

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**(Original Version)**

**Seventh Session**

**(Seventeenth Lok Sabha)**



*(Vol. XIV contains Nos. 01 to 10 )*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**

**NEW DELHI**

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**THE SPEAKER**

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

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Tuesday, December 7, 2021/Agrahayana 16, 1943 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

... (व्यथन )

माननीय अध्यक्ष : हर आनी तखती ल 'कर अज्ञात ह '। यहकय तरीक ह '?

... (व्यथन )

**11.01 hrs**

*At this stage, Shri B.B. Pati, Shrimati Kavitha Malothu and some other hon.*

*Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

... (व्यथन )

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न कल

... (व्यथन )

**11.02 hrs****ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्या 121, श्रीमती सुप्रिया सदानंद सुले ।

(Q.121)

**SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE** : The SHGs has been a great movement and a game changer for most women in this country. A lot of innovation has been done in the schemes. We do realize that SHG is a great movement, but on the field, access to banking and marketing is still a big challenge for most of the women. There is a lot of incubation technology being done and innovation being done. I would like to ask from the hon. Minister what innovation, banking linkages, and marketing intervention is the Government doing according to the demands of the market in this new 21<sup>st</sup> century.

साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति: मनीय अध्यक्ष महोदय , स्त्रियों के बातें सुनने से खुशी होती रही है कि मनीय सांसद महोदय ने स्वयं स्थापित साहू के बहनों के तरीके हैं। ... (व्यंजन ) वर्ष-2014 के बाद से स्वयं स्थापित साहू के बहनों के लिए आने वाले बहनों के लिए मदद है। आशा है देखते हैं कि स्वयं स्थापित साहू के जो बहनों हैं, वे घर से बाहर की नहीं मिलीं। ... (व्यंजन ) आज मेरे दिल में रह रही हैं ।

महोदय , मनीय सांसद महोदय को जो सालों से, साहू जा बयह है कि हम सक्षि में कम कर रहे हैं और साहू के जो बहनों हैं, उनके लिए 2013-14 के बाद से अधिक तरीके , मनीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने इन देश के बहनों के आने वाले बहनों के लिए , सक्षम बहनों के लिए सक्षम विशेष बजट 10 लाख बढ़कर 20 लाख तक लेन

कहिय ह ' । ... (व्यंजन ) मुझे यह बात ' हयु शिखे खी ह ' किन्तु क जे सयथ , क  
कुहअह ' सयथ लोनल ' क व ' स ' सयथ सीमरखी ह ' । खी मर्के टिंकि बत , ते  
सयथ कम क रह ' ह । जैसे ही हमर ' संसाधन जु ट्याए ' गे, हमब हन के मर्के टिंकि द ' गे  
सयथ भ ' जे के जे बत ह ' , सयथ हमरी सकर कम क खी ह ' । ... (व्यंजन )

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री तथा पंचायती राज मंत्री (श्री गिरिराज सिंह): महेन्द्र, मैं इसका ध्यान रख रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) सुप्रिय सूरू ले जा ने दे बंधों के रख रहे। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आरूरा ज़ाबानावे, य ते पूरा ज़ाबाना दे देते।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री गिरिराज सिंह : महेन्द्र, ठीक है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ठीक है। आगे बढ़ें।

श्री कुलदीप यादव : जी - धन्यवाद।

डॉ. बीसेट्टी वेंकटा सत्यवती ।

**DR. BEESETTI VENKATA SATYAVATHI** : Thank you, Speaker, Sir. ...

(Interruptions) The e-commerce company, Flipkart, has signed an MoU under the Flipkart Samarth Programme with the Ministry of Rural Development of the Government of India. ...

(Interruptions) Can the Minister of Rural Development state what capacity-building activities and rural produces are promoted by Flipkart to encourage the Self-Help Groups in the country? ... (Interruptions)

Thank you very much, Sir. ... (Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मनीष मंत्री जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति : महेन्द्र, मैं नम्र मनें है हम लोगों ने फ्लिपकार्ट के साथ

सौझा किया है। ... (व्यवधान) स्कूलों द्वारा लेन-देन होगा। ... (व्यवधान) कयेंकि हम महिलाओं

को ग्रुप है, आबाद जन में आस हैं, लेकिन हम लोग सौझा कर रहे हैं, जिक्र मनीष

रक्षय ने कर के है। ... (व्यवधान) वह आकर यह सौझा मुहअह है। ...

(व्यवधान) मुझे लख है कि 13 सूरू ने सफाई है। ... (व्यवधान)



**SUSHRI MAHUA MOITRA :** Thank you, Sir. ... (*Interruptions*) This is a follow-up to the question on e-commerce. ... (*Interruptions*) Is there any plan by the Ministry so that individual Self-Help Groups across States, without going through the Central portal, at the district-level will be able to tie up with local companies to sell their products throughout the country with help from the Centre? ... (*Interruptions*)

**श्री गिरिराज सिंह :** महोदय, मैं और राजाल केर कल मूँ गाँ किय ' 2014 में जब हम देश में अथ ' , सरसमद ' शें केवल 2.35 करोड़ महिलाएँ जुड़ी थीं और 80 हजार करोड़ डॉलर के जेजथसौ 9.89 करोड़ रुपया ।... (व्ययधन ) आद ' शें अंदर 8 करोड़ ' भी अमिलिए ' इस ' जुड़े हैं ।... (व्ययधन ) 73 लाख ' प्सहमर ' ह ' सौह ' लाख करोड़ ' अमिल ' ।... (व्ययधन ) आलेडीक ' मध्यमस ' बकिं गेते ह ' ।... (व्ययधन ) लिंकेजजोड़ ' क खालजो मनीयसस्य न ' रख ' , हमके कलपित्वाट ' से ही नहीं , बकिं कर्जराज्यें न ' आ ' जे नसे , हर राज्यन ' आ ' -आ ' तरीके से ई-कॉमर्स से लेकर सरसम ' ले तक लिंकियि ह ' सौह ' ' ह ' ठेमबन रह ' ह ।... (व्ययधन ) ल ' 1200 ह ' लीमद ' शें अंदर लरह ' ह ।... (व्ययधन ) आ ' वले सिं में मेरा लयह ' किलिओ ' के आनी सलम ' ' क लाख ' कैसे ह ' ।... (व्ययधन ) केवलजिही नहीं , बकिपू र्णरूपेष्टा ' रस ' रसी के तहत जिही होगा , यह हमरा लयह ' ।... (व्ययधन )

**SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA VISWANATH :** Sir, has any special provision been made for developing the women SHGs to become entrepreneurs since the women SHGs are getting high scale of finance -- that is, between Rs. 10 lakh and Rs. 20 lakh through banks -- based on the corpus of the Groups? ... (*Interruptions*) If so, kindly state the detailed provisions made viz. extent of

subsidy given, margin money, exemption of stamp duty, IT, GST, etc. ...

(Interruptions)

Our hon. Chief Minister, Shri Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy *Garu* started the YSR *Sunna Vaddi Padakkam* Scheme. This scheme provides zero-interest crop loans for women working in the Self-Help Groups (SHG). This scheme improves the financial conditions of women working in the SHGs, along with social security. I would also like to know from the Minister whether the Government is in the process of framing a similar scheme at the Central level to provide zero-interest loans for the SHGs under the National Rural Livelihood Mission.

श्री गिरिराज सिंह : मनीय अय्यर जी , वर्ष 1999 से स्वर्ण ज्योति ग्रमस्वराज्ये जा क तेहत एकी क प्रोग्रम चल रह ह । समय -समय पर भूत सरकार न ीम 250 ज़िं म े इंटेस्ट रकमों साथ साथ प्रशिक्षण दिय ह , सा े तीन प्रशिड ें ट्रेस्टवर े साथ े ऑफि न के 12 प्रशिड स्ति ह , सा े भीम ें अशिड ें ट्रेस्टवर ें तेह । कई राज्यें न े आ े -आ े डंगस े येजा बनई ह े । राज्य अके ें न्द्र सरकार स्तिर झयेजा क ें मध्यम स े उम्हिलाओ ें के सि , जो सीबी म ें ह े ऑफि ें सिा ें वमें रोजार न्हें ह े , रोजार भीम ु हैय करव रही ह े । प्रधानमंत्री जी ने 10 लाख ें 20 लाख ें क्रेडिटि ह े । येजा क े आु सार बैं क ें स े जिकि ज े सी क्षमता होती ह े , वे वैसा करोबर करत ें ह ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्य 122, श्री सी. एन. अन्नादुरई ।

(Q. 122)

**SHRI C.N. ANNADURAI :** Will the hon. Minister apprise the details of number of candidates from the SCs, the STs and the OBCs in the National Young Leaders Programme (NYLP) in Tamil Nadu since its inception?

**श्री निशीथ प्रामाणिक :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मनीयस्वरूपन ने बहुत ही अच्छे प्रश्न पूछे हैं। सन् 2014 के बाद से भारत के अखिलप्रधानमन्त्री जी का यह लक्ष्य है कि देश के युवा भारत बन जायें, इन्हें केन्द्र से जुड़ा जायें, इन्हें केन्द्र से छिड़ जायें जाएँ।... (व्यवधान) अखिलप्रधानमन्त्री जी के मार्गदर्शन में युवा कार्यक्रम एवं खेल मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के मध्यम से नेशनल ग्लोबल प्रोग्राम के शुभारम्भ 2014 में केईथसो त्वसे लेकर आतंक नेशनल ग्लोबल प्रोग्राम में तमिलनाडु के लगभग 3,29,241 युवाओं ने भाग लिया है।... (व्यवधान) इनमें से आसूत्रिजातिक 6,706, अनुसूत्रिजातिक 85,221, अग्रणी 1,40,508 एवं बकिवोंक 95,870 युवाओं ने भाग लिया है।... (व्यवधान)

**SHRI C.N. ANNADURAI :** Sir, I would like to know how many NYLP activities has been held in Tamil Nadu, specially in Tiruvannamalai. Would the Minister provide details of women participation from the SCs, the STs and the OBCs categories? Is there any proposal to restructure the NYLP in the country, in general, and in Tamil Nadu, in particular?

**श्री निशीथ प्रामाणिक :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मनीयस्वरूपन के सवाल को ध्यान में रखते हुए बताऊँगी कि तमिलनाडु में नेशनल ग्लोबल प्रोग्राम के शुभारम्भ के आतंक कुल 97 स्थानीय प्रोग्राम काएजाच के हैं, जिनमें आसूत्रिजातिक 498, अनुसूत्रिजातिक 981 अग्रणी 1788 महिलाओं ने भाग लिया है। मैं मनीयस्वरूपन के यह भी बताना

हूंगा कि वह 'मनमें सही' प्रोग्राम के रीस्ट्रक्चरिंग के अंतर्गत क केई हूव  
नहीं है।... (व्यंजन )

**श्री अनुराग शर्मा:** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री जी ने कफिस्तर म ' जाबसि ह '।... (व्यंजन ) मैं  
मंत्री जी से वे 'जें' पूछा हू हू, कयेंकिशि 'षरुप्स' 'यहयु वओं क प्रोग्रामह'। युवओं के  
सुअरम 'ट, कंजों सा 'वमेनसुअरम ' ठा'किलड 'कसा' ठा'प्रोग्राम्सम ' जोड़ जा रह  
है। मंत्री जी से मेरा सवालह ' किछि ' छ सालों म ' छर प्रद 'शक' लोक' साओफ 'ंड  
युचिझ 'सा, वेनें में ही कंस्ट' ले शिक्कयें रही ह ' ? शि'षरुप्स ' मेरे संसदीयक्ष 'त्र -  
झंसी सुअरम 'रुजि 'में किन ' कय' क्रमुह'सुअरम 'क्रमें से कय ला'किता ?

**श्री निशीथ प्रामाणिक :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मनीयसा 'सद'जी के म' यह बतान हूंगा किआ  
तकह 'सी में सही'कय 'क्रमके तहतकु ल 63 नेबुहड्य 'थालि 'यमें ठा'जिकि जा  
चुके हैं। इन 'कुल 3588 युवओं ने बड़-छा'मसि ह '। वर्ष 2014 से ले कर द्वितीयक ' '  
2020-21 तककु ल 11 करोड़ 50 लाख ' तकके धराशिर प्रद 'शरा ज्य के सि  
आ 'ठिके ई'थ, जिक ' मध्यम स' सांसद महोदय क ' संसदीयक्ष 'त्र झंसी में 63 औ  
तसि 'रमें 49 नेबुहड्य 'थालि 'यमें ठा'य 'क्रमें क ओजाकि य सुअरम 'कुल 13  
लाख 44 हजार ' छ ' सिह ' ।

**श्री प्रसून बनर्जी:** सर, मैं सेट्सन के नते सिस्टस ' प्रश्न पूछा हूँ। छला, हमरे  
मी 'रमें सेट्सयू कि सि 'टक्का ' है? मी 'रमें फुट कलाससेट 'सयू कि सि'बनी छि ।  
केरल, वेस्टरंगल 'मुंबई, यूपीआम ' सेट्सयू कि सि'ने छि । सेट्सन के नेच ' से  
उन ' के सि'महमजे स 'ु नते थे, हमजे हत 'ह, हमलोगबेला ' थे कि 'कैश्व 'मयंग' ।  
सीमराज्यें म ' सेट्सन के क' से बड़य य ह ' ? 'खेले इ'छि 'में हमलोंन ' किन ' प्लेयर्स  
बाएह', किन ' सेट्सन बाएह' ? हम आ ' सिस्टस'स ' यह पूछा हूँ कि  
हमरी मी 'र सेट्सयू कि सि 'टकि ह ' ? दूसरा, 'कैश्व 'मयंग' के तहतकिन ' सेट्सन के  
के आ ' बड़य य ह ' ?... (व्यंजन )

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मनीयस्वरूप , प्लीज । मनीयमं त्री जी चरदं ।

... (व्यधन )

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्री (श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर):  
अध्यक्ष महोदय , मनीयसांख्यजीस्वरूप फुटबॉलक बड़े खिड़े रहें हैं और लें के प्रतिय  
जानकर प्रसन्नीभूतहोंगे किजितरहस देसके मनीयप्रधानमं त्री जी ने छये ऑं किस  
में जाने से छल भीखिड़ों से बतैकर क ऊँ मोबलबढ़ थ । ... (व्यधन ) न  
केवलओ किस , बल्किपैरालंमिसमं भीआतकरस ज्यव मोबसाभतन जीतने क  
कमछि ह । ... (व्यधन ) महोदय , आ भीरसक मध्यमसे रक बधईद ने क कम  
छि थ । लेकिनभीरस ऊँ क्वेप हले रीखीथ । ... (व्यधन ) महोदय , महे क  
शिओ किस लेबनन के बतहे य एक्किमबन के बतहे । ... (व्यधन ) ऊँ  
मध्यमसे हमरे छीखिड़ों के द सस चुनकर देसोंदि शां ट्रेनिंगदने क कम  
छि जात ह । ... (व्यधन ) त्मा 90 करोड़ ऊँ क्रेट्रैनिंग, बेर्डिंग, लॉजिंगऔर  
ऑं फॉरेक्वाउ सपस छि थ । ... (व्यधन ) इकय क्रमके हमआ भीररह  
ह । ... (व्यधन ) मनेकुछछिछल है शिओ किसकिक सकर छि ह , तकि  
वर्ष 2024 के ओ किसकित पैयरीभहमछल से कर प्र सस भीखिड़ों क हिसा  
बड़े रुपमें रख्य ह । ... (व्यधन ) ज्हा त्मनैसससेट स्स्यूमिडिके बतह , मनीय  
प्रधानमं त्री जी ने नॅर्थ ईस्टीओ , विशेषप्राप्ति रीख ह । पूर्व के सकरों मं लुकरईस्टी  
बतली थ । हमने एक्स्टेक्ट बतके ह औ सससेट स्स्यूमिडिके 550 करोड़  
ऊँ के लासास बनने के सिक्क भंगसभीमरख ह । म्मीुर के इफलमं यहनैसस  
सेटस्स्यूमिडिके बन जा रही ह । केविक करणछि कुछसिं मं ऊँ कर्यें में की  
ईह । ... (व्यधन ) लेकिनआखेंगे किस्सा बुहतत जस प्रतिहोगासदै शोओ  
नैसससेट स्स्यूमिडिके टिमि भी ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्य 123, श्री मसु खंधजीर्माव ।

## (Q. 123)

श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावा : अध्यक्ष महोदय , आ मुझे प्रश्न पूछने के आ मु मी वे । ...

(व्यधन )

माननीय अध्यक्ष: मनीयस्वरूप , क्ल ' क्वेश्चननं बर बेस्सि ।

... (व्यधन )

श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावा : अध्यक्ष महोदय , आ मुझे प्रश्न पूछने के आ मु मी वे , 'म

आ बुक्त -बुक्त आसी ह ' ।... (व्यधन )

महोदय , 'म आ ' मध्यमस ' मनीयम 'त्री से पूछा क्त ह ' किछु डें ष ' कों में ऐ ' गाँव हैं , ऐ ' ग्रामीण 'त्र' ह , जो स्कूलों के स ' धिओ ' से वंनिह ' । क्त ' अछे स्कूलों में ' के वक्त स ' स्कूल तथा बाजार म ' जाने के सिमिषनों के बुक्त त्सीपहेती ह ' ।... (व्यधन )

छु डें ष ' का क्षेत्र के ऐ ' दूरवा जइका के म ' प्रधान 'त्री ग्राम स्कूलये जा क ' त्तक्य केई स्कूलन ' के ओजाह ' ? इबार ' में 'म मनीयम 'त्री जी से जाना क्त ह ' ।... (व्यधन )

साधवी निरंजन ज्योति: अध्यक्ष महोदय , प्रधान 'त्री स्कूलये जा फुट ' , टू सौधक ' त्त मनीयस्वरूपन ' पवडे क्षेत्रों के बतसे कह ' ।... (व्यधन ) छु डें क्ष 'त्रों के सिप्रद 'क्षि ओ से जो स्कूल ' स्वीकृत हेकर आसी ह ' , को हम आ ' मु मी देते हैं । इक्षि शि 'षा यह ह ' कि मैदनी क्षेत्र में 500 के बसावट , हिलिय म ' 250 के सौध ' नमस्लप्राप्तिक्ष 'त्र' ह , क्त ' 100 के आवे म ' स्कूल 'ते हैं । क्त ' से जो स्कूल ' स्वीकृत हेकर आसी ह ' , को हम आ ' मु मी देते हैं । मनीयस्वरूपन ' जो प्रश्न उय ह ' , मुझे लाव ह ' कि हम इक्षि आर ष कमकत ' ह ।... (व्यधन )

श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावा : अध्यक्ष जी , 'म मनीयम 'त्री जी से दूरवा प्रश्न पूछा क्त हूँ कि प्रधान 'त्री स्कूलये जा क ' त्तक्य स्कूल ' मंजूर हे जाती हैं , लेकिन आ ' ककारों के वक्त स ' वे धि ' रितसमयक ' अंकर पू र्ण न्हें हे मी ह ' । आ का प्रक्रिय के ऐछ च ' जमि

जाए, का प्रक्रिया में संसद सदस्यों के प्रति जा एते इस प्रकार के प्रॉब्लम सॉल्व हो  
सकती है।... (व्यंजन )

महोदय, मैं आ के मध्यम से मनीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या किसी भी  
लोकसाक्षी ने त्रैम, जो सु.प्र. है, का साथ में कने के बाद का प्रक्रिया के लिए ? ...  
(व्यंजन )

साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सांसद के सदस्य है ही काहे का सी है।...  
(व्यंजन )

माननीय अध्यक्ष: मंत्री जी, आइए के सीध करके देखें।

... (व्यंजन )

साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति: अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सांसद के सदस्य है ही स्वीकृत होकर सी है।  
जहाँ सांसदों के स्वीकृत नहीं ली जा रही है, आगे कोई प्रक्रिया है तो हम करवाई करेंगे।...  
(व्यंजन )

श्री श्याम सिंह यादव : मनीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं बहुत खुश हूँ कि पूरे सेशन में, जिस में मुचनकर  
आ है, इसी बार में रा.स.स.ड. के क्वेश्चन में आ है सौहार्दपूर्ण युक्त रूप से। मैं ओ  
बढ़ाई देता हूँ सौभाग्य से बढ़ाई दें कि मेरा सारा सवाल आ है।... (व्यंजन )

महोदय, आइए से वे सलीम नैट्री पूछने के जवाब दें।... (व्यंजन )

माननीय अध्यक्ष: क।

... (व्यंजन )

श्री श्याम सिंह यादव : महोदय, ठीक है, मैं फते में बेल देता हूँ।... (व्यंजन )

मनीय अध्यक्ष जी, चार प्रदेशों में प्रसिद्धाई के तहत जो सड़क बन रही हैं, उसे  
कवचित करवा दिया है। आ आ के हाल में देखते हैं कि बिजौर में कसकर  
नरिफ फेड़ या ते नरिफ नहीं टूट, लेकिन सड़क टूट गई।... (व्यंजन ) इस तरह के क्षेत्र  
में कई बार कने के बजट दीर्घगता में अच्छे सड़क नहीं बन रही है।... (व्यंजन ) मैंने

व्यक्तिरूपस ' शिर्क्षणमयि ह ' । वहाँ सङ्गे गुणवत्ता में ठेकनें बन रही ह ' । मैं आ ' आ रोधवत्त ह ' किन्ती स्ट ' जमें यह मयि जाएँ। सङ्ग केई न स्थित फेड़ ' ते ' न स्थित मफ ' टे सौखी मफ ' टे ।... (व्यथन )

माननीय अध्यक्ष: मनीयस्वरूप आश्र प ुँछ ।

... (व्यवधान )

श्री श्याम सिंह यादव : महेन्द्र , सी सी स्ट ' जमें एा क ' किन थिलफ ू टे ओइलन  
टटे ।... ( व्यथन )

क्या आपने सुनने के सख्त के गुरु पता के जाँचने से सख्त के मनीटर्स के वकाने के क प्रवर्गेगे? मैं यह देखना स्तकत ह ।

साध्वी निरंजन ज्योतिः मनीष अय्यर म्हेदय , यमिह म लप्रश्न से ह्व ह , मिमि म  
बतन ह्व गीमिहरी ग षाता केजा ंक के सि ... (व्यधन )

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** क्वटिम पूछे प्रश्न कयें हव ह ? आह बाइ ।

... (व्यवधान )

साध्वी निरंजन ज्योतिः हमझी ज च्याए गे, निव्वक दंदे।... (व्यथन )

माननीय अध्यक्ष: ओम् नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय । ओम् नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ।

... (व्यवधान )

साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति: जहाँ के सड़कें होंगी, सी हमजा चलायेंगे। यहाँ सड़क बनी है, जहाँ लैबीम होते हैं, 'केंद्र के लैब होते हैं', प्रदेश की मल 'ब होती हैं'। आ कोई सड़क के पास है, तो हम सीज चलावेंगे। ... (व्यंजन )

श्री प्रद्युत बोरदोलोई : सर, मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहूँगा कि मजदूरों को जो मनीषि गंकी जाती है, अर्कोस्टेक्टम शर्मा का किसका कहना है, जैसे मेरा हेमस्टेट्स का 2017 से 2021 तकलांतर का सालस का किसका कहना है, तो मनीषि गंकी बंद करेई



स्टेटआ यह एग ' टसि कत ह ' , ते आक्य कर ' वई कत ' ह?... (व्यधन ) जे  
 अइ ' प्लीमें टेडोड ' सहेँ , कय झो आक ' री ओ कन ' के सिमीशद ' तेँह?... (व्यधन )  
**ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री तथा पंचायती राज मंत्री (श्री गिरिराज सिंह):** मनीयअध्यक्ष म्हेदय ,  
 मनीय रख्य न ' जे सिध उय ह ' , 'सिजीएआई -1, 'सिजीएआई -2 सौ  
 'सिजीएआई -3, झाँ 'सिजीएआई -1 के कंप्ली साक कम क ' 2022 में सा हेगा ।  
 'सिजीएआई -2 में जिन कमराज्यसरकरी न ' सि , साक डईग ' न हम ' 'सिजीएआई -  
 3 में सि । राज्य के ही झाँ ' न कानवेत ह ' । राज्य के सांस्कृ आ ' राज्य के मंत्रिये स ' सि  
 समीप ' बतव ' ।... (व्यधन )

**श्रीमती हेमामालिनी :** अध्यक्ष जी , हर गांव तस्कुष्ठ ' जने क अजी क जे सा थ ,  
 वह सा आहमर ' मनीयप्रधनम ' त्री के नेतृत्वमें साकर हे रह ह ' ।... (व्यधन ) झा  
 येजा स ' गांवमें रहने वाले लों , शिषर हमर ' सिने क ' जीवनमें क्रांतिरी बलावआ  
 है । मैं आ सरकार के झाँ ' सिधत ' बुद्धिईद ' ते ह ।... (व्यधन ) कर्मनमें न्यूनतम 5  
 क्लोमीटरल ' बईके सके क ' सि ' प्राधनप्रधनम ' त्री ग्रमसुधयेजा क ' अंता तहै ,  
 जिक ' करण 5 क्लोमीटरस ' कादूरी के अयकमग ' झयेजा क ' तहनेँ बनात '   
 'ह ।... (व्यधन ) कय सरकार येजा क ' तहसकके न्यूनतम 5 क्लोमीटरल ' बईसबंधी  
 प्राधनके स ' सिधत क कन ' , 2.5 क्लोमीटर सि क रखी ह ' ?... (व्यधन ) मैं  
 बतन छी ह ' किम ' रे लोकसाक्ष ' त्र मधुर के कर्गा ' वसिम 5 क्लोमीटरक ' प्राधनके  
 करणयेजा स ' वंछिह ' ।... (व्यधन )

**साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति:** मनीयअध्यक्ष म्हेदय , ' धफे जाँ जे हमरी सक् ' ली ईह ' , साँ  
 बाजार , धित्य , असलआके जेड़ा ' क प्राधनह ' , लेकि 5 क्लोमीटरस ' नीचे जेड़ा  
 क ओकेई प्राधननेँह ' ।... (व्यधन )

**SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY :** Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to part (d) of the Answer where it has been stated that at district level, DISHA headed by hon. Member of Parliament monitors the implementation of various schemes of the Government of India including PMGSY. ... (*Interruptions*) मंत्री जी, मैं वर्ष 2012 से शिक्षा के क्वेश्चन बन चुका हूँ, लेकिन इसका पेंशन नहीं है, लेटमेंट है, सिलसिले में है।... (*व्यवधान*)

वर्ष 2012 से आतंक्य ने का 2021 तक की मशिका के मेरे गंभीर हैं ।  
मेरा कहना यह है कि मैं कांग्रेस के कभी नहीं, इसलिए मैंने इन वर्षों से कबरी मशिका  
काटे के मेरे गंभीर बुलाई हैं, जिसमें मैं शिलालेख रखूँ और मैंने अपने नकेल के सिम बन  
रखूँ । I feel I have been deprived of my legitimate... (Interruptions) I would like  
the hon. Minister to reply to my question. ... ( Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: धन्यवाद ।

... (व्यवधान )

श्री गिरिराज सिंह: मनीय अय्य महोदय, मैं और राजाजी की पड़ोसी हूँ, यह पुराने सांस्कार हैं। अधिकतर 'कॉन्सालम' नहीं रूहते तो यह मत बर्जित करके दे सकेंगे। पूर्ववर्ती सरकारों ने नहीं किया। हमने इस पर कार्यवाई के लिए लिखा है। आगे प्रो. प्रो. दे तमिसा सांस्कार के अंदर इस पर कार्यवाई के तहत मैं राज्य सरकार के कार्यवाई के लिए लिखा है। ... (व्यथन)

श्री विनायक भाउराव राऊत : मनीय अध्यक्ष जी , श्रीमती साई फेज-3 बरह है ।  
मंत्री महोदयन ` फेज-1 औ फेज-2 में कफिरूयित ` दींथ । जैसा हेम मली जी न ` क्क कि  
प्रचलित के क ` बरह में फिफबार सेच ` के आशय ह ` ।

मेरी फ़ीती है कि जैसे नर्थ-ईस्ट 250 आवे वाल गांवों के रास्त स्थित है, वैसे ही वेस्ट एस्ट एंड ईस्ट में बसे गांवों में 250 आवे वाल गांवों के रास्त के आयुक्त है।  
कय मंत्री म्हे द्यइवे फ़िं एगि यलेने के कु छयस्थक रेगे?... (व्यधन)

श्री गिरिराज सिंह: मनीय राजजी न रेगे फ़िं उय है, प्रथम कौमिटि में, दूसरे में आ उल्लेख सौसर में यूएन के सौसर क फ़िं है।

ज्हा त्फ़ोड थू के बत है, ज्हा स्कूल है, कॉलेज है, ब्लॉक है, बाजार है सो अल है, मैं प्रार्थन करंगा, यह फ़िं य जा सु दय के सुध के फ़िं य है।... (व्यधन)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: रूडी, आर में पूछि, आर ब प्रश्न पूछा है।

...(व्यधन)

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: मनीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं ते बैकड राज्यक बैकड हूं।... (व्यधन)

हिर में फेज़-3 में 6162 मिमीटर के स्वीकृति है। आजिस देश में लेग बैकड कह रहे हैं, मैं भी सी श्रेणी में आलाअस्त हू। इस बैकड राज्य के 6612 मिमीटर के स्वीकृति के सिफ़तस्करक प्रसक्ति के प्रस्तव आ क है सौरी स्वीकृति के जा चुके है?... (व्यधन)

श्री गिरिराज सिंह: मनीय अध्यक्ष जी, वैसे ते यह प्रश्न का नहीं है। मनीय रख्यन पूछ है, कवरि रख्य है, 1300 मिमीटर के स्वीकृति है सो रे प्रसक्ति है।  
...(व्यधन)

श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बहेड़िया: मैं आर मध्यमसे मंत्री जी से कह रहा हू कि प्रधानमंत्री स्कूल योजना में गांवों के जोड़ के बत है। वर्ष 2001 के सिबसे 500 के आवे के बत है, ज्हा 2011 के संसद है य, ज्हा भिकफा व 500 के आवे से ज्यव है चु के है।... (व्यधन)

श्री नामा नागेश्वर राव: मनीय अध्यक्ष जी, मुझे कछ्छ है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: क्या कहेंगे?

...(व्यवधान)

श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बहेड़िया : जो राजस्व का वित्तियत है, जिसे आवे 500 है, मनीयम त्री जो के वजोड़ के क इव रख है? दूसरी य तीरी स्कीम के गांवजोड़ के प्रावधान है। जिसा वें के आवे 500 हो चुके हैं, को प्र मीसाईम के वजोड़ जाए ?

श्री नामा नागेश्वर राव: हमने किस किसने के बारे में बोल रहे हैं, हमारी बात को कोई जवाब नहीं दे रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री गिरिराज सिंह: मनीयसिजी, मैं कह रहा हूँ कि फेज-1 में कांस्ट्रिक्ट प्रिय थ, फेज-2 में आ देशक प्रियथसफै ज-3 में आ देशक प्रियके सि य है। यह वर्ष 2021 तक पूरा होगा। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री नामा नागेश्वर राव: मैं सिक्का कह रहा हूँ, वे खेद रहे हैं ते खेद के वे। ... (व्यवधान) कोई बात नहीं सुन रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न संख्या 124

श्री रमेश मीरा ।

... (व्यवधान)

## (Q. 124)

श्री रमेश चन्द्र माझी : अध्यक्ष महोदय , मनीयमं त्री जी ने कहा है कि प्रत्यक्ष 237 फ़ीट डे के हैं , जिनमें से 8 फ़ीट सीएम के हैं । मैं स्नान के सौ निवेदन करता हूँ कि मनीय मुख्यमंत्री श्री नवीन रायजी ने सीएम के सेट्स इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलपमेंट के हैं । ओपन होगा कि 2018 में वर्ल्ड कप नेसर्वे के सीएम के हो चुका है । भुवनेश्वर के सेट्स कैप्टीम कहा जा रहा है । प्रत्यक्ष सीएम राज्य है , जो एन सीएम के समर्थन कर रहा है । वर्ष 2023 में वर्ल्ड कप नेसर्वे के प्रिसम इंटरनेशनल स्पोर्ट्स सिटी , राखने ला में होगा । सीएम प्रिमेट 120 करोड़ के काम कर रही है , जो वर्ष 2022 में कंप्लीट हो जाए । मेरा मनीयमं त्री जी से प्रश्न है कि खेलो इंडिया में प्रिमेट सिटी के प्रतीय स्थापना हो जा रही है औद्योगिक प्रिमेट सिटी के प्रतीय स्थापना हो रही है ?

**11.35 hrs**

*At this stage, Shri B.B. Patil, Shrimati Kavitha Malothu and some other hon. Members left the House.*

श्री निशीथ प्रामाणिक : अध्यक्ष महोदय , स्नान के बाद ते मैं मनीय स्थापना के जो प्रश्न पूछे हैं , उनके निवेदन धन्यवाद देने चाहता हूँ । इबारत और क्रिकेट और प्रिमेट के प्रत्यक्ष प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं , विशेष रूप से ओ प्रिमेट प्रतीय वर्ल्ड कप जो प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं , सीएम प्रतीय क्लब के प्रत्यक्ष इंडे के अफेक्टिव लाइन है । जिराज्येन ने इन बंद करवा दिया , जिनमें ओ प्रिमेट राज्य है । वर्ल्ड के सिप्रोत्साहित करने के लिए ओ प्रिमेट के धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करने चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय , मैं मनीय स्थापना के बताने चाहता हूँ कि प्रिमेट मनमें 2964 सीट्स के खेलो इंडिया स्कीम के तहत सर्वोत्तम जा रही है । इनमें ओ प्रिमेट कुल 56 सीट्स हैं ,

जिसे से 39 मिलाएँ और 17 पक्षों से हैं। इससे सिद्धि के हर महीने 10,000 रुपये स्कॉलरशिप के रूप में दी जाती है।

**श्री रमेश चन्द्र माझी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सैंकडलीम है यह है कि 'खेलो इंडिया' के तहत कौन-कौन से प्रोजेक्ट्स से काम चल रहा है ?

**श्री निशीथ प्रामाणिक :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मनीयस्वरूप के सचिव के सिद्धिबदन में बताऊंगा कि 'खेलो इंडिया' योजना के अंतर्गत हमारे खेल के विकास के लिए 28 कोडों के तहत 100 प्रोजेक्ट्स स्वीकृत किए गए हैं, which include, construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall in Kalinga Stadium Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar amounting to Rs. 8 crore, construction of Multipurpose Hall at Puri amounting to Rs. 7.5 crore, construction of a Swimming Pool at District Headquarters, Boudh, amounting to Rs. 5 crore, and construction of a Multi-purpose Hall at District Sports Complex, Burla amounting to 7.5 crore. इन से, स्वीमिंग पूल बनाने का काम है, वह पूरा हो चुका है। बाकि, तीन प्रोजेक्ट्स के कामों का काम है चलाया जा रहा है। हम सीधे तौर पर इन प्रोजेक्ट्स के तहत काम शुरू करेंगे।

**श्रीमती लॉकेट चटर्जी :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे मैक देने के लिए धन्यवाद।

\* I want to know that in West Bengal what are the ongoing projects with regard to sports and our youth. The way in which under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modi and the Sports & Youth Ministry our country is progressing fast, keeping that in mind I want to know about the programmes related to sports that are being undertaken in the state of West Bengal.

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\* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali

माननीय अध्यक्ष : कमिटीमनीयस्वरूप , आपसी भाषा में प्रश्न पूछरखी है , सा केई सिक्का नहीं है । लेकिन , सा के सिक्का के छल से नेस्तिद के वित्तिकीमलोग सुनलें ।

श्रीमती लॉकेट चटर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय , क्वार सवाल होगा ?

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आनी बेल है । आ आ कस्सा है य ।

श्री निशीथ प्रामाणिक : अध्यक्ष महोदय , मैं मनीयस्वरूप के प्रश्न का जवाब हिंदी में उसके मतृभाषा बंगला में भी दे देता हूँ ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मुझे केई सिक्का नहीं है । मैं सीमाओं में बेल के सिक्का हूँ । गुजराती में , बांग्ला में , पंजाबी में जिस भाषा में देन कर दे सका है । आ 22 भाषाओं में से किसी भाषा में बोल सका है , लेकिन , छल से नेस्तिद है ।

**\* SHRI NISITH PRAMANIK:** I am replying to the question raised by Honble Member. Few days back, in September 2021...

महोदय , सीमाओं के जो खेल मंत्री हैं , हमने उनके साथ व्यवस्था की है । स बैकमैं मनीय मंत्री श्री आरु राठकुर जी ने सीमा क्षेत्रों के सामने यह प्रस्ताव रखवा कि आसोंक के क्या सुझाव हैं । हम लोग तब तक नहीं आ जाकर हर राज्य में खेल प्रतियोगिता के दूढ़ रखें और इफास्ट्रक्चर है , हम कैसे सोचें कि पक्का रखें , उन्हें इफास्ट्रक्चर मिलायें । सा के तब 30 सितंबर और 4 अक्टूबर के हर राज्य के जो खेल मंत्री हैं , उसी के मंत्रालयों के कर्मचारी जाया है । सा पूछ रहा है कि आ मैजूव इफास्ट्रक्चर क्या है और आ राज्य के डेक्लेषन तक सिक्का प्रसक्य प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं , आ हमारे प्रसक्य हैं ।

\* English translation of this part of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

महोदय, जहाँ फुटबॉल देखे अश्लीलप्रधानमंत्री जी खेलप्रतिष्ठानों के दूबू के लिए सौख्य खेलप्रतिष्ठानों के धिक्के बाबाभर तकि छीके अछ कन के लिए तर प्रयस कर रहैह। इन अमत्तकालीनराज्ये स हमरे प्रसन्न जानकारी आईह, लेकिन दुखी बात यह है कि मिमिब गलस अमत्तकड केले में एक केईमप्रोजेक्टनीं आह ।

महोदय, मैं यह आकांत हू कि बुद्धिज्द ही मिमिब गलस अमत्तकड केले में एक प्रोजेक्ट आ। मैं यह आकांत हू, क्योंकि मिमिब गलस जो म मुख्यमंत्री हैं, वे भी मुख्य खेलमंत्री रहैह। स्वामिह कि मिमिब गलस में मुख्यलेइफ्रास्ट्रक्चरकड केले में ट वे सके, मैं यह आकांत हू ।

**SHRI BENNY BEHANAN :** Sir, nowadays, the youth are more attracted towards sports. After the last Olympic, a new spirit and enthusiasm has developed in the youth's mind. So, we have to encourage this spirit of the youth. For that, we have to start more sports academies and sports universities. There is a long pending demand from Kerala for a sports university in Kerala. I think we are eligible for that because the youth of our State of Kerala are in front in all the games at the national Level. So, whether the Government is taking steps to start a new sports university in Kerala?

**श्री निशीथ प्रामाणिक :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारतीय युवाओं के धिक्के बाबाभर सौख्य ले जाने के लिए अश्लीलप्रधानमंत्री जी क जो प्रयस है, हमने हर एक क्षेत्र में, हमने वह खेलक क्षेत्र है, हमने वह राजीतिक क्षेत्र है, आ हम लोग सरकार के द रेखें, ते यह सब है कि एक लक्ष्यक्य है ।

अश्लीलप्रधानमंत्री जी न प्रश्न पूछ है कि हमरी क रलमें मिसोट स्सयू मिसि टोरेखा के इह है य नहीं । अमत्तकालीनराज्ये के प्रसन्न जानकारी आईह, लेकिन दुखी बात यह है कि मिमिब गलस अमत्तकड केले में एक केईमप्रोजेक्टनीं आ है । असे प्रोजेक्ट आ, ते कि हम लोग सब करेंगे ।... (व्यवधान ) स्थितिरूपस



झरकर सौम्य लोंक ख 'लप्रतिभो' के आ 'ले जाने क जे झव ह', हम लोग बिल्क लसझद 'षड' टे रेंहगे।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** मनीय रक्षय्या , बहुत सार ' मनीय रक्षय इषिय प्रश्न प ूछ  
 छत 'ह । केई मनीय रक्षय के लिंग अ ' शाक ने छिद ' दे, मि म ' झा ' लिघ '   
 आउद ूगा । मनीय मंत्री जी मझा च ' के सि ' यर ह । इषिय आ ' य क  
 घंटे के च ' ह्वे जी , कयें कि प्रश्न कलम ' सी मनीय रक्षय के मैक न्हें लिपत ह ' ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय , मिनि 193 एचएच ' कवर दीजिए , क्योंकिआ ' घंटों में चर्चा नहीं हो पाएगी ।... (व्यवधान )

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मनीयस्वयं, आपलें गळें साक नेसिदें वेंचिं। में साकें त्हांतूच घेऊं देऊं नाहीं।

श्री गुरजीत सिंह औजला : अक्ष म्हे द्य, 'म आ ' मध्यमस' मनीयम 'त्री जी से यहू छ  
 छत हू ' क्रिज' से मेरा आ' तर स' स्वीय क्ष' त्र फ' बँड ' र' छिट्कट ह ' । व्ह' ए क्रिक' ट,  
 जिनस्कि , ए ' दिस , ओ ' क्रि , पैराल' क्रि' ईख ' लें में प' सि' ट्क' ' ब्रह्मस'  
 छिड़िं न ' गेल्ड ' डसजी तें ह । आ' आ ' हँके क क्रि' छि ह ' , ते स' ' रस' ' ज्यव  
 छिड़ि आ ' तर जलि ' के' ह, जिहें न ' ओ ' क्रि ' मे' डसजीत ' ह ।

मोदय , मैं आकाश में मध्यमसंमानीयमं त्री जी से यह पूछा चाहता हूँ कि क्या आकाश  
बॉर्डर डिस्कटॉप और तार के फर्नीचर सेट्स को सजाने का प्राधान्य दे सकते हैं? क्योंकि  
वहाँ बहुत जल्द ही, वहाँ लोगना के तारों में मर रहे हैं। वहाँ के लोगों में प्रेम फैल रहा है।  
मैंने कभी नहीं सोचा था, वे हमेशा ही रहस्यों में आते रहते हैं। इस पूरे देश को सजाकर तार के  
साथ लाया जा रहा है।

**सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्री (श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर):**

मनीय अध्यक्ष जी, मनीय सांसद महोदयन, क्वॉडर क्षेत्र के बतवही हैं। आत्मक में तेरोल्लोट मस्तक नमसे मूल हर्मि साहब है उसी साथ लें में भीप जाबक बड़े ये बन रह है। पंजाबन आ कादक फलब वैरीमद ख, लेकिन आ बवजू दीमप जाब के युवओं ने आ आ ख लें के बड़ा दि है। विशेषतैर आ होंके क सिद्ध खजाए ते पंजाब के सिद्धि क बहा बड़े ये बन है। मनीय सांसद महोदयन जितह स नशे से मुक्ति पाने के सिद्ध है। जाक 2017 क चु नवुह आते स हल व के सरकार के तर्फ स यही क य थिनिशम तु त जाबकेंगे। मुझे ला है किश्तितैर पक्ष साढ़े छ वर्षों में व के राज्य सरकार न सशिम कुछ कम जरूर होंगे तफियु वओं के नशे से मुक्ति जा सक है। जहां तक ख लें के बात है ते मुख्यतः यह राज्य क स्थि है। राज्यों के ही झा बड़े भू कि निमी है, लेकिन ओ अजयव ए प्लीफर्ड वन के सि केन्द्र सरकार आ आ -अमीतियों क मध्यम से झा आ ये बनद ते है।

मनीय अध्यक्ष जी, आ मैं कुछ प्रोजेक्ट्स के बात करूँ ओके डि उर है जी बत करूँ ते फल बी सूचि है। आ तस स लेख रोड़, मेहली, सि ड सैस कर सकी सूचि है सै आ तस के सिख लें के कैन-कैन स प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, ओ स भीमनीय स्वरूप के दे वे जी।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** प्रश्न संख्य 125, श्री प्रवेशाक्षि सिंह वर्मा।

## (Q. 125)

श्री प्रवेश साहिब सिंह वर्मा : सर, देशों तेजी से खसक उठना बड़ा है। 'सोनी' तज्ज्ञ बतला रहा है किस्कू लसअपॉल 'जैसी संस्थाओं में भी खसक स 'का बड़ा है। 'मैंने इस बारे में हल 'भी प्रश्न पूछा था। सरकार न 'नाम, सिनिनलय ह 'समै 'आ 'जाबमें बताय है कि वह रखा कोड़य 'वओं तक इनाम 'सिनिनम 'बुघिह'। 'चैन 'इ अनिस '27 लाखकू लसअपॉल 'जके बचेंके जोड़ ह '। 'चैन '27 हजार शिण संस्थाओं के अनिस 'जोड़ ह'।

'म इस 'आ 'ओ बतके बता ह 'किनि 'कुछमें स 'पिज , खसक ट 'हुत तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। 'सीड , सीए , जीबी , मेफेज 'से आ -आममें स 'खसा रहे हैं। 'ह 'बैलीवु डस 'हैं, 'ह 'क 'बच्चे हैं य 'ह 'हमारे 'जाइयों के देख 'ह, 'क 'बच्चे हैं, ये सीलोग्राम 'पूरी तरह से सि हैं। 'आलस्कू लें में पेंट्स आ 'बचेंके सिवान 'से हल 'पूछ 'ह किस्कू लें में अपॉल 'जें में खसक किन का कह 'ह? 'किन 'बच्चे खसके य 'जवर रह 'ह?... (व्यधन ) 'यह 'गृह मंत्री जी बैठें हैं। 'म को बर्इद 'न ह 'ह 'किम 'रे लोकसभ 'त्र 'में डिस्क 'सिन '300 से ज्यादा फर 'न्स नेशन के डि 'सि ह 'ह, 'जो खसक 'धंधे में सि थ 'ह।... (व्यधन ) 'फतफते किली सरकार डि 'ह 'प्री ह 'ह 'किचैन 'ओ शिण 'स्थाओं के कुतअछ सि ह 'ह 'समै 'सी तरफजो हमर 'स्ट्रीटबेस 'ह, 'क 'बचेंके सरकार मन 'के सिकेड़द 'ती है। 'ये बच्चे इंजेक्शाय 'जवर रह 'ह, 'जिस 'सी 'समै 'पेडिक 'ब 'ह 'ह।... (व्यधन )

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आ प्रश्न क्या है ?

... (व्यधन )

श्री प्रवेश साहिब सिंह वर्मा : मेरा मंत्री जी से यह प्रश्न है कि क्या चैन 'किली सरकार क 'साथ सिब कोईयेजा बाईह 'ह? 'कय किली सरकार इस 'क 'क 'अनिनी ब 'प्रही है 'सि 'ली सरकार न 'इ 'क 'किली सिईह 'ह?... (व्यधन )



श्री प्रवेश साहिब सिंह वर्मा : महेन्द्र , शाब , खाय इ जेक्साह केईमनराहे , किली पूरे देशके छ -5 राज्यें में आ फसल रखेह सलिली म ये नशबत ही जा रह है । किली सकर आ र वेन्यू बल के सिद्ध आ बल आशाबक 824 नष्ट के रेखा रही है । जो हमरी न सलफ जह , अ म सलकि बतकर ते हमरा न सलह 1 प्रशि सलिली क फ जह 4 प्रशि । अ म सल लेंट्सके बतकर ते ने सलफ ज 1.1 प्रशि सलिली क फ जह 8 प्रशि । किली में आ 25 प्रशि जस ख्य शाब मि र है । किली में 4 प्रशिले गसके य जकर है , 1 लाख ज्यव लेगइ जेक्सायू ज कर है । किली सकर न 2021 में 'सूर्येय' केन्द्र रेखा के धेपकि ह , लेमिसातसाल मु कछ्छि । केन्द्र के धेपाक क्लेपाह , झके नमप के ई टे सक्म न्हें ठए ह ।

म मनीयम त्री जी से पूछा छत ह किशाम सु सिनिम वे किली के मदक से कर सल है ? आ किली क छ्छि कर रही है ते वे आ आ हमरी राष्ट्रीय राजनी के नशे से बल ।

डॉ. वीरेन्द्र कुमार : मनीय अध्यक्ष महेन्द्र , मनीय सस्यक द्वारा शिषरूपस किली के सक्धम जो प्रश्न थि य है , मंत्रालय ने नीली क्वाओ के म गमें की करन के सिद्ध राष्ट्रीय कय येजा बईह सैकय येजा के अंतर्गत किली सकर के भिस्तयत प्रवन के ई । सल सलिली क तहत 4.84 करोड़ , क 2018-19 के सि 2.51 करोड़ सैक 2019-20 के सि 2.33 करोड़ प्रवन सि । मंत्रालय किली म नशक्न वलें के सि 9 एकक तुप न सके न्द्र, 9 अक्क ज्ज -इके न्द्र, 7 सामु वकि भिस्त ल ज्ज सल सलिली स सु धिओ के भिस्तयत प्रवन कर रह है । सि तेन वर्ष में मंत्रालय ने इशाम सु कि न्द्रों के बन वले सुअकै 13.85 करोड़ के धरा शिरी के है । नशामु तहत अनिक तहत व्यक्कत फके आव , नशामु ति सैकमश सु धिए प्रवन करन वले सीमस सल्लों के ज़ि ट गथि य है । नशामु त

भारत अखिल भारतीय किसान सभा के अध्यक्ष के रूप में चुने गए हैं।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ऑफ़ द मॅमबर्स लू छ सँ ऑफ़ द मॅम, वे लाइम द ज़ाबद दे सि ।  
श्री दयशिमसुजी ।

... (व्यथन )

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** मनीय सदस्य, मैं ओर सवाल पूछने के लिए आपका धन्यवाद करते हैं, लेकिन अब आप ठे-ठे प्रश्न पूछें ।

**SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN :** I am happy to see the answer given by Minister Sir. The Ministry has taken a nice attitude of considering children who use drugs not as culprits but as victims. Since the Home Minister is here, I cannot miss the opportunity to point out that the same NCB which comes under the Home Ministry looks the other way from this policy and makes a sensation out of small incidents irrespective of whether the person has consumed drugs or not, arresting children and making publicity this is sending a wrong message.

I would also like to know, can you give us a statewise survey complete with statewise numbers of the incidents of drug usage.

Punjab, and Uttar Pradesh are considered to be at the top of drug using States, It would be useful for us academically to pursue this subject....

(Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मन्नीय मंत्री जी, आपके चरम जवाबों पर मैं हैरत में हूँ। आपके खड़े होकर बेलविजिम चरम जवाबों पर मैं हैरत में हूँ।

डॉ. वीरेन्द्र कुमार : मन्नीय सदस्य महोदय, मन्नीय राज्यपाल द्वारा जिस विषय पर जानकारी मंगवाई है, मैं उसे निरूपण करके उत्तर दे रहा हूँ।

**SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY** : Thank you so much, Sir. The World Health Organisation has classified drug addiction or Substance Use Disorder as a chronic disease, a brain disease. It has a cause and, therefore, it can be treated and prevented also.

Among the children, one of the most common preventable causes is emotional child abuse due to parental alienation. In fact, data from other countries state that these emotionally abused or alienated children are seven to ten times more likely to become addicts. As I mentioned in my earlier speeches in this august House, parental alienation has become a silent epidemic. Today, 1.5 crore children are impacted by it in India.

Therefore, my question to the hon. Minister, through you Sir, is, whether the Ministry is collecting data about what percentage of children suffering from Substance Use Disorder come from single parent family where they have been alienated from one parent and what steps the Ministry is taking in preventing substance abuse by raising awareness about parental alienation among the general population and for rehabilitation centres.





श्री अनुभव मोहंती: मनीयमं त्री जी जे ज़ाबद र्खे हैं, व्हमरे सलक ज़ाबर्न्हें ह े । आ

लि रिफ़्त स्लिज़ाते I will be obliged.

कुमारी प्रतिमा भौमिक : अहमर े रिम े आ ।

श्री अनुभव मोहंती : म ज़र अक ा, अरिफ़्त े चर वेपि ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न संख्य 126, श्री केसिनेनी श्रीनिवास ।

**(Q.126)**

**SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS :** Sir, sanitation and waste management workers have long been marginalised across the country. The COVID pandemic has magnified occupational and health hazards that they are already facing. Many of them work with limited protection and they do not even have formal guidance and support. They have limited access to Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) Kits and inadequate handwash and cleaning facilities.

**12.00hrs**

There is a clear need for sanitation workers to receive immediate support to enable them to cope up with the heightened threat as the pandemic still continues. So, I would like to know from the Minister the measures taken to improve the working and living conditions of sanitation workers and to address the deep-rooted structural inequalities that have relegated them to the margins of the society.

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सेप्टेमेंटों में काम करते हैं, ऐसे कामगारों के साथ सुविधाएं देने के बाद सेप्टेमेंटों में चला जात है। वर्ष 2013 में जो धारा 2(1)G कानून बना है, उसके अंतर्गत किआओ के ईश्वर का समान नहीं दते हैं, तो उसके खिलाफ संप्रदायिक प्रावधान है। जो पूरी तरह से सुविधा दी जानी चाहिए, इसके खिलाफ न भी है सही मंत्रालय का है।

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**\* WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

**(Starred Question Nos.127 to 140  
Unstarred Question Nos.1381 to 1610)  
(Page No. 71 to 844)**

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\* Available in Master copy of the Debate, placed in Library.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, मुझे कछ्मनीय सदस्यें द्वारा क ु छविें पस्था प्रस्तवके सूचए ं प्राप्तुईहैं । मैंने स्थाप्रस्तवके क्षीभस ूच क'े लिआ ु मीप्रदन न्हेंकेह 'े ।

... (व्यधन )

श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय , सुहृलजी के तपस 'े यहस्थाप्रस्तवसि य ह 'े , ते हें वे मिछेला 'े वैशि ।... (व्यधन )

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ओ श ून्यकलम'े बोला'े क आस सि जाए ।

... (व्यधन )

**SHRI T. R. BAALU** : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also given a notice for Adjournment Motion. ... (Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : बलू जी , कथ आ 'ैठजाइ । शून्यकल , आ कल ।

**12.01hrs****PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आप सामक्ष रख जाँगे। श्री आ. रागसि हतुकु रजै ।

**THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR):** Sir,

I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 34 of the Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Act, 1990:-

1. The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Official Language Posts Recruitment Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. N-10/10/2013-PPC/PBRB in Gazette of India dated 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2021.
2. The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Junior Administrative Posts Recruitment Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. N-10/001(4)/2015-PBRB in Gazette of India dated 10<sup>th</sup> September, 2021.
3. The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) (Senior Administrative and Applied Posts) Recruitment Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. N-10/12/2013-PPC/PBRB in Gazette of India dated 10<sup>th</sup> September, 2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5268/17/21]

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति): महेन्द्र, मैं आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम, 2005 के धारा 29 के ए-धारा (2) के अंतर्गत अधिसूचक सं.क.आ. 4598(अ) जो 3 नवम्बर, 2021 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित था तथ्यांक द्वारा अधिनियम के आरम्भ सूचक-क्रम के क्रम में प्रकाशित, के क्रम में (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सामग्री प्रस्तुत है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5269/17/21]

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय): महोदय, मैं श्री आरु सीस के निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर देता हूँ :

- (1) आ प्रबन्ध अधिनियम, 2005 के धारा 77 के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय आ प्रबन्ध प्राधिकरण (समूह 'क' ष) से (सोशल), जिस 2021 जे 15 सितंबर, 2021 के अन्तर्गत राज्या में अधिनियम नं. 632(अ) में प्रकाशित है, के धारा 1 (द्वितीय अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5270/17/21]

- (2) राष्ट्रीय बल अभियान, 2007 के धारा 155 के छ-धारा (3) के अन्तर्गत हमंत्रात्वा, राष्ट्रीय बल, हेल्थ स्टेबल, समूह 'ग' कॉम्बैण्ड (गैर-राज्यीय) मेरिट्रा सेक्ट और केम्पिकलड्ड, र्थि मि, 2021 जो 19 जुलाई, 2021 के अस्तक राज्या में अस्मिन् च स. सा.क.नि.76 में प्रकाशित, के अग्रति (हिंदी तथा ग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5271/17/21]

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कैलाश चौधरी): म्हेदय , मँ ओ आ मु मी स ` निन्सिअ सामखरसूह :

1. (क ) नेसलक ` से एँकनसड सेज, नई क्लिी क ` र्व 2020-2021 के वर्रि कप्रसि ` वके कप्रति (हिन्दी तथअ अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) तथल `खीक्षितल `खे ।
- (वे ) नेसलक ` से एँकनसड सेज, नई क्लिी क ` र्व 2020-2021 के कर्य कर्के सकर द्वारा सीक्षा के कप्रति (हिन्दी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5272/17/21]

1. डॉ . राजेन्द्र प्रसाद केँ दीयकृ प्रिविधित्य अधिनियम , 2016 के धरा 46 के धरा (2) के अर्ता तअस नूच स . 309/डायरीय (वीसी ), पूसा , जे 13 सितंबर , 2021 के प्रस्त क ` राजा मँ प्रकशुद्धि तथ जे डॉ . राजेन्द्र प्रसाद केँ दीयकृ प्रिविधित्य , पूसा , बितर के धिंत्रक के धक के लिखा ` लिखि धिमें म ` सोसमकन ` के बारे मँ है, के कप्रति (हिन्दी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5273/17/21]

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी प्रतिमा भौमिक): अयक्ष म्हेदय , मँ ओ आ मु मी स ` निन्सिअ सामखरसूह :

- (1) (क ) सूर्य क्रिण रैट्स एरिफर दे व ` लके य एँके म ` ली हँ के पड लिड , गुंटर के र्व 2012-2013 के वर्रि कप्रसि ` वके कप्रति (हिन्दी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) तथल `खीक्षितल `खे ।

(दे) सूर्य क्रिणम सैरट्सफोर दे व ल्के यर फोरे म नै ती हनै फ्रै पड  
 लिड गूटर के र्क 2012-2013 के कर्क करके सकर द्वारा सीक्षा के  
 फप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(2) षुक्त (1) में लिखि गों के सप्त छ प स्ख मुह लि ब के करण र्क ने  
 वला क्रिण (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5274/17/21]

(3) (फ) चरा स्पेसस्कू लफर म नै ती रिस्ट न् ड्र लेंज्ड, कूनम्मूव के र्क 2020-  
 2021 के वर्रि कप्रति वेक के फप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथ  
 लेखीक्षितल लेखे।

(दे) चरा स्पेसस्कू लफर म नै ती रिस्ट न् ड्र लेंज्ड, कूनम्मूव के र्क 2020-  
 2021 के कर्क करके सकर द्वारा सीक्षा के फप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी  
 संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5275/17/21]

(4) (फ) फड गड ससें र, हैवराबद के र्क 2020-2021 के वर्रि कप्रति वेक के  
 फप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथ लेखीक्षितल लेखे।

(दे) फड गड ससें र, हैवराबद के र्क 2020-2021 के कर्क करके सकर  
 द्वारा सीक्षा के फप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5276/17/21]

(5) (फ) सूर्य क्रिणम सैरट्सफोर दे व ल्के यर फोरे म नै ती हनै फ्रै पड  
 लिड गूटर के र्क 2011-2012 के वर्रि कप्रति वेक के फप्रति (हिंदी  
 तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथ लेखीक्षितल लेखे।



(दे) सूर्य क्रिणम सैरट्सफोर दे व लोके यर फोरे म नै ली हनै फ्रै पड  
 निद्र गुंतूर के र्ष 2011-2012 के कार्य करण करार द्वारा सीक्षा के  
 फप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण )।

(6) षुक्त (5) में लिखि गों के सप्त छ प स्ख मुह म्लि ब के कारण वरि ने  
 वला क्रिण (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण )।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5277/17/21]

(7) (फ ) कर्म लज्ये तिचैरिटेब्लसोसयट , इ कके के र्ष 2011-2012 के वर्षी क  
 प्रप्ति के फप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) तथल रेखीक्षितल रेखे।

(दे) कर्म लज्ये तिचैरिटेब्लसोसयट , इ कके के र्ष 2011-2012 के कार्य करण  
 के करार द्वारा सीक्षा के फप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण )।

(8) षुक्त (7) में लिखि गों के सप्त छ प स्ख मुह म्लि ब के कारण वरि ने  
 वला क्रिण (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण )।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5278/17/21]

(9) (फ ) सूर्य क्रिणम सैरट्सफोर दे व लोके यर फोरे म नै ली हनै फ्रै पड  
 निद्र गुंतूर के र्ष 2020-2021 के वर्षी कप्रप्ति के फप्रति (हिंदी  
 तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) तथल रेखीक्षितल रेखे।

(दे) सूर्य क्रिणम सैरट्सफोर दे व लोके यर फोरे म नै ली हनै फ्रै पड  
 निद्र गुंतूर के र्ष 2020-2021 के कार्य करण करार द्वारा सीक्षा के  
 फप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण )।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5279/17/21]

- (10) (फ) बरा स्पेसस्कूल लॉफर मॅ वी रिस्टॅ ज्यलेंज्ड, कूनम्मव के र्ष 2011-2012, 2014-2015 औ 2015-2016 के वर्षी कप्रति वक के कप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथ लेखीक्षितल लेखे।
- (दे) बरा स्पेसस्कूल लॉफर मॅ वी रिस्टॅ ज्यलेंज्ड, कूनम्मव के र्ष 2011-2012, 2014-2015 औ 2015-2016 के कार्य करणी सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा के कप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (11) पुरक्त (10) में छल्लि ब्रों के सभ छ प स्त्र मुह लिब के करण वरि ने वाले तीनकिरण (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5280/17/21]

- (12) (फ) दुर्गा बर्डेशु खोक स्मट्र निंगड रिहैबिलिटेसॅ र फॅर हॅण्ड कैण्ड, आंध्र म्हा सभ, हैव्हाबद के र्ष 2020-2021 के वर्षी कप्रति वक के कप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथ लेखीक्षितल लेखे।
- (दे) दुर्गा बर्डेशु खोक स्मट्र निंगड रिहैबिलिटेसॅ र फॅर हॅण्ड कैण्ड, आंध्र म्हा सभ, हैव्हाबद के र्ष 2020-2021 के कार्य करणी सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा के कप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5281/17/21]

- (13) (फ) मॅन्ट फेर्ट सॅर फॅर पुर केशा, क्वाॅ के र्ष 2011-2012 औ 2012-2013 के वर्षी कप्रति वक के कप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथ लेखीक्षितल लेखे।
- (दे) मॅन्ट फेर्ट सॅर फॅर पुर केशा, क्वाॅ के र्ष 2011-2012 औ 2012-2013 के कार्य करणी सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा के कप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

- (14) अनुसूचित (13) में लिखित प्रश्नों के समाधान रखने में हुए लिखित के कारण वर्क ने वाले दे प्रमाण (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5282/17/21]

- (15) (क) मन्त्रिकालिका के द्रम, मिमबाद के वर्ष 2020-2021 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन के प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखी रीक्षित लेखे।

- (दे) मन्त्रिकालिका के द्रम, मिमबाद के वर्ष 2020-2021 के कार्य वर्ष के सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा के प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5283/17/21]

- (16) (क) भैरवी कला, लेख के वर्ष 2020-2021 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन के प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखी रीक्षित लेखे।

- (दे) भैरवी कला, लेख के वर्ष 2020-2021 के कार्य वर्ष के सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा के प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5284/17/21]

- (17) (क) स्नेह सोसायटी फॉर रूरल रिक स्ट्रक्शन, मिमबाद के वर्ष 2020-2021 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन के प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखी रीक्षित लेखे।

- (दे) स्नेह सोसायटी फॉर रूरल रिक स्ट्रक्शन, मिमबाद के वर्ष 2020-2021 के कार्य वर्ष के सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा के प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5285/17/21]

(18) (फ) एस .के.आ . प्यूब्लिस वेल्फेयर सोसायटी , प्रकाशक ` वर्ष 2020-2021 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन के प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथालेखित लेखे।

(दे) एस .के.आ . प्यूब्लिस वेल्फेयर सोसायटी , प्रकाशक ` वर्ष 2020-2021 के कार्यवर्ष के सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा के प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5286/17/21]

(19) (फ) प्रो. ए.सी. नरसिंह , हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2020-2021 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन के प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथालेखित लेखे।

(दे) प्रो. ए.सी. नरसिंह , हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2020-2021 के कार्यवर्ष के सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा के प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5287/17/21]

(20) (फ) मरियम खान सोसायटी , प्रकाशक ` वर्ष 2011-2012 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन के प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथालेखित लेखे।

(दे) मरियम खान सोसायटी , प्रकाशक ` वर्ष 2011-2012 के कार्यवर्ष के सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा के प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(21) अनुसूक्त (20) में उल्लिखित ग्रंथों के समस्त पृष्ठों में मुद्रित लिंब के कारण दर्शने वाला क्षति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5288/17/21]

(22) (फ) हेलेन कैल्स स्कूलफॉर डिफेंसिवी रिटर्न, सिक्काबदक वर्ष 2011-2012 और 2013-2014 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखन केंद्र

(दे) हेलेन कैल्स स्कूलफॉर डिफेंसिवी रिटर्न, सिक्काबदक वर्ष 2011-2012 और 2013-2014 के कार्य वर्षिक स्वरूप द्वारा सीक्षा के प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(23) अनुसूचित (22) में उल्लिखित बातों के साथ ही यह स्वरूप में मुद्रित करने के कारण वर्षाने वाले वे प्रमाण (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5289/17/21]

(24) (फ) सोशल सेवाएं, प्रिंसूर के वर्ष 2015-2016 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखन केंद्र

(दे) सोशल सेवाएं, प्रिंसूर के वर्ष 2015-2016 के कार्य वर्षिक स्वरूप द्वारा सीक्षा के प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(25) अनुसूचित (24) में उल्लिखित बातों के साथ ही यह स्वरूप में मुद्रित करने के कारण वर्षाने वाले प्रमाण (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5290/17/21]

(26) (फ) संजोसव सेवाएं, केवुयमक वर्ष 2016-2017 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखन केंद्र

(दे) संजोसव सेवाएं, केवुयमक वर्ष 2016-2017 के कार्य वर्षिक स्वरूप द्वारा सीक्षा के प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(27) अनुसूचित (26) में उल्लिखित बातों के साथ ही यह स्वरूप में मुद्रित करने के कारण वर्षाने वाले प्रमाण (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5291/17/21]

(28) (फ) ) रामकृष्ण शिब्लाइ 'डॉयज़ , केव्वात क ` र्ष 2020-2021 के वर्रि क प्रति `क्कप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) तथल `खीक्षितल `खे ।

(दे) ) रामकृष्णशिब्लाइ 'डॉयज़ , केव्वात क ` र्ष 2020-2021 के कर्य करण केस्कर द्वारा सीक्षा केकप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5292/17/21]

(29) (फ) ) मेखिक `य सें टट्रस्ट , वडेव्वा क ` र्ष 2013-2014 के वर्रि कप्रति `क्क केकप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) तथल `खीक्षितल `खे ।

(दे) ) मेखिक `य सें टट्रस्ट , वडेव्वा क ` र्ष 2013-2021 के कर्य करण केस्कर द्वारा सीक्षा केकप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) ।

(30) षु'क्त (29) में छल्लि षों के सप्त छ ष स्त्र `मुह्म लि'ब के करण वर्रि ने वल्लि करण (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5293/17/21]

(31) (फ) ) मूकसयैरि घित्त्य , मेरठके र्ष 2020-2021 के वर्रि कप्रति `क्क केकप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) तथल `खीक्षितल `खे ।

(दे) ) मूकसयैरि घित्त्य , मेरठके र्ष 2020-2021 के कर्य करण केस्कर द्वारा सीक्षा केकप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5294/17/21]

(32) (फ) ) अन्न आर्ू ति , हैव्वाबद के र्ष 2020-2021 के वर्रि कप्रति `क्क केकप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) तथल `खीक्षितल `खे ।

(दे) ) अन्न आर्ू ति , हैव्वाबद के र्ष 2020-2021 के कर्य करण केस्कर द्वारा सीक्षा केकप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5295/17/21]

(33) (फ) ) साधन सोसायटी फॉर दम ' ली ह' 'कै पड, हैक्सबद के वर्ष 2013-2014 से 2015-2016 तक के वार्षिक प्रगति 'क के फप्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) तथा लेखी क्षितल ' लेखे ।

(दे) ) साधन सोसायटी फॉर दम ' ली ह' 'कै पड, हैक्सबद के वर्ष 2013-2014 से 2015-2016 तक के कार्य वर्षिक स्वर द्वारा सीक्षा के फप्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) ।

(34) पुरु क्त (33) में छल्लि 'त्रों के सप्त छ प स्त्र ' 'मु ह्म लि 'ब के कारण 'र्श ने वाले तीन क्षिण (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5296/17/21]

(35) (फ) ) ए .के.आ . प्यूसिस्व 'ल्ले य सोसायटी , प्रकसा क' वर्ष 2015-2016 के वार्षिक प्रगति 'क के फप्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) तथा लेखी क्षित लेखे ।

(दे) ) ए .के.आ . प्यूसिस्व 'ल्ले य सोसायटी , प्रकसा क' वर्ष 2015-2016 के कार्य वर्षिक स्वर द्वारा सीक्षा के फप्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) ।

(36) पुरु क्त (35) में छल्लि 'त्रों के सप्त छ प स्त्र ' 'मु ह्म लि 'ब के कारण 'र्श ने वाले क्षिण (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5297/17/21]

(37) (फ) 'हीडकै पडड'कम् ' टकउ 'सि , आ क ' र्ष 2014-2015 के वर्षिक प्रगि'ककेकप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) तथल 'खीक्षितल 'खे ।

(दे) 'हीडकै पडड'कम् ' टकउ 'सि , आ क ' र्ष 2014-2015 के कार्यकणिके सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा केकप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) ।

(38) पुर'क (37) में छिछि ब्रों के सप्त छ प स्ख 'मुह्म लि'ब के कारण दर्श ने वाला किरण (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5298/17/21]

(39) (फ) सेसयिट फॉक ृ ष ज्येति , वराषे क ' र्ष 2016-2017 के वर्षिक प्रगि'ककेकप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) तथल 'खीक्षितल 'खे ।

(दे) सेसयिट फॉक ृ ष ज्येति , वराषे क ' र्ष 2016-2017 के कार्यकणिके सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा केकप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) ।

(40) पुर'क (39) में छिछि ब्रों के सप्त छ प स्ख 'मुह्म लि'ब के कारण दर्श ने वाला किरण (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5299/17/21]

(41) (फ) प्रसीच 'रिडिज , नेल्लैर के र्ष 2013-2014 के वर्षिक प्रगि'ककेकप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) तथल 'खीक्षितल 'खे ।

(दे) प्रसीच 'रिडिज , नेल्लैर के र्ष 2013-2014 के कार्यकणिके सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा केकप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) ।

(42) पुर'क (41) में छिछि ब्रों के सप्त छ प स्ख 'मुह्म लि'ब के कारण दर्श ने वाला किरण (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5300/17/21]



- (43) (फ) सीरी इंस्टीट्यूट्स दम ` ली ह` ईकै पड, ककिनाडक ` कर्ष 2020-2021 के वर्षी कप्रति `ककि कप्रति (हिन्दी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) तथल `खीक्षित लेखे ।
- (वे) सीरी इंस्टीट्यूट्स दम ` ली ह` ईकै पड, ककिनाडक ` कर्ष 2020-2021 के कार्य कणकि रसर द्वा रा सीक्षा के कप्रति (हिन्दी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5301/17/21]

- (44) (क) तम्रिह 'ब्रिटि' 'सासेसयिट' , कलनलक ' कर्ष 2012-2013 के वर्षिक प्रगति'क केकप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) तथल 'खीक्षितल 'खे ।  
(दे) तम्रिह 'ब्रिटि' 'सासेसयिट' , कलनलक ' कर्ष 2012-2013 के कार्य कर्षिक सकार द्वारा सीक्षा केकप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) ।
- (45) षु'क्त (44)'में उल्लिखित प्रां के समस्त ष रक्ष 'मुह' क्लि'ब के कारण कर्ष ने वला क्लिण (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण ) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5302/17/21]

- (46) (क) इफ्लाजि 'य सौसायटि', इफ्लक 'वर्ष 2020-2021 के वर्षी कप्रति 'व के कप्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथल 'खी क्षितल 'खे।
- (वे) इफ्लाजि 'य सौसायटि', इफ्लक 'वर्ष 2020-2021 के कार्य कणकि सकर द्वारा सीक्षा के कप्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5303/17/21]

- (47) (फ) इफ्लाजि 'यसोसयिट', इफ्ल के र्ष 2013-2014 से 2015-2016 तक के वर्रि कप्रति 'ककि कप्रति (हिन्दि तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा 'खीक्षित लेखे।

(वे) इफलाजि 'यसोसयिट', इफलाक ' के वर्ष 2013-2014 से 2015-2016 तक के कार्य करणके सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा के कप्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

(48) पुरक (44) में छिछि घों के साम छ प स्ख 'मुह्य फिल' ब के कारण वर्श ने वाले तीनकिरण (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5304/17/21]

(49) (क) कस्मलज्येतिच 'स्टेबलसोसयिट', इ के के वर्ष 2020-2021 के वर्षिक प्रसि'ककेकप्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा ल'खीक्षितल 'खे ।

(वे) कस्मलज्येतिच 'स्टेबलसोसयिट', इ के के वर्ष 2020-2021 के कार्य करणके सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा के कप्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5305/17/21]

(50) (क) मेन्चेट 'सेरफर पुर' केशा, खवख ' के वर्ष 2020-2021 के वर्षिक प्रसि'ककेकप्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा ल'खीक्षितल 'खे ।

(वे) मेन्चेट 'सेरफर पुर' केशा, खवख ' के वर्ष 2020-2021 के कार्य करणके सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा के कप्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5306/17/21]

(51) (क) फ्रेन्ड्सफॉह 'ब्रि' पड-इंछि, मेरठके वर्ष 2020-2021 के वर्षिक कप्रसि'कके कप्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा ल'खीक्षितल 'खे ।

(वे) फ्रेन्ड्सफॉह 'ब्रि' पड-इंछि, मेरठके वर्ष 2020-2021 के कार्य करणके सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा के कप्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5307/17/21]

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निशीथ प्रामाणिक): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ओ.आ.यू.पी.सी. के निम्नलिखित सार्वजनिक सूचनाओं के प्राप्ति के सम्बन्ध में सूचित करता हूँ :

- (1) (क) नेहरू युव केन्द्र संस्थान, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2019-2020 के वार्षिक प्रगति के प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखित लेख।  
(ख) नेहरू युव केन्द्र संस्थान, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2019-2020 के कार्य प्रगति के प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (2) पृष्ठ (1) में उल्लिखित सूचनाओं के सम्बन्ध में सूचनाओं के कारण वर्षानुवर्षीय प्रगति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5308/17/21]

- (3) (क) लक्ष्मीबाई राष्ट्रीय स्त्री शिक्षा संस्थान, ग्वाल्हरी के वर्ष 2019-2020 के वार्षिक प्रगति के प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखित लेख।  
(ख) लक्ष्मीबाई राष्ट्रीय स्त्री शिक्षा संस्थान, ग्वाल्हरी के वर्ष 2019-2020 के कार्य प्रगति के प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (4) पृष्ठ (3) में उल्लिखित सूचनाओं के सम्बन्ध में सूचनाओं के कारण वर्षानुवर्षीय प्रगति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5309/17/21]

**12.01½ hrs**

**COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES**

**Action Taken Statements**

**SHRI DILIP SAIKIA (MANGALDOJ):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the following Action Taken Statements (English and Hindi versions) of the Estimates Committee:-

1. Statement showing action taken by Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in Sixth Action Taken Report of EC (16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) on the Observations/Recommendations contained in their Thirtieth Report (15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) on the subject National Film Archive of India.'
  1. Statement showing action taken by Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in Nineteenth Action Taken Report of EC (16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) on the Observations/Recommendations contained in their First Report (16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) on the subject Occurrence of High Arsenic Content in Ground Water.'
  2. Statement showing action taken by Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in Fifth Action Taken Report of EC (16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) on the Observations/Recommendations contained in their Thirty-first Report (16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) on the subject Import of Uranium for Nuclear Plants.'
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**12.02 hrs**

**COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN**

**Action Taken Statement**

**SHRIMATI RAKSHA NIKHIL KHADSE (RAVER):** Sir, I beg to lay on the Table the Final Action Taken Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Final Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter I and Chapter V of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women (2019-20) on the Action Taken on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the Fifteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Committee (2018-19) on the subject Working Conditions of Women Teachers in Schools.'

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**12.02½ hrs****STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY****Action Taken Statements**

श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह 'ललन' (मुंगेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं और आ मुमसि के संबंधी स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित (द्वितीय अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सामक्ष्य स्वरूप में :

- (1) राष्ट्रीय सौर शिवालयों का 'क्षेत्रीय' संबंधी स्थायी समिति के आदेशों पर प्रतिक्रिया (16वें लोकसभा) में अंतिम सिफारिशों/विशेष स्वरूप द्वारा के -ई-कार्रवाई के बारे में समिति के आदेशों पर प्रतिक्रिया (17वें लोकसभा) के अग्र य-क्रम में अंतिम सिफारिशों/विशेष स्वरूप द्वारा के -ई-कार्रवाई।
- (2) गैस आपूर्ति में तत्संयंत्रों में कावस्त/गैर-निष्पत्ती अक्षय 'क्षेत्रीय' संबंधी स्थायी समिति के बयानों पर प्रतिक्रिया (16वें लोकसभा) में अंतिम सिफारिशों/विशेष स्वरूप द्वारा के -ई-कार्रवाई के बारे में समिति के गृहस्थों पर प्रतिक्रिया (17वें लोकसभा) के अग्र य-क्रम में अंतिम सिफारिशों/विशेष स्वरूप द्वारा के -ई-कार्रवाई।
- (3) 'जलविद्युत' क्षेत्रीय संबंधी स्थायी समिति के तत्तलीसवें प्रतिक्रिया (16वें लोकसभा) में अंतिम सिफारिशों/विशेष स्वरूप द्वारा के -ई-कार्रवाई के बारे में समिति के बरहवें प्रतिक्रिया (17वें लोकसभा) के अग्र य-क्रम में अंतिम सिफारिशों/विशेष स्वरूप द्वारा के -ई-कार्रवाई।

- (4) 'वर्ष 2019-20 के सिन्धीन सौम्यीकीप्यज्ज ' मंत्रालयके आ ु वने के म 'गो' षज्ज ' संबंधी स्थ यी सति क ' छल ' प्रचि'क (17वें लोक सभ ) में अंतर्गि ष सिनरिंश /छिं ष सकर द्वारा के -ई -कर वईके बारे में सति के तेरहवें प्रचि'क (17वें लोक सभ ) के अय य-क म' अंतर्गि ष सिनरिंश /छिं ष सकर द्वारा के -ई -कर वई ।
- (5) 'वर्ष 2019-20 के सिन्धी ु तमंत्रालयके आ ु वने के म 'गो' षज्ज ' संबंधी स्थ यी सति क ' दूसरे प्रचि'क (17वें लोक सभ ) में अंतर्गि ष सिनरिंश /छिं ष सकर द्वा रा के -ई -कर वईके बारे में सति क ' षेहव' प्रचि'क (17वें लोक सभ ) के अय य-क म' अंतर्गि ष सिनरिंश /छिं ष सकर द्वारा के -ई -कर वई ।
- (6) 'वर्ष 2020-21 के सिन्धीन सौम्यीकीप्यज्ज ' मंत्रालयके आ ु वने के म 'गो' षज्ज ' संबंधी स्थ यी सति क ' तेसरे प्रचि'क (17वें लोक सभ ) में अंतर्गि ष सिनरिंश /छिं ष सकर द्वारा के -ई -कर वईके बारे में सति के पंद्रहवें प्रचि'क (17वें लोक सभ ) के अय य-क म' अंतर्गि ष सिनरिंश /छिं ष सकर द्वारा के -ई -कर वई ।
- (7) 'वर्ष 2020-21 के सिन्धी ु तमंत्रालयके आ ु वने के म 'गो' षज्ज ' संबंधी स्थ यी सति क ' षेय' प्रचि'क (17वें लोक सभ ) में अंतर्गि ष सिनरिंश /छिं ष सकर द्वारा के -ई -कर वईके बारे में सति क ' सेहव' प्रचि'क (17वें लोक सभ ) के अय य-क म' अंतर्गि ष सिनरिंश /छिं ष सकर द्वारा के -ई -कर वई ।
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**12.03 hrs**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS**  
**AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**  
**14<sup>th</sup> to 17<sup>th</sup> Reports**

**SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (KOLKATA UTTAR):** Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (2021-22):-

1. Fourteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Ninth Report (17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2021-22) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution).
2. Fifteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Tenth Report (17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants (2021-22) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).
3. Sixteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Eleventh Report (17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) on the subject Price Rise of Essential Commodities – Causes & Effects' of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Consumer Affairs).



4. Seventeenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in their Twelfth Report (17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) on the subject Strengthening of Public Distribution System – Augmenting use of Technological Means and Implementation of One Nation, One Ration Card’ Scheme”of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Department of Food and Public Distribution).
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**12.04 hrs**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT**  
**AND PANCHAYATI RAJ**  
**Action Taken Statements**

**श्री प्रतापराव जाधव (बुलढाणा):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं और आमु मीस 'ग्रामीण विकास' पंचायती राजस 'बंधी स्थानीय सार्वजनिक' 'निर्माण' (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) का संपादन कर रहा हूँ :

- (क) 'ग्रामीण विकास' (ग्रामीण विकास 'त्रात्य') के आमु वने के म 'ों (2019-20)' सप्तम ' प्रसि'क (17वें लोकसभा ) 'में अंतिम 'ष्ट विशेष सकार द्वारा के -ई -कर्व वर्डस बंधी 7वें प्रसि'क (17वें लोकसभा ) ।
- (के) 'पंचायती राजस 'त्रात्य के आमु वने के म 'ों (2019-20)' सप्तम ' प्रसि'क (17वें लोकसभा ) 'में अंतिम 'ष्ट विशेष सकार द्वारा के -ई -कर्व वर्डस बंधी 8वें प्रसि'क (17वें लोकसभा ) ।
- (तेन) 'ग्रामीण विकास' (ग्रामीण विकास 'त्रात्य') के आमु वने के म 'ों (2020-21)' सप्तम ' प्रसि'क (17वें लोकसभा ) 'में अंतिम 'ष्ट विशेष सकार द्वारा के -ई -कर्व वर्डस बंधी 10वें प्रसि'क (17वें लोकसभा ) ।
- (छ) 'पंचायती राजस 'त्रात्य के आमु वने के म 'ों (2020-21)' सप्तम ' प्रसि'क (17वें लोकसभा ) 'में अंतिम 'ष्ट विशेष सकार द्वारा के -ई -कर्व वर्डस बंधी 12वें प्रसि'क (17वें लोकसभा ) ।
- (पंच) 'ग्रामीण विकास' (ग्रामीण विकास 'त्रात्य') के आमु वने के म 'ों (2021-22)' सप्तम ' प्रसि'क (17वें लोकसभा ) 'में अंतिम 'ष्ट विशेष सकार द्वारा के -ई -कर्व वर्डस बंधी 17वें प्रसि'क (17वें लोकसभा ) ।

- (छह) 'भूमि संधान विधेय (ग्रामीण विकास) अधिनियम, 2021' के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 2021-22 में 14वां प्रसिद्ध (17वां लोकसभा) में अतिरिक्त विशेष सरकार द्वारा के - ई - कर वसूल संबंधी 18वां प्रसिद्ध (17वां लोकसभा) ।
- (सात) 'पंचायती राज अधिनियम, 2021' के अन्तर्गत वर्ष 2021-22 में 15वां प्रसिद्ध (17वां लोकसभा) में अतिरिक्त विशेष सरकार द्वारा के - ई - कर वसूल संबंधी 19वां प्रसिद्ध (17वां लोकसभा) ।
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**12.05 hrs**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES**

**(i) 13<sup>th</sup> and 14<sup>th</sup> Reports**

**SHRI DHANUSH M. KUMAR (TENKASI):** Sir, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Water Resources:-

- (1) Thirteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Tenth Report on Demands for Grants (2021 -22)' of the Ministry of Jal Shakti - Department of Water Resources, River Development & Ganga Rejuvenation.
- (2) Fourteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report on Demands for Grants (2021 -22)' of the Ministry of Jal Shakti - Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

## (ii) Action Taken Statements

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल (पश्चिम चम्पारण) : मनीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों पर सरकार द्वारा आगे के ई-कार्रवाई के कार्रवाई करने वाले विभाग (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) का उत्तर दे रहा हूँ :-

- (1) जलसंधि कानून (पेयजल संचयन विभाग) के 'आवने के म' (2019-20) के बारे में दूसरे प्रश्नोत्तर में अंतर्गत 8 (क) में विशेष सरकार द्वारा के ई-कार्रवाई संबंधी सलाह प्रदान की।
- (2) जलसंधि कानून (पेयजल संचयन विभाग) के 'आवने के म' (2020-21) के बारे में प्रश्नोत्तर में अंतर्गत 8 (क) में विशेष सरकार द्वारा के ई-कार्रवाई संबंधी नए प्रदान की।

**12.06 hrs****STATEMENT BY MINISTER**

**Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 16<sup>th</sup> Report of the Standing Committee on Rural Development on BPL Survey [currently Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC), 2011] pertaining to the Department of Rural Development, Ministry of Rural Development\***

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति) : मनीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ग्रामीण विकास विभाग, ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय से संबंधित बी.प्लस कार्यक्रम [वर्तमान में सामाजिक-आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण (एस ई सी), 2011] के बारे में ग्रामीण विकास विभाग की स्थायी समिति के 16वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्निहित सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन के शिक्षक के बारे में कक्षा स्तर के छात्र प्रस्तुत करती हूँ।

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\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 5267/17/21.

**12.06½hrs****MOTION RE: 26<sup>TH</sup> REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी (बहरामपुर) : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव रखता हूँ:-

“कियहस 6 सितंबर, 2021 के सत्र में प्रस्तुत कार्य मंत्राणसभिक छबीखने प्रतिवेकसे रहमत है।”

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

“कियहस 6 सितंबर, 2021 के सत्र में प्रस्तुत कार्य मंत्राणसभिक छबीखने प्रतिवेकसे रहमत है।”

प्रस्तावस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आशू न्यकल – श्री रुहला धी जी।

... (व्ययधन)

**SHRI RAHUL GANDHI (WAYANAD):** Hon. Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. जैसा क्रिपूरा देशान्तर है, किसानों के वेला में तरीका 700 किसान ही दुहा । प्रधानमंत्री जी ने देश के अंदर के किसानों से मफिम भी असेन के वल, यह कसपे पक्षि किछेन के सी के है ।

30 नंबर के प्रिक्रमिस्टस के खालपूछा थकि किसानों के वेला में किन किसान ही दुहा । प्रिक्रमिस्टस के वल किछ के प्रसकेई डेट है । हमने चलाय क्रिपूरा जब के सकारन के तरीका 400 किसानों के प्रचार के ककप नसे शादि है असेन से 152 किसानों के रोजार दि है । यह लिम के रे प्रस है, झे म वसम टेबल ल के वदूंगा ।

हमने 70 किसानों के कसपे पक्षि है, जो वरियणक है । वही म वसम ले वदूंगा । प्रधानमंत्री जी ने जो मफिम भी है असेन सकार जो वल है कि के ईम किसान ही दुहा है य के नम आ के प्रस है, वे नमय है । ... (व्यथन ) आ झे देखे असेन है वल है कि जो वल है असेन प्रधानमंत्री जी ने जो वल है, जो मफिम भी है, कक वल पूरा वेन वल असेन कप नसे शासौजार कि वल । धन्यवाद । ... (व्यथन )

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** श्री धर् वीर सिंह जी ।

... (व्यथन )

**श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी (बहरामपुर) :** सर, कस के ककस्ट के टो देन वल । ... (व्यथन )

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** श्री टी . आ . बलू जी ।

... (व्यथन )



**SHRI T. R. BAALU (SRIPERUMBUDUR):** Hon. Speaker, Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Rahul Gandhi.

At the same time, I would submit that for the past two months, Tamil Nadu is under severe flood waters. Even today, our Chief Minister, Tamil Nadu has gone around the suburban areas of Chennai. For the past 31 days, it is under knee-deep waters. ... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I along with Shri Dayanidhi Maran, have given a notice under Calling Attention yesterday. But it has not yet been charted out.

Every day, I have been seeing the List of Business, but there is no mention of it there. I have also given a notice under Rule 193 on this issue. So, when are you going to admit our matter so that we can discuss it in the House?

Sir, it is a very, very serious matter. I have been going on after you for the last 10 days requesting you to admit it. Please do it. ... (*Interruptions*)

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** मनीयस्वरूप, कृपया आकरियों के सीट पर न बैठें।

... (व्यवधान)

**श्री धर्मवीर सिंह (भिवानी-महेन्द्रगढ़):** मनीय अध्यक्ष जी, आज मुझे जीरो बॉम के बेलने के मैक सि, इसके सिआ धर्यद ।... (व्यवधान) वर्ष 2014 से लेकर आत्कन्य हिंदुस्तन आकर सड़ों के ममले में बन है। मनीयस्त्री जी के प्रयसे से सड़ों के जलविषय गह है। सड़ों के का विविध बृहत्कथि, जिक करण से सि ज्ञ ष जान में बृहत्ज्यव सयत्ता थ, लेकिन आ हम बृहत्का सयम चरखों पुष्ट च सल है।... (व्यवधान) में आज मध्यम से तीन-चार बातें आ लोकसभ क्षेत्र के बारे में कल

हूँ। राष्ट्रीय राजग ' -334 मेरे क्षेत्र का स ' लुहरी वेतु हरो हकजात ह '। इसका  
 हजार स ' जयव ट्रकरोजमहि ' गके नमश जात 'ह। इसास्त ' के ल लेनक मि जाए ।  
 श्री प्रकर स ' तीन सड़क ' , राष्ट्रीय राजग ' -71 जो मीन , रोहकसौहन स ' डेढ़सौ  
 मीटरबादमिने स ' जुड़जाती ह '। ल 152 मीटरके सड़क ह '। सैद्धांतिकतैर  
 भारतमला येजा क ' वैरानमनीयजी जी न ' इससड़कके मलमि थ ।...  
 (व्यधन ) मेरी प्रार्थन है किहसड़कअदे ' सा राष्ट्रीय राजग ' -9 सार स ' रेवडे तकआ  
 से मंचालल ' जिके स ' द्वांमि ' जूरी वे ईथ , सड़कके भारतमला येजा क '   
 दूसरे प्रोग्राममें ला जाए ।... (व्यधन )

### **12.12 hrs**

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

महोदय , तीसी सड़कमनीयप्रधनम ' त्री जी ने राजभाक ' चुनवमें छिल 'य कीथ  
 किलोवनी स ' लेकर छलराजोत ' हसड़कनईजी । इतीनें सड़कके बनय  
 जाए ।... (व्यधन ) 152डसड़क ' रे क्षेत्र ससगु र के मसदीगफोउसौमस तकक  
 स ' सरोजनई जाए । श्री प्रकर स ' सीकर साहब 152डसड़क क ' छ 16 फिटक ' कच्चे  
 पक्क ' , ज ' से ट्रेक्टर -ट्राली में मन ल ' जाय जात ह '। सीऊ ' र्दमें सुधर मि जाए । श्री  
 प्रकर मरे क्षेत्रमें मिनी लोहरु राष्ट्रीय राजग ' 709 नंबर ह '। य ' वे बड़े कबे लुहनी सौ  
 जूही में बैयसबनय जाए , तकिह ' जामनला '। मिनी र्द 709सौ 148 बी एम ' च  
 सड़कें ली ह '। व ' कज ' कसबनय जाए ।... (व्यधन )

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आषा 'षबतें लिख द ' देखि ।

... (व्यधन )

श्री धर्मवीर सिंह: मनीयअध्यक्ष जी , वे -तीनीज ' शेषहैं , ज्हें 'म मंत्री जी के लिख द ' देत  
 हूं।

**SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (KOLKATA UTTAR):** Sir, last month, our Chief Minister met the hon. Prime Minister with a very crucial issue that Border Security Forces are penetrating 50 kilometres inside the border areas. They are taking over the possession of land which is not being supported by the Government of West Bengal.

Our humble submission to the Government is that it will become a law-and-order problem, ultimately, if an encroachment upto 50 kilometres takes place in any area of the State by the Border Security Force. It was 80 kilometres in Gujarat which has now been curtailed upto 50 kilometers. It is happening not in Bengal but the same thing is happening in four other States also. Sir, you are well aware about the incident of Nagaland. This deployment of Central Forces in different places will never be good for the Government.

Therefore, our humble submission to the Government is that immediately the Central Forces should go back to the border areas according to their system and jurisdiction. The Government should also withdraw the order that BSF can take entry up to 50 kilometers of a state's jurisdiction. It is totally against the federal structure of the Government functioning. We hope that it will be implemented immediately.

\* **SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI (ERODE):** In the Southern Railway, under the Salem Division, there are cities like Coimbatore, Tiruppur, Erode and Salem with so many industries situated around them. The labourers and other commuters working as employees in middle level capacities in various organizations travel for work every day through the trains from Erode to Tiruppur and Coimbatore.

Hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal Ms. Mamata Banerjee, when she was the hon. Railway Minister of the Union announced IZZAT Scheme which ensured 100 km travel at a cost of Rs. 25. I was the Member of Parliament representing Erode during that time also. Through this IZZAT Scheme, I was instrumental in getting 6000 monthly season passes for the labourers who went from Erode to Tiruppur, Coimbatore and Salem. There was a large number of labourers and employees who commuted to work from Erode to Tiruppur and Coimbatore during that period.

Now there is more number of labourers who use trains to commute from Erode to Tiruppur, Coimbatore and Salem. Before the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic, trains were operated in these routes. 1) Train No 66600-66601-Erode-Coimbatore-Erode passenger; 2) Train No 66608 -66609-Erode-Palakkad town - Erode passenger; and 3) Train No 66602 -66603-Erode-Salem-Erode passenger.

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\* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

These train services which were stopped should be operated again so as to benefit thousands of commuters of this area. If possible, I urge that the IZZAT Scheme should also be made functional. The issuance of season ticket to passengers should be continued as it was before the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic. To facilitate the passengers with unreserved tickets, there should be unreserved compartments attached to all the express trains passing through Erode.

Thank you.

**SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM):** Sir, I have given a notice of adjournment. I am thankful to you for providing me an opportunity to speak in the Zero Hour.

Sir, my submission is regarding the CBSE examination which was held yesterday. You may kindly see, the Class XII Mathematics examination of CBSE which was held on 6<sup>th</sup> December, 2021 was highly tough and very lengthy. Most of the questions which were asked yesterday in the CBSE Mathematics examination were out of syllabus. Also, the students are totally depressed and mentally down, which may affect their future prospects also.

Similarly, Sir, on 3<sup>rd</sup> December, the Class XII English examination of CBSE was also very tough and the questions were out of syllabus. It is creating much havoc among the students. They are depressed, and it is also affecting their psyche.

Sir, it is very important to note that the result of CBSE Class XII examinations is very important as far as higher education is concerned. For getting admission into all the professional courses, the result of XII standard is very important. So, kindly address the genuine grievance of the students by making the evaluation process very liberal. Last year also, the same thing had happened, and the Government had taken a very lenient view on this by making the evaluation process very liberal. So, I urge upon the Ministry of Education to consider this issue.

At the same time, you may kindly see, the State syllabus and the ICSE syllabus is very easy and the exams are also very easy. As far as the CBSE exams are concerned, they are very tough, lengthy, and also the questions are out of syllabus.

Sir, thousands of students are in difficulty. It is also affecting their psyche. ... (*Interruptions*) So, I urge upon the Government to take immediate measures so as to redress the grievance of the students by making the evaluation process very liberal.

With these words, I conclude. Thank you very much. ... (*Interruptions*)

श्री विवेक नारायण शेजवलकर (ग्वालियर): मनीय अध्यक्ष महोदय , मेरे ग्वलियर लोकसभा क्षेत्र के मुबारनवी के बारे में मैं सन्नक सामने आने बात रख रहा हूँ । मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में स्थिति मुबारनवी में कमिस्वच्छनी बह बलत थ । ओ एरियडिआ , यह नवी अयंत प्रदूषित है ईह । इसके जेष्ठार ष रिक्र फ्रं क्के कार्य हेतु अतसरकर क नमि गंगे' निमक क्लन कछसपुल कखा क्षणी थ ।

महोदय, 'नमनिग' गे' प्रोजेक्टकी छान ' भ्रमण' वैरानमु सर नदी के संबंधमें जल संसाधनमाक ' अक्रियें व ' ग्वसि नमि क ' अक्रियें स ' स्तितृ तजानकारी प्राप्त कीथ । र्खे क्षणमन ' आस्तवि थकिप्रोज ' कटके संबंधमें सीमजानकारिय ' प्राप्त करने के सात ' स्तितृ तजानकारी तैयार के जीए । जे कथ ' हेन थ , वह भीमु लखि क ' कट' के अर्तात हेन थ । मरार नदी के कास ' धरने क कथ ' कबर फिस ' शुरू हे ग है ।

आ : मैं 'नमस्ति' 'गे' प्रोजेक्ट की इस के धन्यवाद देने लूँगा और यह विवेक  
 वहन लूँगा कि इसका मैं तेजी लाएँ, जिससे कि बिबरन में सुधार नही आए और मीजारूप  
 मैं आकर । धन्यवाद ।

श्री राजेन्द्र अग्रवाल (मेरठ): महेदय, आ 'मुझे शून्यकलम' बेला' के आर सिये, इका' सिआ' धय्यद ।

महेदय, रेखा' के मुमरावबद म'लक' अता' तमेरठ-वुपड़ख'अ सार स' ख्य 52 जुरान्पु रक्रॉसि ग'ज्जी ब' ब' ब'ईसफिलीमेर 8556 के सप्तासफपलाईओ बनू हुआ है, जिआ' क्षिन्यसत्कलीनम' उख्य'त्री, जार प्रद'शक' द्वारा सि'क 12, नम्बर 2011 के सि'य थ' । यह फलाईओ म' रेठ-वुपड़रोखधम' रेठ-क्लिी रोख' ' बीचक' प्रस्तप्ति ब'ईसक अ' ग'ह' । इपु लके बन' ' से छल' थि' तही रेखा' क म'रेठय जार प्रद'शक' क्षिी प्राक्षिण, सि'प'क्ष' सी से थि'नु सार वेनें अकि'सखनन' ' क'मिआ' बंधुहअहोरा । रेखा' ने ते आ' कय' ' तीमपूरा क'सिये, फन्तु सआ' ' बंधके आ' सार वेनें अकि'सख क'मि'प'क्ष'त'ह' ह'अह' ' तथ'सि'प'स्व' रूपु ल'अ' म' ' ल'ह'अ'ईद' 'त है । इका' करण'ज्जी ब' ' ब' ब'ईसप'प्राय' : जाम'ला रहत ह' ' तथ'जत' के अय'कि' क'ईवेती ह' ' । वेनें अकि'सखक' ' सि'प'क्ष' अ'सि'कि' जिम' 'वरी'ध ? सि'तृ त' क'य' येज' क' सि' यह प' लकै से बन'य ? सार्व'ज'कि'ध'क' ' स'थ'के जान' ' वली'सै लाप'वही अय' 'त'घि'त'ज'प'ह' ' ।

महेदय, मेरा आ' ' मध्यम'स' सरकर स' ' आ' रोध'है किम'रेठ-वुपड़रोखधम' रेठ-क्लिी रोख' ' बीच'प्रस्तप्ति'ब'ईसके'क्ष'प'न' ' तथ'इ'क'य' 'म' लाप'वही के जा' 'च' क'ा'क' सब'धि'अ'सि'रिये' क' ' सि'रुद्ध'स'मु' सि' क'र'व'ई'क'न' ' के कृ'प'क' । आ' 'मुझे बेला' क'स'य'सि' , इका' 'सि'आ'ब'ह'त' -ब'ह'त'आ' ।

**SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, actually, I have given a notice for Adjournment Motion on this matter but now you have converted it into a matter of public importance to be raised in the Zero Hour.



Sir, today all the media have reported a very shocking news of the barbaric incident of an alleged molestation of students in Muzaffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं सिर्फ़ केवल यह कह रहा हूँ कि यह एक बहुत बुरा मामला है।

**SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:** Sir, I am just pointing this out.

Sir, the barbaric incident of an alleged molestation of 17 students, who were taken from their homes on the pretext of a CBSE practical exam, and the subsequent registration of FIR against the managers of two schools in UP's Muzaffarnagar is yet another example of lawlessness and precarious safety of women and children in Uttar Pradesh where both the police and the Government are acting in connivance with the criminals and wrong doers.

It is disturbing to note that while stringent provisions for registering cases of POCSO are in place, even after a fortnight, the accused are yet to be arrested and thereby they have been given ample opportunity to abscond and destroy the evidence in the process.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, the fact that the girls were allegedly fed food laced with sedatives and molested on the night of 17<sup>th</sup> November speaks volumes about an elaborate conspiracy with more perpetrators involved and a plot that is more hideous than its *prima facie* appearance. ... (*Interruptions*)

Hon. Speaker, Sir, I would like to request, through you, that the Government should discuss this matter and take action to seek a report from the Governor of Uttar Pradesh and revoke the licence of schools that are a part of this crime and also a judicial investigation is instituted.

**श्री मनोज कोटक (मुंबई उत्तर-पूर्व):** महेदय, आ 'मुझे बेला' के आर सिय, इस 'सि' आ ध्याद ।

महेदय, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में घटित लाभ को हिस्सित लाभ है। सौ साल पुराने तलाब को रख-रखाव हमारे जिम्मेवारी है। हेस्टिजकसा में इतलाब के हेस्टिजक वर्ज प्राप्त है। वहाँ के स्थानीय प्राधिकरण इतलाब के अंदर फसलिट्र 'कबान' के कमशुरु हो रही है। इतलाब के सफरस, आजू-बजू के सोसायटी के सीकर जलाइ के दूर कर, यह प्राप्ति होने लगे, लेकिन सलिट्र 'कबान' से वहाँ के बयेडसि 'टके' हो रहा है। यहाँ प्रकोपकोइसो 'फि' जगि 'ई' जाती हैं, इसके साथ ही रह रही है। इतलाब के रख-रखाव के लिए, इतलाब के फिस्किवज 'प्राप्त है, मेरी आ 'द्वारा सरकार से मँगा' क्रिय 'करण' में 'म' 'ग' के ध्यान में रख 'हु, थ 'करण' 'सक' 'नल' 'भेज' जाइ इतलाब में 'जो यह कमशुरु हुआ है, से तत्काल रोकथाम जाए ।

**श्री सत्यदेव पचौरी (कानपुर):** महेदय, मैं आ 'मध्यम' मनीयश्राम 'त्री, प्रस्तुत कर के ध्यान की लोकमहत्व के प्रश्न, जो मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र से संबंधित है, इसी वृत्तिक 'मि' 'के' संबंध में अध्ययन आ 'ट' कर रह रही है।

महेदय, कन्पुर कुबूत बड़ 'की' कक्षेत्र है। यहाँ 'ल' 'स' 'ख' में मजदूर कम वक्त 'ह' 'म' मजदूर कम वक्त 'ह'। प्रंडू नर वृत्ति, जहाँ 70 से 80 हजार मजदूर 'ज' 'सि' 'ह', वह 300 बेड वृत्ति है। वर्ष 2016 में 376 करोड़ 'से' 'क' 'स' 'प' 'वृत्ति' 'न' 'के' 'सि' 'प' 'य' ।

मनीयम 'त्री' जी ने 'स' 'भ' 'पू' 'ज' '।' 'अ' 'ले' 'आ' 'पू' 'है, 'के' 'ह' 'ह', 'जो' 'अ' 'ल' 'थ', 'क' 'द' 'ह' 'य' । 'व' 'के' 'के' 'स' 'धि' 'ह' 'ह' । यह 'अ' 'ल' 'क' 'क' 'न' 'र' 'क' 'ह' 'ह' । 'स' 'सी', 'ब' 'द' 'ख' 'ड', 'ह' 'र' 'प' 'र', 'फ' 'ह' 'र' 'स' 'री' 'ज' 'क' 'श्र' 'य' 'ज' 'न' 'के' 'सि' 'थे' । 'म' 'ने' 'ब' 'र' 'प्र' 'य' 'स' 'ह' 'ह' 'क्र' 'य' 'ह' ।

असलजे धेड़ सा आ पूरा रह गया है, वह पूरा हो जाए। जो खण्डित है, उसे जंग लगा रही है, वह ला दिया जाए और सड़कों के सिरे जुड़े जाए, तभी वह के जो शक्ति है, बेसि शक्ति है, उसे बाजकि फाँटके स जुड़े सके रखे। इसमें मनीयश्री मंत्री जी से निवेदन करते हैं कि इस अध्ययन से सदैव असलजे आ पूरा है, उसे पूरा करे और इससे शक्ति प्राप्त हो सके। उसे वह लक्ष्य करे। आ ब्रह्म-ब्रह्मध्याद ।

**SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU (NARASARAOPET):** Thank you, hon. Speaker, Sir. I would like to bring to the attention of the House an important matter regarding urgent maintenance of Srisailem and Nagarjunasagar Dams.

The Srisailem Dam is the second largest capacity working hydroelectric station in the country. Nagarjunasagar Dam is the tallest masonry dam and has the largest canal system in India. A large quantum of people in Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are dependent on these two dams. Some repair work has been carried out in the Srisailem dam but recommendations made by the DRIP expert panel lie unimplemented. The widening plunge pool at the base of Srisailem is in a dangerous situation.

In 2020, the right canal gate of Nagarjunasagar dam broke away and a huge quantity of water got wasted during that time. Therefore, the entire dam needs maintenance to prevent more such accidents. An influx of capital and manpower is needed to ensure safety.

Sir, I request that urgent repair work should be carried out on Srisailem and Nagarjunasagar dams with the help of the Government. The plunge pool management, which is an important aspect of dam maintenance and safety, requires urgent attention. A dam burst analysis of both dams should also be conducted to record the effects, in case the dams burst. ....(Interruptions)

Sir, both these dams fall under the jurisdiction of Krishna River Management Board (KRMB). Instead of quoting technicalities and shying away from this, the hon. Jal Shakti Minister should own this responsibility and focus on ensuring dam safety. Thank you, Sir.

**ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE (IDUKKI):** Sir, yesterday I raised the Mullaperiyar dam shutter management issue. I did not want to repeat that subject again but yesterday night about 12,000 cusecs of water has been released by the Government Tamil Nadu in the downstream. I seek the intervention of the hon. Prime Minister to get this issue resolved and ask the Tamil Nadu Government to stop this inhuman activity of releasing this much huge quantity of water. That is my Adjournment Motion notice for today as well.

Sir, my today's 'Zero Hour' submission is with regard to Minimum Support Price for cardamom. Out of the total production of cardamom in India, about 60 per cent is produced in my district. At present, the cardamom farmers are in a critical situation. Due to COVID-19 pandemic all over the country and the implementation of farm laws, anybody can trade it online from anywhere, without any control of the Spices Board. That is the main issue. ....(Interruptions)

Therefore, we request the Government to first include this commercial crop in the CACP list and then announce an MSP of Rs.2000 per kilogram for cardamom. Thank you, Sir.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : डॉ. राजदीप राय ।

डॉ. राजदीप राय (सिल्वर): महेन्द्र, मेरी मतृभाषा बंगाल में मुझे बात रखने के लिए आनी  
आनी सीटी है, इसमें मैं आनी आनी व्यस्त हूँ ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या आपने नेस्टिड दिया है ?

डॉ. राजदीप राय: জে হুঁস, মনে বঙ্গা ম বোলা ক নেসি হ়ে ।

\* Hon. Speaker, Sir, today I take the floor to raise a very important issue and draw the attention of this august House to that matter. This is not the problem of my constituency only; such heinous crime is being carried out by a group of conspirators in other parts of the country as well. Sir, the area and constituency I hail from are facing this unique problem. Particularly the pensioners, the people who have inhabited there after retirement, their hard-earned money is being swindled from their bank accounts regularly. These hapless people have toiled hard, throughout their lives to earn that money. But the money is being siphoned off fraudulently. The victims are reporting the matter to the police authorities, who are no doubt registering the cases, because in Assam, police are responsive enough. But the problem is that, police are expressing their inability citing the fact that they don't have any mechanism to catch these fraudsters. When the victims go to the banks for redressal, the officials of the bank also express their inability as they also do not have any technological knowhow at their disposal to trace and catch the culprits. I have collected the latest data from my people today according to which in 2019, 276 cases, in 2020, 197 cases and this year, so far 231 incidents have taken place. If I take all the 545 constituencies together and multiply the number then we will be able to gauge the quantum of such fraud cases that's prevalent in the entire country. I have an unconfirmed data that

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\* ....\* English translation of this part of the Speech originally delivered in Bengali.

shows that in a particular state this is happening. Sir, I will just conclude in a moment please. Through you Sir, I urge upon the Honourable Minister of Home Affairs and Honourable Finance Minister to bring a special legislation so that the bank savings of the common people can be protected from the swindlers. Thank you Sir.\*

**श्री राजवीर दिलेर (हाथरस):** महेद्य ,म आर मध्यमस रक्षक ध्यान आ संसदीयक्षेत्र हस्मके ओप्लिन छत ह । अक्ष महेद्य , हस्मज वंशाप कलक म लतथ म्हन व क्षम सार्थि क ल्हावहेत थ , जिफे केरोन कलम र्स्तिवर् थि ग ह । स्कीवहस क्षेत्र के जत के कफिष र्थि क साम् वन छ रह ह । क्षेत्र के जत के मी म गप पूर्व मे मरस्म र् इवेने गि क हस्मज वंशाप ल्हा वके म गमें र्छा क हूँ, जिफ गिरणीतर्ह ह अह । मेरा मनीयर लम त्री जी से अह ह फी जने गि क सथ-सथक्षम र्समै पूर्व क्षम सक हस्मज वंशाप क मिफ ल्हावक्न के कृ पक् । धन्यद ।

**श्री मोहनभाई कुंडारिया (राजकोट):** मनीय अक्ष महेद्य ,म आर मध्यमस मनीयर ल मंत्री जी क ध्यान आ तक्न छत ह । किम रे संसदीयक्षेत्र राजकोट सुंरद्रनर ल्हा लइ के वेहीवक्न कय बुक्त ल्हा स ल्हा ह । क कय क पूरा वेने वला ह? क वेहीवक्न कलरा जोत्क र्थि न्ह प तु सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के सिमकस होगा । सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र मे सिमिसोमथ द्वाक् म रि अंज सों के द र्ख के सिदु मि सस तेर्थयत्री व थ कआ ह । स्सि सुंरद्रनर -राजकोट ललइ क वेहीवक्न प पूर्ण करने के सिआ मध्यमस म मंत्री जी क ध्यान आ तक्न छत ह ।

**DR. T. R. PAARIVENDHAR (PERAMBALUR):** Hon. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me the time to speak.

In my parliamentary constituency, Perambalur, we require a railway over-bridge on Kulithalai-Manaparai Road. Due to lack of railway over-bridge, the public is facing many problems, like heavy traffic in peak hours, delay of school vehicles, more fuel consumption and even struggle by ambulances to reach government hospital and other private hospitals in Kulithalai, because of the frequent closure of the railway crossing. A sad incident had happened on 10.08.2015 when the Panchayat President of a village expired due to cardiac arrest as he could not reach the hospital which is on the other side of the railway line.

Sir, the request for construction of this railway over-bridge has been pending for several decades. I would like to request the Central and State Government authorities, through you, to look into this matter and see that the railway bridge is sanctioned. Thank you.

**श्री एम. बदरुद्दीन अजमल (धुबरी):** सर, मैं आपका ध्यान आसनक के कुबुलतवे स भीनममल के तरफतान छत हूँ। 22 सितंबर, 2021 के आसनकर के तरफतान के बाँर सिने अरुन छेड़ तजामके फडाँ रआ।... (व्ययन) आसम के दंगजि क सिजर के झाके में वरगाँ वैंहें, जहाँ 800 से ज्यव फै सिजहतीथ, जे बेशक यि य। वे 50 सालों से वहाँ के रहने वाले लोगहैं। आप पूरे आसम के सी शुरू हो ईहें। वहाँ तुफन आहें सौ बरिश्तवैती हें। आऊके खू ले मैवनमें छेड़िय य हें। ऊके सिस्करन के कई इंतजाम तनीं किहें। वहाँ स्कूलमथअहें सिमथ। सिमिस्मक इ तजामथ, लेकि बच्चोंके छ के सिकेई जनीं सीवी। आऊके खू ले आसनक के नीचे छेड़िय य हें। इप्रकर स पूरे आसम के बरह हें।



सर , मैं आप ` अहमक ` गवर्नर पेंसनब ` द थि जाएसक ` सिफेईनकेई  
अहमक ` छिई ` तजामकिए जाए ।

جناب بدرالدین اجمل (دھبری): جناب میں آپ کا دھیان آسام کے ایک بہت ہی سنگین معاملے کی طرف دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔ 22 ستمبر، 2021 کو آسام سرکار کی طرف سے بغیر کسی الٹر نیٹیو انتظام کے ایک آرڈر آیا (مداخلت)۔ آسام میں درنگ ضلع کے سپاجارے علاقے میں کئی گاؤں ہیں، جہاں 800 سے زیادہ فیملیز رہتی ہیں، ان کو بے گھر کر دیا گیا ہے۔ وہ 50 سالوں سے وہاں کے رہنے والے لوگ ہیں۔ ابھی پورے آسام میں سردی شروع ہو گئی ہے۔ وہاں طوفان آتے ہیں، بارش بھی ہوتی ہے۔ آج ان کو کھلے میدان میں چھوڑ دیا گیا ہے۔ ان کے لئے سرکار نے کوئی انتظامات نہیں کئے ہیں۔ وہاں اسکول بھی تھا اور اسپتال بھی تھا، سبھی قسم کا انتظام تھا، لیکن بچوں کو پڑھنے کے لئے کوئی جگہ نہیں رکھی گئی۔ آج ان کو کھلے آسمان کے نیچے چھوڑ دیا گیا ہے۔ اس طرح سے پورے آسام میں چل رہا ہے۔

جناب، میں آپ سے گزارش کروں گا کہ اس کو فوراً بند کیا جائے اور ان کے لئے کوئی نہ کوئی الٹر نیٹیو انتظام کیا جائے۔

**SHRI T. N. PRATHAPAN (THRISSUR):** Hon. Speaker, Sir, the current inflation and the price hike in the country is a clear example of failure of this Government. For the last seven years, this country has seen how a ...\* Sarkar can destroy a nation. ... (Interruptions)

\* Not recorded

माननीय अध्यक्ष: मनीयस्वरूप , क्या यह शून्यकलम का रज 'कह' है? आपकी बात का मिस 'स्वरूप' ।

... (व्यथन )

माननीय अध्यक्ष: मनीयस्वरूप , शून्यकलम 'आ' लोकसभा क्षेत्र के विधेय के लिए 'गे' । बड़े विधेय शून्यकलम 'उन' विधेय 'ह' ।

... (व्यथन )

माननीय अध्यक्ष: इधियाँ 'होती' ।

... (व्यथन )

**SHRI T. N. PRATHAPAN:** There are two GDPs in India. On the one hand prices of Gas, Diesel, Petrol are increasing, and on the other hand, Gross Domestic Product is decreasing. It is a paradoxical Government with paradoxical policies. When I bought tomatoes last month, the price was Rs. 50 per kilo. Now, the price is Rs. 110 per kilo. The price of potatoes was Rs. 19 per kilo. Now, it is Rs. 35 per kilo. I do not want to read the disappointing list. ... (Interruptions) Eighty per cent of our population is suffering and the Government is pleasing their corporate friends. Government is ...\* through taxation. ... (Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री राजीव प्रतापसिंह ।

... (व्यथन )

श्री राजीव प्रतापसिंह (सारण): सर , जल्दी से इस मस्ये 'दखल' जाए ।... (व्यथन )

अध्यक्ष जी , हमारे साथ यह 'क्रियान्वित' मनीय अध्यक्ष का 'रुप' समेत बैठे 'ह' ।

... (व्यथन )

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\* Not recorded

सर, यह आफ़ 'य है। मनीयस्सयम 'रे बदबेलल'े गे।... (व्यथन )

**SHRI T. N. PRATHAPAN :** Sir, I am concluding. ... (Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप क 'कलुअर'े गे। इतरह आफ़ 'कलुअर ही न्हें सकत 'ह, ज़ा  
आफ़ 'ह, आू क म्मबान 'लाजाए '।

... (व्यथन )

**SHRI T. N. PRATHAPAN:** This Government does not feel responsible. Please stop this circus and save our country. This Government is doing nothing to solve this because their corporate friends are loaned like kiths. ... (Interruptions)

श्री राजीव प्रताप रुडी: सर, देश'े जे खोचक्स 'स्थनीतिओगह 'ै, देश'े नीतिमि 'फ़ी  
जिम'ेवरी सपह 'ै। आहतल -सिलनीतिओगम 'ै, जिक'े म्मयक्ष ...\* है औ ...\*  
सी.ई.ओ. है।... (व्यथन )

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आप क नमन्हें लेजि ।

... (व्यथन )

श्री राजीव प्रताप रुडी: सर, वह प्रकशीडय 'ूमह'ै, जे म्मि 'यमेंस'ें मिह'ै औ 'ूरे म्मतक'े  
सामने है। ये सकरी व्यहि 'ै। प्रधान'त्री नीतिओगक 'े अयक्ष ह'ै।

सर, आचलोगोन 'पूरे म्मतम 'के फ़रिफ़ट 'के प्रकशीमि ह 'ै। सरिफ़ट 'क  
नम 'National Multidimensional Poverty Index' यि ह'ै, जिके य 'ू.सू.डि.मि. नेमिवेट  
मि है सपैह प्रकशीडय 'ै। यह म्मतम 'छ ह'ै। आ'े राजस्पीमिह 'औरिरीम  
है। आ'े स्वास्थ , न्यूट्रिशा , म्मडोट 'टि ह'ै। पूरे देश'े सक्स'े सीबराज्यकैन ह 'ै औ  
सक'े कय-कय मन्कह 'ै, ओ प्रममिमि ह 'ै। आ'े सक्स'े अछे राज्य'ें के सॉम 'सके  
बरे'ें सिह 'ै। यह म्मतम 'ूर्ण है। सक्स'े जानम यह अय 'होगा किआविर के

\* Not recorded

पूरे 28 राज्यों में मनीफेस्ट इंडेक्समें हमारा 51 पसं है, जो भारतक लेख है। भारतमें तमिळुनाडु सबसे अच्छ है। यह जो नीति आयोगक रिपोर्ट है, इसमें 4 फिस्की लोगार्थि इंडेक्सके अंदर हैं।

महोदय, आपाजन्म अग्रय कहेंगे कि यह जो मनीफेस्ट इंडेक्स है, इसमें तमिळुनाडु बड़ा राज्य होने के बाद भी देशक सबसे अच्छ अर्थव्यवस्था कह है। मनीयश्री प्रसादजी बोलें, वे इसपर सक्षम हैं। मनीयश्री शिजसि भीम सक्षम हैं। न्यूट्रीशन हम 52 परें तक है। हमारे अर्थव्यवस्थाक लक्ष्य 45 फिस्की कह है। देशों अर्थव्यवस्थाक लक्ष्य 12 फिस्की है। सैटिशन हम 73 फिस्की परें है। आर्ट्समें, यनी छी, फ्रिज, गिडि, पूरे भारतमें अर्थव्यवस्था कह, 24 परें तक है। रिपोर्टमें, भारतसरकार के प्रतिवेदनमें कहा कि यह बैकड है। सी बैकड राज्यक में कसा रह है, ते में ने भी आगे बोल बैकड प्रतिवेदन कि बैकड के श्रेणीमें रहते हुए, अर्थव्यवस्थाक विकास पूरे भारतके बताऊंगा। मध्यम गुणा। देशक अर्थव्यवस्था नहीं बढ़ रहा है, जातक अर्थव्यवस्था न बढ़े। इसमें बार-बार यह बात कहें कि देश के आला है, ते इस 14 करोड़के आदि के सक्षम कर ला होगा। इसा जदेशक सबसे सी बज्जि, अरिय देशक सबसे सी बज्जि, मध्यपरा देशक सबसे सी बज्जि है। महोदय, मैं प्रश्न के साथ पूरे सक्षम के अर्थव्यवस्था रह है कि देशके इस 12 करोड़ लोगों के उद्देश्य होती रही, ते इस देशके मिर्च बतके हम पर न कर पाएंगे।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आगे मध्यमसे देशक सरकार से अर्थव्यवस्थाक सरकार से मंगल कहें कि इस देशके, इस देशके व्यक्ति मंगल से न जायसक करवाई के जाए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : डॉ. जी. रणितर डीड।

... (व्यवधान)

**DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY (CHENNAI NORTH):** Sir, the recent monsoons have wrecked havoc in South Indian States. Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, parts of Kerala, Puducherry and Tamil Nadu were badly affected. Especially in Tamil Nadu, it has recorded the third highest amount of rains ever in the history over the last 200 years. So, it has caused a lot of inundation, and more than 1,50,000 acres of farmlands have been destroyed. Hon. Chief Minister has written to the Central Government seeking relief where about Rs. 2,500 crore of interim relief is being requested. I request you to provide that.

Also, there is an App called MAUSAM. So, when flying to and from Delhi, I was told, मैं सब हूँ । The App is also very bad because the App does not give adequate details about forecasting of rains which is very useful for the common people. It is only available in Hindi and English. I request that the App should be made available in all regional languages, so that everybody can get benefit from that.

**SHRI TALARI RANGAIAH (ANANTAPUR):** Sir, please allow me to tell you why we need caste-based Census. Our Indian society is stratified on the basis of caste, whether we believe it or not or whether we agree with it or not. It is a ground reality that all Indians are not equal socially and economically.

In this country, the top 10 per cent population owns, shares and enjoys 74.3 per cent of the nation's wealth, while the bottom 50 per cent population are depending only on 2.8 per cent of the nation's wealth, and 40 per cent of the population holds 22.9 per cent of the nation's wealth. This data clearly gives us a clear picture of the increasing class-based inequality in Indian

society. We are sitting in the country's highest law making body. We must reduce the gap between the rich and the poor.

It is high time to take up caste-based Census in order to get clarity on which caste groups have benefitted from the development story of India and which caste groups have been left out.

I am very happy to inform this august House that the Legislative Assembly of my State Andhra Pradesh under the dynamic leadership of Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy Garu has resolved unanimously and recommended to the Government of India to take up caste-based Census. Hence, I request the Central Government to conduct the caste-based Census at the earliest without further delay.

**SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY:** Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government that Resident Doctors of medical colleges across the country have been resorting to strikes as a consequence of which the entire health service has been adversely affected. Therefore, I would like to flag the attention of the Government that at least they should come forward and try to proactively solve the issue.

We all are aware that COVID-19 new variant Omicron is becoming a new looming threat, which has already started emerging in our country and to that score those Resident Doctors are supposed to play a very significant role. According to their statement, India has been suffering a shortage of 40,000 doctors, and right at this situation when we are destined to face the onslaught of Omicron afresh, we need the services of these doctors. The doctors are

protesting that the NEET PG Counselling process is being delayed by the lackadaisical attitude of this Government. So, the doctors from across the country have been resorting to such kind of strikes as a gesture of protest so as to draw the attention of this Government. So, the Government should come forward and take remedial measures as early as possible. Thank you, Sir.

**SHRI D.M. KATHIR ANAND (VELLORE):** Thank you, hon. Speaker, Sir. Ambur and Vaniyambadi are two important commercial towns in my Vellore Lok Sabha Constituency, and both contribute substantially to foreign exchange and our exchequer.

Construction of a Rail Over Bridge at Vaniyambadi and Reddy Thoppu in Ambur are pending for several years. It is LC – 533. These two RoBs are very important for the passage of commuters of all walks of life including office goers, school and college students. At Reddy Thoppu, the existing underpass is awfully inadequate for large number of commuters who have no other way to cross from both sides. During rain, the underpass gets filled with rain water and sewerage water. This is the plight of people of Ambur, which can be solved only by construction of a RoB at Reddy Thoppu area in Ambur. This construction will benefit the entire area. I have raised this issue many times in this august House, but still this project is pending and it is not being taken up.

Secondly, before Corona started, there were three trains, namely, Kaveri Express, Yercaud Express and Samraj Express, which had stoppage at Ambur station, but after Corona it has no stoppage there. So, I would request, through the hon. Speaker, to provide stoppage at this station.





जिसे आने है। तीन जिनमें से छिन्न नम्र महीन में मरी का देने से फलों को बहुत बढ़ाने का अनुभव है। कास, तूर, फल, सेयमि और फलों का अनुभव है, जिस कारण किसानों को यह है। फल से ही को न कस कहें और फलों का अनुभव होने का संकट है। इस किसानों में मियम आ बचें कि सी, ई और फल फल फल फल के घिंत कम हो गई है। मेरी आ मध्यम से सरकार से मंगहें कि जिस किसानों का अनुभव है, हजारों हेक्टेयर किसानों के खेती का अनुभव है, ऊपर रंतर्खों का किसानों के म आया है। कि मंगहें कि प्रतिष्ठ 10 हजार से संप्रति हेक्टेयर 25 हजार से ही जान ली है। मेरी फसल मंगहें कि केंद्र सरकार के मध्यम से म भेजा जा रहा है और चमक जाए। धन्यवाद।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** खंड से संसदीय क्षेत्र से नए नए आए हैं। वे भी बड़ी बरबेल में हैं।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटिल ।

**श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटिल (खण्डवा) :** धन्यवाद अध्यक्ष महोदय, आ मुझे बेल के आर है। मैं आ संसदीय क्षेत्र का बरे में मनीय कृषि मंत्री जी के आवाहन पर हूँ कि जिस देवों से प्रधानमंत्री फलबिम्ब योजना का लाभ किसानों के लिए मिल रहा है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में केला, मल, कास, घि, दलहन और सब्जियों की सारी फसलें होती हैं। केला देशों में ही नहीं बल्कि देश में भी मियम तब रहा है। लेकिन, आंधी, तूफान और आ के प्रकार के आय अ रही हैं, और बकूद किसानों के जो प्रधानमंत्री फलबिम्ब योजना का लाभ ली है, वह नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं मनीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के धन्यवाद दे रहा हूँ कि प्रधानमंत्री जी ने किसानों के घिंत वक्त में प्रधानमंत्री फलबिम्ब योजना के शुरुआत के हैं, और फल किसानों के लाभ ली है, लेकिन जिस देवों से किसानों के लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है।

मैं, आर्य समाज के मध्यम से कृष्णमित्र जी से मिले वरुण महाराज किशोर किशानों के  
समस्याओं का समाधान करने का कह रहा हूँ। धन्यवाद ।

श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया (बर्धमान-दुर्गापुर): धन्यवाद अय्य महोदय, 'मने बांगलि म' बेला के सिआ रोधयि ह । सीदकत ह झा के सिइ एके सु धि होी ।

□ Honourable Speaker Sir, last week a cyclone named 'Jawad' struck the Bay of Bengal. This is an Arabic name. The meaning of 'Jawad' is liberal. But this cyclone was not that liberal with West Bengal and Odisha. This cyclone has affected vast tracts of cultivable land. The potatoes, paddy, mustard, onions grown on the land were completely destroyed. I am a Member of Parliament from Bardhaman. Bardhaman is known as the granary of West Bengal. I represent that very part of Bengal in Lok Sabha. Lakhs of hectares of cultivable land have been damaged due to this cyclonic storm. Paddy crops have been hugely affected. Sir, I would like to tell you that a variety of rice called 'Gobindobhog' is produced in our Burdwan district. This rice is used as offerings to Lord Govinda. This variety is cultivated there, but this crop has been utterly damaged. But the most unfortunate thing is that the 'Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana' has not been implemented in the state of West Bengal. It is a matter of great concern. As a result, I would like to draw the kind attention of Honble Prime Minister through you Sir to the fact that a high-level investigating team is required to be sent to West Bengal to get a clear picture of the actual loss due to natural calamity and also to find out how the hapless farmers can be compensated. Since the 'Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana' is non-existent in that state, I request Honourable Prime Minister to send a high level investigating team and seek report on the ground reality. If this initiative is

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\*.....\* English translation of this part of the speech originally delivered in Bengali.

taken to extend a helping hand to the hapless farmers, the people of West Bengal would remain highly obliged.

Thank you Sir.\*

**SHRI P. RAVINDHRANATH (THENI):** In Tamil Nadu, grapes are cultivated in an area of 2,800 hectare out of which 2,184 hectare of land is in my Theni Parliamentary constituency.

The district of Theni accounts for a major share of grape cultivation in Tamil Nadu. To extend the cultivation of grape varieties, to encourage involvement of farmers in grape cultivation with the application of scientific methods and to increase research and development programmes, I request the Government to take appropriate action to include the Grapes Research Station in Annamalaipatti, which is in my constituency, Theni, in one of the regular centres under Indian Council for Agricultural Research, All India Coordinated Research Project on Fruits Programme with adequate staff, funds and infrastructure.

**\*DR. AMAR SINGH (FATEHGARH SAHIB):** Thank you, Honble Speaker Sir. Sir, I hail from Fatehgarh Sahib, erstwhile Sirhind. Today, I want to draw your attention towards the martyrdom of two younger sons of our tenth Guru Shri Gobind Singh ji. They had been walled alive here a few hundred years ago. In 1705, Baba Zorawar Singh ji and Baba Fateh Singh ji, two younger sons of our tenth Guru were martyred here.

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\* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

Every year, Shahidi Jor Mel or mourning days are observed here in December. Crores of devotees congregate here and wail and mourn the martyrdom of 10<sup>th</sup> Guru ji's two sons. But the Indian Railway has stopped our religion's trains like Sachkhand Express, Hemkund Express, and Begampura Sarayu etc. from having a halt at Fatehgarh Sahib (Sirhind). The Sikh devotees are facing a lot of hardship due to this move.

Sir, I demand that the halts of all these trains must be restored at Fatehgarh Sahib. Also, new trains should be started for Fatehgarh Sahib in the month of December as over one crore devotees gather there to mourn the martyrdom of two sons of our 10<sup>th</sup> Guru ji. Fatehgarh Sahib should also be brought in the International Circuit as it is a very famous historical and religious place for Sikhs.

Thank you.

**SHRIMATI HEMAMALINI (MATHURA):** My subject is regarding the amendments in the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. I am sure that many animal lovers, especially the younger generation, will be very happy that I am bringing this subject in the House today. Article 51(a) of the Constitution states: 'It is the fundamental duty of every Indian citizen to protect and improve the natural environment (forest, rivers, lakes and wildlife) and to have compassion for living creatures.'

**13.00 hrs**

Nonetheless, numerous incidents of animal cruelty have been brought to light through media in recent years. Brutal crimes against animals such as the death of a pregnant elephant that ate a pineapple with explosive in it, dog beaten to death, puppies set on fire, dragging dogs tied to a scooter, rape of cow and execution of monkeys putting them on fire just for their own pleasure, are reported from across the country.

The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 is a legislation that exclusively makes the provision to prevent the infliction of unnecessary pain or suffering on animals. The Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act is now more than six decades old legislation with no major amendments in recent times. Monetary fines imposed for crimes against animals continue to be meagre in the range of Rs.10 to Rs.100. This could be one reason the legislation has not been able to act as a deterrent to animal cruelty. Severe punishment should be levied on these cruel people.

As informed to me, the Government has received many suggestions, petitions, requests from various organisations working for animal rights to increase the existing penalty. The Government acknowledged that penalties prescribed in the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960 are minimal and do not act as a deterrent. The 261<sup>st</sup> Report of the Law Commission had laid down some guidelines and listed suggestions in 2015 which have not yet been incorporated.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is high time India had a stronger animal protection law to prevent cruelties. My request to the Government is that it must strengthen the country's animal protection law making amendments to Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960. Thank you.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मनीयस्वरूपा , आपी बातके फलित्म ' साप्त केजि । क  
 निष्ठादघ 'टिबजजी । झक ' सिमस्वर 'डरहे । जिमनीयस्वरुके कल  
 मैक न्हें सि थ , ओ आमैक सि 'गसजिके कलबेला ' क मैक सि थ ,  
 ओ ओबेला ' क मैक सि ' क घ 'सकह ' ।

... (व्यथन )

**13.02 hrs**

(Shri N. K. Premachandran *in the Chair*)

**SHRI M.V.V. SATYANARAYANA (VISAKHAPATNAM):** Sir, the State Government of Andhra Pradesh, under the dynamic leadership of Shri Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy, has adopted a Resolution in the State Assembly requesting the Centre to drop the proposal of privatisation of Vizag Steel Plant. The Government of India is yet to take a decision on it. I am happy to say that this is the only steel plant in India which was awarded four-star rating in exports of steel by DGFT.

I would also like to draw the attention of the Government of India to the fact that Vizag Steel Plant has made a huge investment in OMDC, Odisha but till date no raw material has reached the plant. In spite of the fact that Vizag Steel Plant is a Navaratna company under the Ministry of Steel, no permission has been given to it to raise funds from public or private banks. This is very pathetic. I request the Government to allot iron ore mines immediately and drop the decision of privatisation.



Vizag Steel Plant has expanded its capacity without a sixth coke oven battery. But in order to produce coke, the steel plant is waiting for permission to construct the battery. I feel very sad to bring to the notice of the House that no spare parts are available for maintenance of the plant and specially in batteries. I, therefore, urge upon the Government through the august House to provide necessary assistance at the earliest possible. I urge upon the Government not to privatise the Vizag Steel Plant as it is connected with the sentiments of the people of Andhra Pradesh. Thank you.

श्री सुशील कुमार सिंह (औरंगाबाद): अध्यक्ष , सम्मिह्य

[illegible]

‘मैं आकाश में मध्यम से स्वर से चिन्तित रहूँ, उसी योग से, मेरा सौम्य हृदय  
 क्रिमीय प्रसन्नता में त्री श्रृंगारिणी हूँ यह स्वर में छिपा है’, किन्तु रे संख्येय क्षेत्र के  
 वेनें जिन में प्रधान त्री ग्रामीण स्वरों के तत्त्व से सल से छल जो स्वर बनींथे,  
 गुणवत्ता में की कें कारणों से रक्षक के आकाश के बाँके स्थिति में बल है। नई  
 स्वरों के सिर्फ के सिमल-हिल में कोई स्थिति नहीं मिली ईह है। इसी में रे  
 क्षेत्र स्वरों के मूल में आये हैं वे गेह है। वैसे ते बिरही बनें कड है, और जो  
 घट कर रहे थे। ... (व्यंजन) में भी बात सात कर रहे हैं।

माननीय सभापति: ओह इण्डियन ह , वह बेसि ।

**SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:** Sir, I am concluding.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please put your demand.

श्री सुशील कुमार सिंह: सभामहोदय , मैं मनीयमंत्री जी श्री सिराजसिंह जी से बिण्ड कर रहा हूँ कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में, जो खाद प्राप्ति जिले में है, आकाशवाणी जिले में है, वह प्रोजेक्ट खार्ड के तहत रखें कि मिट्टी पोषण जाए। इसके साथ, वह जो स्कूल की हई है, उनके आरक्षणिक कार्य वही प्रोजेक्ट में रीगुलता के साथ जाए। साथ ही, छोटे हफ्ते लें कि मिट्टी पोषण जाए। धन्यवाद।

श्री संजय सेठ (राँची): धन्यवाद, सभामहोदय। मैं कम्प्यूटर पूर्ण विषय का अध्ययन करता हूँ। जहाँ जहाँ शासनम आधिकारिक तौर पर है तेरी 'India, that is Bharat' सिद्ध है। उसी लाइन के जरूरत क्यों है? हमें हर चीज के सिद्धांतों से घेर लेंगे कि आखिर क्यों है? मध्य काल में 'सिंधु' के तुर्क संरक्षक लोग सिद्धांत नहीं कह पाते थे। उन्होंने इसे 'हिंदू' कहा। उसी प्रकार देश शासनम तौर पर के बाजू में हिंदू स्तन है या, जिसमें हिंदू स्तन कहेंगे। आगे अंग्रेजों के जहाँ हिंदू स्तन कहेंगे उसी लाइन में पेशी हुई है। उन्होंने 'सिंधु' घाटी, जिसमें वेम इखव है। 'मिथिला' जात था, उस प्राप्ति के तौर पर के 'इंडिया' के नाम से पुकारा। ऐसे में विदेशी के द्वारा विज्ञानमय प्राप्ति के तौर पर 'India, that is Bharat' कहना तब तक 'शैक्षणिक' मानने वाली सभामहोदय स्तुति का आनंद है। ऐसे में देख जाते हैं अंग्रेजों द्वारा इंडिया कहने से पूर्व इंडो-सोवियत में मीथिलीन वर्धन में से पुकारा था। सोवियत, आकाश, ब्रह्मवर्त, जबू द्वीप। निम्न भारतीय ग्रंथों में लिखा है। ऐसे में सोवियत नाम के क्रिस्म तब तक भारत का यह इंडिया के बाद है, कि इंडिया के साथ 'मिथिली' प्रदान करके 'India, that is Bharat' कहना न्यायमय नहीं है।

महोदय, इतिहास में मेरा कहना है कि भारत का नाम सिद्धांत है, India, that is Bharat' कहने से सिद्धांत के साथ सात है।

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** See, there are more than 60 Members to speak. Hon. Speaker has allowed all the Members to raise their issues. So, I request all the hon. Members to confine their submission to one minute. You please put your demand with minimal observation.

**\*DR. PRITAM GOPINATHRAO MUNDE (BEED):** Thank you very much. Honble Chairman Sir, I would like to speak in my mother tongue Marathi. Government of Maharashtra is very indifferent towards the issues of Maratha and OBC Reservation. It is also very careless about the issue of SC/ST Reservation and their promotions. These are the issues which I would like to raise today. But, yesterday when the entire country was observing Dr Babasaheb Ambedkar's Mahaparinirvan Day, Supreme Court of India gave its verdict abolishing the political reservation of OBCs. It is really regrettable and shameful that this verdict came on this very day. Now, the Government should postpone the coming election on the basis of this Supreme Court decision and I would like to share my views in this regard.

Panchayati Raj Amendment Bill came into existence in the year 1962 in Maharashtra and it was further amended after the implementation of Mandal Commission Report in the year 1994. It was a statutory decision to provide political reservation to OBCs and not a constitutional one. We should carefully read the Supreme Court decision to understand it.

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\* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

Government of Maharashtra is indulging in the blame game only. It is a matter of fact that no OBC census took place post independence and even the central government has no concrete information about empirical data of OBCs.

Political reservation was there just because of the positive approach of the political parties and their leaders who were in power in Maharashtra. But, today's Maharashtra Government is not much serious about OBC reservation. I am not a spokesperson of any political party and it is my personal sentiments for OBCs.

**SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN (KASARAGOD):** Swadeshi Darshan Scheme is a scheme of the Ministry of Tourism, under the Government of India. The scheme aims to promote, develop, and harness the potential of tourism in India. This is a Central Scheme which is hundred per cent funded by the Government of India. The entire scheme is based on theme-based tourism. Each theme is called a 'circuit' and is composed of various tourist destinations. 'Tourist Circuit' is defined as a route having at least three major tourist destinations which are distinct and apart.

Bekal Fort built by Shivappa Nayaka of Keladi in 1650 AD at Bekal in Kasargod district is the largest fort in Kerala, spreading over 40 acres of land. Kasargod has a legion of ancient and medieval forts in addition to Bekal Fort like Hosdurg Fort, Chandragiri Fort and Povval Fort.

Hence, I pray the Government of India to constitute a Fort Circuit in Kasargod under the Swadeshi Darshan Scheme.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Hon. Members, the mike will be automatically switched off after one minute. So, kindly frame your speech in such a way that it can be finished within one minute.

**SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU (BERHAMPUR):** Sir, there are about 21 rake points in Odisha which are facing various types of problems. They either do not have shed facility, or approach road, lighting, or platform, etc. Infrastructure in these rake points needs to be developed on priority basis for smooth operation and better distribution of fertilizers in the State of Odisha.

In Paralakhemundi, in Gajapati district of my parliamentary constituency, there is no fertilizer rake point. In the absence of any rake point in Paralakhemundi, the farmers of this region have been facing a lot of problems. I would request the hon. Minister, through you, Sir, to sanction fertilizer rake points in Paralakhemundi and also examine the difficulties being faced by the existing fertilizer rake points and review them in a time-bound manner for smooth distribution of fertilizers to the beneficiaries and farmers.

**SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (KENDRAPARA):** Sir, while appreciating the robust measures taken for economic revival of rural areas in the post-pandemic period, kind attention of the Government is drawn towards Rs.1088.72 crore liabilities pending under MGNREGA for Odisha.

Our hon. Leader and Chief Minister of Odisha, Shri Naveen Patnaik ji, has already written a letter, dated, 1<sup>st</sup> November, 2021, to the hon. Prime Minister of India in this regard. Emphasising on the issue, I would earnestly urge upon the Government of India, through you, Sir, for the timely payment of wages to the poor job seekers, which is the fundamental guarantee under MGNREGA. Similarly, timely release of payment for material is critical for creation of tangible and durable assets under MGNREGS.

I would urge upon the hon. Prime Minister to suitably advise the Ministry of Rural Development to ensure the timely release of funds for wages and also see to it that the material payment under MGNREGS is carried out without fail.

I would like to further draw your kind attention that significant number of returnee migrants... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Thank you.

**SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY:** Sir, it is about migrants.... (*Interruptions*) Post-COVID-19, this has led to an increase in demand for wage employment under MGNREGA in villages. Therefore, the labour budget of Odisha under MGNREGS may be enhanced to Rs.25 crore persondays for the year 2021-22.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** I draw the attention of the hon. Members to the fact that if your speech is not finished, and the mike is switched off, automatically the camera will also be off. You cannot place your speech in public domain without any conclusion. So, I would request all the Members to confine their speeches within one minute so that their entire speech could come on record.

**\*SHRI K. NAVASKANI (RAMANATHAPURAM):** Hon. Chairman Sir, Vanakkam. Since 2011 there is a ban of the Union Government to catch sea cucumbers. Sea cucumber is an endangered species, rather a growing one. There is no ban to catch sea cucumber in the neighbouring country Sri Lanka. Keeping in view the livelihood of fishermen, I urge that this Government should lift the ban to catch sea cucumber. Farm laws have been repealed after understanding the sentiments of the farmers and the demand of Tamil Nadu for the same. Similarly understanding the sentiments of the students, parents and activists, Tamil Nadu should be given exemption for NEET. In the same way the citizenship act should be repealed keeping in view the sentiments of the minorities. Adequate compensation should be given to farmers who protested on roads against the farm laws. As many as 700 farmers lost their lives. Their kith and kin should be adequately compensated. The demand of farmers for the Minimum Support Price should be fulfilled. In my Ramanathapuram district, farmers are not getting the settlement of their insurance claims. I urge that such claims should be settled soon. Thank you.

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\* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.



श्री मनीश तिवारी (आनंदपुर साहिब): सभामहोदय, मैंने अफकम रोके प्रस्तव मनीयअध्यक्ष जी क 'सम्म' रखथ, जिके छैन 'नमंजूर कर दिय ह '। मैं ओ धय्यद देन छत्त ह ' क्रिआ 'मुझे बेला' क आर दिय ह '।

सभामहोदय, कुछमैं छल 'बुद्धि' तजमख 'सर्व जमुह्वी'भितके रसीम 'अलाप्रद 'शक' केस 'बनरी' सि ह ' , स 'मन 'घर' ठकरके 'भितके रसीप आ 'गांव'सिहि '। इखों क 'छरकर'के तरफस 'आत्त'केई रसी'करणीं आ ह '।

मैं आ 'मध्यम'से कर स'यह आकरन छत्त ह ' क्रिआप्रद 'शक' ल 'कर ख 'सर्व जमुह्वी'थीमान 'हमरी रसीप आ 'गांव'सिहि ' सौ पूर्व ल'खा 'आ'ल, 2020 से जे ततक 'पूर्ण' सिबनी'ई ह ' , स 'छरकर' इस 'रु'में रि'तृ त'करवाए 'जे व' स्त'सिहि ' , क'इसक 'सक्ष' रख '। धय्यद ।

श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार (नालंदा): सभामहोदय, मेरा संसदीयक्षेत्र नलंदा हिसक'गैर'ह '। राजीर म'कुशती क'सि'सुब'प 'रान' है। द्वा'कलस 'यह' इ'स'सि ह '। म'स'ज'स 'ध'ई 'अ' 'म'खुद'व'आ'त ' रहे'ह'। शी 'अ' 'म'म'स'स 'त' क'स 'ब'कर' फ'ये'द्वा'ओ 'ने' व'व'आ'ए ह '। द्वा'कलम 'म'भ'त'शु 'रु'वे'ने' से' छल 'ज'स'ध'स'कै' 'ते'पु'त्री'भ'क' 'बी'च' 18 'मि' त'क'म'ल' 'हु'ह'आ'थ'। आ'इ'क 'रख-रख' क'फ'ि'ख'ह '। मैं आ 'मध्यम'से भ'त'स'कर'स ' 'अ' कर 'गा'क्रि'क 'रख-रख'प 'ध'न'द'ि' जा'स'सौ'दी'कर'प'रा'य' जा'ए' ।

**DR. A. CHELLAKUMAR (KRISHNAGIRI):** Hon. Chairperson, Sir, through you, I would like to take this opportunity to draw the kind attention of the Government to this matter.

Sir, in Thimjepalli panchayat, near Ullatti Village in Krishnagiri District, Tamil Nadu, there is a narrow railway underpass in the Salem-Hosur sector. People from Thimjepalli and Panchapalli panchayats use this underpass for commuting to and from schools, colleges, hospitals, and workplaces. For their daily movement to the farmland and for mobility of their agricultural produce, the farmers are finding it difficult to cross this particular place because of the narrow passage and therefore, they have to take a detour of 20 kilometres to cross over to the other side.

Therefore, through you, I would like to request the Government to build a wide railway underpass/underbridge to have an easy passage for the daily commuters.

**KUMARI AGATHA K. SANGMA (TURA):** Hon. Chairperson, Sir, thank you so much.

I had submitted a notice for an Adjournment Motion. ... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON :** Please come to the text.

**KUMARI AGATHA K. SANGMA :** On 4<sup>th</sup> December, a very unfortunate and condemnable incident took place in the village of Oting in the Mon District of Nagaland where about 14 civilians were shot dead by the armed forces in a so-called counter-insurgency operation.

Sir, this is not the first time that an incident like this has taken place where innocent civilians had to bear the brunt of the draconian laws like the Armed Forces Special Powers Act. It also reminds us of an incident that took place in Manipur in 2000 which is also known as the Malom Massacre where

over ten civilians were shot dead and it prompted 28 year old Irom Sharmila to go on a 16 years long hunger strike.

Yesterday, various political leaders across party lines spoke about this issue and condemned it and even the Home Minister gave a statement regarding this incident. He informed the House that an SIT will be constituted in order to probe this issue. But I also believe that it is time that the elephant in the room be addressed which is that the Armed Forces Special Powers Act be repealed.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Thank you. Is it over?

**KUMARI AGATHA K. SANGMA:** Sir, please give me 30 seconds. It is a very important issue. I would like to quote just one line of the poem wrote by Poet Maya Angelou. I come as one but I stand as ten thousand. Sir, this incident has been condemned by every student union from the North East – be it the Lotha Student Union, the Khasi Student Union, the North East Student Union, the Naga Mothers Association, the Manipur Women's Gun Survivors Network and Global Alliance of Indigenous People. My own political party, NPP NPP, including our Chief Minister, has condemned it.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please conclude now.

**KUMARI AGATHA K. SANGMA:** Even the Jeevan Reddy Committee had recommended that this Act be scrapped and therefore, on those lines, I would like to say that the Armed Forces within themselves can address these issues and a lot of prosecutions have taken place.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Madam, thirty second are already over.

**KUMARI AGATHA K. SANGMA :** I would just like to say that the reason why AFSPA was enacted in 1958 was to ensure that insurgency be stopped in the North-East but it has not been able to do that. We can clearly see that insurgency has not been contained because of the enactment of AFSPA and, therefore, instead what it has done is it has caused civilians to be unfairly tortured, raped, and killed. Therefore, I take this opportunity not just on behalf of my party, the National People's Party but also on behalf of the people of the North East that this Act be kindly repealed.

**सुश्री सुनीता दुग्गल (सिरसा) :** मनीय सभेदय, आबुह्ता -बुह्ताधयद । आ सुबह्वी क्वेश्चनआ मँ जलबिक्क 'सिक्क' 'दय' - 'यवओ'म बहु हआश ' उ थ । इइयू के सुह्तास 'साल-जाबुह्ता । इयिक 'बरे'म हमरे किली के सांख्द श्री प्रव 'शाखि सि 'ह क' जी ने भुह्ता अछ सालयि । केन्द्र सरकार न 'पूरे भुह्ता 'म ऐ' 272 डिक्ट 'सक्तिहि ' , जिमँ यहममलुह्तासीरियसह ' ।

सभेदय , इमँ हमरे हरियणक 'क्सजि ' आ 'ह सभे ' मेरी लोकसभ कंस्टि युएसी के वे जि 'भइक ' अंकर आ 'ह 'म यी कल हू 'ी क्तिआस 'ु बह सेट्स सिस्टी स 'बुह्तासाल -जाबुह्तासभेय अयस जी न ' 'सेट्स' यिक ' क च ' काने कीभतक्की ।

आ : 'म आ ' मध्यस ' अह कल छी ह ' कि 'नश ' विषयके सभस 'स्रम' च ' वेनी छि । दूसरा , ये जे स्पे डिक्ट 'सक्तिहि ' , ज' मेरी लोकसभक ' फल'हबदसभस जि ' आ 'ह सभे 'त्र नवन भिआ ह ' । इजि'म ' आत्क के कय प्रोग्रेसहै सभे ' के कय प्लानि 'गह' , 'म आके मध्यस ' इक ' बरे'म मनीयम 'त्री म्हेदयस ' पूछ छी ह ' । आबुह्ता -बुह्ताधयद ।

**DR. K. JAYAKUMAR (TIRUVALLUR):** Hon. Chairperson, thank you for the opportunity. I rise here to register my strong disappointment over the lacklustre performance of the National Highways Authority of India in my constituency. There is a project for widening the road of 43 kilometres from Madhavaram to Tada and this project has been going on for the last five to six years. Even now, it is not sure when they will complete this project. The National Highways Authority of India is giving the contractor extended opportunities and additional payments, that is, cost overrun is also taking place and the project is of about rupees 300 crore and they are taking more years.

I urge upon the Government through you to take immediate steps to see that this project is completed as it is a nuisance to the people over there.

**श्री नारणभाई काछड़िया (अमरेली):** महोदय, मैं आर. मध्यमसे मनीयश्री शा मंत्री क ध्यान आओआणि त कल वत हूँ किश्वर शी अनिम मे मतसरक के शी मंत्रालय द्वारा हर राज्यके फंडिंग जात है। शि दे सालसे सफंडों की आह है सौज्ये के फंडिंग जात है।

मैं आर. मध्यमसे मनीयश्री मंत्री से कह वत हूँ कि राज्ये के डिस्ट्रिक्ट्समें जो प्राइरी स्कूल हैं, उनके खंडित जगह रहता है। कासे कामरे क्षेत्र आरेली गुजरात में तीन सौ से ज्येद खंडेकी है, इन्हें से जदसे जदफंडिंग जात किबेच के अके इससे विध लिख है।

**श्री दुलाल चन्द्र गोस्वामी (कटिहार):** महोदय, सबसे हल मैं आर. धन्यवाद वत हूँ। मनीयप्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्वमें देशों से कामुक्तता से हो रह है। सत्र -31 मेरे क्षेत्र वरि, वरि में है सौह सत्र से पूर्णित है, जिके दूरी 135 किलोमीटर है। इस काम से सत्र से सत्र तक लेंक कम हो रहा है।

माननीय सभापति: अच्छा है।

श्री दुलाल चन्द्र गोस्वामी: इस सदन के पूर्णित कानून लाने का काम है, ते नर्थ-ईस्ट, नेपाल और कुबुतबड़ हिस्सा जहाँ जुड़ा है। मैं आप के मध्यम से मनीय प्रधानमंत्री से मिले का काम है। गाँव के लोगों को खेती के जाल में है। और पूर्ण सदन के मिशन है, इसमें है। मैं कहूँ कि हमें पूर्ण सदन के मिशन को पूरा किया जाए। इस हमलोगों से मत से है, हर खंड, नर्थ-ईस्ट और प्लस जुड़ाएंगे।

श्री जसबीर सिंह गिल (खडूर साहिब): मेरे दो, मैं आपसे पूछूँ कि बड़ी किम्में और आपकी कड़ी प्रिधम बेला के सिद्धि हूँ। पंजाब में गेहूँ, आँ, ससों तथस्थि के बड़े और है। लेकिन कुबुतज्यव की है। यदि स्तिमर है, ते भी किम्में स्तिमर है। कुछकमि कबोरी रक के साथय सामनक्षिण के जस्तु द रही हैं, जिसे क्षिण के जस्तु नहीं है।

मेरे दो, मेरी आप के मध्यम से स्कर से गुजरिह है कि रक के बड़ी किम्में के कंट्रोलमें किया जाएगा और स्तिमर के क्षिण के दे जाएँ।

डॉ. हिना विजयकुमार गावीत (नन्दुरबार): सभापति, मनीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में हमारी स्कर नवंबर 2014 में उसीमा के बड़ी क्षिण के कर्म किया, जहाँ स्वतंत्र के क्षिण 60 वर्ष में बड़ी प्राप्त हुई थी। ऊँ मंत्रालय द्वारा सौमययेजा, सीब लोगों के बड़ी से जोड़ के स्तिमर तैर शुरु के ई है। मेरे लोकसक्षेत्र नन्दुरबार में 67391 ऐसे हैं, जिन्हें अतः बड़ी प्राप्त हुई है और 23 हजार ऐसे हैं, जिन्हें अतः वसुधायु से, यनी सेल बड़ी दे जा रही है। मेरी स्कर से मैं कहूँ कि 67391 ऐसे के जस्तु से जस्तु बड़ी क्षिण दे जाँ और 23 हजार क्षिण से सेल से बड़ी दे जा रही है, उन्हें भी वसुधायु से जोड़ जाएँ।

**श्री संतोष कुमार (पूर्णिमा):** सभ बिजे , मै पूर्णिमा लोकसभा क्षेत्र से आहूँ और  
 एप्रैल ड्रिक्टम 'लिह '। मै आ ' मध्यम से खेलमंती से मंगवत हूँ कियह '।  
 अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्टेडिओ सि 'ण्डे , तकि पूर्णिमा के युव स्टेडिओ ' ओ प्रमिके  
 सक '। हम रे देशों आ ' से अकिआदी य ' वओं के है , सिख ' लके क्षेत्र में मनीय  
 प्रधानमंत्री और खेलमंती कफिलि ' रहे ह। पूर्णिमा में जो इंशि गंधी स्टेडिओ ' , सक  
 अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्टेडिओ ' रूपों जो धार और ' निर्मण जाए ।

**SHRI THOMAS CHAZHIKADAN (KOTTAYAM):** Sir, through this submission, I seek the immediate attention of the hon. Prime Minister to give direction to the Government of Tamil Nadu against the opening of spillway shutters of Mullaperiyar Dam during night without any prior intimation.

The opening of spillway shutters of Mullaperiyar Dam during night presents flood threat to lakhs of people living downstream of the Periyar River.

The authorities of Tamil Nadu have opened the spillway shutters during night even yesterday releasing 126000 cusecs of water that has panicked the people. Release of huge quantity of water during late hours of night without sufficient advance warning has caused panic among the people living in this area. The people of this area could not sleep for the last few weeks.

Considering the urgency of the issue, through you, I request the hon. Prime Minister to kindly direct the Tamil Nādu authorities to give intimation well in advance before spilling water into Periyar River. The spillway should not be opened during night time.

I also request the Government to direct the authorities to convene a meeting of the Supervisory Committee urgently. Today in the morning, raising this issue, myself and..... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** No, this cannot be allowed. Shri Tapir Gao may speak now.

**श्री तापिर गाव (अरुणाचल पूर्व):** अध्यक्ष सभिये, अरुणाचल प्रदेश सरकार के 33 वर्ष हो रहे हैं। श्री बरभिम ने डिप्टी के थ्रु और अरुणाचल प्रदेश सरकार में मेरे पास अरुणाचल प्रदेश सरकार के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के कहने से सालों के रिपोर्टें गेटी जी। We are getting very good officers लेकिन सरकार के रूलिंग है कि वे सालों के बाद को वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को बुलाया जाए। आ : सरकार से मेरी मांग है कि अरुणाचल प्रदेश सरकार के रिपोर्टें, और अधिकारियों के लिए अरुणाचल प्रदेश सरकार के अधिकारियों को बुलाया जाए, तकि अधिकारियों को वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के लिए कम कर सकें। और, और अधिकारियों के लिए सुरु रीतिम है। यह मेरी मांग है। अध्यक्ष।

**श्री महाबली सिंह (काराकाट):** सभिये, सरकार के लिए नए डेवेलोपमेंट और 12 साल के सरकार ने रेवेन्यू वैनफेक्ट्री लाने के लिए प्रोजेक्ट्स को शुरू किया है। वर्ष 2019 में प्रश्नकाल के दौरान मनीय मंत्री जी ने वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को 12-14 सालों से पेंडिंग है, से वर्ष 2022 तक वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों को पूरा कर लिया जाए। इन सब में मनीय मंत्री जी ने आसानी से किया है।

मेरा आग्रह है कि सरकार के सबसे बड़े लोकेशन के प्रियम में सरकार के मनीय मंत्री जी ने इन आसानी से कर रहे हैं और सरकार के सुवर्ण क्षेत्र में डेवेलोपमेंट बज रहे थे, सिद्धांत बटिजाने ला, सरकार बजट वर्ष 2022 आगे बढ़ा है और सरकार कम शुरू नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं सरकार के मध्यम से सरकार से यह आग्रह कर रहा हूँ कि सरकार



12 सालों से खेती नष्ट है। कृषि के क्षेत्र में जो काम हो रहा है, उसे जल्द से जल्द शुरू करवाया जाए। किसानों के जीवन को बचाने के लिए सरकार को चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Shri N. Suresh may speak now.

**\*SHRI NANDIGAM SURESH (BAPATLA):** Thank you Sir. Recently, Chittoor, Nellore, Kadapa and Anantapur districts in Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh received heavy rainfall. As a result, thousands of acres of crops and roads were ruined. Many animals were dead. In such a disaster, our Chief Minister Shri YS Jagan Mohan Reddy provided relief to the affected families, by granting financial assistance from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 5000. Similarly, food, medical facilities and medicines were provided to them. Our CM Shri Jagan Mohan Reddy provided all possible assistance to the affected people. Farmers incurred huge losses and financial assistance was sought from the Union Government in this regard. But till date, not even a single rupee was released by the Central Government. I conclude with the request that the affected farmers should be provided assistance immediately.

Thank you.

**श्रीमती रंजीता कोली (भरतपुर):** महोदय, आप मुझे सुनते हैं। बेला के काम के लिए, इसके लिए मैं आपसे अपील करती हूँ।

महोदय, मैं सुनकर मध्यम से रेलमंत्रि जी का ध्यान आगे संसदीय क्षेत्र सुपुल के बयान स्टेशन पर कैबिनेट तबुलान के ओआरि तबुलान करती हूँ।

महोदय, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र सुपुल के बयान में व्यापारियों के सामने कबड़े सामान आ रही है। वर्तमान में बयान के व्यापारियों के रेल द्वारा भेजे सामान के सुपुल से उनका

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\* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

है। इसकाय के द 'ख' हव्यपरी लातर बयन म ' रैकॉड 'तु लाने' के म 'ग' रह 'ह'।  
 बयन में रैकॉड 'तु लाने' से बयन क्षेत्र के सीमव्यपरियों के भीलाभ 'चौगा सौसास'  
 के जत के भीरोजार लि 'गा। बयन र'त्ये स्टेसापर 'कॉड 'लनन ' के सिफिज  
 भीलाधह ' सौसा 'ल' से ही रेत्ये लनक ' सिफिज ने वली हिये कर 'कॉड 'ट  
 बनु हउह '।

आ : आ ' सि'क है किबयन म ' रैकॉड 'टबनय जाए , जिस ' आसक '   
 सिने के सस्य क हलवे सक '। बयन र'कॉड 'तसे कईक्षेत्रों के मलसलाई सि जा  
 सक ह '। भसाक , वैर, छेकवड , रुबास , कलसिअय कईक्षेत्र के लेगबयन स '   
 सयस आ ' मलक आनक सक 'गे। व्यपरियों के सप 'र से मलन 'में कफि  
 स'सि क सामन कन ह ' , जिस ' क्षेत्र के जत के सयसमलनधने हे  
 मत है सौसा ' ज्यव सस्य कृ सि' संबंधिसामनें म ' आी है। आसिलम ' सि  
 केकी प 'रे सप 'रलि 'में कलही ह '। बयन में भीसप'सिनीं ह ' कलह ह '। मेरा  
 आ ' मध्यमसे रेलमंत्री जी से आ रोधहै किम 'रे संसदीयक्षेत्र सप 'र के बयन र'त्ये स्टेसा  
 पर'कॉड 'लनय जाए । कयद ।

**SHRI GAURAV GOGOI (KALIABOR):** Sir, Northeast India is one of the most biodiverse places. It is a biodiverse hotspot. The kind of flora, fauna, wild life and natural beauty is unique in South East Asia.

The Union Government's push towards oil pump plantation in the Northeast threatens this diversity. It will lead to an increase in air pollution, displacement of forest birds, reduction of forest cover and it is detrimental to the natural PH value of the soil.

I request the Government to find alternate crops such as bamboo, cane, coconut or local plants, and value the forest raw material that is there in the Northeast. In today's time, we need a kind of smart agriculture in Northeast India.

**श्री गजानन कीर्तिकर (मुम्बई उत्तर पश्चिम):** महोदय, आसाम में मझे बेला के क आरक्षित, इस क्षेत्र में आसाम में तलाश है।

महोदय, हिंदुस्तान के 7,517 किलोमीटर काले बसुंद्री किरा सि है। इससे दूरी किरा के आसाम नरिये विशेष: मुछों के बस्तियाँ बसी हैं। जमिन्सा द्रु में तूफान आ है, तूफान में इबस्तियों वज्ज रखने वाले मुछों के कफिअती कवे जैकि नुक्सान हेत है। वर्ष 2009 में पवनतूफान, वर्ष 2019 में वयु तूफान, वर्ष 2020 में सिआ तूफान तथैव लही म तैका तूफान में कई बस्तियाँ जर्ई है सौछ मुछों के कोड़े के क नुक्सान हेतु कह है।

महोदय, महाराष्ट्र के 720 किलोमीटर के सारी किरों के आसाम रखने वाले आके नरिये मुछों के भिन्न तीन वर्षों से लातर उरह सारी तूफानों में कोड़े के क नुक्सान हेतु है।

आम में आसाम मध्यम से प्रधानमंत्री जी से निती करतू है कि हर वर्ष सारी तूफानों से हे रहे भी नुक्सान के देखे हम महाराष्ट्र के कहर कोड़े के प्रधानमंत्री आ वनयेजा से अधकवक मुछों के रक्षित दे जाए। धन्यवाद।

**SHRI VE. VAITHILINGAM (PUDUCHERRY):** Sir, since October, the Northeast monsoon rainfall in Puducherry and Karaikal has been very high and the urban and rural population got inundated and water got stagnated in residential area. Many people are starving for food. Roads got damaged badly. One Bed Dam across the Sangarabarani river got washed away. Agricultural land to the

extent of 4,000 hectares got submerged in the water and the farmers are suffering huge losses. All the rivers are overflowing and a lot of houses got damaged.

The Central Team visited Puducherry last week. I request the Union Government to provide immediate Central assistance of Rs. 500 crore to overcome this crisis.

**डॉ. मनोज राजोरिया (करौली-धौलपुर):** सभ मेवय , मै आ मध्य स स्वर स धिक्कन छत ह । क्रिस्तके स स्कृति , सयत , संस्करण के सु रक्षित -संर्धित तवन मे आकम्प पु के क येवन रह ह । क्षत्रिय व क्षत्रिथ व नमनम्वीर स्वमी श्री सा दु वय के न्हें , बकिरीमप्रीमत्र क थे, जितेन संपूर्ण धि में अि सा , सय , जीअप्रीन वे , स्रका , सत्यक स देशू रे धि के दि । वर्तमानमें धि में आकक्षेत्रों में हि सा क प्राप्त बज जा रह ह , जिहा जाब नमनम्वीर जी के अि सा से ही दि जा रह ह । ऐ मेनयु पु क्षत्रिथ व नमनम्वीर स्वमी जी क वि ण्ण ते के 2550 वर्ष क शु ष्म हेने जा रह ह । मेरे संस्त्रीयक्षेत्र के करौली जि लेम सिअक्षेत्र श्री नमनम्वीर जी , संपूर्ण ष्ठक जैन साजष अि ष्ठि नमनम्वीर धि ष्ठस सति के यह ष्ठ ह । साक्षी 1008 श्री प्रज्ञास जी म्वराजक अि ष्ठ दष मर्गदर्शन से चि ष्ठ त्रकि येजा बईजा रहि ह ।

मेरी आ मध्य स ष्ठस्वर स मंह विधि क्यण्ण इमग के देखे ह आमी वर्षे म वेप्ली क 2023 से वेप्ली क 2024 के मध्य वि क्यण्ण हेतस क के रूपों नमनम्वीर जी के यह सति त्रि जा ए । धयद ।

**\*SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE (BARAMATI):** Honble Chairman Sir, thank you.

When the political reservation of OBCs was quashed by the Supreme Court of India, an ordinance was promulgated in this regard by Maharashtra Government after evolving a consensus among all the political parties of Maharashtra including BJP. Honble Chief Minister Uddhav Thackeray ji, Balasaheb Thorat ji and other leaders came together to resolve this issue. They further took the decision of holding elections for Panchayati Raj and local bodies too.

Now, the Court has stayed this election process. That decision was taken unanimously and this should be kept in mind. All the political parties of Maharashtra are committed to resolve this issue. But only one impediment is there and that is non-availability of empirical data. Maharashtra State Government is trying its level best to collect the empirical data of OBCs but it cannot be done in a year's time due to Covid restrictions.

Hence, I would like to urge upon the Central Government to come forward to support OBCs not only for Maharashtra but also for all over India by providing empirical data of OBCs, so that no OBC is deprived of OBC reservation.

Thank you,

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\* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

**KUMARI RAMYA HARIDAS (ALATHUR):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to invite the attention of the Government to a serious problem regarding the SC/ST people of Kerala. Even the State and Central Governments have allotted and spent crores of rupees for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under different Government schemes. Recently an infant died due to malnutrition at Attapadi in Palakkad District of Kerala. It is recurring in remote ST colonies. There are several projects and programmes for the all-round development of Backward Classes. But most of them are not useful in their depth and sense. The root cause of this problem is the lack of coordination among various departments. So, the projects meant for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes do not fulfil their aim and goal. I request the Government to appoint a Special Nodal Officer other than Deputy Collector or revenue officials at the district level to implement and monitor the various projects. This will smoothen the functioning of various departments including Tribal and SC Development Departments.

So, I request the Government to take positive steps towards this issue.

**श्री रमाकान्त भार्गव (विदिशा):** सभियो, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र विदिशा, मध्य प्रदेश के जिला सीहोर में जिला रायस ने के किसानों के खेती में खी सीजाम में यूरिय, डायकॉमन में खर के कोइ टक्की में इस देरी से प्राप्त होत है। वेनें रेकोइ टक्की के टक्की से दूर है। सभियो, आ के मध्यस में मनीयर लेमत्री म्हेदस के आवन छत हूँ कि जिला रायस ने के आदु ललग जघ जिला सीहोर के बुकी में खर के रेकोइ टक्की के स्वीकृति प्रवनकान के कट करेंगे, तकिवेनें जिला के ग्रामीणों के किसानों के सपना खरि में सुविधि हो सके। धन्यवाद

**ADV. A.M. ARIFF (ALAPPUZHA):** Sir, I would like to speak on a very important and long pending demand of dairy farmers in the country. Dairy farming is considered as an element for uplift of the farming community in our country. Income generated from dairy farming helps the rural economy. However, only grass farming and cattle shed construction are included in MGNREG Scheme as of now. Dairy farmers have been requesting for a long time that dairy farming must be included in the MGNREG Scheme.

Sir, MGNREGS is considered as an important scheme for the rural masses of our country. So, I would urge upon the Government to include dairy farming in the MGNREG Scheme. It will greatly help the dairy farming community in our country in greater production of milk which will help improve nutritional levels in the country. Thank you.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Now, Shri Ramprit Mandal.

... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI RITESH PANDEY (AMBEDKAR NAGAR):** Sir, I have also given a notice to raise my matter during Zero Hour.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Wait, please. Now, we are giving preference to those hon. Member, who have not participated in the 'Zero Hour' during the previous days. Please take your seat.

... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** In fact, your notice has already been rejected by the hon. Speaker. You have no claim on this. Please be seated.

... (*Interruptions*)





Many Gulf countries have relaxed travel restrictions, but unaffordable airfare is depriving them their chance to return to their destinations. Many of them are forced to book their air tickets at exorbitant prices during this crisis period. One-way ticket to many Gulf countries from Kerala, is in the range of Rs 25,000 to Rs 1 lakh. This has become a heavy burden on Non-Resident Indians who are already facing with their salary cut and job loss.

Similarly, there are a large number of complaints against higher charges for COVID tests at airports.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please put your demand.

**ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH:** Sir, I am coming to my point.

The passengers travelling to UAE are required to carry along with them normal RT-PCR test done within 48 hours before departure, and have to undergo a Rapid PCR test at the airport within six hours of departure. The test at airports costs Rs. 40,000, which is extremely high and unaffordable to many.

Hence I would request the Government to consider these issues on priority and take measures to help the expatriates. Thank you.

**श्री सुरेश पुजारी (बारगढ़):** सभा महोदय, मैं क्या भीरवस भीनमिया आ संज्ञानमें लान छतू हूँ। मैं झमिया के आ मध्यमसं भूतस्वर क संज्ञानमें लान छतू हूँ। मेरा जो क्षेत्र है, सक्षेत्रमें कबसजा ह। झमिा म वे स -झिा ह। जो बस -झिा ह, वह झिा टेड -झिा ह सौ वर स -झिा ह, वह नन -झिा टेड तस रूअ लह। हलही में व क कं घी अ, कझिा सोक्रॉड श्येरंसकं घी है। झा कय मिा मिा ट्रोलेजिलिा भिाक जो पेरकस्थ, स झकं घी के

सब क्रियाएँ अज्यवानी नहीं होने वाली हैं, वह अंतरने लगेगा। शुरू में, इन कंपीन के क्या फल हैं? क्रियाएँ अंतरने लगे हैं, के फेरकस्थ, वह फलबीम हजारे के संख्या में रिजेक्टिव। मैं और संज्ञान में यह मान रहा हूँ कि यह रिज 'कक्षा' में करण हो रहा है। यह कहें 'क' के बाद कि रिज 'कक्षा' है। जो क्रॉफ़ 'शेयर' सफ़्ट है, यह कहें 'स्लिप' है।... (व्यंजन )

**श्री सुनील कुमार पिन्टू (सीतामढ़ी):** सभाजी, मैं और मध्यम से आ संख्यीय क्षेत्र सीतामढ़ी, जो मैं जानती सीत के प्रकृति है, के तपस्विन रहता हूँ। वह सब अजीबाना है। मैं और मनीयर 'लम' ती जो स्थिति है। मैं अभी मध्यम और मध्यम से आठ वृत्त रहता हूँ।

मेरे पास, जहाँ रोज़े के कि जो कय 'क' से लगे हैं, वह ही धीमे सीत 'ल' रह है कि नहीं, यह कल्पना होगी।

दूसरा, इनके बीचोंबीच 'होसल' अजीब मनीयर 'लम' ती जो ने 'टंक' स्थिति है, एतुत का कय 'प्रारंभ' हो रहा है। इनने अजीब 'क' कार्य में देरी के कारण - अक्षत जा रहा है। इस 'जा' - प्रसिद्धि के जत का आशय है।

इसलिए, मैं और मध्यम से 'लम' ती जो से कल हूँ 'ग' कि अजीब, जो आ 'रा' हो रहा है 'स' दूसरा, मेहसूल अजीब का कय 'ज' से 'ज' प्रारंभ हो जाये, जिस 'लो'क जा प्रसिद्धि के 'प्रतिष्ठा' सकय रह सक '।

**SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE (VIRUDHUNAGAR):** Sir, I rise here to make a request regarding the Madurai Airport. There is discrimination towards the Madurai Airport. It is an Airport which came into existence in 1956. It got a new terminal in 2010 during the UPA Government regime but it is still waiting for an international status. We are not against any of the airports like Gorakhpur or Tirupati which are upgraded to international airports. I would like

to know why this discrimination continues with the Madurai Airport. We are waiting for the bilateral agreements with the Gulf countries including Malaysia, Singapore and others. The entire South Tamil Nadu is connected through Madurai Airport.

I would like to request the hon. Civil Aviation Minister to grant international status to the Madurai Airport as early as possible.

**डॉ. निशिकांत दुबे (गोड्डा):** सभ्य म्हेदय , मैं जिस राज्य से आ रहा हूँ, वहाँ धर्म और एकता का बड़ा धर्म है। और क्ला 341 और 342 में शेड्यूल कस्टमर श्रेणी में ड्यूटी ट्राइस के रिजर्वेशन का सुविधा मिली है। बाबू साहेब अंबेडकर के इस विधेयक के प्रति पूरे देश में श्रद्धा है। लेकिन, यह जो धर्म और एकता है, यह धर्म और एकता बढ़ा जा रहा है, क्योंकि लोकतांत्रिक और धर्म और एकता के तहत ही जा रहा है। और क्ला 341 में शेड्यूल कस्टमर जो रिजर्वेशन मिली है, उसे वह फ्रीज से ही वे धर्म और एकता न करेंगे, और शेड्यूल कस्टमर स्टेटस का है। इस कारण से शेड्यूल कस्टमर भी बहुत है। लेकिन, शेड्यूल ट्राइस का क्वोटेशन 'कल' है, वे आमतौर पर 'हैं', आमतौर पर 'कल' है। वे हमारे लोग हैं, जिन्हें फ्रीज में है।

म्होदय, मेरा आकाश मध्यम से अंतरराष्ट्रीय से आ रहा है कि और क्ला 341 के तहत ही 342 के लागू करेंगे। जो भी शेड्यूल ट्राइस धर्म और एकता 'हैं', और रिजर्वेशन का वकील है। इस देश का धर्म और एकता 'तक' है।

**SHRI BENNY BEHANAN (CHALAKUDY):** Sir, everyone knows about the cultural diversity of India, and as Indians, we are all very proud of India's unity in diversity. These facts also underscore the strong cultural heritage of our country, which is blessed with innumerable ethnic and cultural practices, and arts and traditions. However, these are not adequately preserved. Those

cultural ambassadors are grassroots, and need much professional support to sustain such rich traditions. Unfortunately, it is also very late to know that the rich cultural heritage is part of our education. In our country, we have a few deemed universities here and there, whereas the actual need of the hour is to establish a national-level cultural university. It will be possible only through a cultural university as a parental umbrella, with one in South and one in North, considering the vastness of the topic and the individualistic technique of multitude forms.

Considering the presence of Kerala Kalamandalam, which is already a deemed university for Kerala's arts and traditions, located in Thrissur district, and the fact that Thrissur is the cultural capital of Kerala, perhaps, Thrissur may be considered as its Southern centre.

Thank you.

**SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK):** Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity.

It is relating to Uniform Civil Code. It is not about imposing any religious code or any other religion but it is about bringing in society under one Code.

During the making of the Constitution, as the country was undergoing partition, it was thought fit that we should leave out the social, religious code, as it was being practiced for some years. But as the Independent India is already in the 75<sup>th</sup> year of Independence, I think, it is now necessary that we should deliberate or the Government should take the initiative to have the Uniform Civil Code. Recently, in this year alone, two specific High Courts like

the Delhi High Court and the Allahabad High Court have made pronouncements relating to having a Uniform Civil Code.

Uniform Civil Code does not mean imposing Hindu Code on every religion. It means to bring in better things from different codes together. I believe, the Muslim Code on marriages is the most modern system that we have in our country. I think, that needs to be also involved with other religious things.

Therefore, this misconception should go, and at the same time, I urge upon the Government to take steps to implement Uniform Civil Code. As I have already said, the Delhi High Court has done it, and the Allahabad High Court has also made pronouncement on it. So, when such suggestions are coming from Judiciary, at least the Executive should come forward and form a Committee to bring in Uniform Civil Code.

Thank you.

श्री रवनीत सिंह (लुधियाना): चेयरमैन साहब, थैंक यू। मुझे खुशी है कि आपका सी पब 'ठैं'ह  
 सौ 'री ब त के सहायक 'ह। मैं सबस्क्रिप्ट 'क्स' आहूँ, जिसे लास्ट 55 ईस  
 से आ क 'सिआतर्न'लि ह '। मैं सस्ट 'क्स' आहूँ, क् जे डैम है, क्मिस 'र  
 के अंडह', कैमिस 'र के अंडह', गुल्लारा का 'टल 'क्मिस 'र के अंडह'। हम रे  
 पंजबी सीकि 'गस्थिआह ' न्हें लि '। जे रिसें ती आ 'खें'टईह', सा नीकि 'सा  
 2014 में क्रि य । य् इंस 'सलबड 'र प्रस्तिनक 'साथ '। क् बीएफआ ' 15  
 क्रोमीटर, ते स 'बढ़ 50 क्रोमीटर क थि ह '। वी क् 'पर'उर रखी ह '  
 अ'स्ट क रखी ह '  
 सीअर रखी ह '  
 कछीमछर रखी ह '।

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please put your demand.

**श्री रवनीत सिंह:** वहाँ जहाँ कक्षा है वहाँ है। वहाँ पर यहाँ प्रॉक्सी, यहाँ सेटस बेसुकाई  
कंट्रोल किया जाए। पंजाब के इतिहास को जानना है, क्योंकि वहाँ पर कल से ज़ोर है।

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** What is the demand?

**श्री रवनीत सिंह:** सर, गैलरी में सीटें, अंडरग्राउंड, दुर्गियन मॉडर्निजेशन, अंडर, आउट, और  
अन्य डिस्ट्रिक्ट स्तर पर अंडरग्राउंड है। वहाँ पर आने वाले सड़कें में लोकल पुल्विक के क्लैसेज  
होंगे।

**माननीय सभापति :** ओके क्वेश्चन ?

**श्री रवनीत सिंह:** वहाँ बेसुकाई, पंजाब पुल्विक भी। इको वॉल है न कि। लोगों के बीच  
बेसुकाई के अर्थ क्या करना है? क्वार्टर पर है। क्वीमररी सिस्टिम है, लेकिन  
अंडरग्राउंड में से आने से रोकि। पंजाब के यह सब सेटिश्यन है।

**श्री देवजी पटेल (जालौर):** सभामहोदय, इंसान के भूमि अधिकारों पर  
ध्यान, जिसके मध्यम से किसानों के मकानों को खाली से खाली न छोड़ें। आज किसान  
यहाँ राजस्व में फँस रहे हैं, सतमल मिल रहा है। सतमल के अंदर किसानों  
के घरों में तलाश रहे हैं, वहाँ में के खाली प्रतिहं कटे 40 से 60 लाख है, लेकिन जो  
4 से 6 लाख में मिल रहे हैं। यहाँ से सिविली साहब ने भवनों के सीस साहब के वहाँ  
हैं कि आसानी के मकानों के खाली के खाली से यहाँ पर आज के राशि में जो हम पैसा देने  
के तैयार हैं।

**14.00hrs**

लेखित विनियोजित कर विले पैसा, मजदूरी के खर्चों में भर रहे हैं।

मेरा आग्रह मध्यम स्तर पर आगे बढ़े कि राज्य सरकार द्वारा शीघ्र तकनीक से कि वे संप्रदाय से मध्यम स्तर के मर्केट ल्यू क सा लाने विनियोजित के मजदूरी आगे क लाया जाए। मेरा आग्रह यही आगे बढ़े।

**SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN (KOZHIKODE):** Thank you respected Chairperson Sir for giving me this chance.

Sir, I would like to raise two major issues. One is related to the reinstatement of wide-bodied aircraft operations from Calicut and the second one is related to the reinstatement of the Haj embarkation point at Calicut.

Sir, till the Air India Express accident in August, 2020, wide-bodied aircraft were in operation from the Calicut airport, which was more suitable for the Gulf sector. Unfortunately, after the accident, the civil aviation authorities have suspended the wide-bodied aircraft services. It is believed that some vested interests are against the re-introduction of wide-bodied aircraft operations from Calicut.

My humble submission to the Minister is that while the unwritten suspension should be revoked, the Committee set up for this purpose should visit the Calicut airport immediately and take steps for the immediate reinstatement of the wide-bodied aircraft operations. ... (*Interruptions*)

My second point is to take steps to restore a Haj embarkation point at Calicut. Thank you, Sir.

**SUSHRI DIYA KUMARI (RAJSAMAND):** Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to put forward a pressing demand to open a Government medical college in my constituency, Rajsamand.

I am grateful to the hon. Prime Minister for prioritizing development of medical infrastructure in our country and sanctioning the setting up of 75 medical colleges across the country in various States. There is one private medical college in Rajsamand but the aspiring doctors from the local community find it difficult to afford its fees. Setting up a Government medical college with robust medical infrastructure will not only be a great relief for the medical aspirants but also give access to affordable premium healthcare to the local people of the region.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please put your demand.

**SUSHRI DIYA KUMARI:** Sir, through you, I request the Minister to look into the matter, provide relaxation in the norms, and sanction the requisite approvals for a Government medical college in Rajsamand. Thank you, Sir.

\* **SHRI DHANUSH M. KUMAR (TENKASI):** Hon. Chairman Sir, Vanakkam. My Tenkasi parliamentary constituency is fully dependant on agriculture. In order to protect and improve the livelihood of farmers of this area, a food park should be set up by the Union Government. Shenbagavalli Dam issue, which is a long pending issues with the State of Kerala, should be resolved amicable. So that several thousands of acres of agricultural land in this area will be irrigated. As much as 80 per cent of agricultural land lie in the foothills of the

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\* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.



Western Ghats. The agricultural land of this area is very much affected due to the wild animals of this area. Particularly Elephants cause lots of damage to the agricultural lands and the farmers face huge losses of their standing crops. I urge the Union Government to take necessary steps to stop these wild animals entering into farm lands and causing damage. I request that the demands of the farmers of this area should be paid attention while implementing the Four lane highway in this area. Thank you.

श्रीमती नवनिता रवि राणा (अमरावती): मनीषाजी, वीसी के लिए पूरे देश में 23 'ह, जो खिलाड़ी हैं, लेकिन वर्ष 2020 से खेल के बंद हो गए हैं। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र आरा की में एक बड़ा स्टेडियम है, जो रेलवे के बीच, जो ट्रेडिशनल क्षेत्र है, लेकिन वर्ष 2020 में तीन महीने के लिए बंद था। इसके बाद से मैं देख रहा हूँ, यह राजा महाराज के करीब है, लेकिन बंद कर दिया है। ट्रेडिशनल क्षेत्र से लाए गए क्षेत्र के लिए मैं इस दे हजार लोग कह रहा हूँ। इसलिए यह विधायक के लिए है।

पूरे देशके लिये के यूमिक लेगल्लि म आंदोलन के सिद्धांत । मैं  
आके मध्यमसे मंत्री मन्त्रालयसे मिली करीह किन्तु सेलें सौतेकर किन्ति मंग  
कयें हैं, कयें लिब दुर्द्ध, कय नु कानुहआ ? इनके कानून बहुत जरूरी ह कयें कि इनके बहुत  
सीबमजदूर कम कर रह हैं ।

‘म आका’ मध्यमस’ यही धिती म त्री म्हेदयस’ वस्तु च्छती ह ।

श्री गजेन्द्र उमराव सिंह पटेल (खरगौन) : सम्मिलित रूप से, आंध्र प्रदेश के 11 करोड़ जनजातिवासी के बावजूद एक आरक्षण प्रदान नहीं किया गया है, जिससे आंध्र प्रदेश के आरक्षण प्रदान करने में देरी हो रही है। देश के आदिवासी में कई जनजातों के लिए आरक्षण प्रदान करने में देरी हो रही है, टंटुय मम पीस, भीम नयक, खवजा नयक, रानी दुर्गा की, जैसे हजारों जनजातों के लिए हो रहा है, लेकिन पूर्व के सरकारों ने जिसका फायदा नहीं पाया है जनजातों के लिए नमस्कार नहीं किया। यह बता रहा है कि आंध्र प्रदेश में किंदेश के राष्ट्रीय प्रधानमंत्री अश्विनी कुमार नेन्द्र मेवी जी ने भारत के धर्ती पर 15 नवंबर के आरक्षण प्रदान करने में देरी हो रही है कि राष्ट्रीय जनजातीय आरक्षण प्रदान करने में देरी हो रही है। मैं देश के 11 करोड़ जनजातीयों के ओएस अश्विनी प्रधानमंत्री जी के आरक्षण प्रदान करने में देरी हो रही है और व्यक्त हो रहा है कि यह देरी धन्यवाद दे रही है। धन्यवाद।

**SHRIMATI CHINTA ANURADHA (AMALAPURAM):** Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. There are several State bifurcation related assurances that are yet to be fulfilled. These assurances were made conditional on the commitment to accord Special Category Status to the State of Andhra Pradesh. However, despite the passage of seven years, majority of the commitments remain unfulfilled and Andhra Pradesh continues to face immense economic hardships and deprivation.

There are certain assurances such as completion of eight infrastructure projects, full-fledged establishment of 11 institutions of national importance under Schedule XIII of the Act by 2024, and sanction of special development package for backward districts on the lines of Bundelkhand special package, which have been fulfilled but only to a very minimal extent.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please conclude because many Members remain to speak.

**SHRIMATI CHINTA ANURADHA:** Sir, further legal division of assets approximately valued at Rs.1,4.601 crore, belonging to institutions listed under Schedules IX and X, which are not mentioned in the Act, has not happened so far. It is hampering their functioning and resulting in adverse impact on the State.

Sir, through you, I urge the Government to grant Special Category Status to my State as the Central Government's kind attention and intervention with respect to these matters is crucial to safeguard the interests of the State of Andhra Pradesh. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री गिरीश चन्द्र (नगीना) :** सभामहोदय, आरुमुझे बेला के समय थि, इके रि आरुबुक्त दुबुक्त धय्यद । सिंक 2 आरुल, 2018 के आरु सूत्रिजति सौआरु सूत्रि जजति के षुक्क संदर्भ में मनीयसर्वोच्चययत्नक के फैरस के सिफआरु सूत्रिजति सौआरु सूत्रिजजति के लोग पूरे देश में लोक प्रिकरूपस संविधन के आरु सार धन - प्रदर्शन कर रहे थे। लेकिन, चरप्रदेशाज्यसरकर आरु स्ताम शक के आरु रुपरुसिप्रिधि मनसिल क प्रियद ते हज्जरो स रंख्य में छत्रों, युवओं व अयक के 24 से 32 धराओं में मुक्क लक्क जीवन ब्य दक्कन एतु ले है। आरुमअयसभों एप पूरे चरप्रदेश के पृ सिर्निषलों के फ सने के धकि द रही सौफे सांभरही है। आरु इ हज्जरो छत्रों व युवओं के समुक्क लक्क ला रिह, जिस के इक्क जीवन जिन द सहे या है। इक्क क रणप्रघाते ब बेरोजारी सदै पूरा आरु ककिन्त है। दुबुक्त स छत्रों, जिक्क ककिन्त सकरी क फी के रुपों हे य है, इमूक्क के ला आरु नैकी स वंति हे रहे हैं। इस बेरोजारी सौआरुको सख्त ह ।

‘म आर ‘ मध्यमस ‘ स्वरस ‘ क्त हूँ ‘ क्रिमेरुपस ‘ न्है बन्विस्त्वम ‘  
 ‘कद्र के स्वर सैर प्रद ‘ शी स्वर वसिह ‘ षै है ते 2 आँल, 2018 के संदर्भ में वर्ज  
 ‘हस्त्वम ‘ क्त के वसल ‘ सैर ‘ धिनके म ‘ लक्ष्म के रक्षा वर ‘ । आहुत ‘ हुत  
 ध्यमद ।

**श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर) :** धन्यवाद सभ्येय , ‘म आर ‘ मध्यमस ‘ देशों प्रधान  
 मंत्री जा -धयेजा क ‘ अंता तजिग्रमीपक्षी क्ष ‘त्र के रीबलोंक ‘ रखा ‘ रखा ‘ एसौ  
 बड़ -रु झयेजा क प्रक्ष -प्रसार मक्षि य , सओआ ध्यनआ ‘ तक्न  
 व्त हूँ । क्त ‘ साथी र्क्षि अयबैं कें द्वारा रिग्र रिग्र रह ‘ अययक ‘ संबंध  
 ‘म प्रधान मंत्री जी सति म ‘त्री जी की मध्यनआ ‘ तक्न हूँ गा । क्तरफस्वरन ‘  
 देशके आआ की ब ‘ क्ति गस ‘ जेड़ा ‘ के रिग्रिद ‘ के साधनम ‘त्री जा -धयेजा  
 के रखा ‘ रखाए , क्ति दूसरी तफर्क्षि , मुम्बई के ट्रा ‘ जैक्सरिष्ट ‘ के आ सार क ‘  
 2017 से वर्ज 2019 तक्न ‘म नरस ‘ अक्षि ल ‘न-देनरहर बर SBI 17.70 ‘  
 शुल्कक्सू ला जात रह सैर वैरानर ‘ कने 12 कोड़जा -धरखा धरकें क ‘ 164  
 कोड़ ‘ इरी बलोंक ‘ ख तें से वसू लव रि , जे रिमिष्टि थ ‘ । यह जा -धरखें  
 से जुड़े शा ‘ कीमल्ल ‘ घथ । यही न्है भारतीय रिज्जा ‘ ‘बकने उमन्कों की मतेड़ ,  
 जिम ‘ रखा ‘ के सार्थस ‘ वएं जेड़ा ‘ के रिक्स ‘ ले जाने वाले शुल्कके रिज्जा ‘ ब्लयनी  
 न्ययस ‘ सस्त्र ‘ के बतक्की ईथ । यह झबतके जरि वत ह ‘ क्रिस्ट ‘ र्खें कर्छों  
 इंधि ने रीबलोंके ब ‘ क्ति गव्यस्थस ‘ जेड़े स्त्र ‘ के रितापि ‘ यें के साथ ‘ वस  
 रि ।

स्येय , मेरा स्वरस ‘ यह आह ‘ क्रिहस्ट ‘ र्खें कर्छें ‘ रि सतितामब ‘ केंके  
 स्टेसरिष्ट ‘ मंगए । स्त्रेन ‘ झप्रकर के जिनी राक्षि रिष्टि वस ‘ लकिह ‘, स ‘ ब्यज  
 सतिज्दस ‘ ज्दलोंक ‘ र्खें म ‘ लैय जाए । आ झप्रक्रिय के ल ‘ रिक् रि य ,  
 ते यह मनीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के येजाओ ‘ सैर ‘ रिग्रिष्टि रिग्री । रि कृ त्य

क्यों हुआ है, और ज़िम्मेदारी तय की जाए और संबंधित खाधरकों के सतु त्रिचि जाए ।... (व्यवधान ) जिक्र के खों से स्तरीक के से पैसे कटसिएह है , और पैसे वसूलाए जाए , तमयेजा के साथ के सही सक्ति होगी ... (व्यवधान ) मन्त्र यह मनीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के सिके च नैते दे रही है ।... (व्यवधान )

**माननीय सभापति :** बेनी वाल जी , आपका प्रश्न है ।

**SHRI KARTI P. CHIDAMBARAM (SIVAGANGA):** Sir, there are six airports which are commercially operating in Tamil Nadu. Four of them are much more active but only Trichy is not directly connected to Delhi.

I would request the Ministry of Civil Aviation to urge upon the private airline companies to make sure there is direct air connectivity between Trichy and New Delhi. This will greatly benefit Trichy, Pudukkottai, Arimalam, Thirumayam, and Karaikudi. Trichy, particularly, is a big religious town. I know there is an ongoing trend among the people going and visiting many temples, especially new temples. This will encourage people to come and visit the Srirangam Temple, which is an ancient temple where Lord Ram was supposed to have come and pray. So, instead of going to newer temples, people can come more to ancient temples which are there in Tamil Nadu.

**श्री सुनील कुमार सोनी (रायपुर) :** सभापति , मनीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के यह महेश्वर क्रिपूरे देशों जिक्र के मन्त्रकवच है यह य सख से बने हुए हैं , 'प्रधानमंत्री आसयेजा' के तहत लोंक के घके मन्त्रकवच , लेकिन सख के वे सालों से छीसक के अंदर प्रधानमंत्री आस स्वीकृत नहीं हो रहे हैं । यह तक्ररिछीसक के 7,81,000 प्रधानमंत्री आसलैटसिएह है और लस 11,000 करोड़ के वसूलाया है । केन्द्र सरकार के तीननेसिक के बदमरे

राज्यके मुख्यमंत्री जी ने कहा है कि ये काम जो प्रधानमंत्री शरदु डुहअह , इकरप्स  
हमसकिसम आ अ शहिंदेगे।

मोक्ष, मेरा आरंभ मध्यम से लेकर स आग्रह है कि वह इस हस्तक्षेप के साथ  
छींका सीबाई - बहने के न्ययलिए , तकिन्क म्कन बन सक । वह के लोंकि  
जे मंशह , वह पूरी हो सके । मैं केन्द्र से लेकर स यह मं गवत ह कि वह इस तकलहस्तक्षेप  
वसे सैव प्रधन त्री आसस्वीक तक ।

श्री दीपक बैज (बरतार) : मनीय सभा में, छाीस प्रद 'में' प्रधनंत्री आस  
येजा ' के तहतक ' 2020-21 सेक ' 2021-22 में सीबों के सिन ' वली राक्षि ' न्द्र सरकार  
द्वारा अतर्कनहीं ईह ' । जकिछीसके सरकार तातर क ' न्द्र सरकार स ' यह मंग  
कर रही ह ' किह इसकेमक ' तहतमर ' राज्यके 60 प्रतिशर सि ' ।

आम<sup>१</sup> आ<sup>२</sup> मध्यम स<sup>३</sup> केन्द्र स्वर स<sup>४</sup> यह म<sup>५</sup> गवत हूँ कि वह तत्काल रूप से  
 प्रधान<sup>६</sup> त्री आ<sup>७</sup> सये जा<sup>८</sup> के राशि ज्यस्वर के द<sup>९</sup>, तकिही स<sup>१०</sup> बन्त क<sup>११</sup> रीबे के  
 आ<sup>१२</sup> सबन स्वर<sup>१३</sup> ।

श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंह (अररिया) : सभामहोदय, आ मुझे कबड़ वी म्हात्वा ण क्रियष बेला के क आर प्रवर्तनयि, सा के सिम ओ बहुत बहुत आर वक्ष्यदद ते ह ।

मोदय , मैं अरिय लोकसाक्ष त्र से आहूँ । कहने पलसो गलकि सीम स े ला है । वह पल्ल े उरिय ह ै , वह कफि बढ्दी ह ै । मेरे यहाँ के 15 ज़िं म े गूहं सौमक े के पल्लवते ह ै , जे कि अरिय , पूर्णिय , मिश्रा जसवैरि ह ै । आ -आ र्क मनसयम े मिशने के मयक , गूहं सौमकी के ख ेती करी ह ै , लेकिन जे धिख नहीं मिली है ।

मोक्ष, 'म' आर 'मध्यम' मनीयम 'त्री जी के बतन छत ह ' किह ' रशि  
 खसोएके कफि किलाह ' । व' के सिने म ' हवकर मुहअह ' । मझ ' पूर्व र्क्ष  
 मनीयस ' र्खे न' इ बतें के खह ' । इ' गीत स ' सिजाए , कयेंकिहमरा द ' श' कषि

प्रधानदेश, वह सिने क द 'ह'।... (व्यथन ) सझक 'म केई केई ह '। वह क सिनेमत्र मक ' के खेती ए अरिह ' , इतिह ' तत्कलरुपस ' ख के व्यस्थ वई जाए । वह पेशे रू सिय के कफि किलाह ' । सी मव्यस्थस ु धित के जाए ।

**SHRI ANTO ANTONY (PATHANAMTHITTA):** Sir, through you, I would like to bring the attention of this august House to the 11<sup>th</sup> Report of the United Nations University-Institute for Water, Environment and Health titled 'Ageing Water Storage Infrastructure: An Emerging Global Risk' stating certain safety concerns of the Mullaperiyar dam.

The collapse of this dam will affect the lives and properties of 50 lakh people residing in its downstream. Sir, through you, we request the Government of India to construct a new dam in Mullaperiyar urgently to protect the lives and properties of 50 lakh people in the State of Kerala.

Yesterday night, without notice, the shutters of the dam were suddenly opened and water rushed into hundreds of houses. The families residing on the banks of Periyar river are in real fear. That is why, we need your intervention in this matter.

**SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA VISWANATH (KAKINADA):** My issue is regarding the AP Bank retirees and their families. Currently, the family pension of the banker is only 15 per cent of the last pay. They are requesting to make the family pension at par with the Government sector and the RBI. This issue is pending for the last 15 years.





आरा धा ुओं के भें ठहरती ह ै । कई धनि 'कष ' य' कस्से प आरा धा ु व्यधन  
 उनकर रह ै ह, जे क्रिय 'केंक' सिमाकसि हे रह ह ै । झाअरस्थके दृष्टि  
 रख ै हम ेरा सकर स े आ रोधहै किम ेरे संस्वीयक्ष ेत्र में गौअरणयय कयजीवअरणय  
 के सभ के जाए , जिस े आरा धा ुओं क संरक्षणहे सक े सभस्य स े क्षेत्र के  
 जत के निजितलिरक ै ।

**श्रीमती गीता कोडा (सिंहभूम):** सभ मेदय , धन्यद । मै आओ उ कोड़ें

असिं के तरफस े भधन्यद करी ह ै किआ े मुझे बेला के सिअर दि ।

सभ मेदय , बुद्धदु खि बतह ै किजे असि सी भक्तक े मूलमिरी ह ै , आ  
 का अस्तिव रख ै में है । ईके सभ , ईके स े स्तुति सभे के सभ धीर े-धीरे सभ  
 होती जा रही ह ै । सकर झओग े भि नहीं ह ै । सिर्फ ये जाओ े से का सभ नहीं हेन े वला  
 है । मै आ े मध्यम स े सकर स े यह कल चली ह ै किअ े कर्ष झखसकर न े  
 धिनसभम े सभ समीस े सन धा े केडके सिक् े न्द्र सकर के प्रस्तवभ े जयि ह ै ।

मेदय , मै आ े मध्यम स े सकर क धनआ े ष कान चली ह ै किअकर आ े  
 आओ असिं क ह्ति े धि मनी ह ै , लेकिन सिर्फ े मन्ने से कुछ नहीं होगा , बन्कि कम  
 कने से होगा । आद े सके असि सी सभ े में ह । आ ईके ह े सा-भ के रक्षा करी ह ै ते  
 ईके 2021 के जभ क े कलम े आभम े केडि जाए ।

**डॉ. एस. टी. हसन (मुरादाबाद):** बुद्ध-बुद्धशु क्रिय , सर ।

सर , मै आ धनकुबुद्धमह्व ूण जासस्य के ओलिन चत ह ै । से  
 मेरव े हिल्स , जिंके 15 साल बाद सङ्ग्रह आ े से बैनकर दि ग ह ै , किंष 10 साल  
 के बाद ही बैनक्रिय ह ै । सिक्लासओअ सिक्लासक े लोगड़ी म ु शिल्स े  
 फाड़ि रखत ै ह सभ े बुद्धप्यर स े रख ै ह । सिक्लासफ े सिजके कु छ गड़ि े  
 केवलसहजार य बीसहजार मिमीटर बी होती ह ै । जाओ फस्ट े सान्ही रिह ह ै ,

तब वें मजदूरों से कड़े वल के बच्चे हों और मजदूरों के गड़ 50 हजार रु में बेच जाते हैं ।

आ : मैं आ के मध्यम से सरकार से कह रहा हूँ कि ऐसी आ शर्तित कर के कि पुरानी गड़ों के मिट्टी से सड़क रोड बनाए जाए । शुक्रिय ।

**SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA (KORAPUT):** Thank you, Chairperson, Sir. I would like to raise a very important issue. Around 2,100 acres of land was acquired to setup an alumina refinery unit in Kansariguda in Rayagada District, Koraput. This has already been approved by the high-level clearance authority of Odisha. With much struggle, and after the public hearing on environmental clearances, etc. this was cleared just recently.

I would like to request the Ministry of Mines to direct the State Government of Odisha to sign the MoU and ensure that this refinery unit in Kansariguda is established at the earliest because it is almost 14 years that people have lost their land and they are in lot of trouble. With much difficulty this has been approved now. So, I would like to request the Ministry of Mines to direct the State Government to setup the alumina unit in Kansariguda by signing the MoU. Thank you, Sir.

**SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY (TIRUPATI):** Thank you, Chairperson, Sir. One of the issues emanating from State bifurcation is settlement of power dues between the two States.

I wish to draw the kind attention of this House to the fact that an amount of Rs. 6,112 crore is receivable by the Andhra Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited from the Telangana distribution utilities. This amount

pertains to power supplied by APGENCO to Telangana DISCOMs from the date of State bifurcation up to 10 June, 2017. The Telangana DISCOMs have recognized the amount as payable, but are yet to make the actual payment.

It is necessary to mention in this regard that immediately after bifurcation APGENCO had expressed its inability to supply power to Telangana. Despite the objection by Andhra Pradesh Government, the Ministry of Power, Government of India had *suo moto* scheduled and compelled APGENCO to supply power.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please mention about your demand from the Government.

**SHRI MADDILA GURUMOORTHY:** Yes, Sir. The Government of Telangana has now taken a stand that this balance payment will be made along with adjustment for the Electricity Utilities Demerger Plan. I would like to submit that after initially making part payment for three years, now conveying a new stand of adjustment with the implementation of Demerger Plan of power companies is not appropriate.

I would request the Central Government's intervention, at this juncture, to take necessary steps for resolution of this problem. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री अशोक कुमार रावत (मिश्र):** अध्यक्ष, सम्मेलन ।

मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र मिश्र, जहाँ हमने एक अंतरातरीय तार के तहत स्टेलाय राज्य सरकार के साथ-साथ हमारे हिस्सेदारी के आधार पर लेने और ब्रिजल क्लॉसिंग्स 249 पुल के कार्य के लिए 23/11/2021 के तहत मंत्रालय द्वारा स्वीकृत निवेदन के ईहारे हैं। इसके सिवा मनीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने हमारे मंत्री जी के प्रति आपका सौजन्य क्षेत्रवासियों के तर्फ से

हृदयसँ आ प्रकृत ह । इसबन्धमँ जदकर 'वईके सिम' ने लातरमि 377 के  
अनसूच वे ह । ... (व्यथन )

माननीय सभापति : ओहिण्डय ह ?

श्री अशोक कुमार रावत: समिन्हे द्य , इके सिमँ शून्यकलसप्रश्नों कँ मध्यमसँ  
स्त्रि आ रोधवत आ अहू ह ।

मेरा पुनः आ रोधहै कि लेमंत्रात्माद्वारा स्वीकृत किए गए अमेरिकी सिंघ  
के कार्य के तत्काल प्रारम्भ जाए , तकिजत के यतयतसौमम  
है । धन्य द ।

**\* SHRI. GAUTHAM SIGAMANI PON. (KALLAKURICHI):** Hon. Chairman Sir, Vanakkam. In my Kallakurichi parliamentary constituency, the Yercaud Assembly segment is reserved for Scheduled Tribes. As many as 50000 tribes live in the area of Kalvarayan Hills in my constituency. They are the real protectors of the hills of this area. They have not been issued Patta or the ownership right of the land in which they live and engage in agricultural activities. Several cases that are pending in the Hon. Supreme Court are acting as a deterrent in the issuance of Patta to these tribal people. Sir, through you, I urge upon the Union Government to intervene in this matter immediately and arrange to issue Patta for the land where these tribal people live and engage in agricultural activities. Thank you.

**डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद (किशनगंज) :** सर, थैंक्यू। मेरा क्वेश्चन कु छ निश्चल आ थ , लेकिन नंबर न्हें आप थ । हमरे यहा छि ई सालों से नदी के कछ स हजारों एड्जीन बर्बाद हो रहे हैं । मैंने छिर सकर के 176 गांवों के लिखी है , जहां एनु कसानु हआ है । मेरी आका जरीफा जारिफा किजिकी जीन ई है , ओ जीन लिखी छिओ जिफे सब्बा दुहू , ओ एक म आजा लिखी छि । ई सब सब कब तक है किफों क न कसानवे य है , चुकि अफगानिस्तान हमंत्री जी बार-बार कों क पूछा के बात करत है ।

**माननीय सभापति:** ओ छिण्डय है ?

**डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद :** सर , ओ कफम हैय काएजाए ओ सनदी ब सि प्रोजेक्ट के आ दे-तीन सालों में कपली कराय जाए ।

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\* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

**श्री बालूभाऊ उर्फ सुरेश नारायण धानोरकर (चन्द्रपुर) :** अध्यक्ष महेदय, हमरी चंद्रपुर लोक सभा क्षेत्र में चंद्रपुर-यक्षमलम ज्यवतर सिनकास, सोयबीनतधनके फलवस्त है। यहां पानी मात्रा में कसतमिहेन के बकजूद आतकयह टेकराफाफ नहीं हो पाय है। हमरा लोकसभा क्षेत्र नकरसक्त, असीसी बहलतथि हआह है। यहां प बड़े बाँों के प्रोत्साहि कन हेतु शिेष रिययों, जैसे फिप्रोजेक्टवॉस्टम 25 एस ट ररिह, सीडकै फिप्रोजेक्टवॉस्टम 25 एस टमि ब्यजआ ररुय, म्मिी तथ आरम छूटप्रिप्रवनके जाए। हमरे क्षेत्र के कसतमकमिनें क अरि ककिस हेतु टेकराफाफ है, जिस जिंग, प्रेसिंगसे गरमें ट्सतकरबा बाँों क मि णहेन करि। इस टेकराफाफ हेतु बाँों क शिेष रिययों के म गवत हूँ। इस यहां के मिनें क अरि ककिसतथय वओं के रोजार क आर प्रवनहोगा। धन्यद।

**डॉ. ढालसिंह बिसेन (बालाघाट) :** महेदय, मि तजी न जसमि के उय ह है, मैं से के आ क्षेत्र अप्रदक्षे सिबस कह रह हूँ कि इसमय धा तरणू रे प्रदेशों तेजी के साथ फैल रह है। शिेषर ग्रमीणों के म जे रीब अकैजोर लोग है, को धा क लालद व धा तरणू सिबस जा रह है। यहां मिनें क फल मिमि धा रिक्त नकाय जात है। ग्रमीणों के म धर्म रिक्त नकन वले व्यक्तिमयव्यक्ति बेचों मी विदहो रह है, जिके करण रे यहां पछि समयण शूज अद्वै गुा पूजा तसक आर पलोंन पूजा तसकन पमम मि असेक करण हूँ। इस तरहसे साजक बेचों कविदके सिप वैव हो रही है असेह धर्मि कसदफ लख है। जे व्यक्ति तरणूत ह है, कपूर्व नमक गवत ह है। कधार् रिक्त नकन प पुरान नमही अजलरह है असेक लाभाल त है।

मैं गत हूँ कि तरहसे धार् तरणू करणमीण त्रों में मुक्तसदफ लख है, सक करोकला है। धार् तरणू के बाद जे लोग लाभाल तेंह, को मी तरहसे अक्षय लाभसि जाए।

श्री हसनैन मसूदी (अनन्तनाग) : सर, जो मु तला आस क ह्वले से छि ग ह ते में सी तई वत ह , कयेंकिजमू कमीरखस ज्यव आस स मुतरिख ह । मैं असल खालकि तरफआ ह । सी के मैसकि शु रुआक सखी वे स कख ह, जिम म्साइ पैव हे ईह । झां कबिजी क स कटह सई रूसापि के पी क स कटह । जाब , बिजी क सैक्टमें ओजे कैसी क श ड्यूलनेईहुअह , सा 13 घट के कै ती ख जीरो ट म्पेचमें है । मेरा यह मु तला होगा किझे रियू छि जाए । जो अभीड क के ह, ज्म कंज्यूम के केईष सी न्हें ह , की केई म िकात ही न्हें ह , बकि स्करन हे मीरन्हें लाह ते सा भीरीजा क्लवैदी के जाए ।

दूसरीपि के पी क स कटह । हल जम त्री जी रथ ते समयव के हलात खुशार थ । आआकसाए गे ते हरजीपि के पी के मम्ल ह ।

हल से ही 60 फिरी स कआवे कीपि क सपपी छि जा ख ह सैसा भिइ ट्रपशंसह । हल सी तरफध्य नछि जाए ।... (व्यधन )

श्री राहुल कस्वां (चुरु): सापि म्हेद्य , देशों सी क तहतपच जिंगके सिखीब 26 नेईकोप्सह । मैं राजथ नप्रदेश चुनक आ ह । मेरा लोकसाक्ष त्रुचरु है । हमरे ख ग्वर के बुहत ज्यव फलहेती ह । पूरे हिंदु स्तन में सी म प्रिसम प्रोडसा राजपाम हेती है । राजपाम के चुरु, नौर , बीकनर सैन मु मन्सिों म सी मैक्सिमप ववरहेती है । इंस सी , ग्वरमकिम गहती ह ।

सर, मैं आ मध्यम स स्कर स यह आ रोधकन छत ह किग्व र, मेठसौ ग्वरस राजपामके फल ह, इकीमसीम छलिछि जाए । सिनबड़े सीद के साधफलों के बेत ह । मके ठों इका 15-20 हजार फलजात ह , लेकि जा फलककर अजाती ह , ते इका म्प कजार फल नेचे अजात ह । सिन ने के हरबार छहेत ह ।

‘म आरु मध्यमसं मंत्री म्हेदसं मिंकावत हूँ किंवरपठ , ग्वर समैठके  
समं लिखि जाए ।

**श्री रमेश चन्द्र माझी (नबरंगपुर):** सभा ती म्हेदस , मेरे संसदीयक्षेत्र न्हरं पु र के बैप्री गु ड ,  
कुंद्रा स्थि में दुका क्यु टिके लोगुवतसिं स रह रहेह । ऊके जागतिक वज न्हे  
सि ह । ओडि शके मुख्यमंत्री, नीनचयकी बृहत्तर मनीयप्रधानम त्री जी के झ  
बरेमें सखि कु केह । सरकार सं मेरी क्खवास्तह किंदु का क्यु टिके जाज ति क वज  
सि जा ए ।

**SHRI S. R. PARTHIBAN (SALEM):** The river Ganga which is the holy river of India travels 2,500 km and covers one-fourth of the Indian land. Similarly, the river Kaveri is the source of livelihood of the people of four States including Tamil Nadu. In sixteen districts of Tamil Nadu, people use the water of the river Kaveri for drinking and irrigation purposes.

The river Ganga and the river Kaveri have the power to purify themselves naturally, though they both are polluted because of various reasons. From time to time, the Government has made the efforts to stop the pollution. In 2014, the Central Government launched the *Namami Gange* Programme to clean the river Ganga. This project was implemented at an estimated cost of Rs. 20,000 crore. I request the Union Government to implement the project to clean the river Kaveri also, the holy river of South India, and to allocate the necessary funds for the project in the coming financial year.



डॉ. (प्रो.) किरिट प्रेमजीभाई सोलंकी (अहमदाबाद पश्चिम): सम्प्रति म्हेव्य, आ नेमुझे शून्य कलमें बोला के आ मीवी ह, इक सिम ओ धर्यदद ेत हं।

म्हेव्य, आ सूचिजातिष आ सूचिजातिक विधि यें के प्री-मैट्रिकशिवा त्ति के सिआसीम ढईलाख े। यह वर्ष स ले अही ह े। इक बदकूप कशि स बें सलौंके आबे ई । फरसी कीम आ ढईलाख े ज्यव हेती ह े। मेरा आ े धिे कह े किजिप्रकार औसी के आकि सीम के छ : लाख े बढ़कर आलाखि य ह े, वैसे ही आ सूचिजातिष आ सूचिजातिक विधि यें के सिआकि सीम ढईलाख े बढ़कर आलाखिनी छे ।

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

सदस्य, जिनके द्वारा अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के विषय उठाये गये।	सदस्य, जिन्होंने उठाए गए विषयों के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध किया।
Shri Tapir Gao	Kunwar Pushpendra Singh
Shri Ramakant Bhargava	Chandel
Shri Suresh Pujari	
Shri Sunil Kumar Pintu	
Dr. Rajdeep Roy	
Shri Rajvir Diler	
Shri Mohanbhai Kundariya	
Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy	
Shri Gopal Jee Thakur	
Nete, Shri Ashok Mahadeorao	
Shri S.S. Ahluwalia	
Shrimati Hemamalini	
Shri Sushil Kumar Singh	
Shri Sanjay Seth	
Dr. Pritam Gopinathrao Munde	
Shri Kaushlendra Kumar	
Sushri Sunita Duggal	
Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia	

Shri Dulal Chandra Goswami Shri Lavu Srikrishna Devarayalu Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab Shri Devaji Patel Sushri Diya Kumari Shri Gajendra Umrao Singh Patel	
Shri Vivek Narayan Shejwalkar Shri Rajendra Agrawal	Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel Shri C. P. Joshi
Shri Dharambir Singh	Shri C. P. Joshi Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel
Dr. Manoj Rajoria	Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel Shri Devaji Patel
Shri Gajanan Kirtikar	Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel Shri Malook Nagar
Dr. Nishikant Dubey	Shri Girish Chandra Shri Devaji Patel Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel

Shri Ritesh Pandey	Shri Girish Chandra Shri Malook Nagar
Shri B. Manickam Tagore Dr. K. Jayakumar Shri Gautham Sigamani Pon Shri Karti P Chidambaram Shri M.K. Raghavan Shri Dhanush M. Kumar	Shri K. Navaskani
Shri D.M. Kathir Anand Dr. T. R. Paarivendhar	Shri K. Navaskani Shri Dhanush M. Kumar
Adv. Adoor Prakash	Shri K. Navaskani Shri Anto Antony
Dr. (Prof.) Kirit Premjibhai Solanki	Shri Girish Chandra Shri Malook Nagar
Kumari Ramya Haridas	Shri Girish Chandra Shri Malook Nagar
Adv. A. M. Ariff Shrimati Supriya Sadanand Sule Shri Gaurav Gogoi Shrimati Ranjeeta Koli Shri Girish Chandra Shri Devaji Patel	Shri Malook Nagar

Shri Rahul Gandhi	Shri B. Manickam Tagore Shrimati Supriya Sadanand Sule Shrimati Kanimozhi Karunanidhi
Dr. Kalanidhi Veeraswamy	Shri B. Manickam Tagore Shri K. Navaskani
Shri Satyadev Pachauri	Shri Mukesh Rajput Shri C. P. Joshi Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel
Shri Manoj Kotak	Shri Sudhakar Tukaram Shrangare Shri C. P. Joshi Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel
Shri N.K. Premachandran	Shri Anto Antony Adv. Adoor Prakash Shri Rajmohan Unnithan Shri M.K. Raghavan Shri Devaji Patel
Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay	Shrimati Aparupa Poddar
Shri A Ganeshamurthi	Shri Dhanush M. Kumar

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The hon. Speaker has tried his level best to accommodate the maximum number of hon. Members to participate in the Zero Hour. Those who have not got the opportunity to speak will be given preference next time.

The House stands adjourned till 3:30 pm.

**14.34 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past  
Fifteen of the Clock.*

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**15.31 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at  
Thirty-One Minutes past Fifteen of the Clock.*

*(Shri A. Raja in the Chair)*

### **MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\***

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Hon. Members, the matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise the matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them may personally hand over the text of the matter at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which text of the matter has been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

#### **(i) Need to rename Singrauli-Patna Express as Shri Banshidhar Express**

श्री विष्णु दयाल राम (पलामू): मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक और महत्वपूर्ण विषय के ओ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि ट्रेन सं०-03349/03350 सिंगौली -छा एक्सप्रेस प्रसिद्धि श्री नारायण उन्नी (श्री बीएन नारायण) स्टेशन होकर चली है। श्री बीएन मंत्री के विधिक और धार्मिक महत्व के देखते हुए सरकार द्वारा गृह मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा मेरे आशय रोधक रूप से नम जोड़ने नारायण उन्नी एक्सप्रेस बन कर श्री बीएन नारायण यहाँ है। उल्लेखित है कि पूर्व मध्य रेलवे वजीपुरा जेन के धनद मंडल में जाने वाले एक्सप्रेस अंतर्गत एक्सप्रेस रोड़-मै रेल खंड पर स्थित श्री बीएन नारायण के इस खंड राज्य का प्रमुख तीर्थ स्थल श्री बीएन

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\* Treated as Laid on the Table.

धम क्लृप्त जात है। यहाँ श्री राध-कृष्ण जी के 32 मम के क्षिप्र द्वस्वर्ग प्रति स्थिति है।  
 ऐ प्रति अय स्थिति ए वही नही होने के कारण यहाँ प्रति बड़े संख्य में देश के  
 विभिन्न हिस्सों से श्रद्धालुओं का आ-जात ला रहा है।

आ: मैं मनीय रेल मंत्री जी से आशु रोध करत हूँ कि श्री बीरधर धम के क्षिप्र  
 सौ धर्मिक महत्व के प्रकाश में लाने के लिए सिंगैली -बक्स एक्सप्रेस का नाम श्री बीरधर  
 एक्सप्रेस करने के कृपण के जाय ।



**(ii) Need to bring Nanded Railway Division under Central Railway Zone**

श्री प्रतापराव पाटिल चिखलीकर (नांदेड़): नांदेड़-रेलमंडल क्षेत्रों से दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे के अंतर्गत आ रहे हैं। नांदेड़ जिले से आने वाले रेलसे संबंधित समस्याओं को लेकर दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे मुख्यालय सिव्काबाद जाना पड़ रहा है। सिव्काबाद आने में घण्टा भर का समय लग रहा है। तब नांदेड़ रेलमंडल के पूरा का पूरा हिस्सा महाराष्ट्र के अंतर्गत आ रहा है। जबकि महाराष्ट्र में मध्य रेलवे का मुख्य काम मुंबई में है, तो क्यों नहीं सरकार द्वारा नांदेड़ रेलमंडल के मध्य रेलवे जोन से जोड़ दिया जा रहा है। यह नांदेड़ रेलमंडल के जलवायु संबंधित रेलवे के पार्श्व वतों, सामाजिक कार्य कर्माओं, जापानियों, हर वर्ग के लोगों से मंग रहा है। क्योंकि महाराष्ट्र में मुख्य रूप से महाराष्ट्र राज्य में स्थित सफाई मजदूरों का है। वे प्रदेश के कार्य कलकत्ता तरीके, पानी, विशेष स्थानों के लिए आना-जाना यदि स्थानों के लिए मध्य रेलवे (मुंबई) मुख्यालय से नांदेड़ रेलमंडल के मध्य रेलवे जोन, मुंबई महाराष्ट्र से जुड़ा हुआ है। इसलिए हमारी सरकार से मंग रहा कि जहाँ तब नांदेड़ रेलमंडल के मध्य रेलवे से जोड़ा हुआ है। गीत से लेकर इस समस्याओं को समाधान देने में सुविधा होगी। हमारे लिए है। सरकार इस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

**(iii) Need to give impetus to implementation of Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Grameen) in Rajasthan particularly in Udaipur Parliamentary Constituency in the State**

श्री अर्जुन लाल मीणा (उदयपुर): देश में अमीकनरिक्से "ह जे ओ ओ" करिणि कओर हेन के करण्डु दक शकनन "म षु पुराने शके मम्तकवन "म रसमनह "। से समनरिके क " सिक् " न्द्र सरकार द्वारा प्रधान मंत्री ग्रामीणसयेजा क श " मर " यि य ह "।

मिग्रामीणसयेजा के हमर " देशके प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मेदी जी के द्वारा वर्ष 2015 में लं चिय य थ "।

ग्रामीणसयेजा क " मध्यमसे ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के नरिके के शके मम्तकवन " षु शकनन " के सिक् " कस्यत म " हैय कवईजती ह "। यह ओ " कस्यत सत " ल्य भूमिके सिक् . 1,20,000 षु छडे झाकेक " सिक् . 1,30,000 है।

राजस्थानप्रद "शे झये जा क लाभिलोंके न्ह लिपरह ह "। मेरा सरकार से आ रोधहै किआममल " के गीमस्त के द "खाजस्थानप्रद "श " मेरे लोकसमक्ष "त्र वम " र, जे सिक् " .स .प्र . क्षेत्र है षु यह "जजतीयस " वयके लोकरह "ह, "म झयेजा के सिक्लिन " के कृ प्रक "र।

**(iv) Regarding alleged irregularities in MGNREGA implementation  
in West Bengal**

**DR. JAYANTA KUMAR ROY (JALPAIGURI):** The objective of the MGNREGA is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The government of India has been funding the major share for the Scheme to be implemented by the State. The poor job seekers from different parts are deprived of their right to get 100 days of guaranteed wage employment to do unskilled manual work.

It has allegedly been observed from copies of e Muster roll of various districts of West Bengal that wage payments under MGNREGA is Rs. 1/Rs 2/Rs.5/Rs 10 Rs 33/per head per day for the financial years FY2021-22, FY2020-21 FY2019-20 and FY 2018-19. The material on record prima facie reveals that during payment of wage seeker, no measurement of the scheme was taken to define wage payment, though measurement of the scheme is the only criterion of making payments of wage seeker and material. As a result, hundreds and thousands of rural households have allegedly been fraudulently deprived from their legal entitlement of 100 days guaranteed employment with notified wage rate. Needless to say that in the absence of an effective supervision with punitive action, it has become a den of alleged corrupt officers from panchayat to district level. I draw the attention of the Government of India towards the need to devise an appropriate mechanism to check such alleged gross misuse of public money.

**(v) Need to take remedial measures to prevent land erosion caused by Sone River in Bihar**

श्री छेदी पासवान (सासाराम): बिहार के रोहतास जिला अंतर्गत लिथू प्रखण्ड में सोन नदी का अस्थिर इद्रपुरी बराज दुर्घटना के कारण खसरा लंबा बराज है। सोन नदी के तट पर बने इद्रपुरी बराज से रोजाना गंज तक लगभग 15 कि०मी० के तटबंध का कटाव तीव्र गति से हो रहा है जिससे लगभग 20 से 25 गांव प्रभावित हैं। भारत के मध्य भाग में बहने वाली एक नदियों में खसरा बड़ी सोन नदी है जिससे सोनखाल जिले के नाम से भी जाना जाता है, इसके तीव्र कटाव से प्रभावित गांवों के बचत की आवश्यकता है।

आज मेरा आग्रह है कि चूंकि सोन नदी के कटाव से गांवों के बचत के लिए कटाव नियंत्रण कार्य हेतु जल विभाग के मंत्रालय के सरकार के मध्यम से निर्देश देने के कृपया किए जाएं।

**(vi) Regarding Setting up of a Software Technology Park of India (STPI) at Sambalpur, Odisha**

**SHRI NITESH GANGA DEB (SAMBALPUR):** Sambalpur my parliamentary constituency is located in the western Odisha region of the state and well connected by air, rail and road. The above said city is popularly called as commercial, industrial and educational hub of entire western Odisha region. The important offices like - Revenue Divisional Commissioner, Income Tax Commissioner, Regional Headquarters of CRPF, Mahanadi Coal Fields Ltd as well as educational institutions such as Sambalpur University, VIMSAR, Indian Institute of Management, Sainik School and other central govt offices are located in this city. I urge the hon. minister of Information Technology, government of India to approve and allocate fund in the budget 2022- 23 to set up a Software Technology Park of India (STPI ) at Sambalpur.

**(vii) Regarding opening of two new Kendriya Vidyalayas at Hailakandi and Ram Krishnanagar in Karimganj Parliamentary Constituency**

**SHRI KRIPANATH MALLAH (KARIMGANJ):** I understand that there is a long standing demand from the people of my parliamentary constituency karimganj for opening of a New Kendriya Vidyalaya at Hailakandi and Ram Krishnanagar.

Presently there is only one KV situated in Karimganj Town which is now not able to accommodate large number of students. Since most of the students are keen to get education through KV, it is very difficult for the administration to adjust and accommodate large number of students in KV, Karimganj. Therefore, if two more KVs become operational, it would release the pressure of admission in KV Karimganj. Keeping in mind the difficulties being faced by the younger students, I request the Government to kindly give a sympathetic consideration to my request for opening of two new Kendriya Vidyalayas at Hailakandi and Ram Krishnanagar respectively.

**(viii) Regarding construction of a Grand War Memorial at Hilli to  
commemorate the sacrifices of soldier during the liberation of  
Bangladesh in 1971**

**DR. SUKANTA MAJUMDAR (BALURGHAT):** A war broke out between India-Pakistan on 12.12.1971 after Pakistan's sudden attack on the Indian Army during the liberation battle of Bangladesh which took the lives of 400 Indian soldiers, who fought bravely. A funeral was conducted for all those martyrs at Hilli. The Indian army conquered the Pakistani Army later in a counter attack. Pakistani soldiers surrendered on 16.12.1971 leading to liberation of Bangladesh. Later, a decorated "Saheed Bedi" (Martyrs Altar) was built in Hilli to pay tribute. The Nation offered tributes to the sacrifices made by the brave soldiers while fighting for the country in the war during the liberation of Bangladesh during celebration of its 50th anniversary in 2020. Therefore, I request the Government to construct a grand War Memorial at Hilli to commemorate the sacrifices made by the 400 brave soldiers while fighting for the country in the war during the liberation of Bangladesh in 1971.

**(ix) Need to provide funds for railway projects in Amreli Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat**

श्री नारणभाई काछड़िया (अमरेली): मैं आप संसदीय क्षेत्र अमरेली (गुजरात) के तीन महत्वपूर्ण रेलवे प्रियोजनाओं के सदर्भ में सरकार के आता कवचन चहत हूँ। प्रथा - सिद्धि - अमरेली - धरी - सिक्कर जिक्रि लम्बाई 91.27 km एवं आु मन्ति लम्बा 547.52 करोड रु. है। दूसरा - सिक्कर - जूनसु जिक्रि लम्बाई 42.28 km एवं आु मन्ति लम्बा 253.68 करोड रु है औ तीसरा - सिक्कर - तलला - वेराक्ल जिक्रि लम्बाई 71.95 km एवं आु मन्ति लम्बा 460.23 करोड रु. है। इ तीनों प्रियोजनाओं के केंद्र सरकार के ओ से र्ष 2015-16 में मिला जे रेलवे लाइ से ब्रोखेज में सिक्कि त कने हेत स्वीकृत सि य थ। स्वीकृति सि के बाद रेलवे मिा के ओ से इा कार्य के संबंध में फल लोके शा र्खें 'पूर्ण क सार रिप्ट' रेलवे बोर्ड के भेज दी ई थ। इा बाद रेलवे बोर्ड ने प्र नं. 2015/W-I/Gen./PEP/2016, सि क 08-05-2019 के द्वारा वड लफ क्लियरें स के सि भिक्त वडलफ वेर्डन, गुजरात राज्य के प्रस्तव भेज दि थ, जिम अक्त क प्रियोजनाओं के कार्य में केई प्रसि न्हि है। यह मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र क ज्वलंत मुद्दा है औ अमरेली जिले क मुख्य म्म (क्षेत्र) हेने के कारण ब्रोखेज सुसधि हेन आि आश्यक है क्यंकि यह अमरेली जिले के र्षे पुरानी मंग है।

आ: मेरा म० मंत्री जी से सिक्क है कि क तीनों प्रियोजनाओं के आि बजट में सलि क थ सकेष क आंत सि जाये तकि प्रियेजाएं सि से शुरु हे सके।



**(x) Need to observe the birthday of Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the first President of India, as 'Medha Diwas'**

श्री जनार्दन सिंह सीग्रीवाल (महाराजगंज): देश के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति देवदत्त राय प्रसाद के जन्म-जयंती 03 दिसंबर के प्रति वर्ष मनाई जाती है। इस दिस के "मेधा दिस" के रूप में मनाने के माँग जित द्वारा हमेशा से की जाती रही है। क्योंकि डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद के मेधा विश्व प्रसिद्ध रही है। इसी जन्म-जयंती के मद्देनजर उन्हें जन्म दिती तीन दिसंबर के "मेधा दिस" के रूप में सरकारी स्तर पर मान्यता जाना आवश्यक है। ऐसा करने से चार पुस्तिका जिस पर कलम विश्वविद्यालय में छड़ी के दौरान एक शिक्षक द्वारा मूल्यंकन करते हुए लिखा था कि "शिक्षार्थी, शिक्षक से बेहतर है" का प्रदर्शन भी देश भर में हो जाना चाहिए ताकि हमारे देश के युवा छात्र-छात्राये प्रेरित हो सकें।

आ : भारत सरकार से मेरा माँग है कि डॉ. राजेंद्र प्रसाद के जन्म दिस तीन दिसंबर के "मेधा दिस" के रूप में मनाने की घोषणा की जाये।

**(xi) Regarding development of Sabari Rail Project**

**SHRI BENNY BEHANAN (CHALAKUDY):** There is excruciating delay and non-action in construction and development of Sabari Rail Project.

**(xii) Regarding provision of clinical rotation facilities for Indian students pursuing MBBS professional degree in China**

**SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN (KASARAGOD):** This is to draw the kind attention of the Government towards the problems being faced by Indian students and their parents pursuing their MBBS Professional degree in China. Thousands of students who were returned for their winter break in January 2020 remained stuck here since Covid tightened its grip and now they are more anxious about lifting of the travel restrictions by Beijing. Meanwhile, these foreign medical Graduates (FMGs) continue their classes and exams online, the lack of access to hands-on practical classes puts a big question mark on their future as medical doctors. As the sufferings of these FMGs continue due to the pandemic, I request the authorities to take necessary action to provide them with clinical rotation facilities in Govt and private Hospitals in India, till they return to Beijing for their offline classes. These Parents and students have already brought their grievances to the notice of the concerned authorities and Ministries of the GOI.

**(xiii) Regarding development of a film city in Udhagamandalam**

**SHRI A. RAJA (NILGIRIS):** Udhagamandalam is called Queen of Hills and lot of tourists visit daily, it being a popular station. Besides, the Hill is gifted with nature's bountiful beauty like Pine Forest, Dodabetta Peak, Dolphin's Nose, King's Park, Koda Nadu, Botanical Gardens, Ooty Lake, Race Course, Avilange etc.

It is also popular for outdoor film shootings and many popular Hindi, Tamil, Malayalam, Kannada films were shot here and to mention a few—Raja, Sadma, Dil Se, Raja Hindustani, Kuch Kuch Hota Hai, Barfi. Taking all these things into account, Udhagamandalam is an ideal place for developing a film city. Vast tract of land is available and the State Government would be helpful in identifying the land.

I would therefore request that the Honble Minister may please consider developing a film city in Udhagamandalam. It would not only improve the economy but also provide employment opportunities to thousands of people in the film industry.

**(xiv) Regarding problems faced in Railway booking in  
train No. 02652 & 06020**

**SHRI A.K.P CHINRAJ (NAMAKKAL):** I bring to kind notice of this Government that while making booking for the train 02652 from Rasipuram to Chennai Central it shows the option to book but Vice versa is not available , that is for booking from Chennai central to Rasipuram for the same train it's not available. And even Train No 06020 is not stopping at Namakkal station which is important industrial area. Due to this, the passengers are heavily affected and there are many people who travel from Chennai to Rasipuram and Namakkal for their business related activities now they are facing huge problems.

**(xv) Regarding Creation of a National Judicial Infrastructure Authority**

**SHRI RAGHU RAMA KRISHNA RAJU (NARSAPURAM):** I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the proposal of Honble Chief Justice of India seeking establishment of National Judicial Infrastructure Authority to achieve financial Autonomy for the judiciary in the country.

As was rightly pointed out by the Honble Chief Justice of India, the courts in India are still being operated from dilapidated and rented premises without proper facilities like washrooms, waiting rooms etc., which adversely impact the qualitative dispensation of justice. The improvements and maintenance are being carried out in an ad-hoc and unplanned manner. Government should take up modernisation and strengthening of judicial infrastructure to reduce pendency of cases.

So, I urge upon the Minister of Law and Justice to take necessary steps for strengthening and modernisation of the judicial infrastructure on a war-footing manner by creating a National Judicial Infrastructure Authority to take care of these matters from time to time.

**(xvi) Regarding permanent solution to stop the erosion caused by Ganga river in Murshidabad district**

**SHRI KHALILUR RAHAMAN (JANGIPUR):** Ganga is a national river and its maintenance comes under the Central Government. Ganga plays a major role in the financial and Agricultural sector in Murshidabad district. Ganga erosion is a major concern for the people of Murshidabad District, especially for Farakka, Samserganj, Raghunathganj-II, and Lalgola Block. Lots of houses, schools, temples, Mosques, and crematoriums on the bank of the river have no trace left. We have informed the central government many times through Lok Sabha and by letter but no action has been taken for the permanent solution to stop the erosion. My humble request for the sake of those homeless people & others who are to lose their belongings, is to inform the concerned authority to take permanent action to stop the erosion of Ganga and along with that, I appeal to render help to those who have lost their livelihood.

**(xvii) Regarding change in the code word VT on all aircrafts of country**

**SHRI GAJANAN KIRTIKAR (MUMBAI NORTH-WEST):** It is a privilege that I have got the opportunity to express my views on an important issue. State-wise abbreviations are written on the number plates of all vehicles in the country. For example MH for Maharashtra, DL for Delhi etc. Similarly, on the planes of each country, the code words of the respective country are written. VT code word is written on Indian aircraft also. This code word was used during the British rule and is still continuing. It means Victorian or Viceroy Territory. In the end, it is requested from the concerned ministry that, after independence, in lieu of VT on all aircraft of India, code words like Bharat (BH) or India (IND) or Hindustan (HN) etc. should be written.

**(xviii) Need to construct an underpass at Katahari Railway Station in Ambedkarnagar, Uttar Pradesh**

श्री रामशिरोमणि वर्मा (श्रावस्ती): मैं सरकार का ध्यान अंबेडकर नगर, उत्तर प्रदेश में कटेहरी रेलवे स्टेशन के तरफ स्लान प्कत हूँ यहाँ पर बल रेलवे लाइन का कार्य प्रसी प ला रह है झ रेलवे लाइन के वेनें तरफ से रास्ते स्टुहएँह जिस प सि व रात में कई हजार लोग आने जाने का कार्य करतेंह, झ प फ अंडरपस बनने के भी आवश्यक है जिस े आने जाने वालों के किसी का सामना न करन छे, यह जति में भी आवश्यक है ।



**(xix) Regarding policy to control the price of cotton yarn and increase cotton production**

**SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN (COIMBATORE):** I wish to highlight serious crisis affecting Tirupur knitting Industry which is garnering lakhs of dollars for Indian economy and providing lakhs of job opportunities. It is facing serious challenges in meeting the price rise of cotton yarn at frequent intervals. Apart from this Hosiery units, power looms and handlooms in Tamil Nadu are reeling under severe crisis.

Tirupur in Tamil Nadu is well known for its knitting and cotton garment industries and is garnering dollars by exporting cotton garments throughout the world. In the past 2 years it is facing various challenges due to price rise of cotton yarn at the intervals of monthly, bi-monthly period, huge increase of logistic fares, and chemicals (DYESTUFFS) used for dyeing the knitting and cotton garments. The reasons for such increases is said to be mainly due to shortage in availability of cotton in the cotton market which is being controlled by the market forces and big business. It is not the only reason for such frequent increase of cotton yarn Prices but it also includes various price rise which are in the chain of production activities. I would like to state that this industry is already in severe crisis due to levying of high percent of Goods and Service taxes (GST) in all its activities., market contraction and lock down etc. Apart from this, knitting industry hosiery units, power looms and hand looms numbering more than 5.63 in other parts of Tamil Nadu are also under threat of

closure or lowering the quantity of production. It is the second biggest job provider next to the Agriculture. So, this cotton price yarn threat is not only affecting the industry and economy and GDP but also it is taking away the job opportunities and livelihoods of lakhs of workers. In the past, Industry bodies, trade unions and political parties, have been representing for remedial actions to the concerned authorities which have not been considered resulting in failure to control the price rise of cotton yarn.

Hence, I request our honourable textile minister for taking pro-Industry and Pro - worker industrial policy to control the prices of cotton yarn and increase cotton production. Apart from this, immediate action is also needed for the establishment of a price monitoring mechanism which is also the urgent need of the hour to save the textile Industry and the workers'livelihood.

**(xx) Need to upgrade College of Agriculture, Nagaur to 'Kendriya Sushk Krishi University' and also release funds for the purpose**

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर): मैं राजस्थान के नौगढ़ में केंद्रीय शुष्क कृषि यूनिवर्सिटी के स्थापना के स्वीकृति के लिए भारत सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ। यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि 2014-15 के बजट में भारत सरकार ने आंध्र प्रदेश, राजस्थान, तेलंगाना व हरियाणा में चीन कृषि यूनिवर्सिटी के स्थापना के घोषणा के थे व 200 करोड़ रुपये के बजट का प्रावधान किया था और राजस्थान के आवेदन भी उसी वर्ष के दूसरे बजट का आंतर हो गया। इसी में मेरी मांग है कि नौगढ़ जिले के भौतिक स्थिति, जल व संस्थापना के लिए यह केंद्रीय शुष्क कृषि यूनिवर्सिटी के स्थापना करने के सारे मसाले पूरे करत है और नौगढ़ स्थित कृषि कॉलेज जो जोधपुर कृषि यूनिवर्सिटी के अधीन है, यह 12 करोड़ रुपये के द्वितीय प्रोजेक्ट बना रहे हैं। 90 हैक्टेयर जमीन भी नौगढ़ कृषि कॉलेज के पास उपलब्ध है इसलिए भारत सरकार नौगढ़ के कृषि कॉलेज के केंद्रीय शुष्क कृषि यूनिवर्सिटी में परिवर्तित कर बजट जारी करे।

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**15.32 hrs**

**HIGH COURT AND SUPREME COURT JUDGES (SALARIES  
AND CONDITIONS OF SERVICE) AMENDMENT BILL, 2021**

**HON. CHAIRPERSON :** The House shall now take up item No. 18 – The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2021.

Hon. Members, we are going to discuss this very important and sensible Bill. On behalf of the Hon. Speaker and also on my behalf I request that no comments be passed on the conduct of the judges. Members are requested to confine themselves to the subject matter of the Bill.

**THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KIREN RIJJU):** Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1958, be taken into consideration.”

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Bill has a very limited provision and it pertains to the pensions of the retired judges. So, I would not like to elaborate much in the beginning. I will be replying on the issues, queries and other suggestions to be made by the hon. Members. I will try to give replies within the time permitted to me by the hon. Chair. I will also explain properly why this Bill was required to be introduced. Thank you.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Motion moved:

That the Bill further to amend the High Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1958, be taken into consideration.”

**DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM):** Mr. Chairman, thank you for giving me the opportunity to present my party’s views on the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, which has been introduced on the floor of the House by my good friend, Union Law Minister Shri Kiren Rijju. Perhaps it is fitting that all of us are gathered here today to deliberate on this legislation just a day after the 65<sup>th</sup> death anniversary of his distinguished predecessor, a leader who was in many ways the principal architect of the Constitutional foundation which has firmly guided India since Independence, and that of course is the Late Dr. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar.

Such is his eternal legacy that the greatness of this extraordinary Indian cannot be reduced to one issue. He was both the holder of many distinctions but yet remarkably greater than the sum of each of his trailblazing achievements. A freedom fighter, a visionary jurist, a champion of social reform, our nation’s first Law Minister and, perhaps, above all, a colossus who had the vision and the intellect to anticipate the problems and challenges that newly independent India would soon have to confront. In the process, he

drafted, with remarkable prescience, the best check and balance mechanism in the book of law, our Constitution, a bulwark that would protect the interests of our people for generations to come.

Of course, Dr. Ambedkar realised that it is perfectly possible to pervert the Constitution without changing its form, merely by changing the form of the Administration to make it inconsistent and opposed to the spirit of the Constitution. Our Constitution, he sagely warned, is only as good as those who work it. That is where India seems, sadly, to be falling short. And I will be remiss if I did not mention that we are debating this legislation a day after the anniversary of the demolition of the Babri Masjid, an incident that remains a blot on our collective consciences and emblematic of the dangers that Dr. Ambedkar warned us about.

Turning to the Bill before us, to put it simply, the Bill proposes to amend the High Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1958 and seeks to bring clarity on when Supreme Court and High Court Judges are entitled to an additional quantum of pension or family pension on attaining a certain age. I appreciate the Bill and the legislative clarification that this pension benefit to a retired Judge shall be provided from the first day of the month in which the Judge completes the age specified and not from the first day of his entering the age specified therein. My Party has no difficulty in supporting this measure.

However, the title of this Bill refers to Salaries and Conditions of Service of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts. This points to other issues that could usefully have been addressed in this Bill, issues of far greater importance to the democratic foundations of our nation.

The Government should have considered using this Bill to address and resolve critical issues of the Judiciary relating to Conditions of Service such as matters of the retirement age of Judges, particularly High Court Judges, and the implications of that for the pendency of cases in the courts. I would like to ask the Minister whether there are any plans to increase the retirement age of the Judges of the High Courts from 62 to 65 years to bring them on par with the retirement age of the Supreme Court Judges who retire at 65. There have been important recommendations from experts to this effect. The 2002 Venkatachaliah Commission Report, for instance, had recommended that the retirement age of High Court Judges be increased to 65, though he then added that the Supreme Court Judges should retire at 68, while many felt, of course, that the two ages should be the same. The UPA Government sought to implement this age increase recommendation through the Constitution (114<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Bill, 2010, which provided for increasing the retirement age of High Court Judges from 62 to 65. But unfortunately, the Bill could not be taken up for deliberations and it lapsed on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha in 2014. Even so, the importance of this measure was subsequently reiterated again by Justice Kurian Joseph of the Supreme Court who recommended in 2018 to

increase the retirement ages of the Judges of the higher Judiciary to decrease the pendency of cases.

Despite such measures offering, at least, a partial solution to the alarming levels of pendency that plague our top courts, it is both surprising and worrying that the Ministry of Law and Justice has declared that there is neither a proposal as of now to increase the retirement age of Supreme Court Judges from 65 to 67, nor to bring those of the High Court colleagues to an equal footing from 62 to 65 and provide a uniform retirement age for Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court. This illogical position blatantly contravenes the recommendations made by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice which has pointed out that there is a need to revisit the age of retirement of High Court Judges to compensate for the large number of vacancies existing in the High Courts. Surely, my good friend, the hon. Minister will agree that if we are discussing Conditions of Service of Judges, we need to urgently address the most fundamental impediment to the effective functioning of the Judges: the staggering vacancy rate in judicial positions across the country. This is the problem that once drove a sitting Chief Justice of India to tears in front of the Prime Minister. But even his tears appear to have left the Government unmoved.

As the old legal cliché goes, justice delayed is justice denied . How can we expect justice to be delivered in a timely manner when 406 posts of judges are currently lying vacant in 25 high courts around the country? Against the



sanctioned strength of 1098 as of November 2021, 406 are vacant. That is 41 per cent of the total strength. In all the high courts of Delhi, Allahabad, Kolkata, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Patna, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan, Telangana, there are shortages of more than one-third of the total strength of judges.

This is not just an issue that affects the citizens of a country for whom, in these conditions, the process of seeking justice has in many ways become a punishment in itself. It also holds worrying ramifications for the governance of our nation. It will be a matter of grave concern for all of us in this House when we recall the warning issued by the Supreme Court which pointed out that the Government's administration will also come to a standstill if vacancies in the courts, and pendency of cases are not taken into consideration for immediate remedial action. There are staggering 4.4 crore cases pending in the country, that include over 3.77 crore cases in the subordinate courts, 57 lakh cases in the high courts, and 73,000 cases in the Supreme Court as of September this year.

Between 2010 and 2020, pendency across all courts has grown by 2.8 per cent annually. These grim numbers clearly imply that even if no new cases were to be filed starting from today, the time taken by the courts to dispose of just the currently pending cases at the current disposal rate, would be 1.3 years for the Supreme Court, and three years for each of the high courts, not to mention, even longer for the subordinate courts. Of course, we know the situation has been further aggravated by the pandemic which has resulted in a

20 per cent increase in pending cases in the high courts and 13 per cent in the subordinate courts. We all know that there is no chance that we can see a reduction in the rate at which new cases are being added to the dockets of our courts.

Respected Chairman, if one were to draw a comparison with the international front, it can be seen that the standard retirement age for judges is around 70 years in countries like Denmark, Belgium, Ireland, Australia. In other top courts, such as the Supreme Court of the United States, and in constitutional courts in Austria and Greece, judges are appointed for life. The judge-population ratio in India, 21.03 judges per million population today, is among the lowest in the world. Whereas, countries like UK have 51 judges per million people. The US has 107 judges per million population and Canada has 75 judges per million people. We should, therefore, certainly want to look at the conditions of service of our judges, increase their retirement age in order to fill vacancies for a longer period and at the same time to reduce pendency.

There are overwhelming reasons for this Government to recognise that the establishment of a higher and uniform retirement age for judges in our superior courts would enable them to discharge their judicial duties not just independently, but also allow them to do their work without worrying that they will have to step aside when they are in their prime. It will also fortify the rule of law and protect the fundamental right to speedy justice assured under Article 21.

The worst pendency of cases at all levels can, therefore, be effectively tackled by increasing the number of working days available to a judge by increasing his tenure. It will be considerate if the Ministry would plan to address issues like increasing the retirement age of judges and reducing the huge arrears of cases along with some other vital challenges such as lack of transparency, particularly in the appointment of judges, the long detention of under-trials, and lack of information and interaction between people and courts. Our objective should always be to strengthen the Indian legal system and bring the best judicial benefits to the citizens of the country.

At the same time, in order to prevent an overt concentration of power in the hands of one supreme institution, it would be wise to examine other practices that have been found to have merit across the world. For instance, why not establish multiple courts of appeal as has been proposed recently by the hon. Chief Justice of India. India can certainly benefit from the creation of Four Circuits of a Court of Appeal between the High Court and the Supreme Court. Not only will such an arrangement go a long way towards ensuring the distribution of power -- a central goal of democracy -- but also, will facilitate regional representation and access to justice to the higher judiciary with four courts of appeal situated in the North, South, West, and East of our country. These courts would reduce the burden on the Supreme Court which could then truly function as a constitutional court dealing only with cases carrying constitutional implications.

Now, Sir, the reason that we are discussing and debating proposals to strengthen our Judiciary even beyond the routine one under consideration in this Bill, is that decent conditions of service are a contribution to reinforcing the independence of the Judiciary and in doing so, to strengthening democracy itself. For instance, the earlier a Judge retires, the greater his need for a remunerative post-retirement activity and consequently, the greater his or her vulnerability to the blandishments of the Government of the day, which might be in a position to give him such a post-retirement job.

Aristotle famously said that the law should govern. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar said that democracy should rest on the rule of law. While democracy focusses on who exercises power, the rule of law determines how power is exercised. In fact, so intertwined are these two concepts that the United Nations General Assembly – a Forum representing all the States in the world – recognised that human rights, the rule of law, and democracy are interlinked and mutually reinforcing.

We all know that disputes are bound to arise between citizens and governments. That is normal in any State. This is where the Judiciary plays a pivotal role; settling disputes independently in accordance with the principles of the rule of law under the Constitution. That ensures that all individuals – regardless of background or gender or status – are equal under the law. The hon. Supreme Court has done a great job on that since 1950. It is well-regarded; it is a prominent judicial institution across the globe. It has rendered several path-breaking judgments, defining legal discourse and settling, in many

ways, prominent positions of law in independent India. But it is also true that its independence and transparency have come under scrutiny in recent years.

As Montesquieu had famously written, there is no liberty if the Judicial power is not separated from the Legislative and the Executive Power. We are increasingly witnessing this adage play out in the scheme of things in India today with the Executive's overarching, sometimes invisible and occasionally indirect control over the Judiciary, contrary to the Directive Principles of State Policy provided under Article 50 of the Constitution to ensure the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive in the public interest. That is why, this debate is so important today.

The first problem has been the Government's increasing influence over judicial appointments and transfers. Sir, it is interesting that in the Constituent Assembly in 1949, a speaker from your State said and I quote:

It is of the highest importance that the Judges of the Supreme Court should not be made to feel that their existence or their appointment is dependent upon political considerations or on the will of a political party. Therefore, it is essential that there should be sufficient safeguards against political influence being brought to bear on judicial appointments. Of course, if a Judge owes his appointment to a political party, certainly in the course of his career as a Judge and also as an ordinary human being, he will certainly be bound to have some consideration for the political

views of the authority that has appointed him. That the Judges should be above all these political considerations is essential.”

That is Dr. Pocker Sahib from the Madras constituency in the Constituent Assembly.

Now, given that basic understanding, it is unfortunate that the Executive has appeared to be wielding its apparent influence over the Judiciary going back to the very first term of this Government from 2014, its face-off over the National Judicial Appointments Commission in 2015, the tussles between the Judiciary and the Executive, and you will remember that an eminent senior advocate withdrawing from consideration for elevation to the Supreme Court given the implacable hostility of the Executive, because of his previous position as Solicitor General during the UPA-II and his role as the Amicus to the Supreme Court in the ... \* encounter case. A number of judges were transferred inexplicably. I have the details with me. I have a number of examples. But I will omit them to save time today.

Even when their retirements were only a few months away or when their transfers implied a demotion. At least two of these transfers involved judges who had earlier ruled unfavourably from the Government's point of view in the ... \* and ... \*.

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Now, sticks can be balanced with carrots. We witnessed the appointment of former Chief Justice of India as a Rajya Sabha MP.

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल): यह इस `रिलेडि` ही नहीं है। ...\* केस सौ सस `कल` ...\* के बारे में बेल ए । यह ठीक नहीं है।... (व्ययधन ) आ ` आ ते डॉय ` सा दिय है।... (व्ययधन )

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF COAL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI):** He is referring to the particular case. क्या द्रि कुयल केस रेफर कक्रे सस ` जस ` ट के बारे में बात करनी है? आ ममता ला रहा है।... (व्ययधन ) That is going on. It is unfair.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** We will check the record. I will check the record. If anything has to be removed, it will be removed.

... (*Interruptions*)

**DR. SHASHI THAROOR :** That is only on the issue of transfers. Since we are meeting the day after 29<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the grievous act of demolition of a place of worship, it is only fitting to recall how that act of vandalism was in effect legitimized by the Court. There has clearly been a failure on the part of the Judiciary to stem the irresistible tide of militant majoritarianism.

We also know the Court obligingly deferred lawsuits challenging many Government actions. The Government was awarded a clean chit on the Rafale Jet investigation case on the basis of famous sealed covers containing evidence that the CJI exchanged between himself and the Government alone. This is utter disregard for following sound legal procedure and traditions of the

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\* Not recorded.

institution which is also visible in the voice samples case, in which Article 142 was invoked to judicially authorise the mandatory collection of voice samples as preferred by those in power.

Now, we are seeing this ... \* case. This is another well-known one. Eversince the Government has taken an overwhelming upper hand in filing draconian charges under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act against any form of dissension, ... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Quote the rule.

डॉ. निशिकांत दुबे (गोड्डा): सर, मेरा प्वाँट ऑर् र है।... (व्यथन ) Sir, Rule 352(1),  
 क्क़े \* ... हे, क्क़े ...\* य ...\* केस हे।... (व्यथन ) refer to a matter of fact on  
 which a Judicial decision is pending. How can he refer? देनें केस में ज्यूडिशियल  
 डिजि पेंडिंग है।... (व्यथन )

**SHRI GAURAV GOGOI (KALIABOR):** He is referring to the conduct of the Government.

**DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:** This is not the conduct of the Government.

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल: सर, आर्ट में मैट्र है तो आर्ट में सेंसिबिलिटी नहीं ले सकते हैं। आर्ट में मैट्र है तो आर्ट में सेंसिबिलिटी नहीं ले सकते हैं।... (व्यथित)

**SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:** How can he refer to that case?

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Mr. Nishikant, please read the rule.

\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

\* Not recorded.



**DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY (GODDA):** Refer to any matter of fact on which a Judicial decision is pending. ...\* क स्थल है, ...\* क स्थल है, ...\* क है, स में ज्यूनि सिम पेडिंग है। आ सो रेफर नहीं कर स्थल है।... (व्यवधान ) य ते झ रलुबक क फड़ कर फक वैशि ।... (व्यवधान )

**DR. SHASHI THAROOR :** There is a fundamental misunderstanding on the part of those objecting.

**श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल:** स, रूल्स झि बने थे कि वस में बेला स स केस में ज्यूनि सिम के प्राप्ति नहीं करें, झि रूल्स बने थे ।... (व्यवधान ) चेयरमैन साहब, रूल्स झि बने थे कि य बेल स आ की केस के रेफर करोगे ते झि मत्त है कि आ सो प्राप्ति कर रहे है ।... (व्यवधान ) आ ज्यूनि सिम के प्राप्ति कर रहे है ।... (व्यवधान )

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Mr. Shashi Tharoor, you are a senior Member. Any case pending before the Court cannot be commented in the House.

**DR. SHASHI THAROOR:** But I am not entering into the merits of the case. I am not going into the merits.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Nishikant Ji, please sit down.

**श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल:** यह मेरिट प जा रहे है ।... (व्यवधान ) इन्हें सो फेक साउ र कह सि ।... (व्यवधान )

**SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:** Sir, till the case is decided, how can he call it as a fake encounter? Is he trying to influence? Is he trying to influence the Judge or the Judgement? What do you want?

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\* Not recorded.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** It has already been observed by the Chair that if anything has to be removed, as per the procedure, it will be removed. I will check the record.

Mr. Shashi Tharoor, any pendency of the case cannot be commented in this House. You know better. Confine yourself to the issue on salaries and conditions of service.

**DR. SHASHI THAROOR:** Sir, let me give an example of a case that is not pending, which is another example in which the ...<sup>\*</sup> has been the National Anthem's case.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please come to the provisions of the Bill.

**DR. SHASHI THAROOR:** Sir, the point is that we are seeing that decisions have been made one after the other which go beyond the questions of Separation of Powers, that we have talked about, between the Executive and the Judiciary. I was giving examples to substantiate a conclusion in the House. The fact is that if you were to look very carefully at other matters, if you look, for example, at the abrogation of article 370, there is *an ipso facto* concern of the Executive influence which has seemingly constrained the Judiciary. The Court was seen as a constitutional instrument to define the limits of Executive control over the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir and to answer a number of vital questions. Can article 356 be used to suspend an Assembly in a State and then alter the nature of the State itself? Can a State be down-graded to a Union Territory? These are constitutional questions. But by

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<sup>\*</sup> Not recorded.

repeatedly delaying the hearing of petitions challenging the constitutional validity of this act by the Executive, the Supreme Court has abdicated...<sup>\*</sup> its role as a protector of the Constitution. While the Court delayed consideration, our brothers and sisters from Jammu and Kashmir suffered from civil rights restrictions, the arrest and detention of many political leaders including a colleague from this House, as well as the unprecedented blackout of all means of communications and internet demonstrating after all disregard for citizens' Fundamental Rights. These are the rights that the Judiciary has the mandate to protect.

We have the same problem with *habeas corpus* petitions. The key constitutional tool to empower citizens on their Fundamental Right to Life is under threat. A majority of the large number of *habeas corpus* petitions were left pending for long periods of time before the Jammu and Kashmir High Court and it is noteworthy to note that Rule 8 of the High Court Case Flow Management Rules 2010 clearly states that the *habeas corpus* petitions should be disposed of within 15 days. Despite this, it took an average, for the J&K High Court, 252.5 days to hear petitions which had to be settled in 15 days. It is a blasphemous number of days when compared to the urgency that is required by *habeas corpus* petitions. Many commentators have contrasted this with urgency with which the Bombay High Court dealt with a Writ of a certain editor of a television channel who claims to deliver news that the nation allegedly wants to know. Similar urgency on cases involving critics of the

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<sup>\*</sup> Not recorded.

Government and ordinary citizens of the country would be the true sign of a court that carries out its functions independently.

We have also seen lassitude by the Judiciary in hearing cases challenging the Citizenship (Amendment) Act. Despite multiple petitions, the Supreme Court, for example, has, till today, allowed the current dispensation to go about its business, hearing the matter only three times since the law was passed in 2019. It has not heard cases challenging Section 435 of UAPA, which has denied bail to dozens of defendants. I might add that the protection of civil rights has long been considered one of the key duties of the Judiciary.

Sir, as far back as 2013, the Guwahati High Court ruled that the CBI was, in effect, an illegal body since it was not established under any statutory authority. The SC stayed that judgement but has conducted no hearing into the matter with far-reaching implications for the nation. Then there are issues that are not pending before the court, but ignored by the courts, like demonetisation where a three-Judge Bench of the Supreme Court promised a larger Bench to consider the issue, but the larger Bench was never constituted. And the question of whether demonetisation was constitutionally valid, might now be at best an academic exercise, but that is not an exercise that our courageous Judiciary was willing to undertake. Several issues on the direct and indirect violations of article 300A on Right to Property, article 14 on Right to Equality, article 19 (i) (d) on Freedom of Movement, 19 (i) (g) on trade and business, article 21 on Right to Life remained to be answered in relation to this. By its continued inaction, the court has just not allowed the Government's sins

against the citizens of India to remain unpunished but led some critics to ask whether the Supreme Court should also be considered an accomplice to the violations of rights granted by the Constitution.

Sir, now, I would not go into more examples. You have got the picture as to why I have raised these matters. On the migrant tragedy when the COVID-19 struck, again the Supreme Court rejected several petitions challenging the sadness of the move.

### **16.00 hrs**

Sir, the fact is the issue of judicial insensitivity is linked to the simple question of whether the conditions of service ..... ( *Interruptions* )

**DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:** Sir, I am on a Point of Order. Rule 352 (v) says:

(v) reflect upon the conduct of persons in high authority unless the discussion is based on a substantive motion drawn in proper terms.”

इन्होंने भी जिस तीन-चार क्वेड्स कि, खास सुप्रीम कोर्ट के ऊपर क्वेश्चन कि कि सा भी सुनवाई के, और बस के, बिन ऐसा पकड़ नहीं कि ।... (व्यवधान )

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Dr. Dubey, you referred this Rule which talks about the conduct of persons in high authority. He did not mean any person. Of course, I heard him.

... (Interruptions)

**DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:** Everybody knows कि यह चीज सिर्फ ... खूँ पड़ि गइ ।...  
(व्यवधान )

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** He did not pass any comments on any particular judge. Please understand it.

... (Interruptions)

**डॉ. निशिकांत दुबे :** ऐसे में इसे बस मैं भी मानूँ लें न छिए , क्योंकि ...\*...

(व्यवधान ) मेरली , इसे मानूँ लें न छिए । वे खुद फका टै के चेयरमैन हैं ।...

(व्यवधान ) ...\*... (व्यवधान )

**श्री प्रहलाद जोशी:** वकील में इक क सहे ।... (व्यवधान )

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल): कांग्रेस की वर है ह ॐ ।... (व्यवधान )

**श्री प्रहलाद जोशी:** यह कांग्रेस की है , क्योंकि आपलोन ॐ इक नम सि ह ॐ ।...  
(व्यवधान )

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Dr. Nishikant Dubey, hon. Member, Dr. Shashi Tharoor did not pass any comments on any individual judge. He criticized to some extent about the institution and the judicial delay. Even if it is so, I will check it again. If it is necessary, then I will remove it from the record. But do not interrupt now.

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\* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

Dr. Tharoor, please continue.

... (*Interruptions*)

**DR. SHASHI THAROOR:** Now that we have heard the voice of the ...<sup>\*</sup> we can continue with the substance of my argument which is that the conditions of the service have a serious bearing on the lack of separation for the Executive, for the Judiciary and thereby have a palpable effect on the conduct of our judiciary in delivering justice to the common citizen of India. That is my very simple argument. I was giving examples to substantiate this argument.

The fact is that we can find more examples. I will just take another five minutes and then conclude.

The Judiciary's complicity in the Government's actions have been manifested in all the examples that I gave. Then, the culpable involvement of the Electoral Bonds Scheme is a venture which has undermined the transparency of our electoral processes and the very foundation of our democracy. The fact is that the Supreme Court has had very few hearings over the issue over the last four years and it has refused to stay the implementation of the Scheme while ignoring the red flags waved even by the Election Commission of India.

It must be remembered that the inaction of the judiciary almost always favours those in power because it is their actions that are being challenged in the court. When the court fails to hear a case against the Government, it is

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<sup>\*</sup> Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

effectively deciding by default in favour of the Government. That is the concern that we should all have.

To truly build a new India, we will need to separate the powers and roles of the Legislature, the Judiciary and the Executive to ensure that the first two do not become mere rubber stamps for the third. This requires a clear separation of powers in order to ensure both efficiency and democracy. By ensuring the status and conditions of service of our judges, we are giving them the opportunity to increase their productivity and exercise true judicial independence.

As Dr. Ambedkar famously pointed out,

However good a Constitution may be, if those who are implementing it are not good, it will prove to be bad and however bad a Constitution may be, if those implementing it are good, it will prove to be good.”

We all know this famous line. The true success of our efforts today will only come if the Government proposes a larger Bill to increase the age of retirement of judges, fill vacancies, reduce pendency of cases, and eliminate post-retirement appointments in Government or at least have a three to five year cooling off period before any such appointments can be made for judges, to guarantee the judiciary's independence. Until then, we must confront the kinds of problems I have outlined that plague our higher judicial system and hamper its effectiveness.



I, therefore, support this Bill while deploring its inadequacy in addressing the major challenges that our judges and judiciary must still overcome in the interests of our citizens and democracy. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

**SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY (PALI):** Thank you, Sir, for affording me the opportunity to speak on this important issue High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions Of Service) Amendment Bill, 2021. In the Bill, a very small clarification is there that, on the completion of a particular year of age, the Judge is entitled for the pension.

Sir, I rise to support this Bill. I would also like to say that as far as the salary part is concerned and pension part is concerned, this hon. august House always supports it. So far as the remuneration part of the judges is concerned – it may be High Court or it may be Supreme Court or it may be subordinate court – it is far less compared to the other countries. That is the reason that even after superannuation, some get employment elsewhere.

Now, regarding the question of conditions of service, as far as the conditions of service with respect to the appointment of the judges are concerned, it is there in the Constitution of India itself. It is for the High Court and Supreme Court judges. But for the subordinate judiciary, it can be done by an Act of the State legislature or it can be provided under the rules framed by the High Court.

So far as the conditions of service are concerned, the conditions of service of the judges of the Supreme Court are framed under Article 125 of the Constitution of India and under 221 of the Constitution of India for the High Court judges. The Parliament is competent to lay down the conditions of service of the High Court and Supreme Court judges. Apart from their appointment, other conditions of service can be laid down by the Parliament.

Now, we talk about independence of judiciary and all these things. This part has been given by the Constitution to frame the conditions of service by the Parliament. So far as the appointment part is concerned, it is under Article 124. If we read the conditions of service, we can see that so many conditions of service in the Act 1954 and 1958. I will come later on to the exact issue of independence of judiciary.

When we consider about leave, even for leave, the condition of service is to be laid down by the law made by Parliament. Even for salaries and pensions, the conditions of service can be laid down by the law made by Parliament and other conditions of service are also contemplated regarding perks etc. Not only the salaries of the judges are protected, the tenure is also protected. So, we can say that the independence of judiciary is secured by the Constitution of India.

When we come to the judicial reforms, the judicial reforms are not limited only for dealing with the filling up vacancies and other issues. It is also related to the conditions of service of the judges. It is also related to the appointment of judges because the Constitution framers specifically provided under Article 124 that the judges of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President of India after consultation with the Chief Justice of India.

In this connection, as far as the High Court judges are concerned, the High Court judges are appointed by the President of India under Article 217 after consultation with the Governor and the Chief Justice of the High Court.

So, the consultation part is there. For 43 years, right from 1950 to 1993, this practice has been there. A large number of judges were appointed in the Supreme Court and High Courts. They were exceptional judges. They rendered quality judgements. Their judgements are referred everywhere. Even these days also, they are laying the basic principle of law.

So, we cannot say that the judges who were appointed before 1993 under Article 124 and 217 of the Constitution of India were lacking quality. Everybody knows what type of judges we are having after 1993. I am not saying that the judges are not good. They are equally rendering very good judgement. But we cannot say that when the Executive involvement was there, the quality of judges was less than the quality of judges that we are having today. All the judges prior to 1993 were equally competent.

Sir, the First Judges' Case was filed by Shri S.P. Gupta. In the judgement of this case, the word "consultation" appearing in Article 124 and 217 of the Constitution of India was defined that "consultation" means that no primacy can be given to the Chief Justice of India and apart from this, it stated that consultation does not mean concurrence. That was the judgement in the First Judges' Case which came in 1982 where it stated that consultation does not mean concurrence. So, the problem started from Second Judges Case, 1993, because it amounted to re-writing of the Constitution by this judgement. Then, a reference was made by the President of India under Article 143 of the Constitution of India. If we see Article 143 of the Constitution of India, it provides for seeking the opinion of the Supreme Court. Now the question is,

whether the opinion rendered by the Supreme Court is binding on the President. We have to consider this very seriously. Whenever the “opinion” of the Supreme Court is sought by the President of India, while exercising the power under Article 143 of the Constitution of India, that opinion can be binding on the Government as it happened in third Judges case in 1998.

So, Article 143 of the Constitution of India provides the power to the President to consult the Supreme Court. It says:

If at any time it appears to the President that a question of law or fact has arisen, or is likely to arise, which is of such a nature and of such public importance that it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court upon it, he may refer the question to that Court for consideration and the Court may, after such hearing as it thinks fit, report to the President its opinion thereon.”

Now, we have to see the difference between ‘opinion’ and ‘consultation’. Whenever the President of India consults the Supreme Court under Article 143 of the Constitution, that opinion is binding as per third Judges case 1998. Keeping in view these facts, in 1998 the system of Collegium was created and the judges required to be appointed on the basis of the recommendation of the Collegium. The Collegium was required to be created at the level of the High Court and the Supreme Court. The procedure adopted by the Collegium is that three judges constituting the Collegium send the recommendation to the Government.

We all know that the Chief Justice of a High Court of a State is normally appointed from outside the State. Now, where the Benches of the High Court is situated at more than one place, then the Chief Justice need not necessarily know about all the candidates. Secondly, even the second senior-most judge is also from outside the State. He also may not know about the details of all the candidates. Then, the third judge, if he is not sitting in the Bench even for a single day, can also participate. Now, they do not have the information which the Executive is having.

**SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK):** Justice J.S. Verma, who was the architect of the Collegium system, has later said that we have to do away with the Collegium system.

**SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:** Yes, I will come to that point later.

Now, we have seen that 40 to 80 per cent recommendations made by the High Court were declined by the Supreme Court. It shows that the procedure adopted by the Collegium of the High Court and the Supreme Court is not fool-proof and they do not have any mechanism to know the antecedents of the candidates. Once it was found by the Supreme Court later that there were serious issues against a candidate whose name was recommended by the Collegium of a High Court. So, it is not possible for a High Court to go into all the details because appointment has nothing to do with the independence of the Judiciary. Once a person is appointed, then only the independence of the Judiciary starts, not before that. Even when the names reach the Supreme Court, one list is sent to the Chief Minister, to the Governor, to the Law Ministry

and also to the Chief Justice of India. Then, everything is processed there and the comments of the Law Minister is also there. But strangely enough, even those comments are not taken in the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Collegium of the Supreme Court. Now, the Law Minister is accountable to the Parliament. But with respect to the appointments of the Judges of the High Court and the Supreme Court, I cannot hold him accountable in view of the judgement of the Supreme Court rendered recently.

Sir, we are having a parliamentary democracy where all the Ministers are accountable. But it is very difficult to hold the Law Minister accountable because he has no role to play here. He has no role in filling up the vacancies available for the Judges in the High Courts and Supreme Court. The mechanism and process used to be started by the High Court Judges and completed by the Supreme Court Judges. So, there is no role of the Ministry of Law in this connection. This is the reason that the NJAC was enacted, and the Parliament unanimously, except one vote, passed that law. But unfortunately, the Supreme Court declared it *ultra vires* on the ground that the independence of Judiciary is the basic structure of the Constitution.

But I would like to say that firstly, 'democracy' is the basic structure of the Constitution of India. Once we say that 'democracy' is the basic structure of the Constitution of India, the intervention with the functioning of the Executive should not be there. I can understand intervention with the functioning of the Judiciary. Though it is also a violation, but so far, it is the power of appointment, which has been given to the Executive by framing the

Constitution. We are having a very unique type of Constitution. We do not have the Executive, which is exercising all the powers of Judicial appointment. The Judiciary as well as Executive, both are exercising their powers.

Now, if we see the entire scheme and intent of the Constitution, there are Articles 103 and 192. If a Member of Parliament is disqualified, an exception is there where the President is not required to act on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers. The President is required to seek the opinion from the Election Commission and he is bound by the opinion rendered by the Election Commission. So, as per Constitution, wherever the President is required to act in accordance with the mandate of that opinion, a particular provision is there. This is the reason that under Articles 103 and 192, where a Member of Parliament or State Legislature is disqualified, that disqualification is required to be considered by the President of India only on the basis of the advice rendered by the Election Commission.

Sir, apart from this, I would also like to speak as to what has happened after the NJAC judgment. It is very strange. These opinions are required to be kept in mind by this hon. august House and also by the Government while taking a view. I would like to quote from the judgment given by some of the Judges. On 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2015, when the NJAC was declared *ultra vires*, almost every Supreme Court Judge, on a 5-Member Constitution Bench hearing the case, made scathing comments on the opacity of the present collegium system and recommended changes in the collegium system making it more transparent and accountable. In the last two paragraphs of the



consenting judgment of Shri Justice Joseph Kurian, now retired, he has agreed with the views of Shri Justice Chelameswar. I am quoting from the NJAC judgment where the NJAC was declared *ultra vires*. It says:

The present collegium system lacks transparency, accountability and objectivity. The trust deficit has affected the credibility of the collegium system. Quite often, very serious allegations and many a time, not unfounded too, have been raised that its approach has been highly subjective. Deserving persons have been ignored wholly for subjective reasons. Social and other national realities were overlooked. Certain appointments were purposely delayed so as either to benefit vested choices or to deny such benefits to the next patronised. Selection of patronised or favoured persons were made in latent violation of the guidelines resulting in unmerited, if not, bad appointments with dictatorial attitude of the collegium seriously affecting the self-respect and dignity, if not independence of Judges. The Court, particularly, the Supreme Court often is being styled as the Court of the collegium. The looking forward syndrome affecting imparting assessment, etc., have been some of the other allegations in the air for quite some time."

The observation of Shri Justice Madan B. Lokur in his consenting judgement wherein he stated: Executive had an equally important participative role in the integrated process of appointment of the Judges where I have

stated even the dissent note of the Ministry or of the Government cannot be a part of the agenda. That the Executive adopted a defeatist or an 'I do not care' attitude is most unfortunate." Shri Justice Madan B. Lokur further stated: The political executive has to share the blame equally if not more since it mortgaged its constitutional responsibility of maintain a check on what may be described as the erroneous decision of the Collegium."

Justice Joseph Kurian further, in his judgement, stated that the active silence of the Executive in not preventing such unworthy appointments was actually one of the major problems. Therefore, the Collegium system needs to be improved requiring a 'glasnost' and a 'perestroika'. Then, again in another Judgment dated 04<sup>th</sup> July, 2017, in the Supreme Court *suo moto* contempt proceedings against a Judge of Calcutta High Court wherein two then Judges of the Supreme Court Shri Justice J. Chelameswar and Justice Ranjan Gogoi, inter alia highlighted that there is a need to revisit the process of selection and appointment of the Judges. We have to take the note of these judgements. I request the Government to revisit the collegium system in view of Articles 124 and 217. The spirit and object of Articles 124 and 217 are required to be restored.

Apart from this, recently, the above two Judges judgement stated further that this case highlights two things. One is the need to revisit the process of selection and appointment of judges to the Constitutional Courts, for that matter any member of the judiciary at all levels; and secondly, the need to set up an appropriate legal regime to deal with the situations where the conduct of

a Judge of a Constitutional court requires corrective measures – other than impeachment – to be taken.

The Judgement further states: "Obviously, there is a failure to make an assessment of the personality of the contemnor at the time of recommending his name for elevation". It also states: "Our purpose is not to point fingers at individuals who were responsible for recommendation but only to highlight the system's failure of not providing an appropriate procedure for making such an assessment."

Sir, the hon. J.S. Verma was the Chief Architect of the 1993 Judgement. I would like to refer to him here. Shri Justice J. S. Verma, a former Chief Justice of India, who had written the lead judgment in the 2nd Judges' case, gave an interview to the Frontline Magazine published in its issue of October 10, 2008. When asked: "You said in one of your speeches that judicial appointments have become judicial disappointments. Do you now regret your 1993 judgment?", Justice Verma responded: "My 1993 judgment, which holds the field, was very much misunderstood and misused. It was in that context I said the working of the judgment now for some time is raising serious questions, which cannot be called unreasonable. My judgment says the appointment process of High Court and Supreme Court Judges is basically a joint or participatory exercise between the executive and the judiciary, both taking part in it. Broadly, there are two distinct areas. One is the area of legal acumen of the candidates to adjudge their suitability and the other is their antecedents, not only the legal acumen." So far as the antecedent part is

concerned, it is the work of the Executive to find out from the intelligence. It may be a collegium system at the High Court level; it may be a collegium system at the Supreme Court level; they are not positioned to collect the antecedent of the candidate. This is the problem. So, as far as the legal acumen is concerned, we know better than the judges whosoever is a good lawyer or a good judge required to be promoted to the Supreme Court from the High Court. We can adjudge as to who is a good lawyer.

From 1950 to 1993, all the good Judges were appointed, and they have rendered remarkable judgments, and those judgments are still cited and held the field.

So, according to the judgment, in the area of legal acumen, the Judiciary's opinion should be dominant, and in the area of antecedents, the Executive's opinion should be dominant.

Now, Sir, when we are talking about this, the reason is that it is a violation of the basic structure. When we are talking about the basic structure of the Constitution, in a democracy, there is separation of power. It is because separation of power between the Executive, Judiciary and the Parliament is the basic structure of the Constitution of India. Not only this, our Constitution provides for checks and balances. When we use the term 'checks and balances,' we can understand the word 'balance.' It means distribution of power. But at the same time, 'check' means accountability. What is the accountability of the Judiciary? ... (*Interruptions*) Towards whom is the Judiciary accountable? The accountability is not towards the Parliament; the

accountability is not towards the people. It is very safe to say that the Judiciary is accountable to the Constitution of India. Who will judge it? So, that it is why, I said that even our hon. Law Minister is not accountable to the Parliament with respect to the appointment of the High Court and the Supreme Court Judges. So, as far as the appointment of subordinate judiciary is concerned, it is within the domain of the State Government.

A reference was made by Shri Shashi Tharoor that about 3 or 30 lakh cases are pending in the subordinate courts. It is the State Governments who appoint the Judges, it is the High Courts which appoint the Judges in subordinate courts. How is the Government of India responsible for this? The Government of India can provide the infrastructure. Since 2014, more than Rs. 6000 crore have been paid under CSS. The hon. Minister has recently made a public statement. Around Rs. 9,000 crore are being disbursed for the infrastructure. A large amount of it is disbursed by the Government of India, and the rest of it is by the State. So, the accountability is the major part. In view of this, we are having the balance but no check. The check comes only on account of accountability.

Sir, under the Constitution, we have read the service conditions. There are rules with respect to the payment of salary, payment of pension, and with respect to leave. All these are to be provided by the Parliament. As far as the appointment and the secured tenure of 62 years and 65 years are concerned, all these are the indicators of the independence of Judiciary. We have not seen any interference in the Judiciary these days by Parliament.

Sir, you see the other countries as far as appointment is concerned. Only if the Executive is appointee, can we say that democracy is not mature? If we see the United States of America, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, they are also democratic countries. In USA, in the States, the Judges are elected. Can we say that these are politicians? Can we say that the Judiciary is not independent there? ... ( *Interruptions* ).

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल: सिर जी न , ये चीजें क जाबद रहे हैं ।... (व्ययधन )

यह बात आममन्त है । ओमर्क बार आ रिक क दृष्टि तें है ।... (व्ययधन )

श्री पी. पी. चौधरी : मैं सर साहब के कप ये कर रह थ ।... (व्ययधन )

I was saying, in a mature democracy like USA, so far as States are concerned, the Judges are elected. If they are not elected, then the legislative concurrence is required.

Insofar as the judges of the Supreme Court of America are concerned, the judges are nominated by the President of America. ... ( *Interruptions* ) Their confirmation is done by the Senate. So, this is the procedure. Nomination is done by the President of America and the confirmation is done by the Senate. This is purely done by the Executive and Legislature. But in India, we have a proper check and balance. That is why, we have used the word, 'consultation' by executive with CJ.

In Canada, the judges are appointed by the Governor-General. In Australia, the judges are appointed by the Executive. In New Zealand, the judges are appointed based on the recommendations of Prime Minister by the President. Thereafter, some more procedures are there like going through the

Attorney-General and all that. But it shows that merely because the judges were appointed by the Executive from 1950 to 1993, we cannot say that they were lacking in quality at that time. We cannot say that their judgements were not good. They were equally competent people.

Apart from this, regarding the accountability, I would refer to one more report. Even the Law Commission in its Eighty Fifth Report on Law's Delays: Arrears in Courts, has expressed the view – and these are very important – with respect to the accountability of the Ministry of Law.

The Committee is aware that for this state of affairs, the Union Law Ministry is not blameworthy, as the entire process of initiation of proposal for appointment of new judges is no longer the responsibility of the Executive as a result of a decision of the Supreme Court. Though it was not contemplated in the Constitution, responsibility for judicial appointments now rests in the domain of the judiciary. The Union Law Minister is accountable to Parliament for the delay in filling up of the vacancies of judges but he has functionally no contribution to make. The Supreme Court read into the Constitution a power to appoint judges that was not conferred upon it by the text or the context. The underlying purpose of securing judicial independence was salutary but the method of acquiring for the Court the exclusive power to appoint judges by the process of judicial interpretation is open to question. Against this backdrop, the Committee recalls a recent

discussion in the Rajya Sabha in which the Government was asked regarding alternate arrangements to fill up the vacancies and whether there was any scope for having a fresh review of the Supreme Court's judgment."

Sir, I would also like to refer to the judgment of Justice J.S. Khehar. Justice J.S. Khehar has mentioned that since the Law Minister is on the Committee and because the Government is involved in so many litigations, the Law Minister of India being a member of NJAC Committee can affect the judicial independence. So, when the Law Minister is accountable to the Parliament, his presence should be very much there. I have already stated that how the recommendations sent by the Collegium was turned down by the Supreme Court.

Now, what is the way forward? ... (*Interruptions*) हमारा लक्ष्य वेष्ट है ।  
वव, आपाँ छि ।... (व्यथन)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** According to the strength, they are having more than two hours'time.

**SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:** Sir, my suggestion is three-fold. In the NJAC Judgement, the Supreme Court has pointed out only a small mistake. It is not said that the Parliament is not competent to legislate it. It is only with respect to the constitution of the Committee. The constitution of the Committee can be corrected and we can bring a new Bill, where the eminent persons from the categories such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward



Classes, minorities and women may be appointed on the Committee for a period of three years. ....(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB** Chairman, Sir, will the hon. Minister respond to the point the hon. Member is making? ....(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY** : Yes, and that is why I am making this request. My request is that we have to revisit the NJAC judgement and come out with a new Bill making the respective corrections.

When the Constitution of India was framed, Article 366, which was basically a definition clause, was there. It was there to provide various definitions. In my opinion, the word 'consultation,' which appeared not only at one place but at many places with respect to the appointment and transfer of High Court and Supreme Court judges, like the Supreme Court is taking consultation from the Public Service Commission. Sir, at one place, with respect to the appointment and transfer of the judges, the word 'consultation' has been termed as "concurrence". Even in Article 143, where the President of India is required to obtain the "opinion" while making the reference to the Supreme Court, whatever the opinions are rendered are not binding. So, by this analogy, it can be said that in view of the judgement of 1998, the third-judges case, the opinion rendered by the Supreme Court under Article 143 is also binding. Therefore, the word 'consultation' and the word 'opinion,' both are required to be defined under Article 366. If these words are defined under Article 366, then, in my opinion, there is no need to bring in anything else

except defining the word 'consultation' in five lines. Consultation does not mean "concurrence".

We can also constitute a Commission and a period of six months' time may be given. Complete hearing can be held. The hearing may be held by the retired judges as well as the lawyers, including all the stakeholders. The report may be obtained by the Government. But this issue is required to be settled because we are lacking the checks. Balance is there but the accountability is not there. Therefore, we have to again restore the original position under the Constitution.

Now, so far as appointment of the subordinate judiciary is concerned, this is within the domain of the State Government. The number of sanctioned posts is around 25,000. About less than 20,000 posts are filled up and about 5000 posts are lying vacant in the subordinate courts. That is the responsibility of the High Court and the respective State Government. It cannot be a responsibility of the Central Government.

So far as creating an All-India Judicial Service is concerned, initially its mention came in 1958 and, subsequently, in 1978, it came up again. A recommendation was made for creation of an All-India Judicial Service by the Standing Committee in 2006 and the directions were also issued by the Supreme Court in 1992. ....(Interruptions)

**SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (SREERAMPUR):** The matter regarding All-India Judicial Service is pending before the Supreme Court. ....(Interruptions) I appeared in the Court with regard to this matter. I argued this matter. That is

why I know about it. ....(Interruptions) Therefore, you cannot raise this point.  
....(Interruptions)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Mr. Chaudhary, you yourself are a senior advocate and the former Law Minister. You cannot make any comment with regard to a matter which is pending in a Court of Law.

....(Interruptions)

**SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:** Sir, I am not making any comment with regard to that. I am making my submission only. It makes no difference whether I refer it or not. ....(Interruptions)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please continue.

**SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY :** I am not making any comment with respect to that. Stating the facts and making a comment on that, both are different things. I am making my submissions without any comments on that. ....(Interruptions) Mr. Tharoor has made a comment on that. ....(Interruptions)

My suggestion is, for that purpose, an exam can be conducted at all-India level and the candidates may be allotted to respective State at the most, and after examination, the High Court can interview them and they can make the appointment.

On All-India Judicial Service, some of the critics are saying that it may impeach the separation of power. But it is not doing so because in our federal setup, we are having a separate Executive. The federal system is there. We are having a separate Legislature. The federal system is there. But in the case of Judiciary, it may be Supreme Court, High Court or subordinate court. They

all deal with the laws made by the State Legislatures. They all deal with the laws made by the Parliament. Therefore, we cannot say that so far as the Judiciary is concerned, it is federal. If the critics are saying that there should not be an All-India Judicial Service, it is ill-conceived and unfounded. We can go further for creating an All-India Judicial Service at par with Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service. Like that we can create it and we can have a pool of talented people and we can attract more talented people and those people can be further appointed in High Court and Supreme Court. They can help in better justice delivery system.

Finally, I would like to say that in article 312 the amendment was made for creating an All-India Judicial Service. Under articles 334 and 333 no amendment is required because when this amendment was made in article 312, only on the basis of the resolution moved before the Rajya Sabha by 2/3<sup>rd</sup> majority present and voting, creation of the All-India Services can be there. There will be uniformity and unity by creating these services and it will help in reducing the arrears and we will have talented people. Quality judgement will be there. The time in dealing with the cases will also be reduced. These are some of my submissions with respect to the Bill.

I also request the hon. Minister to see whether the word 'consultation' can be defined. The word 'consultation' was not defined in the Constitution under article 366. I think this is the reason why the Supreme Court has taken over it, that is, since the word 'consultation' was not defined, if the Parliament can define it – the word 'consultation' is not concurrent – then the whole

problem can be solved. Today, just like in the 2021 we have issued the clarification by way of explanation, the same thing can be done for defining the word 'consultation' under article 366. Sir, with these words, I support the Bill.

Thank you very much, Sir.

**SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN (CHENNAI CENTRAL):** Vanakkam, Chairman Sir.

Thank you, for giving me this opportunity. Unfortunately, I do not think I fall in the category of the great speakers because all lawyers are addressing this subject.

**SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:** Also, a lawyer is presiding the House.

**SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN :** Yes, a lawyer is presiding the House.

The Bill seeks to amend the High Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1958. The major contention here is whether the additional benefits mentioned in the Bill will apply from the first day on the completion of the 80<sup>th</sup> year. I think most of the Members understand why this Bill is being brought by the Government. There was confusion because additional quantum of pensions and family pensions were given to the judges after their retirement. When they reach 80-85 years, 20 per cent additional pay of the basic pay was given as the family pension. Similarly, from 85-90 years, 30 per cent was given of the basic pay as the family pension. If they attained 90-95 years, 40 per cent was additionally given to them. From 95-100 years, it is 50 per cent. And by chance if anyone went to live on for 100 years, it is 100 per cent.

I think the Government has made a right choice because there is confusion between the courts. Two judgements were contradicting each other. One said that on the completion of 79<sup>th</sup> year, you should start it. Another judgement said that it should start at the beginning of the 80<sup>th</sup> year. The Government has come forward to iron out the differences and make it clear by saying that the first month after completing the year will be considered. I appreciate it. Sometimes, the Government does bring good Bills fortunately.

Winston Churchill once said, "The service rendered by judges demands the highest qualities of learning, training and character. These qualities are not to be measured in terms of money, but according to the quantity of work done. A form of life and conduct far more severe and restricted than that of ordinary people is required from judges and though unwritten, has been most strictly observed. They are at once privileged and restricted. They have to present a continuous aspect of dignity and conduct." After rendering such services to the nation, it is the duty of the State to ensure that a retired Judge who enters the autumn of his life is adequately looked after. I am glad the Government is doing that good thing. However, there are certain questions which arise in my mind. As I said, I am not an advocate. But as a common man I am asking this. The ruling party speaker has made such a long speech. Especially my good colleague, Mr. Chaudhary, spoke about the carrot and stick theory being worked here. The Government is ready to accept the demand of the Judges. At the same time, he spoke so much about appointment of judges, the way the Law Minister is deprived, and the way the Law Minister does not have any

power in the appointment of Judges. In fact, he went on to say that Supreme Court Judges are appointed by the President of United States in America. Was he hinting that a similar system is going to come in India? Is it a prelude to that? What the ruling Government is trying to do is that indirectly they are threatening the present judiciary system through us. It gives me a doubt. I am sure that you will answer this. Are you planning to bring a Bill? If you are going to bring a Bill, please do that. You are the most powerful party here. In the last seven and a half years, you have done whatever you wanted to do and the Opposition is a mere spectator because you have been road rolling us. Do you have the courage to now road roll the judiciary? I very much doubt it. There is already a lot of suspicion in the minds of the people, I am speaking like a common man, that you are influencing the judiciary. You are getting all in your favour. Please do not do that. Do not intervene and unnecessarily rock the judicial system in which people believe.

There is a demand that there has been a differentiation between the retirement age of Judges of the High Court and the Supreme Court. The same High Court Judge has to retire at 62 years of age, but if he is elevated to the Supreme Court, he can stay up to 65 years of age. Why can you not have a uniformity? You should do that. Please bring a law in this regard instead of threatening the Judges through your colleagues. All Judges should have the retirement age of 65 years. If you want to make it 67 years, please do it. We will welcome it. In the Parliament, we will be happy to do that.

There has always been a long standing demand from the advocates and also from the State Governments and it is this. They are asking for a permanent regional bench in the Southern region. This has been the demand from the DMK for a very long time. Geographically, every lawyer situated in Delhi has got an access to the Supreme Court, whereas the lawyers who are born in other corners of the country do not get a chance. This is not equality. If I am a litigant, I have to employ a lawyer far away from the region I reside. Since you have a brutal majority and if you want to do something good, I think we should look at this aspect, but by not threatening them.

There has been a demand from my party and I think from all the parties that there is no social diversity in the appointment of Judges. There is also no equal women representation in the appointment of Judges. Since 71 years, we are having the system. There is not even a single Scheduled Tribe who has been appointed as a Supreme Court Judge. Only five people are there from the Scheduled Caste community as Supreme Court Judges. I am not trying to go against any community, but only one community seems to be dominating the whole judicial system in the entire country. This has to change. I am not asking for social justice, but this has to change. Everyone should feel that they are part of the system.

When we have the utmost faith in our judicial system, the recent happenings of the ruling party, as I said earlier, has created a lot of suspicion. There should be a cooling off period. Judgements come in favour of the Governments, and then we find those Judges are elevated. No, one of them



was demoted as a Governor! We have never seen that. Similarly, again, a former Supreme Court Judge is being demoted as a Rajya Sabha Member. I see an elevation! Sorry, it is former Chief Justice. I correct myself. In both the cases, it is the former Chief Justices who have been demoted. What does it mean? We see something hanky panky happening. That is what a common man will feel. Since we are not quoting anything, so you cannot jump on me. ...

*(Interruptions)*. An act of any Justice Department or the Government should be pure, or should look pure to the common man. When this happens, I ask a basic question and which is this. Today you have the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2021. These two instances which were created by your Government where a former Chief Justice has become a Governor and a former Chief Justice has become a Rajya Sabha Member, I want to ask from which service will they be getting the pension? Will they be getting Judge's pension or will they be getting the Governor's pension or will they be getting the Rajya Sabha pension? You should bring a clarity about it.

We, in India, have got utmost faith in the judicial system. I only request the Government that with your brute majority, please do not derail it.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

**SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:** I rise to support the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2021. Independence of judiciary is indispensable in a democratic system of governance. The general contention is that in any democratic country, the judicial system should be completely free from any sort of pressure or pull, both internal and external. It may so happen that the Government might abuse the political power that has been conferred upon it. An independent judiciary is required to maintain the balance between the interests of individuals and society.

Justice delayed, often said, is justice denied. In India though, justice is often indefinitely kept pending. The result is that there are 4.5 crore pending cases across all courts in India as on September 15, 2021. In fact, in 2019, there were 3.3 crore pending cases, which means that in the last two years, India has added 23 cases every minute to its pendency list. The details of cases pending in Supreme Court of India during the last three years are given below. In 2018, the pending cases in Supreme Court are 57,346; In 2019, the pending cases are 59,859; In 2020, the pending cases are 63,146, and as on 8<sup>th</sup> November, 2021, the pending cases are 70,038. The Five Judges' Bench matters which are pending before the Supreme Court are 272. The Seven Judges' Bench matters which are pending before the Supreme Court are 15. The Nine Judges' Bench matters which are pending before the Supreme Court are 135. Independence of judiciary and rule of law are the basic feature of the Constitution and cannot be abrogated even by the constitutional amendments

as observed by the Supreme Court in S.P. Gupta's case. All laws in India derive their authority from the Constitution of India. All powers of the State and its organs are contained in it and must be exercised within the limits set out by the Constitution which specifically directs the State to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public service.

The judiciary has a single pyramidal structure with the lower courts at the bottom, High Courts in the middle, and the Supreme Court at the top. Today, our justice delivery system is facing multiple challenges. Two of them are stark and need immediate attention, namely, appointment of Judges and managing the humongous number of pending cases.

Today, the website of the Department of Justice tells us that the sanctioned strength of High Court Judges is 1,098 and vacancies are 402 as on 01 December, 2021. The sanctioned and working strength of Judicial Officers in the District and Subordinate Courts has also increased. As on 31 December, 2013, the sanctioned strength was 19,518 and working strength was 15,115. As on 28 January, 2021, the sanctioned strength was 24,485, and working strength was 19,294.

Pendency problem is a long-standing issue across the Indian judiciary. At present, the High Court lists 5.8 million pending cases. Mr. Chaudhary was telling that all cases are pending because of lower judiciary. In the Rajasthan High Court more than five lakh cases are pending. ... (*Interruptions*) I am telling this to you since you were mentioning it. ... (*Interruptions*) Mr. Chaudhary, I am coming to it. I will also mention what you have done. ...

*(Interruptions)* You are also an ex-Law Minister and we know what has happened. Do not pass such comments.

The average rate of disposal between 2015 and 2019 was about 1.8 million cases per year. In most years, the number of cases disposed of is lower than the number of cases instituted. So, the problem keeps getting worse. In High Court, 41 per cent cases have been pending for five years or longer. In Subordinate Courts, nearly one in every four cases has been pending for at least five years.

I would like to mention some figures. The pending cases up to one year is 12,942,921; pending cases between one year and three years is 9,738,411; pending cases between three years and five years is 52,000,056; and pending cases between five years and ten years is 5,081,864. Kindly see and imagine the situation. I have all the figures with me. The cases filed by senior citizens pending is 2,225,587; and the cases filed by women pending is 3,163,776. This implies that if no new cases were to be filed, then the time taken by courts to dispose of all the pending cases at the current disposal rate would be 1.3 years.

Just one month back, Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul -- while taking up a matter of criminal appeal arising out of Allahabad -- observed or commented that if no criminal appeals are filed in the Allahabad High Court, disposal of the pending criminal appeals will take 32 years. Therefore, where do we stand?

In two decades since Fast Track Courts were first setup, pending cases in both Subordinate Courts as well as these Fast Track Courts have continued to increase. As on date, over 9.2 lakh cases are pending in 842 Fast Track Courts across 28 States. What has happened to Fast Track Courts? What is their disposal rate?

### **17.00 hrs**

Pendency of cases for long periods has resulted in large number of undertrials in India's prisons. As on January 31, 2019, almost 4.8 lakh prisoners were confined in Indian jails. Of this, over two-thirds were undertrials; 5,011 undertrials were confined in jails for five years or longer. In Uttar Pradesh, the figure was 2,124; and in Maharashtra, 394. This accounted for over half of such undertrials. This is the situation in the backdrop of huge backlog of cases.

As on 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2021, the Supreme Court had one vacancy, out of the sanctioned strength of 34 Judges. In the High Courts, 37 per cent of the total sanctioned posts of Judges are vacant. Out of the total 402 vacancies in the High Courts, majority of the vacancies are in Kolkata, 32 out of the sanctioned strength of 72; in Telangana, 23 out of the sanctioned strength of 42; in Patna, 27 out of the sanctioned strength of 53; in Rajasthan, 22 out of the sanctioned strength of 50; in Delhi, 30 out of the sanctioned strength of 60; in Andhra Pradesh, 19 out of the sanctioned strength of 37. Figures are more. In Allahabad also, the vacancies are more than 50 per cent.

Clearly, the Judiciary is failing in keeping the promise of speedy trial; with the result, things have come to such a pass. For several decades now, the courts have never been able to function with full strength resulting in huge vacancies of Judges against the sanctioned strength of 24,419 Judges in district and other courts.

Mr. Chaudhary has referred to the Supreme Court Judges case – the first case, the second case and the third case. Thank you, Mr. Chaudhary. But you have not referred to a case. I am sorry. I expected that you would refer to a three-Judges Bench case consisting of the hon. Chief Justice, Shri Bobde, hon. Justice J Sanjay Kishan Kaul and hon. Justice Surya Kant. This matter has been disposed of. Its first paragraph says: The High Courts are in a crisis situation. There are almost 40 per cent vacancies in the High Courts, with many of the larger High Courts working under 50 per cent of their sanctioned strength.”

I will come straight away to paragraph 11, which is more interesting. You will be surprised to hear. After stating it, I will make my statement on it. Paragraph 11 says: In the context of the aforesaid and in order to facilitate timely appointment, we are of the view that it would be advisable to follow the following timelines, in addition to the aforesaid.

Firstly, the Intelligence Bureau (IB) should submit its reports or inputs within four to six weeks from the date of recommendation of the High Court Collegium, to the Central Government. Secondly, it would be “desirable” that the Central Government forward the files or recommendations to the

Supreme Court within eight to 12 weeks from the date of receipt of views from the State Government and the report or the inputs from the IB. Thirdly, it would then be for the Government thereafter to see to make the appointment immediately on the aforesaid consideration, and undoubtedly, if the Government has any reservations on suitability or in public interest, within the same period of time, it may be sent back to the Supreme Court.

**17.04 hrs**

(Shri N. K. Premachandran *in the Chair*)

Importantly, the last one is, if the Supreme Court Collegium, after consideration of the aforesaid inputs, still reiterates the recommendation unanimously, such appointment should be processed and the appointment should be made within three to four weeks. ... (*Interruptions*) I have got another learned lawyer, he is a very nice man, and he is very kind to me also. ... (*Interruptions*) The Supreme Court has categorically stated that – while reiterating the cases – it has to be implemented within three to four weeks.

Sir, in Calcutta High Court, Shri Joytosh Majumdar's case was recommended on 24<sup>th</sup> July, 2019, and was reiterated on 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2021. The hon. Supreme Court's order has not been implemented. Shri Amitesh Banerjee was first recommended on 24<sup>th</sup> July, 2019, and the recommendation was reiterated on 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2021. Shri Raja Basu Chowdhury was first recommended on 24<sup>th</sup> July, 2019, and the recommendation was reiterated on 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2021. Shrimati Lopita Banerjee was first recommended on 24<sup>th</sup> July, 2019, and the recommendation was reiterated on 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2021.

Shri Shankar Sen was first recommended on 24<sup>th</sup> July, 2019, and the recommendation was reiterated on 8<sup>th</sup> October, 2021. Nothing has been done. If a lawyer is recommended by the Collegium and that lawyer belongs to the Bharatiya Janata Party, directly or indirectly, his case cleared at a rocket speed.

I am not questioning the suitability of the lawyers. I am questioning the discriminatory attitude of the Central Government. In the States, different political parties are there. In 2019, when the name of the Additional Solicitor General came, they gave the appointment immediately. But in the case of others, since others are the State Government lawyers, that has not been done. I am again saying that I am not questioning the competency of the judges. One of the judges, I am not going to take his name, was associated with the Andaman & Nicobar Islands Administration. He was doing the cases there. His case was recommended on 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2021, and it was cleared by the Central Government on 16<sup>th</sup> November, 2021. He is directly associated with the Administration of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. It is not only in our case. In fact, for the Jammu & Kashmir High Court, two persons' names have been reiterated twice but their case has not been cleared. For the Karnataka High Court, two persons' names were recommended and reiterated but their case has not been cleared. For the Allahabad High Court, two persons' names were recommended but their case has also not been cleared. For the Calcutta High Court, two women judges, Shrimati Ananya Bandyopadhyay and Shrimati Rai Chattopadhyay, were recommended and the recommendations were



reiterated on 11<sup>th</sup> November, 2021, and another gentleman, Shri Subhendu Samanta, is also there. The hon. Chief Justice says that we want more women judges in the judiciary. See, I have given three names of the women lawyers whose names have been recommended but their cases have not been cleared.

Now, I want to ask, is this not a clear violation of the Supreme Court's order? Is the Central Government not violating the order of the Supreme Court which I have referred to in the judgment delivered by the Chief Justice Bobde? Does it not come within the ambit of Article 215 of the Constitution of India? Under Article 144 of the Constitution of India, all authorities, civil and judicial, in the territory of India, shall act in aid of the Supreme Court. Is the Central Government doing that? Is the Central Government not violating Article 144? Is the Central Government not creating discrimination? Is the Central Government not violating the rights protected under Article 14 of the Constitution which speaks about 'equality before law'? That is a total violation. Mr. Tharoor quoted it but I am quoting again.

The constitutional authorities, in flagrant violation of Constitutional laws, in flagrant violation of statutes, in flagrant violation of all norms, do not make these appointments. They do not appoint any person whose face is not liked by them. Only those people whom they like are being appointed.

Sir, Dr. Ambedkar said, "However good a Constitution may be, if those who are implementing it are not good, it will prove to be bad. However bad a Constitution may be, if those implementing it are good, it will prove to be good."

If people are not implementing the Constitution with the right intent, the best Constitution is rendered waste and the most valueless Constitution can be made good if it is implemented with good intentions and objectives. Dr. Ambedkar's views have been thrown into river Yamuna here and into river Ganga in our State.

I am not blaming the Central Government also. The hon. Minister had given an answer to my question, which I got yesterday. There are pending cases that the High Courts are not sending, the collegium is not sending. Sir, the work of the collegium is administrative in nature, as you know, and I have a right to criticise any administrative act. In terms of the judgment of Chief Justice Bobde, the collegium is required to initiate the process of filling up of vacancies six months prior to the retirement of a judge or occurrence of a vacancy. What are the collegiums, the High Courts doing? What steps have they taken? They are also answerable. It is not that they are not answerable. On the administrative acts of any High Court, the administrative acts of the Supreme Court, you are answerable to the Parliament also. It is not that they are not answerable. Why are they not acting in time? If a government officer does not act, the Supreme Court and the High Courts will thrash them like anything. They send them to the jail. But if the collegium does not act, what would happen? Is it not a mockery of justice now? Is it not a mockery of procedures? Everyone is responsible for this. ... (*Interruptions*) I know, the hon. Minister will state in his reply how many appointments have been made. He will say that eight Supreme Court judges have been appointed. But he will

never say to the House how many cases have occurred in the last three years from 2014 to 2019 including in the regime of Mr. Chaudhary.

**SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:** Kalyan ji, let me set the record right. Between 2016 to July 2019, 400 judges were appointed to the Supreme Court and High Courts.

**SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:** That is right. But you are not stating the number of vacancies.

श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल: आपका जवाब बहुत कम है। ... (व्यवधान) आपकी सरकार ने नमूने के तहत बहुत कम जजों को नियुक्त किया है। ... (व्यवधान) यह तरीका सही नहीं है। आपका जवाब बहुत कम है। ... (व्यवधान) ने।

**SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY:** Kalyan ji, it depends upon the recommendation made by the High Court. You just give the facts about how many High Courts have made the recommendations. Vacancies are there in various High Courts. ... (Interruptions)

**SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:** I can give the figures which have been given to me, yesterday. My answer is 'yes'. I can give the figures. Therefore, how many vacancies have occurred? It is not my job to find out the vacancies; it is your job to find out. My job is to point out that the vacancies are not filled up. It is your job. You must work it out. You have got a very good supporter, Mr. Chaudhary.... (Interruptions)

डॉ. निशिकांत दुबे: कल जजिमेंट जो लिखी है, सो इतना कटवाइ दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) प्लीज यमेंट्स फॉर कल जजिमेंट है। ... (व्यवधान)

**श्री कल्याण बनर्जी:** हँ, क वेडिन I... (व्यथन ) Mr. Dubey, you possibly do not know my background. That is the reason you are saying so. ... (*Interruptions*)

**DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY:** I know. मैं यह जानता हूँ I... (व्यथन )

**SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:** My offer came in 1994. On record, I am telling it to you. Had I accepted it, I would have been CJI for nearly three years. Keep it in your mind and then pass comments.... (*Interruptions*) Yes, I have not gone there; I have chosen these pathways. ... ( *Interruptions*) What is this? I have not disturbed you like this. ... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Nishikant ji, Chaudhary ji, please do not crosstalk. This is not good.

... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** If the Member is yielding, I have no problem.

... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:** I have not disturbed you even for a single moment. I have a request, today. ... ( *Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** If the Member is yielding, you can speak. Otherwise, please do not interrupt.

**SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:** Sir, in 2018, when Chief Justice of India Dipak Misra was there, four Judges went to the Press. They criticised this and said democracy has gone. There is no Supreme Court over the Supreme Court. If that is there, I do not know what would have been the fate in their cases. On the contrary, the first man who spoke became CJI later on. Later on, we have seen him in the Rajya Sabha. But with a very painful heart, I am

telling – I have also completed 41 years of practice – that the way Chief Justice Sanjib Banerjee has been transferred from Madras High Court to Meghalaya is not acceptable. This is not acceptable. I know, you have not done it. Mr. Rijju, I know, you have not done it. You have just implemented it. But it has been done by the Collegium. Why? He has criticised the Election Commission of India only. Then, if he has criticised the Commission, why did the Central Government not come forward for impeachment of those four Judges who criticised the Central Government, who said that there is no democracy in the country?

**PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM):** Very right. ... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE:** Sir, I am telling you that Justice Sanjib Banerjee is losing nothing. Kindly allow me to speak. He is not losing anything; he will remain. But I think – I have seen him coming out with remarks on so many matters against our State Governments – he is a Judge who is very straight-cut, a Judge who is really an erudite Judge. If we consider today about the last great Judge of the Supreme Court, that is Justice Nariman, he was not only a great Judge of this country, but a jurist of the country. I can tell you that amongst all the Judges of the High Courts of India, Chief Justice Sanjib Banerjee is the best Judge. But he has been transferred to Meghalaya. I would request from this Parliament, through you, to the Collegium to reconsider it. Justice Sanjib Banerjee is not losing anything. But you are really wasting a property of the nation. It is a property of the nation. It has been done; it is very shocking. I would request that these things have to be done.

I will end my speech with a request to the Central Government, please do not continue with the contempt of court. Do not violate the court orders. If you violate the court orders, what will be the consequences? You may not like the face of a particular person. You may not like a State Government. **आल** के **अथ** , **झबर** वे सै क **प्र** । **यह** न्हि हआ , **मन** ले **मि** , **मन** ले **मि** , **मन** ले **मि** । **यह** **मन** के **बात** है । **मन** जी , **मन** जी **क** , **मि** **मि** **क** **कुछ** न्हि **होगा** । **मन** जी **न** **मि** **मि** **मि** **आ** **है** **आ** , **हम** **दे** **ख** **गे** , **आ** **ले** **दे** **ख** **गे** । Good days are coming. **हम** **ले** **ख** **गे** ।

I have forgotten to tell one important point. Shri Tharoor was talking about the enhancement of the retirement age of judges, and that a Bill should be brought in the House in this regard. In 2012, possibly you were not a Member at that time, UPA-2 had introduced a Bill to increase the retirement age of the high court judges from 62 to 65 years and from 65 to 67 years of the Supreme Court judges, but it was not discussed. I do not think there is any requirement to increase the retirement age of the judges.

The Constitution says that 10 years of practice is sufficient enough to be a judge. Now, the collegium, in its own wisdom, has said that one cannot qualify to be a judge unless he is 45 years of age. They have developed their own mechanism. As a result of this, the good lawyers are being deprived of becoming judges and the country is being deprived of getting good judges. What will happen if they are between the age of 40 and 41 years? You know Justice D.Y. Chandrachud. He became a judge at the age of 41. What a great judge he is! The Chief Justice of Bombay High Court, Shri Dipankar Datta who

was appointed as judge at the age of 41 years is doing a great job. Therefore, through you, Sir, I would request the collegium not to insist on the age of 45 years. They should be flexible. If they can get good lawyers, let us say at the age of 39 years, they should be elevated to the post of judge. Chief Justice Altamas Kabir became a judge at the age of 38 years. Since a number of comments have been made against me, I would like to tell the House that I got this offer at the age of 37 years.

Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me a chance to speak. Both you and your predecessor have given me a chance to speak. Whatever agony, pain or grievances were there in my mind, not only as a lawyer, as a Member of Parliament, but also as a citizen of India, I have expressed them before you. I have expressed my anguish. I have expressed my pain. I have expressed my sorrow with respect to this matter.

With this, I would like to convey my heartiest thanks to you. I convey my regards to you for giving me a chance to speak on this subject.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Thank you very much Shri Kalyan Banerjee. He has got special permission from the hon. Speaker to speak for half-an-hour, and he has completed it within that time.

Next speaker is Shri Arvind Sawant.

... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Arvind Ji, you are interested in talking with other Members.

... (*Interruptions*)

श्री अरविंद सावंत (मुम्बई दक्षिण): मनीय सचिव जी, मैं छव्ययत्न और न्ययत्नन्ययधीश (वेतनसमै 'व श') सोझमधि 'यक, 2021 एआ 'किर व्यक्तन ' के सिद्ध हआह '। सख अ ग्रेजी में बेले, 'म जान-बूझ हि 'दी में बेलूंग। यह द'शक म ह ' , संवाद के म ह ' , ए म' सेव ह '।

सीब अभी जाकेट में जात है ते स सराज्यके म केर्ट में बोला ह ।  
आह रह थे कि जूजिसरि सब ओ । जूजिसरि समें कय होगा ? जूजिसरि  
रि समें आरि के च नई में कम करन ह ते स तलारि ओ छि । कह्य से  
रुन कत्ते कर जाए सवेत तलारि नई आते कह कय कर गा ? यही मते सोच  
ह गा । मैं सोच रह हं बकि कु छ नई बोल रह ह ।

यह पंथक बतार्ह 'मैं स्वसाकृत हूँ'। मैं वे-तीनधिये क 'बरे'में बेला  
 कृत हूँ, 'प्रोफेसर्स' अर्थात् '। इन्हें वेत्त, सेवक' अर्थात् 'शा', इममल 'में  
 जिनी जन्मे हे सक 'ती जन्मे गि 'यलेन करि । अर्थात् 'रु' कह 'ते नहीं नहीं  
 बर्गी । जयह बलिआ , आ 'जे तत्त यह 'विह 'साक' 'स्वसाकृत हूँ', लेकिन  
 आही तत्त ईश्वर 'साक' सिद्धि 'गे ते सारा दे' अर्थात् 'ददेगा'। मैं सकर  
 से कृत हूँ, आसकर न 'तत्त प' शावृद्धि कृत 'में विह 'कि 80 साल बाद प 'रा  
 वेने के बाद पें 'वृद्धि होगी, कुटुम्ब पें 'वृद्धि होगी, शीतर 'हसे क्व' भविष्यी  
 करि । हम ईश्वर 'सकि बतकृत 'कृत' कर, से तरहस 'क्व' भवेनी करि ।

मेरे पास जो छह ‘, रखने सके बरें में बताय , अंग्रेजी में कितने लोगों के समझ आए , मुझे नहीं मालूम, लेकिन दो साँ आ 4.60 कोड़क से जाँ डिग हैं , न्यय त्यों में 5545 व स्थि । आप सोचिए हों न्ययकै से लिगा , यह रसखे हरी बात है । जहाँ हम व तावृ द्वि के बात कर रहे हैं , पक्षिकी बात कर रहे हैं , ते न्ययकै बात कै न करे गा ? अन्याय यस्ति ह किन्हीं ?



आमरण 'अप्रीमप' ज्युस्टिसनबब साह 'ब अबे' जी क लल 'खी ।

There was also a mention about: 'Justice Delayed is Justice Denied' सैहीम  
 वह कि संविनजिक 'हथ' है, आ सा इत 'मलखी ठ 'गस' वत'ह ते संविन  
 अछ ह '। संविनबु रा हे लेनिअछ 'लोक' हथ' हे, वे सा अछ इत 'मलख' ते  
 भिस विनअछ ह '। मुझे कबतयदह ' , जेन ' वह थ - आ स विनसा लोक '   
 हथ' य सैसा द ' षण्ण आ ' ला ते म' संविनजा द 'गा । जेन ' ही सी  
 बाईथ । हमअद 'श' देख 'ह किनयत्यो म ' 'पडि'गके सेज' । सुप्रीमकेट 'म 70,038  
 केसेज' डि'गें । हईकेट 'म 58,79,285 केससलौअ केट ' 'म 4 कोड़ 94 लाख 4 हजार  
 405 केसेज' डि'गें । ये सद्'स' के बदले ला ह ' किन ' केसेज' डि'गें कि तरीख  
 तरीखी रही ह ' । सीबक्य क 'गा ? सी बके न्ययक' से लि'गा ? यहली बात ह ' ।

यह 'कुछीज' बर्जि साहजी न ' बाई'सके ' छीज' सिरजी न ' बाई' । श्री  
 साह न ' भिबेला सैश्री साह न ' बहर के देशके दहरण ' रि । सारे दहरण  
 सामने आ 'ह ते मेरा देश ' है? सस' पूछा ह ' ते मुझे ला ह ' कि मेरा देशस ' अछ ह ' ।  
 जॉकल 'जिम'के बात'ई , बीच' 'कुछसालक ' सिखडुईथ'कि देबरा कल 'जिम  
 आ । स' सय'कि स ' दे 'ह 'ह ' । सा कह ह ' कि हमारे स'सिहत 'ह । जीम  
 स'सिहते ह ' , आ केई स 'म'स' 'समें है ते स ' डेपुटेसा स ' जसल 'ह । We  
 either deploy or depute. We are doing either of the things. But we are not doing  
 either of the things here. सैश्री 'टि'ग'सिहने सैथ । कल'जिम'के 'स'व 'टि'ग  
 सिहने , stating the list of Judges who can be appointed as the Judges in the  
 hon. High Courts and hon. Supreme Court and who desire to go for that. Let  
 them take exams or the interviews. Let them take it.

लेनि , कय हमें न्ययसि ह ' ? 'मु'स'तदु :ख' स'स'स'त ह ' कि हमर ' म्हराष्ट्र क  
 बेसा 'व, कवर , मिनी , स'स' , बे'स'से बॉर्डरइयू है । संविनन ' कतय किम क ' आर

पचा 'तें के स्व हीं । म्म क'े आ सार प्रा 'तें के स्वु हई , लेकि म्मराष्ट्र के ल्हा छ ।  
 झ्क'े सि 106 लोंगन 'े आ 'े प्राणेंकि अतिवि । 26 जमरी 1950 के श्रु 'ेय अब 'े छ जी  
 ने संविन सोंप सौक 'े बदक 1960 में म्मराष्ट्र बन । ल्हा 'े के बदक , लेकि सिम  
 कुछ प्रद'े श्ममि बह ह 'े । सुप्रीम केर्ट के तफस 'े न्यय न्हें म्ति ह 'े । ऐ कयें ? कय  
 संघा य आ 'े लारस्त 'े प म्ति य ? सतह क आ 'े वे लान्हें म्ति य बन्किस विन  
 के त्हा आ 'े वे लाम्ति । हमसु प्रीम केर्ट 'े मीमप । म्ति 'े सलें स'े हमरी के सपें छि 'े , यह  
 सत्तम'ें म्ति के म्ति न्हें ह 'े । अत्त 'े य न क्ति , लेकि कु छ्ति ते स्त्री । कय आ  
 कुछीम न्हें क्ति 'े गे? आत्तु म्म 'े ठगे? त्वात्तदू सी सकर , जे तु म्मरी है, स'े जीमि क्ति  
 है, सत्त 'े सिम 'े आ म्ति म्ति ह 'े । विन सत्त बनईई । बेला 'े व के प्हा आनी बनय  
 य । म्मराष्ट्र में बॉम्बे के मु म्बई क्ति 'े सलें लाप । लेकि , बेला 'े व से बेलावी कु छ्ति  
 सत्तम'ें हे य । यें प म्ति म्ति 'े सत्ति ह 'े । जिडि म्ति म्ति 'े सकि बत सीम कर रह 'े  
 थे, वी बतम'ें मीम रह हू । अकन नू न है ते ये म्ति म्ति 'े सवयें ह 'े? बॉम्बे के मु म्बई क्ति  
 'े म्ति म्ति 'े सवयें हुआ ? हम क्ति क सप 'े लिंग Delhi कयें म्ति 'े ह? जकि हम क्ति  
 क्ति 'े ह । हम क्ति 'े ह कि 'े म्ति क्ति 'े म्ति आ हू 'े । अंग्रेजें ने जे सी कीथ , सत्त हम 'े आ  
 मीजरी सक ह 'े । हम सत्त ठेक कयें न्हें क्ति 'े ह? ये संस्कर जे हमर 'े छ्ति 'े ह, सत्त  
 हम लोग म्मि बह न्हें आ रह 'े ह । क न्यय आत्त न्हें म्ति । आ 'े देखेगा  
 हलही में क्ति म्ति म्ति । म्मराष्ट्र में क्ति सत्त बनी । जैसे ही सत्त सत्त  
 बनी , म्ति 'े वे सलें स'े हम लोग ज्ति क जे आ 'े सत्त रह 'े ह, सत्त जे द 'े श्के  
 संसत्त 'े ह, वे बड़े संसत्त 'े ह, जिम द 'े श्के य 'े हेत है, म्म 'े क सी बी आते , ईड हे ,  
 नर के म्ति सहे य इकाट 'े कसहे , ये सीम संसत्त 'े क्ति बैठे हई हैं । क्ति इके ज्ति क्ति के  
 म्ति ह 'े । ईड म्ति म्ति 'े म्ति के म्ति म्ति 'े क्ति सत्त ह 'े । सत्त 'े कैन पूछा ? न्यय क्ति  
 है? सव्य म्ति न्यय क्ति 'े है, जिके 40-40 म्ति अ 'े क सत्त जत ह 'े? केर्ट 'े म्ति आ 'े के बाद  
 केर्ट क्ति ह 'े म्ति क 'े समें ते कु छ्ति म्ति न्हें थ , म्ति 40 म्ति अ 'े क कयें सत्त ? सत्त 'े

छत्रय कर 'वर्डेन' वली है, जिस 'सो अ' कर रख ? तुम्हारे प्रसकेईप्रू फर्नीथ , कि  
 भीसो अ 'कर रख । यह जो वि 'डिवा 'सलरह ह ' , स 'जुखी स ' विवासडजात  
 है । मेरे लिखरख से गीम बतह ' कि इद 'श' जिमिज 'ु खी एस ' विवासठ 'गते  
 देशकि जत 'त्र के , लेका 'त्र के ठेसुष्ठ 'च' वली है । We have Parliament which is  
 called Legislature, we have Executive. And then we say Judiciary. Fourth is the  
 Press जत 'त्र के ये छ स्तंभ' । आअधिसक ' साथरखल 'ह किस् स्त 'भाका  
 के साथ 'ह । क्या मि 'यमेंतकास ' ख ह ' ? एीक्यू विस 'ह । 'His Master's  
 Voice'are there in Executives. His Master's Voice'are there in Judiciary too.  
 That is what is really offending. बुतस ' लोंके डलरह ह ' । अइ 'हें ठिकी  
 होती है ? यदि अशि पद्य ' केंगे ते केंगे किय 'क' -क' सि 'डोगह ' । आ  
 सिमिक्ष 'त्र'म जाइ , हरकज्ज ह ' वे बोर्ड के चेयमैन हैं य केईसहै They are  
 affiliated to some thinking. जो सि 'स 'जुडे हलोगह ' , वी लोगअइ 'ह रह 'ह,  
 बकि लोगअइ 'हैं होत 'ह । लोंक 'मम' यह श'क आभीरकर क ' लिखछ नैं  
 है । 'सक साथ , सक किससैक विवास ' Underline these words. Are we  
 getting that? यह नैं हो रह है । जैसे, हमरे मुम्बईमें फपु सिआ ' ताख हो य ।  
 Commissioner of Police is absconding. आ यह फी ग ' भीर बतह ' किवी राख ह ' ,  
 सी न ' इजमलासैव 'ु दाख हो ए । कि , जाक वस 'ु प्रीमकेट 'म हजि हो य ।  
 सुप्रीमकेट 'म हजि होन ' के ब'द, सुप्रीमकेट क्त ह ' Do not arrest him. He is above  
 the law. This is the judgement of the Supreme Court. These are the directives  
 of the Supreme Court. Again, the date has been enhanced. क जान्त 'ह कि  
 यह डी के वरस ' आ ह ' , सो क 'गे । कि सुप्रीमकेट क्त ह ' कि 11 जरी त्र  
 अ'स्टमन्त को । क कैन ह ' ? Who is guiding the Supreme Court? Is it an

independent body? There lies discrimination and doubt about the functioning of the Supreme Court and the courts of the country?

श्रीसिम ने जिस स्थिति के बारे में बात की, सीम प्रश्न के बारे में, जिसे जस्टिस ने बात की है। मैं फर्म के बहन के साथ सीम से ले रहा हूँ, सीम ने वही कहा है। वैसे तो मैंने छल में देखा था, मैं फर्म ट्रैडिंग फर्म में एक बहन के काम कर रहा था। अक्सर वेटर के पास केयरमैन नियंत्रित होता है, तो he should not join the company which is against the interest of the old company where he was working. But it did not so happen. ये बेसिस पर फर्म के साथ प्रतियोगिता में है, जिस पर साथी फर्म के प्रतिष्ठा है, जाकर फर्म के अधिकारी बन गए। कलिंग प्रियंका ने यह कह दिया है।

The same thing should be made applicable to the Judges of the Supreme Court too. मुझे तो हिंदू लूटने वाला है कि ...\* जी जै से सुप्रीम कोर्ट के भूतपूर्व फोरमल जस्टिस के सदस्य बन जाते हैं। वह खुद दया और कहते हैं, उस फर्म में मैं पूछ रहा कि क्या आप सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाएंगे, तो उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, मुझे नहीं लगता है कि मुझे वह सन्ययम मिलेगा। It is his statement. The Chief Justice of India, after his retirement and being nominated to the Rajya Sabha, says, I do not have faith in the Supreme Court that they will deliver justice to me. That means he has experienced something else. He may not himself have delivered justice. There lies the issue.

श्रीसिम मुझे लगता है कि फर्म के गैर सीम से लेने की है। अक्सर वे कार्यालय के देखेंगे। आते ही रिक्वाइरमेंट के बारे में बातें कर रहे थे। कलिंग सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने वह कि वह डेट ले कर आया, तब उसी के रिक्वाइरमेंट साबित होगा। यह से रिक्वाइरमेंट नहीं, वह से भी

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\* Not recorded.

इस रिक्वाड 'एन्हें । किं 'तजी , जा हमरता धा म ' थे, त्वमि हम' आ बाकि थसौ  
हम आमिआ बाकर रह 'ह ।

समिन्हेदय , झेक्शकीसक ' क्ति ' केसेजोट ' में जातेह । जातिक झूठ प्रमण , सिबटेकहेंह ' , ख ' ज्यव कि , it has been stated by the Returning Officer himself that this man Shri Arvind Sawant has crossed the limit of the expenditure and he should be expelled.

[illegible]

मुझे छविशिजी म्हा राजजी के साथके यदओ ह । हमरे म्हा राष्ट्र में राम्भीत्र प्रुभणे जी क नमस्त्रि जात ह । हमरे म्हा राष्ट्र में क्यु हआ ? वह धिनप्रिद्ध ह । सरकार के यह अकार ह , जैसे राज्य सम 12 रख्ये के मोनीतत्रि जात ह , ते वह कौन वक्त ह ? केन्द्र के सरकार प्रिप्रिधरती ह । औमममि राष्ट्रमि जी वस्तुवत वक्त ओ प्रसवत ह । साथके प्रव दे है प्रिप्रिधरती मिम वक्त ह , प्रिप्रिधरती मीने में वक्त ह , प्रिप्रिधरती सालों में वक्त ह । हमरे म्हा राष्ट्र के राज्य सरकार न 8-10 मीने प्रल ही 12 मोनीतरख्ये के सि परिक्षीध । आओ लाला लाला वक्त ह , लेप्रिप्रिधरती तत्काल आहें वें ठीकें वे प्रसव ह । कय यह स धिनक आननी ह ?...( व्यथन ) इमि रे आ प्रिप्रिधरती ह ।

आआह 'खि, यहाँ सपने दिङ्गले सेज्गले आंखले दिह '। बुहत्तस ' लौंगन ' आंखले-  
आंखले दिह ', इमि ' सो कख रहूह '। कय आ ' वैमल ' बर केट ' में जाकर द ' रह ' ?  
आआह ' गे क्रियते राज्यके बातह '। ठेकह ' , राज्यके बातह '। हईकेट ' के नीचे वाले

किराज्यक ेह । आराज्यकेसरकरकीयि ु सिंकरती ह े, ते कय के न्द्र सरकरके जिम ेवरी न्हें बती ह े? 'सरकर साथ , सरकर किस , सरकर धिास ' , ऊके न्ययद ेन है, लेकिऊके न्ययन्हें लिख ह े । केर्ट्समें ज्जेजी न्हें ह े । सुप्रीमकेर्ट में भिते 403 ज्जेजे सीट े रखी ह े । मेरी आ े प्रार्थन है ।

म झल्लिके सेट े करत हूँ, लेकिम ेरी आ े यही प्रार्थन है किआस े वेक के ईफ़र े न्शाक े सिमजाइ । आ े बार प्रति े यमें ठमें भिन्ह रिक्ू सें ट्सहीा , लेकिव े 2004 के बदसे क े म्ठमें रिक्ूटलोंक े सिप े न्शान्हें ह े । सर, क्ख े भी सुप्रीम केर्ट ने सि े यदे थि , लेकिजीमसगि े यथआनन्हें ह े रख ह े । आयय के बतकिजि । म झल्लिके सेट े करत हूँ, लेकियहीमक्ख करत हूँ किआ आस े वेक के ह े ज्जेजि गे ते यहसरकरसेत क े सिअक होग ।

**SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA VISWANATH (KAKINADA):** Sir, at the outset, I appreciate the efforts of the Government to improve the salaries and conditions of service for judges of the higher judiciary.

A salary hike for those sitting at the helm of our justice delivery system is a welcome move and I support it. At the same time, we must also reflect on the reforms that our judiciary needs urgently.

In this regard, on behalf of YSRCP, I have a few suggestions to make. Many issues are mentioned by hon. Members regarding collegium and pending cases at all levels in courts. I will not touch those points but as a representative of the people, as a woman and as a lawyer, I will make some suggestions.

Regarding under representation of women in higher judiciary, currently the Supreme has just four women judges whereas the High Courts have about 81 women judges. Five High Courts have no women judges at all. Overall, the representation of women in the Supreme court and High Court is just nine per cent and eleven per cent respectively.

Given the fact that women constitute 50 per cent of our population, there is a need to provide women with equal representation in the benches of our judiciary.

Sir, as regards providing recognition to weaker sections and minorities in the higher judiciary, apart from lack of gender diversity, a glaring lack of special diversity is also persisting. During the period 1950 and 1990, close to 50 per cent of the judges of the Supreme Court were from forward castes. The total number of SCs and STs in the Supreme Court never crossed ten per cent in this period. The situation has not improved much since then.

It is shocking to know that since the formation of Supreme Court, there have been only five judges belonging to Scheduled Castes and only one judge belonging to Scheduled Tribes. The situation is no better in the High Courts. As per the report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes of 2016, in 2011, there were only 24 judges belonging to SCs/STs against a total of 850 judges in all the High Courts. Fourteen out of these High Courts did not have a single judge belonging to SCs/STs.

I urge upon the Government to take necessary steps to promote higher representation of women and minority groups in our higher judiciary by introducing appropriate reservation policy.

I request the Government of India on the need for National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC). Several hon. Members quoted many cases. I will not quote them again but I would like to quote what late Shri Arun Jaitley had said. He said that democracy cannot be a tyranny of the unelected which means that reforms are needed in the judiciary so that judicial procedure does not become a punishment.

There have been reports that suggest that around 50 per cent of the judges of High Courts and 33 per cent judges in the Supreme Court are family members of those in higher echelons of the judiciary.

There is a strong need to replace the collegium system with a system similar to the National Judicial Appointments Commission whereby members outside the judiciary are also included in the process of making judicial appointments. This will ensure greater transparency and diversity in the selection process.

Sir, establishment of regional benches of the Supreme Court is urgently required. Hon. Chairman, Sir, establishment of regional benches of Supreme Court is required. To ensure that the Supreme Court is accessible to persons from all corners of the country, it is important that its unitary character be decentralised through the establishment of permanent regional benches.



The regional benches can handle the appellate matters whereas the main bench can handle the constitutional matters, thereby leading to the better division of functions and higher productivity of the apex Court.

Sir, this proposal has time and again been echoed by the Law Commission of India as well as by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice. Hence, I urge the Government to consider establishing four permanent regional benches of the Supreme Court (East, West, North and South), which will make justice delivery faster and more efficient.

Sir, finally, I request the Government to consider the need for All India Judicial Services. Our subordinate judiciary suffers from many defects including inefficiency, structural issues, such as, varying pay across the States, pending vacancies and lack of standard training across the States. To remedy this, constant demands have been made for the establishment of an All India Judicial Service along the lines of the Central Civil Services.

The centralised recruitment of judges at the level of district judges in all the States has been proposed by the Law Commission and the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice.

I urge upon the Government to take necessary steps for setting up the All India Judicial Service, which will ensure uniformity in the functioning of the lower judiciary across the States.

With these suggestions, I conclude. Thank you so much.

श्री महाबली सिंह (काराकाट): सभ मेवय , यह जो छवन्ययत्न औखन न्ययत्नन्ययधिश (वेतनसँ 'व श') सोखनधि 'यकसम' 'रख्य ह ' , धिततैर पञ्च ' न्ययधिशोंक व 'तससैयक ' हिसस ' हेन छिसस ' वधिति य की म 'तु के छन्तक ' कुटम्बकेमप ' शाक हवर हेन छि , वह को मी छि । लेकिन ' कबतक जर ध्यानरख्य होगा , कयेंकिमलोगद 'ख 'ह किंकीम न्ययधिश जजस ' वधिति ले लेतेंह , ख ' बदक्षि नक्षि स 'स्थम' को जोड़ यि जात ह ' , क्षि नक्षि पक्ष को बलव यि जात ह ' । जितहस ' स'रखसौ धियोंके हसन ' के बदपें शक्ती ह ' ते अकषही जस ' क्षि स 'स्थम' बा' जात 'ह ते पेंशाक ' हवर नहीं हेत 'ह । सी तहस ' अक्षि न्ययधिशे क्षि स 'स्थम' , व्हें से को व 'तमि ह ' ते कोमप ' शाक हवर नहीं हेन छि । कोमद 'ख होगा ।

आरक्षम ' जिमनीयरख्ये न ' घ ' केह , हर मनीयरख्यन ' सुप्रीमकेट सैंईकेट ' के केल 'जिमव्यस्थप व्हें न व्हें स ' धिततैर पके ह ' । झ व्यस्थक ' बारे'म , छ ' देशक ' व्समजिस ' छवें , छ ' राजीक्स ' छवें , हईकेट ' सैं सुप्रीमकेट के व्हेंजों न ' भरिष्टम ' को बदसलउन ' क कमक्षि ह ' । झ ' हम लोंन ' देखह ' । यह जो केल 'जिमव्यस्थह ' , जो केल 'जिमप्राप्ति ह ' , वह धिततैर प संविनसम्तनह ' सैंही वह सस ' प्रतिकु ह्विह ' । यह सुप्रीमकेट के क संस्थह ' । यह कि की स ' है? आरिमनीयरख्ये न ' यह बातकी ह ' किईकेट ' 'म जों के की स ' , सुप्रीमकेट 'म न्ययधिशे की स ' , लेअ केट 'स'म जों के की स ' लोअक ' सेअ 'ह , जो पें डिगड 'तह' । अख ' सिजिम 'वर कैनह ' ? हमलोगद 'ख 'ह किमि के ते सभिसस हे ईसै ' मने के कर प ह ' , लेकिन ईको ज 'ल से छड़ने वलीमनह रह्य ह ' । वे जेलें में बंदह और 15-15, 20-20 सालें स ' केसेअ ' डिग ड 'तह ' ।

महोदय, मेरे क्लब के मतानुसार किंवदन्ती प्रीमियर के खिलाड़ी हैं कि केन्द्र सौजन्यकारों के की कर्तव्य के लिए, बहस नहीं हो रही है कि केन्द्र सरकार होती है कि प्रीमियर के खेल के स्थिति के तहत आगे है। अक्सर की है सवाल की है? हमें लगता है कि यह दूसरे के खरब है। हमारी संस्था के आदेशों सारी व्यवस्थित -कानून से ली है, संविधान से ली है कि के रूप में हम मूल के संविधान के तहत व्यवस्था के बना जाए, तब कि के रूप में न हल, वे सफल हैं। संविधान के एक न बनकर, संवैधानिक व्यवस्था के तहत व्यवस्था के खोजे।

महोदय, आदेशों के लिए हैं, इन देशों के न्याय व्यवस्था विश्वास है, लोग न्याय के लिए -रखें हैं। वे प्रीमियर के ईकोट से आता है, कुछ हैं और 15-15, 20-20 सालों से के न्याय नहीं मिलता है। यह के खेल के स्थिति है, व्यवस्था के जो प्राप्ति है, वह इन के तहत नहीं रहे रह है। हमें जहां तक संस्था के अंतर्गत है कि खेल के स्थिति के लिए हैं, वे इसे रख है कि जिस तरह से इन देशों के सामाजिक व्यवस्था है, वह गैर बराबरी व्यवस्था है, वह जाति आधारित व्यवस्था है। देशों के का व्यवस्था है, जो सामाजिक व्यवस्था है, यह जाति आधारित व्यवस्था है। व्यवस्था के वर्ग में जो मिले बड़े हैं, के समन मिलता है और सामाजिक व्यवस्था के जो मिले लोग हैं, वे आतिथेय हैं, के से तरह से के खेल के व्यवस्था के हैं? के -के खिलाड़ी हैं कि व्यवस्था के निम्नलिखित तर्क में है -सिजावद और खदकी भव और है।

महोदय, न्याय के मंत्रि, जहां से देश न्याय के आकाश रख है, संविधान के विश्वास करत है, सारे लोग संधि विश्वास करत हैं, आकाश में पाई -सिजावद और खदकी भव और आते हम संस्था हैं कि न्याय के स्थिति नहीं होगा। लोग करत हैं सारे बार ये स्थिति की है कि आ -अच्छे कील और अच्छे जानकार लोगों के जज बन के क

मैंक नहीं मिला हूँ ' और लोग खिचर स ' आ 'ह, सख्त न स ' आ 'ह, चक ' प्रसकेई  
ये ग्यत नहीं होती ह ' , चक जजब थि जात ह ' । इस समय स ' यह कहन कह ' गे कि  
जो भी प ' शा , वेतन स ' क स ' श्रम वि ' यकलाय य ह ' , हम विधित तैर प ' सोट  
करत 'ह । सभ ति म्हे द्य , यही मद ' सह ' विद ' शक 130 करोड़ जन जिनयय के आ ' क्षा  
से मनीय सु प्रीमकेट औनीय व ईकेट ' श्रमि श्वास करती ह ' , चक जद स ' जद न्यय  
मिले । देश ' प्रदेश के कौटम ' जों के बहली जद स ' जद ह ' , तकिक ' सों क मित्त  
जद स ' जद ह ' सक ' । जो लोग ज ' लों में बंद है , चक सय - सीम के तहत बहर मिला जाए ,  
क्योंकि सभ स ' के बदी मुक्त लोग जेलों में बंद है । ईहें सभ क ' साथ ' श्रमि ' यक  
क सभ ' न करत ' हुआ बत सभ करत हूँ ।

**SHRI PINAKI MISRA (PURI):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to present my party, the Biju Janata Dal's views on this piece of legislation, which the learned Law Minister has brought in for passage in this House.

I am a little surprised that none of my predecessor speakers have expressed any concern about the wording of this Bill, the import of this Bill because I think, there is some concern in the manner in which the Government has brought this Bill. I am surprised that, including the Congress party, every party wholeheartedly has supported this Bill. Since everybody has spoken about everything else except the Bill, I think I should speak a little bit on the Bill, and try and enlighten the House as to what the Bill attempts to do.

The Government, in its wisdom, had brought about an amendment both in the Supreme Court Judges' Salaries Act as well as in the High Court Judges' Salaries Act, to insert Section 16B in the Supreme Court Judges Act and Section 17B in the High Court Judges' Act, to basically cater to ageing Judges, Judges who reach the age 80, 85, 90, 95 or after their death, their families. That was the import; that was the idea.

Now, the wording at that point was about that additional quantum of pension or family pension for Supreme Court Judges, High Court Judges, and their families, and that they are entitled to additional quantum from 80 years to less than 85 years, from 85 years to less than 90 years, from 90 years to less than 90 years. The word from led to some disputes as to what does it

mean. So, the Guwahati High Court and the Madhya Pradesh High Court -- both the High Courts -- said that from 'will mean from the day you enter that age.' Now, very importantly, a writ of mandamus was issued to the Central Government, the Union of India. The Union of India challenged this in the Supreme Court. On 8<sup>th</sup> July, 2019, the Chief Justice had got three Judges where the learned Solicitor-General, Mr. Tushar Mehta appeared for the Union of India and attempted to have that mandamus set aside; and the hon. Supreme Court said:

“Delay condoned. Having heard learned Counsel for the petitioner and on perusing the relevant material, we are not inclined to interfere. The Special Leave Petition is accordingly dismissed.”

So, the Guwahati High Court Judgment and the Madhya Pradesh High Court Judgment attained finality.

Now, what does the Government want? The Government wants to bring a validating Act to ensure that Parliament now nullifies the Guwahati High Court and the Madhya Pradesh High Court Judgments. That is what the Law Minister wants us to do.

I am not able to persuade myself to vote in favour of such an action, with the greatest respect.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Has the matter not gone to the Supreme Court?

**SHRI PINAKI MISRA:** The Supreme Court, having already now, dismissed the Union's appeal, I think, the Union Government should, in all grace, have accepted the mandamus that was issued, and have accepted the Judgment. Rather than that, they are bringing a validating Act and, as the hon. Chairperson, who is very, very knowledgeable in legal matters, knows very well -- this is the law for the last 50 years -- that Parliament cannot nullify a mandamus by an enactment. It would be an impermissible legislative exercise, and even an interim direction cannot be reversed by a legislative veto. These are two final Judgments of the High Courts.

The Parliament is now being persuaded to nullify a mandamus by an enactment by the learned Law Minister.

Sir, my party, the Biju Janata Dal, which is for an independent, vigorous and vibrant Judiciary, cannot countenance an action by which the final mandamus of the High Courts, upheld by the Supreme Court, is sought to be nullified in this fashion by a legislation by Parliament.

**18.00 hrs**

I do not think, that is the way forward for us. I think, most of my colleagues here, who are learned senior advocates, who know the law, would be persuaded to agree with me that this is possibly not a correct course of action. I would urge the Government to reconsider and not be churlish in these matters. We know that it is very difficult to get good members and earning members of the Bar to become judges. The lawyers who are earning handsome amounts in private practice do not want to become High Court

Judges. What is the signal you are sending out? Do you want to slash a year's pension of the judges and their families by doing this? Is that the right signal we are sending out to the lawyers who are to be persuaded today? I know the fact that the Chief Justice of High Courts had, actually, called young lawyers into their chambers, who are in mid 40s and late 40s, and personally asked them virtually as a favour: 'Look, this is a public service. This is a duty to the nation. You made enough money for you and your family. Please come and serve the nation.'

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Pinaki Misra ji, we have to extend the time of the House. If the House agrees, we can extend the time of the House till 8 p.m.

**SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS:** Yes.

**SHRI PINAKI MISRA:** Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I would urge the Government very seriously that this ought to be relooked at, particularly, when we have a new Law Minister today. I am happy to say that he sent out all the right signals so far. The fact that nine judges were appointed to the Supreme Court in one go and very quickly after the Collegium had recommended those names sends out a very good signal. Three of them are lady judges. We have, now, been fortunate that hopefully we will have the first woman Chief Justice of India when many other countries in the world have had woman chief justices. So, the congratulations are in order for the Law Minister.

There has been a very bad stalemate that not a single Supreme Court Judge could be appointed through all of 2020. That is a very sad state of affairs. The manner in which the Collegium has functioned, I am one with my



colleagues who have said that the Collegium system has many fault lines. Then, again, I want to request the Law Minister one thing. This House has passed the National Judicial Appointment Commission Bill unanimously. This House and the Rajya Sabha excepting –Mr. Ram Jethmalani, God blesses his soul, who is in his wisdom was always a dissenter – Mr. Jethmalani, everybody else, 750 odd MPs, voted for the NJAC. I believe and, I think, the Law Minister as well as many of my colleagues will agree with me on one thing. The Supreme Court would have, actually, upheld it but there was a little tweaking. We know what happened in the Supreme Court. If the Government had not dug its heels in and gone hell for leather in the Supreme Court or if they had been a little more accommodating, I think, the Supreme Court would have upheld this legislation. But, even today, there is no harm in us coming back with a fresh piece of legislation and with a fresh NJAC Bill in order to cure one or two of the defects which the Supreme Court felt. It is all well-known what had happened with the NJAC Act and why it was struck down by 4:1. I think, the Government, in its wisdom, should bring a fresh piece of legislation today which will be passed. I think, the Law Minister is mindful of this.

We have, fortunately, today a Chief Justice of India who is truly willing to take all stakeholders on board. He is willing to take all the players on board. He is going in for a very wide consultation. He and the Law Minister are in perfect sync with each other. Therefore, this is the right time, I believe, that the whole problem that this nation has of vacancy of judges can be solved. Your answer to the Rajya Sabha the other day, Mr. Law Minister, was alarming that

there are 406 High Court Judgeships vacant today. I mean, that is an astonishing number. It is almost 40 per cent vacancies. How can this country survive on 70 per cent judges when there are 56.42 lakh arrears in the High Courts? We have yet to fill up 40 per cent vacancy. I mean, somebody is answerable for this. I think, somebody, as young and dynamic as you, must persuade the Judiciary to set aside their differences and push the names. Names are already there but I do not know how many names are pending with the Government. I believe, more than 100 names are pending with the Government. I do not want to go into the individual names. Many of my colleagues have mentioned individual names but I do not believe, judges by individual names should be mentioned on the floor of the House.

That is probably not the correct course of action. But, please for God's sake, try and clear, regardless of what your personal anxiety sometimes is, in these matters of x, y and z. Try and clear as many names as you can, as quickly as possible because there are 56.42 lakh cases of arrears in High Courts. It is an astonishing number. There are 4 crore cases in the lower courts. The other distinction that we have, *vis-à-vis* China, is that ours is a nation governed by the rule of law. We say that India is an attractive destination because there is a rule of law here that obtains. What is the rule of law if there are going to be 4 crore cases in the trial courts, 56.7 lakh cases in the High Courts, and almost 70,000 cases in the Supreme Court? Therefore, Mr. Law Minister, you have to proactively push for vacancies in the High Courts and the Supreme Court now to be filled up.

The last thing that I have to tell you, and which I have been saying since 1996 is this. The age of the Judges must be at par. My friend, late Mr. Arun Jaitley, of course, did nothing when he was in power. But when he was in Opposition, he said the right thing. He asked why can the retirement age of all the Judges not be 67. The Supreme Court and the High Courts shall make the retirement age as 67 but then, there should not be post-retirement sinecures. Let the Judges be elected. If they wish to serve in a Tribunal, if they wish to serve in any other institution, then let them be elected. Let them go and serve there but up to the age of 67. Please make it at par.

The High Court is a constitutional court under our system. As Justice Srikrishna very trenchantly said, most of the Chief Justices and senior Judges of High Courts are looking northwards, that is, towards the Supreme Court. Therefore, that is a very sad state of affairs. You are reducing the status of constitutional courts to subservient courts, which are constantly looking for approval from the Supreme Court. Therefore, please have all the Judges retire at the age of 67, and then, let them ensure that they get elected to whichever position they wish to serve on. If they wish to serve in a High Court, or the Supreme Court, or a Tribunal, or in any other institution, they should be allowed to do so but let them be elected.

Therefore, on these terms, I would urge the hon. Law Minister to firstly kindly reconsider this piece of legislation. It is because I find this legislation absolutely unconstitutional. I really do not believe that this Parliament has the jurisdiction to pass this piece of legislation as a validating legislation. The

Supreme Court having rejected your SLPs, there is no way that Parliament should be party to this.

I once again thank you very much for having given me this opportunity.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Thank you very much, Pinaki Misraji for the brilliant speech.

Now, Shri Shyam Singh Yadav.

श्री श्याम सिंह यादव (जौनपुर): सभा जी, आज धन्यवाद कि आप मुझे बेला के क मैक दिये। यहां हल के बेला के वाले कर्मों ने जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट, हाई कोर्ट में छेक ट थे, ओ बत की। मैं भी इन मैके के फायदा व उन क्खत हूं और बतान क्खत हूं कि मैं इन बाद यूनिवर्सिटी से एग्जामिनेशन, एग्जामिनेशन हूं और जैसा कि मेरे पूर्ववक्त ने क्ख कि आप नम 37 साल में हाई कोर्ट के जज के लिए रिक्मेंड हो गए थे। सी संदर्भ में मैं क्खत हूं कि मेरी मजबूरी थी क्योंकि मैं नौकरी कर रहा था इसलिए प्रैक्टिस में नहीं जा पाया। वैसे मैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट के रजिस्ट्रार लाया हूं। यदि मैं प्रैक्टिस क्खत, तो शायद मेरा नम 35 साल में ही हाई कोर्ट के जज के लिए आ जात।

महोदय, यह बहुत छोट-सा बिल है। बिना बच के मध्य प्रदेश हाई कोर्ट ने एक जमाने ट दिये कि हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जो जज सख्तिन हैं, इनके पेशा के स्लैब का शुरुआत होना चाहिए और आप यह देखें कि इनके 80 साल के बाद के बाद पेशा लागे। हल यह था कि 79 साल पर होते ही जैसे ही 80वां साल शुरू होता था, तब इसी जमाने से पेशा शुरू हो जाती थी। लेकिन उन्होंने आप क्लैरीफिकेशन दिये कि 80 साल पूरे होने के बाद इसी जमाने से आप पे स्लैब पेशा का शुरुआत होगा। इनमें मैं सरकार से क्खत हूं कि जो बिल क्वॉंटा फैमिली पेशा का पे स्लैब उन्होंने बनाया जैसे 80 से 85 साल, 85 से 90 साल और 90 से 95 साल 40 एक्सेंट बेस्कि पेशा और फैमिली पेशा होगा। क्या सरकार यह नहीं सोचती है कि कोई जज 95 साल के बाद भी जिव रह सका है?

इसके बनने में थोड़ी भूल हो गई है। इन ही लिख दिये जाते कि 90 वर्ष से अधिक आयु वाले जजों का तब जमाना रहेगा, तब तक ऐसा रहेगा। मैं सरकार के यह सुझाव देना क्खत हूं, क्योंकि जज 95 वर्ष से ऊपर के आयु वाले जजों के लिए कुछ लिख ही नहीं गया है, तो आप क्या होगा?

**18.11 hrs**

(Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab in the Chair)

... (व्यवधान) मधेय, 95 वर्ष के बाद सौ के लिए 40 पर्सों टैक्स पे-स्लैब होना चाहिए। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि सौ पेंसा के छह 01 जनरी से 80 साल के ऊपर, 81 साल के ऊपर पर कर दिया गया है। मेरे हिसाब से यह बड़ा रेगुलेशन स्टेप है। यदि बिल लाना ही था, तो सौ पेंसा का एक साल छह के बजाय छह सौ क्यों नहीं बढ़ सकता था? सौ यह भी सोचा जा सकता था कि 75 साल पूरा हो जाने के बाद 76वें साल से ही सौ पेंसा दे दी जाए, तो यह ज्यों के लिए एक अच्छा काम होता। जो रिटायरिंग जॉब है, सौ बहुत तख्ता होती है सौ सौ बहुत पर्स स्लैब है। जो बेकर रिटायरिंग जॉब है, सौ मैं बेकर इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि सौ जो भी पेंसा मिली है, वह सौ तख्ता से औसत एक तिहाई होती है। सरकार ने मांगी इसी अफ्रीका बढ़ा दी है, इस इमलेशा बढ़ा दिया है कि वे बड़े मुश्किल से आगुजारा कर पाते होंगे, सौ मेरा मान है।

मधेय, मैं सरकार से यह आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि रिटायरिंग जॉब के पेंसा के स्लैब के सौ बढ़ा दिया जाए। जिस तरह से मनीय वीडियो के ऊपर, जितने यह क्वालिटी नेसा दिया, जिस नाम श्री वीरेन्द्र दात ज्ञानी है, वह वास्तव में ज्ञानी है सौ जितने इस क्लैरीफिकेशन काफ़ी अच्छा दिया है। जिस तथ्य से सरकार यह ओं छे टैक्स जॉब के बाद लाई है, सौ तथ्य से अत्यन्त कम के भी करे। वैसे तो मैं इस सरकार के तथ्य के कम-कम तरीक़ों पर कहता हूँ। छह पर्स हो, ईड हो, सीबीआई हो, इस टैक्स हो, नरकसिमा हो य कोई अत्यन्त मिमा हो, इसे सरकार ने जड़ रख है सौ सौ नहीं है, तथा आँ हिसाब से घुमती सौ आँ हक में यूज करती है। है। मैं एक-वे बहण सौ देना चाहता हूँ। छह कांग्रेस सरकार भी यही काम करती थी, लेकिन जॉब सिद्धि के कोई बात होती थी तो कांग्रेस महीने-वे महीने इंटराल करके यह काम करती थी। आँ कई जॉब देख होगा, जैसे कि कर्क में एक रिट आँ धियकों के खेद-फ़ोखत होने से रोकने के

सि उन्हें फ रिजॉर्ट में लेई ते इफ़ इफ़ टैक्स औ ईड फ़िमा के लोग से सग़र व्ह  
 उ च ए औ तकि भी देर नहीं के ई ।

महोदय , कांग्रेस के जानने में ते झां वे-छ महीने देर हो जाते थि, लेकिन इ ममले में  
 वर्तमान सरकार काफी कुशल औ तप है। मैं सरकार से यह कह्न चाहत हूं कि इनी तपत  
 औ कुशल बेरोजगारी , महंगई , नैकरी औ तम फ़िस के मुद्दे ए भी सिध । मैं इ क्लि  
 के मध्यम से यह कह्न चाहत हूं कि मनीय जॉर्ज के एक भी अंगुली उठे ला है। कय  
 कुछ ऐ वें कि जत क फ़िदास उ ए बन रहे। केवल ज्यूरी ही ए ऐ फ़िमा रह  
 य है, जिस ए जत क पूरा सेश , फ़िदास औ यकिन है, लेकिन जिस तरह से ज्यूरी यी  
 सिध ए अंगुलि उठे ला है, सें देखे हुए आने वाले सग़र में वह सि दूर नहीं होगा , ज  
 इ इ मिंट के भी जत के सें लगे। इनें घन, वैमक औ सड ला चुके हैं। इनें  
 वन से औ भी इजे के सुरक्षित करने के जरूरत है।

मैं भारत सरकार से कह्न चाहत हूँ कि आ जत क यह फ़िदास है, सें यह संथा है  
 कि जो किंज सरकार ने अय फ़िमा के एक वसा है, वैसा ही किंज सें जूरी ए  
 भी वसा है। सरकार आने किंजे के हुए औ जूरी इंडिडेंट डंग से कम करने लाे।  
 इ तरह से जूरी जत के अम मुद्दे के , जैसे कमीर मुद्द है, राफेल मुद्द है य अय  
 तम मुद्दे हैं, जो सालों से लके हुए हैं, उन्हें ज़रूरी से ज़रूरी लाकर , की तरीख लाकर ,  
 की ज़रूरत से ज़रूरत सुनवाई करके जत के न्यय दे।

इहें सें के साथ न ते मैं इ क्लि क सग़र न करत हूँ औ न ही फ़िध करत हूँ। मैं  
 औ इ बत के कह्न हूँ कि जॉर्ज के सि इ दे दे, इ दे दे औ रिटर्ड जॉर्ज के  
 सि भी इ दे दे कि वे कैं इ , ए न देखें औ आ कम स्वांत्र औ फ़िदा रूप से  
 वर सें ।

महोदय , आ उक्त-उक्त धन्यवाद ।

**SHRI MOHAMMED FAIZAL P.P. (LAKSHADWEEP):** Thank you very much, Chairman, Sir, for allowing me to speak on this very important Bill. I am also thankful to my party for reposing faith in me to speak on the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2021.

My learned friends and senior colleagues, who are also senior advocates, have gone very thoroughly into various aspects of the Bill. I am not going to repeat what my hon. learned friends have already elucidated here.

We all know that the legislative intent behind this Bill is to provide benefit of additional quantum of pension to a retired Judge from the first day of the month in which he completes the age specified in the first column of the scale and not from the first day of his entering the age specified therein. Shri Pinaki Mishra ji has very well put his points on the competency of the Bill with regard to that. There is no doubt that we should give them benefits to the possible extent for the kind of service the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court render to the nation. But, at the same time, the Government should also think of the proportionate pendency of cases and the vacancies as of now in the country.

Justice should be delivered within the right time. But due to pendency of cases, it is not possible. Our Constitution also says that justice delayed is justice denied. This is directly attributed to the vacancies that need to be filled up. There are lakhs and lakhs of cases pending for want of justice in the Supreme Court, the High Courts, and the subordinate courts. This is an



alarming situation and the Government of India should take a call on it. The sense of the House is that we should adopt the best method for filling up of vacancies of the judges in various courts so that timely justice is delivered to the common people.

We must also think of alternative dispute redressal forums. The Government must promote alternative dispute redressal system so that the common man can get justice before entering the court. The pendency of the cases can also be brought down to the minimum by technological upgradation and modernisation of the courts. The formalities of filing a case in the court like filling up lot many papers should be reduced. Though after the pandemic this has become online, but a system should be developed in such a way that procedures in the court are made easy.

We must also think of the unnecessary executive orders which attract people to the court. For instance, in my constituency of Lakshadweep, nowadays people have started rushing to the High Court. You know what is happening. The Law Ministry has issued a circular saying very clearly that if any State or Union Territory wants to bring in a piece of legislation, the pre-legislative consultation process must be in place before making a law.

I am the lone Member of Parliament from Lakshadweep. What happened in Lakshadweep was, there were a slew of legislations which attracted wide protests from the people across the party. What was the reason? There was not a single pre-legislative consultation in these cases like the enactment of PASA regulation. What is the requirement of PASA regulation

in Lakshadweep? The Home Ministry's National Crime Records Bureau says that there are zero cases in the island and no objectionable decisions have been taken. But all of a sudden, the Administration decided that PASA regulation should be implemented there. I am thankful to the Home Ministry that it has frozen that for now. But the point is, on that decision people are forced to approach the court, which again is adding to the pendency of cases in the court.

Lakshadweep has become an area where no one can protest. Even a case was registered against me when I protested against the price hike of helicopter ambulance. When the Government is not putting things in place in the hospitals, the patients are supposed to be evacuated by helicopter ambulance. The helicopter ambulance should operate on a free basis but there was 100 per cent hike in prices. A patient has to pay a minimum of Rs. 20,000 before he goes for the treatment. When we protest for such things, for which Article 19 gives us power under the Constitution, FIR is filed against us. For that again, we are going to the court. So, all these unnecessary executive orders also need to be looked at by the Government. There was an attempt by the Lakshadweep Administration to change the jurisdiction of the High Court of Kerala to Karnataka, precisely, when the present Administrator took charge.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Article 19 gives you the right.

**SHRI MOHAMMED FAIZAL P.P.:** Yes, Sir.

The most popular language and which the people of Lakshadweep speak is Malayalam. Proceedings will be easy for us to understand if the court

is in Kerala. The name of the court is the hon. High Court of Kerala and Lakshadweep. An attempt was made to shift the court from Kerala to Karnataka. The hon. Law Minister has got a Starred Question on this. He has to answer that question. This decision was dropped because of the protests.

So, my point here is that unnecessary executive orders also contribute in piling up of the cases. I support this Bill on behalf of my party. Thank you so much, Sir.

**SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA):** Hon. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this important Bill, that is, the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2021.

This Bill seeks to amend the High Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1958. These Acts regulate the salaries and conditions of service of the judges of High Courts and the Supreme Court of India. Further, the Bill provides for additional quantum of pension or family pension. Under the Acts, all retired judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts and their family members are entitled to pension or family pension. They are also entitled to an additional quantum of pension or family pension when they attain a certain age in accordance with a specified scale. The scale contains five age brackets with minimum age of 80, 85, 90, 95, and 100 years, and the additional quantum increases with age from 20 per cent to 100 per cent of the pension or family pension.

This Bill clarifies that a person will be entitled to additional pension or family pension from the first day of the month in which they complete the minimum age under the age bracket concerned. So, the Bill is a piece of protective legislation that ensures economic wellbeing of the judicial fraternity in the country even at a time when the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has caused immense unemployment, loss of jobs, and even suicides of several

Indians who were unable to feed their children or were unemployed all of a sudden due to it.

When families are being decimated due to unemployment and economic hardship, the Government has chosen further to help and support the judiciary by a pension scheme and generous salary. While the decision is appreciable as it has been a long-standing demand of the judicial fraternity, let's look into matters that are equal and important in nature. There are four crore plus pending cases across all courts in India. Hon. Members who have spoken in this House have also mentioned about this issue. These figures further reveal that cases that are more than 3-5 years old form the largest number of cases that are pending.

I would like to quote former Chief Justice Markandey Katju who stated in 2019 : 'Even if no cases were added, it would take at least 300 years to dispose the entire backlog of cases.' Who is the most affected party due to such backlogs? The Government should give a reply to this question. It is the poor, the Dalits, and the marginalised who will be affected as justice gets delayed and the process gets indefinitely lengthy. Therefore, the judiciary must make sure that justice is not denied or delayed to the poorest even when it is ensuring its perks and emoluments.

I would like to bring your attention to the Report titled 'Landmark cases of caste-based sexual violence from 1985-2021' released by the National Council of Women Leaders. The Report exposes invisibilisation of cases by the judiciary and upper caste brutality against Dalit women. The Report that

carries references of twelve major cases states further that : "... in none of the cases mentioned in its Report, a decision was taken within a year. Only in three out of the twelve mentioned cases, there was a conviction of the accused. Even here, the conviction in two out of these three was for murder, and the court chose not to apply the SC / ST Atrocities Act. The position is clear that the judiciary is not doing its duty when it comes to Dalits, and their rights are not honoured or maintained.

Now, I am very happy to note this Bill being discussed for such a long time in the House. I am saying this because during the BAC some of the Members asked the reason for allotting so much time for this Bill. But I argued that this is a very important Bill.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** You cannot say what transpired in BAC.

**SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:** Yes, but there was such a suggestion.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** You have widely referred to it.

**SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:** Yes. Of course, this Bill is related to salary and pension, but at the same time hon. Members have spoken on various aspects and problems being faced by our judiciary. Hence, I had made such a suggestion.

Now, I want to express the feelings of having Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the judiciary.

What is the situation? Everybody knows about it. I am not going into the details. The fact is that in the 70 years of its existence, India's Supreme Court has seen only eight women Judges and one Dalit Chief Justice of India. This is

the testament to the reality that the composition of our Judiciary is not representative of our population.

When, Shri K.R. Narayanan became the President of India.... ...

*(Interruptions) ... \**

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** You dont have to say that. This will not go on record. Dont mention that.

**SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:** I agree.

Anyway, I am very proud of that. I am from Kerala. I am very proud to say that the Dalit Chief Justice of India, Shri K.G. Balakrishnan, belongs to Kerala. After the Dalit Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, I think, there is no chance to have Dalit Judges in the Supreme Court or the Chief Justices in the High Courts. These kinds of disparities are going on in the country. After Independence, representation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in our Judiciary is going away from us.

Recently, on 17<sup>th</sup> August, 2021, a major landmark resolution was made by the Supreme Court Collegium, with a series of firsts, with the appointment of three women Judges. I am very glad to say that in 2027, we are expecting a woman Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The Collegium has also proposed names of Judges from both the Scheduled Castes and the OBCs – Justice C.T. Sivakumar and Justice M.M. Sundaresh respectively.

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\* Not recorded.

The Judiciary has been slow in ensuring the representation of the Scheduled Castes and women as judicial officers as it took 70 years or so in making the wheels of an inherently biased system to approve the representation of the marginalised and women move in a positive direction. The present decision in Judiciary even in a small fraction is appreciable. However, this does not mean that the longstanding demand of various lawmakers to ensure reservation of the Judges is taken up by the Government or the Judiciary debating this most sensitive matter as reservation is the only way for the SCs and the STs to ensure their rightful representation in the judicial system.

I demand once again that the Government should implement the reservation policy in judicial appointments in India so that the Dalits will get an opportunity in representing themselves in the highest forum of justice that is otherwise biased against them. Sir, you are aware of that. Among the SCs and STs, there are eminent lawyers, senior advocates but why is the Collegium not considering the SC and ST advocates for nomination as Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts. It is very unfortunate. This is an historic debate as far as the SC and the ST people are concerned. That is why, I am expressing my anguish and deep pain about the lack of representation of the SCs and STs in our Judiciary.

If '*Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav*' is to have any meaning, the Government must ensure reservation of Dalits in the Judiciary and make the 75<sup>th</sup> year of Independence truly meaningful. Are our Judges fair and transparent is a



question that merits a discussion? There are instances where former Chief Justice of India Justice ... (*Interruptions*) ... \* was rewarded with a nomination to Rajya Sabha, immediately after his retirement, for his support to the Government of the day, and Justice Kishan Loya found dead under mysterious circumstances.

Another former Chief Justice of India was appointed the Governor of Kerala immediately after he retired. His name is ... \*. You are very much aware of it. Will the Loya's family ever get justice? Will the Dalits and marginalised get timely and fair justice? Will the pendency of cases ever be reduced so that people do not have to spend a lifetime in courts waiting for judgments?

These are the questions that Parliament must ask while deciding on the salary and pension of the judges. I would also like to add that Chief Justice Ramana suggested appointment of a central agency, with a degree of autonomy, for overseeing infrastructure development of the subordinate courts in India which is an important aspect to increase the efficiency of the courts.

It is important to note that out of total of Rs. 981.98 crore sanctioned in 2019-20 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) to the States and Union Territories for the development of infrastructure in the courts, only Rs. 84.9 crore was utilised by the five States combined rendering the remaining 91.36 per cent of funds unused.

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\* Not recorded.

This underutilisation of funds is not an anomaly induced by the COVID-19 pandemic. This issue has been plaguing the Indian judiciary for nearly three decades when the CSS was introduced in 1993-94.

This is one of the reasons why the Chief Justice of India, Justice N. V. Ramana, recently proposed the creation of National Judicial Infrastructure Authority of India which will take control of the budgeting and infrastructure development of the subordinate courts in the country.

I would like to add that the Indian judiciary infrastructure has not kept pace with the huge number of litigations instituted every year as the total sanctioned strength of the judicial officers in the country is 24,280 and the number of court halls available is just 20,143 including 620 rented halls.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, we have to start from the basic that includes infrastructure development, dispensation of cases with effective speed and reduction in pendency. These matters are to be addressed, as the hon. Chief Justice has pointed out, by means of a single institution or agency, the National Judicial Infrastructure Authority of India, which will take control of the budgeting and infrastructure development of subordinate courts in the country.

I would conclude by saying that justice delayed is not justice denied, but justice destructed and diminished also. The judicial system while deliberating on salaries and pensions must also ensure that justice is served on time.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Suresh ji, you gave a very elaborate logic. Thank you very much.

Before I call on Mr. Rajendra Agrawal to speak, I just have to share an information which has been communicated to me from the hon. Speaker that whoever will be speaking after this will be speaking for only three minutes because we have to conclude by 7:30 pm in order for the hon. Minister to start the reply at 7:30 pm. I hope everybody agrees to it.

**श्री राजेन्द्र अग्रवाल (मेरठ):** अश्रीय साभा ति जी, आ मुझे "दो हई केर्ट एंड सुप्रीम केर्ट जजेज (सैलरीज एंड कीछांस फॉर सर्विस) ऑन डेट बिल, 2021" पर बेला के आर प्रदन छि, झके सि मैं आ बहुत-बहुत आर व्यक्त करत हूं। वैसे ते यह सोझा बहुत छेट है।

**माननीय सभापति:** बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।

**श्री राजेन्द्र अग्रवाल:** यह महत्वपूर्ण ते है, डेफिनिटली महत्वपूर्ण है। संसद में कोई भी बिज आ है, ते वह महत्वपूर्ण ही होती है। जिस द्वित के साथ, जिस अयम के साथ हमारे साथी ने बेला है, सारे के कात्ता कभी आ था, it was more of an experience rather than listening to all of them. यदि मैं आ स्तर से बात करूं, ते क सामान्य नरिक के नते मेरी पृष्ठूमि कात्ता के नहीं है।

मेरे ध्यान में जो छेट-मेट बतें आ हैं, वह कम महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

**माननीय सभापति:** मैं क प्रश्न पूछ सकत हूं, आ सिस्टम टूटे रहे होंगे?

**श्री राजेन्द्र अग्रवाल:** महेदय, मैं वक्तारी के नते ही बोलूंगा। वह जात है कि वही क हित रखेगा है। मैं स नते ही सा रख के प्रयत्न करूंगा।

आ हम पृष्ठूमि के बात करें ते सल है कि वर्ष 2008 में केंद्र सरकार ने छे पे कीसा के अंतर्गत क गिरिय छि सौ सिलि सेंट्स के पेशा बर्द्ध ई। 80, 85 वर्ष के बारे में गिरिय छि, यहाँ सके चर्चा भी हुई है। तदनुसार क महीने बाद क क्लेरिफिकेशन भी जारी होय। जों के सैलरी के बारे में भी इस प्रकार कट में सोझा छि य, बहुत सारे कुछ

क्लेरिकल' सा नहीं था। मैं इसी डिलेमेंट नहीं जात हूँ, यही वही है। वही केर्ट में य मध्य प्रदेश वही केर्ट में, 80 वर्ष का अर्थ है कि जो 80 वर्ष शुरू होते हैं। एक प्रकार के सेमी का निर्माण हुआ कि सिलेक्ट्स के लिए 80 वर्ष पूर्ण होने पर और जो के लिए 80 वर्ष शुरू होने पर, मैं समझता हूँ कि इस प्रसिद्धि के दूर करने के लिए यह संशोधन लाया गया है।

इस क्लिमेंट संशोधन से क्या है, जैसा मैंने कहा कि यह बहुत छलुओं पर चर्चा है, ध्यान रखेंगे कि है, लेकिन वक्ता के नते मुकुछ बातों के बारे में सिर्फ वक्ता कहता हूँ। बहुत बार यह बात कही जाती है और यहाँ भी कही गई है – Justice delayed is justice denied. मैं उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार प्रदेश के बात करूँ य सामान्यतः पूरे देश के बात करूँ तो जो पेंडिंग्स इस समय है, वह वास्तव में बहुत अधिक है। लम्बा साढ़े छह करोड़ के कीब केसेज सुप्रीम कोर्ट, वही केर्ट और ऑनरथ कोर्ट्स में पड़ गे हैं। इनमें 41 फसल केस, इस तौर से वही केर्ट में हैं, मैं इस पर कस्ट्रैट करूँगा, जो कि पाँच वर्ष से भी पुराने हैं। 21 फसल केस ऐसे हैं जो दो वर्ष से भी अधिक पुराने हैं। स्थिति रूप से ज्यूजिस सिस्टम के लिए सी बजने के लिए छलुए गए हैं। फस्ट ट्रेक कोर्ट भी बने हैं, वहीं पर विशेष कोर्ट भी बने हैं, ट्रिब्यूनल्स भी बने हैं, लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि पेंडिंग्स के समस्त सेमिफिन्स में देर ला रही है।

मैं सामान्यतः उत्तर प्रदेश के बात करूँ तो आधी केसियाँ में न्याय त्वरित नहीं होता है तो आधी बढ़ा है और प्रत्येक स्तर पर आधी के हिस्से बढ़ी है। इसके साथ एक छलु यह भी है कि आज देश के अंदर लम्बा पाँच लाख कैदी सिम जेलों में बंद हैं। इनमें वे-सिई कैदी ऐसे हैं, जिन्हें आधी के कारण जो अक्रिय राज होती, उसमें अधिक समय से जेलों के अंदर हैं। ये सब इस वक्त से है कि वहीं न वहीं न्याय व्यवस्था के सिविल सिस्टम में कजोरी है य कोई कही है।

मै चार प्रदेश औ छिमी चार प्रदेश के बात करूं ते हमरे यहाँ झारखंड छव न्ययत्ता है। छव न्ययत्ता में मिस्र केस लंकि है, जहाँ आ लाख झारखंड हई केर्ट में पडि गेह। आ लाख केसेज में छिमी चार प्रदेश क हिसा खा कि है। मैं मन्त हूँ कि चार प्रदेश में हई केर्ट बचेज के बुझ की है, झार चार प्रदेश के कैप्टि के न्यय लि नहीं पत है। यहाँ हई केर्ट के बचेज वेनी छि ।

रुके स है कि चार प्रदेश जस रंख के दृष्टि से रखे बड़ है। यहाँ 24 कोड़ जस रंख है। झारखंड छव न्ययत्ता ते है ही, लख में बच है जिक्र पस 12 जिन क ज्युरिस्टि न है, बकि जिन क न्यय झारखंड हई केर्ट से ही वेत है। यदि हम जस रंख के दृष्टि से तुलना करें ते चार प्रदेश के मु लेखा 24 कोड़ है औ फु मुख्य न्ययत्ता औ फु भीत है। म्हराष्ट्र में 11 कोड़ के आव है, औ गबद , नपु र औ फी , तीन हई केर्ट के सीट्स है। तमिडु में मुख्य हई केर्ट के आव मु र्ख है। मध्य प्रदेश में सात कोड़ के आव है, इंदौर औ गवर्न में फु भीत है। वैस्ट बंगाल में जस रंख ु डे , पेर्ट ब्लेयर है। कर्क में साढ़े छः कोड़ के आव है, हली , धरावड़ औ गुल्वा के सीट्स है। आ हम कुल मिलाव जस रंख के दृष्टि से देखें ते चार प्रदेश के छी बड़े जस रंख के कैट कर के छि हमरे यहाँ जो चार प्रदेश के अंदर हईकेर्ट औ छि लख वाली बच है, सस ठेक प्रकार से पूर्ति नहीं वे पती है।

यदि हम क्षेत्रफल के दृष्टि से देखें ते छि यह है, मैं छिमी चार प्रदेश के मेरठ से आ हूँ कि हई केर्ट के छि हमरे बुझ सारे स से है, जहाँ से 600, 700 तथ 750 किलोमीटर लख झारखंड जन स है। सहरमपुर से झारखंड के दूरी 752 किलोमीटर है, सली के दूरी 720 किलोमीटर है, मुआफ स 692 किलोमीटर दूर है, बिजौर व आरोह 692 किलोमीटर दूर है औ मेरठ, जहाँ से मैं आ हूँ, व 637 किलोमीटर दूर है। मैं सी के बारे में बात स हूँ। हमरे यहाँ से झारखंड हईकेर्ट के दूरी 600 से 700 किलोमीटर तक है। हमरे अय प्रदेश के जो हई केर्ट्स है, वे तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से की ब है। आ हम लख के बात नहीं

वें। हमारे यहाँ से किलो हई केर्ट 70 किलोमीटर दूर है। मध्य प्रदेश में गवर्नर क जो हई केर्ट है, वह 368 किलोमीटर के दूरी पर है। राजस्थान क जम्पुर हई केर्ट 335 किलोमीटर के दूरी पर है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में शिला हईकेर्ट 336 किलोमीटर के दूरी पर है। चीफ हईकेर्ट 239 किलोमीटर के दूरी पर है और नैनताल 249 किलोमीटर के दूरी पर है। मैं आगे मध्यम से यह ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि इसी अक्षि दूरी है कि 6-7 अग्र प्रदेश के जो हईकेर्ट्स हैं, वे हमारे क्षेत्र से बराबर दूरी के तुलना में करीब आते हैं।

आइए कारण क्या होता है, आगे आगे मन ला सकते हैं। मेरे बराबर के मित्रों के नाराज न हो जाएँ, मैं उनके साथ कुछ नहीं कह रहा हूँ। पण्डित, दूर क जो वही होता है, उनके जिस प्रकार से वह एक्सप्लेन करता है, मैं उसके डिप्लोम में नहीं जान चाहता हूँ, मैं कह रहा हूँ कि ऐसा है, मैं कोई अग्र क्षेत्रों से, वह कहाँ जाएँ, रात में रुकेगा, केवल शायद पहाड़ होगा, केवल कुछ अग्र साधनों का इंतजाम करेगा, यानी कि यह होती है, हमारे यहाँ का वह का बन्नाई है कि खेत के मुकाम के अंदर मकान बने जाते हैं।

**माननीय सभापति:** क्या हम यह समझें कि आगे तरफ से यह बिम चार प्रदेश से जयवर्द्धित नहीं है?

**श्री राजेन्द्र अग्रवाल :** सर, मैंने आगे बताया है कि कफि है। वह बड़ा हिस्सा है। हमारा क्षेत्र थोड़ा सम्पन्न है, वह लक्ष्मी भी है और मुकाम भी बनता है। इसलिए, आगे वह जान सकता है।

यह बिम चार प्रदेश के अंदर हई केर्ट के बचेज का बिम है। यह बिम बहुत पुराना है। यह आगे से नहीं बना रहा है। हमारी मंगपूरी नहीं हो पाती है, वह आगे बिम है। सन् 1955 में जब चार प्रदेशों में अखिल संपूर्ण नंद जो मुख्य मंत्री हुआ करता था। उन्होंने एक प्रस्ताव भेजा था। बतुर्ही था कि आगे हमारे हई केर्ट देखिए य प्रदेश के बाँटें, क्योंकि प्रदेश बहुत बड़ा है। उन्होंने कहा कि हम प्रदेश तो नहीं बाँटेंगे, लेकिन हम हई केर्ट के बचे दे देंगे। लेकिन, वह मंजूर नहीं हुआ। उसके बाद भी आगे देखें कि लातर वर्ष 1976, 1977, 1978

में इसी मंग होती रही। आंदोलन भी चल रहा है। फ़न्तु, इसी भी प्रकार से हवाई केर्ट के इसी बेंच के लिए निर्णय नहीं हो सका। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी जब प्रधान मंत्री थीं, तब उन्होंने जस्टिस जगन्नाथ सिंह के अध्यक्षता में एक आयोग बनाया था। उसने रिक्मेंडेशन दी कि चार प्रदेशों में एक न्यायी बेंच भी बनाया जाए, उस समय चाराखंडीम चार प्रदेश का हिस्सा था, यह वर्ष 1985 के बात है, अगले वर्षों में भी तीन बेंच बनाए गए। लेकिन वह भी नहीं हुआ। इसके अलावा लॉ कमीशन के 230वें रिपोर्ट है, उसमें भी वह कि चार प्रदेश जैसे जो बड़े प्रदेश हैं, वहां सौ भी न्यायी बेंच बनाए जाने के जरूरत है सौ अगले प्रदेशों में भी कुछ बेंच बना सकीं हैं तब न्याय के जो सुधार हैं, वह त्वरित हो सके। इन उपरान्त मसला होने के बाद भी हम इसमें सफलता प्राप्त नहीं कर पाए हैं।

मेरा आकांक्षित मध्यम से केवल यही आशय है कि 'सुस्त न्याय सौ सुलभ न्याय' जहां यह सुकर के जिम्मेवारी है, वहां यह वाक्य की ओर भी है। सीमा जहां सिद्ध होती है वही कति सीमा है। फ़न्तु, ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार प्रजेक्ट सिस्टम के अंदर ध्यान नहीं दी जा रहा है। मेरा यह आशय है कि इस बात के ध्यान में रखते जो संपूर्ण व्यवस्था है, आगे यह सुझाव सारे स्तरों पर है, वहां न्यायधीन के नियुक्ति का प्रिय आ है, हम लोग न्याय के क्षेत्रों के प्रिय के भी देखें हैं, न्यायिकों के अलावा बेंच के बात भी आई है, मैं भी इस प्रिय के उल्लेख हूं, इस प्रकार संपूर्ण रूप से सीक्षा करके इस प्रिय में निर्णय दिए जाने के जरूरत है। चार प्रदेशों में एक तैर से मेरठ में, आगरा में सौ गोरखपुर में, और आगरा के मनीय सरकारी आगे बैठे हुए हैं, तीन मनीय सांख्यिक ने किसी कारणों से स्थिति रूप से रेगुलरी हवाई केर्ट के बेंच के मंग के हैं।

मैंने भी प्रश्न करके हमारे असीमा धिक्क न्याय मंत्री महोदय के चार प्रदेश का एक एक सा बनकर दिया है। उसने ब्राह्मण हवाई केर्ट स्वयं, लखनऊ बेंच सौ इसके अलावा गोरखपुर, मेरठ सौ आगरा में तीन सौ बेंच बना सकीं हैं। इसके अलावा भी 1-2 बेंच बना सकीं हैं। मेरा यह आशय है कि मेरठ सौ चार प्रदेश के इस मंग के संज्ञान में लेते हुए, मैं यह

मन्तू हूं कि यह एक बड़ा विषय है। अय प्रदेश से भी कई केर्ट के बचेज के मांग होती रही है, इन सबके जोड़ने से कुछ निर्णय हो, संपूर्ण न्यायिक व्यवस्था के सीक्षा हो और हमें भी न्याय मिले। मैं इन विवेक के साथ इन विचारों का समर्थन कर रहा हूं।

**माननीय सभापति :** मनीय सदस्य जी, मैं वेबसाइट पर यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आगे लगभग तीन-तीन मिनट्स में भी बात पूरी करिए। We have more than 12 Members to speak.

श्री हसन मुस्तोफा जी ।



**SHRI HASNAIN MASOODI (ANANTNAG):** This kind of a direction should come at the time of commencing the discussion.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** It never happens that way. As such, we have extended the time of the House till eight o'clock.

**SHRI HASNAIN MASOODI:** Thank you, Sir. The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2021 has come up after the day we joined the nation in paying tribute to Baba Saheb Ambedkar, the father of Indian Constitution. It was under his guidance that on 17<sup>th</sup> October, 1949 special status was granted to the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir. This House, on 7<sup>th</sup> August 1952 approved the Delhi Agreement of 1952. This House also took a decision on 5<sup>th</sup> August, 2019. The decision on 17<sup>th</sup> October, 1949 was taken without a whisper of disagreement, without any dissent, amendment or any resignation. It was a unanimous decision. This is only one aspect of the case. I am mindful of the basic tenants, the spirit of the Constitution. I am mindful of the ambit and spirit of Article 3. I am also mindful of sweep of Article 356. The State was denuded of its special status.

When we speak about Constitution, you are aware that there is the letter of the Constitution. Then, there is the spirit of the Constitution. There are eminent lawyers sitting here. Then, there is the morality of the Constitution. There is the ethics of the Constitution. I am mindful of the spirit, ethics, and morality of the Constitution. The suspect law is being implemented. The principle is that whatever is under judicial scrutiny or whatever has been

formally admitted and referred to a constitutional bench, it should not be implemented. By acting in that manner, we will be pre-empting the judgement that may come out of the Supreme Court. So, it is unfortunate and very sad that suspect law is being implemented.

Now, coming to the Bill, the hon. Members have voiced their concerns about alarming, monstrous pendency of cases before the courts. They have rightly voiced their concerns and have repeated the cliché 'justice delayed is justice denied'. They have also talked about the expeditious disposal of cases. I would like to remind the House that whatever is pending before different courts is not the only pendency. There is the pendency that has never seen the door of the court because most of the people live with the grievance. They live with the insult that is heaped on them. They live with the injury to which they are subjected, because they do not have enough resources to go to the court of law. They do not have access to justice. Access to justice is an integral part of right to justice under Article 21. There are eminent lawyers sitting here.

We have to ask a couple of questions to ourselves. What is the percentage of GDP that is spent on the judiciary? We say that judiciary is one of the three important organs of democratic polity. As per my information, it is not more than 0.7 per cent. Unless we increase the number of judges, the number of courts, how can we expect the system to deal with the alarming pendency that is right now awaiting disposal for the last so many years, and in some cases decades?

First is the manpower. Where is the trained manpower? I have given a closer look at it. I have been a part of the system. How can you deal with the pendency unless and until you empower the system and you provide sufficient resources to the system so that the system can gear up and meet the challenges? That is not being done.

As has been pointed out by other hon. Members, the second thing is with regard to the vacancies. Who will fill-up the vacancies? Unless we make the vacancy filling-up system an efficient mechanism and we set a benchmark and timeframe everywhere, we will not be able to fill up the vacancies. The effort must be to empower and strengthen the Judiciary and we must provide sufficient resources, manpower, modern-day gadgets, networking system and internet facility, etc., across the country. Then only, we will expect the Judiciary to come up and pull its socks up and meet the challenges.

Another thing is about expectations.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please wind up now.

**SHRI HASNAIN MASOODI:** Sir, please give me few minutes.

Mr. Suresh said that some segments do not get representation. I will speak about Kashmir. From Kashmir, there has been no elevation of an Advocate or a Judicial Officer as the Judge of the hon. Supreme Court. There have been such elevations from Jammu but for the last seventy-five years, there is not even a single elevation from Kashmir. We do not have a Judge.

Now, I come to the Bill. I think, this Bill only explains the ambiguity and tries to clear the ambiguity. But, I think, the baseline is that you should make judicial service attractive so that you can attract talent. We know what a Judge is getting as a salary; maybe, it is like a fee of a lawyer for one appearance before the hon. Supreme Court. How can we attract talent unless and until we revise the salaries and give attractive terms? In this case, there was an ambiguity. There is no doubt about it. But I am in respectful agreement with Mr. Pinaki Misra. It is better to go ahead with whatever was held by the two High Courts and indirectly also, there was a seal of approval of the hon. Supreme Court. Go ahead with it. What are the financial implications? You did not get it on the completion of 79<sup>th</sup> year. You did not get it when you stepped into 80<sup>th</sup> year. You got it when you were in your 81<sup>st</sup> year. How does it matter? What are the implications? How much money are you going to lose? But you would make the service more attractive and you will attract more talent. So, unless and until you do that and you just make the service conditions much better, you cannot attract the talent. Thank you.

**SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER (PONNANI):** Hon. Chairperson, Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2021.

I fully agree with the contents of the Bill. In today's discussion, the eminent Members -- who are closely associated with the legal matters -- have explained it very well. Sir, it reminds the essentiality of regaining the credibility of the nation and the Judiciary, in particular.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, while participating in this discussion, I commemorate a legal luminary and a proud son of India, Shri V.R. Krishna Iyer that the Judiciary has ever seen. Harish Salve, in his article titled, Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer: Man who rescued Supreme Court from Supreme Shame, wrote and I quote:

The Supreme Court of India was crystallised to become the Supreme Court of Indians."

Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer had himself wrote an article published in the Hindu and the title was, Who will judge the Judges? Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer made an appeal to the Parliament in the following words and I quote:

Parliament should wake up and implement Glasnost and Perestroika in Judiciary. In the name of Independence, we cannot have Judicial absolutism and tyranny."

**19.00 hrs**

Sir, now coming to the other points, the beauty and strength of the Indian Constitution is the Fundamental Rights enshrined in our Constitution. They are Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Cultural and Educational Rights, Right to Freedom of Religion and Right to Constitutional Remedies.

Sir, what is really happening? In this country, all these Fundamental Rights are under attack and the Judiciary is bound to intervene in such cases but it shows helplessness.

Sir, I wish to submit another important thing. Yesterday, we had a very big discussion on the Nagaland incident. How are these kinds of things taking place? It is a blatant misuse of laws. Everybody is talking about AFSPA.

Sir, I along with two Members of IUML, Dr. M.P. Abdussamad Samadani and Shri K. Navas Kani had given a notice for Adjournment Motion. Unfortunately, it was not accepted.

Today's newspaper shows that the Human Right Commission has given a notice to the Government of India. Nagaland Chief Minister and Meghalaya Chief Minister have demanded that this AFSPA should be withdrawn. We all know about the historic struggle led by Irom Sharmila of Manipur. There was a lot of discussion on UAPA. I strongly appeal that this kind of draconian laws should be scrapped. That is the need of the hour.

Sir, human rights violations are taking place in a big way. We all know that Courts have got a responsibility. But unfortunately, they are taking talkative silence in the case of human rights violations.

I do not want to take much of the time of this House. I would like to talk about filling up of vacancies. I appreciate for the bold initiative taken by the Minister.

Sir, I am not a legal expert. I would like to say only one thing, that is about appointment of the Judges. I do not know whether I am correct or not. Nowhere in the world, appointments of the Judges are done by themselves. That seems to be a very bad thing.

I am concluding Sir. I have a last issue. That is, with regard to social justice. Most of my friends were saying about that. We are all talking about social justice. When it comes to the ground reality, that is denied. Inclusive participation of everybody-concerned, especially the downtrodden, should be there. But the denial of justice is there. What I am suggesting is that due participation should be given to the deprived sections in the appointment of Judges. This principles of natural justice and reservation should be adhered strictly in the Judiciary.

With these few words, I conclude.

Thank you very much Sir.

**SHRIMATI APARUPA PODDAR (ARAMBAG):** Thank you, Chairman, Sir, for allowing me to speak on this important Bill, the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Services) Amendment Bill, 2021.

When I stand to speak in favour of this Bill, I make a small observation. Sir, just right above your head, it is written in Sanskrit, *Dharma Chakra Pravartanaya*. These are the Buddha teachings. It teaches us about justice and fairness.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Dharma Chakra is righteousness. Righteousness must prevail.

**SHRIMATI APARUPA PODDAR:** Righteousness, justice and fairness.

Sir, our polity and governance are in support to follow the principles of Lord Buddha. But in reality, the picture is entirely different. The Bill that we are discussing today is a small amendment Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons states that it has been brought to provide clarity regarding interpretation of additional quantum of pension to Judges covered under this Bill. The Bill is small but the issues surrounding the Judiciary today are extremely worrying. Our ranking in the Rule of Law Index have fallen to 79 in 2021 from 69 in 2020 out of 126 countries which display the sorrow state of affairs of our system.

Now, as a student of law, in *Jurisprudence* we were taught about *Dharma and Manu Smriti* which forces the Rule of Law. The Registry of the Supreme Court of India has compiled data on the status of judicial infrastructure of court amenities, including the size of court rooms, basic



medical facilities, drinking water with purifiers, library and toilets. As per the data, 26 per cent of the court complexes do not have toilets for ladies. We talk about women empowerment and equal rights, but we do not even have adequate facilities for female lawyers. This is one point that I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Law Minister.

A proposal has been received from the Chief Justice of India for setting up of National Judicial Infrastructure Authority of India for making arrangements for adequate infrastructure for the courts. For this, there will be a Governing Body with the Chief Justice of India as Patron-in-Chief. The other salient features of the proposal are that the National Judicial Infrastructure Authority of India will act as the Central body in laying down a roadmap for planning, creation, development, maintenance and management of functional infrastructure for the courts in the Indian system. I would like to seek a clarity on this point from the hon. Minister.

Sir, a provision to create an All-India Judicial Service is provided in article 312 (1) of the Indian Constitution. This will provide opportunities for the qualified fresh legal talents selected through a proper all -India merit selection system and would help in inclusion of many law students who are from marginal and deprived sections of the society.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please conclude now. We have a very few women participants in this discussion and especially she is mentioning about women lawyers.

**SHRIMATI APARUPA PODDAR:** Sir, my next point is about setting up of *Gram Nayalayas*. The pace of setting up of the *Gram Nayalayas* has been very slow. Against the target of 2500 *Gram Nayalayas* under the Five-Year Plan, only 402 *Gram Nayalayas* have been notified by 12 States so far. Out of these, only 252 are functional. I would like to request the Government to conduct a third-party evaluation and make a proposal to re-launch the scheme with revised guidelines for its effective implementation.

Sir, my last point is this. The people to Judges ratio in the country is not very appreciable. While in other countries, this ratio is about 50 to 70 Judges per million, in India it is only 20 Judges per million of people. We are making laws in this House, but the number of Judges who are supposed to deliver judgements are very less in number. ... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I would like to know one thing from the hon. Minister. Justice Jaymalya Bagchi was transferred to his parent High Court in Kolkata in September 2021 from Andhra Pradesh High Court where he was serving as a Judge since January, 2021. There was a delay of a month in notifying his appointment. What was the reason for which within nine months he has again been shifted from Andhra Pradesh High Court to Kolkata High Court?

Thank you.

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर) : सभामहोदय , मैं रखस ले हल ले ओ धन्यवाद दूंगा , क्योंकि आप मुझे छवययत्न सभामहोदय यत्नययधेश (वेतन सभामहोदय व शर्त) सोझा दियेक , 2021 के छ म माल लेने क आरथि ।

माननीय सभापति : आप प्रसबेला के स्तिनमिह ।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल: सभामहोदय , चूंकि अन्ययधेशक वेतन के बतईह सौ रखक रखये न , जो विधान कीमह सभामहोदय प्रीमकेट सभामहोदय के अंदर बड़े लेंख रह है , उसकी बतहम सुनी है । ऐं में देशी न्ययप्रप्ति सभामहोदय स्थक संबंधमें कछ्वाते रखक मध्यम सभामहोदय सभामहोदय त्री जी के आवाहन हत ह ।

देशमें सरकार के रिकॉर्ड के आ सार 29 नम्बर , 2021 तक सभामहोदय न्ययत्नों में न्ययप्रप्ति क 24,485 पस्वीकृत हैं , जिनमें से 5,191 पस्वीकृत हैं सौ 11 मार्च , 2021 तक के चआ वें के बतव जे केन्द्र ने लोकसभामहोदय प्रस्तुत किह , ते सभामहोदय आ सार देश के 25 छवययत्नों में 1,080 पन्ययधेशक स्वीकृत थे , जिनमें से 419 पस्तिह थे , वही मोरे राजसभामहोदय मार्च 2021 तक 50 स्वीकृत घें में से 27 न्ययधेशक पस्तिह थे ।

मनीयसु प्रीमकेट में 8 नम्बर , 2021 तक 70,038 ममले , देशक मनीयच्च न्ययत्नों में 29 नम्बर , 2021 तक 56,42,858 ममले सौ 29 नम्बर , 2021 तक सभामहोदय न्ययत्नों में 3,79,42,466 ममले लंकिह है सभामहोदय प्रक्रिय में विलोपनयाम से हल ही कतेड़द ते हैं । इस सरकार के धन देने के जरतह किस दिन के सभामहोदय आ रुपआ सभामहोदय के न्ययक से लि , सभामहोदय के जरतह है । न्ययत्नों में तरीख-पे-तरीखी रही है सभामहोदय न्ययत्नों के ओ की ला वद रहत है सभामहोदय सभामहोदय -जाते व कतेड़द ते है । सभामहोदय कैसे सुधर है , इस धन देने के आरथ ह ।

न्यायिक म ' वृत्ति , अतः , किं अर्थमा ' ख्यों के बातनें स ' ने जाती है, उन्हें न्यायनें स्ति ह ' । जहां खुद प्रकी ' त नें ह ' , वहां हम न्यायके आ 'ेक्षा कैसे कर सका 'ेंह । लोकान्त्र के वे स्तंभ धनिक अर्थमा ' प्रकि म ' अक्षय ' , ते न्यायिक 'म अक्षयनें नें ह ' ? कल ' जिमद्धतिम ' न्यायीक्षी न्यायीक्षी यि 'ु मित 'ेंह । कई मनीयस्थनें न ' कल ' जिम क सिोधमि ह ' अर्द्ध लोनों न ' इका साथ ' न मि ह ' , लेकिन ज्यवत् के यह जानना ' के इच्छादि ' शें संघिनक आ 'ु प्रसासु ' धितकन ' के सिने यह स ' स्थआ ' यह ' यि ' कि पक्षिकर कयें छती ह ' ? मनीयवर्इकेट ' सौ मनीयसु प्रीमकेट ' ज्ञेजके यि 'ु मि ' सकरी हस्तक्ष ' पीमहेन छि ' । अक्षयज ' सी सव ' शव्यस्थके न्या ' यकि म ' तजीहनें दी ई ?

समिमेदय , बातकि ' अक्षयनें नें ह ' , बकिरक ' सिक्कर हेन ' छि ' । 'ेति , वंजिजिये क ' सशो भ ' वमह ' है , लेकिन बीबरका ' य बीब्राह्मणक लका - लकीमक ' तुम्ह ' च ' क सन ' नें द ' रखल ह ' । देशों के ईमव्यसि ' घोकस ' व ओकि बीक्षा प्रसक ' ' प्रतीयप्रसक्तिस ' व , प्रतीयपु सिस ' व अक्षम ' जा सकल है अर्द्ध ' शीक्ष ' प्रसक्तिस ' प्रसकल ह ' , लेकिन वह द ' शीक्ष ' न्यायिक क न्यायधीक्षे बनसकल ह ' ।

समिमेदय , छत्र न्यायलों 'म जों के यि 'ु मि ' ई - सीजवद , फज्ज सि च ' म्बर से मनीयवर्इकेट ' क ज्ञान ह ' , ते वहां ' चैम्बर के व्यक्ति सि न सि तरह स ' वह ' सिक्त ह ' , यह व्यस्थव है ' ।

समिमेदय , 'म 16 सितंबर , 2020 के लोकसाक ' फरसलक जाबद्ध रह थ , स ' प्रसकर न ' क ह ' किमनीयचक्ययलों क ' न्यायधीक्षे यि 'ु ति संघिनक ' आु चछेद 217 सौ 224 के अक्षनके जाती ह ' अक्ष ' यह आु चछेद म्हा सतिमि व्यक्ति जतिक छ ' धनें करत ' , लेकिन सकर मनीयचक्ययलों के न्यायमू ती यें से आु रोधकती रही ह ' किन्यधीक्षे यि 'ु मि ' सिप्रस्तवें के भ ' जाे सग

एसी , एट , ओसी , असा 'ख्यकव मलिओ ' से संबंधित ' तु तजयधि ' यें प सयक  
 फिर छि जन छिए , लेकिन आसौहम सय यह जानत 'ह किसकेई फिर न्हें  
 करेगा । मैं आ ' राजप्राकिक बतकर ' , वैसे मैं जमिदकिक बतन्हें कर रहू ह ' , लेकिन दु ' र्म ग्य  
 झबतक ह ' किआराजप्राक ' जिस ' वयस ' मैं आ हू ' , ससा ' वयस ' , ओसी , जट  
 गुर्जर , यक्व , मेघलवमीगरुतिअयछि ' तको स ' एकीमज्जन्हें ह ' । किमसि न '   
 यह फिर न्हें छि ह ' । यह छिप ' रे देखे ह ' । झपद ' शे स ' रद , प्रधान ' त्री जी औ  
 हमरे कनू नमं ' त्री जी के गैर करन ' के जरुत ह ' । कलहम सीमक रह ' थे किबब सह ' ब  
 अबे छ जी के प ' ण्यथि ' , हें क ' असा ' प ला छिए , लेकिन न्ययकिक म '   
 कीस , वंनिवछि ' र्वा ओमन्ययधिसक ' सिछ ' क्षितहें ।

ससा ति म्हेव्य , आराज ' न्द्र आलजी न ' ओ प ' री बतक्की ह ' । राजप्रास ' ला  
 ' हसक ' आ क ' अमिओ ' नेमझ ' लिख आ म ' ' हईकेट ' बक्की ससा के म ' ग  
 कीथ । मैं मझम ' ग के देहसत हू ' । जिसजब ' तसि ह ओगकि रिम्ट ' मझबर ' में  
 पैखी कर चु के ह ' । सकर झपध्यनद ' । राजेन्द्र आलजी न ' मेरठके बतक्की थि ' । मेरठ  
 ' में नई हईकेट ' बक्का ' सौजप्राक ' मियहक ' । चूंकि , राजप्राद ' शा ससा ' बड़ राज्य  
 है । वहां जमु र सौध ' र में वे ही हईकेट ' बचेजहें । जमु र के लोगलातर 20 सालें स '   
 आंदेला कर रह ' ह , ते जमु र में भी नई हईकेट ' बक्की ससा हे ' । झा ' राजप्राक '   
 लोंके बहुतला भलिखल ह ' । लोंके त्वरितन्ययक ' से लि ' , झकिकि ओसक ' र  
 के दि ' शिखन छिए ।

**SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM):** Thank you, Chairman, Sir. I had come with a prepared speech to support the Bill. But after hearing Shri Pinaki Misra, my learned friend, I am also in utter confusion whether to support the Bill or to oppose the Bill. I think that the Government will clarify the position. The hon. Minister will clarify the position. Then we will make up our mind.

As has been rightly pointed out by Pinaki Misraji, if it is to invalidate the judgement of the Supreme Court, then the law cannot be said to be a good law. The benefit of the eligibility of the additional quantum of pension to the retired judges and, that too, at the age of 80-85 years, 85-90 years, 90-95 years and even 100 years and after that is available. That is the pertinent question to be discussed.

In this case, it is from the date by which the judge entering into the age of 80 or after the completion of the age of 80. That is the only simple question to be discussed for which the Guwahati High Court had made a judgement. Against that judgement, a SLP was moved by the Government of India in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court rejected it. The rejection of SLP means it is subject to correction. I am also saying, subject to correction, if the opinion is correct, then definitely, this is a bad law. It has to be reconsidered. That is my first point which I would like to make.

Invalidating a law passed and that too, through a Mandamus by the Supreme Court is being nullified by this Parliament. To give benefit to the

retired judges at the fag end of their life is not fair. It is not good enough for such a legislation. That has to be reconsidered.

Sir, I would like to speak about some points about separation of powers. I am not going into the details of it. Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely. This is the basic principle by which Doctrine of Separation of Powers has been debated since long. The separation of powers was extensively discussed in the Constituent Assembly but it was not given any constitutional status. Nowhere is there in the Constitution of India, an explicit provision to deal with the separation of powers, except in Article 50 of the Constitution, that is, the Directive Principles of State Policy, where the separation of Judiciary from Executive is explicitly explained.

Sir, I would like to quote Justice Frankfurter. He has said: Enforcement of rigid concept of separation of powers would make modern Government impossible. Strict separation of powers is theoretically absurdity and practical impossibility."I feel that this is a pragmatic version because separation of powers is theoretically an absurdity and a practical impossibility for a modern Government.

I am not going into the details of all these things. The President of India is the Executive head of India and he is also having the legislative powers when he summons the House. That means separation of powers in a rigid manner is not possible as far as the modern Government is concerned. That has to be kept in mind.

Sir, Indian perspective of separation of powers is the harmonious balancing of powers among the various organs. The functions and powers of the three organs are well defined and demarcated. All the three organs are supreme in their own spheres as to how to act in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

Keeping this in mind, the Indian judicial system has a big tradition of independent judiciary. Indian judiciary has played a very important and significant role in strengthening the democratic system of our country. The landmark judgements of our judiciary reform the democratic fabric of our country.

The credibility of Indian judiciary was the highest once upon a time. But it is quite unfortunate to say that now -a-days, the credibility of Judiciary is under suspicion. It is being questioned from various corners. I can cite so many examples. I am not going into the examples.

Sir, Parliament is the will of the people. Hence the Legislature of Parliament is accountable to the people. The main question which I would like to pose is, the Judiciary is accountable to whom.

The Executive is accountable to the people of India through the Parliament. The Parliament or the Legislature is directly accountable to the people of India, because they are being directly elected by the people and they have to go back to the electorate for subsequent elections. So, the accountability of the Judiciary has to be earmarked; that has to be defined.



Now, I come to the point relating to the National Judicial Appointment Commission Act, 2014 which was struck down by the Supreme Court. I fully appreciate that it was one of the landmark Acts which was brought by this Government and enacted by the Parliament. The entire House appreciated it. What was the accountability of the National Judicial Appointment Commission? Was it accountable to the Constitution? Both the Houses of Parliament had passed the legislation, 20 States had passed the legislation, the President had given assent to it and it had become an Act of Parliament. After it became an Act of Parliament, the Supreme Court struck down the law only on the ground that it was changing the basic character of the Constitution. What was the logic in that? ... (*Interruptions*) That is why, it was being said by the Solicitor General and late Arun Jaitley that it is the tyranny of the unelected.

The Parliament and the Government should rise to the occasion to protect the legislative supremacy of Parliament. So, I appeal to the Government to please bring back the legislation. The National Judicial Appointment Commission Bill should be brought back and it should be passed by the House. The Government should have the political courage; the Government should have the political will to pass that legislation again and constitute the National Judicial Appointment Commission. Otherwise, these things will go on.

Sir, finally I would like to say that four members of the Judiciary simply struck down that law. What is their accountability? It means they are not ready to respect the will of the people. That is why, I am saying that Parliament

represents the will of the people. The will of the people has to be respected. Judicial reform is the need of the hour. So, I appeal to the Government to come out with a comprehensive legislation so as to implement judicial reforms in our country.

With these words, I conclude.

**SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU (NARASARAOPET):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

The hon. Minister has been making all the right noises during the last few months after taking charge of the Law Ministry. He has appointed nine new Judges to the Supreme Court and there are also four women Judges in the Supreme Court now. It is a commendable job. There is nothing much to say about this Bill. Everybody is ready to support this Bill except for the fact what Shri Pinaki Misra has pointed out as to whether this House can actually pass the National Judicial Appointment Commission Bill again. I hope the Minister will clarify this point when he replies to the debate.

I have three points to make on this Bill. The first one is regarding the cooling off period which many Members have mentioned. This needs to be taken seriously because all the senior officers working in the public sector undertakings and the scientists working in ISRO also have cooling off period after they retire. So, how can the Judiciary not have it? During the last few months, I have seen the hon. Minister trying to revive the Arbitration Panel across the country. If we have this cooling off period and push them towards arbitration, the dream of the Minister will come true.

My second point is regarding the system of Collegium. There is nothing wrong with the people behind the Collegium. But the problem is with the opaqueness of the Collegium. The point is, even the people who had worked behind it also had been exposed. They conducted an unprecedented a Press Meet three or four years ago and they also asked for the revival of the system

behind the Collegium. Most of the Members are also saying that there should be transparency in the Collegium. This Parliament passed the National Judicial Appointment Commission Act. I hope that Bill would again see the light of the day under the leadership of the hon. Minister.

Now, we have brought this Bill and we are going to pass it now. There are many other institutions which have also served the country extremely well like the Army. The Armed Forces are really looking for One Rank One Pension' scheme. I hope the Members of the Treasury Benches would keep that in mind. I would like to say that other institutions have to be given preference like the Army.

With these words, I conclude.

**\* DR. D. RAVIKUMAR (VILUPPURAM):** Hon. Chairman Sir. Vanakkam. Thank you for this opportunity to speak on an important Bill. I do not want to raise any issue creating confrontation between the Judiciary and the Parliament which has the power to legislate. Democracy will be protected only when the Judiciary and Parliament work hand in hand together. That is why, our revolutionary leader Dr. B.R. Ambedkar who framed our Indian Constitution, accorded the highest power to the Judiciary, the power to review the laws legislated by this Parliament. I want to say a few points on this Bill. The Experts who worked on the revision of salaries of Judges in India made a comparison with the per capita income existing in USA and Europe, came to a conclusion that the Judges in India are drawing more salary in comparison to these two countries. We should also take into consideration this aspect of comparison made by the Experts while arriving at a decision. Post retirement, the Judges are nominated to several Posts by the Union Government. As the Retired Judges are appointed as Chairpersons of the Tribunals and Commissions, there is an accusation that these Judges pronounce favourable judgement for the Government. The Law Commission headed by Justice Setalvad in its 14<sup>th</sup> Report had stated that the Retired Judges should not occupy or hold any Posts. That recommendation has not yet been accepted by the Union Government. Earlier some of the Judges who retired from Hon Supreme Court such as Justice Chelameswar and Justice Khehar have voluntarily announced that they would not accept any Post after retirement. But

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\* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil.

we have witnessed that some Judges are even nominated to Rajya Sabha post retirement. Therefore, the Government should take a clear stand on this aspect. There is an accusation that by allowing such post retirement appointments of Judges of High and Supreme Courts, the Government controls the Judiciary indirectly. As per the Article 50 of the Constitution, the Directive Principles clearly describe the aspect of protecting the freedom of the Judiciary. There should be any intervention from the Government in the affairs of the Judiciary either directly or indirectly so as to protect the freedom of the Judiciary. Many MPs who spoke here mentioned about NJAC which is a welcome step. Many people criticize the present Collegium system to be undemocratic. Therefore, we should have a system which is truly democratic. Since 25 years have passed after the introduction of Collegium system in the Judiciary, this should be reviewed. I therefore urge upon the Union Government to distinctly decide while making post retirement appointments after taking into consideration the points expressed on this subject. Thank you.

श्री बालूभाऊ उर्फ सुरेश नारायण धानोरकर (चन्द्रपुर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं स्वतंत्र रूप से हार्डेट एंड प्रीमकेट जॉर्जसैली एंड कंपनी लिमिटेड के साथ डेम्बर -2021 एआ के लिए स्टाफ के लिए हूँ। इसलिये मध्यमसे हार्डेट के न्ययधेशक वेतन से संबंधित 1956 एआ प्रीमकेट के न्ययधेशक वेतन से संबंधित 1958 में संशोधन के व्यवस्थापक ईह है। इस मध्यमसे धरा -16(बी) से 17(बी) में संशोधन जान है।

महोदय, इसलिये न्ययधेशक मूल्य के बदलाव के सापेक्ष के मध्यमसे भीतर में है। इसलिये मध्यमसे इतरहके कृष्णयष्टि -छेकिया भीतर के केके ईह है। इस महीने के हल में मिस स्वीकृत के जा रही है। शक्ति हवारी क मसा भीतर है, जिसमें पेशी 80 वर्ष, 85 वर्ष, 90 वर्ष, 95 वर्ष और 100 वर्ष के आगे पूरी करत है।

महोदय, गुवर्ती हार्डेट ने, जिसके दर में आता है, नालों और जिस्मिआ है, आ के फरिय न्ययधेशक दर रिया के 15 मार्च, 2018 के आ के आदेश के एक हल में स्लैब में हार्डेट के न्ययधेशक के धरा 17बी के आ सार आ के 80वें वर्ष के हल में मिस फस वेतन न्ययधेशक के हवेगा।

महोदय, मध्यप्रदेश हार्डेट ने भी प्रीमकेट से हार्डेट के लिए न्ययधेशक के संघ द्वारा दर रिया के ओपरेटिव 3 सितंबर, 2020 के आ के आदेश के मध्यमसे संघ के दिशेषी एक हल "से" एक आ के बताए, क्योंकि यह 1958 के आ के धरा 16बी के तत्तस्लैब के ईह है और 1954 के धरा 17बी न्यूनतम आ के हल में मिस के रूप में दर्ज करत है। स्लैबयनी 80, 85, 90, 95, और 100 साल। इन लेख के भीतर में, जो इसलिये द्वारा दर करने के प्रयत्न में है।

हलॉक्रिस्टलिन वेनें हईकेट्सके आरेंजेकें सिद्ध जान के प्रयत्निय ह ,  
जिसमें समहीन के छल सिस हे कसौटमनी ईह , जिसमें वह छल के कलामें दिष्ट आ  
के पूरा कत ह , नक्रिक प्रवेशन के छल सिस , जैसा किनिययकि द्वारा व्यख्य  
के ईह । फ्रीमिकु छलते के ईह ।

मोदय , लेनिशक साथ यहीमकन छह गा फिसु प्रीमकेट , हईकेट्ससौ  
सि आलो म आमी स ख्य मुमकन पेडि गेहें सौलें तथक स्थीगसंयक  
धीमुक्तबड़े स ख्य में रखी ह । जों के कास ख्य क सीध स बंध आलो म बढ़े जा  
रहे मुकों से है । इशिम ठेसकलके कर ह । इबार मुकछकनठ ह , लेनिव  
नकफिह ।

मोदय , इसार ममों षग सा स क्रि वर यह तयकन क्रिफिसितरह  
सीबें के ज्वे स न्ययलि । आई.टी. सौस क्रक्रा तिक षेगवर मुकों के ज्वे  
सि के व्यस्थवेने क्रि । न्यक्रिप्रक्रिय म देशी सौह गा हेने के का सीबरस  
ज्यव षेसाहेत ह । इशिम सकरध्यनद ।

मोदय , आ इमह्त्वा पूर्ण षिषम डे बेला क समयि , इके सिआ  
धयद ।



श्री सुरेश पुजारी (बारगढ़): महेन्द्र, आ मुझे बेला के ऊपर दि, इसके सिद्धा  
धन्यवाद ।

महेन्द्र, मैं झारखंड के सभ्यता में बेला के सिद्धांत हूँ । वर्ष 2008 में वेने, सिल्लिख के उनके सिद्धांत ईकेट के जगह के सिद्धांत व्यक्तिक ई, क्योंकि सिल्लिख रहीं छे लोगहें, जिक के सिद्धांत कनून के व्यक्तिक ह । सिद्धांत में रंछ में साँझों के रंछ हे य, 20 फ़ीट, 40 फ़ीट, 50 फ़ीट छौ 100 फ़ीट छला । समय जे किलाय य, स के सक्ती के सव्यहर के करण के फ़ायजा हे य । मैंने गुवर्नर छव न्ययत्य की भाँझों के रंछ सक्ती के नते सक्ती में रा मैंने इंटरिटे शक्ति के केसि । मैंने मध्य प्रदेश की भाँझों के रंछ सक्ती प्रीम केट में भाँझों के सक्ती हआ, मैंने सक्ती के बारे में भाँझों मुझे ला ह के कि गुवर्नर छव न्ययत्य के इ इंटरिटे साथ, वह सक्ती थ । रिटोरी में गिना आठ ठेगे, 80 ईस बेला से 79 ईस कपली के के बदलु रू हेत है, लेकिन that was not the intention of the Government. मुझे ला ह के कि रिटोरी में गिना के छेड़ इ टैसा फ़ीट में टैसा, इंटरिटे ल जिले के देखे ते सक्ती भाँझों के रंछ गुवर्नर छव न्ययत्य में हेत, नसु प्रीम केट में हेत । झारखंड के बारे में सक्ती मनीय सक्ती बेलच के ह । स के बल्ल के साँझों ईकेट के के बारे में भाँझों ह । मैं बेला हूँ कि मैं शिक्षा के से आहूँ, मनीय मंत्री जी, 50 साल हे ह । सक्ती के शिक्षा के से सक्ती के योग दे सक्ती के सक्ती मनीय सक्ती बैठे हूँ, वे कस ह । कम के जो हईकेट है, सक्ती बल्ल के सक्ती के ह । झारखंड के 50 साल हे ह ।

सर, प्रच-प्रच के यह कह ह । हमने आ के पूर्व की मंत्री जी की भाँझों के में सिद्धांत । मुख्य मंत्री जी ने खुदी ईन्ट के फ़ीट के सक्ती के सक्ती के हईकेट के कवन के सिद्धांत, लेकिन आ के पूर्व की मंत्री जी ने मुख्य मंत्री के ही सिद्धांत के बन ह । हे, ज, लोके सक्ती ओ, जूसि सक्ती ओ के ह के गिना



कीमत्त ह ' किन्हीमत 'यरहैं । आ आसत 'यरहैं , ते देर कयें वे रखे ह' ? मेरा आ ' मध्यमस' मंत्री जी से यही आ रोधहै कि कृ प्रवेस्त् 'मिम ' 'ओहईकेट ' के समन ' ट 'बच्चन ' के सिआ व्यस्त्रि एस्प 'शइ 'ट्रेस्लीमि । आ बुत -बुतधयद । माननीय सभापति: यह फॉनम ' डिगि 'ह' । ज्यूसिकी सीमव 'त है , क'टेके रिफ्ट 'मह' सौज्यसरके तरफस ' ओ म 'जूरी भिद' वी ईह ' । केन्द्र सरके तरफ से भयम 'जूरी हईह' ।

श्री पिनाकी मिश्रा: म्हेदय , हम ओ तरफस ' ओ प 'रा आसाद 'तेह किबीजू जत दल के तरफस ' , सरके तरफस ' इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चके सिजे भिहिए , वह मु हैय वाय जा । 'म इहसक ' साधतूह 'सौ' आ 'मि के साधतूह ' ।

**SHRI SURESH PUJARI:** Perhaps, it is a golden day for me as we have got the support from the Biju Janata Dal, we have got the support from the House, and we have got the support from the hon. President. Thank you.

**KUNWAR DANISH ALI (AMROHA):** Thank you very much, hon. Chairperson Sir, for allowing me to speak on the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2021.

मैं जिस बात के अर्थ में बोलने वाला था, मैं सोच रहा था कि शुरू करने में मैं, क्योंकि मैं हैलॉय बनाया है।

**माननीय सभापति :** आगे प्रश्नोत्तर है।

**कुंवर दानिश अली:** सर, मेरे तो अर्थ में, यह सब से तय है।

**माननीय सभापति :** ऐसा नहीं होगा। अधिकतर पक्ष के ईबेलचु के हैं।

**कुंवर दानिश अली :** सर, अधिकतर पक्ष के पक्ष से बेल है वह सब का बेल है।

**माननीय सभापति :** आप कह रहे हैं।

**कुंवर दानिश अली:** सर, आप ठीक हैं। इससे जो प्रोटेक्शन देगे मैं यही कह रहा हूँ कि बिना चार प्रदक्षिणा के अंदर हाईकोर्ट के बेंच के बिना ऑफिसिंग के और वॉल पुरानी है। वह बिना ऑफिसिंग लिवेनी है। वेस्ट यूनिट अभी, स्मार्ट र से 800 किलोमीटर तक हाईकोर्ट से न्यून होने के लिए बढ़ावा देता है। मेरी सरकार से यह मांग है, मैं जानता हूँ कि यह जिस लोग के लिए है, सरकार इसी काजरी भिन्न है, क्योंकि हम लोग 'हैं' से कह रहे हैं कि साक्षर सुप्रीमकोर्ट सुनना नहीं है। मुझे मालूम है कि आप सरकार के लिखते हैं 'हैं' से सुप्रीमकोर्ट के कॉलेजियल के बिना इसके यों ते वह इतिहास वहीं करती य कॉलेजियल काव बनती है कि फलाने जज के आरिफ खड़े गे ते हम कोई भी रिफरेंस डेक्लैरेशन नहीं मानेंगे। पूरा देश जानता है कि जिस ... \* जो हाईकोर्ट के लिफ्ट से सिपि मेस्टथ, जिसे सुप्रीमकोर्ट जान था, लेकिन कॉलेजियल के सरकार का काव धर्म आकर नमस्कार करके आगे भेजा तो हम ही नमस्कार नहीं करेंगे।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : जस्यैक नमस्कृतम् ।

... (व्यवधान )

कुंवर दानिश अली: कॅलेंड्रिम न ' छि ' डेड्सालतकरिका ' डेशनीं के । डेड्सालतकरिका  
कॅलेंड्रिम के रिक्म ' डेशनीं हेन ' दे ई । सभाम्हेदय , 'म आ ' मध्यम स ' झा है  
कल्ल म्हेत ह ' फिद ' शों न्यय के कय स्थिह ' ? 50 लाख ' ज्यव के सेज्जई केट ' समें  
'पड़िं गैं सभाम्हेदय ' ज्यव के सेज्जोअ केट ' समें 'पड़िं गैं । झा ' बड़ि स ' ख्य झद ' क' '   
रीबसमज के ह ' । जे वसि है, छि ह ' , अस्ति ह ' , अस्ति सी ह ' , क' ' केसेज्ज ' डिं गैं ।  
म्हेदय , 'म आ ' मध्यम स ' यहीम कल्ल छू ' गा फिदि ' कुधरिं म ' यह दे ख ' के सि ह '   
फि जे रि ' जेटेश सी , ऐट , औसी , मझे रिज्जक हेन छि , 'मने आ फ  
एज्जसि फिसर के ज ' हं म्हेत ह ' , क' ' सकर काव बन ल ' ती है । लेकि जा  
सी , ऐट , औसी , मझे रिज्जक ' रि ' जेटेश के बत औ ह ' ते सकर काव नीं  
बनती ह ' । सकर क' ' - क' ' म्हीनें तक , साल - साल सत्कपहाप ' डिं गरख सभ ब ' ठ  
जाती ह ' , स' ' क' ' नीं करी ह ' । सर , 'म कल्ल ऊर रह ह ' । 'म आ ' मध्यम स ' कल्ल  
म्हेत ह ' फि स' ' ' बल केट ' सअल जे ह ' , आद ' खह ' ' ह , हम दे खह ' ' ह फि जे झट ' ट  
केसेज्जेत ' ' ह , यूएम् ' जे लोग ब ' द हैं , जे दू स ' केसेज्ज ' , जे कं टि यूशाब ' क' ' प्रसह ' ,  
सकर के म्हेत ह ' , सकर आ म्हेल ' ती है फि इय ' के आनीं ट ' क - आसन ह '   
ते स' ' ' बल प्रीम केट ' में 'पड़िं गैं जात ह ' । ... (व्यथन )

माननीय सभापति: वे सालों से ते कोर्ट सब दख रहे हैं।

... (व्यथन )

कुंवर दानिश अली: सर, मैं यही भक्त हूँ किनेट सब दर्ने छे ह। किनेट के गे  
किनेट ' जे हैं, क्विबर हम्म ' किनेट ' गीमिद ' छे ' किनेट ' लॉयस ' किनेट ' से, किनेट  
मैं बैठकर छाँड़ छिरि ' गे ' किनेट ' ह। ... (व्यथन ) सर, मैं बसकाल लूँ छी कर रह  
हूँ। ... (व्यथन ) सर, मैं कल भक्त हूँ किनेट के वय्य ज्य ' किनेट ' न्ययने किनेट ह ' ,

क्योंकि जो रिप्लेक्सन वाले लोग ज्यूसीम हैं, जो ब्रेक टूट रहे हैं, फीफिसही  
ज्यव होती है फीबली सो ओड नैक प्रत है। मैं भी बातक साथी बात  
समाप्त कर रहा हूँ कि हईकेट के बेंचमिचर प्रदेशों, मरावबदमंलम, मेरे यहाँ  
सु. केशर है, ब्रजधन बड़ तीथ स्थित रह है, कस कस आहिंद वेष्टि।  
मनीयल मिस्टर साहब, ऑस्कर चर प्रदेशों भिह, कद्रमं भिह सौ आया  
मैं ते यह कर रहा हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

(हि) کنور دانش علی (امروہ): Thank you very much Hon. Chairperson Sir, for allowing me to speak on the High Court and Supreme court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2021 میں جس بات کو آخر میں بولنے والا تھا، میں اس کو پہلے شروع کر لیتا ہوں، کیونکہ ماحول ایسا بن گیا ہے۔

جناب، آپ بیٹھے ہوئے ہیں اس لئے آپ مجھے پروٹیکشن دیں گے۔  
میں یہیں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ مغربی اتر پردیش کے اندر ایک ہائی کورٹ بینچ کی  
ڈیمانڈ ایک لونگ پینڈنگ ڈیمانڈ ہے اور دسیوں سال پرانی ڈیمانڈ ہے۔ وہ  
ڈیمانڈ پوری ہونی چاہیے۔ مغربی یو۔پی۔ کا آدمی سہارنپور سے 800 کلومیٹر  
چل کر ہائی کورٹ سے انصاف پانے کے لئے الہ آباد جاتا ہے۔ میری سرکار  
سے یہ مانگ ہے، میں جانتا ہوں کہ یہاں جتنے لوگ ڈسکس کر رہے ہیں،  
سرکار اتنی کمزور بھی نہیں ہے، کیونکہ ہم لوگ بیٹھے ہیں تو کہہ رہے ہیں کہ  
صاحب، سپریم کورٹ سنتا نہیں ہے، مجھے معلوم ہے کہ جب سرکار کی ول  
ہوتی ہے تو سپریم کورٹ کے کاليجيم کے کئی ڈیسیزنس کو یا تو وہ امپلیمینٹ  
نہیں کرتی یا کاليجيم پر دباؤ بناتی ہے کہ فلا جج کو آپ ریکمینڈ کریں گے تو ہم  
کوئی بھی ریکمنڈیشن نہیں مانیں گے۔ پورا ملک جانتا ہے کہ انصاف (کاروائی

میں شامل نہیں) جو ہائی کورٹ کی لسٹ میں سینر موسٹ تھے، جن کو سپریم کورٹ جانا تھا لیکن کاليجيم کے اوپر سرکار کا دباؤ تھا کہ اگر ان کا نام شامل کر کے آپ نے بھیجا تو ہم ایک بھی نام پاس نہیں کریں گے۔

کاليجيم نے پچھلے ڈیڑھ سال تک ریکمنڈیشن نہیں کی۔ ڈیڑھ سال تک کاليجيم کی ریکمنڈیشن نہیں ہونے دی گئی۔ چیرمین صاحب، میں آپ کے ذریعہ سے اتنا ہیکہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ملک میں انصاف کی کیا حالات ہیں؟ 50 لاکھ سے زیادہ کیسز ہائی کورٹ میں پینڈنگ ہیں اور 4 کروڑ سے زیادہ کیسز لوور کورٹس میں پینڈنگ ہیں۔ اس میں بڑی تعداد اس ملک کے غریب سماج کی ہے۔ جو دلت ہے، پچھڑا ہے، اقلیت ہے، آدی واسی ہے۔ ان کے کیسز پینڈنگ ہیں۔ چیرمین صاحب، میں آپ کے ذریعہ سے یہ بھی کہنا چاہوں گا کہ پچھلے کچھ دنوں میں یہ دیکھنے کو ملا ہے کہ جو ریپریزینٹیشن ایس۔سی۔، ایس۔ٹی۔، او۔بی۔سی۔ اقلیتوں کا ہونا چاہیے میں نے ابھی ایک مثال دی کہ سرکار کو جہاں چاہیے ہوتا ہے وہاں سرکار دباؤ بنا لیتے ہیں۔ لیکن جب ایس۔سی۔، ایس۔ٹی۔، او۔بی۔سی۔ مائنوریز کے ریپریزینٹیشن کی بات آتی ہے تو سرکار دباؤ نہیں بناتی ہے۔ سرکار کئی مہینوں تک سال۔سال بھر تک فائل پینڈنگ رکھ کر اس پر بیٹھ جاتی ہے۔ اس کو کلیئر نہیں کرتی ہے۔ جناب، میں اپنی بات مکمل کر رہا ہوں، میں آپ کے ذریعہ سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آنریبل کورٹس آج کل جو ہیں، آپ دیکھ رہے ہیں، ہم دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ جو اہم کیسز ہوتے ہیں، یو۔اے۔پی۔اے۔ میں جو لوگ بند ہیں، جو دوسرے کیسز ہیں جو کانسٹی ٹیوشن بینچ کے پاس ہیں سرکار کی ول ہوتی ہے، سرکار اگر چاہ لیتی ہے کہ اس ایشیو کو ابھی نہیں ٹیک اپ کرنا ہے تو آنریبل سپریم کورٹ میں پینڈنگ چلا جاتا ہے۔

جناب، میں یہ بھی کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کورٹس بند نہیں پڑے ہیں۔ پناکی جی کہیں گے کہ وکیل جو ہیں کئی بار ہم نے کلپنگس بھی دیکھی ہے کہ بڑے لائرس (Lawyers) کس طریقے سے کس حالت میں بیٹھ کر آن لائن ہیرنگ میں شامل رہتے ہیں۔ سر میں بس کنکلوڈ ہی کر رہا ہوں (مداخلت)۔ سر میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ غریب کو ہائر جیوڈیشری میں انصاف نہیں مل رہا ہے کیونکہ جو ریپریزینٹ کرنے والے لوگ ہائر جیوڈیشری میں ہیں، جو وکیل ہیں ان کی فیس اتنی زیادہ ہوتی ہے کہ غریب آدمی اس کا افورڈ نہیں کر پاتا ہے۔ میں بات کے ساتھ اپنی بات مکمل کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہائی کورٹ کی بینچ مغربی اتر پردیش میں مراد آباد منڈل میں میرے یہاں گڑھ مکتیشور ہے، برج گھاٹ اتنا بڑا تیرتھ استھان بن رہا ہے کم سے کم آپ وہیں دے دیجیئے، محترم قانون منتری صاحب، آپ کی سرکار اتر پردیش میں بھی ہے۔ مرکز میں بھی ہے اور آپ اگر چاہیں تو یہ کر سکتے ہیں (مداخلت)

ختم شد



**SHRI THOMAS CHAZHIKADAN (KOTTAYAM):** Respected Chairperson Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2021.

Sir, upon reading the Bill, I had the impression that this is just to clarify on the effective dates on which the revised pension is to be provided to the retired judges. But after hearing hon. Member, Shri Pinaki Misra and hon. Member, Shri N.K. Premachandran, I have a doubt whether it was necessary for the Government to bring in such a Bill because we should always appreciate that the services of judicial officers, especially in the High Courts and in the Supreme Court, are very good. They are giving a very good service to the community and to the society and we should appreciate that by giving proper monetary benefit for that.

However, I would like to point out three serious deficiencies in the judicial system in our country. One is the insufficient judicial infrastructure which was mentioned by some of our Members. Second one is the large number of cases pending, and the third one is the absence of a branch of the Apex Court in South India.

First of all, coming to the insufficient judicial infrastructure, we have a majestic building for the Supreme Court and most of the High Courts have very big buildings. But should not we examine whether these infrastructures have modern facilities with the latest technology? This was evident during the COVID-19 pandemic when all the courts had to resort to virtual hearing mode.

Most of the High Courts do not even have sufficient court rooms to accommodate the offices of the courts and the litigants.

Upgradation of the judicial infrastructure with modern facilities is an urgent need of the hour. ....(*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON :** Please conclude.

**SHRI THOMAS CHAZHIKADAN:** Sir, I will just conclude in a minute.

The next issue is with regard to the huge number of pending cases. Every year the number of cases instituted are much more than the number of cases disposed of. This results in piling up of the undisposed cases in every court. This backlog leads to a situation where most of the important questions of law do not receive timely answers. ....(*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please conclude it with the last line.

**SHRI THOMAS CHAZHIKADAN:** Important constitutional law cases, many of them relating to the fundamental rights of the citizens, have been pending for years and even decades. In criminal cases, delays create great hardships, as the accused, many of them housed in jail, often must wait years for justice. ....(*Interruptions*) Thank you. Sir.

श्री एम. बदरुद्दीन अजमल (धुबरी): चेयरमैन साहब, आज मुझे इम्पियस बेला के क मैक थि, इक स्मि आ श क्रुगाजूह ।

सर, चूंकि आज मके की है । इमें अच्छे तरह से समझ लें । इवज से मैं मिस्ट साहब से उग्र वली क्लन हूँ गा कि आजों क प शाबद, केर्ट के जिम में लोग हैं, जो अभी से धि द वेजिफिह रिटर्न के बदलि दूरी नैकी के न्हें दे सख के सौशि के प्रसआ के सीर के ब च न्हें दे । इप्रकर आजों क ममले में पूरे मुल्क में बुहत सार के सेसपें डिंग हैं । असार लों न बताय किस प्रीम केर्ट में वीब 75 हजार के सेसपें डिंग हैं । इ तरीक से लोअ केर्ट में भी है । वकीट्स के अंदर तभी बनला रेक के सेसपें डिंग हैं । लोअ केर्ट्स में वीब 4.5 कोड़ के सेसपें डिंग हैं । आज पूरे ममले के देख के जल है ।

चेयरमैन सर, मैं मिस्ट साहब के कूँगा किद शें जसिही छि वे जाते हैं कि लोंकि पूरी जिंवा गु ज जाती है । लोग जेलें में मर जाते हैं । जेलें में जो केईपूछे वाला न्हें वेत है । जो बहरीम केईपूछे वाला न्हें वेत है । अजि जवे हे सख, के सेस के छिपन के केसीजि । इके सखन के सिडॉ रवेजि । आजों के संख्य बड्ड । आज जजों के की है । सुप्रीम केर्ट, वकीट सलौअ केर्ट्स में जो के संख्य बड्ड के जल है, तकि के सेस जवे से जवे छिपे । हमरे कसीथ अबत रह थे किआय के सेसन मलती के से लों ते छिपने में कास का 300 साल लागे । इप्रकर हमरा मु लक्सितरफजा ।

सर, हमरे मंत्री जी अनैजान है । यह कमझक वथा है । इके जिम जवे हे सके, अजिजि । आज केर्ट्स में इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की कफि की है । आज हम आ यहाँ केर्ट्स में जाते हैं ते हमें शिंवा वेते है । हमरी कमिटी सीधन बताय किमि लाओं के स्थिू सिलकीमिड तजम न्हें है । इ तरीक से केईपूछे इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर न्हें है, जिक फ

इं जेकर कील लोग आ सूर्यतल । हमरे लोगीम केट ' में जाते हैं, जो भी  
 सूर्यतल । आ ' यह ये चीजें नहीं होती हैं, इनका अध्ययन लेखेंगे ।

बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिय ।

**\*DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN (CHIDAMBARAM):** Hon. Chairman Sir. Vanakkam. I wholeheartedly thank you for this opportunity to speak on an important Bill. Judiciary is one among the important pillars upholding our democracy. We should find ways and means to ensure the freedom of Judiciary in our country without any political interventions or interference. The number of Judges in Hon High Courts and Hon Supreme Court is very less. That is why several thousands of cases are pending even in these appellate Courts, the High Courts and the Supreme Court. Therefore, my demand is that the number of the Judges in the Hon High Courts and Hon Supreme Court should be increased.

A reservation policy is to be adopted while appointing Judges for the Hon. High Courts, Hon. Supreme Court and other Courts. I urge that a separate legislation should be brought in ensuring reservation for SCs, STs, OBCs, Women and Disabled persons as regards appointments of Judges. Hon. Supreme Court is located in New Delhi. As we know India is a country with vast area, it becomes more critical as it needs lots of time and energy to travel a long distance to reach New Delhi from Tamil Nadu if an appeal is to be made on a particular case in the Hon. Supreme Court of India. Therefore, I request that a Bench of Hon Supreme Court should be set in the southern part of this Country, particularly in Hyderabad.

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\* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil.

There are so many vacant posts in Hon. High Courts and Hon. Supreme Court. The Government should act swiftly to fill up all these vacant posts. As Collegium system is undemocratic, it should be discarded and a more transparent and democratic system should be evolved replacing the Collegium system.

There are political interventions in the transfer of Judges, as they face injustice in some cases. Hon Chief Justice of Madras High Court Justice Sanjib Banerjee was transferred recently from Madras High Court to Meghalaya High Court. Justice Banerjee was working in a large State of Tamil Nadu. But as gross injustice, Justice Sanjib Banerjee was transferred to a small State Meghalaya with less powers. Therefore I urge that the undemocratic Collegium system should be replaced with a new transparent system which can be truly democratic.

Thank you.

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श्री अरुण साव (बिलासपुर): मनीयस्मान्नि महेदय, मैं धियेयकके धामें बेला के सि सुहूह । यह धियेयकनन्ययत्यसैकन्ययत्यक न्ययधेशकनित आ प्राप्त कने पक्ष पं शाय परिवर्तित पं शकि अस्तिमत्रा पन के ह्वर हंग, यह स्र कने के सिताय य ह ।

मनीयस्मान्नि महेदय, यह धियेयकहस्र कत ह धियेयकनित आ प्राप्त कने के बदसेवधित्त हेने वाले न्ययधेशकि पं शामें वृद्धि समीन के हल मिस लागू के जी, जिस वे दिष्ट आ पूरी कत ह, नकि क द्वारा दिष्ट आ में प्रवेशन के हल मिस ।

मनीयस्मान्नि महेदय, मत्तक चक्ययत्यो क न्ययधेशक वेत, ग्रेच्युट सौं सा, चक्ययत्यन्ययधेश (वेतसौं वे श) अमि, 1954 के द्वारा सति हेते ह । प्रकर चक्ययत्यक न्ययधेशक वेत, ग्रेच्युट सौं सा चक्ययत्यन्ययधेश (वेतसौं वे श) अमि, 1958 के द्वारा सति हेते ह । कद्र सरकार के द्वारा छों केन्द्रीयवेतओकि सिस्पाप शेष पंसीक्यपमा के जाम सि क 2/9/2008 के द्वारा सेवधित्त सिस के के पं शकि अस्तिमत्रा प्रदनके ई । इस बंधमें कद्र सरकार न 3/10/2008 के कस्तीकपीजरी सि ओ स्तीकपीजरी कक यह क कि 80, 85, 90, 95 औ 100 स लपू ण हेने प अस्ति सा के मत्रा प्राप्त ही । इस बंधमें अमि, 1954 सैमि, 1958 में धरा 16(बी) औ 17(बी) अंतःसि के ई ; जिके सि ूच 16/3/2009 के प्रकशिके ई , जे 1/1/2006 से लागू के ई ।

स्मान्नि महेदय, गुवहीट चक्ययत्य, मयप्रदेशक्ययत्यसैसात खोचक्ययत्यक द्वारा जे आ शसित सि, स कद्र सरकार के म शासक द्र सरकार के 3/10/2008 के जे स्तीकपीह, स अमान्त सैस्रत अई । स दूर कने के सिहस ऐमधियेयकलाय य ह । इ सोमक पत्ररूप से सौ

प्रतिस्पर्धियों के पक्षों के अस्तित्व को प्रदान करने में समर्थ आओ  
असह्य दूर होंगे ।

मनीय सभा में मन्त्रिमंडल, पूरे सदन में लोगों ने झबत के घिंते जल के होंगे कि न्याय में प्रकरणों के जो पड़े हैं, बहुत अधिक हैं। प्रधानमंत्री मनीय नन्द मेवो जी के नेतृत्व में देशों के क्षेत्रों में क्रान्तिरी प्रिया 'नुहह'। खेल मंत्री के रूप में नरिजिज् जो काम कर रहे थे, उनके नेतृत्व में अमान्य प्रधानमंत्री मेवो जी के मार्गदर्शन में जिस प्रकार से अधिकारी 'रा-अधिक' इद 'श' इस तरह के कमिशन, आये हैं सदन नेतृत्व के न्यायिक जिम्मेवारी है। न्याय प्रणाली में आल-चल प्रिया 'नक्क' देशों के लोगों के सत अमान्य लमययल्लिन के कम हमारे मनीय मंत्री जी करेंगे।

मुझे यह पूरा विश्वास है कि मैं कबत और भी कहूँ कि मेरा संस्कीयक्षेत्र ब्रिहस्पति र  
 क्षीरक्षेत्र न्ययधने है । वह ज्ञानययत्नसहित है, ब्रह्माक्षेत्र में  
 है । हम कहते हैं कि सारे न्ययधने प्रकाश के प्रकाश हैं, जो सत्य भी  
 ब्रिहस्पति में होते हैं ब्रिहस्पति रक्षेत्र न्ययधने के रूपों का सत्य बन जाय । ब्रह्म -  
 ब्रह्मध्यात ।



**SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR):** Chairperson, Sir, I rise to make a brief intervention in the discourse pertaining to the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2021.

It appears that these amendments are not substantive changes to the law, but are instead clarificatory amendments to clearly state when retired Judges or their families in the case of a Judge's death are entitled to additional quantum of pension in accordance with the scales as mentioned under the respective Parent Acts. In 2009, the Parent Acts were amended to provide for pension or family pension to retired Judges or to the family of a Judge after his death.

So, it appears innocuous. However, the lucid argument made by our esteemed colleague, Mr. Pinaki Misra, has triggered a great confusion, if not controversy, on this legislative document. Therefore, I think that it is prudent to suggest our hon. Law Minister that he should make it a ... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Facts do not confuse.

**SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY:** Yes, a little. So, the Minister himself should make it clear so as to diffuse any kind of remaining confusion, if it is so.

The motto of our judiciary is *ये धर्म ते जय* -- where there is righteousness there will be victory. Since, 28<sup>th</sup> January, 1950, the odyssey of Supreme Court was set off and still the caravan has been going on, which ensures justice in our country even if deficiencies or lacunae are observed. It is a different kettle of fish. However, we all believe that our Constitution is the

supreme law of our country. Our Constitution consists of regulatory law, common law, statutory law and not only that the system basically is based upon, to a larger extent, an advisory assistance whereby a neutral Judge would offer his judgement after hearing deliberations by both the parties. So, this kind of institution we have in place.

I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. Can we not explore an institutional mechanism to have a permanent pay matrix in so far as the salaries and other issues with the judicial system are concerned? It is because the bedrock of our country's democracy is the rule of law and that means that we have to have an independent judiciary, judges who can make decisions independent of the political winds that are blowing. I quote it from Caroline Kennedy.

I am good at only to plead for our subordinate judiciary because being a representative of people from an aspirational District, I have been witnessing during my political career the trials and tribulations being confronted by the poor and marginalised people of my District and my State.

### **20.00 hrs**

I want to quote Shri N.V. Ramana, the Chief Justice of India.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Just a minute. The time was extended up to 8 o'clock. I believe, Shri Chowdhury is going to take another five minutes. If the House agrees, the time of the House would be extended till Shri Chowdhury completes his speech.

**SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS:** Yes.

**SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY:** I would simply highlight two or three issues, before concluding my speech.

There is a perception which has been growing in the country that Judiciary is also infected by corruption. We cannot defy the perception. Even in the year 2011, this Parliament has impeached Judge Soumitra Sen for some sort of corruption cases.....

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Misdemeanour.

**SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY :** Misdemeanour.

So far as corruption in Judiciary is concerned, there must be some system of accountability because the media also do not give a clear picture on account of the fear of contempt. There is no provision. I do not know whether there is any provision in existence for registering an FIR against a Judge for taking bribe, without taking the permission of the Chief Justice of India. I do not have any idea. The Minister may clarify.

Everybody has expressed their apprehension and concern in regard to the huge pendency of cases. Virtually, the country has been sitting on the 'pendency' bomb. The victims are the ordinary and the poor people. While the rich can afford an expensive lawyer like Shri Pinaki Misra, and change the course of dispensation of law in their favour, the poor cannot. This also creates a big blockade for the international investors also.

About the lack of transparency, I do not know how much accessibility is enjoyed by the common people through the instrument of the Right to Information Act in the justice system of our country. I do not have the elaborate idea of it but I think, the RTI Act should be given due priority in our judicial system so that the common people can have the information about the functioning of the Judiciary, about the substantial issues like the quality of justice, accountability, etc.

Hardship of the undertrials is a well-known fact for all of us because most of the MPs are hailing from the countryside. I personally have a bitter experience in regard to the undertrial prisoners of our country. In my State, West Bengal, hundreds of poor, common man and innocent people are being lodged in the jails on fabricated charges. They have been languishing for years together inside the jails because they have been implicated in such a case, which is unbailable, such as, cases under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act. A number of cases under the NDPS Act are slapped against those innocent political workers. Their only offence is that they belong to the opposition parties, much to the disapproval of the ruling dispensation.

Rijju ji, how can we get rid of this kind of situation? I do not know whether we have any mechanism in the judicial system which can provide any kind of succour to those poor and innocent victims of our country.

I would like to draw the attention of the House and of the hon. Minister that, still, judiciary has been inheriting the colonial hangover of the British imperialism. The reason is that they still live in a secretive society. They do not

have any direct interaction with the mainstream society of our country. Naturally, we do not have any idea about them and they also do not have any idea about us. More and more interaction of the judiciary with the mainstream society certainly will give a little fillip and impetus of the judicial system because then can have the idea about the nitty gritty of the existing society also.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please conclude now.

**SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY:** Sir, I have only two or three points that I will narrate very briefly. Actually, sometimes, I came to learn something from our friends from legal field like lawyers. I used to ask them about the deficiencies being suffered by our judicial system. They drew my attention on three to four points that I think should be expounded here. First, the infrastructure is pathetic. They do not get proper coats, chambers or even good chairs. The courts do not have air conditioners. There is no room to even store records. This is the state of judicial system at a subordinate level. This needs to be corrected.

Use of technology is at a minimum level. They do not have even high-speed internet to upload daily data. The system needs to be revisited and revitalised. Even in the covid situation, when hybrid mechanism was explored, I do not know whether it has succeeded or not, but numerous courts tried hybrid mechanism, half physically and half virtually. The shortage of judges and court staff is causing huge pendency. Scope of innovation is also very little. No one is taking care of new research in judiciary at the district level. The

salary is not at par with the 7<sup>th</sup> Pay Commission. Even the trial court judges nowadays are scared and afraid of their security as one incident took place in Jharkhand also. So, security of trial court judges also needs to be whipped up. Transparency in policy for transparent posting is urgently required.

I am simply referring a few observations made by a judge of our country. Former Chief Justice of India, Sharad Bobde, had made it clear to the States and Union Territories that the recommendation made by the second National Judicial Pay Commission to nearly triple the pay and allowances for subordinate judiciary should be implemented proactively. The hon. Supreme Court highlighted in its order of 28<sup>th</sup> February, 2020, that a financially self-sufficient subordinate judiciary was pivotal for the existence of an independent judiciary. Self-reliance is the foundation of independence. The society has a stake in ensuring the independence of the judiciary, and no price is too heavy to secure it to keep the judges for want of essential accoutrements, and thus to impede them in the proper discharge of their duties is to impair and whittle away justice itself.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the review verdict of 1993 in which the Supreme Court made an observation that judicial service is not a service in the sense of employment, and judges are not employees. I am proud of our hon. Law Minister Shri Kiren Rijiju ji because he is now holding the position which was once adorned by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, the first Law Minister of independent India. We expect to get more elaboration on various points from his reply. Thank you.

**20.11 hrs**(Hon. Speaker *in the chair*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभके कय 'वहे बुधर सि'क 8 सि'बर, 2021 के प्रातः 11 बजे तक के सभके जाते ह ।

**20.11½ hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday,  
December 8, 2021/Agrahayana 17, 1943 (Saka)*

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