cover all the things whether they are in the scope of energy, conservation, whether they are related to the building code, whether they are related to the amendment of penalty provisions, whether they are related to the power of the State Electricity Regulatory Commission or the matter of making any other regulation.

It is heartening to note that this Bill specifically talks about green building. Green building does not mean that it will only reduce or eliminate negative impact on the environment. Not only will it reduce the negative impact or Carbon emissions on

the environment, it will also provide benefits by utilizing less water, energy or natural resources.

Definitely, *[English]* a positive impact on the environment, at the building or city scales, by generating their own energy or increasing biodiversity. *[Translation]* This is its principal objective. That is why today we are doing this work in this direction. This will be mandatory. In this Bill, we have made it mandatory that buildings with a minimum load of 100 kilowatts will meet their energy requirements from renewable sources of energy. Perhaps this will be a role model for other countries also. It would certainly be a task to move in that direction.

How much is being spent on crude oil imports today? *[English]* India is the third biggest country in the world in importing crude oil. *[Translation]* As the Honorable Minister said just now, we are taking crude oil and taking appraisal. We want to reduce the negative impact of this import at the public exchequer. We spent 62.2 Billion US dollars in the year 2020-21 and 119.2 Billion US dollars in the year 2021-22. Even today we are providing the cheapest fuel in the world. You look in the neighborhood, be it Sri Lanka, Pakistan, US, Europe. The Government is also worried that we are not producing enough renewable energy to combat climate changes, whether to eliminate Carbon emission, reduce it to zero or for reducing global warming. We also want to reduce our outflow in the lieu of petroleum import. We have made this by interacting with the Petroleum Ministry and the PAC.

Similarly there is issue of quantity also, I do not want to go into that quantity. In the year 2019-20, 227 million tonnes of crude oil was imported, in the year 2020-21, 196.5 million tonnes of crude oil was imported, we import 82 percent of our total

crude oil requirements. Our Government has set the target that by the year 2022 we will reduce it from 82 percent to 67 percent, this is a big resolution in itself. This will happen only when we replace it with renewable energy and indigenous production. As far as the Carbon market is concerned, if any industry is producing Carbon, then it is natural that if that industry reduces Carbon, it will get Carbon credit to the extent it reduces Carbon in its production. the same Carbon credit market will be created for you, which is prevalent in the all the big countries of the world. As per the report of the world bank, by at least reducing the Carbon emissions of people from that market, there will be a benefit of 5 to 10 Billion dollars in the future. It is natural that what we are doing in this way, India will get a benefit of 5 to 10 Billion dollars in the future from that Carbon market. Therefore we will gain from it over a period of time. Similarly, the Government has taken some other measures.

We have also taken Surya Mitra Skill Development Programme. One of its main objectives of Surya Mitra is that it is providing skill development programme, how green jobs can be created in the country, how we can boost green jobs in the country, we are taking such steps, this is our concern. Let us fulfill the resolution by the year 2030 that we have set in the five Panchamrits.

In the coming days, how can we reach zero Carbon emission by the year 2070 and accomplish it? For this, by June 2022, we have benefited 51,331 candidates under the Surya Mitra Program by providing them skill development training. *[English]* A total of 26,967 number of candidates gained employment also. Alongwith it, we are providing employment also. A total of 51,331 number of candidates have benefited from the skill development training provided under Suryamitra programme,

out of which 26,967 number of candidates gained employment also. *[Translation]*

Why are we doing this? We are doing this so that we can achieve the target of 175 gigawatt renewable energy by the year 2022. I have also stated that this is not a simple effort. Out of that, we have installed 114.07 GW of renewable energy capacity till 30/06/2022, which means we have achieved it till 31st July. There are projects includes Academic Research, Institutions, Industries for Development of Hydrogen Technology under the Research and Technology Development Programme RE-RTD in the Ministry of Renewable Energy. We are concerned as to, how do we generate renewable energy and clean energy. We have formulated a programme for this too. We have made academic and research arrangements for Hydrogen Technology. Similarly, there is Central Financial Assistance, CFA, in Phase-II of the Roof Top Solar Programme. There is a target of 4 thousand MW for the households in the residential area or in rural areas and we will achieve it.

The Paris Agreement was made in the year 2015 and was enforced in the year 2016. As I mentioned, in the year 2019, the big countries of the world, which we call progressive and prosperous, withdrew from it. Today, India is not concerned about itself only but the world also. There is a concern in the world about global warming, climate change or carbon emission. Hon. Prime Minister of India, Shri Narendra Modi Ji is leading all the agreements, be it Glasgow, COP-26 or Paris Agreement. We will achieve all the targets. With this I support the bill. Thank you.

*[English]*

**SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA (KRISHNANAGAR):** Thank you, hon. Chairperson, Madam. I stand here today on behalf of my Party, the All-India Trinamool Congress,

to speak on the Energy Conservation Bill, 2022, which seeks to amend the older Act of 2001.

I would like to begin by quoting the late US President, Jimmy Carter, who said : “Every act of energy conservation is more than just common sense -- I tell you it is an act of patriotism”.

Indians traditionally have lived by the motto ‘money saved is money earned’. This holds entirely true for energy as energy saved is energy earned. Energy conservation or energy efficiency might be one of the most important factors going forward in India’s sustainable growth.

Now, what are some of the main things that this Bill seeks to do as stated in the Objects and Reasons. I am going to try and explain the two or three main things very simply. Number one, this Bill adds large residential buildings. What are large residential buildings? It is those with a connected load of 100 kW or with contract demand of 120 kVA is brought into the ambit of this Act. Previously, it was only for DISCOMS and commercial buildings.

The second thing that it does is, currently only the DISCOMS had a mandate to purchase renewable energy, and with this Amendment this is going to be extended to industry. For example, an industry like a cement plant has to buy 25 per cent renewable power. Now, cement is a Round-the-Clock (RTC) process and continuous process industry. Solar energy is only available for a certain time. So, the cement plant cannot meet all its needs from buying renewable energy. What can it do? It can buy carbon credit certificates instead of purchasing renewables, and companies like the Solar Energy Corporation of India can sell these certificates.



The third thing is that this Bill allows the Government to mandate utilization of a minimum amount of a specific renewable. For example, one can say that this is an oil refinery and this oil refinery is mandated to utilize 10 per cent green hydrogen or one can say that a fertilizer industry is mandated to use 10 per cent green ammonia. Now, the promotion of green hydrogen is a good forward-looking objective and there is no doubt about it, but there are simpler goals that can be achieved with far superior outcomes.

For example, India worked on the LED lighting revolution, and we need a similar revolution in solar heating and solar pumps. The concept of carbon trading markets, and rules in usage by DISCOMS is doing nothing to incentivise solar pumps and solar heating.

The hon. Prime Minister's mission is a home-for-all under the Prime Minister's Awas Yojana, which is a great scheme, but this essentially means that all those citizens will expect to have cooling in their homes whether it is a fan, air cooler or an air conditioner at least in the Summer. So, we need to talk about cooling equity. Nobody is talking about cooling equity.

The Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change predicts that by the year 2100 -- which is 80 years away -- the need for electricity for power cooling is going to go up by 30 times than what it was in 2000. Now, this is a global statistic. India's Ministry of Environment's Ozone Cell has already talked about cooling goals in the India Cooling Action Plan (ICAP). They had a very comprehensive Report published in March, 2019 and an hon. Member of this House, Dr. Harsh Vardhan, was then the Minister and he signed on the Report. It is a very comprehensive Report. The ICAP seeks to reduce

cooling demand by 20-25 per cent by 2037-2038, but this current Amendment does not take cooling demand anywhere into consideration.

The Bill only talks about large residential buildings. The reality is that we need to focus on passive cooling. What is passive cooling? When you are designing a building, you need buildings that utilise shading and other techniques. We need to incentivize the use of five-star energy-saving air conditioners, solar heaters, and solar pumps. None of this comes under the purview of this Act. The same India Cooling Action Plan report states that "The aggregated nationwide cooling demand - this is something that is measured in Tonnage of Refrigeration (TR) - it is going to grow around eight times by 2037-38 as compared to the 2017-18 baseline. So, in 20 years' time, it is going to grow eight times.

The building sector cooling demand that you are talking about will grow 11 times; cold-storage chain demand will grow by four; transport air-conditioning will grow by five times. When you say that it is a green building, how is air conditioning in most of our buildings done?

We think about residential buildings; most of us live in residential buildings. It is not something that the builder does, it is not something that the Government does, air conditioning is put by individual consumers. So, I buy it; you buy it; and we fit it into our homes. So, eight per cent of the current households in India have air conditioners. This is anticipated to rise to 21 per cent by 2027-28. So, in another five years' time, 21 per cent of India's homes are going to use air conditioners. In 15 years' time, 40 per cent of India's homes are going to use air conditioners. So, what do we need to do? Currently, the Oxford India Sustainability Center has come up with a study that says that about 40

per cent of air conditioners being used in India today have only a 3-star energy efficiency. We need to make sure that all air conditioners that are sold have an incentive for R&D, incentive for manufacturers to progressively improve or 5-star units to be available, and for people to be incentivised to buy them. Solar-based cooling technologies should be given a big R&D focus because we are not focusing on cooling technologies.

If you are talking about rural households, air coolers and ceiling fans, even ceiling fans and air coolers, we have something called the Bureau of Energy Efficiency. Today, when you go to a market – for example, you go to Kotla market – and intend to buy a fan or a cooler, there is no BEE stamp on all of them. So, we have to make sure that everything available to the consumer, even in terms of non-air conditioners - fans and coolers – have the BEE stamp.

When you read the ICAP Report, it spoke of short-term, medium-term, and long-term recommendations. I am just going to look at the short-term recommendations. It says very clearly that India needs to recognize cooling as a National Thrust Area and promote R&D for cooling; it needs to facilitate and encourage applied research for energy-efficient cooling technologies. I don't find any mention of this in the current amendment Bill at all.

One very important thing we need to concentrate on. Most of India's cooling requirements occur between 7 p.m. and 10 p.m. That is the time when people come home after work; families sit together. This is when the fan is on; the air conditioner is on; and the air cooler is on. When we are talking about renewable energy and you are concentrating on solar energy, please understand that solar energy is available during

the day. So, we need to shift the availability of storage for solar energy to the 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. slot.

While we need to create solar energy, we need to create four-hour peak storage battery to store this solar energy. We need to create pump solar hydro, grid scale batteries to shift the availability of solar to the 7 pm to 10 pm time when people need it. Otherwise, it is useless because the time when people need it is not when renewable energy is made available.

When you see India's size, India is a vast country, and perhaps no other country in the world is as big as India, which has only one time zone. There is a study by the CSIR-National Physical Laboratory. It is a scientific study, which says that there is a huge benefit to evaluating. At least let us evaluate the idea of two time zones for India. One for the North East Region - Assam to the North East, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, because the sun rises at 5 or 6 a.m. and sets as early as 4 p.m. in the evenings during the winter. Government offices start at 10 am. So, you have that peak time in the morning where energy is wasted. In the evening, in the North Eastern part of India, you need electricity from 4 pm for lighting; for the rest of India, you need it at 6 pm. So, again, you see, the circadian rhythm of people plus their energy needs are different. Perhaps, the idea of making that part of India GMT+6.5, which is supposed to be for us GMT+5.5 for the rest of India, would be beneficial. The study actually says, it would result in an annual saving of approximately 2.7 billion units of electricity.

This study was done by the National Physical Lab under CSIR. So, I think there is a critical need to implement it urgently in terms of both health and energy conservation.

Let's look at the Bill from the perspective of industry because we are encouraging industry to actively produce renewable energy and promote renewable energy. What are we doing to make things easier for the industry? The first biggest challenge is the policy consistency. The regulatory framework for renewable energy and the procedures are different from State to State. The definition of the Renewable Purchase Obligation, RPO, differs from State to State. This company which is operating pan India is taking a huge risk of investment because different standards are there for every State. The policies are available for five years. Again, you have an investment risk.

You do not know what is going to happen in five years' time. You look at biomass. Biomass does not even have a comprehensive framework. The State Electricity Regulatory Commissions have delayed payments. The developers get into a debt trap because they are not getting their payments in time from SERCs. For captive solar producers, a consistent metering policy is a must. There is no consistent metering policy for captive solar producers.

Let us come to GST. The Government previously had 5 per cent GST on renewable energy equipment. Now, they have increased it to 12 per cent. If you look at the last 18 months, the prices of PV modules which are used in solar panels have increased by 40 to 50 per cent. So, if you look at domestic solar engineering, domestic solar procurement, and construction, basically, the entire solar EPC market has been hit. This is something we need to look at seriously.

Regarding infrastructure, there is insufficient integration between the grid and renewable projects. The grid is producing the renewable energy. The State Electricity Regulatory Commission is not being able to use all the generated power. So, we need

the transmission infrastructure to be ahead of the renewable generation infrastructure. We are producing it. The transmission is not being able to pick it up. This is important.

Regarding overdependence on solar power, there is an allocation of about Rs. 19,500 crore to facilitate domestic solar manufacturing. This is a great thing. Currently, 80 per cent dependence is there on one country which is China. So, we need to include provisions in our policies to bring wind energy at par with solar energy because most manufacturing for wind energy is domestic. We can also look at mini-hydro. Of course, there is a lot of untapped potential in mini-hydro. There are some environmental issues that need to be examined and we also need to promote biomass as an alternative energy source. What is happening now with using only solar is that we are not getting round the clock renewable power. This is something that can only be done with a mix of hydro, wind and solar.

The next thing is storage. There is a lag between the demand for the energy and the time when the energy is produced. So, what do we need? We need storage. India would need about a dozen gigawatt scale factories with an average capacity of at least 10 GWh.

So, the Government needs to support R&D and the local battery manufacturing to scale up. This is something that is the need of the hour.

Regarding Green Hydrogen, currently, 95 per cent of hydrogen produced is grey hydrogen which comes from natural gas. There are some technological challenges for transportation and for the usage. So, great efforts and investments are required in R&D of the green hydrogen space. It is not going to be easy to shift overnight from 95 per cent grey hydrogen to green hydrogen.

It is a good Bill. It is a step in the right direction but this Government has got an uncanny knack of ignoring what is important and concentrating on what makes headlines. For example, we should now be looking at GDP. We are being exhorted by the Government to concentrate on our DPs. So, the G has been forgotten from the GDP. Look at the GDP only. Let us not make the same mistake with energy conservation. There is plenty of good work done by various ministries. I myself have read two very comprehensive reports, not by your Ministry but by others. I would really urge that those recommendations are encompassed into this Amendment.

In conclusion, we have got to be very serious about energy conservation and about encouraging energy conservation. It is not just enough to be a Government of gasbags. We have got to do more than that.

**SHRI JAYADEV GALLA (GUNTUR):** Madam, I want to inform you first before I start my speech that one of the companies that I lead as Chairman, Amara Raja Batteries Limited, is an energy and mobility company. This Bill is quite close to the area in which we operate. Therefore, I request you to be a little flexible with the time as I am sure, the hon. Minister and the Government will find the inputs useful.

Madam, the thematic objective to bring this Bill is to give legislative backing to the hon. Prime Minister's Panchamrit which contains five nectar elements right from sourcing 50 per cent electricity from non-fossil fuels, reducing carbon emission by one billion tonnes, installation of 500 GW hours of non-fossil energy capacity, achieving net carbon zero emission by 2070, and reducing the overall emissions. The road seems to be perfectly laid, but all we have to see is to what extent we will be able to extract the nectar. Since we have to take the States along, in spite of the fact that Electricity is in

the Concurrent List under Entry 38, technically the Government of India can achieve this. But I feel, unless and until the hon. Minister takes the States along, it is difficult to achieve all the five elements.

Madam, the Bill as I see it aims to act as a facilitator to achieve COP 26 targets. So, I feel the proposed legislation is in the right direction. It is not that since the Bill has come, we are proposing to work on renewables. This is not true. In fact, we have shown rapid adoption of renewable energy sources during the last nearly one decade. If we are able to realise the set goals of even 50 to 60 per cent, we will have huge savings in import bills, improving energy security, creating green jobs, attracting huge investments, and above all we can advance the adoption of clean tech innovations such as energy storage technologies, and green hydrogen production etc. From every angle, this Bill is of immense help to India and to its people, and hence I am supporting it.

Madam, with all that said and done, there are challenges to switch from fossil to renewable which need to be addressed. Otherwise, it will become a futile exercise. I will address them one by one very briefly and succinctly.

The first challenge as I see it is that we need policy consistency. If you look closely, the regulatory framework and procedures are different in every State because they define their respective renewable purchase obligations. This creates higher risk of investment in this sector. Secondly, the policies are applicable for just five years which will create investment risks. And biomass sector does not have a comprehensive framework, as my colleague just mentioned. The delay in payment by the State Electricity Regulatory Commission to the developers imposes debt burden on the



developers as well. Thirdly, for commercial and industrial scale, captive solar producers, a consistent metering policy is a must to encourage investment.

The second challenge, Madam, is taxation. I suggest for consideration of the hon. Minister to revert GST to the earlier level of five per cent from the current 12 per cent on renewable energy equipment to encourage greater adoption. I need not apprise the hon. Minister that in the last 18 months there has been a 40 to 50 per cent increase in the price of PV modules, and domestic solar engineering procurement, and construction costs. So, I urge the hon. Minister to discuss the issue with the hon. Finance Minister and convince her that in order to achieve this Panchamrit promised by the hon. Prime Minister, we have to bring GST down to five per cent, Sir.

Madam, there are infrastructure bottlenecks. There is insufficient integration with the grid which affects the renewable projects. SERCs are not able to use all of the generated power to meet the needs. The transmission infrastructure should stay ahead of the renewable energy generation infrastructure which is not happening currently. So, I request the hon. Minister who mastered the power sector, be it non-renewable or conventional, to please look into this and ensure that there is a better integration with the grid.

Madam, with the Government pushing for greater adoption and penetration of EVs for both personal and commercial use, the energy and mobility sectors are getting intertwined now. We cannot look at one while ignoring the other. And we will have to meet the energy demand for our mobility needs as well. For this, we need to have the right infrastructure along with having the right energy mix and energy storage capabilities to meet the peak demand.

If we are to leapfrog the present three lakh EVs in 2021 to what is proposed under the Electrical Vehicle Opportunity Report in 2021, an electrified 70 per cent of commercial vehicles, 30 per cent of private cars, 40 per cent of buses, 80 per cent of two-wheelers, and 100 per cent of three-wheelers by 2030, we will need a strong push to develop the required infrastructure. So, I appeal to all Ministries concerned such as the Ministry of Road Transport, Heavy Industries, Power, and others to sit together and provide economic incentives such as subsidies, tax rebates 100 per cent FDI, manufacturing hubs, and incentives to set up charging stations as well as push for the Made in India batteries since the cost of the battery is the major portion in the cost of the electric vehicles.

### **15.00 hrs**

It can go as high as even 40 per cent in the case of passenger cars. Otherwise, we will not be able to achieve the above targets. I am particularly focussing on batteries, since the lives of EVs depend on lifespan of batteries and support provided by the Government for their replacement. Now, the Government schemes are giving incentive only for specific vehicles and for a certain period. Battery needs to be replaced once in six to eight years and it costs around 30 to 40 per cent of total cost of the vehicle. So, the Government has to create a policy framework for giving incentives, at least once, for replacement of batteries in private vehicles and twice for replacement in the case of commercial vehicles.

Energy storage is another aspect in this whole story. India needs at least 10 to 12 Giga-scale factories for advanced chemistry cell production to meet our renewable ambitions and to achieve the goals set by the hon. Prime Minister. So, I suggest that

the Government should support our Research and Development and local battery manufacturing in order to scale up. In this context, I appreciate the efforts put in by NITI Aayog and the Department of Heavy Industries in recently awarding 50 GWh of cell manufacturing capacity under the ACC PLI scheme with a provision of Rs. 18,100 crore as incentives.

Secondly, as I said, energy storage is important in grid integration and balancing generation of various generation sources. If we were to achieve the targeted EV adoption by 2030, while the overall electricity demand for EVs in the country is projected to be around five per cent of the total electricity demand in the country, the real challenge lies in intelligently managing the stress on the grid during the peak demand hours. Energy storage technology plays a vital role in this context. There are many advantages. It improves quality of power. It reduces the peak demand. Distribution goes up and it brings down use of diesel for back-up power applications, etc. Rooftop solar accounts for 80 per cent of the total energy storage in the country today. If we use advanced battery technologies, it will help rooftop solar installations.

But the Ministry had set a target to install 500 MW of micro and mini grids as well in the country. What has happened to that is something that certainly I would like to know and the House, I am sure, would like to know. I am mentioning this since the energy storage market for off-grid renewable energy is huge and runs into hundreds of billions of dollars. More than that, it helps to store and supply power to rural households.

On the energy mix, it is good that we as a nation are progressing rapidly towards the solar energy goals that we have set for ourselves. But if you look at nuclear, it is not so encouraging. If you look at hydrogen, it is still in its nascent stage. The hon.

Prime Minister's announcement, in his Independence Day Speech in 2021 from the Red Fort, about launching of National Hydrogen Mission and intending to make India a global hub for green hydrogen production and export is not visible on the ground. So, to overcome this, we need investments in Research and Development to produce green hydrogen from renewable energy sources. Therefore, I have no hesitation to say that little has been grounded on pushing a balanced energy mix in the country to help us realise the Net zero targets that we are committed to achieving. I urge upon the Minister to please throw some light on this.

I have a couple of points and then I will conclude. The hon. Minister must be aware that the Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme was introduced way back in 2008. We need to make it more effective and more sectors should be included. If you look at PAT, it is not patting; rather it is, in a way, punishing the sector.

It is because the incentive is very low and there are high penalties for not meeting the targets. I believe, if we want PAT to write a success story, the scheme has to be improved and this scheme could result in better buy-in once the carbon credit trading scheme proposed under the Bill comes into effect.

I need not speak about our over-dependence on China. I appreciate the hon. Minister for allocating Rs. 19,500 crore to facilitate domestic solar manufacturers. However, we are still depending on China for more than 80 per cent of our needs in this area. I feel, we need to include provisions to bring wind energy, mini-hydro, and biomass as alternative energy sources. These hybrid models would also help availability of alternative sources and lead to faster adoption.

Land is a scarce resource. Mechanism for faster land allotment to developers is also the need of the hour. Other environmental impacts like water required for solar installation need to be examined. Most solar plants in wastelands are in highly water-stressed areas. We must also look into waste disposal guidelines to understand the overall life cycle and life cycle cost for better decision-making.

In the Budget speech, the Finance Minister announced that the Government will bring Battery Swapping Policy to boost the use of electric vehicles. Secondly, the Government of India also said that it will issue Sovereign Green Bonds to reduce carbon intensity of the economy, and to give access to industry to a large pool of money for energy transition. I would request the hon. Minister to please throw some light on what is the present status and what plans he has on this. With these observations, I conclude my submissions, and support the Bill. Thank you very much.

**SHRI P.V. MIDHUN REDDY (RAJAMPET):** Thank you, Madam, for permitting me to speak on the Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2022.

I would like to start by recalling what philosopher Marshall McLuhan said, and I quote:

“There are no passengers on the spaceship earth. We all are crew.”

He has rightly said that we are all stakeholders in ensuring a better future by protecting our earth. We all, every nation, have a responsibility in protecting and making earth a better place for the future generations.

If you recall, Madam, in 1700, that is before industrialisation, carbon concentration in the atmosphere was around 280 ppm. But right now, in 2020-21, it has

reached 421 ppm, which is very high. It is going to drastically affect the climate of the earth. Every year, there has been an increase of 1.8 ppm carbon concentration in atmosphere, which results in increase in temperature. If the atmospheric temperature increases by even one degree, it will drastically affect the food security of the whole world. There have been studies which say that even one degree increase in temperature will affect the foodgrain production by more than six per cent. These are alarming signs, and I would say that the time of introduction of the Bill is very important. I appreciate the Minister to have brought this Bill at a right time.

I would also like to say that global warming is no longer a theory. It is a reality. We are seeing floods where we did not expect floods. We are seeing glaciers melting. We are seeing flooding in cities which did not even expect heavy rains. We have seen heat waves sweeping the country. So, this is the time for all of us to react. This is the time when we should make amends. India is the third largest emitter of carbon dioxide. We are the seventh worst hit country in Global Climate Risk Index.

Our agriculture is dependent on water coming from glaciers, and rainfall. So, any change in the climatic condition is drastically going to affect the prospects of our country. We all need to make amendments. We all need to change what we were doing earlier to protect this earth.

There are a number of positive things in the Bill moved by the hon. Minister, to fulfil our commitments made at COP26 Summit in Glasgow: Reaching net-zero carbon emissions by 2070; taking India's non-fossil energy capacity to 500 GW by 2030; and

meeting 50 per cent of our energy requirements from renewable energy by 2030. This is a welcome move.

This Bill helps in increasing investments in clean energy because of trading of carbon credits, and also making adoption of renewable energy technologies compulsory for big buildings. It is a welcome move. Even stronger laws are required to put the system in place. It is also going to greatly reduce our export dependence. Our current bill for crude oil import is 122 billion dollars, which is expected to double by 2030. Our natural gas import is going to triple by 2040. Our import of coal is also increasing year-by-year. So, this Bill is very important for reducing our dependence on imports.

We have a few suggestions to make. It is good to have strong laws but an excessive force is always detrimental to the growth of anything. By excessive force, I wish to refer to Clause 12 which imposes a penalty of Rs. 10 lakh and an additional penalty of Rs. 10,000 per day. It is very harsh. It should be in a way that we attract and motivate the people to come in line with renewables. We should motivate people by telling them it will benefit them in the long run. I would like to request the Government to consider the international models like cap-and-trade market-based model. Right now, we need to adopt latest models that other countries are following. Take the example of European Union Emissions Trading System. We need to develop in similar lines so that we can attract better investments. In spite of all these, we need a proper database to assess the carbon emitted and capped. That is going to motivate all the industrialists because a proper database is very important. It is also going to be more transparent for the people coming to India to invest.

We also require diversification of sources for raw materials. An excessive dependence on one source is not beneficial. We have seen what has happened in Europe. Their too much dependence on Russia finally resulted in a lot of trouble for them. Now, the cost of power is almost double or triple in European Union and they are getting into a recession.

For example, if China blocks batteries to India or if the batteries coming from China cost double or triple, it is going to affect our plans drastically.

I would like to talk about the initiatives that have been taken by our young hon. Chief Minister, Shri Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy. The energy obligation is 19 per cent. The State of Andhra Pradesh is doing 22 per cent. We are right on track.

I would like to give one more suggestion about GST. We have requested that there should be lower slabs of GST for renewables because the increase in GST for pump storage at 18 per cent and for solar at 12 per cent is not good for the industry. We request you to consider reducing GST to the previous levels.

**15.14 hrs**

(Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab *in the Chair*)

I would like to say that under the guidance of our hon. Chief Minister, the State of Andhra Pradesh is going in the right direction. For example, the world's largest Integrated Renewable Energy Storage Project is being built in Andhra Pradesh with 5,300 megawatt. It is a very big thing. It is going to control emissions which are almost equal to fifteen million tonnes of carbon dioxide or emissions caused by three million cars. We have thirty-three such locations. I have a proposition to make on behalf of my State. If you see these thirty-three locations, you will find that we can produce thirty-three gigawatt of pump storage and that translates to 120 gigawatt of other renewables



like solar or whatever to balance the grid. It is going to be cost effective and efficient for the whole country. A commitment was made to ArcelorMittal for their factory in Gujarat. With this pump storage, they are going to supply green steel to Europe. So, where is Andhra Pradesh and where is Gujarat? The investment is going to come in to Gujarat and the profit is going to come to Gujarat. But if you see, we are going to benefit as a country. Therefore, I would like to request the hon. Minister to consider supporting Andhra Pradesh for setting up of 33 gigawatt of pump storage which is good for the country. We have a lot of solar energy which is there right now. For one gigawatt of thermal energy, we require five million tonnes of coal. Kindly see what we have imported. We have imported 200 million tonnes to 215 million tonnes of coal into the country. If you translate the cost -- that we are spending outside -- we can construct these 33 gigawatts of pump storage in our country itself. This is very important. Once we invest one year of coal import bill, we will not need to import coal in the future.

Therefore, I request you to impress upon the hon. Prime Minister because this is going to be a game changer and Andhra Pradesh will be a hub for the whole country and it will be a battery for the whole country. In future, it is all going to be green energy and it is going to attract a lot of investments. We have natural resources for that. Right now, for solar, we require to import panels. We are importing a lot of things. But for a pump storage, we only require concrete, earth work, etc., which is hundred per cent indigenous.

It will be a part of Atmanirbhar Bharat. So, it is a big thing. We are buying coal at 120 dollars per ton and we are producing thermal energy. But in a pump storage, the price is fixed for the next twenty-five years at four rupees per unit. So, we are going to

save money as there will be a reduction of import bill and price of power per unit will also be cheaper. The biggest gain will be in terms of employment and in terms of investments coming to India for the supply of green products throughout the world.

So, I request the hon. Minister to take a view on this. We have the capacity to build 33 megawatts. We require your support. We need to take a strong decision. We can complete this whole 33 gigawatts in the next two years. So, if all the 33 gigawatts are constructed, India will become self-sufficient without the import of coal. If pump storages are encouraged, I think it will be a gamechanger and all credit for the biggest pump storage that is being set up in the world to our hon. Chief Minister, who is a young person with a very good vision. So, we request the hon. Minister to support us for the construction of the other pump storages also.

With these words, we support the Bill. Thank you very much.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Well said, hon. Member. I hope the Minister is taking note of what the Member had just now said.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR (PURNIA):** Hon. Chairperson Sir, thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2022.

Sir, this bill proposes to amend the Energy Conservation Act, 2001. This Act was last amended in the year 2010. The following proposals have been made in this bill. To facilitate the achievement of the following Panchamrit presented by India at the COP 26 conference held in Glasgow. India will increase its non-fossil energy capacity to 500 GW by 2030. India will meet 50 percent of its energy needs from renewable energy by 2030. India will reduce total projected carbon emissions by one billion tonnes by 2030.

India will reduce the carbon intensity of its economy by 45 percent by 2030. India will achieve net zero target by the year 2070. The target has been set under the leadership of Hon. Shri Narendra Modi ji and I am confident that it will be achieved.

To provide a regulatory framework for carbon trading in India with the aim of incentivizing carbon emission reduction, thereby increasing investment in clean energy and energy efficiency sectors by the private sector. The proposed amendments will assist in the development of carbon market in India.

Issuance of carbon credit certificate to a registered company which complies with the requirements of the Carbon Credit Trading Scheme. To set minimum level of consumption of non-fossil fuel based energy like green-hydrogen, green-ammonia, biomass and ethanol by designated consumers. To encourage and increase demand for renewable energy in end use sectors like buildings, industries, transportation etc. and thereby reduce fossil fuel based energy consumption in the country.

This bill is for bringing large residential buildings under the ambit of energy conservation systems to promote sustainability efforts .It is also to increase the number of members in the Governing Council of the Bureau of Energy Efficiency, to make it more inclusive and broader in its base and to amend the penal provisions to ensure better compliance of the provisions of the Act.

While welcoming this progressive bill on energy security to initiate and facilitate a smooth and orderly transition to clean energy in the country, it should be emphasized that we will have to have a system of both incentives and disincentives to achieve our goals of renewable energy and net-zero carbon emissions. We also need to take

practical and operational steps such as ensuring effective extraction, grid connectivity of renewable energy and feasibility of various renewable energy projects.

State Electricity Regulatory Commissions should also be adequately sensitized and empowered to play an active and dynamic role in achieving renewable energy targets at the grassroots level. The traditional bureaucratic approach will not serve the purpose, hence the Government should actively intervene and assist all stakeholders in achieving the aims and objectives of this Bill in letter and spirit. I, on behalf of my party, and on behalf of my leader Hon. Shri Nitish Kumar Ji, I support the proposed amendments in the Energy Conservation Act.

**SHRI GIRISH CHANDRA (NAGINA):** Hon. Chairperson Sir, I thank you and the National President of my party, Hon. Behan Kumari Mayawati ji for giving me an opportunity to express my views on the Energy Conservation Amendment Bill, 2022 on behalf of Bahujan Samaj Party. As it is known that the day by day increase in carbon emissions at the global level has become a matter of serious concern due to its adverse impact on the life of all living beings and creatures including human life. In order to reduce these green house gas emissions, the countries striving for energy conservation in the international community have made NDC (National Determined Contribution) i.e. a national level action program for energy conservation at their own level, in which target of maximum reduction in carbon emissions and promotion of renewable energy will be achieved by the year 2030, as per the Paris Climate Agreement. According to the International Energy Agency IEA, currently 24 percent of electricity is supplied across the world through renewable energy, which will increase to 28 percent by the year 2024.

Sir, the Government is also working in the field of energy production through solar in the field of renewable energy, but unfortunately, due to the indifference and corruption in the Bureau of Energy Efficiency working under the Central Government and set up by the Energy Conservation Bill, many companies have jumped into the field of energy production who do not have the knowledge of this field and of energy saving. For example, we have got solar street light installed by all the MPs and MLAs in their respective constituencies but due to poor quality and zero maintenance, they have stopped functioning within a month or two. Now these companies work in the field of solar by changing names all over the country and loot the public money. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister, how many complaints have been received against such companies, and what action the Hon. Minister has taken against them, he should mention it in his reply.

The function of Bureau of Energy Efficiency is to take care of the energy wastage being done by any person or company and it does so. But I would like to give a suggestion to the Hon. Minister that it would be apt to give incentives to any person or company, if the energy loss is within the limit in relation to the load of energy loss given to it. On the other hand, if there is excessive energy wastage in relation to the load given by the bureau, then the penalty should be increased from the existing of Rs 10 lakh to Rs 20 lakh and if caught in the same act thrice, the registration of the company should be cancelled.

Sir, I believe that eighty percent of the country's population lives in rural areas and whether it is rural or urban, everyone needs energy as per their capacity and also consumes energy as per their capacity.

Just as the Government provides housing, toilets, electricity and water to the residents of rural areas, similarly by using solar system it should generate electricity to run household appliances like TV, fridge, LED, fan as well as cooking facilities on it, it will reduce demand of electricity and on the other hand, by not paying electricity bills, they will be able to save money and energy wastage and carbon emissions will become zero.

Last but not least, before I finish my speech, I would like to make a request to the Government. Just as the Government has imposed a ban on plastic bags to reduce pollution, it is to also consider restricting energy-intensive electrical appliances sold in the market. Additionally, regular checks for emissions of gases in accordance with standards should be done.

Recently, during the last session, Hon. Minister Shri Nitin Gadkari utilised a hydrogen-based car, which is a significant and commendable step in the field of energy conservation. Promoting and researching this technology further and gradually transitioning all electric devices, including automobiles, to hydrogen-based ones will be an important move of the Government, ensuring compliance with the Paris Climate Agreement.

Thank you very much.

*[English]*

**DR. G. RANJITH REDDY (CHEVELLA):** Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2022.

Let us all confess that this Bill is being amended only to see that the achieved targets put forth by the hon. Prime Minister at the Conference of Parties 26 and the targets of *panchamrit* proposed by the Prime Minister are reached. This CoP 26 has proposed five nectar elements. Out of the five nectar elements, three were on quantitative changes. We definitely welcome all the quantitative changes.

The first change is to increase the installed capacity of non-fossil sources to fifty per cent. We definitely appreciate that. The second change is to reduce the emission intensity by 45 per cent and the carbon emission by one billion tonnes by 2030. Each one of us will definitely welcome all the three changes because we are accountable and answerable to the next generation and we are also answerable to the climatic changes in the future years to come.

On plain reading, the Bills seems to be okay but if you look into the practicality, the Government of India has two obligations. Firstly, the Centre should definitely cooperate with the States and the States' cooperation should definitely be expected by the Centre. Secondly, I want to learn from the hon. Minister how the Government of India is planning to prepare itself for the CoP and the G20 Summit which are to come up next year.

Initially I had spoken about the cooperation of the States with the Centre. Though the Central Government always chants cooperative federalism, it only implements coercive actions. The Centre always tries to spit venom on the States especially on a State like Telangana which is performing excellently well under the leadership of my hon. Chief Minister, KCR but expects nectar from the State. Why I say that the Centre is expecting nectar from the State is because of the way we are contributing to the

Centre and what we are getting for the States. We are not getting any assistance from the Centre. When it comes to handholding or expecting some financial assistance, we are being pushed to the corner.

People talk about double engine Sarkars. We really do not need any double engine Sarkar in Telangana because the single engine Sarkar under the leadership of KCR is doing excellently well and we all hope to continue the same.

As electricity comes under the Concurrent List, both the Centre and the State should have a say but when it comes to this point, the Centre is prevailing to amend the laws, rules and regulations relating to electricity and it is encroaching upon the powers of the State. The Government of India is mandating all the services including for agricultural consumers. They are trying to put meters at the level of farmers. Most of the States are opposing this. They should have done this by amending the Electricity Act. They are doing this through Electricity Rules, 2020. They are not amending the Act and even the BJP-ruled States are going to oppose it. We, from Telangana, are strongly opposing this move.

Then, they are linking up this to 0.5 per cent additional borrowing. How can it be linked to additional borrowing of 0.5 per cent? The Government of Telangana is definitely opposing this point also.

As I mentioned about the Concurrent List, when any sector comes under the Concurrent List, the Government of India can only supersede the State Government when it wishes but see the way the Centre has prevailed upon and is giving powers to the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission by opening the floodgates to the private sector to operate in more than one State.



We strongly oppose this. When it comes to the implementation of non-fossil sources, we definitely welcome this. But my concern is, how the renewable power purchase obligation of the States is going to be addressed. Each State has its own limitations; each State has its own commitments, which have already been committed long time back.

If we come up with a common RPPO unit, then the burden on the States is also going to go up. Especially in States like Telangana, the burden will go from 8.5 per cent to 21 per cent which would be a huge burden on the consumers and also on the GENCOS. I do not understand as to how one size will be fit for all. The Minister has to explain about this.

When it comes to the AP Reorganisation Act, under Section 93, basically the GENCO was supposed to produce the power for both the States and the power was supposed to be shared in the ratio of 54:46. But the Government of Andhra Pradesh has stopped supplying the power which is generated in Andhra Pradesh in spite of the conditions put by Southern Regional Load Despatch Centre. I request the concerned Minister and the hon. Prime Minister to look into this and also request the Government of Andhra Pradesh to look into this.

All of us talk so high about the electric vehicles. We really appreciate that because it will definitely control and contain the emission. But if we look into the number of vehicles sold so far, it is around three lakhs only. The main condition to fulfil the target of increasing the number of electric vehicles is supply of batteries. As per the Indian Energy Outlook, we need 54 lithium mines, 60 nickel mines and 20 cobalt mines for this. I request the hon. Minister of Mines to tell us about their plan to achieve this. With

these observations, I request the hon. Minister to look into the suggestions made by the Government of Telangana. Thank you.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The deliberation on the Energy Conservation (Amendment) Bill, 2022 is inconclusive today. We will continue it on another day.

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**15.31 hrs**

**PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS – Introduced**

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** As the Private Members' business time is already on, I believe that we should first start with the introduction of Private Members' Bills and, subsequently, the deliberation that has been going on for quite some time, we will continue that.

Item No. 26 and 27. Shri Sudhakar Tukaram Shrangare – not present.

**15.32 hrs**

**(i) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2019\***

*(Insertion of New Article 371K)*

**SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (HYDERABAD):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The motion was adopted.

**SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**15.32 ½ hrs**

**(ii) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2019\***

***(Amendment of Article 84, etc.)***

**SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (HYDERABAD):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Item No. 30 – Shri Ashok Mahadeorao Nete – not present.

Item No. 31 and 32 – Shri Rakesh Singh – not present.

Item No. 33 – Shri Ravi Kishan – not present.

Item No. 34 – Dr. (Prof.) Kirit Premjibhai Solanki – not present.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

**15.33 hrs**

**(iii) Industrial Employment and Environmental Protection Bill, 2021\***

*[Translation]*

**SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE (MAVAL):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide employment to the local residents of any area in which an industry has been or is going to be setup, ensure basic income to all workers and to establish a regulatory mechanism to protect environment from any adverse effects due to industrialization in such area and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide employment to the local residents of any area in which an industry has been or is going to be setup, ensure basic income to all workers and to establish a regulatory mechanism to protect environment from any adverse effects due to industrialization in such area and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. ”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.



**15.33 ½ hrs**

**(iv) Female Farmers Entitlement Bill, 2021\***

**SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (SHEOHAR):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the gender specific needs of female farmers, to protect their legitimate and to empower them with rights over agricultural lands, water resources and other related rights and for functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the gender specific needs of female farmers, to protect their legitimate and to empower them with rights over agricultural lands, water resources and other related rights and for functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith. ”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:** Sir, I Introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Item No. 38, Shri Jasbir Singh Gill – Not present.

Item No. 39, Shri Ravi Kishan – Not present.

Item No. 40, Shri Ravneet Singh: Not present.



**15.34 hrs**

**(v) National Consultation Commission Bill, 2019\***

*[Translation]*

**SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (DOMARIYAGANJ):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a National Consultation Commission for public consultation on various legislative proposals introduced in either House of Parliament and are under consideration and for matters connected therewith.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a National Consultation Commission for public consultation on various legislative proposals introduced in either House of Parliament and are under consideration and for matters connected therewith.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**15.34 ½ hrs**

**(vi) Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens (Amendment)**

**Bill, 2019\***

***(Insertion of New Chapter IIA)***

**SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (DOMARIYAGANJ):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007. ”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**15.35 hrs**

**(vii) Compulsory Military Conscription Bill, 2019\***

**SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (DOMARIYAGANJ):** Sir, I beg to move that leave is granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory military conscription to every Indian in the age group of seventeen to twenty-three years of age and for matters connected therewith.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave is granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory military conscription to every Indian in the age group of seventeen to twenty-three years of age and for matters connected therewith.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**15.35½ hrs**

**(viii) Legal Services Authorities (Amendment) Bill, 2022\***  
***(Amendment of Section 12)***

*[English]*

**SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

**15.36 hrs**

**(ix) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022\***  
***(Amendment of Article 93)***

**SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

**HON. CHAIRPERON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:** I introduce the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

**15.36 ½ hrs**

**(x) Agnipath Scheme Bill, 2022\***

**SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for framing of Agnipath Scheme for recruitment of soldiers in the armed forces of the Union and for matters connected therewith.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON :** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for framing of Agnipath Scheme for recruitment of soldiers in the armed forces of the Union and for matters connected therewith.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:** Sir, I introduce \*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**15.37hrs**

**(xi) Street Children (Rehabilitation and Welfare) Bill, 2019\***

*[Translation]*

**SHRI RAKESH SINGH (JABALPUR):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the rehabilitation and welfare measures to be undertaken by the Union and the State Governments for the street children who subsist on rag picking, begging, shoe polishing, working as potters or performing acrobatics at road crossings or public places and their rehabilitation by taking their custody and providing them due care, protection, education, vocational training and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the rehabilitation and welfare measures to be undertaken by the Union and the State Governments for the street children who subsist on rag picking, begging, shoe polishing, working as potters or performing acrobatics at road crossings or public places and their rehabilitation by taking their custody and providing them due care, protection, education, vocational training and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

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*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI RAKESH SINGH:** Chairperson Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Item nos. 44 and 45, Dr. Ram Shankar Katheria – not present.

Item no. 46, Shri Hemant Singh Patil – not present.

I should inform the House that there are 171 Private Member Bills to be introduced today.

Item nos. 47 and 48, Shri Su. Thirunavukkarasar – not present.

Item nos. 49 and 50, Prof. Rita Bahuguna Joshi – not present.

Item no. 51, Dr. Manoj Rajoria ji.

**15.38hrs**

**(xii) Child Labour (Abolition) Bill, 2019\***

*[Translation]*

**DR. MANOJ RAJORIA (KARALI-DHOLPUR):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to abolish the practice of child labour in the country and for matter connected therewith.

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\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022



*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to abolish the practice of child labour in the country and for matter connected therewith.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**DR. MANOJ RAJORIA:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**15.39 hrs**

**(xiii) Missing Children (Faster Tracking and Reuniting) Bill, 2019\***

*[Translation]*

**DR. MANOJ RAJORIA (KARALI-DHOLPUR):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for faster tracking and reuniting the children, who go missing due to abduction, kidnapping, luring or runaway from their homes; establishment of Special Cells in Police establishments with specifically trained personnel to trace missing children; for immediate registration of F.I.R. for flashing photograph and details of missing children in television, newspapers and social media so as to put in place proper mechanism to trace missing children and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for faster tracking and reuniting the children, who go missing due to abduction, kidnapping, luring or runaway from their homes; establishment of Special Cells in Police establishments with specifically trained personnel to trace missing children; for immediate registration of F.I.R. for flashing photograph and details of missing children in television, newspapers and social media so as to put in place proper mechanism to trace missing children and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted.*

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[Translation]

**DR. MANOJ RAJORIA:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

[English]

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Item nos. 53 and 54, Shrimati Locket Chatterjee – not present.

Item no. 55, Shri Midhun Reddy.

**15.40 hrs**

**(xiv) Basic Food Items Price Fixation Board Bill, 2019\***

**SHRI P.V. MIDHUN REDDY (RAJAMPET):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for establishment of a Board for determination of prices of basic food items and services commonly used by public in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for establishment of a Board for determination of prices of basic food items and services commonly used by public in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI P.V. MIDHUN REDDY:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Item No. 56, Shrimati Poonam Mahajan – Not Present

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\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Item No. 57, Adv. Adoor Prakash – Not Present

Item No. 58, Shri Asaduddin Owaisi

**15.41 hrs**

**(xv) Right to Water Bill, 2020\***

**SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (HYDERABAD):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide a practical framework for the realization of the right to water, enable participation of citizens in the management of water resources and to ensure sustainable use of ecological resources and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide a practical framework for the realization of the right to water, enable participation of citizens in the management of water resources and to ensure sustainable use of ecological resources and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Item No. 59, Shri Tirath Singh Rawat – Not Present

Item No. 60, Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat – Not Present

Item No. 61, Shri Abu Hasem Khan Choudhury – Not Present

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Item No. 62 and 63, Shri K. Sudhakaran – Not Present

Item No. 64, Shri Tirath Singh Rawat – Not Present

Item No. 65, Shri Jasbir Singh Gill – Not Present

Item No. 66, Shri P.P. Chaudhary

**15.42 hrs**

**(xvi) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022\***

***(Insertion of New Article 220A)***

**SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY (PALI):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

**15.46 hrs**

**(xvii) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022\***

***(Insertion of New Article 123A)***

**SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY (PALI):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

**15.47 hrs**

(xviii) **Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022\***  
**(Amendment of Article 366)**

**SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY (PALI):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Item No. 67, Shri Ravneet Singh – Not Present

Item No. 68, Shri Kodikunnil Suresh – Not Present

Item No. 69, Dr, Sanjay Jaiswal – Not Present

Item No. 70, Shri Rajmohan Unnithan – Not Present

Item No. 71, Shri Nihal Chand Chouhan

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

**15.48 hrs**

**(xix) National Population Control Commission Bill, 2021\***

*[Translation]*

**SHRI NIHAL CHAND CHOUHAN (GANGANAGAR):** Sir, I beg to move leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a National Population Control Commission to compile population statistics and suggest population control measures to the Central Government and the State Governments and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a National Population Control Commission to compile population statistics and suggest population control measures to the Central Government and the State Governments and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI NIHAL CHAND CHOUHAN:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.





**15.49 hrs**

**(xx) Compulsory Periodical Desiltation of Dams, Reservoirs  
and Rivers Bill, 2021\***

*[Translation]*

**DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY (GODDA):** Sir, I beg to move that That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory periodical desiltation of dams, reservoirs, rivers and such other water bodies and an institutional mechanism by establishing a National Authority to ensure timely and periodical desiltation of such water bodies in the country to increase their water holding capacity and ensure smooth flow of water which will reduce the incidence of floods and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory periodical desiltation of dams, reservoirs, rivers and such other water bodies and an institutional mechanism by establishing a National Authority to ensure timely and periodical desiltation of such water bodies in the country to increase their water holding capacity and ensure smooth flow of water which will reduce the incidence of floods and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted.*

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

*[Translation]*

**DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**15.50 hrs**

**(xxi) Victims of Floods caused by Heavy Rains, Cyclones and Other Reasons (Rehabilitation and Welfare) Bill, 2021\***

*[Translation]*

**DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY (GODDA):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection and rehabilitation of victims of floods which may be caused by heavy rains, cloudbursts, cyclones, breached bunds of dams, reservoirs and other reasons by making various provisions through a statutory board at national level which may ALSO suggest measures to be taken by the Central and the State Governments to control floods and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection and rehabilitation of victims of floods which may be caused by heavy rains, cloudbursts, cyclones, breached bunds of dams, reservoirs and other reasons by making various provisions through a statutory board at national level which may ALSO suggest measures to be taken by the Central and the State Governments to control floods and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto”

*The motion was adopted.*

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

*[Translation]*

**DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**15.51 hrs**

**(xxii) Prohibition of Multi-Digit Lotteries Bill, 2021\***

*[Translation]*

**DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY (GODDA):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prohibit sale and promotion of multi-digit lotteries and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prohibit sale and promotion of multi-digit lotteries and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

**15.52 hrs**

**(xxiii) Compulsory Health Insurance for Senior Citizens, Mentally Retarded Children and Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2021\***

*[English]*

**DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN (GOPALGANJ):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the compulsory health insurance for the senior citizens, mentally retarded children and persons with disability to be funded by the Government and for free of cost treatment of insured persons by all hospitals including private hospitals and clinics and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the compulsory health insurance for the senior citizens, mentally retarded children and persons with disability to be funded by the Government and for free of cost treatment of insured persons by all hospitals including private hospitals and clinics and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**15.53 hrs**

**(xxiv) Ancient Monuments and Archeological Sites and Remains  
(Amendment) Bill, 2021\*  
(Amendment of Section 20I)**

*[Translation]*

**SHRI NIHAL CHAND CHOUHAN (GANGANAGAR):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is;

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI NIHAL CHAND CHOUHAN:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022



[English]

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Item nos.77 and 78: Shri Kodikunnil Suresh – Not present

Item nos.79 to 81: Shri Sunil Dattatray Tatkare – Not present

Item no. 82: Shri Manoj Kotak

**15.54 hrs**

**(xxv) Over the Top Platforms Regulatory Authority Bill, 2021\***

**SHRI MANOJ KOTAK (MUMBAI NORTH-EAST):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to establish an Over-the-Top (OTT) Platforms Regulatory Authority to ensure complete ban on showing violent, abusive and vulgar web series, films or such other similar content on Over-the-Top Platforms in the country and for matters connected therewith.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to establish an Over-the-Top (OTT) Platforms Regulatory Authority to ensure complete ban on showing violent, abusive and vulgar web series, films or such other similar content on Over-the-Top Platforms in the country and for matters connected therewith.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI MANOJ KOTAK:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Item nos. 83 and 84: Shri Subrat Pathak – Not present

Item no.85: Shri Sudhakar Tukaram Shrangare – Not present

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Item nos. 86 and 87: Shri Jugal Kishore Sharma – Not present

Item no. 88: Shri Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu – Not present

Item nos. 89 and 90: Shri Gajanan Kirtikar – Not present

Item no. 91: Shri Hasmukhbhai Somabhai Patel

### **15.55 hrs**

#### **(xxvi) Higher and Technical Education (Exemption from Payment of Outstanding Fees and Education Loan) Bill, 2021\***

**SHRI HASMUKHBHAI S. PATEL (AHMEDABAD EAST):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the exemption from payment of outstanding education fees to educational institutions or education loan to banks taken for pursuing higher studies in the event of death of student or physical or mental disability of student due to any reason and for matters connected therewith.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the exemption from payment of outstanding education fees to educational institutions or education loan to banks taken for pursuing higher studies in the event of death of student or physical or mental disability of student due to any reason and for matters connected therewith.”

*The motion was adopted.*

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**SHRI HASMUKHBHAI S. PATEL:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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**15.56 hrs**

**(xxvii) Flood Control and Management Bill, 2021\***

**DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN (GOPALGANJ):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for setting up of a National Flood Control Board to suggest measures to management and control floods and for matters connected therewith.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for setting up of a National Flood Control Board to suggest measures to management and control floods and for matters connected therewith.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**15.57 hrs**

**(xxviii) Special Financial Assistance to the State of Bihar (For the Welfare of Farmers) Bill, 2021\***

**DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN (GOPALGANJ):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for special financial assistance to the State of Bihar for overcoming the current agrarian crisis in State caused by the unseasonal rains, hailstorms, deficit rainfall and consistently rising input prices forcing farmers into debt trap providing relief and loan waivers to farmers, compensation for failed crops, promotion of sustainable farming, rainwater harvesting, creation of grain and fodder banks, skill development, research and development and welfare schemes for farmers, agricultural labourers and other marginalized sections of society in State of Bihar and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for special financial assistance to the State of Bihar for overcoming the current agrarian crisis in State caused by the unseasonal rains, hailstorms, deficit rainfall and consistently rising input prices forcing farmers into debt trap providing relief and loan waivers to farmers, compensation for failed crops, promotion of sustainable farming, rainwater harvesting, creation of grain and fodder banks, skill development,

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research and development and welfare schemes for farmers, agricultural labourers and other marginalized sections of society in State of Bihar and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**DR. ALOK KUMAR SUMAN:** Sir, I introduce \*\* the Bill.

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**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Item No. 94. Shri Vijaykumar *Alias* Vijay Vasanth – not present.

Item No. 95. Shri Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu – not present.

Item No. 96. Shri Benny Behanan – not present.

Item No. 97. Shri Kesineni Srinivas – not present.

Item No. 98. Shri Vishnu Dutt Sharma – not present.

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\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**15.58 hrs**

**(xxix) Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2022\***  
***(Amendment of the Schedule)***

*[Translation]*

**SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO (JAMSHEDPUR):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:** Sir, I introduce \*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**15.58 ½ hrs**

**(xxx) Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2022\***  
***(Amendment of the Schedule)***

*[Translation]*

**SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO (JAMSHEDPUR):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI BIDYUT BARAN MAHATO:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**15.59 hrs**

**(xxxI) Compulsory Sensitivity Training in Educational Institutions Bill, 2022\***

*[English]*

**SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE (BARAMATI):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide compulsory sensitivity training to students and teachers pertaining to social issues such as caste, gender and overall inclusion in all educational institutions and for matters connected therewith.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide compulsory sensitivity training to students and teachers pertaining to social issues such as caste, gender and overall inclusion in all educational institutions and for matters connected therewith.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.



**16.00 hrs**

**(xxxii) Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill, 2022\***  
***(Amendment of Section 2, etc.)***

**SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE (BARAMATI):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

**16.01 hrs**

**(xxxiii) Protection of Rights of Widows and Single Women and Abolishment of  
Widowhood Practices Bill, 2022\***

**SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE (BARAMATI):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for protection to widows and single women and to abolish the practices of widowhood in India.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for protection to widows and single women and to abolish the practices of widowhood in India.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**16.02 hrs**

**(xxxiv) Conservation and Maintenance of Archaeological  
And Natural Heritage Bill, 2022\***

*[Translation]*

**SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE (MAVAL):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Board for the conservation of archaeological and natural heritage and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Board for the conservation of archaeological and natural heritage and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:** I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**16.03 hrs**

**(xxxv) Ocean Thermal Energy Utilization Bill, 2022\***

*[Translation]*

**SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE (MAVAL):** Sir, I beg to move leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for promotion of use of ocean thermal energy to produce clean environment friendly renewable energy at all times and substitute traditional electricity generation methods of fossil fuel burning and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for promotion of use of ocean thermal energy to produce clean environment friendly renewable energy at all times and substitute traditional electricity generation methods of fossil fuel burning and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE:** I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Item No. 104 – Shri T. N. Prathapan – not present.

Item No. 105, Shri Sudheer Gupta.

**16.04 hrs**

**(xxxvi) Special Financial Assistance for Development and Rejuvenation of Water Bodies in Forest areas in the State of Madhya Pradesh Bill, 2022\***

*[Translation]*

**SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA (MANDSOUR):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide special financial assistance to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh to meet the expense of development and rejuvenation of water bodies in the forest areas and for matters connected therewith in the State of Madhya Pradesh.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide special financial assistance to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh to meet the expense of development and rejuvenation of water bodies in the forest areas and for matters connected therewith in the State of Madhya Pradesh.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

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**SHRI SUDHEER GUPTA:** I introduce \*\* the Bill

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**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Item No. 107 – Shri Vishnu Dutt Sharma – not present.

Item No. 108, Shri C.P. Joshi.

**16.05 hrs**

**(xxxvii) Population Control Bill, 2022\***

*[Translation]*

**SHRI C. P. JOSHI (CHITTORGARH):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for controlling the population of the country for establishment of National Population Control Committee and for matters connected therewith.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for controlling the population of the country for establishment of National Population Control Committee and for matters connected therewith.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

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\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

**SHRI C. P. JOSHI** : I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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**HON. CHAIRPERSON**: I would request Mr. C.P. Joshi to introduce item number 106 again. Introduce the item No. 106 properly.

**16.06 hrs**

**(xxxviii) Special Financial Assistance for Development and Rejuvenation of Water Bodies in Forest Areas in the State of Rajasthan Bill, 2022\***

**SHRI C. P. JOSHI (CHITTORGARH)**: Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide special financial assistance to the State Government of Rajasthan to meet the expense of development and rejuvenation of water bodies in the forest areas in the State of Rajasthan and for matters connected therewith.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON**: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide special financial assistance to the State Government of Rajasthan to meet the expense of development and rejuvenation of water bodies in the forest areas in the State of Rajasthan and for matters connected therewith.”

*The motion was adopted.*

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\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

*[Translation]*

**SHRI C. P. JOSHI:** Sir, I introduce \*\* the Bill.

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**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Mr. Joshi, I would request you to introduce item number 133 again.

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\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.



**16.07 hrs**

**(xxxix) Hindu Religious Places of Worship (Prohibition of Marketing, Slaughtering, Trading, Cooking, Serving and Consumption of Meat and Other Non-Vegetarian Food) Bill, 2022\***

*[Translation]*

**SHRI C. P. JOSHI (CHITTORGARH)** : Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prohibit marketing, slaughtering, trading, cooking, serving and consumption of meat and other non- vegetarian food within 100 square meter area from the places of Hindu religious worship and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prohibit marketing, slaughtering, trading, cooking, serving and consumption of meat and other non- vegetarian food within 100 square meter area from the places of Hindu religious worship and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI C. P. JOSHI:** Sir, I introduce \*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**16.09 hrs**

**(xl) Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order Amendment Bill, 2022\***

***(Amendment of the Schedule)***

*[Translation]*

**SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT (SUPAUL):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI DILESHWAR KAMAIT:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**16.10 hrs**

**(xli) Supreme Court, High Courts and District Courts (Use of Official Languages) Bill, 2022\***

*[Translation]*

**SHRI GOPAL SHETTY (MUMBAI NORTH):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the use of official languages in the proceedings of the Supreme Court, High Courts and district courts and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the use of official languages in the proceedings of the Supreme Court, High Courts and district courts and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI GOPAL SHETTY :** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Item No. 111. Shri Abdul Khaleque – not present.

Item No. 112 – Dr. Sujay Vikhe Patil – not present.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Item No. 113 – Dr. Sujay Vikhe Patil – not present.

Item No. 114. Shri Jayant Sinha – not present.

Item No. 115. Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma – not present.

Item No. 116. Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma – not present.

Item No. 117. Shri Balubhau *alias* Suresh Narayan Dhanorkar – not present.

Item No. 118. Shri Balubhau *alias* Suresh Narayan Dhanorkar – not present.

Item No. 119. Shri Uttam Kumar Reddy – not present.

Item No. 121. Shri Srinivas Kesineni – not present.

Item No. 122 - Unmesh Bhaiyyasaheb Patil

**16.11 hrs**

**(xlii) National Water University Bill, 2022\***

**SHRI UNMESH BHAIYYASAHEB PATIL (JALGAON):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to establish and incorporate a National Water University in the State of Maharashtra a specialised University first of its kind, to promote water education in the areas of water resources management, water conservation technology, equitable and sustainable development and ground water resource management besides functioning as the national centre for select water disciplines by adopting best international practices and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to establish and incorporate a National Water University in the State of Maharashtra a specialised University first of its kind, to promote water education in the areas of water resources management,

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water conservation technology, equitable and sustainable development and ground water resource management besides functioning as the national centre for select water disciplines by adopting best international practices and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI UNMESH BHAIYYASAHEB PATIL:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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**16.11 ½ hrs**

**(xlili) Agricultural Workers (Welfare and Protection) Bill, 2022\***

**SHRI UNMESH BHAIYYASAHEB PATIL (JALGAON):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare and protection of the agricultural workers and for matters connected therewith or incidental therein.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare and protection of the agricultural workers and for matters connected therewith or incidental therein.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI UNMESH BHAIYYASAHEB PATIL:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Item No. 124, Dr. Sujay Vikhe Patil - not present.

Item No. 125, Shri Sunil Kumar Singh.

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\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.



**16.12 hrs**

**(xliv) Prohibition of Publication and Dissemination of Objectionable Material on Religion Bill, 2022\***

*[Translation]*

**SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH (CHATRA):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prohibit the publication and dissemination of objectionable material on religion in any form in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prohibit the publication and dissemination of objectionable material on religion in any form in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**16.13 hrs**

**(xlv) Special Irrigation Development Fund (For Forest Areas) Bill, 2022\***

*[Translation]*

**SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH (CHATRA):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Special Irrigation Development Fund for the development of irrigation facilities in the forest areas and for matters connected therewith.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Special Irrigation Development Fund for the development of irrigation facilities in the forest areas and for matters connected therewith.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.



**16.14 hrs**

**(xlvii) Girl Child (Prevention of Commercialised Trafficking, Rehabilitation and Welfare) Bill, 2022\***

*[Translation]*

**SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH (CHATRA):** Sir, I beg to move That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of commercialized trafficking of girl child wherein a girl child is forced into prostitution after luring, procuring or kidnapping her or dedicating her as devadasi for commercial gains by providing deterrent punishment including capital punishment for such trafficking and for rehabilitation of and other welfare measures for such girl child to be undertaken by government and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of commercialized trafficking of girl child wherein a girl child is forced into prostitution after luring, procuring or kidnapping her or dedicating her as devadasi for commercial gains by providing deterrent punishment including capital punishment for such trafficking and for rehabilitation of and other welfare measures for such girl child to be undertaken by government and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted.*

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

*[Translation]*

**SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**16.15 hrs**

**(xlvii) National Emission Trading System (Control of Green House Gas Emissions) Bill, 2022\***

*[English]*

**SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM (PALAMU):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to set up a system for green house gas emission trading and establishment of Authorities for the control of green house gas emissions and for matters connected therewith.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to set up a system for green house gas emission trading and establishment of Authorities for the control of green house gas emissions and for matters connected therewith.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

*[Translation]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Item No. 129.

**SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY**

**SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (SARAN):** Sir, this Bill affects every Member of Parliament... *(Interruptions)*

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**16.16 hrs**

**(xlviii) District Development and Monitoring Committee for Implementation of Central Sector and Centrally Sponsored) Schemes Bill, 2022\***

*[English]*

**SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (SARAN):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to constitute District Development and Monitoring Committees in each district to promote efficient coordination among all elected representatives in Parliament, State Legislatures and Local Government, including the Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipal Bodies, for time bound development of districts through a streamlined model of monitoring and accountability for implementation of Central Sector and Centrally sponsored schemes in each district and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*[Translation]*

This Bill has the provision to grant constitutional status to Disha Committee.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to constitute District Development and Monitoring Committees in each district to promote efficient coordination among all elected representatives in Parliament, State Legislatures and Local Government, including the Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipal Bodies, for time bound development of districts through a streamlined model of monitoring

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and accountability for implementation of Central Sector and Centrally sponsored schemes in each district and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:** Sir, take it out of the lottery and get it discussed. Disha Committee is the biggest topic of concern. ... *(Interruptions)*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Do you want to introduce the Bill?

... *(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

**SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Item No.131 - Shri Hibi Eden – not present.

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\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**16.17 hrs**

**(xlix) Greenfield Infrastructure Development Board Bill, 2022\***

**SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (SARAN):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of Greenfield Infrastructure Board in each zone of the country to assess the availability of land in the respective zone and decide on the fitness of sites for development of a greenfield infrastructure project and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of Greenfield Infrastructure Board in each zone of the country to assess the availability of land in the respective zone and decide on the fitness of sites for development of a greenfield infrastructure project and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Item No.134, Dr. T. Sumathy *alias* Thamizhachi

Thangapandian – not present.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.



**16.18 hrs**

**(I) Eastern Region Tourism Promotion Authority Bill, 2022\***

**DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR (BALURGHAT):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of Tourism Promotion Authority for the eastern region of the country and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of Tourism Promotion Authority for the eastern region of the country and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.



**16.19 hrs**

**(ii) Fishermen (Development and Welfare) Bill, 2022\***

**DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR (BALURGHAT):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the development and welfare of fishermen in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the development and welfare of fishermen in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**16.20 hrs**

**(lii) Compulsory Military Training Bill, 2022\***

*[Translation]*

**SHRI BHOLA SINGH (BULANDSHAHR):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to make military training compulsory for all abled-bodied citizens and for matters connected therewith.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to make military training compulsory for all abled-bodied citizens and for matters connected therewith.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI BHOLA SINGH:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**16.21 hrs**

**(liii) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022\***

***(Omission of Article 30)***

*[Translation]*

**SHRI GOPAL SHETTY (MUMBAI NORTH):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI GOPAL SHETTY:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

[English]

**16.22 hrs**

**(liv) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022\***

***(Amendment of the Eighth Schedule)***

**SUSHRI DIYA KUMARI (RAJSAMAND):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SUSHRI DIYA KUMARI:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

**16.23 hrs**

**(iv) Betel Growers (Welfare) Bill, 2022\***

**DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR (BALURGHAT):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of remunerative price to betel growers, free of cost insurance of betel crop, comprehensive welfare of betel growers and setting up of betel research centre and for matters connected therewith.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of remunerative price to betel growers, free of cost insurance of betel crop, comprehensive welfare of betel growers and setting up of betel research centre and for matters connected therewith.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Item Nos.143, 144 and 146 – Shri M.K. Raghavan – not present.

Item No.145 – Dr. DNV Senthilkumar S. – Not present.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.



**16.23 ½ hrs**

**(Ivi) Anti-Drought Measure and Mitigation Bill, 2022\***

**SHRI ANURAG SHARMA (JHANSI):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Drought Suggestion Committee to suggest measures and take appropriate action in mitigation against drought and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Drought Suggestion Committee to suggest measures and take appropriate action in mitigation against drought and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI ANURAG SHARMA:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**16.24 hrs**

**(Ivii) National Commission for Economically Weaker Sections Bill, 2022\***

**SHRI P.V. MIDHUN REDDY (RAJAMPET):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to constitute a National Commission for Economically Weaker Sections and to provide for matter connected therewith or incidental thereto.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave to introduce a Bill to constitute a National Commission for Economically Weaker Sections and to provide for matter connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI P.V. MIDHUN REDDY:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Shri Ranjeetsinha Hindurao Naik Nimbalkar – Not present.  
Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.



**16.24 ½ hrs**

**(lviii) Government Services (Regulation of Service Rules at Workplace in Appointments of Persons with Disabilities) Bill, 2022\***

*[Translation]*

**KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL (HAMIRPUR):** Sir, I beg to move That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for special measures and for regulation of service rules at workplace in appointments of persons with disabilities in Government services under the Central Government and for matters connected therewith.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for special measures and for regulation of service rules at workplace in appointments of persons with disabilities in Government services under the Central Government and for matters connected therewith.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

**16.25 hrs**

**(lix) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022\***  
***(Amendment of Article 25)***

*[Translation]*

**KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL (HAMIRPUR):** Sir, I beg to move leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

**16.25 ½ hrs**

**(ix) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022\***  
***(Amendment of Article 325)***

*[Translation]*

**KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL (HAMIRPUR):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

**16.26 hrs**

**(Ixi) Conducting of Union Government Examinations  
in all Eighth Schedule Languages Bill, 2022\***

*[English]*

**SHRI DHANUSH M. KUMAR (TENKASI):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for conduction of all Union Government examination in all the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution and for matters connected therewith.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for conduction of all Union Government examination in all the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution and for matters connected therewith.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI DHANUSH M. KUMAR:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**16.27 hrs**

**(Ixi) Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 2022\***  
**(Amendment of Section 2, etc.)**

**SHRI UNMESH BHAIYYASAHEB PATIL (JALGAON):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI UNMESH BHAIYYASAHEB PATIL:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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**HON. CHAIRPERSON:**

Item No. 157, Shri Manish Tewari. — Not present.

Item No. 158, Shri Pradyut Bordoloi. - Not present.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

**16.28 hrs**

**(Ixiii) Youth Welfare Bill, 2022\***

*[Translation]*

**SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL (MAHARAJGANJ):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for a comprehensive policy for the development of the youth in the country.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for a comprehensive policy for the development of the youth in the country.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**16.29 hrs**

**(Ixiv) Visually Impaired Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2022\***

*[Translation]*

**SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL (MAHARAJGANJ):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide rights to visually impaired persons, enabling them to avail employment, social and financial security, civil and other services, to live with human dignity, self-respect as independent citizens and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide rights to visually impaired persons, enabling them to avail employment, social and financial security, civil and other services, to live with human dignity, self-respect as independent citizens and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

\_\_\_\_\_

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**16.30 hrs**

**(Ixxv) Orphans (Reservation of Posts in Government Establishments and Welfare)  
Bill, 2022\***

*[Translation]*

**SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL (MAHARAJGANJ):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation of posts in Government Establishments and formulation of welfare schemes and programmers for orphans.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation of posts in Government Establishments and formulation of welfare schemes and programmers for orphans.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

\_\_\_\_\_

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.



[English]

**16.30 ½ hrs**

**(Ixvi) Bharatiya Rozgar Samhita, 2022\***

**SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI (PILIBHIT):** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to outline the modalities for providing employment to Indian citizens across various departments of Central government and undertakings and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to outline the modalities for providing employment to Indian citizens across various departments of Central government and undertakings and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI FEROZE VARUN GANDHI:** I introduce\*\* the Bill.

\_\_\_\_\_

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:**

Item 168, Adv. Dean Kuriakose	-Not present.
Items 169 to 171, Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Singari	- Not present.
Items 172 and 173, Adv. Dean Kuriakose	- Not present.
Items 174 to 176, Shri V.K. Sreekandan	- Not present.

\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**16.31 hrs**

**(Ixvii) National Strategy for Reduction of Food Waste Bill, 2022\***

**SHRI DHANUSH M. KUMAR (TENKASI):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to develop a national strategy to reduce the food waste in the country and for matter connected therewith.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to develop a national strategy to reduce the food waste in the country and for matter connected therewith.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI DHANUSH M. KUMAR:** I introduce the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

**16.31 ½ hrs**

**(Ixxviii) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022\***  
**(Amendment of Article 312.)**

*[Translation]*

**SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE (KALYAN):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

**16.32 hrs**

**(Ixxix) Antarrashtriya Marathi Vishwavidyalaya Bill, 2022\***

*[Translation]*

**DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE (KALYAN):** Sir, I beg to move leave be granted to introduce a Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching University for the promotion and development of Marathi language and literature, through teaching and research, with a view to enabling Marathi to achieve greater functional efficiency and recognition as a major international language and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to establish and incorporate a teaching University for the promotion and development of Marathi language and literature, through teaching and research, with a view to enabling Marathi to achieve greater functional efficiency and recognition as a major international language and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

\_\_\_\_\_

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**16.32 ½ hrs**

**(lxx) Compulsory Teaching of Urban Planning in Schools Bill, 2022\***

*[English]*

**DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE (KALYAN):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory teaching of urban planning in senior secondary level in all the schools throughout the country in order to prepare students from school level and thereby ensuing sustainable as well as positive development in urban regions and for making it obligatory for the Central and State Government to provide requisite infrastructure for the purpose and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory teaching of urban planning in senior secondary level in all the schools throughout the country in order to prepare students from school level and thereby ensuing sustainable as well as positive development in urban regions and for making it obligatory for the Central and State Government to provide requisite infrastructure for the purpose and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:** I introduce\*\* the Bill.

\_\_\_\_\_

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Item No.182, Shri Kuldeep Rai Sharma – Not present.

Item No. 183, Dr. Manoj Rajoria.

**16.33 hrs**

**(lxxi) Residential Schools (for Scheduled Castes and  
Scheduled Tribes) Bill, 2022\***

*[Translation]*

**DR. MANOJ RAJORIA (KARALI-DHOLPUR):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for setting up of residential schools for children belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for setting up of residential schools for children belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**DR. MANOJ RAJORIA:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**16.33 ½ hrs**

**(lxxii) Madhya Pradesh Central Agricultural University Bill, 2022\***

**SHRI KRISHNAPALSINGH YADAV (GUNA):** Sir, I beg to move leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment and incorporation of a University in Madhya Pradesh for the development of agriculture and for the furtherance of the advancement of learning and pursuit of research in agriculture and allied sciences and declare it to be an institution of national importance.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment and incorporation of a University in Madhya Pradesh for the development of agriculture and for the furtherance of the advancement of learning and pursuit of research in agriculture and allied sciences and declare it to be an institution of national importance.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI KRISHNAPALSINGH YADAV:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**16.34 hrs**

**(lxxiii) Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Repeal Bill, 2022\***

**SHRI KRISHNAPALSINGH YADAV (GUNA):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to repeal the Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to repeal the Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI KRISHNAPALSINGH YADAV:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022



**16.34 ½ hrs**

**(lxxiv) Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Amendment Bill, 2022\***  
***(Insertion of New Section 13A)***

**SHRI RAMESH BIND (BHADOHI):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act, 2014.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI RAMESH BIND:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**16.35 hrs**

**(lxxv) Victims of Riots, Communal Violence and Violent Protests (Equal Compensation) Bill, 2022\***

**SHRI RAMESH BIND (BHADOHI):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for equal compensation to victims of riots, communal violence, and violent protests and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for equal compensation to victims of riots, communal violence and violent protests and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI RAMESH BIND:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[English]

**16.35 ½ hrs**

**(lxxvi) Compensatory Afforestation Fund (Amendment) Bill, 2022\***  
**(Amendment of Sections 6 and 16)**

**DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT (NANDURBAR):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

**16.36 hrs**

**(lxxvii) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022\***  
***(Amendment of Seventh Schedule, etc.)***

**DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT (NANDURBAR):** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

**16.36 ½ hrs**

**(lxxviii) Rehabilitation and Relocation of Persons Displaced  
Due to Climate Change Bill, 2022\***

**DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT (NANDURBAR):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the rehabilitation of persons displaced due to climate change, realization of their rights of life, health, food, water, shelter, property and resettlement and for matters connected therewith.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the rehabilitation of persons displaced due to climate change, realization of their rights of life, health, food, water, shelter, property and resettlement and for matters connected therewith.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Item No.191, Shrimati Aparupa Poddar – Not present.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**16.37 hrs**

**(Lxxix) Environment (Protection) Amendment Bill, 2022\***

***(Amendment of Section 2)***

*[Translation]*

**SHRI NIHAL CHAND CHOUHAN (GANGANAGAR):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI NIHAL CHAND CHOUHAN:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Item Nos.193 and 194, Shrimati Aparupa Poddar – Not present.

Item No.195, Dr. Shashi Tharoor – Not present.

**16.37 ½ hrs**

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

**(lxxx) Electricity (Amendment) Bill, 2022\***  
***(Insertion of New Section 126A)***

*[Translation]*

**SHRI HANUMAN BENIWAL (NAGAUR):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Electricity Act, 2003.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Electricity Act, 2003.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI HANUMAN BENIWAL:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

**16.38 hrs**

**(lxxxi) Unemployment Allowance for Graduates Living Below  
Poverty Line Bill, 2021\***

*[Translation]*

**SHRI SUBRAT PATHAK (KANNAUJ):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of unemployment allowance to graduates living below poverty line and for matters connected therewith.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of unemployment allowance to graduates living below poverty line and for matters connected therewith.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI SUBRAT PATHAK:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.



**16.39 hrs**

**(lxxxii) Aroma Board Bill, 2021\***

**SHRI SUBRAT PATHAK (KANNAUJ):** Sir, I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Board for the development of export of aroma and for the control of aroma industry including the control of cultivation of aromatic plants and for matters connected therewith.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Board for the development of export of aroma and for the control of aroma industry including the control of cultivation of aromatic plants and for matters connected therewith.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**SHRI SUBRAT PATHAK:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[English]

**16.40 hrs**

**(lxxxiii) Criminal Law (Amendment) Bill, 2022\***  
***(Substitution of New Section for Section 272, etc.)***

**DR. SUJAY VIKHE PATIL (AHMEDNAGAR):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**DR. SUJAY VIKHE PATIL:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

**16.41 hrs**

**(lxxxiv) Mental Healthcare (Amendment) Bill, 2022\***  
***(Amendment of Section 2, etc.)***

**DR. SUJAY VIKHE PATIL (AHMEDNAGAR):** Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**DR. SUJAY VIKHE PATIL:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

**16.41 ½ hrs**

**(lxxxv) Protection of Women from Domestic Violence  
(Amendment) Bill, 2022\*  
(Amendment of Section 2, etc.)**

**DR. SUJAY VIKHE PATIL (AHMEDNAGAR):** Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**DR. SUJAY VIKHE PATIL:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Many hon. Members are not present in the House. Otherwise, there were 171 Bills that were to be introduced. So, now, our work has been a bit lessened. In fact, in between, my name will also be called by the Chair for the introduction of the Bill.

Now, we will take up consideration and passing of the Private Members' Bill of Shri Janardan Singh Sigriwal which has been going on for quite some time. I think, it is more than two years that we have been deliberating on it.

... *(Interruptions)*

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** It has completed three years. ... *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** This issue has been going on for three years since the beginning of the 17th Lok Sabha. I would request Dr. Umesh G. Jadav to speak.

Dr. Umesh G. Jadav – Not present.

Hon'ble Minister ji.

**16.42 hrs**

**COMPULSORY VOTING BILL, 2019\* – Contd.**

*[Translation]*

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (PROF. S.P.**

**SINGH BAGHEL):** Hon. Chairperson, sir, as you informed that Shri Janardan Singh Sigrival, Hon. Member of Parliament, introduced this bill on 21st June, which is Yoga Day and coincidentally my birthday too.

**16.43 hrs**

(Shri A. Raja *in the Chair*)

On that day, he brought the bill on a very important issue, 'Compulsory Voting'. On a couple of Fridays, learned members of various political parties put forward their views in favor of either making voting mandatory or voluntary. The members went in detail about how the compulsory voting would affect the society. Since this matter has been debated for three years and also a very important question related to democracy, I will try to convince Sigrival Saheb as to what could be the side effects of compulsory voting. I would also request him to withdraw his bill in the interest of democracy, in the interest of society, in public interest and in favor of the majority of MPs.

Sir, Sigrival Saheb says that for every voter who is eligible to vote in any election, and called for by the Election Commission, mandatorily to exercise his right to vote. He also says that some people should be exempted from his mandatory requirement, if someone is suffering from a serious illness and is not physically able to go to the polling station, and produces a medical certificate. He has also proposed a provision for

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\* Further discussion on Motion for Consideration of the Bill moved by Shri Janardan Singh Sigrival on 12 July, 2019

granting exemption by the Election Commission on genuine and bona fide grounds. The Commission should ensure the safety and security of all citizens who come to vote. I think this is not possible, because there are 2200 booths in my own Lok Sabha constituency. Security arrangements are made at the polling station on the polling day, but voters should compulsorily come and they should be given security on the way, there should be police at every inch, I think these provisions in his bill are not practically possible.

The Commission will send a list of all eligible voters who have not cast their vote to the Central Government and State Government. This is also not a practicable thing. Almost everyone knows those who have not voted, booth agents also know, if their authentic list of those who did not cast their vote comes out, then the people who have not voted will be troubled by the mafia type persons in the politics. Because during election campaign certain people might have promised to vote for the mafia type persons but couldn't vote due to some reason and if Election Commission releases the list of those persons who did not vote, then they would be in trouble. I think there may be some reaction against this from the representatives also.

If a voter who had promised them or accepted something or convinced in favour to vote and the candidate offered some kind of incentive to the voter in exchange of vote, in this case if election commission released a list of the voters who did not vote then I think the candidate might react against this action also. Therefore your suggestion is not very relevant. Sigrival Saheb is also saying that there should be a fine of Rs 500. Now, the MNREGA beneficiary will be in dilemma whether he should vote or not as he is feverish. On serious illnesses, you are saying that the Election Commission and the

Returning Officer should give exemption to them, but suppose he is feeling sick that day. On that day, he will lose his MNREGA wage and on top of that, he has to give you Rs 500 earned from three days of work, so I think this financial punishment is too much in a country like India, where 80 crore people, 80 crore is not a small number, stand in queues in this 44 degree temperature for Rs 5 per kg wheat and rice if they do not get it, they complain to us. The people hang around the Gram Pradhan's house for a toilet worth Rs 12 thousand and go all out for the 1 lakh 20 thousand rupees under the Prime Minister Awas Yojna and we all know that such people also come to our homes in the morning. I think it is not right to impose fine on them. Sigrival ji has said that those who vote will be given preference in the service and jobs of the Central Government. This is not a practical suggestion at all. Suppose now that 67 percent people have voted, will you be able to provide jobs to 67 percent people? You are thinking that if 100 percent people vote, 100 percent people will be given jobs, but where will those jobs come from? Preference should not be given. Will you make it equal to the NCC certificate that preference in job should be given to those who parade continuously and to someone who goes to vote only one day in 5 years. What to say to give a job, even I don't think that they should be given any benefit preference in transfer, posting or promotion and giving a job is a big deal. If he gets a job by voting, it will not be right and it is also not a practical thing to do. This is what you are saying that preference will be given in admission to best educational institutions. I am an Associate Professor at Agra College, Agra, the largest college in North India. Merit goes too much, Cut off goes too high and 100-100 children stand on the admission ladder on each number, if just by using the vote, someone gets 2%, 4% or 1% then I think this is not a practical aspect. Our learned



honorable members have participated in this discussion. I have been watching since 2019. I know that Rupala ji will definitely enjoy my speech, as he always does, because both of us talk a lot about farmers. Therefore it is ours. Sir, such an experiment has been done in some countries of the world. The Philippines did it, Spain did it, Singapore did it, Switzerland did it in a small part, Thailand did it, Turkey did it, Uruguay did it, Georgia USA did it, Venezuela did it, Bulgaria did it, it was done in Chile, done in the Republic of the Congo, done in Costa Rica, done in Cyprus, Dominica, Ecuador, Egypt, Fiji, part of France, but they immediately understood that the compulsory voting that is being practiced had created some disparities and the country born. Among them, Chile withdrew compulsory voting, Cyprus withdrew compulsory voting. Similarly, there was compulsory voting in Schaffhausen, Switzerland, but they withdrew it. Uruguay also acted to withdraw compulsory voting. Some countries implemented it, but very soon they realized that compulsory voting was neither in the national interest, nor in the public interest, nor in the interest of the society, so they had to withdraw it. Many prominent people have tried to express their views on this bill. I try to quote the names of those scholarly members who have participated in this debate since the year 2019.

Dr. Satyapal Singh ji was the Police Commissioner of Mumbai. He is an MP from Baghpat seat and has been a minister in the Government of India. His suggestion is that whether we should initiate political process in educational institutions, it should be discussed. I would like to say in this regard that it should not be done even there, because practically it is not feasible. At the age of 18, the student must have chosen the subject of his education, it is not right to bring such an issue in the discussion. Prahlad Singh ji said that he is an educated person and it is often seen that educated

people vote less. We do not agree with this, because we cannot say that educated people do not use their right to vote. Second, constitutional provisions more effective than on moral values.

Mr. Jagdambika Pal, who is our senior member and Pankaj Choudhary ji. Coincidentally, both these members spoke together and today both of them are sitting together. Coincidentally they also come from neighboring districts. They informed that the right to vote is mandatory in 22 countries, so we should also consider this. I would like to tell Honorable Pal Saheb and Pankaj Chaudhary that the political, social, economic and geographical circumstances of every country are different. I saw you for the first time in the year 1984 when you were MLA and Minister of State for Education in Uttar Pradesh. When you were coming to Annexe, your shoes were mud stained. It means that you came from a village after crossing some rivers and streams. I think you were the Minister of State for Secondary Education. I am talking to you about a thing happened thirty-thirty five years ago ... (*Interruptions*) Yes, you met me at 12 o'clock in the night. My guess is that when a minister's white pants, shirt and Loto shoes were stained with mud, it meant that he had taken some unpaved path. On one hand you came on the unpaved path and on the other hand you suppose voters to cross the river, drain, cross the unpaved path, Sometimes polling takes place in the rainy season in May-June, sometimes in hill stations land sliding happens, when the temperature is in minus in Uttarakhand, Shimla and Kashmir, you are sending people for compulsory vote in such circumstances... (*Interruptions*) At Baliyan Saheb's place, when sugarcane is being cut, all their life activities revolve around sugarcane. Sugarcane is their only

economic facility. The year, their sugarcane production is good, their purchasing power increases.

If you ask for compulsory voting, At a time when jaggery is being prepared in the pan, I think sweetness in the sugarcane juice will definitely be reduced. Pal Saheb, I would like to say that the political scenario of our country is different from that of other countries. We are not in a position to adopt everything they do. We must evaluate things in relation to our circumstances. Voting should not be made strictly compulsory in view of the constitutional and legal provisions in our country. The Law Commission of India having considered the above issue comprehensively, also arrived at the same view. There is definitely a difference between moral duties and fundamental duties and we should take care of that difference also.

Just a moment ago, Shri Bhartrihari Mahtab Saheb was in the chair. He also said that voting is a civil right, not a duty. It is a right and not a duty; not a compulsory duty. Anyway, we talk more about fundamental rights and less about fundamental duties. But there should also be talk of fundamental duties. Compulsory voting can encroach on other things. Compulsory voting is essentially a binding on speech, which would violate freedom of speech, since the right to speak necessarily includes the right not to speak. He says that it would be undemocratic to force a person to vote. He says that this is a violation of the freedom of a person. I and my department also agree that this would be a violation of his freedom. Therefore the view of the honorable member is correct. It is in accordance with the relevant constitutional and legal provisions in electoral matters. Hukumdev Narayan Yadav Saheb, from whose speeches we have been benefiting a

lot, when he speaks, he mentions the villages, the poor, the farmers, the countryside and especially our goats and sheep a lot.

But, he calls for the of compulsory voting, though on the other hand, he always fought for the rights and entitlements of the poor, weak, backward, Dalits, Scheduled Castes etc. So if they go out for compulsory voting, I think that the poor person will face the most trouble, because the poor person is a migrant labourer. But I would like to answer that people from the state of Bihar, where he comes from, he is no longer a member of this House, go to Punjab for jobs in large numbers. At the time when he favoured this, Modi ji's 'One Nation-One Grid' was not there, 'One Nation-One Ration Card' was not possible at that time, the concept of 'One Nation-One Election' had not come. Therefore, it was not possible that at the time when he expressed his views, the migrant laborers of Bihar were working in Punjab and they had to come to Bihar for compulsory voting as they could not cast their votes in Punjab. Therefore, according to the circumstances of that time and today's circumstances, this is not a very relevant thing.

Bhanu Prasad Mishra ji has said that there is a middle way, that is NOTA and we are observing that those who want to press NOTA are doing so. Bhagwant Mann ji, who has gone to Punjab after speaking here, is of the opinion that government facilities etc. should be back if someone does not take part in the voting . On this I say that people will go to court saying that this is their right, not their duty. If you cut back benefits of the government schemes, snatch their ration cards or deprive them of welfare schemes, they will definitely approach the court and this will definitely involve some violation of some idea of the Constitution, freedom of expression or their

fundamental right. That is I beg to differ with the words of Hon. Mann Saheb. What Mrs. Kavita Kalwa Kuntala has said is right, that one should be encouraged to vote. ... *(Interruptions)* Dushyant Chautala ji has said that the size of our population is a big obstacle in this effort. C.R. Chaudhary, Sant Pratap, Jai Prakash Narayan Nishad ji, Ramesh Bidhuri Sahab, Chandrakant Khaire Sahab, T.G. Venkatesh Saheb, Konda Visvesvaraya Reddy Saheb told that the biggest advantage of compulsory voting is that government policies and representation of the people will be very close to the wishes and aspirations of the people; this is true to some extent. ... *(Interruptionss)* Madam, we are linking it with Aadhaar, but it will not be mandatory. Ramesh Chandra Kaushik says that the voting percentage is very low. Similarly, Abdul Khalek Saheb also participated in it. Later Ajay Mishra ji and all the people participated. ... *(Interruptions)* Yes, we are linking it to Aadhaar. First, in a country where everyone's Aadhar card has not been made, everyone's ration card has not been made, then sometimes tools are bad, sometimes workman is bad. But if we make it mandatory there, then there are many things we must make mandatory first. ... *(Interruptions)* Rupala ji, whatever should be mandatory, the Prime Minister has tried to make it mandatory. Why do people vote? Why should they vote? If we check, a lot of issues is observed. Though they are voting in elections since 1952, yet they are not getting house, they are not getting toilet, they are not getting health card, they are not getting widow pension, they were not getting disabled pension, they were not getting old age pension. Slogan was given to remove poverty, but poverty was not removed. People formed the government on a slogan. The poor thought that if Indira Gandhi returned, poverty would go away. As poverty could not removed, so the voting percentage came down. Rajiv Gandhiji said

that if he sends one rupee, only 15 paise reach up to the last person. So the people who were pocketing 85 paise must have reduced the quality of the schemes somewhere, and then it also affected the voting. People said that one rupee was transferred and here they got only 15 paise, then why should they vote. I am telling you a very shocking statistic which is not very old. I don't believe in much statistics, but some statistics speak for themselves. The year 2009 was the year in which Manmohan Singh became the Prime Minister and did some things like Right to Information and loan waiver of farmers, but in the end the government became very infamous. At that time, voting turnout was 58.19. I am telling this about the general elections of 2009.

### **17.00 hrs**

I am giving you a magical statistic. Five years later, elections were declared in 2014. In the last days, Shri Narendra Modi was declared the Prime Ministerial candidate. Now let us see the difference between the years 2009 and 2014. It is not that all the heroes and heroines would have strongly advised people to vote or any incentive would have been given, any voter would have been influenced, he would have been given two kilograms of sugar, they would have been provided with a lot of resources or the number of polling stations would have increased or the distance between polling stations would have decreased or voter list would have changed. In the year 2009, voting was 58.19 percent. Narendra Modi ji was declared the Prime Ministerial candidate, the people in anticipation that he would become the Prime Minister, his government would come to power and the 'Gujarat Model' would be implemented in the country, cast so many votes that voting increased from 58 percent to 66 percent. Has this ever happened in any election? You can pick the years 1952,

1957, 1962, 1967, 1969, 1974, 1977, 1980, 1984, 1989, be it 1991, 1996, 1998, 1999 or 2004, I think I have mentioned all the elections. Given, there was a sudden increase of 8.4 percent in the elections of 2014 in comparison of 2009 election. Did this happen suddenly?

Sigriwal sir, that is why I am saying that do not make it mandatory. If you implement welfare schemes for poor should be implemented, bring the poverty down, there will be a welfare state, our schemes will be for the welfare of the poor. Whether any government had already built a toilet costing Rs 12,000, no Prime Minister ever felt the plight of the woman defecating in the open? Who had not seen women standing up when the headlights fell on them? Why should the toilet not be constructed? More should have been built then, there was more poverty then. Jawahar Lal Nehru was the Prime Minister, then Shastriji, then Mrs. Gandhi was there or after that Morarji Bhai became P.M., they would have seen the plight of many women defecating along the road and would have seen women standing up. They had the heart, but lacked a lot of sensitivity, that's why they didn't become the changemakers. As soon as Shri Narendra Modi became the Prime Minister, he started building 'Izzat Ghar'. Let me also tell you that the voter turnout has not been stagnant since 2014, but after 2014, when the 2019 Lok Sabha elections were held, it increased by 1.1 percent and touched 67.47 percent this time. It increased by 8 percent from 2009 to 2014 and a full 1.1 percent increased after next five years because at that time the schemes were in progress, but they were not completed. Believe it or not, when the elections of 2024 will be held, all the projects which are progressing will have been completed and there will be a smile on the face of the last person, hence this percentage will definitely increase.

I again said that this is a right, not a duty. This should be encouraged. A lot of work has been done towards its promotion.

It is not right that there should be jail in its action. The Law Commission has also refused this. Various committees have been formed on this subject. Those committees have also tried to submit their reports against it. Therefore, I will try to tell that this is a topic in which many people are speaking in favor of it, many people are speaking against it.

In the year 1950 itself, when the Constitution came into force, in the very first year itself, during the discussion of the Representation of the People Act under the leadership of Baba Saheb Bhimrao Ambedkar, the idea was expressed that it should be made mandatory. It was under the leadership of Baba Saheb that it was refused that for a developing country like India, which was an underdeveloped country at that time, but today it is a developing country, it is not feasible to implement the compulsory voting.

Then after this, the National Constitution Review Working Committee on Electoral Reforms, also known as NCRWC, also refused. A committee under the leadership of Tarkunde was formed.

Sir, I will not go into much detail because some of our friends have to go somewhere for 'high tea'.... *(Interruptions)* Okay, everyone has to go. Balian Saheb has to go specially.... *(Interruptions)* I also have to go there. There is still time for this. There is barely a distance of three minutes in going from here to there. It is on the way. On one hand they are talking about compulsory voting by walking three kilometers and here you are in so much hurry, where we could reach the annexe in three minutes.... *(Interruptions)*



Tarkunde Committee also said that it seriously considered the desire to make it mandatory for the voters to cast their votes in the elections and when they talked to the people, they have expressed anger, hence this is not possible. Pursuant to this, the issue of compulsory voting was discussed in Parliament in 2004 and 2009, when two Private Member's Bills were introduced. they also met the same fate, although I would request you not to tell about any other's fate. I would request you that it would be better if you withdraw this Bill.

In the year 2004, B.S. Rawat had introduced the Compulsory Voting Bill 2004, to consider making provision for compulsory voting and related matters in the country by the Commission. There is nothing in the mind of the MPs that if voting becomes mandatory, their selection would be easier or that those selected would be on the basis of majority. At many places, some people used to get results in their favor through booth capturing, that is why they called it mandatory. Various arguments, provisions regarding the nature of the Bill, non-involvement of voters in the democratic process etc. were discussed. The important thing is that in the year 2009, Shri J.P. Aggarwal had also tabled another Bill on compulsory voting in a similar manner and a lot of debate also took place on that but, even at that time it was not considered suitable.

Sigriwal Saheb, this has gone to the Supreme Court. A writ was also filed in the Supreme Court and the Honorable Supreme Court said that we do not agree with

your suggestion that if any person does not cast his vote, his electricity and water connection should be disconnected.

This was not practical. How such writs get accepted is often unbelievable. Prima facie this suggestion, that if someone is not voting then his electricity and water should be cut off, should be investigated. If a lady has a 15 days old newborn baby at home and there is a power cut, this is not fair to her. One could not vote because the polling station was too far away. Its punishment should not be given in this manner and it is not a practical matter. Therefore, even the Honorable Supreme Court has not spoken in its favor. The Law Commission in its 255th Report on Electoral Reforms considered the subject of compulsory voting and did not recommend the introduction of compulsory voting in India. It considers it to be undemocratic. Due to inflation, having political involvement, being unable to improve the quality of awareness, being difficult to implement, which is highly undesirable for many of the reasons mentioned in the report.

In Gujarat also the same thing has been done. At your place the Legislative Assembly passed a resolution, but this was done in the local bodies. For Municipal Council, Nagar Panchayat or District Panchayat, the Gujarat Legislative Assembly passed a resolution that there should be mandatory voting. A writ was issued for that and the Gujarat High Court stayed that writ. The same thing has also been stayed by the High Court in one of the other states as well. A writ was also filed in the Supreme Court, but the Supreme Court also did not agree with it. Some things that I understand against compulsory voting are that compulsory voting is completely contrary to the principles of democratic practice. Democracy means for the people,

by the people and of the people, that is, it is the supreme will of the people. If he does not wish to vote then you cannot make it mandatory. *[English]* Democracy is government of the people, by the people and for the people. When it is also 'by the people', some people are not casting their votes. *[Translation]* This does not mean that we should make it mandatory. In a democracy, the right not to vote is included in the right to vote itself. How wonderful it is that in a democratic system, the right not to vote is implicit in the right to vote. Any person can decide not to vote if his conscience does not allow him to vote. If he is not satisfied with the developmental and welfare work done by his elected representative in his area. He has been voting for the last five times, but there are no roads in his village, so he boycotts it. On one hand his village is not developing, on the other hand it was found that the honorable MP has not visited his place during his five years tenure. He has not even seen those people. On the other hand, you also want that he should be punished and he should suffer the consequences also. They do boycott many times.

There will be two things in this, one, there was no development in the village, when they protested in democracy, it resulted that they were punished or had to go to jail. Therefore, Sigriwal Saheb, this is not very practical. I will keep requesting you from time to time and will try my best to convince you that your Bill for India's democracy will hurt people this way or that way.

There are many examples of villages collectively boycotting elections to draw attention to the poor conditions prevailing in the area, which I was going to say, such as lack of drinking water, poor condition of roads etc.

Although they should not do this. One should go to the polling booth and vote against the people because of whom there is no development. Boycotting by any one village will not affect the results much. If they are so unhappy, then instead of boycotting, the boycott should be symbolic, in which it is known that you have not made progress, but you can express your anger by going to the polling booth and casting your vote against them. Neither should they boycott nor should they give information about boycott. The public should be encouraged to come forward on such occasions. They should feel proud to participate in the democratic process, to elect their representatives. I think in this regard, we have organized camps to enroll voters, organized voter rallies and have roped in the country's leading heroes and heroines and celebrities were asked to request people to participate in the voting. Officials at district level such as District Collector also conducts some or the other activity in this regard so often. Groups of NCC and NSS also frequently conduct Voter Awareness campaigns and encourage people to vote. The Election Commission also broadcasts advertisements in this regard. Regular voter awareness campaigns should be conducted by the Election Commission in schools, colleges and other public places and work is being done in this regard also. Every year, 25 January is celebrated as National Voters' Day. Various activities are organised by the Election Commission of India on this day. The aim of all these activities is to spread awareness among voters regarding their right to vote during elections. Print and electronic media is extensively used to encourage voters to come out and vote in large numbers. These include appeals through SMS, forwarding of voters' list and installing bags outside polling stations. I guess that slips from various political parties are also distributed. These

are distributed by the BLOs also now-a-days so that the voters do not face inconvenience in searching their names at the polling station. The Election commission has undertaken many reforms including increasing the number of polling stations. The number of voters has been limited to less than a thousand at a booth particularly during the elections held amid the pandemic. If the polling station remains the same, the Election Commission has worked to increase the number of booths. It also advised voters to get vaccinated before coming to the booth. This has also increased the voting percentage.

The flagship programme of the Election Commission 'Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation program' (SVEEP) launched in the year 2009 for voter education which raises the awareness level of voters in India and promotes voters' education, has helped a lot to gradually increase the voters turnout.

Substantial increase in voting percentage have been seen in recent years as a result of continuous and concrete measures being taken by the election Commission of India. As per the information made available by the Election Commission of India, merely 45.67 percent voting was recorded during the elections held in the year 1951 which has risen to 67.74 percent in the year 2019. We can clearly gauge the difference. The people of that time who belonged to the Congress party used to take credit for the independence of the country. But their credibility has waned. There were multiple factors leading to the independence of the country. The Congress party has tried to take this credit. When we have a look at the voting percentage, we find that the big stalwarts of the then Congress party failed to bring 55 percent people to the polling station for voting. We can see that they failed to

bring 55 percent people of the country to the polling stations. On the other hand, the voting percentage rose by 8.4 percent in 2014 itself in the expectation of Hon. Shri Narendra Modi ji becoming the Prime Minister of the country. This is a clear difference that I would like to highlight. What do I want to convey? I would like to convey to my colleagues in the Opposition that had they implemented such welfare oriented schemes from the year 1952, Hon. Sigrival sahib would not have to bring this Bill regarding compulsory voting. Every countryman hoped if Hon. Narendra Modi ji would become the Prime Minister, the Gujarat Model of development will be implemented in the country and there will be political, social and economic upliftment of the poorest (Antyodaya) in the country. The elevation of Shrimati Draupadi Murmu ji as the President of India has made every women of the country who are usually the most backward in every caste more so with the tribal, to think that they can also get to the highest post. People kept on defining the term Antyodaya coined after the scheme named so and introduced by Deendayal Upadhyay ji. They limited it to providing houses, toilets, and pensions to the widows, handicapped and the elderly.

This is real Antyodaya. Empowerment is the key to all problems of the world. Has the Government not provided this key of empowerment to a tribal woman by elevating her to the post of the President? In my own words, I would like to say that Hon'ble Shri Narendra Modi ji, the BJP and the NDA have attempted to implement on ground, the concept of Antyoday- political, social and judicial, given by Deendayal Upadhyay ji by electing a tribal woman from Odisha on the last rung of the society as the President of India. I feel, I have spoken a lot on why do people go to vote. The

country got independence in the year 1947 and 55 percent people in the year 1952

... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA (Bardhaman- Durgapur):** Hon. Minister, please speak on the Bill.

**PROF S.P. SINGH BAGHEL:** I am speaking on the Bill only. Hon. Indira Gandhi ji invoked the slogan of 'Garibi Hatao' in 1952, 1957, 1962, 1972 and 1974. The slogan of 'garibi Hatao' was not able to eradicate poverty, but ensured formation of Government. I would like to say a couplet:

*Garibi ka Lahoo tumharee kaaron ka Diesel hai*

*Garibi mit jayegi to tum kya Rickshaw chalaoge.*

These people were averse to ply a rickshaw, which is why they perpetuated poverty. Why do people go to vote? Why the voting percentage has increased now-a-days? Because people fear that if they do not go to vote, more number of MPs will be elected from the opposition and they can discontinue the insurance schemes of premiums of Rs. 12 and Rs. 330. They fear lest the construction of toilet and house gets stopped midway or the bypass surgery gets interrupted in the middle due to withdrawal of Ayushman card. That is why people will come to the polling station and use their votes to endorse the poor friendly welfare schemes of the Government.

There is a story titled 'Poos ki Raat' written by Munshi Prem Chand. Rich people using dunlop mattresses to sleep and living in air conditioned houses can get the story by heart and score 90 percent marks but the real theme and pain of the story can only be understood by one who has got to spend a winter night during the month of Pausha out in the cold with only a single bedcover.

Since, Hon. Narendra Modi ji hails from a poor household, the voting percentage can rise by 8 percent in the expectation of implementation of all the people friendly and poor friendly welfare schemes. The Government is trying to achieve the objective of the Bill by implementing welfare measures for the people. The data also shows that the voting percentage has increased by 8 percent and again by 1.1 percent subsequently.

In the context of Uttar Pradesh also, I would like to say that people came out to vote heavily and elected the Bhartiya Janata Party government in the year 2017 in the hope to get rid of them, of the prevalence of goons, of the unauthorised land grabbing and of kidnappings. Then people thought that there should not be any mess in the 2022 elections. People came out to vote in such large numbers due to the welfare schemes of the Government, Baba's bulldozer and the hard work put in by everyone, right from the booth president to the national president that the Bharatiya Janata Party government came back to power in Uttar Pradesh. I will not be able to give the related data.

You apologize to me, and I would also like to apologize to Shri Seegrewal Jee, this would be more appropriate. I would like to assure Shri Seegrewal jee that your intentions and your thoughts of strengthening democracy are very good, noble and commendable. There are many ways to strengthen democracy. Democracy should not be strengthened by making someone unhappy. Forcing someone to vote and punishing them for it will only lead to sighs of discontent.

*Shohrat ki bulandi bhi pal bhar ka tamasha hai*

*Jis shakh par baithe ho vah toot bhi sakti hai*



And, the power has gone, so has the glory of fame in all the States of the country. They are trying to regain it and for that, they are doing absurd things in the Parliament and are compelled to hit the roads.

*[English]*

**SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN (SANGRUR):** Sir, I want to ask a very special question. ... *(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

**Prof. S.P. SINGH BAGHEL:** We should not make voting compulsory just because we want to develop the country. People would go to vote for hoping the development but we should not make it compulsory.

*“sau mein sattar aadami filhaal naashaad hai,  
Dil par haath rakhkar kahiye, desh kya aazaad hai  
Kothiyon se mulq ke meaar ko mat aankiye,  
Asli Hindustan to footpath par aabaad hai”*

Hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modi has allocated ₹1,50,000 for rural housing and ₹2,50,000 for urban housing under the Prime Minister's Rural Housing Scheme for all these people who were living on footpaths. Additionally, the Government has also made sure that no one should lose their life due to lack of treatment. How does poor people get their treatment done, they cure themselves by adding tea leaves or Tulsi leaves to tea, and then, with the remaining funds from MGNREGA, they go to the doctor. The doctor then says that they will have to take antibiotics, Augmentin and Cetirizine for five days, that poor person is not even capable of affording those medicines. Then they say,

"we only have Rupees 28 left with us, so give us whatever you can give for that." Doctor wraps the blue, red, and yellow pills in a paper and hands them over. We all will all die someday, but no one will die due to lack of treatment because under Prime Minister Ji's Health Scheme, the 'Ayushman Card' will provide five lakh rupees per family.

Workers have also been taken care of, hence the percentage of workers will be increased. You will see next time. We have also made e-Shramik card. We should try that when we can take ration from anywhere, we can also cast our vote from anywhere. I think this is a better thing. When the systems of electronics, net etc. will be fixed and when science and technology will be advanced, then there should be a system that if the migrant laborers of Bihar are in Punjab, then they can vote while working there. They should get registered. In such a situation, there will be trouble for those people who capture booths and managed to win seats like Mainpuri, Azamgarh, Karhal, Firozabad, Badaun and Sambhal. ...*(Interruptions)* Compulsory voting should not take place physically. The day we will be advanced in science and technology and when we will be able to vote from anywhere through our mobile, then this Bill of yours will be a little relevant. ... *(Interruptions)*

“kabhi peene pilaane mein, kabhi aage badhaane mein,

yoo'n hoti taqrar unmei'n,

yoo'n hi chalti thi talwar unmei'n”

I am aware of your cordial relationship. This bickering should continue. People like you sit on the backbench and make very pithy comments. Today you are sitting on the front seat. Backbenchers are not always weak in studies. Nishikant Dubey ji has proved this that the number of times you have asked for Point of Order while sitting on

the back bench, I think this will also be a record in parliamentary history. Only those who have some knowledge can seek Point of Order. ... *(Interruptions)* There is a competition among the people of Bihar and Jharkhand.

I would like to request Sigrival Sahab, because the majority of the public has not expressed their opinion in favour of this. The National Law Commission and the High Court have also not spoken in its favour. The Honorable Supreme Court has made an adverse comment. When we tried to connect to public, they also expressed their anger. Why don't we create credibility among the public, do welfare work, so that people come to vote and try to repeat the same Government whose welfare schemes are running.

I would like to request you and to the House to withdraw your 'Compulsory Voting' Bill. ... *(Interruptions)*

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*[English]*

**SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN:** Sir, I have a Point of Order. ....*(Interruptions)*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON :** There is no Point of Order in the Private Members' Business.  
....*(Interruptions)*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Some of the hon. Members, who have been left out to introduce their Bills, may introduce them now.

Item no. 120: Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab – Not present

Item no.134: Dr. T. Sumathy

**17.23 hrs**

**PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS –Introduced ---Contd.**

**(lxxxvi) Breast Cancer Awareness Bill, 2022\***

**DR. T. SUMATHY (A) THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN (CHENNAI SOUTH):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to create mass awareness among the people of all walks of life to prevent breast cancer among females, provide free screening and mammography for the women across the country and provide the advances state-of-

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the-art treatment for those diagnosed with breast cancer and for matters connected therewith.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to create mass awareness among the people of all walks of life to prevent breast cancer among females, provide free screening and mammography for the women across the country and provide the advances state-of-the-art treatment for those diagnosed with breast cancer and for matters connected therewith.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**DR. T. SUMATHY (A) THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

**17.24 hrs**

**(lxxxvii) Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education  
(Amendment) Bill, 2022\*  
(Amendment of Sections 2 and 3)**

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\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

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**SHRIMATI APARUPA PODDAR (ARAMBAGH):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRIMATI APARUPA PODDAR:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**17.25 hrs**

**(lxxxviii) Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2022\***  
***(Amendment of Article 239AA)***

**SHRIMATI APARUPA PODDAR (ARAMBAGH):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRIMATI APARUPA PODDAR :** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

**17.26 hrs**

**(lxxxix) Fishermen (Protection and Welfare) Bill, 2022\***

**SHRIMATI APARUPA PODDAR (ARAMBAGH):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for welfare and protection of the fishermen and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for welfare and protection of the fishermen and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRIMATI APARUPA PODDAR:** Sir, I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.



**17.27 hrs**

**COMPULSORY VOTING BILL, 2019 ...Contd.**

*[Translation]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Shri Janardan Singh Sigriwal Ji.

**SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:** Hon. Chairperson Sir, the manner in which the Hon. Minister has presented his views on the Compulsory Voting Bill, he has found many things suitable in today's situation. But the feeling of the Government and of those who are leading the Government in my opinion is to unify the entire nation and take it forward united. Be it GST, one nation one tax, one nation one card, in the same way, there is the compulsory voting.

Hon. Chairperson Sir, according to the election data of the year 2019, there are approximately 90 crore voters. Out of this, 60 crore voters have exercised their franchise. The Hon. Minister was talking about punishing these people. I don't agree with him that they should be punished, but the amount of money that is spent on conducting polls, on rallies taken out by students, on rallies taken out by officials and the money spent on election campaigning, I clearly believe that if voting is made compulsory, the hundreds of crores of rupees and time invested can be utilized for the welfare schemes of poor.

This is what I would like to state and that's why I introduced the Bill in this House. I would like to congratulate the House and I can also say that this will be a historic Bill as it was discussed for 10 and half hours in the 16th Lok Sabha and more than 7 hours in the 17th Lok Sabha also. More than two dozen Hon. Members have

expressed their views. Everyone has expressed a positive point of view about the likely benefits through the compulsory voting.

Hon. Chairperson Sir, at various levels, voters are forced not to go to the polling stations through money power, muscle power and other means, by intimidation and threat, and if there is provision of compulsory voting, the Government and the Election Commission will have to make arrangements for the same. The Election Commission has also made many new arrangements. And that's the reason, today; I feel that the voting percentage has increased.

In the year 2014, the voting was around 66 percent. In the year 2019, voting had increased to more than 67 percent. I agree with the Hon. Minister on one thing. He has said that welfare schemes for poor increase the confidence of voters and they go to the polling booth. This is fact. There is no such feeling in my mind that the poor should suffer. This will only benefit the poor. The Election Commission has made many rules. Earlier voting used to be conducted through ballot paper, but now that voting system has changed and EVMs are being used instead of ballot paper.

Earlier identity proof was not required, but now the Election Commission has introduced many types of processes for the identity proof also. This has been done by the Election Commission under its responsibility. The Election Commission has to decide how everyone can vote on their polling booth. Today the Government has positive mindset. The Government has provided facilities for this at many levels.

Hon. Chairperson Sir, modern polling booths have been made. Arrangements have also been made for 100% women operated polling booths. Today, the Election Commission is providing facilities of seating, drinking water and setting up tents etc.

in front of the polling booths. Similarly, vehicles have been arranged for the disabled voters or our sisters who are pregnant to facilitate them to go to polling booths. Today, such facilities have been increased. I am saying that if voting becomes mandatory, more facilities will be increased and the money and time will no more be wasted. The people will get wide ranging benefits.

I would like to tell the Hon. Minister that this is the Government of Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi Ji, who is serving the nation as *Pradhan Sevak*. As a Chief Minister, he brought compulsory voting in the Panchayati Raj system in Gujarat. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister that he should once meet the Hon. Prime Minister and discuss the issue. Since this is not a common issue. I think, when such bills are introduced, some other method for voting is to be adopted instead of ballot paper. Today, the Election Commission is making new arrangements at every level. The Government is also making new arrangements and the Government and the Election Commission should work together to make a system so that everyone can vote.

I am not saying that if a labour has migrated, he/she should not vote. We have made ballot arrangements outside also. As, even today, our Army personnel or the people serving on other places vote through ballot paper. This arrangement should be made by the Election Commission and the Government together. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister that you should think again. He has requested me, but I would like to urge him to accept the Bill and implement the system of compulsory voting. Since this is the Government led by the Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi Ji he can implement all the schemes to the grass root level for the welfare of the poor.

For example, through Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, he has been able to open bank account of the crores of people, who have not even seen the banks and knew nothing about the accounts. He has been able to provide electricity to each household. He has been able to make arrangement for medical treatment to all through Ayushman Bharat Yojana.

Today, he has been able to start the world's largest food distribution system under the Garib Kalyan Yojana. Today, he has been able to provide protection to people by administering more than 200 crore vaccines across the country during the Corona pandemic. Today, he has been able to make such a system in the country as to arrange for vaccine to all, be it the first dose, second dose, booster dose or dose for children. I think, the Government is definitely capable of implementing the compulsory voting. I would like to state that *Modi ji hain to sab mumkin hain*. Hon. Minister, should definitely discuss this once. Everyone should vote and the voting percentage should increase. I think, when everyone votes, the platform of democracy in the true sense is also the polling booth. When there is 100% voting, there will be good and fair democracy.

This is my complete belief. Therefore, I would like to request again the Hon. Minister that the way the Hon. Prime Minister thinks, the way the Government is working for the welfare of the country, the manner in which the Government has been successful in implementing the schemes for the welfare of every person and the poor of the country, 100 per cent on ground across the country, the same way he should also implement the compulsory voting and accept the Bill. I would like to tell the Hon. Minister that this is an obligation to be fulfilled; it is not a burden on anyone. The

Prime Minister himself fulfills every responsibility and urges the people of the country to do the same. Therefore, I, once again, would like to request the Hon. Minister to reconsider this and accept it and work in the direction of implementing the compulsory voting in the country. This is my request to him.

**PRO. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL:** Hon. Chairperson Sir, as the Hon. Member, Shri Janardan Singh Sigriwal Ji, who has introduced the Bill, has conveyed his sensitive feelings to the House and has again requested the House for compulsory voting. I would like to state in this context, lest it happen that the operation was successful but the patient died. It may happen that there is some resentment in democracy. He has said many good things but there are half-truths. I respect his sentiments, his intention is very good and his sentiment is to complete democracy. What he means, if there is compulsory voting, the result will be a true majority result. I would like to state in this matter that when there is 68 percent voting and he is emphasizing less on the mandatory, he is insisting that people vote in more numbers. Therefore, I would like to assure the House and Hon. Sigriwal Saheb that Hon. Narendra Modi ji's Government is providing benefits of insurance in Rs 12 and Rs 330, of Ayushman card, Ujjwala gas cylinder, of toilets, housing, education and medicine, and Hon. Virendra ji is giving Rs 50 in the e-Shramik card upto class five.

There are many welfare schemes being run in Social Welfare Department. There is widow pension, disabled pension, old age pension. Scholarships are being given to SC-BC students. Money is being provided to them for coaching. 51 thousand rupees are being provided for marriages in Uttar Pradesh. ... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI BHARTRIHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK):** Please, request the Hon. Member, whether he is withdrawing the Bill or not?

**PRO. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL:** Yes, I will request.

You have also requested to withdraw in your speech; I have read your statement. When all these schemes will be implemented, when Rs 50 up to class five, Rs 100 up to middle, Rs 150 in high school, Rs 200 in intermediate, Rs 3000 in degree college, Rs 3000 in polytechnic, Rs 800 in ITI, Rs. 8000 in Engineering colleges, Rs 12000 in medical colleges and Rs 15000 to Ph.D. students will be provided under the E-Shramik Card, they will definitely go to the polling booths in more numbers.

He has said that Hon. Narendra Modi ji has emerged as a global leader in this global pandemic and people will say that when they are safe, why not they should go to the polling booths. The law and order is good in Uttar Pradesh and BJP ruled States of the country, so I can assure that people will go to the polling booths in their respective villages as there will be no disruption in their way to polling booths. In the year 2014, in the anticipation of Hon. Narendra Modi Ji's becoming the Prime Minister, the vote share increased by eight and a half percent and this time, in 2019, it has increased by one percent, thus it has increased by total nine and a half percent. The vote percentage in the NDA Government in comparison of the UPA Government in 2009, has seen a sudden increase of nine and a half percent. I hope that as these poor welfare schemes are implemented and people develop a feeling of respect for their global leader, people will vote in large numbers to bring him back, to repeat and to get their rights. I would like to reiterate that I respect his sentiments, but in a

country like India where 80 crore people get food through Public Distribution System and get insurance of Rs 12, it would not be appropriate to compulsorily go to the polling booths. I would like to request you again to withdraw the compulsory voting Bill. I would like to assure him that his spirit behind the Bill of compulsory voting and voting percentage will be well covered by such welfare schemes.

Everyone will work under the leadership of Hon. Narendra Modi ji. Certainly, if everyone gets political credibility, people will definitely go to the polling booths and cast their vote and will form the Government elected by the people, for the people. I would like to request him to please consider sympathetically and withdraw the Bill.

**SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:** With a request that the money will not be wasted on making arrangements by the Government and the Commission to increase voting percentage and it will be directly spent to provide facilities to voters. It will be spent on facilitating voters for easy voting. The Hon. Minister has assured me. I have full faith in the Government of Hon. Narendra Modi ji. He does what he says. His basic principle is '*Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas and Sabka Prayas*'. With the efforts of all of us, this percentage should increase further. Believing this and on the assurance of the Hon. Minister and hoping that the Government will definitely take it further, I withdraw my proposal.

I beg to move for leave to withdraw the Bill providing for compulsory voting by voters in the country and matters connected therewith.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to provide for compulsory voting by the electorate in the country and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The Member may now withdraw the Bill.

*[Translation]*

**SHRI JANARDAN SINGH SIGRIWAL:** Sir, I withdraw the Bill on the Hon. Minister's assurance and belief on the Government.

**PRO. S. P. SINGH BAGHEL:** I express my gratitude.

*[English]*

**SARDAR SIMRANJIT SINGH MANN (SANGRUR):** Sir, may I ask a question? ...

*(Interruptions)*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The hon. Member has already withdrawn the Bill. Where is the possibility of a question? The question does not arise.

*... (Interruptions)*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** There are some more Bills for introduction.

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*... (Interruptions)*

**17.40 hrs**

**PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS – Introduced ...Contd.**

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Item No. 120, Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab.

**17.41 hrs**



**(xc) Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children)**

**Amendment Bill, 2022\***

***(Amendment of Section 86)***

**SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK):** Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.”

*The motion was adopted.*

**SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB :** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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**17.42 hrs**

**(xci) Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities)**

**Amendment Bill, 2021\***  
**(Amendment of Section 2 and 3)**

*[Translation]*

**DR. (PROF.) KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (AHMEDABAD WEST):** Hon. Chairperson Sir, leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*[Translation]*

**DR. (PROF.) KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI (AHMEDABAD WEST):** Chairperson Sir, I introduce the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 05.08.2022

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Item No. 198, Dr. Mohammad Jawed -- not present.

Item No. 199, Shri Gopal Shetty.

**17.44 hrs**

**REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2019**  
***(Insertion of New Section 29AA)***

*[Translation]*

**SHRI GOPAL SHETTY (MUMBAI NORTH):** Chairperson, I beg to move:

" that the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951, be taken into consideration. "

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Now, you can speak.

*[Translation]*

**THE GOPAL SHETTY:** Chairperson Sir, I would also like to request that the Bill be passed after discussion. I will try to read my initial thoughts. I will give a speech after that. This is the case and now Sigrival ji has withdrawn a Bill. In a big country like India which has a population of 10 crore people...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Hon. Members, before I ask Shri Gopal Shetty to continue his speech on the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2019, the time for consideration of the Bill has to be allotted by the House.

If the House agrees, two hours may be allotted for it.

**SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS** : Yes, Sir, agreed.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON**: Hon. Member, please continue.

*[Translation]*

**THE GOPAL SHETTY**: Chairperson Sir, India is a country of 120 crore people. It is the world's largest country which follows the democratic system. Even though we all have different ideologies, we try to take any work forward by reaching a consensus after discussion. Therefore, the election process these days, Sigriwal ji's proposal of compulsory voting has been withdrawn. I will express my views on that also through this Bill. Just as compulsory voting is for voters, there should be some restriction for political party people also. Although there are many restrictions in our election law, I believe that they are not sufficient. There is a need to make further amendments in the coming days. Hence, I have introduced the amendment.

Chairperson Sir, when we were young, we used to see that in a country like India, there were Socialist Party, Congress Party, Jan Sangh, then Congress, Indicate, Syndicate and many others, in between there came a period when through some political parties elections were conducted. We saw that for two-three decades, many people form their own parties and then a huge ballot is made for the elections, names are printed in it and the elections become very expensive.

In such a big process, voters sometimes do not understand what to do and then they remain deprived of voting. This is also the reality.

We see that when elections are declared in a developing country, we come to know the number of votes they got. This goes on between two-three parties. There are less candidates in the Lok Sabha but their number is innumerable in the elections of the

Legislative Assembly and Corporation. Our voting system is operating at such a low level. We need to think about this. Keeping this in mind, I believe that I have tried to bring a major reform.

Chairperson Sir, I would like to request you that there is a very big Bill to be discussed and there are very few people in the House.... (*Interruptions*) I know there is a need to bring an amendment in it. As I have said, I will read some ideas in my speech today and then, I will try to give an oral speech.

Sir, I am happy that I have introduced the Representation of the People Amendment Bill, 2019 in the Lok Sabha which relates to further amendments in the Representation of the People Act, 1991. You have given me the opportunity to express my views, I express my gratitude for this. According to the Public Representation Act, 1991, if a registered party fulfills any one of the following conditions, then it is given national level recognition by the Election Commission of India.

First, any registered party which has secured at least two percent of the total seats in the Lok Sabha in three different states. Second, a party gets recognition if it has secured at least six percent of the votes in the Lok Sabha or Legislative Assembly elections in four different states and has secured at least four seats in the Lok Sabha. Third, any party should be recognized as a state party in at least four or more states. Speaker Sir, as of June 7, 2019, the following parties are recognized as national parties in India: -

First, Bharatiya Janata Party. Second, Indian National Congress. Third, Nationalist Congress Party. Fourth, Bahujan Samaj Party. Fifth, Communist Party of

India. Sixth, Communist Party of India (Marxist). Seventh, All India Trinamool Congress and Eighth, National People's Party.

Chairperson Sir, if a candidate of any party gets less than 16 percent of the votes in the election, his deposit is confiscated. Then, in my opinion, there is no justification for declaring any party which gets only six percent votes in the Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha elections of only four states as a national party.

I would also like to say that a political party exists only in four states and it gets only six percent of the votes in the Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha elections in only four states and it has only 11 members of the Lok Sabha from only three states. If so, I think it should not be declared as a national party since the national political party of any country has a separate existence. Therefore, for the formation of a national political party, it is necessary that it should have at least 54 Lok Sabha members from one-fourth of the States of the country or equal to 10 percent of the total number of Members of the Lok Sabha and it should have a strong presence in one-fourth of the States of the country. It must have obtained at least 16 percent votes in the Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha elections and it must also have a base in one-fourth of the states.

Finally, this Bill presented by me to further amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951 is intended to provide further strength to the States in the interest of the country and only those political parties which fulfill the following important conditions will be eligible for national election. There is a need to provide party status.

First, such political parties which have at least 54 Lok Sabha Members from 25 percent of the total number of States in the country or equal to 10 percent of the total number of Members of the Lok Sabha.

Second, such political parties which have got 16 percent votes in the Legislative Assembly and Lok Sabha elections in 25 percent of the total number of States in the country.

Third, such political parties which exist in 25 percent of the total number of States in the country.

Finally, through the House, I request this Government to take positive steps to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951 in the interest of the country.

Honorable Chairperson, according to the Constitution of India, India has a federal system in which there is a Central Government in New Delhi and State Governments for various States and Union Territories. Therefore, national and state regional political parties in India are classified according to their influence in their region.

The following is the Government of India's list of recognized political parties in India:

India has Multi-party system in which small regional parties are more dominant. National parties are those which are recognized in four or more States. They are also given this right by the Election Commission of India which reviews the election results from time to time in different States. This recognition allows political parties to claim exclusive ownership over certain identities, such as party symbols, until the next review of their position.

As of June, 2019, the national parties are as follows:

If a registered party fulfills any one of the following conditions, it is given national level recognition by the Election Commission of India.

First, a registered party must have secured at least 2% of the total Lok Sabha seats in three different States.

Second, a party must have secured at least 6 percent of the votes in the Lok Sabha or Legislative Assembly elections in four different States and must have secured at least four seats in the Lok Sabha.

Third, any party should be recognized as a state party in at least four or more states.

As of June 7, 2019, the following parties are recognized as national parties in India:

Bharatiya Janata Party got recognition in the year 1980. Indian National Congress started from the year 1885.

Nationalist Congress Party formed in 1999. Bahujan Samaj Party formed in April 14, 1984. Communist Party of India formed in 1925. Communist Party of India (Marxist) formed in 1964. All India Trinamool Congress formed in 1998. National People's Party formed in 2013. Therefore, today overall, according to the recognized political parties in our country, together, we all try to strengthen the democracy of our country. Hon. Chairperson, I will once again try to bring to your attention that our country works through a democratic system. In a democracy, every person has the right to contest in elections. Individuals contest elections and there are no major restrictions on them but when political parties contest elections, they have a manifesto and they have a programme. Seeing these programs of the parties, people see elections at the national



level and if there are State elections, then at the State level, there are elections for metropolitan municipalities. We have elections at different levels. People vote after considering the party, its manifesto, ethics and its leadership. Similarly, in a democracy, if a person feels that he does not agree with any political party, he can contest elections on his own will, then he also has the right to contest elections as an independent candidate. We have seen that from Corporation to Lok Sabha, there are independent elected members. There are all these arrangements, but despite this, why should there be restrictions on the people of political parties? If someone contests an election as an individual and does not get 16 percent of the votes, then his deposit is forfeited and that money is confiscated. After the election results come, they assess that he has not even been able to save his deposit, hence it is decided in advance whether he should contest the elections again or not.

If he contests the elections again, people talk that he contested the elections last time and could not even save his deposit, so what is the point of voting for him? This is how people make up their mind to vote. Similarly, a national party should have a support base in the entire country. I want to tell what happens when there is no support base.

I belong to Maharashtra. The strategy of Shiv Sena and Bharatiya Janata Party worked for 25 years. They did good work and I got a chance to take the country and the State forward. Both the parties tried to develop Mumbai city but there was a slight change in the mentality of Shiv Sena which was Bala Saheb Thackeray's Shiv Sena and after the elections of 2019, we saw what the results were.

I talk about the need for election reform because Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar ji has made arrangements for the amendment in the country. As time passes, changes

are made in the law accordingly. 25 years ago, there was a need for the law and the law was implemented accordingly but after 25 years, the country has progressed a lot. Seeing the changes that we see in the countries of the world, we also try to follow what the developed countries do. We also feel that we also need to make changes in our system.

Therefore, from time to time we make amendments. You will see that in 2019 elections, both the parties Bharatiya Janata Party and Shiv Sena contested the elections together in the Legislative Assembly elections. Shri Devendra Fadnavis ji did good work for five years and seeing that people voted again and after voting, when the result came, Shiv Sena left Bharatiya Janata Party and joined Nationalist Congress Party and Congress Party and formed the Government.

I believe that democracy can never be a bigger joke than this. You had gone for elections with a manifesto. There was a manifesto of Shiv Sena and Bharatiya Janata Party but people from both the parties put a manifesto in before the public that they will contest the elections in alliance and they will contest the elections using tactics. Seeing that alliance, people voted and after the election results came, we all saw what happened in Maharashtra. I believe that there are no such restrictions in our rules, that is why Shiv Sena was able to do this and that is why I believe that we will have to think about this in the coming days. ... (*Interruptions*)

*[English]*

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Hon. Member, it is already six o'clock now. You can continue your speech next time.

The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday the 8<sup>th</sup> of August, 2022 at 11 am.

**17.59 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 8, 2022/Sravana 17, 1944 (Saka)*

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