

(1410/RK/KDS)

1413 hours

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at
thirteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.*

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

1414 hours

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Speaker has directed to give opportunity to the Members to read their matters under Rule 377.

Shri Manoj Kotak – Not present

**Re: Need to establish a National Institute of
Technology in Madhubani district, Bihar.**

श्री अशोक कुमार यादव (मधुबनी) : महोदय, मधुबनी जिले का आदिकाल से ही विराट और समृद्ध इतिहास रहा है। सदियों से मिथिलांचल ज्ञान एवं कला की भूमि रही है। मिथिलांचल की हृदयस्थली मधुबनी का स्वर्णिम इतिहास रहा है। कालिदास ने यहां कुमार संभव और रघुवंश की रचना की। विद्यापति की रचना हर घर और जुबान पर अब भी विद्यमान है। यहां की धरती में असाधारण क्षमता है।

यहां के छात्र दुनिया के विभिन्न देशों में कुशल चिकित्सक, इंजीनियर व शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में कीर्तिमान स्थापित कर रहे हैं। शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में इतनी महत्वपूर्ण विशेषताओं एवं विशिष्ट उपलब्धियों के बावजूद शहर में एन.आई.टी.(नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी) जैसे कोई तकनीकी संस्थान नहीं हैं, जिसके कारण आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े अनेक छात्र शिक्षा ग्रहण करने से वंचित रह जाते हैं।

अतः सरकार से सादर अनुरोध है कि कृपया मधुबनी के लिए एन.आई.टी.(नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ टेक्नोलॉजी) स्वीकृत करने हेतु संबंधित को निर्देश देने की कृपा करें। इसके लिए समस्त जनपदवासी आपके आभारी रहेंगे।

(इति)

(1415/PS/CS)

HON. CHAIRPERSON (SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN):

Shri Hasmukhbhai S. Patel Ji – Not Present.

Shri Dharambir Singh Ji – Not Present.

Shrimati Jaskaur Meena Ji

Please read from the text only.

Re: Need to establish a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Dausa parliamentary constituency, Rajasthan.

श्रीमती जसकौर मीना (दौसा): महोदय, शिक्षा से ही समाज में बदलाव लाया जा सकता है। गुणवत्तायुक्त शिक्षा का अधिकार प्रत्येक नागरिक को मिला है। मेरा क्षेत्र जनजाति बाहुल्य है। जहाँ केन्द्रीय विद्यालय की मांग लम्बे समय से उठ रही है। दौसा जिला मुख्यालय पर विद्यालय विगत 10 वर्षों से चल रहा है, लेकिन उसका भवन आज तक भी नहीं बना। जिला प्रशासन द्वारा चार वर्ष पहले भूमि आवंटित की जा चुकी है। मेरी माँग है कि जल्दी से जल्दी बजट आवंटित कर भवन का काम शीघ्र प्रारंभ किया जाये।

दूसरी ओर 23 लाख की आबादी का क्षेत्र उसमें लालसोट की विधान सभा है, उसमें पृथक से केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोला जाना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। वहाँ भी प्रशासन द्वारा भूमि उपलब्ध कराने का पत्र जारी किया जा चुका है।

अतः राजस्थान के इस जनजाति के लिए आरक्षित संसदीय क्षेत्र में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय अवश्य खोला जावे।

(इति)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Jugal Kishore Sharma Ji – Not Present.

Shri Ravindra Kushawaha Ji – Not Present.

Dr. Nishikant Dubey Ji.

Re: Setting up of a Sainik School in Santhal Pargana region.

*DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY (GODDA): I wish to draw your kind attention to the backwardness of Santhal Pargana region in general and the area(s) of Godda and Deoghar, in particular which happens to be my Lok Sabha constituency. The overall condition of education in this region is a subject-matter of utter neglect in spite of the fact that since time immemorial, the entire region was considered to be a harbinger of ancient education practices and played a role in dissemination of social norms and more. There has been a vociferous demand of establishing a Sainik School at Godda/Deoghar so that this area could also share the pride of having quality education to their children.

In February, 2016, the then hon. Defence Minister visited my constituency and after acknowledging the backwardness of the region, he was kind enough to announce setting up of a Sainik School at Godda/Deoghar. Further, as a consequence to the said announcement, the project for establishing a Sainik School was immediately sanctioned by the Ministry of Defence. However, it is a matter of concern that since then, more than five years have elapsed, but the entire Project has not witnessed any visible progress due to sheer apathy of the State Government of Jharkhand.

(ends)

* Spoke in Hindi.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Dr. Sujay Vikhe Patil Ji – Not Present.

Shri Jagdambika Pal Ji – Not Present.

Shri Pashupati Nath Singh Ji.

Re: Need to return the lands to farmers which were acquired for government projects but still lying unutilised.

श्री पशुपति नाथ सिंह (धनबाद): महोदय, देश में विस्थापितों की समस्या की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। साठ के दशक में स्टील प्लांट के लिए किसानों की जमीन ली गई। 70 के दशक में कोल इंडिया के लिए रैयतों की जमीन ली गई। उन्हें ना समुचित मुआवजा मिला न ही नौकरी दी गई। जमीन का अधिग्रहण भी आवश्यकता से अधिक किया गया।

अतः सरकार से आग्रह है कि जिस जमीन का उपयोग 20 वर्षों से नहीं हुआ हो, ऐसी जमीन रैयतों को वापस कर दी जाए ताकि रैयत/किसान अपने जमीन का उपयोग कर अपनी जीविका चला सके।

(इति)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Prataprao Patil Chikhlikar – Not Present.

Shri Rajendra Agrawal Ji.

Re: Need to declare the historical Ghantaghar in Meerut as a protected monument and undertake its repair and maintenance.

श्री राजेन्द्र अग्रवाल (मेरठ): महोदय, धन्यवाद।

मेरठ में यहाँ का ऐतिहासिक घंटाघर मेरठ की प्रमुख पहचानों में से एक है। लगभग 250 वर्ष पूर्व पुराने तथा जर्जर हो गए दरवाजे के स्थान पर सन 1900 में इसे बनाने का निर्णय लिया गया। विशाल घंटाघर के ले-आउट प्लान पर मेरठ में कार्यरत अंग्रेज अधिकारी एकमत नहीं थे, परन्तु गवर्नमेंट स्कूल के पूर्व अध्यापक तथा तत्कालीन टाउन एरिया के अधिकारी श्री गजराज सिंह ने इस कार्य को सफलतापूर्वक सम्पादित किया तथा सन 1914 में घंटाघर सम्पूर्ण रूप से बनकर तैयार हो गया। देश की आजादी के पश्चात से यह भव्य घंटाघर नेताजी सुभाष चंद्र बोस द्वार के नाम से प्रसिद्ध है।

महोदय, 100 वर्ष से भी अधिक पुराने मेरठ के इस घंटाघर की भव्य इमारत उचित रख-रखाव के अभाव में कमजोर होने लगी है तथा इसकी घड़ी अनेक वर्षों से बंद है।

महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध है कि मेरठ के इस ऐतिहासिक घंटाघर को संरक्षित स्मारक घोषित करते हुए इसकी घड़ी को ठीक कराया जाए तथा इसके रख-रखाव की समुचित व्यवस्था की जाए।

महोदय, आपने अवसर दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

(इति)

(1420/SMN/KN)

Re: Need to confer Bharat Ratna Award on Tukdoji Maharaj, a great spiritual saint from Maharashtra

श्री रामदास तडस (वर्धा): महोदय, सदन के माध्यम से माननीय गृहमंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करते हुए मेरा कहना है कि महान राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज एक असाधारण व्यक्तित्व के स्वामी थे, देश को ही वे ईश्वर मानते थे। स्वतंत्रता पूर्व काल में उन्होंने समाज सुधार के कार्य ग्राम स्तर पर किए थे। भू-दान आंदोलन, आदर्श ग्राम, व्यसनमुक्ति, श्रमदान, ग्राम स्वच्छता अभियान आदि कार्य उनके द्वारा किए गए थे। सरकार से किसी प्रकार की मदद लिए बगैर उन्होंने अनेकों गावों को आदर्श ग्राम बनाया था। उनके द्वारा रचे गए भजनों से प्रेरणा लेकर वर्ष 1942 में विदर्भ के चिमूर, आष्टी, यावली, बेनोडा में ऐतिहासिक क्रांति हुई थी। राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज ने सभी धर्मों की समानता की शिक्षा देकर मानवता का संदेश दिया। अतः मेरा सदन के माध्यम से माननीय गृहमंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि ऐसे महान राष्ट्रसंत तुकडोजी महाराज द्वारा किए गए देशभक्ति, ग्राम विकास के कार्यों को देखते हुए मरणोपरांत देश के सर्वोच्च सम्मान भारतरत्न से उन्हें सम्मानित करने की कृपा करे।

(ends)

माननीय सभापति (श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन): श्री रमापति राम त्रिपाठी – उपस्थित नहीं।

Re: Need to construct an overbridge in Mehsana city, Gujarat.

श्रीमती शारदा अनिल पटेल (महेसाणा): सभापति महोदय, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के महेसाणा शहर को रेल लाइन दो हिस्सों में बांटती है। महेसाणा एक व महेसाणा दो में आने-जाने के लिए दो अंडरपास हैं, जिन्हें बारिश के मौसम में पानी भर जाने की वजह से यातायात हेतु बंद करना पड़ता है। महोदय, इसके विकल्प में मेरी मांग है कि महेसाणा सिविल हॉस्पिटल के बगल से हाइवे को जोड़ता हुआ ओवरब्रिज बनाया जाए, ताकि महेसाणा के यातायात को तकलीफ न हो।

(ends)

माननीय सभापति : डॉ. हिना विजयकुमार गावीत – उपस्थित नहीं।

Re: Poverty and Unemployment in Kishanganj.

DR. MOHAMMAD JAWED (KISHANGANJ): In the NITI Aayog's Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), Kishanganj's poverty rate was calculated at 64.75 % implying the increasing number of non-income earning population of Kishanganj, Bihar. Keeping this in mind, the expansion of employment opportunities has to be of paramount importance. Bihar's unemployment rate increased 31.2 % points and rose to 46.6%, in April, 2020. According to a survey conducted by the Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy(CMIE). In this regard, the Government should set-up food processing units, SMEs in the ply-wood industry, tea processing plants, jute industry, *inter alia* to increase the employment opportunities in Kishanganj, Bihar.

Per capita income of Bihar was INR 41,000 in FY 2019. Bihar had the lowest per capita in the last decade, since FY2012. The average earnings of an individual are rapidly declining amidst start unemployment. Thus, the Government has to augment investments into the economy of Kishanganj to increase the employment rate and give opportunities to the youth of Kishanganj.

(ends)

माननीय सभापति : श्री दीपक बैज – उपस्थित नहीं।

डॉ. शशि थरूर – उपस्थित नहीं।

Re: Use of 'Utility Corridors' in laying of Gas/Oil Pipelines

SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI (ERODE): At present, the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, is implementing Irugur Devanagunthi pipeline project (IDPL) of BPCL and Cochin Kootanad pipeline project of GAIL which are in implementation stage in 07 districts of Tamil Nadu. The pipelines of the said projects are intended to be laid underground in the agricultural lands. Due to this, the livelihood of the farmers and agricultural lands are severely affected. The farmers are facing a lot of problems like fragmentation of agricultural lands, restriction of cultivation, diminution/fall of land value, rejection of loan against property by banks and others and problems in family property partition/fragmentation etc.

GAIL's gas pipeline has not yet been implemented for more than 10 years due to farmers struggles. There are many precedents wherein oil/gas pipelines were laid along the roads and highways. Recently, oil pipeline for a distance of nearly 80 KM from Krishnagiri – Dharmapuri in Tamilnadu was laid along the Highways without causing any damages to the agricultural lands.

Hence, I request the hon. Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas to take necessary action to develop and create "Utility Corridors" along the roads and highways and to implement the BPCL's IDPL and Cochin-Kootanad pipeline using "Utility Corridors" along the roads and highways. Further, in future, to implement Gas/oil pipelines by using "Utility Corridors" along the roads and highways shall be treated as "Policy decision" by the Union Government.

(ends)

(1425/SNB/GG)

HON. CHAIRPERSON (SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN):

Shri K. Raghu Rama Krishna Raju -- Not present

Smt. Apurupa Poddar -- Not present

**Re: Need to re-open NTC mills in Mumbai closed down during COVID-19
Pandemic**

श्री राहुल रमेश शेवाले (मुंबई दक्षिण-मध्य): महोदय, कोविड-19 महामारी के दौरान मुंबई के एनटीसी कपडा की 4 मिलें बंद की गई। तभी से मिलों के हजारों श्रमिकों की दयनीय हालत है। इन मिल मजदूरों को वेतन का महज 50 फीसदी वेतन मिल रहा है जिससे उन्हें अपना परिवार चलाना बहुत मुश्किल हो गया है। मिल मजदूरों की आर्थिक स्थिति दिन-ब-दिन खराब होती जा रही है। पता चला है अभी तक कपडा मंत्रालय ने मुंबई में एनटीसी मिलों को फिर से शुरू करने पर कोई फैसला नहीं लिया है। अगर इन मिलों को शीघ्र शुरू नहीं किया गया तो इन मिलों में काम करने वाले 15,000 कामगारों के परिवारों की स्थिति और खराब हो जाएगी। साथ ही कोहिनूर और अन्य मिलों की इमारत और स्टाफ क्वार्टर जर्जर हालत में हैं। इन सभी इमारतों की मरम्मत होना जरूरी है। स्टाफ क्वार्टर बहुत ही बुरी हालत में हैं। कभी भी कोई हादसा हो सकता है। एनटीसी को इस ओर समुचित कदम उठाने चाहिए। सरकार एनटीसी के मुंबई स्थित मिलों को तुरंत खोलने का आदेश दें, जिससे इन मिलों के कर्मचारियों को पूरा वेतन मिल सकेगा और वो अपने परिवार का भरणपोषण करने में सक्षम होंगे।

(इति)

Re: Need to include Caste Census in Census 2021

श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार (नालंदा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने पहले भी इस मामले को उठाते हुए कहा था कि हमारा देश जातिगत समाज है। तो प्रश्न यह उठता है कि किन-किन जातियों की संख्या कितनी है। क्योंकि संख्या बल ही समाज में उस जाति के अस्तित्व का निर्धारण करेगा। मुख्यतः आरक्षण को ही आधार मान लिया जाए तो अजा/अजजा/ओबीसी और जनरल कैटेगरी की व्यवस्था हमारे संविधान में दी गई है। यह संविधान की मूल व्यवस्था और भावना में भी निहित है। अगर देश में जाति आधारित जनगणना कर आँकड़े जुटा लिए जाएं, तो यह आसान होगा कि आरक्षण व्यवस्था एवं अन्य सरकारी सुविधाओं में किसी कैटेगरी की अनदेखी तो नहीं की जा रही है। इसी को आधार मानकर हमारे नेता एवं माननीय मुख्यमंत्री नीतीश कुमार जी यह माँग उठाते आ रहे हैं कि एक बार केन्द्र सरकार जातिगत आधारित जनगणना अवश्य कर ले। इससे सारी स्थिति साफ हो जायेगी और किसी प्रकार की जो दुविधा (कंफ्युजन) लोगों में हो रही है वह समाप्त हो जायेगी। जातिगत जनगणना के विषय में बिहार विधान मंडल से वर्ष, 2019 और 2020 में दो-दो बार सर्व सम्मति से प्रस्ताव पारित कराकर केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह किया गया है कि देश में अगली जनगणना में जातिगत आधार को भी शामिल किया जाये।

ऐसा नहीं है कि पहले कभी जातिगत जनगणना नहीं हुई है। 1931 में पहली बार ब्रिटिश सरकार द्वारा ऐसी ही जनगणना हुई थी। इसमें यह तथ्य सामने आये कि ओ.बी.सी. 52 प्रतिशत, एस.सी. 15.5 प्रतिशत और एस.टी. लगभग 7 प्रतिशत की आबादी के अनुपात में हैं। सम्भवतः यही आधार मंडल कमीशन में भी आया था। यूपीए सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 2011 में सोसियो इकोनामिक और जाति आधारित जनगणना कराई गई। किन्तु सरकार इसे पूर्णरूपेण प्रकाशित नहीं कर रही है। कुछ पैरा तो प्रकाशित किये गये, लेकिन जातिगत आँकड़ों को रोक लिया गया है। काफी हो-हल्ला के बाद फिर 2014 में इसे नीति आयोग को विश्लेषण के लिए सौंपा गया तथा बाद में सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता एवं जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय की एक एक्सपर्ट कमेटी गठित कर उसको निगरानी दी गई। अब कहा जा रहा है कि आँकड़े त्रुटिपूर्ण हैं और इससे सही आँकड़े पर पहुंचना मुश्किल है। अतः मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि इस पर पुनर्विचार किया जाये और राष्ट्रीय जनगणना में जातिगत आधारित जनगणना को भी शामिल किया जाये। इस प्रकार देश के लोगों में जो भिन्न-भिन्न राय है, उनको पूर्ण आँकड़ मिल जायेंगे। साथ ही सुप्रीम कोर्ट भी चाहता है कि रिजर्वेशन का साइंटीफिक आधार होना जरूरी है, इसलिए जातिगत जनगणना के आँकड़े, सुप्रीम कोर्ट की माँग को भी पूरा करेगा।

(इति)

HON. CHAIRPERSON (SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN): The statement under Rule 377 has to be confined to 250 words. I think, this is more than 375 words.

Shri Anubhav Mohanty.

(1430/RU/MY)

Re: Mental health problems afflicting youngsters

SHRI ANUBHAV MOHANTY (KENDRAPARA): Sir, the UNICEF conducted a survey across 21 countries to ascertain as to how many youngsters feel good to seek support for mental health problems. In India, it was only 41 per cent of the young people who felt that it is good to seek support for mental health problems. Further, around 14 per cent of the youth between the age of 15 and 24 reported often feeling depressed or having little interest in doing things. The disruption to routines, education, recreation, as well as concern for family income and health, is leaving many young people feeling a sense of insecurity for their future. This would require introduction of a focussed, youth-oriented, inclusive and accessible mental health curriculum in schools. Besides constant involvement in exciting and provocative sites on social media contribute towards growing unrest in the minds of the youngsters. Understanding the problem will definitely help in getting over it. It is requested that the Government may please look into these issues and take remedial steps. Therefore, there is an immediate need to address these growing concerns among the young and create awareness about the importance of emotional well-being, remove the taboo around mental illness and sensitize students/individuals who may be in distress.

(ends)

Re: Relaxation in age limit in Army recruitment

... (Interruptions) ... (Not recorded)

HON. CHAIRPERSON (SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN): Only the written statement will go on record.

*SHRI SHYAM SINGH YADAV (JAUNPUR): Sir, the matter relates to the employment of youth of our country, the pride of our nation and the security of our country.

Today, I shall raise the voice of the young men in our villages who just dream of becoming soldiers in the Indian Army. They practice in village roads in the scorching heat in 45 degrees Celsius and in chilling winters too, just to protect their motherland as soldiers. They sacrifice their youth for becoming soldiers.

I will talk about Purvanchal and specifically about Varanasi Mandal Zone in which my constituency Jaunpur falls as well as Varanasi parliamentary constituency which our hon. Prime Minister represents.

There is no Army recruitment in Varanasi Mandal since 2019 (comprising Jaunpur, Ghazipur, Chandauli, Mau, Azamgarh).

Everything has normalized. Announcement of Army recruitment was made in September 2020 but nothing has happened. Registration was carried out in September, 2021 and recruitment was to be done in November 2021 but it has again been postponed citing Corona. A period of two years passed with our youth idling at home due to Corona.

Army recruits are youth aged 18 years to 21 years. Youths who were preparing for recruitment in Army have crossed 21 years of age due to Corona and now they are overaged for job they dreamt of and prepared hard for no fault of theirs.

Hence, I urge upon the Government to relax the age of recruitment in Army up to 23 years for youth who lost their precious two years due to Corona- 19 pandemic.

Age eligibility has been decided from December month in the registration exercise carried out in September, 2021. In earlier recruitments, this was reckoned from July month. So, the criterion should revert to earlier one as lakhs of youth missed out because of crossing 21 years.

Army recruitment process be initiated and expedited as postponement will again make lakhs of youths ineligible for recruitment in Army.

(ends)

HON. CHAIRPERSON (SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN): Shri Manne Srinivas Reddy – not present. Smt. Veena Devi.

* Spoke in Hindi

Re: Need to develop Vaishali District in Bihar as a tourist destination

श्रीमती वीणा देवी (वैशाली): महोदय, वैशाली संसदीय क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत वैशाली जिला ऐतिहासिक पृष्ठभूमि से विश्व के प्रथम गणतंत्र के साथ भगवान महावीर जी की जन्मभूमि और भगवान बौद्ध की कर्मभूमि के रूप में विश्वविख्यात है। जैन व बौद्ध धर्म के अनुयायियों के लिए वैशाली एक पवित्र स्थल है जिसके कारण लाखों श्रद्धालुओं का वर्ष भर यहाँ आना होता है। मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करते हुए मांग करती हूँ कि वैशाली जिले में पर्यटन की अपार संभावनाओं को देखते हुए वैशाली जिले का विकास अयोध्या, बनारस एवं अन्य धार्मिक स्थलों की तर्ज पर किया जाए ताकि जैन एवं बौद्ध धर्म के अनुयायियों के साथ-साथ पर्यटकों के लिए भी वैशाली ऐतिहासिक एवं धार्मिक पृष्ठभूमि से पर्यटन के मुख्य केंद्र के रूप में विकसित हो सके।

(इति)

(1435/SM/CP)

Re: Shortage of regular teachers in UT of Lakshadweep

SHRI MOHAMMED FAIZAL P.P. (LAKSHADWEEP): There is shortage of regular teachers at various schools in UT of Lakshadweep. After the allocation of 32 periods for the present regular teachers, there are shortage of teachers for various subjects. There are certain subjects which did not have had any classes since the commencement of this academic year. Therefore, need based engagement of contract teachers should be carried out as done in previous years till the UT of Lakshadweep fills up the regular vacancies of teachers.

(ends)

Re: Need to make boarding and deboarding facilities in Mumbai local trains differently abled friendly

श्री मनोज कोटक (मुम्बई उत्तर-पूर्व): महोदय, मुंबई शहर की लोकल ट्रेनों में दिव्यांगजनों का सफर कर पाना काफी कठिन है। मुम्बई लोकल में काफी भीड़ होती है और दिव्यांगों के लिए विशेष व्यवस्था कम होने के कारण हमारे दिव्यांगजन इन लोकल ट्रेन्स में यात्रा कर पाने में असमर्थ हैं। एक वर्ष पूर्व ही एक 22 वर्षीय दिव्यांग लड़की ओवर क्राउडेड लोकल ट्रेन पर डोम्बीवली से घाटकोपर तक सफर करते हुए लोकल ट्रेन से गिर गई जिसके कारण उसकी जान चली गई। इसी वर्ष फरवरी माह में एक दिव्यांग पुरुष की मृत्यु पनवेल स्टेशन पर चढ़ते हुए संतुलन खोकर गिरने के कारण हो गई थी। दिव्यांगजनों के अनुकूल बनाने के रेलवे के प्रयासों के बावजूद न तो लोकल ट्रेन और न ही रेलवे स्टेशन दिव्यांगजनों के आने-जाने के लिए पूरी तरह से अनुकूल बन पाए हैं। इसलिए मेरा माननीय रेल मंत्री से निवेदन है कि मुम्बई लोकल में विशेष रूप से रेल पर चढ़ने और उतरने के लिए दिव्यांगजनों के लिए उचित व्यवस्था की जाए और खास तौर पर पीक ऑवर में इस बात का विशेष ध्यान रखा जाए, जिससे दिव्यांगजन सुगमतापूर्वक यात्रा कर सकें। सभी रेलवे स्टेशनों को भी दिव्यांगजनों के लिए अनुकूल बनाया जाए और ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए जिससे कि दिव्यांगजन अगर मदद मांगें तो रेलवे अथॉरिटी तुरंत सहायता पहुंचा सके। हम आशा करते हैं कि मुम्बई लोकल में दिव्यांगजनों को तुरन्त हरसम्भव सहायता पहुंचाने के अनुकूल बनाया जाएगा, ताकि आने वाले समय में कोई अप्रिय घटना की पुनरावृत्ति नहीं हो सके।

(इति)

**Re: Need to expedite construction of ROB in Ahmedabad East
Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat**

श्री हंसमुखभाई एस. पटेल (अहमदाबाद पूर्व): मान्यवर, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र अहमदाबाद पूरब में स्थित नरोड़ा जीआईडीसी के पास राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 8 पर आरओबी का निर्माण कार्य काफी समय से हो रहा है, जिससे राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 8 पर यातायात में बाधा आ रही है और आसपास के लोगों को काफी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। आरओबी के काम में स्थानीय निकाय अहमदाबाद नगर निगम ने दोनों पक्षों का काम पूरा कर लिया है, सिर्फ रेलवे का काम बचा है। मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री से निवेदन करता हूँ कि आरओबी का काम जल्द से जल्द पूरा किया जाए।

(इति)

Re: Need to set up a CGHS Dispensary in Narnaul city, Haryana

श्री धर्मवीर सिंह (भिवानी-महेन्द्रगढ़): सभापति महोदय, पैरा-मिलिट्री के जवान पूरे भारत में सबसे ज्यादा हरियाणा से हैं और अकेले जिला महेन्द्रगढ़, नारनौल, रेवाड़ी, झज्जर, भिवानी व आसपास राजस्थान के खेतड़ी, सिंधाना, बुहाना, चिड़ावा, नीम का थाना, बहरोड़ को मिलाकर तकरीबन 15 हजार से ज्यादा सेवारत एवं सेवानिवृत्त अर्धसैनिक परिवार निवास करते हैं और नारनौल इनका सेंटर पड़ता है।

अतः नारनौल शहर में सीजीएचएस डिस्पेंसरी की स्थापना की जाए, ताकि अर्धसैनिक बलों के परिवारों को बेहतर स्वास्थ्य सुविधा मिल सके।

नारनौल हरियाणा में सीजीएचएस डिस्पेंसरी खुलने से न केवल अर्धसैनिकों को लाभ होगा, बल्कि हजारों केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को भी फायदा होगा।

(इति)

(1440/SK/KSP)

**Re: Setting up of a cancer treatment hospital in Salempur
parliamentary constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

श्री रविन्दर कुशवाहा (सलेमपुर): महोदय, मैं सदन के माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र सलेमपुर के अलावा आसपास के 20 जिलों की गंभीर समस्या की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। महोदय, केंद्र सरकार तथा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा स्वास्थ्य सेवा के क्षेत्र में अभूतपूर्व प्रयासों के कारण आम जनमानस को काफी सहूलियतें प्राप्त हो रही हैं। मैं इसके लिए परम श्रद्धेय प्रधान मंत्री जी व उत्तर प्रदेश के परम श्रद्धेय मुख्यमंत्री जी तथा केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी के प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं सदन के माध्यम से माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी का ध्यान मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र तथा पूर्वांचल के अन्य जिलों में कैंसर रोगियों की संख्या में वृद्धि की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र सलेमपुर के आसपास के 20 जिलों में कैंसर रोग का प्रकोप विगत कई सालों से बड़ी तेजी से फैल रहा है। यह एक जानलेवा बीमारी है, जिसका समय पर जांच व उपचार न होने के कारण मरीज की मौत हो जाती है। इसलिए स्थानीय स्तर पर जांच और आधुनिक उपचार की अत्यंत आवश्यकता है।

अतः मैं सदन के माध्यम से केंद्र सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र सलेमपुर में केंद्रीय सहायता से एक कैंसर संस्थान की स्थापना की जाए, जिससे यहां के रोगियों को जांच एवं उपचार हेतु दिल्ली, मुंबई अथवा अन्य शहरों में न जाना पड़े।

(इति)

Re: Alleged issuance of fake Utilisation Certificates

DR. HEENA VIJAYKUMAR GAVIT (NANDURBAR): Sir, Government of India releases funds under Article 275 (1) of the Constitution as Grants-in-aid to States for welfare and upliftment of Scheduled Tribes. The proposals for the same are sent by the respective State Governments to the Central Government for approval and sanction of funds. However, the officials in the Tribal Affairs Department of Maharashtra have been indulging in alleged irregularities by not utilising the given funds and issuing fake Utilisation Certificates for getting more funds from the Central Government under the barb of development. They are allegedly siphoning off these resources for other purposes as a result of which the projects proposed under the scheme have not started and there is denial of benefits to the intended beneficiaries who are from marginalized communities. I, therefore, request the Ministry to initiate an inquiry against the officials of the Tribal Affairs Department of Maharashtra who are allegedly issuing fake Utilisation Certificates and causing loss to the Exchequer.

(ends)

**Re: Damaged sewerage pipeline between Enchakkal and
Kumarichantha on NH-66 bypass**

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Honourable Minister of Road Transport and Highways to the problems caused by a damaged sewerage pipeline under the reinforced earth wall between Enchakkal and Kumarichantha on the NH 66 bypass. The NHAI has blocked two-way traffic on the bypass because of the leak leading to heavy traffic congestion during peak hours and inconvenience to motorists. Over time, the leak is also likely to weaken the structure of the reinforced earth wall. While the NHAI contends that repair work is the responsibility of the Kerala Water Authority as NHAI was not informed of the pipeline at the time of construction, the KWA holds that the NHAI is responsible for such repairs.

I, therefore, urge the Minister to expedite the resolution of the matter so that repair can commence immediately and risk to the lives of the commuters can be eliminated. (ends)

Re: Financial condition of Andhra Pradesh Government

SHRI KANUMURU RAGHURAMA KRISHNARAJU (NARSAPURAM): Sir, the attention of the Union Government is drawn to the continuous declining financial condition of Andhra Pradesh Government due to financial indiscipline causing vertical fall in the credit position of the State. Government's Exchequer has become empty. All the devolution funds from Central Government are being diverted to welfare schemes. There are no income generating plans. State has already crossed the FRBM Limits and continuously in search of fresh loans, even at sky-high rates of interests. As there are no chances of getting fresh loans, Government is evolving ways to utilise public assets for getting loans. Mortgaging of public assets has become a daily routine. The Andhra Pradesh Government has resorted to utilise the LIC Premium money of the rural DWACRA women and mortgaged Market Yards for getting loans. Further, it is also trying to raise loans in the names of Corporations. Payment of salaries and pensions has also become difficult. State's financial position has weakened and striding towards the verge of insolvency. In a way, financial emergency is prevailing in the State – a bad sign of the State's economy. Considering the precarious scenario, I strongly urge the Union Government to interfere in State affairs and impose President's Rule and save the State.

(ends)

(1445/KKD/MK)

Re: Disbursal of claims under PM Fasal Bima Yojana

SHRIMATI APARUPA PODDAR (ARAMBAGH): Potato is cultivated on almost four lakh acres of land in West Bengal between December and March with about 10 lakh farmers growing the crop. Heavy rainfall triggered by cyclone Jawad has caused a large-scale damage to standing paddy and other crops, which were nearing their harvest in the southern districts of West Bengal which include my Lok Sabha Constituency of Arambagh in Hooghly district. The Yaas cyclone and floods in July, 2021 had already caused enough damage to the farmers, and with the Jawad cyclone, it has been further aggravated. I would request the Government to expedite the disbursal of claims under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana for the potato and paddy farmers of my Constituency who have suffered recurring losses due to natural calamities at the earliest in order to reduce their losses, and prevent farmers' suicides. Thank you.

(ends)

1446 hours

(Shri Kodikunnil Suresh *in the Chair*)

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF NARCOTIC DRUGS
AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE
AND
NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES (AMENDMENT)
BILL**

1446 hours

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now, the House will take up Item No. 18 and 19 together.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Sir, I beg to move:

“That this House disapproves of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021 (8 of 2021) promulgated by the President on 30 September, 2021”

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1985, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, actually, on this Amendment Bill, which we are bringing now -- and I am sure that the hon. Member Mahatab, while he would rise to have his objections mentioned -- I would be keen to put my arguments before on the assumptions that he objects on certain grounds; and in this case, for presuming his statement, I feel that there is no ground on which this particular Amendment Bill can be objected. It is because the primary reason for any party being in the Opposition, even if we were to be there, to object an Ordinance is: ‘you do not legislate through Ordinances; you need to have a proper legislation going through the House.’

Whereas in this case, that is exactly what we are trying to do. We are trying to bring in a legislation where an Ordinance had to come, and the reasons

for the Ordinance to have to come between the Sessions is well explained, and I am quite willing to state the explanations before the hon. Members.

Sir, so, an Ordinance came in for certain reasons which I shall explain. Today, we are coming in to say that the Ordinance be replaced by a Bill. That, I think, is an ideal situation because we are bringing in a Bill so that the House can legislate and take it up for consideration.

Now, the Ordinance was necessitated because of a court order. First of all, the content of the Bill and the content of the Ordinance are all absolutely as was decided by the court and as should have been done even otherwise. It was as a result of a little clerical error, an error in which some of the cross-referencing Sections were not corrected when an Amendment was being brought in sometime in 2014.

(1450/RP/SJN)

Therefore, the Bombay High Court Bench in Goa noticed it and said: "Yes, there is this anomaly but that can be understood from the intent of the legislation and allowed it to remain." 'Remain' means, they did not say for retaining it but they kept it and said: "Go ahead with the Act because where it should be overlooked, you can." I am only paraphrasing the words of the Court. Subsequently, in the Tripura High Court, the same matter came up and the Court felt whilst the Bombay High Court, Goa Bench understood it but they did not agree and said that correction will have to be affected immediately keeping in line with the intent of the Court. It is that correction of that anomaly which the Bombay High Court's Goa Bench saw and kept the spirit of the Act intact. Similarly, here, the Tripura High Court noticed it but wanted an immediate correction. It is because they wanted an immediate correction, the Ordinance had to be brought in only to the limited extent of correcting the anomaly and it is that and nothing more than the Ordinance. There is not one more criminality or anything else being brought in the Bill which is now coming. It is exactly the same as the Ordinance which is getting replaced here. So, with this said, I would think, hon. learned Member Bhartruhari ji will agree and hope he does not find a reason to have to get up and voice his opposition to it.

(ends)

HON. CHAIRPERSON (SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH): Motions moved:

"That this House disapproves of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021 (8 of 2021) promulgated by the President on 30 September, 2021"

"That the Bill further to amend the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, 1985, be taken into consideration."

1452 hours

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Sir, repeatedly, I have been opposing law making position of the Government and last time on a different Ordinance I had specifically mentioned that how many Ordinances per year have been moved by the present Government. During the UPA regime, I had also mentioned how many Ordinances have been moved by the UPA regime. Before that, the first NDA Government also had moved a number of Ordinances and the average was, actually, increasing year after year. This provision of Ordinance is a very unique feature in our Constitution and, especially, in our sub-continent, this is a unique feature which we have inherited from the British Parliament. But Britain does not have this provision of Ordinance any more. It is high time that we should also do away with the Ordinance mechanism. Yes, we sit in four Sessions – Budget Session in two parts, Winter Session and Monsoon Session – whereas the British Parliament sits invariably throughout the year. There are a large number of Parliaments in the world which sit throughout the year. Here, it is because we have Sessions and Inter-Sessions in between, sometimes, law-making has to be done through Ordinance. That is the logic which repeatedly a number of Governments have given. But I still hold the view that it is not correct to make a law through Ordinance and then subsequently when the Session is called, withdraw the Ordinance and place the Bill for consideration. There are instances. I would not go into that aspect when and how the Ordinance had to be withdrawn or had become nullified because the House did not agree. Here, I would like to mention that this Bill, specifically the Bill that is now under consideration, suffers from incongruities and is also illegal. The hon. Minister just now mentioned about the Bombay High Court Goa Bench and also subsequently about the Tripura High Court. When will the House be enlightened? When will we become aware? When did the Tripura High Court pronounce that Judgement? What is the duration when the Ordinance came into being? That will clear a lot of confusion that is there in this country.

I would come directly to the provision, the Fundamental Rights, that I had mentioned the other day which is related to Article 21.

(1455/NKL/YSH)

It says:

“No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of the law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence, nor be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence” ... *Interruptions*

I am talking about Article 20 (1) which talks about protection in respect of conviction for offences. In this respect, I would say, there is a wide acceptance that amendments to the Taxation Laws may apply retrospectively where the Government has announced by Press release. During the UPA Regime, we have seen that an amendment was done to impose tax retrospectively. At that time, the then Political Party which was in Opposition, both in Rajya Sabha and also in Lok Sabha, had said vehemently that they oppose that. Subsequently, in 2014, when the Party came to power, they also effected this change. But here, I would just like to mention that retrospective effect is not allowed in criminal law. The protection given in the Constitution has been the main source of all other judgments with respect to penal provisions in tax cases. The judgment has made it well settled that there cannot be any retrospectivity in respect of penalty and confiscation. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the word ‘inadvertently’ is mentioned. The consequential changes were not carried out in Section 27 (A) of the NDPS Act at the time of amendment in Section 2 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Act, 2014. But how is it possible? This leads to another question that this House had deliberated in 2011. In March, 2011, the then Finance Minister, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee had moved that amendment. Subsequently, in 2011, perhaps within six months’ time, the Standing Committee on Finance had given the Report. I can share it because now, it is in public domain. Subsequently, a question was asked:

“The necessity of the amendment that you are moving in 2011 came to light in 2001 law. Why it took more than 10 years to move the amendment?”

The answer to this question that the Department had given at that time was too frivolous. I have that Report with me. It said:

“The Government changed, and a number of procedures had to be followed.”

But it took 10 years to make that amendment. Now, what is happening is this. This is the Act which came into force in 2014. We came to know about what is called as clerical error after the Goa Bench of Bombay High Court’s attention was drawn. Subsequently, the Tripura High Court said that they have to correct it. I will come to what the Tripura High Court has actually pronounced. But this shows, if I may say so, the lackadaisical approach of the Ministry or the Department, invariably whoever is there in the Government, be it UPA or the NDA, that how they have functioned, especially relating to this important law. What does the law say? The basic change that was effected is this. It says that those who deal with narcotics, who harbour offenders, should be punished. (1500/MMN/RPS)

Those, who indulge in financing illicit traffickings, should be punished. This was the intent. If this is the intent, how come a mistake has been committed and this mistake is to be corrected after seven years? This is a mistake that was to be incorporated over 10 years from 2001 to 2011 and when it was notified in 2014, it takes another seven years. In 2021, you are making this effort. I may be wrong. I hope I am wrong. I believe again to have a retrospective effect, which actually leads to double jeopardy, which is illegal, you are taking this after-effect with your majority and getting it passed in the Rajya Sabha. If at all it becomes an Act, again it will be decided in the court of law.