

Sixteenth Series, Vol. XXXIII, No. 13

Friday, August 3, 2018
Shravana 12, 1940 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES
(English Version)

Fifteenth Session
(Sixteenth Lok Sabha)



(Vol. XXXIII contains Nos.11 to 20)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER

Dr. M. Thambidurai

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Shri Kalraj Mishra

SECRETARY GENERAL

Shrimati Snehlata Shrivastava

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Friday, August 3, 2018/Shravana 12, 1940 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

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

[English]

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Now, the Question Hour.

... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Madam, I have given a Privilege Motion against the Home Secretary of Assam. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: You can raise this issue after the Question Hour.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Question 241 – Shri Ram Charitra Nishad ji.

... (*Interruptions*)

11.01hrs

At this stage, Shri Kalyan Banerjee and some other Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

11.01 ½ hrs

At this stage, Shri Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu and some other Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, you please go back to your seat.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: I have told all of you that I will allow you.

...(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I know that. But I will allow them after the Question Hour. You can say anything. If the Government wants to say something, I have no objection. But I cannot allow them now. It is after the Question Hour that I can allow them.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Why are you here? Please go back to your seats.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: I am requesting all of you to go back to your seats.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: No, this is not proper.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Madam, they are the people's representatives.... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: I know everything.

... (Interruptions)

***ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Q. No.241, Shri Ram Charitra Nishad.

(Q. 241)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Hon. Speaker, Madam, I would like to thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important issue. ... *(Interruptions)* Along with this, I would like to say that the Hon. Minister has already replied to the matter in detail. I would also like to congratulate him for the same. ... *(Interruptions)*

Today, nearly 30 lakh people across the country fall victim to air pollution. ... *(Interruptions)* Serious diseases such as TB, cancer and malaria are also caused due to air pollution. I would like to congratulate you for giving us an opportunity to speak in the House on such an important issue. ... *(Interruptions)* The Ministry has constituted an expert committee to control this air pollution. ... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Definitely, I will allow them. Please, do not do this. This is not proper.

Yes, Hon. Member, you may continue.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAM CHARITRA NISHAD: Hon. Speaker, Madam, I would like to once again say that I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak in this House on a serious issue. ... (Interruptions)

Hon. Speaker Madam, today air pollution has assumed a grave and alarming form across the country, due to which nearly 30 lakh people every year are affected by it nationwide. ... (Interruptions) Serious diseases such as TB, cancer and malaria are also caused due to air pollution. The Ministry has constituted an expert committee to control this air pollution. ... (Interruptions) This committee will monitor air pollution through a satellite. ... (Interruptions) Through you, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what other steps the Government is taking, apart from this satellite, for the people affected by air pollution.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Hon. Speaker Madam, first of all, I am not aware from where the Hon. Member has taken the figure of 30 lakh. ... (Interruptions) He has stated that 30 lakh people are dying in India due to air pollution. In this context, I would like to

inform him that the WHO had presented a report in the year 2002. ... (*Interruptions*) In this report, they stated that the number of people dying due to air pollution across the world was 8 million, that is, 80 lakh. Out of this 80 lakh, they also mentioned that 20 per cent of the deaths occur in the South-East Asia Region. ... (*Interruptions*) From the year 2002 to the year 2018, several interventions have taken place in India with regard to air pollution, such as the introduction of CNG and LPG. BS-VI norms have been introduced in our vehicles in place of BS-IV norms. ... (*Interruptions*) The National Air Quality Index has been introduced. For National Ambient Air Quality, more than 700 monitoring stations have been set up across the country, detailed rules have been framed and monitoring is being carried out at several levels. ... (*Interruptions*) The ICMR had also conducted a study in which it was stated that between the years 1990 and 2016, according to this ICMR study, the number of diseases caused by dust-related pollution has been continuously declining. ... (*Interruptions*) There is no detailed analysis available with regard to these aspects. Therefore, our Ministry has undertaken a very comprehensive study.

With the assistance of leading experts of the country, we are conducting a study through 20 hospitals in 20 cities across the

country, for which a high-profile core group will also undertake research. ... (*Interruptions*) For this study, a standard parameter applicable to the entire country will be finalised under this Government. In accordance with that study, we will develop our own home-grown data. Therefore, as far as this kind of sensitivity is concerned, there is no doubt that air pollution is harmful to health and to the lungs. It must be controlled in every possible manner. ... (*Interruptions*) I have already stated in my reply that under the leadership of Hon. Narendra Modi, a large number of interventions have been undertaken in India. ... (*Interruptions*) You may read Part A of the reply, which elaborates on National Ambient Air Quality and issues relating to fuel and vehicles. I would like to inform you that, for assessing air quality, we have categorised the days into 'good' and 'not good'. ... (*Interruptions*) Compared to the year 2017, the number of good days in 2018 has been consistently increasing, while the number of not-good days has been continuously declining. ... (*Interruptions*) In Delhi NCR, a major reason for pollution was the problem of stubble burning in the surrounding districts of Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. For this purpose, monitoring has been carried out at the highest level by constituting a high-profile committee in the Prime Minister's Office. ... (*Interruptions*) All the Secretaries of the

science and technology departments were involved in this, and out of the approximately Rs. 1200 crore allocated for this purpose, Rs. 500–600 crore have already been released to the State Governments. ... (*Interruptions*) Further increments are being provided to farmers in the times to come. An 80 per cent subsidy is being provided to farmers' cooperatives and a 50 per cent subsidy to individual farmers. ... (*Interruptions*) With the help of these implements, the stubble is being burnt in situ and thereafter spread in the fields themselves. With the assistance of other form ingredients, seeding is also being carried out within the same fields. ... (*Interruptions*)

I have stated this because the Government of India is controlling the serious issue of air pollution under a highly high-profile and highly comprehensive plan. For this purpose, there is also a Graded Response Action Plan. Wherever air quality deteriorates, detailed guidelines are in place to address the situation. ... (*Interruptions*)

I have already explained about the study, under which medical colleges and the State Pollution Control Boards of the concerned cities will jointly carry out the study. Once we have our own data, if, on the basis of that data, further interventions are required, we will undertake them. I would like to assure the Hon. Member that

perhaps never in the past decades has the Government of India been as serious on this grave issue as it is now. Under the leadership of Hon. Narendra Modi, we have made efforts in every direction over the last four years to address this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please ask a short question. If you make a long speech while asking the question, the reply will also be long. This will not do.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI AJAY NISHAD: Hon. Speaker Madam, I will ask a very brief question. The Hon. Minister is aware that vehicle pollution levels are now being regulated through pollution certificates. Today, I have come to know that the Ministry has introduced an instrument for monitoring air quality. This instrument will have two benefits. First, it will indicate the level of air pollution and second, it will generate employment. ... *(Interruptions)*

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister when this new step taken by the Government to provide information on such levels will be implemented in the coming days and what benefits the people will derive from it. ... *(Interruptions)*

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: Hon. Speaker Madam, the Hon. Member has asked two questions. We have also given a reply to

one of them in the written answer. Certain equipment of this kind has been developed through NEERI and the Rachna Institute, and these have already been put to testing. Wherever pollution levels are high at traffic intersections, these instruments will be used. With the assistance of the National Environmental Engineering Research Institute and an institute at Faridabad, work in this regard has already commenced. ... (*Interruptions*)

Across 307 cities in 29 States and six Union Territories, there are about 703 stations for testing National Ambient Air Quality. There are manual stations to measure the levels of PM10, SO₂ and NO₂. In addition, there are 134 automatic stations in 71 cities across about 17 States. Eight parameters have been prescribed for testing air quality. India has, for the first time, developed an Air Quality Index, under which, on the basis of three parameters, through a formula and an application, anyone can access air quality information on their mobile phone. ... (*Interruptions*)

As regards the question raised by the Hon. Member, it has already been implemented. We are also undertaking research interventions and, by measuring air quality in various cities, we are taking appropriate action. If there is any relationship between air pollution, disease and death, we are working in a scientific

manner at 20 locations across the country to address it. ...

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIMATI K. MARAGATHAM: Respected Madam Speaker, today, the air pollution has become a giant killer than any other disease like AIDS, tuberculosis and malaria in the country and it is a cause of concern for everyone. To control this danger, I have learnt that the Government is considering to finalise the National Clean Air Programme with an objective to come up with a comprehensive plan for prevention and control of air pollution and to increase the air quality monitoring network across the country. The States would also be asked to make plans to control air pollution.

So, my question is this. What is the present status of the NCAP initiated by the Government and the action plans initiated under NCAP to control air pollution in the air country?

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: I am happy that the Member is very much concerned, and she is asking about the National Clean Air Programme. ... *(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, through you, I wish to inform the Hon. Member that based on the air quality levels and also the levels of Particulate Matter-10 (PM-10) over the last five years, we did a

study of the cities all over the country.... (*Interruptions*) Then, for those cities which have PM-10 levels consistently high for five years, we have planned to have this National Clean Air Programme which is going to be a big movement for these cities.... (*Interruptions*) In the initial stages, we could find 94 cities. Then, with the WHO data, we could add some eight more cities to that list.... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats.

DR. HARSH VARDHAN: So, we developed this National Clean Air Programme for 102 cities.... (*Interruptions*) Now this National Clean Air Programme is the one where the State Pollution Control Boards, various stakeholders in the State and the City Municipal Corporations have to develop their own comprehensive programme, and there the whole issue is being guided by the Central Government. ... (*Interruptions*)

We have already organized seven regional workshops all over the country. Out of the 102 cities, about 70 cities have already developed their plans and we have handed it over to them. Out of them, we have approved the plans of 30 cities and for the rest of the 40 cities, we have given them some suggestions for further improvement.... (*Interruptions*) In respect of the remaining 30 cities, we are asking them to expedite the whole issue. ...

(Interruptions) In this whole programme, the Government of India is going to support the cities for ensuring that we are able to develop a big technical, social, scientific movement where all the stakeholders are involved; and all the rules are followed....

(Interruptions) This is for the information of the Hon. Member that in Delhi itself, we developed a model. We had a 15-days programme where the Central Government took the lead and involved the Delhi Government also. ...*(Interruptions)* All the officers of the Central Government and the Delhi Government worked on the road for 15 days consistently, and this is a model which we want to replicate all over the country. The National Clean Air Programme is in a very, very advanced stage of its implementation; there is good quality participation from the cities; and we are helping them from all technical and financial angles. ... *(Interruptions)*

(Q. 242)

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN: Madam Speaker, in our country the poor people are still deprived of quality healthcare.... (*Interruptions*) The rich can afford private healthcare facilities whereas the poor people are still dependent upon the Government health system. Madam, in most of the Central Government hospitals, the infrastructure is inadequate to meet the growing demand of healthcare facilities. The poor people have to run from pillar to post. First, they have to wait in long queues for their registration in the OPD. ... (*Interruptions*) Then they have to wait for months together to get an appointment with the doctor and afterwards they have to wait for the diagnostic tests because for the MRI and CT scan tests, there is a long waiting list to get all these facilities. In such cases, often it results in such a delay that the patient ultimately dies without getting the proper healthcare facilities. ... (*Interruptions*)

Madam Speaker, this Question is very important and I want some time on this. Around 8,000 to 10,000 patients reach the OPD in the Government hospitals like Safdarjung, AIIMS on any single day. There is a huge queue and there is a huge delay in the OPDs. I would like to know this from the Hon. Minister. What exactly is the Government going to do about this? ... (*Interruptions*) I would

like to know from the Minister whether there is a plan to cut these long queues and long waiting list in the Central Government hospitals. What steps would they like to take to provide affordable and accessible quality healthcare medicines, diagnostic test facilities and treatment in hospitals and that too, in a particular timeframe? It is because the reply given is highly inappropriate. They are saying the Government has not yet taken the decision. So, no decision is the best decision. ... (*Interruptions*)

I would like to know from the Minister how exactly they are going to tackle all these problems which are faced by people in bigger cities and also at the districts. What is the timeframe within which the Government is expected to take the decision to resolve this problem?

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Hon. Madam, the specific question is whether we are planning to increase the hours of Out-Patient Department (OPD) facility in Safdarjung Hospital. ... (*Interruptions*) I would like to inform the House that no decision has been taken on that account. ... (*Interruptions*) But so far as super speciality development of tertiary healthcare services is concerned, we have adopted a holistic approach under the dynamic leadership of Prime Minister, Shri Modi ji and we are

opening up new All-India Institutes of Medical Sciences (AIIMS).
... (*Interruptions*)

The rush in All-India Institute of Medical Sciences and Safdarjung Hospital is because the State hospitals are not able to cater to the need of their patients. ... (*Interruptions*) For that purpose, we are setting up super speciality blocks in the State hospitals and increasing the number of All-India Institute of Medical Sciences in the country. ... (*Interruptions*) We know that with the opening of these institutes, rush from the respective States would reduce. ... (*Interruptions*) So, we are trying to look into this issue and we are going forward in a holistic manner to address the issue of tertiary healthcare. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ASHOK SHANKARRAO CHAVAN: Madam, the Hon. Minister could not address the issue as to what the timeframe is within which it was expected. ... (*Interruptions*)

Anyway, my second supplementary question is regarding the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular diseases and Stroke, which the Government has launched under the National Health Mission. The programme was rolled out in 100 districts of the country. ... (*Interruptions*)

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister about the status, progress and performance of this programme. ... (*Interruptions*) I would like to know by what time all the districts in the country would be covered under this scheme. ... (*Interruptions*) Kindly share the future roadmap of the 100 per cent coverage of all districts, particularly that of Maharashtra under this scheme. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Madam, to improve tertiary healthcare services, the Government of India is committed to open the All-India Institutes of Medical Sciences in every State in a phased manner. ... (*Interruptions*) It is a continuous process and we are working on it. ... (*Interruptions*) At present, there are three such institutes in the pipeline and six Institutes are in the process. ... (*Interruptions*)

In the same way, for cancer, although the supplementary question does not relate to main question, we are starting two national cancer centres. ... (*Interruptions*) We are opening up State cancer institutes and we are also opening 50 tertiary cancer healthcare centres which will be operational soon. So, we are working on them. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. RADHAKRISHNAN: Hon. Speaker, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. ... (*Interruptions*)

I am grateful to the Union Government for extending OPD timing in Safdarjung Hospital. For the benefit of poor and need patients, the Government has taken up several other welfare measures, including setting up of All-India Institutes of Medical Sciences in various States, particularly in Thoppur, which is in my constituency, Virudhunagar in Madurai district, Tamil Nadu. ... *(Interruptions)* This could be possible with the blessings of Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. I am also thankful to the Hon. Prime Minister and the Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Shri Edappadi K. Palaniswami for this kind act.... *(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, through you, I want to ask the Hon. Minister as to when the construction work of AIIMS in Thoppur, Madurai district will be started and completed. It is very much required for the benefit of needy patients. Thank you. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Madam, what I have been able understand is this, the Hon. Member wants to know about the status of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences in his constituency in Tamil Nadu. ... *(Interruptions)* I would like to inform the Hon. Member that the matter is under process and we are working on it. ... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Hon. Speaker Madam, the Hon. Minister has given a very good reply, but it appears that it is not practical. ... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I request you to go to your seats.

... *(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: I will allow you to raise your issue only after the Question Hour. What you are doing is not proper.

... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: My question is this that the Hon. Minister has spoken about treatment for the poor and has stated that, in the interest of the welfare of the country, the Government is bringing the 'Ayushman Bharat' scheme, under which public private partnership is envisaged and private hospitals are also to be involved.

Madam, even after offering Rs. 90,000 or one lakh, I find that the so-called five-star hospitals in our country are raising several kinds of issues. ... *(Interruptions)* On the other hand, there are

Tier-3 cities, where private hospitals in the districts are also required to be included under the 'Ayushman Bharat' scheme. ...
(Interruptions)

Therefore, my question to the Hon. Minister is this. Will the Government ask the private hospitals that are to be included under the 'Ayushman Bharat' scheme to provide at least ten per cent OPD services free of cost to these beneficiaries? ... *(Interruptions)*
There is no outdoor facility under the 'Ayushman Bharat' scheme. ... *(Interruptions)* The Clinical Establishments Act is against hospitals in smaller towns. ... *(Interruptions)* How will the Hon. Minister include them under the 'Ayushman Bharat' scheme? What efforts will the Hon. Minister make to expand outdoor services and to ensure that the poor receive quality OPD services? ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA: Madam, this has no direct connection with the main question. Even so, I would like to briefly state that under the 'Ayushman Bharat' scheme, our Health Department has identified 1,350 life-saving procedures. ... *(Interruptions)* Arrangements are being made for these. ... *(Interruptions)* All Government hospitals will be deemed to be empanelled. ... *(Interruptions)* The remaining hospitals will be empanelled separately. ... *(Interruptions)* As far as OPD services

are concerned, we are providing free drugs and diagnostic facilities and will continue to do so in future as well. ... *(Interruptions)* As regards private hospitals, when we extend such a large health coverage to 55 crore people and when private hospitals also undertake this work after being empanelled, they will certainly run OPD services as well. ... *(Interruptions)*

(Q.243)

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam Speaker, I may please be allowed to put my question from this seat.

The Companies Act, 2013 incorporates various provisions for strengthening corporate governance in companies functioning across the country. Further, Indian Accounting Standards also have been notified in February, 2015 to improve corporate governance in India. However, the failure of corporate governance has been reported frequently in many companies such as Kingfisher Airlines, Gitanjali Gems, PNB, ICICI Bank, Axis Bank etc., after implementation of the Companies Act, 2013.

It seems that our country has most stringent regulations in the world for corporate governance on paper, while in actual practice, we have poor corporate governance regulation. I would like to know from the Minister what steps are being taken to address such failures of corporate governance repeatedly after implementation of the Companies Act, 2013 in the country.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Madam Speaker, as the Hon. Member is aware, and we were both together in the Standing Committee on Finance when it finalised the Report on the Companies Act, the Companies Act, 2013 provides for a very stringent framework and

nearly 114 sections, which deal with defaults, have provisions for significant action on any company which is defaulting. It is probably for the first time in the history of India that a Government has come down so strongly that on non-active companies, they are called shell companies in common parlance, we have taken such strict action that under Section 248, nearly 2.97 lakh companies have been identified and struck off the Register of Companies.

Further, we have a second drive going on where 2.35 lakh companies are under the scanner. I think, probably lakhs and lakhs of more companies will come out which are used for hawala transactions, round-tripping of money or often have no business at all and are just registered as companies. Overall, if we go to see that out of 2.97 lakh companies, which we have identified, 71,000 were found to fall within the rules and, therefore, 2.26 lakh companies were actually struck off the Register. Simultaneously, the number of Directors who were struck off the companies was almost 3.10 lakhs, which were found disqualified under Section 164(2). Finally, out of these Directors, 2.10 lakh Directors have been struck off.

As regards the companies the Hon. Member referred – Kingfisher or Nirav Modi's company – these were loans that were

given over a period of time much earlier before this Government came in. The strongest action has been taken against all these frauds, all these defaulters, which, in earlier years, never used to happen. I have stated on the floor of this House that in earlier years, large defaulters never thought it their duty to repay back the loans. They thought that it was the banks' responsibility to recover loans. It is only under this Government that the biggest and the strongest defaulter also is now bound to repay loans, it becoming obliged to comply with corporate governance standards and it is only under this Government that big defaulters are now being brought to book.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Madam, my question was about the issue of corporate governance, especially the failure of governance in the banking sector and not about shell companies or any other issue. ... (*Interruptions*)

Madam, I come to my second supplementary. The most important issue for good corporate governance in our country is privacy and data protection. Recently, the biggest ever financial data breaches have been reported from various Indian banks, such as HDFC, ICICI Bank, Yes Bank, Axis Bank and SBI in which several victims reported unauthorised transactions from debit cards, originating from China and the USA. ... (*Interruptions*)

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister as to how this Government is pursuing the issue of privacy and data protection with the corporate world to ensure good corporate governance across the country. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Madam, just to add to the supplementary that the Member raised, in terms of the banking sector, I think, the work done by this Government is legendary. For the first time, an honest asset quality review was carried out ever since 2015 and so much has come out of that. So many banks have been forced to show NPAs which in earlier years were evergreen, which in earlier years were restructured, were never really reflecting the true picture of the banks. ... (*Interruptions*) So, I think, in terms of corporate governance standards of the banking system, the amount of work happened in the last three years is unparalleled in 70 years and finally, we know the truth of how these banks functions. ... (*Interruptions*)

We are proud to say that in these four years of this Government, we have stopped the phone-call thing coming in from Delhi to the banks. Not a single phone call will go to give a loan, to address a loan, to restructure a loan or to settle a loan. We have given autonomy to the banks. It finally worked and empowered them to show the true picture to the world, thus

strengthened corporate governance standards. Therefore, I believe that the corporate governance standards being followed by public sector banks today are much better than ever before. ...
(*Interruptions*)

As regards the privacy laws, the Government has brought out schemes to localise the data so that they are not kept on the servers internationally. However, hacking into data is not a phenomenon restricted to India; it is an international problem. As much as firewalls we provide to protect data that much more the hackers come out with innovative ways. ... (*Interruptions*)

To my mind, there were certain instances that were reported, but I do not think that it has been on such a large scale so as to disrupt the economy or to cause distress. Wherever there are such instances, they are quickly captured and quickly rectified. For that matter, in my own card, in ICICI Bank, there were some debit transactions. I reported them to the ICICI Bank and immediately got the credit back for every rupee. So, I did not have to suffer a single rupee of loss on that. ... (*Interruptions*)

The Government and the banks are pro-active along with the RBI, but if any such instances come to the notice of the Hon. Member, we will be happy to address them very quickly. ...
(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE: Hon. Speaker, Madam, several provisions have been made in the Companies Act, 2013 to make corporate governance more effective and transparent. ... *(Interruptions)* One of these provisions relates to the appointment of Independent Directors in order to protect the interests of minority shareholders. ... *(Interruptions)* However, the existence of minority shareholders depends upon the promoters or other directors, and they are often unable to discharge their duties independently.

Through you, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether any mechanism has been put in place to monitor such problems. This is what I wish to know. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Madam, as far as private limited companies are concerned, it is natural that promoters appoint their family members or their own associates as directors. ... *(Interruptions)* However, there is a provision that they must, from time to time, file annual returns, maintain their records therein, file returns relating to mortgages and submit balance sheets. All this information remains in the public domain. If anyone has any complaint, he or she may lodge such a complaint. ... *(Interruptions)* A thorough inquiry is conducted into such

complaints. As regards listed public limited companies, public money is invested in them and there are independent shareholders. In large companies, Independent Directors are generally mandatory. A proper mechanism has been put in place in this regard. ... (*Interruptions*) Corporate governance responsibilities of all such Independent Directors have been clearly defined. I believe that, in order to ensure that the company's board functions independently, provisions have been incorporated in the Companies Act to place all relevant data in the public domain. ... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please go to your seats.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 1150 hours.

11.37 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fifty Minutes past
Eleven of the Clock.*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ...Contd.

*The Lok Sabha reassembled at Fifty Minutes past Eleven of the
clock.*

(Hon. Speaker in the Chair)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Vijay Kumar Hansdak – Not present.

Shri Nishikant Dubey.

(Q. 244)

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Hon. Speaker Madam, when Jharkhand was carved out, there were two regions, Chotanagpur and Santhal Pargana. This is a specific question relating to my Lok Sabha constituency of Godda, Dumka, Pakur and Sahibganj, regarding what the situation of loans is there, how loans are being disbursed and how Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being implemented. ... *(Interruptions)*

11.52 hrs

*At this stage, Prof. Saugata Roy and some other Hon. Members
came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

HON. SPEAKER: I have told you that I will allow you. Please go to your seats. After Question Hour, I will allow you.

... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Hon. Speaker Madam, I would like to inform the Hon. Minister that in the year 1969, when banks were nationalised, Indira ji had announced that banks were being nationalised because the credit deposit ratio in the eastern region was the worst. Even after fifty years, the credit deposit ratio in our area is still not more than 30 per cent. There is priority sector lending, and since the question itself relates to the status of loans, I would like to state that whether it is the Mudra scheme or priority sector lending in the MSME sector, loans do not exceed 30 per cent, and particularly private banks do not extend loans beyond 11 to 12 per cent. As a result, we had to issue directions by writing letters to two District Collectors that no deposits should be placed in private banks. NITI Aayog does not undertake area specific assessment. The condition of Santhal Pargana is poor. More than 70 per cent of the people are anaemic and living in poverty. Our Ujjwala scheme is not being implemented because financial inclusion has not taken place in an effective manner. Through you, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister that since we are part

of the Aspirational Districts programme, what specific scheme will be formulated for Santhal Pargana and for my Lok Sabha constituency of Godda, so that people there can get access to banking facilities?

11.54 hrs

At this stage Dr. Ravindra Babu and some other Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

[Translation]

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Hon. Speaker Madam, the issue raised by the Hon. Member is indeed a very sensitive one. It had been observed that in Eastern India, particularly in Bihar, Jharkhand and Odisha, very few loans were being disbursed. Since our Government came to power, the Hon. Prime Minister's focus has been on how to improve the economic condition of the people of Eastern India and how to create new employment opportunities there. Over the last four years, Hon. Narendra Modi has visited Jharkhand four times and has taken care to initiate several major schemes. On 25 May, 2018, when our Government completed four years in office, schemes worth about Rs. 27,000 crore were launched in Jharkhand on that very day alone. These include the revival of the Sindri Fertiliser Plant, the City Gas Distribution Project in Ranchi, an AIIMS at Deoghar, development of the

Deoghar Airport, the Patratu Super Power Thermal Project, and several other works which have been undertaken at different points of time.

The Hon. Prime Minister had also visited the area in connection with the Mudra scheme. It is natural that when the economy grows and new projects come up, a complete ecosystem, both direct and indirect, is created alongside. The capacity to take loans increases, requirements rise and people come forward to avail themselves of loans. Through you, I would like to cite an example for the information of the Hon. Member. Bank of India has been working in Dumka, Godda, Pakur and Sahibganj under the Mudra scheme, the Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency, Stand Up India and the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme. Under the Mudra scheme, in the year 2017–18, there was an increase of 75 per cent in lending as compared to 2016–17. In these four areas, loans amounting to Rs. 228 crore were disbursed in 2016-17, which increased to Rs. 400 crore. Our endeavour is to ensure that, through various schemes, more loans are extended in these areas. ... (*Interruptions*) Efforts are also being made to correct the credit deposit ratio. However, at the same time, unless the entire ecosystem generates demand, loans cannot be forcibly given to anyone. When demand arises,

schemes come into operation and programmes are implemented, I am confident that there will be a substantial increase in lending in those areas and the economy will also grow.

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Thank you, Hon. Speaker Madam. The core issue relates to loans under Centrally Sponsored Schemes. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Tribal Areas.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: Under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, one very important scheme for tribal areas was the Flood Management Programme of the Ministry of Water Resources. Earlier, under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, the funding pattern was such that the Union Government contributed 90 per cent and the State Government 10 per cent. However, in the year 2015, the present Government revised this formula and increased the State's share for the North Eastern States to 20 per cent, with the Union Government now contributing 80 per cent. Due to this revised formula, the financial burden on the State Governments has increased in tribal areas where floods occur, as a result of which the Flood Management Programme is not being implemented effectively today in areas such as Kolbari, Lollati, Neulgaon and Golaghat district. My question to the Hon. Finance

Minister is this. Will the criteria for Centrally Sponsored Schemes be revised once again so that the earlier 90:10 formula is restored for the North Eastern region, and will the amount of Rs. 1100 crore, which the Hon. Minister of Water Resources still has to release to the Government of Assam, be released?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Madam, the issues raised by the Hon. Member ... (*Interruptions*) relating to Assam will certainly be responded to by me. First of all, this question pertains to Tribal Plan Loan Assistance Schemes and other related schemes. I believe the Hon. Member will be pleased to know how sensitive this Government is towards tribal communities. This is reflected in the fact that in the year 2015–16, actual expenditure of Rs. 21,216 crore under the Tribal Sub-Plan was ensured. Within merely two years, that is, in 2017–18, this amount was increased to Rs. 31,919 crore. In the current year's Budget, it has been further raised to Rs. 39,134 crore. In other words, within about three years, we have almost doubled the allocation for the Tribal Sub-Plan. As regards the issue of sharing between the Centre and the States, the Fourteenth Finance Commission increased the untied assistance of the Union Government from 32 per cent to 42 per cent. The reason behind this was that different States have different priorities. Some States need to spend more in tribal areas,

some in irrigation, some in education, and some in health. Every State has its own requirements. Accordingly, States were given the autonomy to decide under which heads they wish to spend. The central allocation was increased from 32 per cent to 42 per cent for this purpose. A Group of Chief Ministers deliberated and decided what the sharing pattern should be under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

12.00 hrs

[English]

In the light of 32 becoming *[Translation]* 42 the sharing pattern of the different schemes was decided by the Chief Ministers Committee and the NITI Aayog together.

SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI: Hon. Speaker Madam, in connection with Question No. 253, you have given me an opportunity to ask a supplementary question on Question No. 244. First of all, I would like to congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister that till the year 2014, many schemes funded by the Government of India had been discontinued. ... *(Interruptions)*

However, in the year 2016, the Hon. Finance Minister revived and funded about 500 such schemes which were related to rural markets and the youth in villages. In 2016–17, in Uttar Pradesh, under the then Chief Minister, the Hon. Finance Minister funded

several schemes to support rural markets, under which many artisans were provided assistance ranging from Rs. 3 lakh to Rs. 3.5 lakh to sell their products. Due to the State Government not forwarding several proposals, those artisans could not get the benefit of those schemes. ... (*Interruptions*)

I would like to know from the Hon. Finance Minister whether he will undertake any new initiative to once again fund rural markets.

HON. SPEAKER: This question is not related to the subject.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: This question is not related to the subject. I will send him a reply. ... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Please go to your seat.

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I am requesting all of you again and again.

... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of adjournment motions from some Members on various subjects. Although these matters are important, it is not necessary to disrupt today's proceedings for them. These matters can be raised on other occasions. Therefore, I have not given permission for any of the notices of adjournment motions.

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Please go to your seat.

... (Interruptions)

***WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

Starred Question Nos. 245 to 260

Unstarred Question Nos. 2761 to 2990

12.02 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be Laid on the Table. Item No. 2, Shri Jagat Prakash Nadda.

... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 31 of the Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003:-

- i. The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labelling) Second Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.331(E) in Gazette of India dated 3rd April, 2018.
- ii. The Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Packaging and Labelling) Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.283(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th March, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9550/16/18]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 124 of the

Mental Healthcare Act, 2017:-

- i. S.O.2173(E) in Gazette of India dated 29th May, 2018 rescinding Notification No. S.O.07(E) dated 2nd January, 2018.
- ii. The Mental Healthcare (Central Mental Health Authority and Mental Health Review Boards) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.507(E) in Gazette of India dated 29th May, 2018.
- iii. The Mental Healthcare (State Mental Health Authority) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.508(E) in Gazette of India dated 29th May, 2018.
- iv. The Mental Healthcare (Rights of Persons with Mental Illness) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.509(E) in Gazette of India dated 29th May, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9551/16/18]

... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF AYURVEDA, YOGA AND NATUROPATHY, UNANI, SIDDHA AND HOMOEOPATHY (AYUSH) (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 33 of the Homoeopathy Central Council Act, 1973:-

1. The Establishment of New Medical College (Opening of New or Higher Course of Study or Training and Increase of Admission Capacity by a Medical College) Amendment Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. F. No. 12-6/2001-CCH(Pt.-II) in Gazette of India dated 8th June, 2018.
2. The Homoeopathic Practitioners (Professional Conduct, Etiquette and code of Ethics) Amendment Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. F. No. 7-3/2003-CCH(Pt.-I) in Gazette of India dated 8th June, 2018.

... (*Interruptions*)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9552/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI

ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Madam, on behalf of Dr. Mahesh Sharma, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
 - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad, for the year 2016-2017.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9553/16/18]

- (3) A copy of Notification No. S.O.3243(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 4th July, 2018, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.2311(E) dated 4th July, 2011 under Section 6 and 25 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9554/16/18]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wildlife Institute of India,

Dehradun, for the year 2016-2017, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun, for the year 2016-2017.

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

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9555/16/18]

(6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:-

(i) The Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Amendment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.177(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th February, 2017.

(ii) The Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.544(E) in Gazette of India dated 12th June, 2018.

- (iii) The Environment (Protection) Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.94(E) in Gazette of India dated 25th January, 2018.
- (iv) G.S.R.46(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th January, 2018 regarding Sale and Use of Petcoke in Cement Plant in NCR States.
- (v) The Noise Pollution (Regulations and Control) Amendment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. S.O.2555(E) in Gazette of India dated 10th August, 2017.
- (vi) G.S.R.495(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th May, 2018 regarding Sale and Use of Petcoke in Lime Kilns.
- (vii) G.S.R.492(E) to G.S.R.494(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25th May, 2018 regarding Sale and Use of Petcoke in Lime Kilns, Cement and Carbide.
- (viii) G.S.R.45(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19th January, 2018 regarding Sale and Use of Petcoke in Lime Kiln.
- (ix) The E-Waste (Management) Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.261(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd March, 2018.

... (*Interruptions*)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9556/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI PON RADHAKRISHNAN): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

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

- (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Real Estate Investment Trusts) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/06 in Gazette of India dated 10th April, 2018.
- (ii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Infrastructure Investment Trusts) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/07 in Gazette of India dated 10th April, 2018.
- (iii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in

Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/13 in Gazette of India dated 30th May, 2018.

- (iv) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Mutual Funds) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/14 in Gazette of India dated 30th May, 2018.
- (v) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Credit Rating Agencies) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018-15 in Gazette of India dated 30th May, 2018.
- (vi) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Bankers to an Issue) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/16 in Gazette of India dated 30th May, 2018.
- (vii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/17 in Gazette of India dated 30th May, 2018.

- (viii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Alternative Investment Funds) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/19 in Gazette of India dated 1st June, 2018.
- (ix) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/20 in Gazette of India dated 1st June, 2018.
- (x) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/21 in Gazette of India dated 1st June, 2018.
- (xi) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/22 in Gazette of India dated 1st June, 2018.
- (xii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Fourth

Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/24 in Gazette of India dated 8th June, 2018.

(xiii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/25 in Gazette of India dated 8th June, 2018.

(xiv) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Public Offer and Listing of Securitised Debt Instruments) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/26 in Gazette of India dated 26th June, 2018.

(xv) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/05 in Gazette of India dated 5th April, 2018.

(xvi) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employees' Service) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-

NRO/EN/2018/09 in Gazette of India dated 27th April, 2018.

- (xvii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Stock Exchanges and Clearing Corporations) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/04 in Gazette of India dated 2nd April, 2018.
- (xviii) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/23 in Gazette of India dated 1st June, 2018.
- (xix) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/10 in Gazette of India dated 9th May, 2018.
- (xx) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Employees' Service) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/18 in Gazette of India dated 1st June, 2018.

ii) [Placed in Library, See No. LT 9557/16/18]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 24 of the Fugitive Economic Offenders Ordinance, 2018:-
- (i) The Fugitive Economic Offenders (Application for Declaration of Fugitive Economic Offenders) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.393(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th April, 2018.
 - (ii) The Fugitive Economic Offenders (Issuance of Attachment Order) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.394(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th April, 2018.
 - (iii) The Fugitive Economic Offenders (Issuance of Provisional Attachment Order) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.395(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th April, 2018.
 - (iv) The Fugitive Economic Offenders (Forms, Search and Seizure and the Manner of Forwarding the Reasons and Material to the Special Court) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.396(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th April, 2018.

- (v) The Fugitive Economic Offenders (Receipt and Management of Confiscated Properties) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.397(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th April, 2018.
- (vi) The Fugitive Economic Offenders (Procedure for sending Letter of Request to the Contracting State for Service of Notice and Execution of Order of the Special Court) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.501(E) in Gazette of India dated 25th May, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9558/16/18]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 31 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 and sub-section (3) of Section 30 of the Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956:-

- (i) S.O.3049(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd June, 2018 designating special court in Chennai under the Securities Laws and defining territorial jurisdiction of the court.
- (ii) S.O.3050(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd June, 2018 designating special court in Kolkata under the Securities Laws and defining territorial jurisdiction of the court.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9559/16/18]

- (4) A copy of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (Amendment) Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.321(E) in Gazette of India dated 2nd April, 2018 under Section 9 of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9560/16/18]

- (5) A copy of the Sukanya Samriddhi Account (Amendment) Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.617(E) in Gazette of India dated 6th July, 2018 under sub-section (3) of Section 15 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9561/16/18]

- (6) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.3364(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 9th July, 2018, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1267(E) dated 21st April, 2017 under Section 20 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9562/16/18]

- (7) A copy of the 30th Progress Report (Hindi and English

versions) on the Action Taken pursuant to the recommendations of the Joint Parliamentary Committee on Stock Market Scam and matters relating thereto, July, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9563/16/18]

- (8) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) of the Market Borrowings by Central Government during 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9563A/16/18]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018 under subsection (2) of Section 18 of the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of Securities and Exchange Board of India, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9564/16/18]

- (10) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) on Half yearly Review of the trends in receipts and

expenditure in relation to the budget at the end of the Financial year 2017-2018, under sub-section (1) of Section 7 of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9565/16/18]

... (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): Madam, I lay the following papers on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export-Import Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9566/16/18]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Deposit Insurance and Credit Guarantee Corporation, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9567/16/18]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 53 of the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 2013:-

- (i) The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Central Recordkeeping Agency) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification

No. PFRDA/12/RGL/139/7 in Gazette of India dated 25th June, 2018.

- (ii) The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Exits and Withdrawals under the National Pension System) (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. PFRDA/12/RGL/139/8 in Gazette of India dated 18th May, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9568/16/18]

- (4) A copy of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (Employees) Pension (Amendment) Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.282(E) in Gazette of India dated 26th March, 2018 under sub-section (3) of Section 48 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act, 1956.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9569/16/18]

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

Acts, 1970 & 1980:-

- (i) The Canara Bank (Officers“) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. HRWPM 10220 78 DK in weekly Gazette of India dated 2nd February, 2018.
- (ii) The Canara Bank (Employees“) Pension (Amendment) Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. HRW:IRS:228:SJ:2914:2017 in weekly Gazette of India dated 19th January, 2018.
- (iii) The Vijaya Bank (Officers“) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. F. No. VB/PER/IRD/738/2018 in Gazette of India dated 16th April, 2018.
- (iv) The Andhra Bank (Officers“) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2017 published in Notification No. F. No. 666/3/20/IR/27 in Gazette of India dated 6th June, 2018.
- (v) The Dena Bank (Officers“) Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2017 published in

Notification No. F. No. HO/HRM/IR/NOTE-79/2018 in Gazette of India dated 20th April, 2018.

- (vi) The Vijaya Bank (Officers'') Service (Amendment) Regulations, 2010 published in Notification No. F. No. VB/PER/IRD/737/2018 in Gazette of India dated 16th April, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9570/16/18]

- (6) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.1761(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 26th April, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum added Tramadol and its salts and preparations thereof to the list of psychotropic substances mentioned in the Schedule of the NDPS Act so that enforcement agencies can take action against illicit manufacture/use/movement of this substances under Section 77 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R.3448(E)

dated 13th July, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9571/16/18]

(7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:-

(i) The Income-tax (5th Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. S.O.1558(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th April, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.

(ii) S.O.3039(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd June, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding special provisions relating to Foreign Company said to be resident in India under Section 115JH of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

(iii) The Income-tax (8th Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.666(E) in Gazette of India dated 20th July, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9572/16/18]

(8) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R.667(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in

Gazette of India dated 20th July, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 50/2017 dated 30th June, 2017 under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9573/16/18]

- (9) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 166 of the Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017:-
- (i) G.S.R.677(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th July, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 11/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28th June, 2017.
 - (ii) G.S.R.678(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th July, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 12/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28th June, 2017.
 - (iii) G.S.R.679(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th July, 2018, together with an

explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 13/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28th June, 2017.

(iv) G.S.R.680(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th July, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 14/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28th June, 2017.

(v) G.S.R.681(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th July, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. 11/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28th June, 2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9574/16/18]

(10) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 24 of the Integrated Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017:-

(i) G.S.R.682(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th July, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 8/2017-

Integrated Tax (Rate), dated 28th June, 2017.

- (ii) G.S.R.683(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th July, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 9/2017-Integrated Tax (Rate), dated 28th June, 2017.
- (iii) G.S.R.684(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th July, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 10/2017-Integrated Tax (Rate), dated 28th June, 2017.
- (iv) G.S.R.685(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th July, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 11/2017-Integrated Tax (Rate), dated 28th June, 2017.
- (v) G.S.R.686(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th July, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 8/2017-Integrated Tax (Rate), dated 28th June, 2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9575/16/18]

- (11) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 24 of the Union Territory Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017:-
- (i) G.S.R.687(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th July, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 11/2017-Union Territory Tax (Rate), dated 28th June, 2017.
 - (ii) G.S.R.688(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th July, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 12/2017-Union Territory Tax (Rate), dated 28th June, 2017.
 - (iii) G.S.R.689(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th July, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 13/2017-Union Territory Tax (Rate), dated 28th June, 2017.

- (iv) G.S.R.690(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th July, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 14/2017-Union Territory Tax (Rate), dated 28th June, 2017.
- (v) G.S.R.691(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26th July, 2018, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 11/2017-Union Territory Tax (Rate), dated 28th June, 2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9576/16/18]

(12) A copy of the Order No. 178/03/2010-ITA-1(Hindi and English versions) dated 4th May, 2018, under Section 119(2)(c) of the Income-tax Act, 1961.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9577/16/18]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI ASHWINI KUMAR CHOUBEY): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

1. A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 38 of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940:-

1. The Drugs and Cosmetics (Tenth Amendment) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1337(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th October, 2017.
2. The Drugs and Cosmetics (11th Amendment) Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.1380(E) in Gazette of India dated 10th November, 2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9578/16/18]

2. A copy of the Dental Council of India (Establishment of New Dental Colleges, Opening of New or Higher Course of Study or Training and Increase of Admission Capacity in Dental Colleges) (13th Amendment) Regulations, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. DE-22(13)-2018 in Gazette of India dated 11th June, 2018 under sub-section (4) of Section 20 of the Dentists Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9579/16/18]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER
OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS**

(DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table:-

1. (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
2. Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (34) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9580/16/18]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Commission for Protection of

Child Rights, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.

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

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9581/16/18]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Childline India Foundation, Mumbai, for the year 2016-2017, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Childline India Foundation, Mumbai, for the year 2016-2017.

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

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9582/16/18]

[English]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW
AND JUSTICE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE**

MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 241 of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016:-
 - i. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Employees' Service) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. IBBI/2017-18/GN/REG/026 in Gazette of India dated 26th March, 2018.
 - ii. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Professionals) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. IBBI/2017-18/GN/REG/027 in Gazette of India dated 28th March, 2018.
 - iii. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Professionals) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. IBBI/2017-18/GN/REG/027 in Gazette of India dated 28th March, 2018.
 - iv. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Liquidation Process) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018

published in Notification No. IBBI/2017-18/GN/REG/028 in Gazette of India dated 28th March, 2018.

- v. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Information Utilities) (Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. IBBI/2017-18/GN/REG/029 in Gazette of India dated 28th March, 2018.
- vi. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. IBBI/2017-18/GN/REG/030 in Gazette of India dated 28th March, 2018.
- vii. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2018 published in Notification No. IBBI/2018-19/GN/REG/031 in Gazette of India dated 4th July, 2018.
- viii. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Form of Annual Statement of Accounts) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.422(E) in Gazette of India dated 3rd May, 2018.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9583/16/18]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013:-
- (i) The Companies (Incorporation) Second Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.284(E) in Gazette of India dated 27th March, 2018.
 - (ii) The Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.310(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th March, 2018.
 - (iii) S.O.1465(E) published in Gazette of India dated 2nd April, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O.529(E) dated 5th February, 2018.
 - (iv) The Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.363(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th April, 2018.
 - (v) The Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.429(E) in Gazette of India dated 7th May, 2018.

- (vi) The Companies (Prospectus and Allotment of Securities) (Amendment) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.430(E) in Gazette of India dated 7th May, 2018.
- (vii) The Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Second Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.431(E) in Gazette of India dated 7th May, 2018.
- (viii) The Companies (Audit and Auditors) Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.432(E) in Gazette of India dated 7th May, 2018, together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R.461(E) (in English version only) dated 17th May, 2018.
- (ix) The Companies (Specification of Definitions Details) Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.433(E) in Gazette of India dated 7th May, 2018.
- (x) The Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Second Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.434(E) in Gazette of India dated 7th May, 2018.

- (xi) The Companies (Registration Offices and Fees) Second Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.435(E) in Gazette of India dated 7th May, 2018.
- (xii) The Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Third Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.558(E) in Gazette of India dated 14th June, 2018.
- (xiii) The Companies (Registered Valuers and Valuation) Second Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.559(E) in Gazette of India dated 14th June, 2018.
- (xiv) The Companies (Management and Administration) Second Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.560(E) in Gazette of India dated 14th June, 2018.
- (xv) The Companies (Significant Beneficial Owners) Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.561(E) in Gazette of India dated 14th June, 2018.
- (xvi) The Companies (Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.569(E) in Gazette of India dated 18th June, 2018.

- (xvii) The Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.612(E) in Gazette of India dated 6th July, 2018.
- (xviii) The Companies (Authorised to Register) Second Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.613(E) in Gazette of India dated 6th July, 2018.
- (xix) The Companies (Registration of Charges) Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.614(E) in Gazette of India dated 6th July, 2018.
- (xx) The Companies (Appointment and Qualification of Directors) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.615(E) in Gazette of India dated 6th July, 2018.
- (xxi) The Companies (Registration Offices and Fees) Third Amendment Rules, 2018 published in Notification No. G.S.R.616(E) in Gazette of India dated 6th July, 2018.
- (xxii) G.S.R.632(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12th July, 2018, making certain amendments in the Notification No. G.S.R.729(E) dated 21st September, 2015.
- (xxiii) The Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Third

Amendment Rules, 2017 published in Notification No. G.S.R.472(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd May, 2018.

- (3) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (i) to (iii) of (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9584/16/18]

- (4) A copy of the Limited Liability Partnership (Amendment) Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.557(E) in Gazette of India dated 14th June, 2018 under sub-section (3) of Section 79 of the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9585/16/18]

- (5) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.3250(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 4th July, 2018, exempting the Vessel Sharing Agreements of Liner Shipping Industry from the provisions of Section 3 of the Competition Act, 2002 for a period of three years issued under sub-section (3) of Section 63 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9586/16/18]

- (6) A copy of the Chartered Accountants (Procedure of Investigations of Professional and Other Misconduct and Conduct of Cases) Amendment Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.348(E) in Gazette of India dated 9th April, 2018 under Section 30B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9587/16/18]

- (7) A copy of the Cost and Works Accountants (Procedure of Investigations of Professional and Other Misconduct and Conduct of Cases) Amendment Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.349(E) in Gazette of India dated 9th April, 2018 under Section 40 of the Cost and Works Accountants Act, 1959.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9588/16/18]

- (8) A copy of the Company Secretaries (Procedure of Investigations of Professional and other Misconduct and Conduct of Cases) Amendment Rules, 2018 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.350(E) in Gazette of India dated 9th April, 2018

under Section 40 of the Company Secretaries Act, 1980.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9589/16/18]

- (9) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R.362(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 11th April, 2018 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Schedule I of the Companies Act, 2013 under Section 467(3) of the Companies Act, 2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 9590/16/18]

... (*Interruptions*)

12 03 1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS
47th to 56th Reports

[Translation]

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI (NANITAL-UDHAM SINGH NAGAR): Madam, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Petitions:-

- (1) Forty-seventh Report on the Representation received from Shri Subhash Kumar Singh alleging gross financial irregularities by the Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) Authorities in terms of making payment to M/s. Mahalaxmi Infra Contract Private Limited without completion of the work.
- (2) Forty-eighth Report on the Representation received from Shri D. Shivamurti and forwarded by Shri Suresh Angadi, M.P., Lok Sabha alleging violation of Department of Personnel & Training/Department of Public Enterprises (DoPT/DPE) Guidelines by the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited.
- (3) Forty-ninth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations of the Committee on Petitions made in their Thirty-first Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on

the Representation received from Sarvashri Arvind Sawant and Rajan Vichare, M.Ps., Lok Sabha regarding transformation/privatization of IDBI Bank Limited and protection of reservation rights of SC/ST/OBC employees and related issues.

- (4) Fiftieth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations of the Committee on Petitions made in their Thirty-third Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) regarding mechanism for providing reservation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL) with reference to the Representation received from Shri V. P. Balwatkar.
- (5) Fifty-first Report on the Representation received from Shri Subhash Kumar Singh regarding payment of full contracted amount by the Bharat Coking Coal Limited (BCCL) to M/s. Sadbhav Annapurna (JV) without completion of the work.
- (6) Fifty-second Report on the Representation received from Shri T.K. Kaul, father of Ms. Parul Kaul regarding inordinate delay in extradition of Shri Rajnesh Kaul, husband of Ms. Parul Kaul for subjecting her to cruelty, criminal breach of trust, acts done in furtherance of common intention.

- (7) Fifty-third Report on the Representation received from Sarvashri Ram Sharan Kantiwal and Mahender Singh regarding payment of salary to the employees of HMT, Pinjore and to restart its Tractor Unit.
 - (8) Fifty-fourth Report on the Representation received from Shri Jiten Sundi and others and forwarded by Shri Jitendra Chaudhury, M.P., Lok Sabha regarding extension of broad gauge line to Tezpur Railway Station.
 - (9) Fifty-fifth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations of the Committee on Petitions made in their Twenty- fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the representation of Dr. Madhusudan Dixit regarding provision of Quality Education in the country and other important issues therewith.
 - (10) Fifty-sixth Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations of the Committee on Petitions made in their Twenty- sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the representation of Shri D.K. Joshi regarding alleged neglect of the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) patients in the country.
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12.04 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE
SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE
12th Report

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (KASARGOD): Madam, I beg to present the Twelfth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

... (*Interruptions*)

12.04 ½ hrs.

RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE
24th to 27th Reports

SHRI K. ASHOK KUMAR (KRISHNAGIRI): Madam, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Railway Convention Committee:-

- (1) Twenty-fourth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Maintenance of Rolling Stock.
- (2) Twenty-fifth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Internal Resources Generation by Indian Railways.

- (3) Twenty-sixth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Sixteenth Report on Track Upgradation & Modernisation.
- (4) Twenty-seventh Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by Government on the Observations/Recommendations of the Committee contained in their Twentieth Report on Vigilance in Indian Railways.

... (*Interruptions*)

12.05hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
54th to 59th Reports

[Translation]

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL (JALORE): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture:-

- (1) 54th Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the 29th Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (2015-16) on 'Impact of Chemical Fertilizers and Pesticides on Agriculture and Allied Sectors in the Country'

of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education).

- (2) 55th Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations contained in the 39th Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (2016-17) on Comprehensive Agriculture Research based on Geographical Conditions and Impact of Climatic Changes to ensure Food Security in the Country" of the Ministry of 23 Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education).
- (3) 56th Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the 47th Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (2017-18) on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare).
- (4) 57th Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the 51st Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (2017-18) on the Subject 'Variance in Cost and Quality of Agricultural Tools and Implements Being Provided to the Farmers under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) and

Problems Being Faced by the Farmers Due to Imported Power Tillers - A Review' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare).

- (5) 58th Report on the Subject 'ICAR-Central Tuber Crops Research Institute - A Performance Review' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education).
- (6) 59th Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in the 48th Report (16th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture (2017-18) on 'Demands for Grants (2018-19)' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare (Department of Agricultural Research and Education).

(iii) Statement

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL (JALORE): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table, a Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing further action taken by the Government on 40th Report on action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the 28th Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on the Subject 'Augmenting Rural Storage Infrastructure through the Scheme of Rural Godowns' of the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare).

12.05 ¾ hrs.

**STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED
QUESTION NO. 574 DATED 20TH JULY, 2018
REGARDING BAN ON GUTKHA, TOBACCO PRODUCTS
AND ALONGWITH REASONS FOR DELAY**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL): Madam, I to beg to make a Statement (i) correcting the reply (Hindi and English versions) to Unstarred Question No. 574 given on 20th July, 2018 asked by Shrimati Santosh Ahlawat, MP and Shri Sumedhanand Sarswati, MP regarding ‘Ban on Gutkha, Tobacco Products’ and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

Department of Health & Family Welfare

STATEMENT TO BE MADE BY THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE CORRECTING THE REPLY TO PART (A) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.574 ANSWERED ON 20.07.2018 REGARDING BAN ON GUTKHA, TOBACCO PRODUCTS

Question	Previous Reply	Revised Reply
(a) Whether in the wake of indiscriminate use of gutkha, pan masala and other tobacco products a large number of people develop cancer and other critical diseases and if so, the steps taken by the Government to ban its sale;	(a)No such study has been conducted by the Government but the available scientific literature suggests that tobacco is a big risk factor for cancer and other critical diseases. Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011, made under the Food Safety and Standards Act,	(a): As per the National Institute of Health & Family Welfare (NIHFW) report on Evidence Assessment: Harmful Effects Of Consumption of Gutkha, Tobacco, Pan Masala and Similar Articles Manufactured in India (2011), there are 3095 chemical components in smokeless tobacco products (including gutkha), among

	<p>2006, lays down that tobacco and nicotine shall not be used as ingredients in any food products.</p> <p>Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA 2003) stipulates ban on sale of cigarette or any other tobacco product to & by minors and in an area within a radius of one hundred yards of any educational institution.</p>	<p>them 28 are proven carcinogen. Further, the Report also states that there is strong and consistent evidence from a number of studies to indicate significant risk of oral cancer and pharyngeal cancer, oesophageal cancer, and pancreatic cancer with smokeless tobacco use. The risk of these cancers is found to increase with increasing dosage and frequency of smokeless tobacco use.</p> <p>Also, available scientific literature and empirical studies have brought out that consumption of both smokeless and smoking tobacco products is a big</p>
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		<p>risk factor for cancer and other critical diseases.</p> <p>Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011, made under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, lays down that tobacco and nicotine shall not be used as ingredients in any food products.</p> <p>Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA 2003) stipulates ban on sale of cigarette or any other tobacco product to & by minors and in an</p>
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		area within a radius of one hundred yards of any educational institution.
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REASON FOR DELAY IN CORRECTING THE REPLY TO PART (A) OF LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.574 ANSWERED ON 20.07.2016 REGARDING BAN ON GUTKHA, TOBACCO PRODUCTS.

The reply to Unstarred Question No.574 was laid in the Lok Sabha on 20.07.2018. The reply to Part (a) of the Question needs to be modified which came to our notice after the Question was answered. As such the correcting reply is being laid now.

2. Inconvenience is regretted.

REVISED REPLY

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE**

**LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.574
TO BE ANSWERED ON 20th JULY, 2018**

BAN ON GUTKHA, TOBACCO PRODUCTS

**574. SHRIMATI SANTOSH AHLAWAT:
SHRI SUMEDHANAND SARSWATI:**

Will the Minister of **HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE** be pleased to state:

- (a) whether in the wake of indiscriminate use of gutkha, pan masala and other tobacco products a large number of people develop cancer and other critical diseases and if so, the steps taken by the Government to ban its sale;
- (b) the details of schemes concerned launched by the Government along with funds allocated for the same; and
- (c) the details of goals set and target achieved by the Government in checking tobacco consumption by common people.

**ANSWER
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND
FAMILY WELFARE
(SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL)**

- (a): As per the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW) report on Evidence Assessment: Harmful Effects Of Consumption Of Gutkha, Tobacco, Pan Masala and Similar Articles Manufactured in India
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(2011), there are 3095 chemical components in smokeless tobacco products (including gutkha), among them 28 are proven carcinogen. Further, the Report also states that there is strong and consistent evidence from a number of studies to indicate significant risk of oral cancer and pharyngeal cancer, oesophageal cancer, and pancreatic cancer with smokeless tobacco use. The risk of these cancers is found to increase with increasing dosage and frequency of smokeless tobacco use.

Also, available scientific literature and empirical studies have brought out that consumption of both smokeless and smoking tobacco products is a big risk factor for cancer and other critical diseases.

Food Safety and Standards (Prohibition and Restrictions on Sales) Regulations, 2011, made under the Food Safety and Standards Act, 2006, lays down that tobacco and nicotine shall not be used as ingredients in any food products.

Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003 (COTPA 2003) stipulates ban on sale of cigarette or any other tobacco product to & by minors and in an area within a radius of one hundred yards of any educational institution.

(b): National Tobacco Control Programme (NTCP) was launched by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India in 2007-08 with the aim to (i) create awareness about the harmful effects of tobacco consumption, (ii) reduce the production and supply of tobacco products, (iii) ensure effective implementation of the provisions under "Cigarettes and Other Tobacco Products (Prohibition of Advertisement and Regulation of Trade and Commerce, Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 2003" (COTPA, 2003) (iv) help the people quit tobacco use, and (v) facilitate implementation of strategies for prevention and control of tobacco advocated by WHO Framework Convention of Tobacco Control.

The funds allocated for this scheme during 2017-18 are Rs. 126.56 crore.

(c): During the 12th Five Year Programme, there was a target to reduce the prevalence of tobacco use by 5%. As per the findings of

second round of Global Adult Tobacco Survey (GATS-2), India 2016-17, the prevalence of any form of tobacco use has decreased significantly by six percentage points from 34.6% in 2009-10 to 28.6% in 2016-17.

[Placed in Library, See No.LT 9591/16/18]

12.06 hrs

At this stage, Shri Kalyan Banerjee and some other Hon. Members went back to their seats.

12.07 hrs**STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**

(i)(a) Status of implementation of the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 93rd and 96th Reports of the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on Demands for Grants (2016-17) (Demand No. 42) pertaining to the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare*

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Madam, I beg to lay the following statements regarding the status of implementation of the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 93rd and 96th Reports of the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare on Demands for Grants (2016-17) (Demand No. 42) pertaining to the Department of Health and Family Welfare, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 9592/16/18.

(i)(b) Status of implementation of the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 94th and 97th Reports of the Committee on Health and Family Welfare on the Demands for Grants (2016-17) (Demand No. 43), pertaining to the Department of Health Research, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare*

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI JAGAT PRAKASH NADDA): Madam, I beg to lay the following statements regarding the status of implementation of the Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 94th and 97th Reports of the Committee on Health and Family Welfare on the Demands for Grants (2016-17) (Demand No. 43), pertaining to the Department of Health Research, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 9593/16/18.

12.07 1/2 hrs.

(ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 47th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA): Madam, on behalf of Shri Piyush Goyal, I beg to make a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 47th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2017-18), pertaining to the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 9594/16/18.

12 08hrs

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES, RIVER DEVELOPMENT AND GANGA REJUVENATION (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL): Madam, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government Business during the remaining part of the Session will consist of:-

1. Consideration and passing of the Appropriation Bills relating to following Demands after their consideration and adoption
 - a) Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2018-19
 - b) Demands for Excess Grants for 2015-16
2. Consideration and passing of the following Bills after they are introduced in Lok Sabha:
 - (a) The Central Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018
 - (b) The Integrated Goods and Services Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018
 - (c) The Union Territory Goods and Service Tax (Amendment) Bill, 2018

(d) The Goods and Services Tax (Compensation to States) Amendment) Bill, 2018

3. Consideration of any items of Government Business carried over from today's order paper: - [It contains consideration and passing of (i) further discussion on Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the National Sports University Ordinance, 2018 (No. 5 of 2018) and consideration and passing of the National Sports University Bill, 2018; (ii) the Banning of Unregulated Deposit Schemes Bill, 2018; and (iii) The National Medical Commission Bill, 2017]

4. The Major Port Authorities Bill, 2016. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:

- (a) The Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 2017;
- (b) The Representation of People (Amendment) Bill, 2017;
- (c) The Consumer Protection Bill, 2018;
- (d) The New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill, 2018;
- (e) The Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Bill, 2016;
- (f) The Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2016;
- (g) The Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development (Amendment) Bill, 2018;
- (h) The Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill, 2018;
- (i) The Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India Bill,

2018;

(j) The Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Amendment Bill, 2017; and

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN (MADHEPURA): Madam, the following subjects may be taken up for discussion in the agenda for next week:-

1. In view of 3,193 posts of Section Officers in various Ministries and Departments under the Government of India, about 1,270 posts are lying vacant. As per the rules, 50 per cent of the total posts are to be filled by promotion and 50 per cent by direct recruitment. However, no direct recruitment has taken place since the year 2015 and no promotions have been granted for the last three years. As a result, Government work is being adversely affected and injustice is being done to employees who are entitled to promotion. Therefore, strict statutory rules should be framed immediately for promotions and fresh appointments.
2. Special provisions were made in the year 1955 for providing reservation in promotion to SCs and STs, which were set aside by the Supreme Court in the year 1992 in the Indra Sawhney case (Mandal Commission). In the year 1997, the Department of Personnel and Training of the Union Government issued five Office Memoranda, after which the Government provided special constitutional protection to

reservation in promotion through a constitutional amendment. In the year 2006, in the Nagaraj case, a five-Judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court upheld the new constitutional arrangement relating to reservation in promotion, but laid down several conditions for its implementation. As these conditions have not been complied with by the Government, the entire issue remains contentious. While special provisions have been made under Article 16 for reservation to SCs and STs, Article 335 of the Constitution provides for efficiency of administration. Due to the contradiction between these two provisions, several legal disputes have arisen.

Therefore, while resolving these contradictions, legal disputes and complex conditions, reservation in promotion should be provided to members of the SC and ST categories without delay..

SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BAHERIA (BHILWARA):

Madam, the following subjects may be taken up for discussion in the agenda for next week:-

1. Stoppage may be provided at Rayla and Gulabpura stations in the Bhilwara Lok Sabha constituency for Train Nos. 14801/14802 running between Jodhpur and Indore, and Train Nos. 19609/19610 running between Udaipur and Haridwar.

2. Local residents may be provided employment in the iron and zinc mines operating in the Bhilwara Lok Sabha constituency.

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (NALANDA): Madam, the following subjects may be included in the agenda for discussion in the Lok Sabha for the forthcoming week:-

1. There is an urgent need for financial assistance from the Government to farmers in Bihar for installation of tubewells. In Bihar, particularly in my parliamentary constituency of Nalanda and the surrounding districts, the groundwater level has fallen significantly. As a result, surface water has dried up and the water level has gone down to more than 500 feet. Farmers are unable to irrigate their crops. Water can be drawn only through deep boring, which involves high costs that farmers cannot afford. Therefore, irrigation facilities should be provided to farmers by granting 80 per cent subsidy for deep boring and submersible pumps.
2. Bihar is an extremely backward State. Farming is the sole source of income for farmers there. At present, the condition of farmers is very poor. Farmers take loans for seeds and fertilisers, but before the crop is ready, it often gets destroyed due to one disaster or another. Therefore, I request the

Government to waive the loans of farmers of the State. Thank you.

SHRI VISHNU DAYAL RAM (PALAMU): Madam, I request that the following matters of public importance relating to my parliamentary constituency be included in the agenda for the forthcoming week:-

1. Both the districts falling under my parliamentary constituency, Palamu and Garhwa, are among the 115 Aspirational Districts of the country. In this region, the only industrial unit in the name of industry was the Japla Cement Factory, which has been lying closed for several years. Kindly take steps to reopen this factory at the earliest.
2. In my parliamentary constituency of Palamu, the level of fluoride and arsenic in drinking water is excessively high, as a result of which people are suffering from various diseases. Therefore, suitable plants may be installed at the block headquarters under Palamu and Garhwa districts to ensure availability of potable drinking water. Thank you.

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (MAHESANA): Madam, the following subjects may be included in the business for the forthcoming week:-

1. The demand for an Ahmedabad–Ramdevra (Rajasthan) train has been pending for the last five years. Ramdevra is a major pilgrimage centre, which is visited by a large number of devotees belonging to the SC and OBC communities. There is a lack of adequate rail connectivity from Gujarat to Ramdevra. This long-pending demand should be fulfilled at the earliest.
2. In my constituency, there is a substantial presence of organisations such as the CRPF, BSF, ONGC, Maruti Suzuki and other private companies. Employees working in these organisations, as well as many families from Himachal Pradesh, reside in Mehsana for employment. In order to facilitate their travel for visiting religious places and for commuting between Ahmedabad and Una, a direct train service between Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh should be started. Thank you.

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (SHEOHAR): Madam, kindly grant permission to include the following agenda items during the Lok Sabha proceedings of the forthcoming week:—

1. The Belsand Sub-Division of Sitamarhi district, falling under my Sheohar parliamentary constituency, is a backward area from the perspective of health facilities. The Government

Community Hospital located there does not have the standard 30 beds or adequate medical facilities. Necessary steps may be taken to provide standard beds and medical facilities in the Belsand Government Community Hospital..

2. With the construction of the Adauri–Khodi Pakar bridge connecting Sheohar and East Champaran districts over the Bagmati and Lalbakeya rivers, development of a large area of Sheohar and East Champaran districts would become possible. In public interest, the work relating to the construction of the Adauri–Khodi Pakar bridge connecting Sheohar and East Champaran districts may be taken up.

Thank you.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Madam Speaker, I wish to include the following two items in the List of Business of the House for the week commencing from 6th August, 2018.

The Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change has kept the 'Stop Work Order' in abeyance on yearly basis since 03.07.2015. The recent decision to keep it in abeyance to 02.07.2019 will allow the construction of Polavaram Project to complete by 2019 which will result in impounding of the

Polavaram Reservoir, thereby causing submergence in the Malkangiri District of the State of Odisha. Despite the fact that the matter is sub-judice in Hon. Supreme Court and the serious objections raised by the Government of Odisha, the construction of Polavaram Project is being allowed by the Union Government despite any change in legal and factual position of the Project.

With a high percentage of population belonging to Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and the State facing frequent natural calamities, the Government of Odisha has requested the Union Government time and again to accord a special category status to fast-track its ongoing development and may treat it at par with the North-Eastern and Himalayan States for the sharing pattern of Centrally Sponsored Schemes. However, the Union Government has not acceded to the request of the Government of Odisha so far. This issue needs urgent consideration of the Union Government to ensure flow of adequate funds to the Government of Odisha to give momentum to their relentless efforts to reduce poverty and improve human development in the State.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV (HINGOLI): Hon. Speaker Madam, I request that the following subjects be included in the agenda for the forthcoming week:-

- (1) Demand for discussion regarding installation of BSNL towers at the following places in the Hingoli Lok Sabha constituency: Darati, Jewli, Morchandi, Chikhli (Taluka Umardhed, District Yavatmal), MIDC Hingoli, Wadchuna, Savli Khurd–Bhosi (Taluka Aundha), Hangadari, Hivarkheda, Adol (Taluka Sengaon), Savna (Taluka Mahagaon), Kedarguda (Taluka Hadgaon).
- (2) The Demand for discussion regarding the alleged corruption in the Rafale agreement and the furnishing of incorrect facts in the House by the Defence Minister and the Prime Minister during the debate on the no-confidence motion. ...

(Interruptions)

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Madam, this is not a matter for submission. ... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR): Hon. Speaker Madam, the following issues may be included in the list of business of coming weeks: -

- (i) Given the changing political situation surrounding our country, there is an imperative need to review our engagement with neighbouring countries;
- (ii) National treasure of our country Taj Mahal which is recognised as the synopsis of exquisite arts and heritage has been the victim of neglect and apathy.

[Translation]

SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI (KHERI): Hon. Speaker Madam, I request that the following subjects be included in the agenda for the forthcoming week:-

1. Consideration may be given to opening a Customs office at the border to facilitate lawful trade with Nepal at the border market of Bhanpuri–Khajuriya Basahi in my Lok Sabha constituency of Lakhimpur Kheri.
 2. Consideration may be given to expediting the installation of previously approved mobile towers at Sunda, Saunha, Gaurifanta, Barampur and Banvirpur, among others, in my Lok Sabha constituency of Lakhimpur Kheri, so as to provide internet, telephone and broadband facilities and to connect the area with the Union Government's ambitious Digital India programme.
-

12.18 hrs

MOTION RE: APPOINTMENT OF MEMBER OF LOK SABHA TO JOINT COMMITTEE ON RIGHT TO FAIR COMPENSATION AND TRANSPARENCY IN LAND ACQUISITION, REHABILITATION AND RESETTLEMENT (AMENDMENT) SECOND BILL, 2015

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: Now we take up item no. 19. Shri Ganesh Singh to move the Motion.

[Translation]

SHRI GANESH SINGH (SATNA): Madam Speaker, I beg to propose:-

"That this House do appoint Shri Prathap Simha to serve as member of the Joint Committee on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill, 2015 vice Dr. Vara Prasad Rao V. resigned from the Lok Sabha."

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do appoint Shri Prathap Simha to serve as member of the Joint Committee on the Right to Fair Compensation and Transparency in Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement (Amendment) Second Bill,

2015 vice Dr. Vara Prasad Rao V. resigned from the Lok Sabha.”

The motion was adopted.

12 21 hrs.

SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS

(i) Re: Reported detention of MPs from a particular party at Silchar airport

[Translation]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (SHRIRAMPUR): Madam.

HON. SPEAKER: Do you wish to speak? Has the noise subsided?

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Yes.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: All right, please speak.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN (MADHEPURA): Madam, I would like to speak for just one minute.

HON. SPEAKER: Not now. If time permits, I will give you an opportunity. Please take your seat.

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Hon. Speaker Madam, I am obliged that you have given me a chance to speak. ...

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): My dear colleague Shri Kalyan Banerjee is raising an issue. My only request is this. We have requested the Hon. Home Minister to give a detailed response. I request him to co-operate in running the House after the response.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Hon. Speaker Madam, through you, I intimate to the Hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister that he has never dreamt about the amount of co-operation which he has possibly got from our Party.

Today's issue is a very sensitive issue regarding the elimination of 40 lakh Bengalis in Assam in the NCR list. ...

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: There is nothing of that sort with regard to Bengal. *[English]* It is 40 lakh people; that is all. Nobody knows anything.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Most of them are Bengalis. Out of them 85 per cent or 90 per cent are Bengalis. ... *(Interruptions)*
You do not understand what the issue is.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Kalyan ji, you may speak.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Prahlad ji, why are you responding?

... (*Interruptions*)

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Why are you afraid of hearing what I say? ... (*Interruptions*)

Yesterday, a team consisting of six MPs and also two Ministers from the State went to Silchar for the purpose of having only a discussion and an assessment of the issue in question. I am not speaking about the Ministers but I am speaking about the Hon. MPs only. They were Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar, Dr. Ratna De (Nag), Shrimati Mamata Thakur and Shrimati Arpita Ghosh from Lok Sabha and Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy and Shri Md. Nadimul Haque from Rajya Sabha.

When they reached Silchar airport, the Assam police did not allow them to come out of the airport. They were told that they were detained under section 151 of the Cr.P.C. Yesterday, I had a talk with the Hon. Parliamentary Affairs Minister outside the House. He told me that it was because of the officer appointed by

the Supreme Court of India that they had been detained, if I am right.

The fact is this. The order was not passed under section 151; the competent authority is the District Magistrate. It was made clear by them that they were going to Silchar just to make an assessment. He said, 'No, you will hold a public meeting'. They categorically said there would not be any public meeting; they would assess the issue and therefore they may be allowed but they were not allowed.

You know Dr. Kakoli Ghosh Dastidar, Shrimati Mamata Thakur, Dr. Ratna De (Nag) and Shrimati Arpita Ghosh very well. They were manhandled by the Assam police. Every channel has shown how Shrimati Mamata Thakur was manhandled; it appeared in every channel.

Our privilege notice has already been given. A citizen of India has a right to move anywhere in India. An MP also has the responsibility to go anywhere in India if there is a problem.

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY JAISWAL (WEST CHAMPARAN): ...
(Interruptions) Many people have also been driven out from Bengal. ... *(Interruptions)* Today, they are living in Jamshedpur. ...

(Interruptions) Do they not have the right to live there? ...

(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: It is clear from their statement that their action was *mala fide*.... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: The statement of any other Member is not being recorded. *[English]* only Shri Kalyan Banerjee's statement is going on record. Why are you answering them?

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Madam, I would like the Hon. Home Minister to make a statement. He is here in the House. Irrespective of the fact, whether I am in agreement or disagreement of any political issue, we have a deep regard for Shri Rajnath Singh, the Hon. Home Minister of the country. There is no dispute over that. In fact, outside the House I always say to him that we respect him like anything. I said this, two days back also.

Now, these six MPs have been man-handled only because they were going there to assess the issue. Is it not an un-declared emergency in the country itself? Even during emergency, people

* Not recorded.

could have moved from one place to other. I know elections are coming and everyone is getting ready for that. Are you afraid of that? *[English]* Are you getting nervous after seeing the united force of the Opposition that you are detaining the MPs there? ... *[Translation]* *(Interruptions)* This is a privilege issue. Hon. Home Minister is here in the House. ... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. SPEAKER: You please complete now.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: How can I complete?

HON. SPEAKER: Yes, you can. *[Translation]* Please complete it in the same manner in which you were shouting during Question Hour.

... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: We seriously deprecate the way the Assam Police has detained these MPs. We deprecate and condemn all efforts. We are very sorry to say that the news came in yesterday at 1.30 p.m. and we expected that the Central

Government, especially the Hon. Home Minister, would take appropriate steps and intimate us on his own. But, we are very sorry to say that in the last 24 hours nothing has been done. Parliamentarians have been deprived of their right to protect the people, to ventilate their grievances and to know or assess the position. It is also incorrect that there is no injunction or interim order. No order, to the effect that no political meeting would be held in Assam in this regard, has been passed by the Hon. Supreme Court. Not a single thing has been done. Kindly do not say incorrect things before the Court or before the Hon. Speaker.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Shrimati Bijoya ji is a very senior Member. She wishes to say something about Assam.

. . . (Interruptions)

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (GUWAHATI): Madam, I express my gratitude to the Hon. Supreme Court of India, because the NRC, which had been kept in cold storage for 37 years during the Congress regime, could finally be carried out on the directions of the Hon. Supreme Court, with the intervention of the Hon. Union Government, the Assam Government and Hon. Rajnath Singh. On 30 July, the NRC was published in Assam. There are 37 districts in Assam, and Bengali population is present

everywhere across these 37 districts. *[English]* In these 37 districts, the Bengali population is everywhere. In my constituency, Guwahati, alone, there are 3,45,000 Bengalis. There is no trouble. *[Translation]* A peaceful atmosphere is prevailing. Section 144 is in force in Assam. During this period, no such information has come to light. ... *(Interruptions)* I did not disturb you. Please listen. ... *(Interruptions)* If you have the courage, then listen. ... *(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shrimati Bijoya ji, please conclude.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: If you have the courage, then listen. ... *(Interruptions)*

There is no disturbance in 33 districts. At Silchar Airport, six MPs, MLAs and a State Minister of the Trinamool Congress arrived. After coming out, they assaulted people and beat them up. ... *(Interruptions)* Assam has ten television channels, and every channel has shown this. This is not a matter of Assamese or Bengali. It is a national issue. Every patriotic citizen supports it, and this is what I wish to state. The Chief Minister of Bengal went to the extent of saying that there would be civil war in Assam and bloodshed in Assam. This was spoken against the Hon. Supreme Court. I have one suggestion. ... *(Interruptions)* Those people

should be booked and immediately arrested. Nothing can be more dangerous than a Chief Minister saying that there will be bloodshed in Assam. ... (*Interruptions*) In order to destroy the peaceful atmosphere of Assam, the Trinamool Congress Chief Minister sent a team there. She said that forty lakh people would be driven out of Assam and that they would support those people. Assam is peaceful at present. To maintain a peaceful atmosphere, cooperation from these people is required. Why did they go there to create disturbance in Assam? ... (*Interruptions*) The Trinamool Congress people went there to create communal tension in Assam.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shrimati Bijoya Chakravarty.

I would like to hear words of peace.

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI (KALIABOR): Hon. Speaker Madam, India is a democratic nation, and in a democracy every political party has the freedom and the right to place its views. Today, the people of Assam are showing peace and restraint, especially those whose names do not figure in this list. They may be Gorkhas, Bengalis, Marwaris, Gujaratis, Assamese or Biharis. All are demonstrating peace and patience. We should try to understand the sentiments of everyone, whether one is a Khilonji, a Bengali, or belongs to any religion or caste. However, no one will benefit from chest-thumping and making provocative speeches today. Issues cannot be resolved through inflammatory speeches. We should take inspiration from the people of Assam. The politics of hatred and fear should be stopped. Ninety per cent of the work relating to the NRC was carried out by the Congress party. All applications were submitted during the Congress regime. If there has been any mistake, it has occurred at the stage of publication, and efforts should be made to rectify that mistake.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Rajeev Satav is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Gaurav Gogoi.

Please speak on peace within one minute.

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR): Hon. Speaker Madam, we all want Bengalis and Assamese to live

together, to coexist and to grow together. Bengalis, Biharis and Nepalis have been living in Assam not from today but for centuries. All of them regard Assam as their own State. We should not indulge in acts that incite people. ... (*Interruptions*) Whatever the situation may be, everyone must feel a sense of responsibility. Secondly, there is no civil war anywhere, there is no bloodshed, neither in Bengal nor in Assam. By forcibly raising this issue, a situation of sub-regionalism is being created, which is very dangerous. The people of Bengal want the Bengalis living in Assam to remain safe.

HON. SPEAKER: That is enough. How many times will you speak?

SHRI NABA KUMAR SARNIA (KOKRAJHAR): Hon. Speaker Madam, I would also like to make two points regarding the NRC. I am a Member of Parliament from Kokrajhar in Assam. The names of about three lakh people from my constituency have not appeared in the list. However, our people are maintaining patience because they believe that their names will certainly be included, as they possess complete proof of being Indian citizens. I would like to inform the House that the overall atmosphere prevailing in the country has caused deep distress to the people of Assam. Whether Bengali, Assamese, indigenous or belonging to

any community, the names of a large number of people have not been included. We believe that during the correction process in the coming days, everyone's name will be included. All the people of Assam desire a pure and accurate NRC. Therefore, I seek the support of the entire House and request that the work relating to a pure NRC for Assam be carried out properly.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJNATH SINGH): Hon. Speaker Madam, the Hon. Member Shri Kalyan Banerjee has raised in the House the issue relating to the detention of certain public representatives of the Trinamool Congress. In this regard, I would like to inform the House that the Assam Government had received certain information through the media and also through intelligence inputs. On the basis of these inputs, and keeping in view the law and order situation, with the concern that the situation should not be allowed to deteriorate and in order to maintain law and order, the State Government detained the Hon. Members who had gone there at the airport. I have received information that the District officials, including the Deputy Commissioner and police officers, repeatedly and with folded hands requested them that Section 144 was in force and that, on the basis of the information received, it would not be appropriate for them to go out. Accordingly, they were detained at the airport.

The District Administration treated them exactly in the manner and with the respect that should be accorded to people's representatives.

Hon. Speaker Madam, I have also received information from the State Government that some people's representatives had scuffled with police officials. I have been informed that minor injuries may have been sustained. This is possible. I am stating this on the basis of the information that I have received. I would also like to inform the House that on 2 August, 2018, the Trinamool Congress delegation reached Silchar Airport at 1:55 p.m., and the Deputy Commissioner received them in accordance with full protocol. The Deputy Commissioner ensured complete adherence to protocol. They were informed about the prohibitory orders and were requested to return. However, the members of the delegation did not heed this advice and engaged in arguments and scuffles with the security personnel, as a result of which two female security personnel were injured.

The members of the delegation created an unruly situation there, causing inconvenience to the general passengers, who at that time also lodged complaints with the District Administration. As the last flights to Delhi and Kolkata had departed and there was no other option available, the police arrested the members of the

delegation under Section 151 of the CrPC, although a night halt at NIT Silchar had been proposed. They were requested to stay overnight at the NIT guest house. However, on the written request of the members, they were respectfully accommodated at the Silchar Airport guest house. On 3 August, 2018, the six members of the delegation were respectfully sent to Kolkata by the 7:40 a.m. flight and to Delhi by the 2:20 p.m. flight.

In this manner, the entire incident was handled with utmost care and sensitivity so that law and order could be fully maintained. Thank you.

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (AMRELI): Hon. Speaker Madam, during Zero Hour, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a very important issue. A crisis of drinking water scarcity is looming across the world. This is visible in the form of falling groundwater levels in some places, polluted river water in others, and drying up and shrinking ponds and lakes elsewhere. The reason for this is the excessive exploitation of water sources. It appears as if the task of conserving these sources has almost been abandoned. Due to the increase in global warming, the water level of the earth is declining, and a reduction of 1,60,000 billion cubic metres is being recorded every year.

Due to changing environmental conditions, the character of many regions has altered. Even in the State of Gujarat, a drinking water crisis has emerged. In areas of Gujarat where water was earlier available at a depth of 150 feet, excessive exploitation has now compelled borewells to be drilled to depths ranging from 500 to 1,000 feet. Several regions of Gujarat and Saurashtra had been facing drought conditions. However, when the tradition of constructing more than one lakh check dams and digging farm ponds in farmers' fields for irrigation was discontinued over the previous two decades, the situation worsened. When the BJP Government came to power in Gujarat in the year 1995, successive Chief Ministers undertook focused efforts to conserve water. Prior to 1995, water was supplied through tankers to more than 3,500 villages. Through you, I would like to state that under the leadership of our then Chief Minister and the popular leader of the nation, Hon. Narendra Modi, the 'Sujalam Sufalam Yojana' was launched in Gujarat. Today, under the leadership of the Hon. Chief Minister of Gujarat, Shri Vijay Rupani, this very scheme was revitalised from 1 May last year, and within one month, up to 31 May, extensive desilting of ponds was undertaken. Work relating to more than 15,000 ponds and over 13 lakh dams was carried out, and arrangements were made to conserve more than

13 lakh cubic metres of water. The Gujarat Government also provided soil to farmers free of cost. When farmers used this soil in their fields, the decomposed soil acted as manure, which in turn enhanced crop productivity. I would like to submit that if the Gujarat model is implemented across the country, it would be possible to conserve water nationwide.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Sharad Tripathi, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Dr. Kirit P. Solanki, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Dr. Kulamani Samal are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia.

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (KASARGOD): Madam Speaker, I would like to place a very important issue before the House and the Government. The first demand of an All-Party Delegation headed by the Chief Minister of Kerala was to retain the food allocation that the State had been receiving earlier. Before the Food Security Act came into existence, the State of Kerala had been getting 16 lakh MT of food grains. The States of Kerala and Tamil Nadu are the two States where the PDS has been implemented thoroughly and in a better way from the very beginning. The States have been providing food grains to the APL

and BPL cardholders and also to the targeted groups, *Anganwadi* workers and to the families of the disabled.

When the Food Security Act was passed by the Parliament, there was a reduction of allocation of 2 lakh MT of food grains to the State. As you are well aware, the State of Kerala is a deficit State with regard to food grains. There is a gap between production and demand. The Government of Kerala is taking a number of steps to increase the food production by introduction of cultivation of wastelands in the Panchayats. But still it is not sufficient. We could not give food allocation to the APL families and many other sections which were so far provided with food grains. So, we, at the time of passing the Act, made a number of amendments suggesting to the Government that there should be either some exemption made for the State of Kerala or some special provisions should be made for the State. I remember that we moved about 25 amendments at the time of passing of the Bill. Unfortunately, none was accepted. The State of Tamil Nadu also made their suggestions but since there is sufficient food production in the State of Tamil Nadu, the provision of the Act did not become an issue for that State. But we have been implementing the provisions of this Act by computerizing the records of ration shops, eliminating the middlemen, but it is

impossible to manage with the present allocation since majority of the people consume rice as their staple food.

Now, the State Government of Kerala procure food grains from the open market giving fair prices and high prices and distribute them to the ration cardholders. This also put a new burden on the shoulders of the State. On many occasions, we have to give free ration to the people of Ockhi and recent flood affected areas, especially to the fishermen at the time of monsoon. The State Government of Kerala has already submitted a representation in this regard and discussed the matter with the Hon. Prime Minister and requested him to consider this issue.

The State of Kerala though deficit in food production, yet the State produces spices, coconut, rubber, tea, cardamom and other items which naturally contribute to earning of foreign exchange for the Central Government by way of exports. So, I would like to urge upon the Government to consider this issue otherwise it is not possible for the State continue giving food grains to the needy people.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Kulamani Samal, Shri Mullappally Ramachandran, Shri N.K. Premachandran, Shri M.B. Rajesh, and

Adv. Joice George are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri P. Karunakaran.

12.45 hrs

(ii) Re: Alleged use of political power to suppress freedom of speech.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (GULBARGA): Hon. Speaker Madam, we all believe in India's democracy, and our country is the largest democracy in the world. We speak with pride that our democracy functions under the Constitution, and that everyone has the right to speak, the right to write, and the right to make speeches. Article 19 clearly states that the Constitution of India guarantees the fundamental right to freedom of speech and expression. ... *(Interruptions)* All right, you may come and ask us. We will reply to that in Karnataka. ... *(Interruptions)* But it is very unfortunate that, during the last few years of this Government, there have been several instances of restrictions being imposed on the media. Particularly, whenever views contrary to those of the Government or reports in the nature of a reality check appear in the media, attempts are made to intimidate, threaten and silence them. I would like to give just one example. ... *(Interruptions)* Only two days ago, two senior-level

employees of ABP News were asked to resign. One of them, Milind Khandekar, was the Managing Editor of that news channel and had been working with the channel for the last 14 years. ...
(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: What can we do in that matter? It is a private channel.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Along with him, two anchors were also working there. Their only fault was that when the Hon. Prime Minister expresses his views in the 'Mann Ki Baat' programme, in order to conduct a reality check of those views, the anchor sent a reporter to Chhattisgarh. ...
(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Do you have the facts and figures in that regard? It is a private channel, and it is their private decision.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: He had stated that the income of a woman had doubled. When the reporter went to that woman and asked her, she said that this was incorrect and that she had been told by the Government that her income had doubled because paddy crops were being provided there. ... (*Interruptions*)

After this news was aired, pressure was exerted on all three of them. Pressure was also put on the ABP channel, and ultimately the management had to decide that it wanted to run the ABP channel. What would it do with these employees? Therefore, all the three employees were removed. ... *(Interruptions)* In this manner, attempts are being made to silence them. ... *(Interruptions)* On the other hand, one more issue is also arising. ... *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS; AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Madam, the I and B Minister will respond on this matter.

HON. SPEAKER: But this relates to a private channel.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Here in the Central Hall, there is a senior MP, a Member of the Rajya Sabha, who himself challenges the media that if they do not run according to his views. ... *(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: That does not happen. Do not say such things.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: He says, ‘We will get your channel shut down.’ ... *(Interruptions)* He has demonstrated this in practice. In the case of NDTV... ... *(Interruptions)* you are aware that a national television channel was also shut down for 24 hours, and similar warnings are given to others as well. ... *(Interruptions)* If there is no freedom of speech, where will we speak? ... *(Interruptions)* We can place our views only before you here. ... *(Interruptions)* Why is this happening every day? If you want to shut down channels and also suppress the press, and silence those who wish to write against your views, then this is not a good thing. ... *(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Kharge ji, you have made your point.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: This is not a good thing. The ideology on which you are proceeding is wrong. Acting against the Constitution is not proper, and there should be no attempt to suppress fundamental rights.

I would like to request you to issue directions that such things do not happen. ... *(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Mallikarjun Kharge.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING {COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)}

Hon. Speaker Madam, these days a pattern is being witnessed in the country that whenever no issue is found, whatever happens anywhere in the country, the Opposition holds only the Government responsible for it. I will give an example of this, and if Hon. Kharge ji has the courage, he should listen carefully to what I am saying, because he has placed his views and I have listened to them.

The channel about which he is speaking today had carried an incorrect news report in the first instance. Even then, the Government did not issue any show-cause notice to the channel. This channel runs on Free Dish, and the highest TRP comes from Free Dish. Free Dish belongs to the Government, and this channel is running continuously on Free Dish without any interruptions. If the Government had intended to interfere, it would have done so on Free Dish itself. The Government has nothing to do with it. The channel he is referring to is continuously losing its TRP because people do not wish to watch it. Now, the responsibility for that is being placed on the Government. This is the same channel that is trying to spread opposition across the country.

HON. SPEAKER: Now allow me to complete this, and I would like to inform the House that today there is no lunch hour. Today, the Bill has to be taken up in continuation. Now, no one should speak in between.

... (*Interruptions*)

DR. MANOJ RAJORIA (KARAULI-DHOLPUR): Hon. Speaker Madam, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government towards Hindaun town in my parliamentary constituency of Karauli-Dholpur, where there is an urgent need to establish a Kendriya Vidyalaya.

Madam, Hindaun City is the largest town in Karauli district and it also has a railway station. Due to the lack of adequate educational facilities, local students face considerable difficulties related to education. A substantial number of railway employees, bank employees and other Central Government employees reside there. Along with them, a large number of State Government employees also live there. It is also an industrially important town of Karauli district; however, there is no proper arrangement for education at the Hindaun City sub-divisional headquarters. Through you, I would like to request the Government to kindly issue orders for the establishment of a Kendriya Vidyalaya at the

Hindaun City sub-divisional headquarters of Karauli district so that the general public may benefit. Thank you.

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Dr. Kulmani Samal, and Bhairon Prasad Mishra are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Dr. Manoj Rajoria.

[English]

DR. PRABHAS KUMAR SINGH (BARGARH): I would like to inform that under decentralised system of paddy procurement, Government of Odisha started with a modest procurement of 0.60 lakh MT of paddy in the year 2003-04 and has reached a level of 52 lakh MT of paddy in the year 2016-17. My State, Odisha has put in a lot of efforts to streamline paddy procurement operations and to ensure that all the farmers get the Minimum Support Price. During the current year, the State has already procured 34 lakh MT paddy. Simultaneously, the preparations have also started for procurement of Rabi paddy from 1st May, 2018.

While we are almost at the fag end of the year, we have not been able to pay the incidental costs for paddy procurement of Kharif 2017-18. The reason is that the Government of India has fixed rates at an extremely low level compared to the market rates, which is not acceptable to the State.

Therefore, I have to inform you that such low-cost rates have been fixed using indexation on the last finalised accounts that is of the year 2003-04. The Government of Odisha has already submitted the accounts up to the year 2015-16. However, Madam, you would appreciate that the finalisation of accounts is a time-consuming process and revision of the incidental rates at a reasonable level should not be contingent to the finalisation of up-to-date accounts. Also, if we do not pay the incidental cost at the earliest, there is a possibility of disruption in the Rabi paddy procurement.

Under these circumstances, I would like to request you to kindly instruct the Department of Food and Public Distribution to fix the provisional incidental costs at a reasonable level, may be equal to the last year, to facilitate smooth procurement of paddy in the State of Odisha.... (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Dr. Kulmani Samal and Shri Ravindra Kumar Jena are permitted to associate themselves with the issue raised by Dr. Prabhas Kumar Singh.

[English]

Now, DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI.

[Translation]

DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI (AHMEDABAD): Hon. Speaker Madam, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House. Since 2014, the Union Government under the leadership of Hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi has been in office. Support is being extended for the development of all States, and development is taking place across the country. This is a good example of cooperative federalism. For the development of Gujarat, be it railways, the Sardar Sarovar Dam, or ports, facilities have been provided in all sectors.

Madam, Gujarat has a distinctive position. Gujarat has a coastline of 1,600 kilometres. In Gujarat, 56 per cent of the area is urban and 46 per cent is rural. Gujarat contributes approximately 7.5 per cent to the country's GDP.

Through you, I would like to request the Union Government to provide special assistance to Gujarat under programmes such as Sagarmala related to ports, and the 'AMRUT' scheme, which is an urban development programme.

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Sharad Tripathi, and Dr. Kulmani Samal are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Dr. Kirit P. Solanki.

[English]

SHRI BHEEMRAO B. PATIL (ZAHEERABAD): Hon. Madam Speaker, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak in the House.

I would like to raise an important issue of our Telangana State, which is regarding Koulas Fort, which is being neglected for a long period of time, now. Koulas Fort is a massive fort dating back to the 14th Century located in Jukkal Mandal close to Karnataka and Maharashtra State. This fort was built by Kakatiya Rulers and further conquered by Muslim Rulers Bahamanis, Qutub Shahis and, later occupied by the Nizams. The semi-Dravidian style fort is situated on the South-Eastern Balaghat range at an altitude of about 1,000 feet, encircled by Koulas nala.

[Translation]

HON. SPEAKER: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri B.B. Patil.

Your request has been received.

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE (KALYAN): Madam Speaker, today I would like to raise the issue of dilapidated post offices in the country. Across the country, there are many post

office buildings which are in a dilapidated condition. Buildings that are in such dilapidated conditions are not being repaired.

12.58 hrs

(Shri Prahlad Joshi *in the Chair*)

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, today many post office buildings in the country have become dilapidated. In my constituency of Dombivli also, there is one such building, known as the Vishnu Nagar Post Office. At present, the building of that post office is completely in a dilapidated condition. So far, it has not been repaired. I have followed up the matter with the Ministry. It falls within the jurisdiction of the Kalyan-Dombivli Municipal Corporation. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please state your demand.

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE: Sir, in the year 2015, a proposal was submitted to the Department that this building would be repaired through the Kalyan-Dombivli Municipal Corporation, but no reply has been received from the Ministry. The Ministry is also not providing funds for that post office. As a result, people are facing great difficulty. Today, this post office has been shifted to a temporary location, and the rent there is Rs. one lakh... ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The Zero Hour has to conclude at 1 p.m.

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE: Sir, I am concluding my remarks. My number does not come up during Zero Hour. ...
(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please state your demand.

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE: Sir, through you, I would like to request the Ministry to make funds available for this purpose. The Kalyan-Dombivli Municipal Corporation itself is ready to carry out the repair of the building. ... *(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde.

13 00 hrs

SHRI GANESH SINGH (SATNA): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, prior to the year 2014, India was identified in the world as a scam country. In 2014, when Shri Narendra Modi became the Prime Minister of the country, he initiated skill development through the Skill India scheme with a view to changing the country's image globally. The work under Skill India has commenced in all the districts of the country. In my area, a skill development centre was opened last year, and so far 13,000 enquiries have been received there. Thirteen trades were sanctioned for this centre, out of which training is being imparted in eight trades and the remaining trades are in process. In these eight trades, a total of 2,940 students have passed out, and 78 per cent placement has been achieved. Under the target sent for the year 2018-19, the seats have been reduced to 500, which is very low. Our centre is functioning very well across the State.

Through you, I would like to request the Hon. Minister that the number of seats in this centre be restored to the earlier level and that the trades which are lying closed be made operational. This is a very good scheme with 78 per cent placement. Perhaps there is no other scheme of this kind. Therefore, I would like the

number of seats to be increased and approval be granted for the remaining trades as well.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Dr. K. Samal are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Ganesh Singh.

[English]

SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA (CHAMARAJANAGAR): Thank you, Sir. I want to raise an important issue regarding health concern with children. Out of eight children, one child is suffering from neurodevelopmental disorders including disabilities like hearing disorder, speech disorder and learning disorder. The main cause of these disorders is poor health care facilities at the time of child's birth.

The Government of India, in this connection, has started a scheme called Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram in 2013 but the effective implementation of this scheme has not taken place.

I urge upon the Union Government to take effective steps to implement this Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram. It is because these children are suffering very badly. In India, out of eight children, one child is suffering from this disorder. The concerned Hon. Minister is very much here. Therefore, I request him to take effective steps to address this issue.

[Translation]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Dr. A. Sampath, Shri Rabindra Kumar Jena, Dr. K. Samal and Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri R. Dhruvanarayana.

[English]

Rest of 'Zero Hour' matters shall be taken up at 6 p.m.

13.03 hrs

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF
NATIONAL SPORTS UNIVERSITY ORDINANCE, 2018
AND NATIONAL SPORTS UNIVERSITY BILL, 2018 –
Contd.**

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now, the House shall take up further consideration of the National Sports University Bill, 2018.

Shri Anurag Thakur.

[Translation]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (HAMIRPUR): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, while participating in the discussion on the National Sports University Bill, I had made some suggestions on the previous occasion. I had also congratulated the Hon. Sports Minister that a National Sports University with an outlay of Rs.524 crore is being established in the State of Manipur. This is a very significant and welcome step. With the establishment of such a large university in the North-Eastern States, the sporting talent available there will get an opportunity to progress further, and in terms of national integration as well, this will prove to be a major step. For this, I congratulate the Hon. Minister and the Hon. Prime Minister. It is the good fortune of the country that the Hon. Sports Minister is a former Olympian and, at present, is young and also a soldier. I would like to make one request. Every year, our soldiers become ex-servicemen. Among them, hundreds also participate in sports. Can we make proper use of them in the field of sports across different States of the country? Many players come into PSUs, Government jobs and even the private sector under the sports quota. Can we develop a training curriculum for them? Can we utilise ex-servicemen, as well as serving soldiers, Government employees or private sector employees who have come through

the sports quota, as coaches for imparting training at the National Sports University in Manipur? This would help us increase the number of coaches available.

If we develop a training curriculum and use software, we will be able to assess who is providing how much training each day in which area. A weekly framework will start coming before us. I would only like to say:

“It is not necessary to lose, nor is it necessary to win.

Sport is a means of nation-building and personality development.

It is only necessary to play sport.”

There should certainly be an effort to ensure that students play sports in our schools and universities. I had stated that [*English*] the National Sports University should be tied up with all schools and universities, both, through a bicycle rim model. The National Sports University should be treated as an axle at the centre of sports culture. All the schools and universities shall be connected to the university by rims. Now, I wish to strengthen the schools’ sports culture and I propose a comprehensive school physical activity policy.

[Translation]

Wherever there are physical education teachers, also known as PT teachers, if they have an interest in any one particular sport, they tend to promote only that sport. I believe that this decision should be taken by the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports in consultation with various schools and the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Provision of funds should also be made for this purpose. If we look at the United States of America, thousands of crores of rupees are allocated for sports there. About Rs.300 crore is given annually to 40 universities. Nearly Rs.7 crore each is given to individual federations. But how much funding do we provide in our country? What role will the National Sports Federations play in this regard? There is no clear provision in this Bill concerning their role.

In my view, apart from the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, the National Sports Federations have a very significant role to play. They select teams and, through their State-level bodies, organise coaching programmes and tournaments. Then why should they not be given a role here as well? I would like to request that active members of the Sports Federations be appointed as members of the Academic Council and the Activity Council of this University. One person should be taken from the

IOA and one from a National Sports Federation, so that our coordination with them can be improved.

You are taking assistance from foreign institutions, which is necessary. However, it is equally important that we associate our own Sports Federations with this initiative so that the National Sports University can be utilised to the maximum extent.

What is the situation in our country today? Two out of every three children are not active in sports. One out of every four children is overweight, and two out of every five children are victims of malnutrition. Only one per cent of children are fit in terms of sports. Fortunately, both the Hon. Sports Minister and the Hon. Health Minister are present here. Obesity is also a matter of concern, and sports alone can address this issue.

Drugs are a very serious concern. In many States, 50 per cent of the youth are affected due to drugs. Fifty per cent of children are suffering from malnutrition. In this, sports can play a very significant role.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, through you, I would like to request the Hon. Minister that we should take sports to the grassroots level. Efforts should be made to change the mindset of the people. You have taken steps in the right direction, and I welcome these steps. I also welcome the initiatives taken by the Union Government. But

how will the State Governments be able to move forward? How will we be able to bring NGOs and Sports Federations on board? This is a very important issue.

Today, India needs to understand this. We are not merely talking about sports; we are talking about winning. Prasun da is seated here. He is a very prominent football player and is admired by thousands and lakhs of people. How can you contribute to sports? Brij Bhushan Sharan ji is the national president of the Wrestling Federation. Many Members of this House and the Rajya Sabha are associated with various federations and contribute to them. Arun Jaitley ji got stadiums constructed in Delhi, and Sharad Pawar ji did so in Mumbai. I also had the opportunity, and I too got six to seven stadiums constructed in Himachal Pradesh, among which the Dharamshala stadium is counted among the most beautiful stadiums in the world.

In addition to this, we need to focus on how we can organise large tournaments at the grassroots level. I had organised Rural Olympics there last year as well. This year, we are organising *Khel Mahakumbh* there. One lakh youth from my parliamentary constituency are participating in it. More than twenty thousand youth have already participated so far. We have identified talent from among these youth. Seeing these efforts of mine during the

current year and the previous year, many other Members of Parliament have also started such initiatives. I would like to request the Hon. Minister to create a fund for Members of Parliament, so that every year we can organise such tournaments at the grassroots level in our respective areas, for which Members of Parliament may receive assistance through your Ministry. I believe that Manoj Tiwari ji, Nandu bhai, Dhananjay ji and all other Members would also agree with this. Jai Prakash ji, should this be done or not? Kalikesh ji, should the Hon. Minister provide such a fund to Members of Parliament?

SHRI KALIKESH N SINGH DEO (BOLANGIR): Certainly, it should be provided.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Through this, we can ensure activities at the grassroots level so that our players can come forward. We always speak about being gender-neutral, but I believe that if anyone has raised the name of India high in sports, it is the daughters of India who have done so by winning medals at the Olympics. On behalf of this House, I extend my heartfelt congratulations to them.

Please see how the situation has changed. In the year 1972, only 32,000 women participated in inter-college athletic championships. Today, that number has increased to more than

1,10,000. In schools, only three lakh children used to participate earlier, whereas today more than 21 lakh children are participating. Their participation has increased. Whether they are girls or women, we have taken steps forward in this direction. Along with the 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' initiative, our Government has also provided opportunities for girls to play sports. I am fully confident that we will continue to take steps further in this direction.

But what is happening in the world today? Why do I repeatedly refer to the United States of America? It is because, with India's population of 130 crore, we have opportunities that we need to recognise and harness. How large is the market of America? How large is the global market? The global market related to sports and allied activities is worth Rs.40 lakh crore. What, then, is India's share in that market? This is a matter of concern. Today, a sport like the IPL alone has been valued at Rs.35,000 crore. Thereafter, several other leagues were started. Through the IPL, former players got opportunities, current players got opportunities, and emerging players also received opportunities. Hon. Chairperson, Sir, similar opportunities have been created through other leagues as well. This will provide an opportunity for the sports industry to grow and will generate

employment. With the growth of sports management, employment opportunities will also be created in that sector. This will contribute more to the economy as well. Abroad, whenever a large stadium is built, an entire city develops around it.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I would like to give the example of Dharamshala. The level of tourism in Dharamshala today is three times what it was ten years ago. Four flights have started operating there, five-star hotels have begun to come up, and hundreds of new hotels have been constructed, as a result of which the local economy has been strengthened. We have been able to achieve this because of the cricket stadium that was built there. There is a need to start many such tournaments and leagues in this country.

A FIFA tournament was held in Russia. Whatever the world may say about Russia, I also had the opportunity to visit that country. I can say here that this has led to a manifold increase in tourism there.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, we too had such an opportunity at the time of the Commonwealth Games. However, at that time, India could not take advantage of it, because the Government of that period was tainted by the stench of corruption and allegations of misappropriation of funds.

We could not even spare sports at that time. Whether it was the Ministers of the Government of that period or the members of the sports bodies then, instead of taking the country's name to greater heights globally through that opportunity, they were engaged in misappropriation of funds. I would like to cite the example of the United States of America. It has submitted a bid for the year 2028. It is not going to do anything new. People will stay in the University of Los Angeles, and the media centre will be set up in the University of Southern California. They are not spending thousands of crores of rupees on creating new infrastructure, as was done in our case with the Jawaharlal Nehru Stadium, the Karni Singh Stadium, the Talkatora Stadium or the Indira Gandhi Indoor Stadium. What happened after the Commonwealth Games? I would like to request the Hon. Minister that tenders should be invited to ensure maximum utilisation of these stadia. Whether some activities are organised there, whether it is done by corporates or by the Government, whatever it may be, they should be utilised properly so that their upkeep can be ensured. The Government should spend its funds on the training of players so that our players can win the maximum number of medals. We need different kinds of facilities at the district, State and block levels, and I am fully confident that you will do this.

How many centres of excellence will your National Sports University be able to associate with itself? Haryana has contributed many medals for the country. Haryana will join. Punjab also has the potential, and Punjab will join as well. Hockey is played well in Odisha, and hockey is also played in Jharkhand. Will you associate these two States with hockey and set up centres of excellence there? In cricket, Dhoni comes from Jharkhand, but in the field of cricket, I would like to say that the BCCI does very good work. However, what has happened in the last two years, I will not mention that here. Where we were and where we have reached, and who should be held responsible for that, I will not discuss that here. I am also concerned about other sports. Hon. Minister, you yourself have been a onon. So that our shooters do not have to go abroad, will you set up an international shooting range and a training facility in my State of Himachal Pradesh? If athletes from Kenya and the Caribbean Islands perform well in athletics and track and field, will you set up a high-altitude training centre in Himachal Pradesh? How can we, as Members of Parliament, cooperate with you, along with sports federations, so that some work is done by the Government, some by us, and together we can make Indian players capable of winning gold medals? What targets have you set for the years 2020, 2024 and

2028 so that more players like Rathore, Bindra and Sakshi can win medals for the country? If America gives Rs.350 crore annually to forty National Sports Federations, how much are you able to give? They have introduced a pay-for-performance model, but there one has to convince by demonstrating what one will do and which medals will be won, and only then is that amount released. Will you ask your National Sports Federations to follow a pay-for-performance model and make budgetary provisions accordingly? If the sports market of North America was Rs.40,000 crore in the year 2014, it increased to Rs.51,000 crore by the year 2019. If the global market related to sports is worth Rs.40 lakh crore, what share of this global market do you envisage for India? How will you promote sports manufacturing? Therefore, through you, I would like to say that when you tie up with other Ministries, employment opportunities will be generated in our country. This may not be directly your subject, but if you make efforts, then, just as in the case of the Skill India Ministry, unless it coordinates with other Ministries, there will continue to be a wide gap between the skills required by industry and the education we are imparting. At what level do we need to reach globally, and at what level are our players today, and how do we improve this situation?

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister as to what he has envisaged in this regard. Here at the Talkatora Stadium, a swimming pool has been constructed, but there is no research and development facility.

Is there any such camera, technology or software through which it can be assessed how a swimmer's hand movement should be improved so that his or her speed can increase? What should be done for meditation in our shooting ranges? What are you doing in this direction? What work has our Government done so far in the field of research and development in weightlifting and other sports, and what does it propose to do in the future? If you place a detailed account of this before the House, it will benefit everyone.

Sir, Central Universities are located across the country. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister whether a programme will be undertaken through this initiative to link the Central Universities. Will private and Government universities in the country be asked to establish centres of excellence for one or two sports in their campuses so that, in the coming years, our universities are able to produce medal-winning sportspersons of the highest calibre? Shri D. Y. Patil had constructed a very large stadium. Until 20 to 30 years ago, universities used to produce cricketers and players of other sports, but today sports activities in universities have

virtually come to a standstill, and sports are hardly spoken of there. Whether it is Jamia Millia or other universities, will we establish centres there so that outstanding sportspersons can emerge from these institutions? In our country, there are around 1,200 Central Schools and also the Navodaya Vidyalayas. Will you, in consultation with the Hon. HRD Minister, develop sports nurseries through these schools? The HRD Ministry also provides funds, but how will their proper utilisation be ensured? If there is coordination between your Ministry and theirs, we will be able to utilise these resources effectively and produce top-level sportspersons. You may coordinate with the universities. Central Universities exist throughout the country. Hon. Nadda ji, only if our doctors are mentally and physically fit will the country remain healthy. You yourself have been a former President of the Himachal Pradesh Olympic Association and have also been the President of the Archery Association. You would agree that sports and fitness should also be promoted in medical colleges, and that their families should also derive benefit from this. If we utilise our educational institutions effectively, we will be able to reap significant benefits. You have worked on the Act East Policy instead of merely the Look East Policy, and you have opened a very large centre in the North-East. For this, I congratulate you.

The Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports should ask the HRD Ministry to organise inter-college championships. You should initiate inter-school and inter-college championships to promote talent. Our country has several large brands that can provide funding. You may constitute a team of Members of Parliament. We will cooperate with you in advancing sports from the school level to the college level. Together, we can work on this. What is your plan for the next five years and the next twenty years? If you place this before the country, everyone will benefit. In concluding my remarks, I would like to say that there are DAV schools and DPS schools, some having as many as a thousand schools and others about two hundred schools. Kendriya Vidyalayas number about 1,200 schools. These institutions already have playgrounds. Please support and utilise them so that we can establish a large sports ecosystem in the country. I have mentioned the shortage of coaches. You may train former players through the National Sports University and conduct refresher courses for them every two years. There are many clubs across the world, such as the NBA, the European Premier League and other federations and clubs. Through them, we can organise Train the Trainers programmes. This will enable our trainers to receive better

training and will also bring an end to our dependence on foreign coaches.

I would like to make one more request to you. Our country has forests, mountains and rivers. From mountaineering to adventure sports, and from paragliding to skiing, there are immense possibilities. However, there is a lack of funds. How can we develop these activities? The State Governments neither provide adequate funds, nor does sufficient funding come from the Union Government. Are the Governments serious about activities such as paragliding and skiing? When we go abroad, we see that children are taken to forests right from nursery to Class I so that they develop a habit and affinity for nature from an early age. Tourism can prove to be a very significant facilitator in this regard.

From water sports to paragliding, this is an emerging field. Through tourism and sports, a very strong framework for physical fitness can be created. Will you take any steps in this direction to establish training hubs for mountaineering and other such sports?

In conclusion, I would like to state that Governments, educational institutions, families and society must bring about a change in their mindset. Children in the age group of 12 to 14 years should not be told only to focus on studies; they must be encouraged to devote equal attention to sports as well. Only then

will we be able to provide our sportspersons with opportunities to progress. Let us together take India in that direction where:

“Aasman ki bulandi se hoga nata unka,
Maati ki dhamak se chamkega lalaat unka.
Waqt hai badhaane ka khiladiyon ke maan ko,
Jo badhaenge videshon mein tirange ki shaan ko.”

(“Their bond will be with the heights of the sky,
Their foreheads will shine with the resonance of the soil.
It is time to enhance the honour of sportspersons,
Who will raise the glory of the Tricolour on foreign shores.)

Let us together create such sportspersons in India. I express my sincere gratitude to the Hon. Sports Minister and his Ministry for bringing forward the National Sports University Bill. We must not stop at just one university. The assistance of several hundred crores of rupees that you have provided in Jammu and Kashmir must also be utilised in this direction. In the times to come, by opening centres of excellence in every corner of the country and by linking Central Universities, other universities, Kendriya Vidyalayas and various other schools, we must build a strong force of sportspersons. You are a former soldier, and I am a

serving soldier. You are a former sportsperson, and I am also a former sportsperson. You are the Sports Minister, and I am a sports administrator. Together, we will build sportspersons for this country. India will continue to win medals in 2020, 2024, 2028 and in every Olympic Games thereafter.

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Thank you Anuragji, you have made very good points.

Dr. Thokchom Meinya.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Let him make good points. I will thank him also.

Shri Anurag Thakur, as a former sportsman, has made very good suggestions.

DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA (INNER MANIPUR): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak.

I stand here to welcome and support the National Sports University Bill, 2018.

..... {Chairman Sir, I would like to seek your kind indulgence and also the indulgence of the House, to tell you a brief history of this National Sports University (NSU); it is very interesting. The proposal to set up the National Sports University in Manipur was initially announced by our Hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji. And Rs.100 crore was allocated for it, in the 2014-15 Union Budget. For setting up this University 325.90 acres of land has been made available by the Manipur State Government at Koutruk in Imphal West District of Manipur.

Sir, the National Sports University Bill 2017 which was first introduced on 10th August 2017 in Lok Sabha could not be passed. Then this bill was referred to the Standing Committee and the committee submitted its report on 15th January, 2018. The NSU bill could have been passed in the last Budget Session itself even

..... English translation of this part of the Speech was originally delivered in Manipuri.

through the House was in constant pandemonium. Sir, this bill is not a controversial bill, it could have been passed earlier even without discussion as we did for the Union Budget and other important Bills.}*

Sir, normally, we are never in favour of any Ordinance as a matter of fact. Having assumed that the National Sports University Bill, 2017, which I referred to just now, would have been passed in the Budget Session of Parliament itself, two courses have already been started by the Ministry in an otherwise well-equipped Khuman Lampak Sports Complex, which was the venue of the 5th National Games, and these students would have suffered for want of legal and statutory sanction. There was perhaps an absolute necessity for an Ordinance. Hence, I would say that the Union Government took a decision to go in for an Ordinance. But this is not a good precedent.

The National Sports University Ordinance 2018 (N0. 5 of 2018) was promulgated on the 31st of May and thus the National Sports University in Manipur has come into existence with effect from that day that is 31st of May, 2018, a red-letter day for the country and for the State of Manipur as well.

The National Sports University Bill was taken up day before yesterday for consideration and passing. Better late than never

remains the only explanation in our life. I would request all my Hon. colleagues in this august House to support the Bill wholeheartedly and let us pass it unanimously.

The National Sports University will be the first of its kind full-fledged Sports University of international standard. The areas of study so proposed comprise of Sports Science, Sports Medicine, Sports Technology, Sports Management and High Performance Sports Training, etc. As of now, there are some institutes in the country which offer various courses for athletes and coaches. However, a void still exists in the sports environment of the country in various fields which I mentioned just now.

The proposed National Sports University in Manipur is expected to bridge this gap and fill this void. I congratulate the Union Government and the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports and wish them the best of luck.

With the establishment of this National Sports University, I wish and hope that in ten to twelve years' time, we will be in a position to win more medals in Asian Games, Commonwealth Games and Olympics. It is because with the introduction of new sports technology, management and advanced coaching, there will definitely be a sea change in the overall standard and performance of our players. Further, taking into account the fact that ours is a

very big populous country, by providing high quality sports training and adopting quality international sports practices, India can become a sports power house in the near future.

It is a well-known fact that India has the presence of potential indigenous games and sports. I strongly believe that the National Sports University will certainly promote our indigenous games like Kabbadi, Kho-Kho, etc. and Sagon Kangjei (polo), Thang-ta Martial Arts of Manipur and also games like Kalaripayattu of Kerala. I am privileged to inform this House that because of the huge presence of indigenous games and sports in my State, Manipur, our children – boys and girls – could do so well in games and sports, particularly in contact sports. We have, over and above our famous Polo and Thang-ta, equally competitive Mukna, Mukna Kangjei, Kang and Yubi Lakpi, etc. to mention a few. Manipur has produced a good number of international players including Olympians in the fields of hockey, boxing, weight lifting, cycling, archery, judo and football. You may kindly remember that in the last Under 19 Indian team, Manipur had eight players in the team of eleven.

We felt very much elated when our Olympic medallist Ms. Mary Kom was nominated to the Rajya Sabha by the Government. With all humility, I do propose that this National Sports

University be dedicated to those sports persons of the country, including your good self and the sports persons of the State of Manipur, in particular who brought laurels for the country in the field of games and sports. We are very confident that you and all of you for that matter, would have performed much better had all these improved modern facilities of international standard were made available to you at that point of time.

It is heartening to note that to make this National Sports University a world class university, MoUs have been signed by the Government of India with two Australian Universities, Canberra and Victoria Universities for the development of curriculum, research facilities and laboratories.

Although there are provisions for establishing Outlying Campuses, Regional Centres and Study Centres, my humble request and rather demand to the Hon. Sports Minister is that let us first of all develop the Mother Campus at Koutruk in Manipur State.

In the beginning, let us give our first priority to set up the mother campus with the filling up of the statutory posts of the University like Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, Proctor, Deans etc. Here I would like to point out that though Proctor is very much a member of the Court and also of the Executive Council, it appears

that, in the list of the officers of the University in Clause no.8, Proctor is not mentioned there. At the same time, it is also not defined under Clause 2 of the Bill. I think it will be taken up under the Statute.

Sir, Manipur is recognized as the home of Polo – a modern form of our Sagol Kangjei, a game played riding on a horse. Sagol means horse and Kangjei means a cane stick. Our horses are small in size. Britishers called them Pony. The Britishers started playing Polo at Cachar district in Imphal. Encyclopaedia Britannica and Guinness Book have mentioned that modern game of Polo has originated from the State of Manipur. Every year, we do organise regular International Polo Tournaments in Imphal.

I request the Hon. Union Minister of Sports to set up an Institute of Polo in Manipur under the National Sports University. This will be a great blessing and a good gesture to all Polo lovers of the world. This will also be an icing on the cake for the people of Manipur.

Once again, Sir, I wholeheartedly support the Bill.

Thank you.

SHRI G. HARI (ARAKKONAM): First of all, I express my sincere gratitude and indebtedness to our beloved leader Hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma for being instrumental in making me a Member of Parliament. I once again thank each and every person of Arakkonam Parliamentary Constituency for electing me as their Member of Parliament.

Sir, I was born in a village called Kuppamkandigai in Thiruvallur district of Tamil Nadu. My parents Smt. G. Chinnammaal and Shri S.K. Govindasamy with their limited resources had provided me facilities for my studies and sports. Had there been a Sports University during that time, I would have been a champion in sports. But there were no basic sports amenities for poor and rural people to get training and perform well in sports and games in those days.

Sir, The National Sports University Bill, 2018 replaces the National Sports University Ordinance, 2018 that was promulgated on 31st May, 2018. The Bill seeks to establish a National Sports University in Manipur. The University will undertake research on physical education, strengthen sports training programmes and collaborate internationally in the field of physical education among others.

Sir, Tamil Nadu is a pioneering State for the promotion of sports and games. To promote sports among the masses and to achieve excellence at national and international levels, Hon. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma created a separate Ministry for Sports and Youth Affairs in Tamil Nadu.

The sports Development Authority of Tamil Nadu founded in 1992 focuses on providing good opportunities for talent identification and to develop identified talent to excellence at State, national and international levels.

Under the programme, the 'Catch Them Young' and Under-12 and Under-16 programmes of District Sports Council of Tamil Nadu have brought to light tremendous hidden talents from rural areas to Tamil Nadu. As a result of this, we have produced many medal winners in sports and games of national and international competitions.

Sir, Thiru Sathish Sivalingam, the first Indian male weightlifter who has won Gold medals in two consecutive Commonwealth Games hails from Vellore District which comes under my Arakkonam Constituency. I am really proud of him.

Sir, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma had constructed several sports infrastructures like the Jawaharlal Nehru Outdoor and Indoor

Stadium, Lawn Tennis courts in Chennai, stadium and swimming pool at the headquarters of each District in Tamil Nadu.

Establishing sports infrastructure and encouraging the sports and games are very important for promotion of sports to meet the international standards.

The Government should construct sports infrastructure of international standards to promote sportspersons to participate in the coming Olympics, Asian Games and Common Wealth Games.

To win 10 Gold medals, and to get 50 medals in the overall medal tally in 2020 Olympics in Tokyo should be our motto. Sports impart great qualities and play an important role in enabling any person to succeed in all aspects of life. Sports and games are crucial for overall youth development. Team sports like hockey and football help in teaching the spirit of team work as well as development of leadership qualities. I would like to urge the Government to provide importance for kabaddi, football, hockey, badminton and other games at the same level that is given to cricket in India.

Considering the far-reaching benefits of fitness in human life, the Government has introduced 'Chief Minister's Fitness for All' Program in the State. Young people are full of energy, courage, spirit of adventure, hope and ambition. Therefore, youth are not

only the future of a country, but also a great resource for the country. They have a crucial role in constructive and developmental activities of the society. It is important to properly engage the youth of the country in nation-building activities. Their energy needs to be channelized in developmental activities and social works.

The YMCA College of Physical Education in Chennai was founded in the year 1920. The College stands as a hallmark for training Physical Education teachers; coaching the students who can teach Physical Education, skills and techniques of games; organizing sports competition; and undergo research programmes. The institute is accredited by NAAC as an 'A-grade' College. It is recognized by NCTE and the Government of Tamil Nadu.

The YMCA College of Physical Education offers M.A., M.Phil and Ph.D courses in Physical Education. The one-year Bachelor of Mobility Science, and three years B.P.E.S courses and the two-years Diploma in Physical Education attract a large number of students from plus-two levels.

Besides these, M.Sc., Fitness, Exercise Rehabilitation and Nutritional Care; PG Diploma in Sports Coaching including tennis, cricket, swimming, basketball, handball, hockey, football,

track & field; and PG Diploma in Yoga are the courses offered at the YMCA College, Chennai.

We are proud to have an outstanding sportsperson as our Sports Minister now. He is young and energetic. I personally request the Hon. Minister to encourage and support the young budding sportspersons from all over India to come up like him to win medals in Olympics. We need him to introduce more schemes for the development of sports in urban and rural areas in India.

I would like to urge upon the Union Government to establish a separate Sports University in Tamil Nadu for the benefit of sports students in Tamil Nadu and other southern States of India. I would also urge upon the Government to provide suitable job opportunities for outstanding sportspersons and encourage them by providing all necessary facilities including financial assistance and top-class training. Thank you, Sir.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The next speaker is Shri A.P. Jithender Reddy. You would have to conclude in 5-6 minutes. I am calling you out of turn.

[Translation]

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY (MAHABUBNAGAR): Sir, I do not see anyone present here.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: There are many Members present here. Members from the Shiv Sena are here, and Members from all parties are present.

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: This is a very special issue.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: On your request, we are giving you an opportunity to speak at an early stage.

SHRI A P JITHENDER REDDY: In every speech, we say that *[English]* 75 percent of the population is below 35 years.

[Translation]

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (GULBARGA): This is an invisible Government. How can people be seen? *[English]* The Government is invisible. So, you cannot see it. ... *(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Hon. Member, please continue.

... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: In my view, if I put on my spectacles, I may be able to see a few people.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING {COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE

(RETD.): Sir, I am sufficient. You may ask any question, I will handle it.

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Sir, I would like to say one thing. Today, all the children across the country who are playing sports are looking towards you.

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Jitender Reddy ji, please start your speech.

[Translation]

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Everyone thinks that, being an Olympian, Rathore ji will understand our difficulties. But if even today the situation remains the same, then it is a matter of shame for the country.

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.): Please allow my turn to come.

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Sir, when will your turn come? Only the opportunity to speak will come, but when will the opportunity to work come?

[English]

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Jitender Reddy ji, please start your speech on the Bill.

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY: Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me time to present my views on the National Sports University Bill, 2018 and also on the status of sports in India. This is an ambitious Bill. It seeks to establish a National Sports University in Manipur and we are supportive of the Government's initiative. Rathore ji, we are cent per cent supporting the Bill.

Despite being a small State, Manipur has set an example for other Indian States by producing remarkable sportspersons over the years. India is in desperate need of a university for fuelling such ambitions. I think the Bill has a wholesome approach by understanding the need of not only training sportspersons but also coaches.

13.46 hrs

(Hon. Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

I have to start by congratulating India's own daughter, Hima Das, for making us proud at the global level. *[Translation]* Given the speed with which he has completed this race, I hope that the work of this University will also be completed with the same speed. *[English]* While Hima Das made us proud and happy at the moment, today, I want to draw the country's attention to a crucial and much neglected area of Sports. India's performance has been very poor in majority of sporting events. In the last Olympics at

Rio, I was present myself, to watch it, we were ashamed of our performance there. *[Translation]* Our honour was barely saved. Our Sindhu from Telangana brought a silver medal, and with one bronze medal we exited the competition. Despite having a population of 130 crore, why are we so far behind? Why is attention not being paid to this? *[English]* When speeches are made everywhere, everybody says that 75 per cent of our population is below 35 years. When we have such a huge strength, and when our physique is good, we can achieve whatever we want for our country. We don't have a proper system. What is happening on our sports front? *[Translation]* It is not understandable why no attention is being paid to this issue.

[English]

At the Olympics, we have won a total of only eight gold medals between 1928 and 1980, all in Hockey. After that, our first individual gold medal came in as late as 2008 when Abhinav Bindra won 10-meter rifle event. While we improved our performance and won six medals in London in 2012, as opposed to three during 2008 Beijing Olympics, we only won two medals in Rio Olympics in 2016. That is, one medal for 60 crore people.

India has the worst medal tally per capita. In comparison, China finished third with a medal tally of 70 medals, including 26

Gold medals. They made long-term investment in talent identification from young age and provided adequate infrastructure and funding.

Now, I would like to talk about the budget allocated to sports. While the budget amount has been increasing, the rate of increase has declined. Studies show a direct co-relation between the money invested in sports and the medals won. While in the last fiscal budget, the budget saw an increase of 21 per cent, in this year's budget allocation, the increase is only 12 per cent. I fail to understand what justifies this reduction in the rate of increase of allocation?

A healthy mind requires a healthy body, and that was the point behind the establishment of Nehru Yuva Kendra. But I got to know that when the Nehru Yuva Kendra asked for about Rs. 800 crore, it was allotted only Rs.250 crore. Further, I would like to highlight that even though we don't have adequate sports infrastructure in the country, the Ministry has decreased the allocation of funds to the Sports Authority of India by 13 per cent.

Sir, after studying accountability measures in sports I feel like there is a test match being played. *[Translation]* After many days of hard work, nothing comes into their hands. It is not even clear who is responsible for this poor state of sports. The Indian

Olympic Association says that it does not take a single rupee from the Government for itself, and therefore one should not ask it about this. As for the National Sports Federations, they receive such a meagre amount of funding that it is embarrassing even to demand results from them. *[English]* For the current financial year, 53 NSFs in India have been allocated only 342 crore rupees. That is roughly 6.5 crore rupees per NSF. This amount has to be further allocated to the State Federations. *[Translation]* You are aware that funds are distributed to 29 States from there. How much money actually goes for our children, and from which sources does it come? *[English]* I say that the children who are really playing today and the people who are really running the Olympic Associations in the States are doing so because of their passion for sports irrespective of caste or creed. The children who are really playing, whether it is athletics or hockey or soft ball or swimming, are the ones who are really interested in those fields.

I have been the Vice President of the Olympics Association for the State of Andhra Pradesh. I am today President of the State Olympic Association of Telangana. With all that experience I can say that sports people are totally neglected. There is no proper infrastructure anywhere. Not only that, there is a calendar given by the NSF. *[Translation]* They have a calendar with the Federations

under which sub-junior events are to be conducted first, followed by junior, senior and then senior national events. The boys and girls who go for coaching camps stay there, but they are harassed even for the payment of their TA and DA amounts. The Presidents and Secretaries who have been selected there spend money from their own pockets to feed the children. Thereafter, they go to the Sports Authority of India and submit their bills. However, even after two or three years, they do not receive the payment. The Federation merely says that unless junior nationals, senior nationals and national events are conducted, funds will not be released. Sometimes, some amount is released for this purpose. They conduct the events, submit the bills, and then after many days the payment is made. *[English]* Why so much of discrimination against sports? Why is this happening? Is it like running a club? Or is the name of the country involved? *[Translation]* You may say that nothing can be done because it is a State subject. But when we go to the Olympic Games and the Asian Games, whose name is being maligned there? It is the name of our country, India, that is being tarnished. Nothing seems to be happening for India's sportspersons. Despite a population of 130 crore, children from our country are not able to win even a single medal. This is an insult to India. Therefore, I would like to request

you that those who have been sitting in the Indian Olympic Association for so many years were given a four-year term, but they have continued there for as long as sixteen years. I would like to know what they are doing there. They have also been provided a building by the Government. For what purpose has the Government given them a building? Is it so that they may sit there and indulge in politics? There is a National Federation there. If a particular individual does not like it, he forms another National Federation. Then a dispute arises between the two. If there is a particular sport in a State and someone does not approve of it, another body is set up.

Is this the correct way? Who is losing in all this? The children are losing. I would like to tell you one thing. In my view, Hon. Minister, you too have been picked up from a rural area; you have not come from a city or a town. In cities, golf is played, or equestrian events are organised, and you speak about those sports. But in villages within the States, where is the infrastructure for such sports? When five per cent seats are earmarked under education quotas, you say they should be given to golf or equestrian sports. What kind of sports are these? Beach volleyball is also talked about. In Telangana, where is the beach? From where are we to bring a beach? Yet, they speak of beach

volleyball. ... (*Interruptions*) In the health sector, you are constructing PHCs and establishing Primary Health Centres in every village. Campaigns are being carried out in every village and along the roads. In the manner in which we are reaching the poor today, I can confidently say that infrastructure should be available in every village. Hon. Minister, we have great expectations from you that you will certainly look towards the villages. You have brought the 'Khelo India' initiative to every village and every mandal.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All healthy people are in villages only; they are good sportspersons.

[Translation]

SHRI A. P. JITHENDER REDDY: I would like to ask as to in which mandals infrastructure has been created up to the year 2017, where academies have been established, and in which locations these academies are functioning. Simply put, if every district has a proper sports academy, children and people can come and play there. From there too, great talents can emerge. We can also have players like Dhoni coming from rural areas. Therefore, I would like to request the Hon. Minister to look into what is happening in the Indian Olympic Association and the Sports Federations. By

addressing all these issues, by scrutinising each aspect thoroughly, and by bringing in a fresh and well-structured approach, you can usher in a meaningful transformation. ... (*Interruptions*) Through such change, please encourage all our youngsters who wish to play, who wish to move forward, and who want to enhance the name of the country.

[English]

SHRI PRASUN BANERJEE (HOWRAH): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am very happy to say something here because I am the first footballer MP. You have given a chance to me. I have been captain of India and an Arjuna Awardee. I have represented in Asian Games. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR JAKHAR (GURDASPUR): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, it is very unfortunate that he has to introduce himself. That shows the plight of the game. I think we have forgotten all other sports at the cost of cricket and yoga. Hats off to you, Sir.

SHRI PRASUN BANERJEE: Thank you, Sir. One of the finest sportsman in our country and the Hon. Minister Col. Rajyavardhan Rathore is sitting here. *[Translation]* Sir, it feels good to see this. In our lives, we have seen that in India a sportsperson has rarely become the Sports Minister. Earlier, Shri Aslam Sher Khan had been a Minister, and after him, you have come. For this, we would like to congratulate you. Shri Anurag Singh Thakur is a cricketer and has played in the Ranji Trophy. He has done significant work. I would like to speak on the National Sports University Bill. *[English]* Sir, with your permission, I want to speak in my mother tongue.

.... I want to speak in my mother language if you don't mind. I thank you and congratulate you all for allowing me to speak on this very important National Sports University Bill. *[Translation]* We are therefore very happy. We would like to thank Hon. Speaker Madam, who has given us this opportunity. *[English]* I am the first footballer as an MP. This is a wonderful day to me.

But this is a wonderful day to me. I am very proud of the National Sports University Bill 2018. I congratulate the Hon. Minister for bringing this bill as it was the need of the hour. This should have been done earlier, but better late than never. The bill has to be dealt with very seriously Mr. Minister. I would urge upon you that politics should not be involved in the execution of the bill. We should forget who belongs to which political party. Sports is sports, sports must not be mixed with politics. My first point is that a wonderful thing is going to happen through this bill. This concept was first introduced in Cologne, Germany, thereafter in America. Now it has come to India. Very good. But I think that when SAI was set up, it was excellent in the beginning. Gradually its quality deteriorated and now it is in shambles. This should not be repeated. *[Translation]* I would like to make one request to the Hon. Prime Minister and the Hon. Sports Minister. You speak of a

sports policy and take several initiatives, but please increase the budget for sports. If required, reduce expenditure elsewhere, even during elections, and invest that money in sports. At present, we are not getting anything. One cannot become a world champion merely by eating roti, potatoes and cauliflower. It is extremely difficult. When we win, thousands of crores of rupees are announced. But before winning, even proper food is not available. Sportspersons go from village to village, and often children are not even found there. If necessary, please speak to the Hon. Prime Minister and arrange for funds. *[English]* *....*I know, you are a great sportsperson and an honest person.

14.00 hrs

I think that this should happen. And I also believe that immediately sports should be made compulsory in schools and colleges. Secondly, we must refrain from categorizing sports into district or state levels. It should be of one single nation, without any politics. Wherever we are, we should play together unitedly.* *[Translation]* However poor the children may be in villages, we go from village to village in search of them, but we are unable to find such children. I am speaking in Bengali. Rajyavardhan ji, please listen for a moment. *....*You are present here, Hon.

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

Minister, and you are one of the finest sportspersons of India. It should be about all sports, not only cricket. All that is being promoted is cricket and cricket.* Cricket should be curtailed. Kabaddi should be encouraged. Greater attention should be paid to swimming, and more focus should be given to wrestling. *....* I think more funds should be allocated for sports and more sponsors should be attracted. Without funds, nothing can fructify.* We are aware that the Government has constraints on resources. What we mean to say is that children should be identified and brought forward from the district level first and thereafter from the block level, from all places. The Sports Authority of India is not functioning as effectively as it should. Even though you are making sincere efforts, the outcomes are still not satisfactory.

.... You can never play a hundred games at the same time, and you can never win gold medals in a hundred games in one go. Please select six games first.* Spend on those six games and provide proper training. They will win gold medals every time. What we are saying should not be taken in a negative sense. Today, the situation is such that when our sportspersons go to the Olympics, even newspapers question whether they will be able to win. Our sportspersons are asked whether they will win. There is

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

always a negative attitude. People ask whether our children will get a trophy. This negative approach prevails all the time. We were once playing a match in the I Division. Our coach said, ‘How many goals will you concede?’ *....* How many goals have you scored? No goal. We won that match. All negative approach should be stopped. You should inspire the youths.*

Whatever you wish to do, we believe that everyone sitting here should support it. Please do not bring politics into this. There should be no politics in sports. I would like to say one thing about this Bill. The Under-17 World Cup football tournament was held in India. I say this with great sadness. Earlier, I received a phone call saying that I would be given a reception, and ten days later I was told that my name was not on the list. Why should my name not be there? *....* I got the Arjuna award. I am a three-time Asian Games player. I also got the Rajiv Gandhi Khel Ratna Award. I captained the Indian National Football team. I also captained 1980 pre-Olympics.* During our lifetime, the Under-17 World Cup was being held in India. Do we not deserve even a little respect? Do we not deserve respect? Has politics entered even here? Was I left out because of the Trinamool? Please do not do this. We will also not do so. Let us all work together in sports.

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

What I wish to say is that this should begin from the school level. Sports should be made compulsory, starting from schools. No one goes to the districts, no one reaches there. Whom will you send there? Do not send IAS officers. Send eminent players and sportspersons to identify and select talent. You are a wonderful sportsperson. Here, we are discussing the National Sports University Bill. It will certainly be implemented. It has been established in Manipur, which is a good step. But it should be established everywhere. Why not in Bengal, Punjab or Kerala? It should be across the country. From West Bengal, Olympic football captains have gone directly four times. In 1948, T.Ao was the captain; in 1952, S. Menon was the captain; in 1956, Badru Banerjee was the captain; and in 1960, P.K. Banerjee was the captain. All top sportspersons are there. Sourav Ganguly is here, and many other stalwarts are here. There is a strong sports mandate here. In West Bengal, nothing is being done for sports, while it is being done elsewhere. Please support these people. A university should be established in Kolkata, West Bengal.

You should organise a World Cup in Bengal. How wonderful it would be if a World Cup final were held here. Jithender ji was saying that nothing is happening and that we are returning with zero. Zero is bound to happen. In our country, we spend barely ten

rupees on the Olympics, whereas even places like the Guam Islands spend far more, provide proper nutrition and prepare their athletes. Sportspersons should be treated as national property. Anyone who is selected is a national asset. Their food, lodging and all necessities must be provided. Can we win a World Cup by merely eating roti? That is not possible. We have no fight with your Government. We are not speaking for any party. You are here, we are here, everyone should make an effort. If required, even election expenditure may be curtailed. ... (*Interruptions*) We have only praised. We said that such a great player may not be born again. You should not object to that. He received the first award and became the first silver medallist at the Olympics. Rajyavardhan ji must certainly do this. Please do not drag this into politics. Leave politics aside and leave us out of it as well.

I will conclude by saying this. Any sportsperson is the wealth of the nation. In the world of football, Pele is a king. On 24 September 1977, we played in Kolkata. He said something to us. ** Pele told me, “Prasun Banerjee, just listen. Play football, see the world. Be a gentleman and you will fly your National Flag all over the world.”

We support the National Sports University Bill.

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

[English]

SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO (BOLANGIR): Thank you very much, Deputy Speaker, Sir.

I am grateful that you have given me an opportunity to speak on this Bill, that is, 'The National Sports University Bill, 2018'.

Sir, sports is an area which bridges all kinds of gaps. It crosses political differences and the interests of various countries. It can bridge nations together. I remember a time when India and Pakistan were having a great difficulty between each other in terms of our political relationship. It was the sport of cricket which brought us together and which allowed us to open diplomatic channels again. Therefore, sports is not just a mere physical discipline. It should be looked at by the Government in light of diplomacy; in light of health; and in the light of the well-being of the entire nation as a whole. It if uses solidarity in the nation like nothing else so far.

In that spirit, I was very appreciative of my friend, Shri Anurag Singh Thakur Ji, when he being the Chief Whip of the ruling Party criticised his own Government for not having given enough funds in the area of sports. With the same spirit, I would like to say that I appreciate the gesture of the Government by putting up the National Sports University in Manipur. One of the

biggest achievements of this Government is that they have made a sincere and serious attempt to integrate the North-East with mainstream India. Therefore, I welcome this Bill proposed by the Hon. Minister of Youth Affairs and Sports.

However, Sir, the question before us is this: Is it too little or too late? The University attempts to create a first of its kind institution to train coaches, teachers, sports officials and also train national level athletes. It will have two or three outlying branches mainly in Lucknow, Mohali and Gwalior. But all those places are in Northern India and have National Sporting Institutes already. My first question to the Hon. minister is obviously going to be: What happens to the rest of India? Do we not have people interested in sports in Western India, Southern India and especially in Eastern India?

My friend Shri Anurag Singh Thakur talked about the North East. But it is not just them who matter. Sir, Eastern India has been neglected by this Bill. My request to the Hon. minister is to look at the efforts of the Odisha Government where they have partnered with Hockey India to hold and launch many Hockey International events and world cups in Odisha. This is a spirit and the kind of initiative that both the Central Government and every State Government should have. We should ensure that we have the

capacity and the infrastructure to hold national and international events for our country's sports. We can choose those events based on the competence of athletes and the interests of our people. But, this must be mandated and sports must be given the priority. I think, there is, by far, the overwhelming majority consensus for this in the House.

But, Sir, we have seen a decline in the results and the performance of Indian teams. I have full sympathy and support for every sportsman of each sport who represents India at any international event – be it beach volleyball; be it kabaddi; be it cricket; be it hockey; and be it kho kho. However, we have seen that India has not performed as well as some others do. The numbers do not lie. We have had a decline of 37 per cent in the medal (tally) at the Commonwealth Games which, were recently held in Glasgow. India has only won 28 medals in its history in the Olympic Games. Is it correct? I would not say that it is shameful at all. I would say that it is our fault. The blame for the poor performance of our athletes is not within the athletes. It is with those people who are in Government; it is with those people who are in the Legislature, who make laws; and it is with those people who run the sports bodies, including myself as I am a Member of the National Rifle Association of India.

Sir, we are unable to provide what is required for sports people to excel. I think, Shri Thakur made a very good reference to that. There are many issues which pervade the world of sports. Not all of it is under the control of the Hon. Minister or the Government. We understand that division of offices between the sports bodies, Ministries and the Sports Federation themselves, is immense.

However, we find that the budget of the Government for the sports this fiscal year is a mere Rs.1943 crore. Now I am being told that it is Rs.2000 crore, which is good. But, when we compare that to the budget of the UK, a country which is less than 1/5th of our geographic size and less than 5% of our population, the budget there is Rs.9000 crore and in the US, it is Rs.12000 crore. This does not count the private sector's investment in sports which is 5-6 times that amount. In India, we have stifled the sports arena by total Government control or by control of the sports bodies which the Hon. Member, Shri Jithender Reddy, was referring to. They have become moribund or a 'closed club' which revolve around themselves. We are unable to even put up create the platform for sports to actually get funding from private areas.

What do we need to ensure that sports get sufficient funding? Be it for infrastructure, be it for the training of the athletes, and be

it for sufficient wellbeing of the athletes – psychologically and physically, we need money. How will the money come? It will come from sponsorships. Why will private companies sponsor athletes? They will sponsor them because they will be visible on sports media through television, through radio and various other events. Unfortunately, in India, - and my friend, Shri Anurag Thakur, should not take offence at this – cricket hogs the limelight of all sports. It's obvious that, in fact, I am sure he will agree to it. We need to do more to ensure that sufficient advertising money comes towards other sports as well. My friend, Mr. Rathore is also the Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting. The simplest thing that the Government can do is to come up with a code which mandates that all kinds of sports get certain time slots on various television channels and if not on private channels, at least, on Doordarshan. Even DD focuses mainly on three to four sports based on who the administrators are, where they come from and what influence they hold within the current Government. Therefore, the first thing I would request him to do is to ensure that adequate advertising space and media coverage given to sports people.

Sir, we have seen that for excellence sports need encouragement right from day one. Our children generally to

spend more time involved with academics work rather than with sports. What we do not understand is that a physically active child is also a more mentally active and mentally developed child. It is good for the physical being as well as for the psychological development of children. That is not something which has been implemented in our education system, especially in rural areas. There is a need to do that. There is a need to ensure that, based on merit and accomplishments, there is a sports quota at every university for admission. That is the only way we can incentivize our schools and parents in rural areas to ensure that they do not force their children to just focus on academics. If we do not have a sports quota for admissions to universities and if we do not have a sports quota for jobs in PSUs, we are not going to achieve that.

Coming back to the Bill, I have talked about a university being set up in Manipur. There is a lack of infrastructure creation in other States. We need to have, at least, one such Institute of Excellence in every State capital. It is not a tough task. If the Government does not have the money which they obviously do not have with a Rs.2000 crore budget, let them partner with State Governments. I can assure you that the BJD MPs will go and talk to the Hon. Chief Minister of Odisha if the Government takes one step to institute a centre of excellence for all sports in Odisha. We

have already got one for hockey; we have already got another for archery; but we are willing to expand these further. Let the Government come up with a scheme where people can coordinate with them and ensure that these facilities come up. Otherwise, the Ministry of Sports tends to be only administrative and not one of infrastructure development which is a crying need of the hour.

I liked Mr. Anurag Thakur's suggestion that the Ministry of Human Resource Development should have a budget for creation of sports facilities in every rural school. I completely agree with that and I am sure if the Government of India comes forward, the State Governments also will come and meet them.

The main issue of this Bill is the kind of curriculum it will mandate. If it does not have a curriculum of excellence, then it would be relegated to being another typecast institute which decays over time as interest wanes. I understand that the Hon. Minister has signed an MoU with the Universities of Victoria and Canberra in Australia to come up with a sufficient curriculum and training procedure of the teachers there. When the Hon. Minister replies, I would like to know what the curriculum is. Good curricula need good teachers. We know that there is a dearth of world-class skilled professionals in the sporting realm in India. It is not an issuing potential; we know there are people who have the

potential but they have not received the training required because we do not have kinds of institutes that can train them. So, where will he get the teachers from? Are the Universities of Victoria and Canberra going to provide us with their professors? The Government must also tell us about the funding of these institutes. We have seen that many SAI institutions have decayed over time. I was witness to it when I used to play Basketball for the State of Uttar Pradesh. I had been to some SAI training camp. The food we got was minimalistic. Comfort was no where to be found. We used to live there in the heat of summers at 45 degrees without electricity; without a single fan. You have to provide minimum comfort levels to the athletes who train there, especially children.

One of the major things that have been happening in sports, which I am shocked and ashamed to see and read in Press, are incidents of sexual assault and the sexualisation of our female sports girls. We have seen this happening. This is a complete failure of those bodies and also the oversight of the Ministries in this case. Moreover, the issue of women being perceived as physically incompetent for sports persists. We need to have clearly defined roles where gender appreciation and gender sensitivity exist in the sports arena, especially amongst the officials and those in charge.

Sir, with these words, I would like to again state that I support the Bill because: one, it supports the growth of sports and two, because it is in Manipur. But again, it is too little too late and several deficiencies –both with the Bill and sports in India –need to be addressed. Sooner or later, we would like to see many more of these institutes in the Eastern part of India, especially in Odisha.

Thank you.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My request to the Hon. Members is that you should be very brief because we have to complete the discussion before 3 p.m. We have to take up Private Members' Business at 3.30 p.m. Each Member may speak for five minutes each.

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE (MAVAL): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, by announcing the 'Khelo India' initiative, the Union Government is working towards promoting sports in the country. In the same direction, a National Sports University is being established by the Union Government in Manipur. On behalf of my Party, I support this initiative. The Hon. Minister himself is a former sportsperson and has won several gold medals for the country. All those who are participating in sports repose full hope

in the Hon. Minister, and I would like to say to him that today, if we look at college squares across the country, out of ten youths, eight are seen passing their time on mobile phones.

There was a time when children used to go to the playground and play games. Today, children play all kinds of games on mobile phones. This is unfortunate for the country. There are many small countries whose population is not even comparable to ours, yet they have won far more medals. Our country has a population of 130 crore, and today there is a need to examine how many medals we are winning in other sports. I myself have been a former wrestler. The first Olympic bronze medal for the country was won by Khashaba Dadasaheb Jadhav from Maharashtra. I too used to practise wrestling in Kolhapur. The Government did not provide any assistance to the family of Khashaba ji.

Today, adequate support is not being extended by the Government for sports in the country. When players go abroad to participate in sporting events, they approach us for help, as their circumstances are not conducive, and therefore they repeatedly seek assistance from us. I would like to inform the Government that in many parts of the country, especially in rural areas, children play good games in schools. We need to pay attention to them.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a nation's prestige is closely linked with its excellence in sports. Good performance in sports at the international level is not confined merely to winning medals; it also reflects a nation's sound mental outlook and its commitment towards achieving goals. In the recently held Rio Olympics, India sent its largest-ever contingent of 115 sportspersons, but the country's performance was not satisfactory. After every Olympic Games, a question arises in the country as to why, despite being such a large nation, we are unable to perform well in sports. This is a failure of the Government, whichever Government it may be, whether the State Government or the Union Government.

Earlier, during the Commonwealth Games, several cases of corruption came to light. Even today, if corruption continues in sports and if favouritism is shown in the selection of players, good sportspersons cannot emerge in the country. Even now, the Government is not making adequate budgetary provision for sports. Only about Rs. 2,000 crore has been provided for this purpose, which is unfortunate. In such a large country, there is a serious shortage of funds for sports.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that just as CSR funds are utilised for various activities in the country, why should we not make

provision for the use of CSR funds to promote sports? We are not able to provide assistance to sports through the MPLADS fund. I would also like to submit that if the MPLADS fund is permitted to be used for sports, it would give a significant boost to sports activities in the country.

I would like to convey one final point to the Hon. Minister and the Government that there is immense talent among the youth of our country, and it is the responsibility of the Government to energise and encourage them. I support this Bill.

Thank you.

[English]

SHRI M. B. RAJESH (PALAKKAD): Sir, I would conclude my speech in ten minutes as this is an important discussion and I am getting this opportunity to discuss about sports for the first time in my last nine years' experience as a Member of Parliament.

Sir, I welcome this legislation to set up a National Sports University. It took four years to bring this legislation and to implement it whereas the Budget announcement for this was made on 10th July, 2014. This long delay itself shows the lack of priority that we are giving to sports. I have great regard for the Hon. Minister of Sports who himself is an Olympic Medal Winner though I do not have that for his politics. I hope, he will understand and agree with me.

When we are setting up a Sports University in 325 acres, remember that China had the Beijing Sports University long back in 1993, that is, 25 years ago. That Sports University is in 1400 acres. I agree with Shri Anurag Singh Thakur who rightly pointed out that allocation for sports is grossly insufficient. China has 26 world class Sports Universities and 100 colleges dedicated for sports education. This is the comparison between India and China. This lack of priority is evident in our performance in all events including Olympics.

In the recent Rio Olympics, when 87 countries shared 974 Medals between them, our tally was just 2 medals. Those two medals were won by Women Athletes; women sportsperson. I remember a famous tweet of that time -- "In India, from vegetables to Olympic Medals are brought by women." I remember that tweet and that is a regard for our Women Athletes. In the Olympic year of 2015-16, Anuragji rightly pointed out and I would add to what Anuragji said. In the Olympic year of 2015-16, your Government reduced the allocation for Sports Ministry by Rs. 164.81 crore. It again happened in the year 2016-17....
(Interruptions)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: I want to clarify that I never said this.

SHRI M. B. RAJESH: Yes, I agree that you have not said this. I am just adding to your point.... (Interruptions) Sir, the Olympic Medal for us is 1 medal per 65 crores of people while a tiny country like Jamaica has an Olympic Medal for every 2.47 lakh population. So, this is the comparison. Sir, again India is spending Rs. 3 per day *per capita* on sports while United Kingdom is spending Rs. 22, seven times higher and the USA is spending Rs. 50, sixteen times higher. So, this is the level of under investment in sports in our country. Sir, I do not want to go into that details.

Sir, why are we lagging behind? It is because of lack of priority. Recently, we saw a small country like Croatia. The population of Croatia is 40 lakh, almost equal to the number of people left out in the Assam's NRC. Sir, Croatia played and reached the finals of the Football World Cup. They have produced great legendary players like Modric, Perisic and Rakitic. Why are we not able to do that? It is because of lack of priority.

Sir, there is a film about a Hockey Legend from Punjab, '*Soorma*.' So, the story of Hockey has become a story of lost glory. We were world champions in 1975 and we had won 8 Olympic Gold Medals in Hockey. But, now, this has become a story of the past glory. It is very unfortunate. I wonder, in this Bill, why you have not provided for a Branch of this Sports University in a State like Kerala, which is considered as a Gold Mine of Indian Athletics. Kerala has produced Legendary Athletes like P.T. Usha, Anju Bobby George, the first ever Athlete who had won a Medal in World Athletics Meet, Preeja Sreedharan and P.U. Chitra who belongs to my own Parliamentary Constituency. I do not understand as to why you have not provided a Branch of this University in Kerala. I demand either a Branch of this University or a Centre of Excellence in Sports in Kerala especially with focus on Athletics, be set up. Sir, I have a few more points especially

with focus on Athletics. Hon. Minister, I promise you that I will talk to the Chief Minister; I will talk to the Government of Kerala and I assure you that the Government of Kerala will provide you land if you are ready to set up a Centre of Excellence for Athletics in Kerala.

Sir, I have two more points to speak. The first is regarding the approach of authorities towards Athletics. I would like to share one of my recent experiences. I told you about P.U. Chitra, who belongs to my own place. I know her since her school days. Hima Das, whom we congratulated just at the beginning of this Session, belongs to a poor family. Likewise, P.U. Chitra belongs to a poor family. Currently she is undergoing a high-altitude training in Bhutan as part of her preparation for the Asian Games. She was asked to attend an interview for an appointment in Income Tax Department in Chennai. But, her coaches said that she should not go because that would affect her coaching. Therefore, I tried to get that date of interview postponed till the Asian Games are over. But, Hon. Minister, I am bringing to your notice that the Income Tax Department declined and insisted that she should come and attend the interview, giving up her coaching.

Then, I spoke to our State Sports Minister and he assured me and said, 'we will give her a job, ask her to concentrate on training

and coaching and come back successfully from Jakarta Asian Games'. So, this is the approach of our authorities towards sports persons. I hope the Sports Minister will look into that.

Finally, what is the state of our sports administration in the country? It is a terrible state of affairs as far as sports administration in the country is concerned. George Bernard Shaw once said, 'politics is the last refuge of a ...*'. I would like to amend that.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, do not make such a remark. We, ourselves, are politicians. That will not go on record.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. B. RAJESH: All right. I am sorry. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Why should we call ourselves as ...* It is not correct. Whatever the British people said, you want to repeat everything. That will not go on record.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. B. RAJESH: Sir, I withdraw it.

My point is that the state of affairs of sports administration in our country is very bad. I hope everybody will agree with that. Let

* Not recorded.

me quote a report which appeared in *The Indian Express* few days back. *The Indian Express* reported that out of two key officials, who are leading the Indian Sports Contingent to Jakarta Asian Games, one was jailed for one year for his role in Commonwealth Games corruption case and in the case of another official, his appointment as Joint Director General of Commonwealth Games was investigated by CBI after CVC alleged misuse of power by him. Now, these people are leading our Sports Contingent to Jakarta Asian Games. What message will it send to the country?

Lastly, I would request the Hon. Sports Minister and the Government of India to look into these things. I would also request him to please clean up the sports administration and find resources to find out, train and develop sports talent which is in abundance in this country. With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK (KOLHAPUR): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise here to support *The National Sports University Bill* on behalf of my Party.

Our country is very large. About 125 crore people live here. However, we have won very few Olympic medals. One of the medals that India has won at the Olympics was won by our present Sports Minister, Shri Rathore ji. He has brought this Sports Bill, and for this I extend my hearty congratulations to him.

This Bill has been brought to establish a University in Manipur, which is a State of art and culture. Through the establishment of this University, an effort will be made to bridge the existing gaps in the national sports ecosystem, such as technology, sports science, high-performance training management and related areas. This Bill will also facilitate the creation of basic infrastructure and high-standard facilities for the development of sports science and training in athletics. Bachelor's and Master's degree programmes in sports, research and training centres, academic programmes, and the training of sports officials, referees and umpires will also be undertaken through this University.

To make this University world-class, tie-ups have been entered into with two Australian universities, namely the University of Canberra and Victoria University. Curriculum development, research facilities and laboratory development will also be carried out through this initiative.

Since childhood, we have all heard a saying:

“Padhoge-Likhoge, banoge nawab,
Kheloge-Kudoge, banoge kharab,”

(“If you study and write, you will become a nawab;
If you play and jump, you will become useless.”)

But our Hon. Minister has come forward with a new slogan. There is a new advertisement by Amitabh Bachchan which says:

“Padhoge-Likhoge, banoge nawab,
Kheloge-Kudoge, banoge kharab,”

(“If you study and write, you will become a nawab;
If you play and jump, you will become outstanding.”)

I appreciate this approach. However, I would like to say to the people of the entire country that just as education is important, sports are equally essential.

It is necessary to make sports compulsory in schools and colleges because, in our country, four to five out of every ten children are physically unfit. Some are overweight, while others

suffer from depression. What is depression today? If a child fails in the Class X examination, he commits suicide. If they do not get a job, they take their own lives.

Sports provide such a medium that if children and youth take to sports, they will never fall into depression. We are sportspersons. In sports, we win and we lose. Sports play a very important role in our lives. We need to understand why parents these days do not allow their children to take up sports. The reason is that they believe sports will not provide their children with a livelihood. They feel that sports will not earn the money required to run a household. This has become the prevailing mindset among parents today.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we need to change this. We must take examples from small countries like Ethiopia. There, the youth are taking up sports and talent is being nurtured. The Government there is also providing training facilities and assuring livelihood support.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude, now.

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK: Sir, I have not taken even two minutes.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please try to conclude because by 3 o' clock, we have to pass this Bill.

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK: Sir, I will try to be very brief. *[Translation]* We also need to take examples from China and Japan. There, training of children begins from the age of six, and as a result, those children are today bringing a large number of medals. If we look at the global sports market, it is worth Rs.40 lakh crore, whereas India's sports budget is only Rs.2,000 crore. The sports budget of the United Kingdom is about Rs.9,000 crore, and that of the United States of America is about Rs.12,000 crore. To make sports compulsory in colleges, there is a need to link it with universities.

Today, there is also a need to develop sports according to regional strengths in different parts of the country. For instance, football is popular in Bengal and Goa, wrestling is popular in Kolhapur, and cricket is popular in Mumbai. Therefore, we should make efforts to establish centres of excellence in these regions. In this Bill, there is no mention of the Sports Authority of India. We provide a stipend of Rs.1,000 to children under the Sports Authority of India. Considering the present nutritional requirements of children, including proteins and vitamins, the cost of training a wrestler comes to about Rs.15,000 to Rs.20,000, and

the cost of training a cricketer comes to about Rs.50,000. There is no provision for this either in the Bill. Therefore, I would like to demand and request the Hon. Minister that the National Sports University should not be confined only to Manipur, Lucknow and Mohali, but that its branches should also be opened in Maharashtra.

I come from Kolhapur. The country's first Olympic medal was won by Khashaba Jadhav ji from Kolhapur. Several children from our region have participated in the Olympics. Veerdhawal Khade competed in swimming, and Tejaswini Sawant competed in shooting. Due to the lack of infrastructure, these children have to go outside for training. I myself have played boxing and wrestling at the national level. My son is a World Champion in Formula-3 car racing. Why is car racing not promoted in our country? There is a need to promote car racing in India.

Sir, I would like to make one very important suggestion. In our country, there is a CSR fund through which very good work is being carried out. However, this work is confined only to certain sectors, such as environment-related activities, construction of toilets, and education. In the same manner, in the field of sports, the present threshold of Rs. 500 crore should be reduced to Rs. 200 crore, and the profit limit of Rs. 5 crore should be reduced to

Rs. 2 crore. Further, the two per cent CSR contribution should be made tax-free. If 25 per cent of CSR funds are earmarked for sports, there can be substantial growth in sports. This will also be extremely beneficial for infrastructure development. Several of my colleagues have also spoken about Members of Parliament funds. Children often do not have the financial means to participate in international or national events, and they approach us for assistance. I would like to request that we be permitted to support such children through the MPLADS fund. There should also be a stadium in Kolhapur. I demand that a cricket stadium be constructed in Kolhapur as well. Wrestling, boxing and shooting are practised there. In swimming too, sportspersons from our region have participated in the Olympics. A proposal for a hockey turf in Kolhapur has been pending for the last two years. I request that attention be given to this matter. For the past two years, we have responded to all the queries raised. My last point is this. Just as, when patients face difficulties, we give recommendations under the MPLADS fund and they receive assistance from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund, can we create a similar corpus fund through which we can recommend talented children of our country and you may extend assistance to them? With these words, I support this Bill. Thank you.

[English]

SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA: Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the National Sports University Bill, 2018.

At the outset, I would take this opportunity to wholeheartedly congratulate the Hon. Minister for his wonderful initiatives in enhancing the sports activities in the country. I feel that it is a great revolution like never before. India is becoming serious about sports.

I thank the young and the dynamic Minister, who himself is a sportsperson, for bringing up this Bill for the establishment of a National Sports University, which is one of its kinds. I firmly believe that it will bring in a boost in inculcating the sports culture among the people of the county.

The year 2017, under the leadership of the dynamic Minister, has been momentous year for Indian sports. Indian sportspersons have brought many laurels to the country in this year, particularly, women sportspersons. In particular, I can make a mention of P.V. Sindhu, Kidambi Srikanth, Sai Praneeth from Andhra Pradesh, Saina Nehwal and many others who have won laurels in other sports activities like women's cricket for the first time, weightlifting, para athletics, shooting, fencing, wrestling, field and

track events. But at this juncture, I would like to state that whatever we have achieved till now is not in any way matching to the wonderful potent and talent that India possesses. I fully agree that sports is a State subject but without the cooperation of the Union Government, State also cannot function properly because this is something to do with the national events.

Sports infrastructure plays a crucial role in achieving excellence in the global arena of sports. It not only helps in producing sportspersons of international repute but also encourages the youth population of a country to participate in sporting activities.

In India, the standard of sports infrastructure is not satisfactory. The lack of infrastructure facilities is one of the major impediments in the process of development of sports in India.

When I talk of the sports infrastructure, I would like to emphasize on the infrastructure right from the grassroot level or the school level.

I would also like to make some suggestions. Being a Member of the Standing Committee on HRD, we have toured extensively and visited many centres of the Sports Authority of India in the country. We have interacted with very eminent personalities. We need to bring in revolutionary change in the system of education

and sports should be included in the school curriculum in every school. Now, the corporate schools are discouraging sports and there are no playgrounds. If sports is included in school curriculum, it will be a good step.

Sir, I would only like to make two points. The Action Plan should be evolved to identify the local talent, particularly, sports persons should be given jobs security. The funding should be made available to the sports persons. SAI is lacking in funds and many of the projects which are taken up by SAI have been stalled due to lack of finance. Even, the contractors are not doing their work properly. The NSDF should be given a wide publicity.

I would like to say that we have to stretch beyond if we want that the demographic dividend, which we have, should not become a demographic disaster. The youth talent, the young, should be allowed to focus their energies in a positive way. Here, I would like to quote a famous author Bishal Syam who said, 'push harder than yesterday if you want a better tomorrow'.

With this, I support the Bill, Sir, and, I feel, that this will go a step ahead in promotion of sports activities and not just become another SAI.

SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU (SRIKAKULAM): Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak on this important Bill, the National Sports University Bill, 2018.

On behalf of my Party, I would like to support this Bill. It is a wonderful Bill and we are happy to see that for the first time there is a sportsman, who has represented India at the international level, to be at the helm of affairs in Sports Ministry also. We say this with a lot of hope that the country is going to see much better future in terms of sports also.

There are a lot of issues that have been brought about. The points that I wanted to make have already been brought about. But I would want to reiterate one important quotation of Mr. Nelson Mandela about sports:

“Sport has the power to change the world. It has the power to inspire. It has the power to unite people in a way that little else does. It speaks to youth in a language they understand. Sport can create hope where once there was only despair. It is more powerful than government in breaking down racial barriers.”

That is the importance of sports in any culture, in any country across the world. That is something, we also have to keep in mind. Setting up of Sports University in Manipur is a very very important step that this country is going to take. I hope that there will be more sports universities to be coming and this is the first step that the Government is taking. There are two neglected areas, one is the North East and the other one is the sports. So, combining both and establishing the sports university in Manipur is a very good step forward. But we hope that there will be a lot of other sports universities and regional centres affiliated to this sports university to be coming up in the future. From the State of Andhra Pradesh, we would require that, at least, one regional centre affiliated to this should be established in the State of Andhra Pradesh. We would also like to recommend for the hosting of the National Games. Our Chief Minister has been recommending that for a long time. I do not know how this schedule has been prepared but, definitely, the Central Government should look into it.

Sir, there are a couple of points which I would like to make here.

Other than that, funding seems to be the major issue. I hope, everyone understands – even the Ministry also understands – that

the ideas or the forming the policy is never an issue, but the implementation of the ideas and the policy has always been the issue. The last National Sports Policy was formed in 2001. It is definitely outdated. Some of the points can be picked up from that policy. But, it is time that a new policy be formed. When a new policy is formed, the concerned stakeholders should also be brought in and the State Governments should also give their own representation for this. That is what I would like to recommend.

I would like to say one more thing. When the Indian Football Team Captain Sunil Chhetri *ji*, was experiencing a very low crowd when India was playing recently, he made a strong appeal. He appealed that people should come and support football also. Through Facebook, through social media he made an appeal and lakhs of people have started watching football. There is house full in the stadiums. Imagine, when one sportsman gives a call through social media and if these kinds of sportsmen are sitting at the helm of affairs, in the institutions which are taking decisions towards sports, then they can be more influential in the betterment of the future of sports. That is why, I recommend that more sportsmen should be included in decision-making regarding sports.

Thank you very much.

[Translation]

SHRI NAND KUMAR SINGH CHOUHAN (KHANDWA):

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today a historic moment is being created in this House in the field of sports. Seventy years have passed since Independence, yet there was no sports university in the country. I would like to congratulate the Hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi and the Hon. Sports Minister Shri Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore. Through this Bill, namely *The National Sports University Bill, 2018*, they have conveyed to the nation that they wish to transform the country.

“It is not my intention to create an uproar;
My effort is that the face should change.
If not in my heart, then in yours at least,
That fire must be ignited.”

There should be a spirit for sports generated in this country. In the field of sports, we have lagged far behind. Small countries of the world have emerged as shining stars in the sporting arena. But our country, with a population of 125 crore, is merely flickering like a firefly in the sports sky. In order to make India a shining star in the world of sports, a very significant initiative is being taken today through the establishment of the National Sports University.

Our national football player, Prasun ji, rightly said that there should be no politics in sports. He made a very correct and forthright observation. Unfortunately, in this country, sports were turned into politics and politics into sports. To change this situation, the Government has taken strong steps in the direction of sports today. To enhance the attraction of sports among the youth of the country and to connect the youth with sports, Hon. Narendra Modi ji, through *Khelo India*, has provided a platform to promote sporting activities. 'Khelo India' means everyone should play and every State should play. I would like to urge that many sports federations are not able to do equal justice to sportspersons.

The reason for this is the presence of politics in sports. Sports must be freed from this, so that by identifying and nurturing talent from across the country, we can produce outstanding sportspersons for India and the world. Hon. Sports Minister, in order to select truly talented players, you will have to engage capable and experienced sportspersons in this task. Sports officers must select talented players with complete transparency. What usually happens is that we search for swimmers only from metropolitan cities. A person who swims only in a swimming pool cannot become a great swimmer for the country. Those who dive into the Ganga, those who bathe and swim in the river, or those

who swim along the seashore are the ones who can become excellent swimmers at the national and international level. For this, we will have to lay down proper selection criteria. For long-distance running, people from hilly regions are more suitable. For marathon events, players should be selected from hill areas. For swimming, communities such as boatmen and fishermen, whose lives are closely associated with water, should be identified, and swimmers should be selected from among them. Only then can Olympic-level swimmers be found. Similarly, if we select people from hilly regions for marathon running, we can get good runners. Why is it that a country like Jamaica, with a population of only 30 lakh, has today made a name for itself across the world in sports? Ethiopia has brought global recognition to itself in marathon running. China has established its dominance in badminton. There was a time when India ruled the world in hockey. To this day, no player of the stature of Major Dhyan Chand has been produced in the world of hockey. He was given to the world by India. But today, who will identify the next Dhyan Chand? Who will search for such talent? For such selection, a transparent mechanism must be put in place. There is no shortage of talent in this country. Talent often gets stifled. Influential people may find a place in sports, but they are often unable to perform well, due to which the

country's name does not progress further. I would urge the Hon. Sports Minister to increase the sports budget as well. The time has come, when the world is progressing rapidly in sports and other fields, that we too move forward with speed. Our Hon. Prime Minister has a vision to make India a sporting power. To achieve this, the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports will have to work together. Unless sports become a compulsory subject in schools, and unless young children are connected to playgrounds, we will not be able to reach the level in sports that we aspire to. Today, by bringing forward the National Sports University Bill, the Hon. Sports Minister has taken a very commendable step. ... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI DHARAM VIRA GANDHI (PATIALA): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this important subject. I rise to speak in support of *The Sports University Bill, 2018*. On the basis of some of my experiences and a few suggestions, I would like to make certain points. The Hon. Sports Minister himself has been a distinguished sportsperson, and today this Ministry is under his charge. I have full confidence that he will make adequate efforts to improve the present state of sports in India. Today, our country is known as the youngest nation in the world. We have a demographic dividend, and we must make the fullest possible use of it. This opportunity will not remain forever. It has a limited time frame. If we miss it today, it is uncertain when such an opportunity will come again.

15.00 hrs

Therefore, for a country with a population of 130 crore, having the largest number of youth, a budget of merely Rs.2,000 crore for the Ministry of Sports is grossly inadequate. Under such circumstances, it becomes difficult for the Hon. Minister to bring about any major improvement in the condition of sports in the country. I would like to request that you may either seek an enhanced allocation from the Hon. Prime Minister or bring more

funds towards sports through the Corporate Social Responsibility route, so that we may promote sports in a meaningful manner.

My second point is this. An Hon. Member has rightly stated that there is a serious shortcoming in the manner in which we identify talent. We look for talent in metropolitan cities and large urban centres. I believe that if we wish to identify talent in swimming, we should go to villages situated along riverbanks, to fishing communities living along the seacoast, and to children who dive into ponds morning and evening. There is abundant talent there. If you wish to identify runners, go to tribal areas, where people routinely walk twenty kilometres a day for their daily chores and to purchase essentials. Children walk twenty kilometres on foot to attend school. You will find talent there. You will not find such talent in metropolitan cities and large towns. If you find talent there, it will largely be in individual sports such as rifle shooting, pistol shooting or lawn tennis, which are sports of the affluent. Those who can truly bring pride to the nation will be found in villages and tribal areas. I believe that our efforts should be focused there and that talent should be identified from those regions.

Finally, I would like to make one more point. When our sportspersons return after winning, we honour them greatly and

shower them with medals and money. However, when they are in the process of playing, when they are striving and working hard, at that stage they receive no encouragement and no support. As a result, many become disheartened and give up sports. I believe that it is absolutely essential for us to intervene and provide support at that crucial stage.

Sir, I would also like to give an example of how sports can influence society. In Haryana, the plight of women earlier under the khap panchayat system has changed significantly. The sex ratio there has improved substantially because the daughters of Haryana have brought glory to the entire country. ... *(Interruptions)* Sports have had a very positive impact on Haryana.

I would also like to speak about Punjab. The youth of Punjab are dying due to drug abuse. ... *(Interruptions)* For this reason, sports facilities should be provided in every city and town for organising events in the villages of Punjab, so that children there may take to sports and bring glory to the nation.

SHRI JAI PRAKASH NARAYAN YADAV (BANKA): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for permitting me to speak on *The National Sports University Bill, 2018*. A proposal to establish a National Sports University in the State of Manipur has been brought before the House. I wholeheartedly welcome it and congratulate the Olympic medal winner Dr. Rajyavardhan Singh ji, who is also the Sports Minister. In the world of sports, India has set high benchmarks from time to time, and our head has always been held high. The University that will be established in Manipur will have an impact across the country, and our talents will gain recognition at the global level. Today, there is a need to strengthen physical education, coaching centres and the management of sports science. The sisters, daughters and women of our country have gone on to win Olympic medals in the world of sports. We will produce not one but many Dhyani Chands, and our nation will move forward and feel proud in the arena of sports.

Sir, Bihar has immense potential in sports hidden in every direction. There is the Moin-ul-Haq Stadium in Bihar, which should be upgraded. I come from the Banka parliamentary constituency, which is a tribal area. I would like to submit that there is tremendous sporting potential among our tribal brothers in that region. A Shaheed Mahendra Gop Mandar Stadium should be

constructed in Banka. A Danveer Karn Stadium should be constructed in Munger.

In Jamui, a Late Sukkardas Yadav World Stadium should be built. In Bhagalpur, a Vikramshila Stadium should be constructed. Along with this, greater facilities should be provided to our women in the field of sports. Stadiums should be constructed in all panchayats and blocks so that the spirit of sports may be promoted. With these submissions, I conclude my remarks.

15.05 hrs

**SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES
(PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) AMENDMENT BILL,
2018***

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, let us take up Supplementary List of Business.

[Translation]

**THE MINISTER OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND
EMPOWERMENT (SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT):**

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill, further to amend the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.”

The motion was adopted.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

[Translation]

SHRI THAWAR CHAND GEHLOT: Hon. Deputy Speaker,
Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15.06 hrs

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION: DISAPPROVAL OF
NATIONAL SPORTS UNIVERSITY ORDINANCE, 2018
AND
NATIONAL SPORTS UNIVERSITY BILL, 2018...Contd.**

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA (HISAR): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, perhaps even in two minutes I may not be able to adequately thank the Hon. Minister. I would request that I be given at least five minutes. I am the youngest Member of Parliament in this country's largest Panchayat.

Sir, I welcome the Hon. Sports Minister for bringing such an important Bill before this House in his capacity as Sports Minister, through which, for the first time in this country, we are going to establish a University exclusively for sports. Prior to this, there is the Netaji Subhas National Institute of Sports in Patiala and the National Institute of Physical Education in Gwalior.

Sir, while we are discussing this University, Anurag ji began the debate and explained very effectively that across the world, whether we look at the United States of America or England, and if there is any model from which we must learn the most today, it is China. There, province-wise sports universities have been established and centres of excellence have been created. We

welcome the step taken by the Union Government in Manipur. However, one fact deserves serious consideration today. If we look at the last three Olympic Games, the State from which the maximum talent has emerged is Haryana. In 2008, the first and only individual medal in boxing for the country was brought by Vijender ji from Haryana. In 2012, if anyone brought glory to the nation in wrestling, it was Yogeshwar ji. During the Rio Olympics, when the country was anxiously wondering whether the medal tally would even open, Haryana's daughter Sakshi won a medal and made the nation proud. At the Gold Coast Commonwealth Games, where India won 66 medals, the single largest contribution came from Haryana, which brought 22 medals for the country. I sincerely hope that when the Hon. Minister replies, he will assure the players of Haryana that in the times to come, when we develop this mother University and establish various centres of excellence across the country, Haryana will certainly receive its due and efficient share. Whether it is hockey, boxing or wrestling, there is hardly any sport today in which players from Haryana have not brought pride and honour to the nation.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, today gymnasiums are being opened across the country. I welcome the Government's thinking

to promote yoga. When we speak of sports, the Hon. Sports Minister himself is an Olympian. Yoga is effective for physical well-being. However, whether it is physiotherapy or sports science, we will also have to establish centres of excellence for their development. If we truly wish to take decisive steps, we must do so in coordination with the HRD Minister. Sports education, which earlier existed in the form of physical education in Government schools, and the periods that were earmarked for games, must now be made mandatory. We should ensure that even children in Classes V and VI spend at least two hours a day on the playground. Only then, in the future, will we have a sufficient number of students seeking degrees from these universities.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to place one observation on record. When we speak of Manipur, if we bring a foreign coach to assist in that University, he will land in Delhi, and it will take him at least one full day to reach Manipur from Delhi. ... (*Interruptions*) The Government will have to consider this aspect as well, including which train can reach there within five hours.

Today when we speak of Haryana, it is important to recall that Chaudhary Om Prakash Chautala ji was the first person who, in the year 2000, introduced a policy in this country to promote

sports. That policy was ‘Medal Lao, Inaam Pao’. At that time, Karnam Malleswari was given a flat and an amount of Rs.25 lakh immediately upon landing in Delhi. Today, awards of up to Rs.6 crore are being given in the country. However, I would urge that the Government should also frame a policy to honour and recognise those children who win medals at the basic level, in inter-university and international tournaments, and those who bring laurels in world championships. Their achievements too deserve due respect and encouragement.

In conclusion, I would like to end my speech by reciting two lines about Haryana:

“Deshan mein desh Haryana,

Jit doodh-dahi ka khana,

Khelon mein first aana,

Border par jaakar sir katwana,

Aisa hai mera Haryana.”

(““In all the lands, Haryana stands apart,

Where milk and curd are daily fare,

Where sportsmen always finish first,

And at the borders, heads are laid down in sacrifice,

Such is my Haryana.”)

Hon. Minister, you belong to our neighbouring State. I request you to give due consideration to Haryana. In the coming times, when you establish the first regional centre of this University, I request that you state in this House today that it will be set up on the soil of Haryana. Thank you very much.

[English]

SHRI VINCENT H. PALA (SHILLONG): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

First of all, I join all my colleagues in congratulating the Hon. Minister for bringing this Bill. I think, the Hon. Minister himself is one of the finest sportspersons in the world and understands sports better than any one of us.

Sir, I have got only two or three suggestions. Meghalaya is going to host the National Games in 2022 when it will be completing 50 years of Statehood. I would request the Hon. Minister to come and visit the facilities. The Government of India has invested more than Rs. 100 crore in NEHU, North-Eastern Hill University, but I personally visited that place and found it in a shambles. This place can be utilised for the university in Manipur. So, I would request the Hon. Minister to come and see the place.

Secondly, if, at all, we want to introduce sports in India, first of all, the mindset of the parents has to be changed. How can we change their mindset? We have to tell the parents that sports is no more about games only; sports is also a business and sports is also used as a means to connect for peaceful purposes. We may also tell them that if Imran Khan can become the Prime Minister of

Pakistan, sports can also help their children become leaders of the society.

In addition, CSR fund should also be allowed to be used in sports so that most of the clubs can use it for promoting sports.

Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI MANOJ TIWARI (NORTH EAST DELHI): Sir, I thank you for giving me time to speak on The National Sports University Bill, 2018.

I am very happy to hear that this Bill is being brought. I have been a student of Bachelor of Physical Education and Master of Physical Education. I have also been the Captain of my University cricket team and the Vice-Captain of the East Zone team. I have seen and understood university sports very closely, and I have also understood its problems.

I would like to thank our Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji, who has presented an Olympic medal winner to the country as the Sports Minister. We also thank the Prime Minister for initiating, for the first time, a system under which education will be imparted for the creation of sportspersons. For this, I also extend my sincere thanks to Shri Rajyavardhan Rathore ji. The manner in which Shri Anurag Thakur ji has presented his views today has encompassed many important aspects. A few words spoken in this House today have caused me some pain. I felt hurt on hearing those words. Some of our friends from the Congress said that this is an invisible Government and that they are ashamed. Those who should be ashamed are the ones who ruled

for fifty years. Those who should be ashamed are the ones because of whom this situation arose. If you go to the villages of Delhi, people look for places to play along the banks of the Yamuna. There was Congress rule here for fifteen years at a stretch. It was in this very Delhi that a sin like the Commonwealth Games scam took place, which brought disrepute to both sports and sportspersons. That Government too remained here for fifteen years, and today they say they are ashamed. I would like to thank my Hon. Sports Minister. When I approached him regarding a stadium in East Delhi across the Yamuna, he told me, “You show me the land, and I will ensure that a stadium is provided at the earliest.”

However, when we begin the search for land, we find that the lands on which playgrounds should have been built have been encroached upon by illegal foreign infiltrators who have put up their jhuggi-jhopris and are living there. The Government that ruled for fifteen years prior to this did nothing about it. The present Government, which has been in office for the last three and a half years, has not turned a blind eye to this issue. I am thankful that this matter has been raised today.

Sir, I belong to a village where we used to level the fields by pounding bricks and play games there. Those who are sitting on

that side today used to sit on this side earlier, and because of them this situation has arisen. If you travel across a stretch of 350 kilometres from Ranchi, only now is there talk of constructing stadiums. Earlier, no playgrounds were provided for the people in those areas. From our region too, players like Dhoni have emerged, but they had to come to Delhi to pursue their sporting careers.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the first time, I am feeling truly happy. I am very pleased. I had been sitting in my seat for a long time, waiting for my turn. I would like to place a few suggestions before our Hon. Sports Minister. In the appointments being made in the field of sports, such people should be appointed who understand sports and the pain of sportspersons. I would like to express my gratitude that, for the first time, the Hon. Sports Minister of the present Modi Government, Shri Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore ji, increased the fees of coaches, and today this step is being widely appreciated across the country.

One point was raised from the other side. One of our very respected colleagues said that we played after eating roti and potatoes and cauliflower. I would say that even if we had received roti and potatoes and cauliflower properly, our country would have created many records in several fields. I thank Colonel

Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore ji, our Hon. Sports Minister, that for the first time he has enhanced the diet allowance of sportspersons. Yesterday, when I met the students of Kirori Mal College, people thanked us and said that your Government has developed Hima Das so well, the Assam Government has given her Rs.50 lakh, and you are doing everything possible for sportspersons. We are very happy with this Sports Minister and with this Bill.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I express my gratitude because I myself hold a Master's degree in Physical Education. When we speak of sports medicine, we must have people who have secured good academic credentials in sports medicine. From that perspective, I would like to thank our Hon. Sports Minister, Col. Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore ji, and the Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji, for initiating this process. For the first time, Manipur has been given a major national-level institution in the field of sports. This initiative will also promote tourism and strengthen national integration.

I support this Bill. Thank you very much.

[English]

SHRI THANGSO BAITE (OUTER MANIPUR): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you. I rise in support of the National Sports University Bill. In fact, we have been waiting for the fulfilment of the promise of the present Government for opening one National Sports University in Manipur for many years. As it has come true, we are very happy and I really appreciate on behalf of the people of Manipur and on my behalf the Government for awarding this University to a small State like Manipur. This is a first of its kind also. So, we are very happy that Manipur has been given this University. We express our gratitude to the Government. Since I am given very limited time, I am not able to express what I feel.

A number of institutions of Central Government in Manipur is not working properly. I am expecting that this Sports University in Manipur will be one of the most leading universities in India.

Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH (SAMBHAL): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am extremely grateful to you. Today, the Modi Government has taken a historic step for the youth of the country. I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this Bill. What our esteemed Prime Minister, Narendra Modi, has envisaged for the youth of the nation is unprecedented. No Government in the past had given serious thought to this. A National Sports University has been established in Manipur. Several Hon. Members have said that it will be started now, but I would like to state that the University has already been established and has also begun functioning. We ourselves visited Manipur and toured the University.

First of all, I express my gratitude to our Hon. Prime Minister and also to the Sports Minister, Shri Rajyavardhan Singh Rathore (Retd.), who has worked shoulder to shoulder with him. I support this Bill.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, kindly allow me just one more minute. I would like to submit that today, when our sportspersons lag behind in international competitions and athletes from China bring medals at the global level, this initiative provides a golden opportunity to elevate our sportspersons to that level. I would also

like to make a humble request to the Hon. Minister that Uttar Pradesh is a very large State with immense potential in sports. Therefore, one or two branches of this Sports University should be opened there at the earliest. This will enable children of farmers and the poor from rural areas, who cannot travel far, to take an interest in sports and move forward.

SHRI VIRENDRA SINGH (BHADOHI): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, sports are often discussed in this Parliament, but today a different kind of discussion is taking place. I support the Bill that has been brought for the establishment of a University related to sports. A very detailed discussion has already taken place, so I will conclude my remarks in a brief manner.

Sir, this University is being established to promote the expansion of sports in India. Several Hon. Members have expressed their views on where sportspersons are found. In reality, sports are a system deeply connected with society. The prestige of the nation increases when a sportsperson wins a medal at the Olympics. Many Members have given suggestions on how a sportsperson can win a medal at the Olympics and how selection should take place. India is a country of villages. People living in villages are generally closely associated with sports. In our country, there are certain communities in which sporting ability exists almost inherently. For example, the Nat community has gymnastics in its very genes. Similarly, among the Nishad and Mallah communities, swimming is an inherent skill, as their lives are closely linked with water. I myself have been a wrestler, so I know this very well. Manoj ji is seated here. In a village near his, there used to be a 'Hind Kesari' wrestler by the name of Mangla

Rai. He used to practise wrestling at Pandaji's akhara in Banaras. There were also wrestlers such as Gungai Pehlwan, Chicken Guru, Avadhesh Pehlwan and Vyas Pehlwan. All of them were wrestlers from Banaras who practised wrestling regularly.

Sir, I would like to thank the Hon. Prime Minister for having given serious thought to sports. Members should also visit Kashi to see this for themselves. Kashi and wrestling are deeply connected. If one visits there, one can see how the Hon. Prime Minister has revived and developed the old *vyayamshalas*. This should serve as an inspiration for all Members of Parliament. I myself have also had similar *vyayamshalas* constructed in my parliamentary constituency. The Hon. Prime Minister has facilitated the construction of 134 *vyayamshalas* related to wrestling. I believe that Members who visit Kashi can see these facilities. Panda ji's *akhara* is a historic *akhara*. Manoj ji's village is adjacent to the village of Mangla Rai ji. I would like to request the Hon. Sports Minister that if a *vyayamshala* could be constructed in the name of Mangla Rai ji in his village, it would be a great honour. I make this request personally as well, because he was a *Hind Kesari*.

Sir, I would also like to make another submission. Farmers living in villages are naturally skilled in horse riding. They should

be given proper training there itself. If we start searching for horse riding talent in Connaught Place, we will not find it. If we start looking for gymnasts in Chandni Chowk, we will not find them either. I am not opposed to Chandni Chowk or Connaught Place, but talent must be identified where it naturally exists.

I will conclude my remarks by making one final point. There is also a need to reflect on the manner in which sports are being projected and promoted for their development. Generally, people in villages and across the country believe that a cricketer is created by Brahma himself. ... (*Interruptions*) Please allow me to complete my point. A village sportsperson may be a wrestler, a hockey player, a gymnast or a swimmer. Such sportspersons are also shaped by the forces of nature. I myself am a wrestler and I have seen these realities closely. ... (*Interruptions*) I am not opposed to cricket at all. If Anurag ji walks out, people recognise that he is a great player. But if Virendra Singh remains a champion of India for several years, he is seen merely as a wrestler and is presumed to be less intelligent. ... (*Interruptions*) How can a person who competes physically with another human being in wrestling be considered less intelligent, and how does someone who plays with a bat and ball become more intelligent? I wish to submit that sports are not only meant to improve health or

enhance the prestige of the nation. Sports also promote social harmony, strengthen social unity, and contribute to social empowerment. In wrestling, no one asks about caste. No one enquires whether one belongs to this group or that group, or whether one is above or below someone else. Wrestling is a very strong foundation of social harmony. If we wish to develop rural sports, talent must be identified in villages themselves. I would like to submit that the large schools present in villages can also serve as centres of the University. We have many such large schools in our rural areas.

With these words, I conclude my statement.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we have to take up Private Members' Business.

... (Interruptions)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot help it. I cannot accommodate all of you because at 3.30 pm we have to take up Private Members' Business. Therefore, if the House agrees, then I can allow the Minister to reply and pass the Bill. At the time of the third reading, I will allow some Members and some points can be raised at that time.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will allow you at that time.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the Hon. Minister.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will call you during the third reading.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If the House agrees, then we can extend the time till the Bill is passed.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: During the third reading I will call all the Members, and you can mention the points that you want to say.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, please be very brief.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING {COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.)}: Sir, today there has been an extensive discussion on sports. Many Members of Parliament have participated in this debate, and a positive aspect was that all the Members who took part were young Members of this House. All of us present here, when we were growing up in our childhood, often heard the saying that “those who play and jump will be ruined”. Today, with the strength of India’s youth, the impact they have made, the manner in which Indian youth have established their dominance across the world, and the way in which the corporate sector and society at large are elevating these new icons, that definition has changed. Today, those who play and engage in sports become outstanding. Sports contribute to personality development and to the holistic development of an individual. When Hon. Prime Minister Modi ji said that “those who play, will play”, it was, in itself, a complete thought. Whether it is excellence or the grass-roots level, every individual associated with sports develops a distinct personality. Their personality shines through, and the process of individual development in their life becomes stronger.

Today, we have brought before this House The National Sports University Bill. Sports involve coaches, sports management companies, equipment manufacturing companies, stadiums,

whether public or private, and the players themselves. Sports science professionals are also associated with sports. Taken together, the entire sports ecosystem is, by the year 2019, set to become an industry worth 80 billion dollars globally. From the economic perspective as well, and from the perspective of individual development and excellence, we must integrate ourselves into this stream.

Wherever there is development and progress, education is necessarily associated with it. Knowledge is essential. Enthusiasm alone is not sufficient; wisdom is equally necessary. Knowledge is indispensable. Even after so many years, our country has not had such a University which, in itself, can serve as a beacon of knowledge, an institution that can guide the entire nation in sports and every sector associated with sports. Today, we have brought this Bill before the House. It proposes the establishment of a National Sports University in Manipur. It is not that there are no colleges or universities in the country. There are universities and deemed universities that are focused on physical education. However, the entire spectrum of sports is not covered there. This Sports University will address the complete spectrum of sports. It will offer Bachelor's and Master's degrees. It will focus on research as well as training. It will be dedicated to the preparation

of elite athletes. It will also cater to sports officials, referees and umpires. The training of all stakeholders connected with sports will be included within its ambit.

I would like to inform the House that all the courses of this Sports University will be conducted in Manipur. In addition, there is a provision that the outreach campuses of the mother University may be established in other States and even abroad. Why should we limit our vision? Why should our University impart education only within the country? We should take this University to such a level that it becomes a centre for acquiring global knowledge. In this regard, we have already signed Memoranda of Understanding with the University of Canberra and Victoria University. Through these MoUs, knowledge relating to curriculum design and the kind of laboratories required for various sports will be acquired. These MoUs are not merely on paper. It has also been ensured that faculty members will come and stay in Manipur so that the curriculum is properly guided and monitored. Our objective is to take this University to the international level. Today, the youth of our country wish to pursue sports management or courses related to sports. At present, they go to the United Kingdom or Australia for such education. Why should India not have such a University? This is precisely the vision that we are placing before the House.

I would like to thank all the Hon. Members for supporting the *National Sports University Bill*. I would like to highlight three special features of this University. First, its Chancellor will be a sports person, so that the true spirit of sports can be carried forward. Secondly, there will be an Academic Council, which will also include sports persons who have competed at the international level, and they will provide guidance to the University. Thirdly, continuous funding will be required for this University because its vision is expansive. The Union Government will provide sustained support for this purpose. One point was raised by Premachandran ji, who said that everything else is fine, but questioned why an Ordinance was brought. I would like to inform the House that there was no delay in this matter. We introduced the Bill in the Lok Sabha. I am stating a very important point here. Allegations were made against us ... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (HYDERABAD): Sir, you can take it on Monday. What about the Private Members' Bill?

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Already the House has accepted that this debate can continue.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: It is completely wrong and it is unfair. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will extend the time after 6 p.m. We will extend the time to the Private Members' Bill.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Sir, it is my time. It is the time of the Private Members' Bill. ... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it has often happened that whenever sports are discussed, politics is brought into it. This should not happen.

[*English*]

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: You should read the rules instead of passing the remarks. Let him read the rules. ... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, an allegation has been made against me that we did not bring the Bill at the appropriate time and that we brought an Ordinance instead. I would like to clarify this matter clearly before the House. We placed this Bill before the House on 10 August. On 11 August, the House was adjourned sine die. On 24 August, we

referred the Bill to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee held five meetings from October to January.

These were very constructive meetings, and the Committee also visited Manipur. After completing its deliberations, the Standing Committee submitted its report to both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on 5 January. At that point, we were confident that the Bill would be passed. In order to ensure that students did not suffer any loss, we commenced the courses. The courses began from 15 January.

We brought this Bill during the Budget Session. The House is aware that the Budget Session was completely washed out and could not function. On the one hand, there was a real possibility of students suffering a loss. How would they receive degrees when the University itself had not been accorded recognition? To ensure that students were not adversely affected and that they did not suffer any loss, we brought the Ordinance so that the interests of sportspersons and students could be protected.

I would like to say to Premachandran ji and to everyone:

“If by creating noise and uproar you do not allow laws to be made,
And if we bring an Ordinance, you do not allow that either,
Then tell me, where will a lamp be lit in such darkness?
If you continue to remain obstinate in this manner, how will the
country move forward?”

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, our resolve and determination are firm.

“We cannot be broken, we cannot be made to bend,
And if it is a matter of the nation, we cannot even pause.”

This is the reason why we brought the Ordinance.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Anurag ji placed his views before the House. He has been a former sportsperson, he continues to be associated with sports even today, and he has also served as an administrator. Apart from him, other Hon. Members have spoken with great passion. I have no hesitation in placing it on record that, in their hearts, every Member of Parliament and every citizen of this country wants sports and our sportspersons to progress. Today, what is required is that we work together without looking at camps of ‘mine’ and ‘yours’. This is the need of the hour. It is from here that politics begins, when we start saying that my camp is this and your camp is that.

I would like to draw the attention of the House and of the entire country to the fact that sports is a State subject. The development of sports and the laws relating to sports, all legislation and all development in this field, lie primarily in the hands of the State Governments. After that come the federations, which describe themselves as societies. Societies are independent

in nature. They have a direct connection with international federations, and the international federations, in turn, are connected with the International Olympic Committee. The previous Government had made an attempt and had even brought a Sports Code. The sportspersons fully supported it. Every sportsperson wants such a law to be enacted so that federations can, in some manner, be bound and guided to function in the right direction.

The responsibility of the State Governments, in itself, is very substantial. Today, I would like to state that we wrote to all Chief Ministers, reminding them to implement the Sports Code of 2011 in their respective States. From the Centre, we can issue directions to the National Sports Federations, but we cannot do so at the State level. Who is connected at the grass-roots level? It is not the National Federations, but the State Federations that are connected. Then why are district championships not being organised in the States? Why do the States not make efforts to ensure that CSR funds at the State level are properly utilised and that private or public-private academies receive greater encouragement? Every State speaks of youth development. In youth development, the core issue is simple. You may examine the budget of every State. Many Members here have spoken about the budget of the Union

Government, but this is equally the responsibility of the States. Please take a look at the State budgets and see how much allocation is made for sports.

The Education Department and the Sports Department do not work together. It is essential that the State Sports and Education Departments coordinate with each other and also coordinate with the Federations operating within the State. This is extremely important. Junior and women players must receive encouragement. The Sports Authority of India and the Ministry of Sports interact with the Federations. We have now initiated some new measures.

I will now briefly refer to that aspect. When Anurag ji spoke, he raised the issue of why sports are not progressing in universities. We have brought about a change in this regard. Until now, the Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Trophy used to be awarded to the person or the university that organised the maximum number of events. We have changed this system. We have said that merely organising events is not sufficient. Marks will now be awarded on the basis of the quality of sportspersons in the university, such as how many players have represented the country at the Olympic Games, Asian Games or Commonwealth Games, and the trophy will be awarded accordingly. Similarly, the issue of

international training was raised. International training involves expenditure. The overall responsibility for training rests with the Union Government. Under this overall training framework, whether the players are senior or junior, and whether they are potential athletes selected for the national team, the Union Government takes care of their training. Mahadik ji spoke about good diet for players and the stipend of Rs. 1,000 given to them. I would like to inform the House that a few years ago, this amount was only Rs. 850 per month. I would like to mention three aspects. First, the stipend; second, expenditure on food; and third, expenditure on supplements. The daily food allowance for players has been increased to Rs.690 per day. In addition to this, supplements are provided separately, and the supplement allowance has been increased to Rs.750 per day. Thus, a player now receives Rs.690 and Rs.750 per day respectively for food and supplements. The monthly stipend has been increased to Rs.2,000, and this applies to an average trainee who is undergoing training in an academy. As Anurag ji mentioned, players are also sent abroad for training, where they compete with international athletes. For such training, apart from food and training expenses, we have started giving Rs.50,000 per month as pocket allowance to 200 players. No bills are required for this amount. This is

purely a pocket allowance. For the first time, the Hon. Prime Minister has constituted an Olympic Task Force. After the recommendations of the Olympic Task Force were received, we have accepted them. A little while ago, Manoj ji mentioned that for the first time in India, the issue of coaches' salaries was addressed. Earlier, the salaries of coaches were capped at around Rs.1 lakh. We have now increased the salaries of coaches in National Academies by 100 per cent, raising them to Rs.2 lakh. Earlier, for a masseur, only Rs.20,000 was provided. With such an amount, it is neither possible to acquire professional knowledge nor to run a household. Therefore, we have increased the salaries of all personnel associated with sports by 100 per cent. Similarly, for the first time, we have entered into partnerships with private academies. It is also important to inform the House about the National Sports Development Fund. All sportspersons who have won Olympic medals have received funding through this Fund. Any Indian citizen can contribute to this Fund and can also specify where his or her contribution should be utilised. This is how the National Sports Development Fund is functioning. Applications such as *Where to Play* and *How to Play* are being developed. I have also spoken about natural talent. Across the country, we are identifying talent among children as young as ten years of age.

Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I could speak at length on this subject for at least two or three hours with full satisfaction, but time is limited and you have asked me to conclude. I would like to clarify one point raised by Hon. Premachandran ji regarding clause 7(2), under which the Union Government may inspect and conduct inquiries. Hon. Premachandran ji, this provision has been adopted verbatim from the Central Universities Act. Section 8(3) of the Central Universities Act contains the same provision, which we have incorporated here as clause 7(2). Similarly, with regard to clause 25(4), under which the Union Government may frame new Statutes, we have followed the same approach as is applicable to other universities in the country. Sections 25(5) and 27(5) of the Central Universities Act have been adopted *mutatis mutandis* in clause 25(4) of this Bill.

In the National Sports University, we intend to enact the same legal framework that applies to other universities. There is nothing new or extraordinary in this. ... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI M. B. RAJESH (PALAKKAD): Sir, he has not said anything about the demand for regional campus in Kerala.

[Translation]

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.): With regard to Kerala, I would like to inform the House that of the first two colleges of physical education established in the entire country, one is located in Kerala. ... *(Interruptions)* Similarly, with respect to the proposed outreach campuses, after consultations with the State Governments, and wherever we receive the maximum support, we will be able to establish outreach campuses there. ... *(Interruptions)* I request the House to pass the Bill. ... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran, are you moving your Resolution?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I do not want to take the time of the Private Members' Business. So, I would be very brief.

Whenever there is pandemonium in the House, it is the responsibility of the Government to resolve the deadlock. It is not the fault of the Opposition. It is the responsibility of the Leader of the House and the Government to see that the pandemonium is being resolved.

Since it is a matter of sports and he has already assured so many things and the regional campus that we have demanded for Kerala has also been assured, I seek the permission of the House to withdraw my Resolution.

The Resolution was, by leave, withdrawn.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill to establish and incorporate a National Sports University in the State of Manipur, a specialised University first of its kind, to promote sports education in the area of sports sciences, sports technology, sports

management and sports coaching, besides functioning as the national training centre for select sports disciplines by adopting best international practices and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause.

Clause 2

Definitions

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran, are you moving amendment Nos. 2 to 5 to Clause 2?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: I beg to move:

“Page 1, line 9, --
for “by the Ordinances”
substitute “under this Act”.” (2)

“Page 2, line 5, --
after “maintained by,”
insert “or managed
 by”.” (3)

“Page 2, *for* line 6, --
substitute ‘(f)’ “Core council” means
 Core council of the (4)
 University’.”

“Page 2, lines 18 and 19, --
after “maintained by”
insert “or managed by”.” (5)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos. 2 to 5 to clause 2, moved by Shri N.K. Premachandran to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.
Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3

Establishment of University

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran, are you moving amendment No. 6 to clause 3?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: I beg to move:

“Page 3, line 11, --
for “Court””

substitute “Core council”.” (6)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No. 6 to clause 3, moved by Shri N.K. Premachandran to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 3 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.
Clause 3 was added to the Bill.*

Clause 4

Objects of University

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Amendment No. 7 – Prof. Saugata Roy is not present.

The question is:

“That clause 4 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.
Clause 4 was added to the Bill.*

Clause 5

Power and functions of University

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran, are you moving amendment Nos. 8 to 10 to clause 5?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: I beg to move:

“Page 5, line 30, --
after “welfare of the”
insert “students and”.” (8)

“Page 6, line 2, --
for “in the interest”
substitute “for the benefit”.” (9)

“Page 6, line 20, --
after “or Institution”
insert “outside India”.” (10)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos. 8 to 10 to clause 5, moved by Shri N.K. Premachandran to the vote of the House

The amendments were put and negatived.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 5 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.
 Clause 5 was added to the Bill.
 Clause 6 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 7 Central University to review work and
 progress of University**

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran, are you moving amendment Nos. 11 to 26 to clause 7?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: I beg to move:

“Page 7, lines 17 and 18, --
omit “including Outlying Campuses,
 Colleges, Institutions, Regional
 Centres and Study Centres
 maintained by it”.” (11)

“Page 7, line 21, --
for “issue such directions”
substitute “make such recommendations”.” (12)

“Page 7, lines 22 and 23, --
for “abide for such action and be bound to comply
 with such directions”
substitute “consider such
 recommendations”.” (13)

“Page 7, line 25, --
omit “, its buildings, sport
 complexes”.” (14)

“Page 7, *omit* lines 26 to 30.” (15)

“Page 7, line 32, --
omit “or inquiry”.” (16)

“Page 7, line 36, --
omit “or inquiry”.” (17)

- “Page 7, line 38, --
 omit “or inquiry”.” (18)
- “Page 7, line 40, --
 omit “or inquiry”.” (19)
- “Page 7, line 41, --
 omit “or inquiry”.” (20)
- Page 7, lines 42 and 43, --
 omit “or any Outlying Campus or College or
 Institution or Regional Centre or Study Centre
 established or maintained by it”.” (21)
- “Page 7, line 44, --
 omit “or inquiry”.” (22)
- “Page 7, line 51, --
 omit “or inquiry”.” (23)
- “Page 8, lines 1 and 2, --
 omit “to the satisfaction of the Central
 Government”.
 ” (24)
- “Page 8, *omit* lines 5 to 7.” (25)
- “Page 8, line 8, --
 for “order”
 substitute “direction”.” (26)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment Nos. 11 to 26 to clause 7, moved by Shri N.K. Premachandran to the vote of the House.

The amendments were put and negatived.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 7 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.
Clause 7 was added to the Bill.
Clause 8 was added to the Bill.*

Clause 9

Chancellor

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran, are you moving amendment No. 27 to clause 9?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: No, Sir.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 9 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.
Clause 9 was added to the Bill.*

Clause 10

Vice-Chancellor

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran, are you moving amendment No. 28 to clause 10?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Sir, I am not moving my amendment.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 10 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 11 to 16 were added to the Bill.

Clause 17

Authorities of University

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran, are you moving amendment No. 29 to clause 17?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: I am not moving the amendment.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 17 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

Clause 18**The Court**

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran, are you moving amendment No. 30 to clause 18?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: No, Sir.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“Clause 18 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 19 to 25 were added to the Bill.

Clause 26**Powers to make ordinances**

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran, are you moving amendment No.31 to clause 26?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: No, Sir, I am not moving.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 26 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 26 was added to the Bill.

Clause 27 was added to the Bill.

Clause 28**Annual Report**

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran, are you moving amendment No.32 to clause 28?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: No, Sir, I am not moving.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 28 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 28 was added to the Bill.

Clause 29**Annual Accounts**

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran, are you moving amendment No.33 to clause 29?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): No, Sir, I am not moving.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 29 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 29 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 30 to 38 were added to the Bill.

Clause 39**Protection of action taken in good faith**

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran, are you moving amendment No.34 to clause 39?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: No, Sir, I am not moving.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 39 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 39 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 40 and 41 were added to the Bill.

Clause 42 **Statutes, ordinances and
regulations to be published in
the official Gazette and to be laid
before the Parliament**

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran, are you moving amendment Nos.35, 36 and 37 to clause 42?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: No, Sir, I am not moving.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 42 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.
Clause 42 was added to the Bill.*

Clause 43 **Transitional Provisions**

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran, are you moving amendment No.38 to clause 43?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): No, Sir, I am not moving.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That clause 43 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.
Clause 43 was added to the Bill.
Clause 44 was added to the Bill.*

*The Schedule was added to the Bill.
Clause 1 and the Enacting Formula were added to the Bill.*

Title

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri N.K. Premachandran, are you moving amendment No.1 to the Long Title?

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: I beg to move:

Page 1, in the long title,-

after “promote sports
education”

insert “and research” (1)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put amendment No.1, moved by Shri N.K. Premachandran, to the Long Title, to the vote of the House.

The amendment was put and negatived.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is”

“That the Long Title stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

The Long Title was added to the Bill.

COL. RAJYAVARDHAN RATHORE (RETD.): I beg to Move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the House shall take up Private Members' Introduction of Bills. Some Members have requested to be called early as they have some urgency.

15.53 hrs

**MOTION RE: 39th AND 42nd REPORTS OF COMMITTEE
ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS**

SHRI THANGSO BAITE (OUTER MANIPUR): Sir, I beg to move:

“That this House do agree with the Thirty-ninth and Forty-second Reports of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 7 February and 25 July, 2018, respectively, subject to modification that para 4 and sub-para (ii) of para 5 of recommendations thereof, relating to allocation of time to Resolutions, be omitted and the Fortieth and Forty-third Reports of the Committee presented to the House on 7 March and 1 August, 2018, respectively.”.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do agree with the Thirty-ninth and Forty-second Reports of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on 7 February and 25 July, 2018, respectively, subject to modification that para 4 and sub-para (ii) of para 5 of recommendations thereof, relating to allocation of time to Resolutions, be omitted and the Fortieth and Forty-third Reports of the Committee presented to the House on 7 March and 1 August, 2018, respectively.”.

The motion was adopted.

15.54 hrs

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS –Introduced

(i) CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018*
(Insertion of new article 371K)

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

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: I introduce** the Bill.

15.54 ½ hrs.

(ii) CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018*
(Amendment of article 84, etc.)

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

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: I introduce the Bill.

15.54 ¾ hrs

**(iv) PREVENTION OF DEATHS DUE TO HEAT AND
COLD WAVES BILL, 2018***

[Translation]

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK (HARIDWAR): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of human deaths caused by heat stroke during summer and chilling cold during winter seasons by declaring heatwave and coldwave as national calamity and for making provisions for advance preparedness to face these natural calamities immediately on predictions of meteorological department making provision for providing woollens, setting up night shelters, community bonfires etc. during winters and for drinking water, ORS packets, mango panna, cooling space and shades at conspicuous places, free ration and other needs for the poor homeless workers and daily wage earners during summer and for payment of compensation to the kins of those losing lives in heat or cold wave, as the case may be, by the Central and the State Governments and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention of human deaths caused by heat stroke during summer and chilling cold during winter seasons by declaring heatwave and coldwave as national calamity and for making provisions for advance preparedness to face these natural calamities immediately on predictions of meteorological department making provision for providing woollens, setting up night shelters, community bonfires etc. during winters and for drinking water, ORS packets, mango panna, cooling space and shades at conspicuous places, free ration and other needs for the poor homeless workers and daily wage earners during summer and for payment of compensation to the kins of those losing lives in heat or cold wave, as the case may be, by the Central and the State Governments and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK: I introduce* the Bill.

* Introduced with the recommendation of the Presiden

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You just give the Title. The Title is enough. Do not read the whole text.

I request the Hon. Members, who have given the list, to read the number and Title only. Priority has been given to you all. Otherwise, I have to call according to the list.

15 55 hrs

(v) WOMEN WELFARE BILL, 2018*

[Translation]

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK (HARIDWAR): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for welfare of women by providing fund and creating employment opportunities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for welfare of women by providing fund and creating employment opportunities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

15.55 1/2 hrs

(vi) THE SELF-FINANCING PROFESSIONAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS (CONTROL AND REGULATION) BILL, 2018*

[Translation]

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK (HARIDWAR): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for proper planning and co-ordinated development of such Self-financing professional educational institutions throughout the country by regulating the admission of students and prescribing fee structure in such Self-financing Institution including prevention of commercialization of professional education and prohibition of capitation fees and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for proper planning and co-ordinated development of Self-financing professional educational institutions throughout the country by regulating the admission of

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

students and prescribing fee structure in such Self-financing Institution including prevention of commercialization of professional education and prohibition of capitation fees and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK: I introduce** the Bill.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

15.56 hrs

**(vi) COMPULSORY FURNISHING OF BILLS FOR
GOODS AND SERVICES BILL, 2018***

[Translation]

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK (HARIDWAR): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory furnishing of Bills for goods sold and services provided by the suppliers for goods or service and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory furnishing of Bills for goods sold and services provided by the suppliers for goods or service and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

DR. RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

15.56 1/2 hrs

(vii) NATIONAL TOURISM (SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND PROMOTION) BILL, 2018*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (HAMIRPUR): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Sustainable Tourism Interventions Council for establishment of tourism as an organised sector in India, for job-creation, higher foreign exchange reserve and greater cultural intermingling and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Sustainable Tourism Interventions Council for establishment of tourism as an organised sector in India, for job-creation, higher foreign exchange reserve and greater cultural intermingling and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

15.57 hrs

(viii) DATA PRIVACY AND PROTECTION BILL, 2017*

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to establish an effective regime to protect the right to privacy of data of all natural persons; to set out conditions of surveillance and interception of communications of natural persons; and to constitute a Privacy Commission and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to establish an effective regime to protect the right to privacy of data of all natural persons; to set out conditions of surveillance and interception of communications of natural persons; and to constitute a Privacy Commission and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Next time, you just read the Title.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: I was reading the Title. It was a long Title.

15.57 1/2 hrs

(ix) DEATH PENALTY (ABOLITION) BILL, 2017*

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to abolish the death penalty in India.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to abolish the death penalty in India.”

The motion was adopted.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: I introduce the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

15.58 hrs

(x) CRIMINAL LAW (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2017*
(Amendment of section 354D, etc.)

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, Code 1973.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860 and the Code of Criminal Procedure, Code 1973.”

The motion was adopted.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: I introduce the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

15.58 1/2 hrs

(xi) CINEMATOGRAPH (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018*
(Amendment of section 4, etc.).

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1952.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to introduce a Bill further to amend the Cinematograph Act, 1952.”

The motion was adopted.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: I introduce the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

15.59 hrs

**(xii) ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HERITAGE
CONSERVATION BILL, 2017***

SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA (NIZAMABAD): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a Board for the conservation of archaeological heritage and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

15.59 1/2 hrs

**(xiii) DRUGS AND COSMETICS (AMENDMENT) BILL,
2018***

(Insertion of new Chapter IIIA)

SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA (NIZAMABAD): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI KAVITHA KALVAKUNTLA: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.00 hrs**(xiv) RESERVATION IN POSTS AND SERVICES FOR KAPU COMMUNITY OF ANDHRA PRADESH BILL, 2018*****SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI)**

(ANAKAPALLI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the reservation in posts and services of the Central Government and Public Sector Undertakings for Kapu community with a view to improving their living standard and extending them the benefit of progress made by the country after independence and for matters connected therewith.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the reservation in posts and services of the Central Government and Public Sector Undertakings for Kapu community with a view to improving their living standard and extending them the benefit of progress made by the country after independence and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI): I introduce the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

16.00 1/2 hrs

**(xv) SUPREME COURT AND THE HIGH COURTS (USE
OF OFFICIAL LANGUAGES AND OTHER PROVISIONS)
BILL, 2018***

[Translation]

SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI (KHERI): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the use of official language in the proceedings of the Supreme Court and the High Courts and certain other provisions and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the use of official language in the proceedings of the Supreme Court and the High Courts and certain other provisions and for matters connected therewith.

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.01 hrs

**(xvi) WILD LIFE (PROTECTION) AMENDMENT BILL,
2017***
(Insertion of new section 8A, etc.)

SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO (BOLANGIR): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.01 1/2 hrs.

**(xvii) PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL
OFFENCES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2017***
(Amendment of section 2, etc.)

SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO (BOLANGIR): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KALIKESH N. SINGH DEO: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.02 hrs

**(xviii) RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2017***
(Amendment of the Schedule)

SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN (NORTH CENTRAL MUMBAI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Right of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Right of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: I introduce the Bill.

16.02 1/2 hrs

**(xix) GUARDIANS AND WARDS (AMENDMENT) BILL,
2017***
(Insertion of new section 18A)

SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN (NORTH CENTRAL MUMBAI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: I introduce the Bill.

16.03 hrs

**(xx) RIGHTS OF CHILDREN TO FREE AND
COMPULSORY EDUCATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2017***
(Amendment of section 21)

SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN (NORTH CENTRAL MUMBAI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: I introduce the Bill.

16.03 ¼ hrs

**(xxi) PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL
OFFENCES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2017***
(Insertion of new section 38A)

SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN (NORTH CENTRAL MUMBAI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI POONAM MAHAJAN: I introduce the Bill.

16.03 1/2 hrs**(xxii) SKILL (TRAINING AND EDUCATION) BILL, 2018***

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE (BARAMATI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide skill training to individuals post-retirement, including and not limited to ex-servicemen to enable them to learn new skills and gain employability and also to include skill education as compulsory part of school and college curriculum and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide skill training to individuals post-retirement, including and not limited to ex-servicemen to enable them to learn new skills and gain employability and also to include skill education as compulsory part of school and college curriculum and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

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

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.03 ¾ hrs

**(xxiii) MENSTRUAL HYGIENE MANAGEMENT
(AWARENESS AND AFFORDABLE SANITARY NAPKIN
DISTRIBUTION) BILL, 2018***

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE (BARAMATI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to create awareness among women and adolescent girls regarding menstrual hygiene, safe usage and disposal of sanitary napkins, easy access of affordable sanitary napkins to women in villages and remote areas and promotion of use of biodegradable napkins and for matters connected therewith.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to create awareness among women and adolescent girls regarding menstrual hygiene, safe usage and disposal of sanitary napkins, easy access of affordable sanitary napkins to women in villages and remote areas and promotion of use of biodegradable napkins and for matters connected therewith

The motion was adopted.

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

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.04 hrs**(xxiv) ANGANWADI WORKERS (EMPOWERMENT AND WELFARE) BILL, 2018***

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE (BARAMATI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to constitute an Anganwadi Workers Welfare Authority to provide for performance based pay to anganwadi workers and helpers, regularize their employment, recognise the unpaid work done by anganwadi workers and protect their right to financial entitlement, increase their wages and index them to inflation, provide for penalty to be paid to workers in case of delay in the payment of their monthly wages, redefine their job role and increase their responsibilities, make affordable healthcare accessible to anganwadi workers, helpers and their families through health insurance scheme and healthcare coupons, provide for paid maternity leave, social security and pension benefits to anganwadi workers, improve access to education among children of anganwadi workers through scholarships and reservations, provide for quota in all Government jobs for children of anganwadi workers and for all matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to constitute an Anganwadi Workers Welfare Authority to provide for performance based pay to anganwadi workers and helpers, regularize their employment, recognise the unpaid work done by anganwadi workers and protect their right to financial entitlement, increase their wages and index them to inflation, provide for penalty to be paid to workers in case of delay in the payment of their monthly wages, redefine their job role and increase their responsibilities, make affordable healthcare accessible to anganwadi workers, helpers and their families through health insurance scheme and healthcare coupons, provide for paid maternity leave, social security and pension benefits to anganwadi workers, improve access to education among children of anganwadi workers through scholarships and reservations, provide for quota in all Government jobs for children of anganwadi workers and for all matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE: I introduce* the Bill.

* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.04 1/2 hrs

**(xxv) COMPULSORY FIRST-AID TRAINING IN
SCHOOLS BILL, 2018***

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO (SHIRUR): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory first aid training to students in schools in the country.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory first aid training to students in schools in the country.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.04 ¾ hrs**(xxvi) PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018***
(Amendment of section 22)

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO (SHIRUR): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: I introduce the Bill.

16.05 hrs

**(xxvii) MATERNITY BENEFIT (AMENDMENT) BILL,
2018***
(Amendment of Section 3, etc.)

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO (SHIRUR): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.05 ¼ hrs

(xxviii) COMPULSORY ESTABLISHMENT OF MEDICAL CENTRES IN SCHOOLS BILL, 2018*

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO (SHIRUR): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory establishment of medical centres in schools to promote positive health, prevention and treatment of common diseases among students and for matters connected therewith.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory establishment of medical centres in schools to promote positive health, prevention and treatment of common diseases among students and for matters connected therewith.”

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJIRAO: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.05 1/2 hrs**(xxix) THE TRIBAL CHILDREN AND LACTATING WOMEN IN JHARKHAND AND OTHER STATES PREVENTION OF STARVATION DEATHS) BILL, 2017***

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (GODDA): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the removal of hunger and malnutrition and for the prevention of starvation deaths of tribal children including adolescent and young girls and pregnant and lactating women in tribal areas of the country particularly in Jharkhand through a nodal agency at the National and State levels, by formulating a National Policy for the purpose and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the removal of hunger and malnutrition and for the prevention of starvation deaths of tribal children including adolescent and young girls and pregnant and lactating women in tribal areas of the country particularly in Jharkhand through a nodal agency at the National and State levels, by formulating a National

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

Policy for the purpose and for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

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

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16 05 ¾ hrs

**(xxx) THE PREVENTION OF CRIMES IN THE NAME OF
HONOUR AND TRADITION AND PROHIBITION OF
INTERFERENCE WITH THE FREEDOM OF
MATRIMONIAL ALLIANCES BILL, 2017***

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (GODDA): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to protect individual liberty, right of association, movement and bodily integrity and the right of adults to choose their own partners in marriage and to prevent victimization by prohibiting unlawful assemblies and other conducts interfering with matrimonial alliance in the name of honour and tradition and for the matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to protect individual liberty, right of association, movement and bodily integrity and the right of adults to choose their own partners in marriage and to prevent victimization by prohibiting unlawful assemblies and other conducts interfering with matrimonial alliance in the name of honour and tradition and for the matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.”

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.06 hrs

(xxx) THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2017*
(Insertion of new Article 21B)

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (GODDA): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

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

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.06 1/2 hrs

**(xxxii) THE RIGHT OF CHILDREN TO FREE AND
COMPULSORY EDUCATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018***
(Amendment of section 2, etc.)

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (GODDA): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

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

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.07 hrs

**(xxxiii) INDIAN DIASPORA AND EDUCATION
INFRASTRUCTURE (BRAIN DRAIN CESS) BILL, 2017***

[English]

SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA (BALASORE): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the imposition of a temporary cess to be levied on the foreign country income tax payments of ordinarily non-resident Indian citizens, the procedure for dealing with collection of such cess and to provide for the establishment of a Scholarship and Research Fund subject to serve obligation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the imposition of a temporary cess to be levied on the foreign country income tax payments of ordinarily non-resident Indian citizens, the procedure for dealing with collection of such cess and to provide for the establishment of a Scholarship and Research Fund subject to serve obligation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

16.07 1/2 hrs

**(xxxiv) REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2017*
(Amendment of Section 2, etc.)**

SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA (BALASORE): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

16.08 hrs

**(xxxv) HIGH COURT OF ORISSA (ESTABLISHMENT OF
A PERMANENT BENCH AT BALASORE) BILL, 2017***

SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA (BALASORE): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court of Orissa at Balasore.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court of Orissa at Balasore.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.08 1/4 hrs

(xxxvi) CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2017*
(Amendment of article 123, etc.)

SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA (BALASORE): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RABINDRA KUMAR JENA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.08 1/2 hrs

**(xxxvii) CONSUMER GOODS PRICE FIXATION BOARD
BILL, 2018***

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN (MADHEPURA): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for establishment of a Board for determination of prices of consumer goods and services commonly used by public in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN (MADHEPURA): Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.09 hrs

(xxxviii) JUTE GROWERS (REMUNERATIVE PRICE AND WELFARE) BILL, 2017*

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN (MADHEPURA): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of remunerative price for raw jute to the jute growers, insurance of jute crop free of cost and for overall welfare of jute growers and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of remunerative price for raw jute to the jute growers, insurance of jute crop free of cost and for overall welfare of jute growers and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN : Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.09 1/2 hrs

(xxxix) INTER-STATE RIVER WATER AUTHORITY

BILL, 2017*

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN (MADHEPURA): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of an Inter-State River Water Authority to look into regulation and development of dams on inter-State rivers, controlling developmental activities on inter-State rivers, monitoring the safety and effects on habitat of dams on inter-State rivers and for all matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of an Inter-State River Water Authority to look into regulation and development of dams on inter-State rivers, controlling developmental activities on inter-State rivers, monitoring the safety and effects on habitat of dams on inter-State rivers and for all matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.10 hrs

(xl) CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018*
(Amendment of article 85)

[English]

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI (KALIABOR): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI: I introduce the Bill.

16.10 ¼ hrs**(xli) PROHIBITION OF USING TELECOMMUNICATION SYSTEM FOR HOAX CALLS BILL, 2017***

SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH (SURAT): I beg to move that leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for prohibition of using telecommunication system for making hoax calls and short message service and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for prohibition of using telecommunication system for making hoax calls and short message service and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH: I introduce the Bill.

16.10 1/2 hrs**(xlii) PRIVATE HEALTHCARE SECTOR
(REGULATION OF FEES) BILL, 2017***

SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH (SURAT): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the fee charged for private healthcare services with a view to making them affordable for the common man and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate the fee charged for private healthcare services with a view to making them affordable for the common man and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH: I introduce**
the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.11 hrs

**(xliii) HIGH COURT OF GUJARAT (ESTABLISHMENT OF
A PERMANENT BENCH AT SURAT) BILL, 2018***

SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH (SURAT): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court of Gujarat at Surat.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a permanent Bench of the High Court of Gujarat at Surat.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH: I introduce the Bill.

16.11 1/2 hrs

**(xliv) IMMORAL TRAFFIC (PREVENTION)
AMENDMENT BILL, 2018***
(Amendment of section 2, etc.)

SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH (SURAT): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI DARSHANA VIKRAM JARDOSH: I introduce the Bill.

16.12 hrs**(xlv) CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018***
(Amendment to Article 324)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV (HINGOLI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.12 1/2 hrs**(xlvi) CONSTITUTIONAL (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018***
(Amendment to Article 148)

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV (HINGOLI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: I introduce the Bill.

16.13 hrs

(xlvii) NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WELFARE OF FARMERS BILL, 2018*

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV (HINGOLI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a National Commission for welfare of farmers to improve conditions of farmers and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a National Commission for welfare of farmers to improve conditions of farmers and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.13 1/2 hrs**(xlviii) NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE PRICE
FIXATION TRIBUNAL BILL, 2018***

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV (HINGOLI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a National Agricultural Produce Price Fixation Tribunal in pursuance of article 323B(2)(g) of the Constitution to uphold the livelihood rights of farmers, agriculturist and the general public, in matters relating to price fixation of agricultural produce considered as essential commodities and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a National Agricultural Produce Price Fixation Tribunal in pursuance of article 323B(2)(g) of the Constitution to uphold the livelihood rights of farmers, agriculturist and the general public, in matters relating to price fixation of agricultural produce considered as essential commodities and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJEEV SATAV: I introduce** the Bill.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16 14 hrs**(xliv) PHYSIOTHERAPY CENTRAL COUNCIL BILL, 2017****[English]*

DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI (AHMEDABAD): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of Central Council of the Physiotherapy, the coordinated development in the education of physiotherapy with a view to regulating and maintaining standards of such education, maintenance of Register of Physiotherapists and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of Central Council of the Physiotherapy, the coordinated development in the education of physiotherapy with a view to regulating and maintaining standards of such education, maintenance of Register of Physiotherapists and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: I introduce** the Bill.

16.14 1/2 hrs

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

(I) MENTAL HEALTHCARE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2017*
(Amendment of section 3, etc.)

DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI (AHMEDABAD): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017”

The motion was adopted.

DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: I introduce the Bill.

16.15 hrs**(li) WILDLIFE (PROTECTION) AMENDMENT BILL, 2017***
(Insertion of new Chapter IV D)

DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI (AHMEDABAD): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.”

The motion was adopted.

DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.15 ¼ hrs

**(lii) TUBERCULOSIS (PREVENTION AND CONTROL)
BILL, 2017***

DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI (AHMEDABAD): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and control of the tuberculosis disease and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the prevention, diagnosis, treatment and control of the tuberculosis disease and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

DR. KIRIT P. SOLANKI: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.16 hrs**(lii) RIGHT TO FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN OF FARMERS LIVING IN DROUGHT PRONE AREAS BILL, 2018***

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (AURANGABAD): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for right to free and compulsory education from primary to university level to the children of farmers living in drought prone areas and for matters connected therewith.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for right to free and compulsory education from primary to university level to the children of farmers living in drought prone areas and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16 16 ¼ hrs

**(liv) UNLAWFUL ACTIVITIES (PREVENTION)
AMENDMENT BILL, 2018***
(Insertion of new sections 23 A to 23 C)

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (AURANGABAD): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.16 1/2 hrs**(iv) JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) AMENDMENT BILL, 2018***
(Insertion of new section 15 A)

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (AURANGABAD): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: I introduce the Bill.

16.17 hrs

(lvi) THALASSEMIA PREVENTION BILL, 2018*

SHRI DHARAM VIRA GANDHI (PATIALA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to promote awareness and prevent the incidence of Thalassemia in newborn children with a view to avoid lifelong suffering and hardship and for matter connected therewith or incidental thereto.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to promote awareness and prevent the incidence of Thalassemia in newborn children with a view to avoid lifelong suffering and hardship and for matter connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI DHARAM VIRA GANDHI: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16 17 1/2 hrs

(lvii) THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018*

(Amendment of article 124)

[Translation]

SHRI GOPAL SHETTY (MUMBAI NORTH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: I introduce the Bill.

16.18 hrs

(lviii) SPECIAL MARRIAGE AMENDMENT BILL, 2018*
(Amendment of Section 4)

SHRI GOPAL SHETTY (MUMBAI NORTH): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Special Marriage Act, 1954.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Special Marriage Act, 1954.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI GOPAL SHETTY: I introduce the Bill.

16 18 1/2 hrs

**(lix) HOUSING FACILITY FOR DESTITUTE SENIOR
CITIZENS, WIDOWS AND ORPHAN CHILDREN BILL,
2018***

[English]

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK (KOLHAPUR): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for housing facility to destitute senior citizens, widows and orphan children and for matters connected therewith.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for housing facility to destitute senior citizens, widows and orphan children and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16 19 hrs

**(1x) HISTORICAL HERITAGE CONSERVATION BILL,
2018***

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK (KOLHAPUR): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for setting up of a mechanism to maintain, preserve and protect the identified and unidentified ancient, historical or archaeological sites, remains, monuments, modules and carvings in the country and for matters connected therewith.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for setting up of a mechanism to maintain, preserve and protect the identified and unidentified ancient, historical or archaeological sites, remains, monuments, modules and carvings in the country and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI DHANANJAY MAHADIK: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.19 1/2 hrs**(lxi) COMPULSORY CAREER GUIDANCE BILL, 2017*****SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA (CHAMARAJANAGAR):**

Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory career counselling and guidance to the students at school level in order to help them chart a proper career path and choose their professions accordingly and for matters connected therewith.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory career counselling and guidance to the students at school level in order to help them chart a proper career path and choose their professions accordingly and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.20 hrs

**(lxii) NATIONAL POVERTY ALLEVIATION FUND BILL,
2018***

DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD (BHONGIR): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of the National Poverty Alleviation Fund and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of the National Poverty Alleviation fund and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16 20 ¼ hrs

(lxiii) RESERVATION OF VACANCIES IN POSTS AND SERVICES FOR ECONOMICALLY BACKWARD FARMERS BILL, 2018*

DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD (BHONGIR): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation of vacancies in posts and services in establishments in favour of economically backward farmers and for matters connected therewith.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for reservation of vacancies in posts and services in establishments in favour of economically backward farmers and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.20 1/2 hrs

**(Ixiv) REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018***
(Insertion of new section 29AA)

DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD (BHONGIR): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951.”

The motion was adopted.

DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.20 ¾ hrs

(lxv) CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2017*
(Amendment of article 124)

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI (NEW DELHI): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.21 hrs

(lxvi) CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2017*
(Insertion of new article 324A)

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI (NEW DELHI): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.21 1/2 hrs**(lxvii) CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2017***
(Amendment of article 124)

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI (NEW DELHI): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16 22 hrs

(lxviii) CONSTITUTION (SCHEDULED CASTES) (UNION TERRITORIES) ORDER (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018*
(Amendment of the Schedule)

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI (NEW DELHI): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) (Union Territories) Order, 1951.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.22 1/2 hrs**(IxiX) PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF VERMIN WILD ANIMALS AND CROP RAID BILL, 2017***

ADV. JOICE GEORGE (IDUKKI): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compensation to victims of wild animals declared as vermin and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compensation to victims of wild animals declared as vermin and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.23 hrs

**(lxx) NATIONAL GREEN TRIBUNAL (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2017***
(Amendment of section 5, etc.)

ADV. JOICE GEORGE (IDUKKI): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.”

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the National Green Tribunal Act, 2010.”

The motion was adopted.

ADV. JOICE GEORGE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16 23 1/2 hrs

(lxxi) RIVER (CONSERVATION AND ELIMINATION OF POLLUTION) BILL, 2018*

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE (MAVAL): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for conservation and elimination of pollution of rivers of the country and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for conservation and elimination of pollution of rivers of the country and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

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

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.24 hrs

**(lxxii) MEDICAL TERMINATION OF PREGNANCY
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018***
(Amendment of section 3, etc.)

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE (MAVAL): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

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

16.24 1/2 hrs**(lxxiii) SOLAR ENERGY PROMOTION BILL, 2018***

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE (MAVAL): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the promotion of solar energy by establishing an Authority to protect the environment and control the global warming being caused due to burning of fossil fuels for energy production resulting in noxious emissions therefrom and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to provide for the promotion of solar energy by establishing an Authority to protect the environment and control the global warming being caused due to burning of fossil fuels for energy production resulting in noxious emissions therefrom and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

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

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.25 hrs

(lxxiv) RURAL LABOUR WELFARE BILL, 2018*

SHRI SHRIRANG APPA BARNE (MAVAL): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare measures to be undertaken by the State for the rural labour employed in the agriculture sector and the allied activities thereto and other rural occupations by establishing a Welfare Fund for such labour and for taking other measures to improve their living and working conditions and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare measures to be undertaken by the State for the rural labour employed in the agriculture sector and the allied activities thereto and other rural occupations by establishing a Welfare Fund for such labour and for taking other measures to improve their living and working conditions and for matters connected therewith”

The motion was adopted.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

[Translation]

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

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.25 1/2 hrs

(lxxv) CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2017*
(Insertion of new article 21B)

[English]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH (AURANGABAD): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.26 hrs

**(lxxvi) CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2017*
(Amendment to Section 451)**

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH (AURANGABAD): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: I introduce the Bill.

16.26 1/2 hrs

(lxxvii) FLUORIDE CONTAMINATION (PREVENTION)

BILL, 2017*

[English]

SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY (MALKAJGIRI): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for effective regulation of the level of fluoride in ground water and identification of the risk areas of fluoride contamination, formulation of a national policy for mitigating and preventing fluoride contamination in food and drinking water in the country for the overall welfare, care and protection of the citizens and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave to granted to introduce a Bill to provide for effective regulation of the level of fluoride in ground water and identification of the risk areas of fluoride contamination, formulation of a national policy for mitigating and preventing fluoride contamination in food and drinking water in the country for the overall welfare, care and protection of the citizens and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CH. MALLA REDDY: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

16.27 hrs

**(lxxviii) BAMBOO, CANE, SCREW PINE AND MAT
WEAVERS AND WORKERS (WELFARE) BILL, 2017***

DR. A. SAMPATH (ATTINGAL): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for protection to and welfare measures for the bamboo, cane, screw pine and mat weavers and workers and their family members and for matters connected therewith.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for protection to and welfare measures for the bamboo, cane, screw pine and mat weavers and workers and their family members and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

DR. A. SAMPATH: I introduce** the Bill.

HON. DEPUTY- SPEAKER: Item No. 28, Shri P. Karaunakaran
– Not present.

Item No. 41, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal – Not present.

Item No. 42, Dr. Sanjay Jaiswal – Not present

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.28 hrs

**(lxxix) RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT) BILL,
2017***
(Amendment of section 2, etc.)

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY (CHEVELLA):

Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16 29 hrs

(lxxx) RAINWATER (HARVESTING AND STORAGE)

BILL, 2017*

DR. A. SAMPATH (ATTINGAL): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory harvesting or rainwater in every Government, residential, commercial and institutional building to conserve water and ensure recharge of groundwater and for matters connected therewith.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory harvesting or rainwater in every Government, residential, commercial and institutional building to conserve water and ensure recharge of groundwater and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

DR. A. SAMPATH: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16 29 hrs

**(lxxxix) RENEWABLE ENERGY RESOURCES
COMMISSION BILL, 2017***

[Translation]

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH (CHATRA) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the setting up of a Commission to exploit renewable energy resources in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the setting up of a Commission to exploit renewable energy resources in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16 29 1/2 hrs

(lxxxii) CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2017*
(Amendment of article 19)

[English]

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY

(CHEVELLA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY: I introduce the Bill.

16.30 hrs

(lxxxiii) COMPANIES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018*
(Amendment of Section 134)

[Translation]

SHRI OM BIRLA (KOTA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 2013.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Companies Act, 2013.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI OM BIRLA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item no. 49 - Shri P. Karunakaran – not present.

Item no. 50 – Shri P. Karunakaran – not present.

Item no. 51 – Shri P. Karunakaran – not present.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

Item no. 52 – Shri Gajanan Kirtikar – not present.

Item no. 53 – Shri Gajanan Kirtikar – not present.

Item no. 63 – Shri Gajanan Kirtikar – not present.

Item no. 64 – Shri Gajanan Kirtikar – not present.

16.31 hrs

**(lxxxiv) REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2017*
(Insertion of new section 75B)**

SHRI NINONG ERING (ARUNACHAL EAST): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the representation of the People Act, 1951.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the representation of the People Act, 1951.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI NINONG ERING: I introduce the Bill.

16.31 1/2 hrs

(lxxxv) PRESS COUNCIL (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2017*
(Amendment of section 2, etc.)

SHRI NINONG ERING (ARUNACHAL EAST): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Press Council Act, 1978.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Press Council Act, 1978.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI NINONG ERING: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.32 hrs

(lxxxvi) RIGHT TO PUBLIC SERVICES BILL, 2017*

SHRI NINONG ERING (ARUNACHAL EAST): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the delivery of notified public services to citizens within the stipulated time limit and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the delivery of notified public services to citizens within the stipulated time limit and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI NINONG ERING: I introduce the Bill.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

16.32 1/2 hrs**(lxxxvii) MENSTRUATION BENEFITS BILL, 2017***

SHRI NINONG ERING (ARUNACHAL EAST): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide certain facilities to female employees during menstruation at work place and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide certain facilities to female employees during menstruation at work place and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI NINONG ERING: I introduce the Bill.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item no. 74 – Shri Feroze Varun Gandhi – not present.

Item no. 81 – Shri Dushyant Chautala.

16.33 hrs

**(lxxxviii) CLINICAL ESTABLISHMENTS
(REGISTRATION AND REGULATION) AMENDMENT
BILL, 2018***
(Amendment of section 5, Etc.)

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA (HISAR): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to amend the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: I introduce** the Bill.

—————

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.33 1/2 hrs

(lxxxix) RIGHT TO INFORMATION (AMENDMENT)

BILL, 2018*

(Amendment of sections 4 and 18)

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA (HISAR): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Right to Information Act, 2005.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Right to Information Act, 2005.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: I introduce the Bill.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item no. 83 – Shri Deepender Singh Hooda – not present.

Item no. 84 – Shri Deepender Singh Hooda – not present.

Item no. 87 – Shri Mullappally Ramachandran.

16.34 hrs

(xc) EXTENSION OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT HEALTH SCHEME TO EVERY DISTRICT HEADQUARTER BILL, 2018*

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (VADAKARA):

I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for extension of Central Government Health Scheme facilities to every district headquarter in the country and linking the Central Government Health Scheme Card to Aadhaar Number and for matters connected therewith.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for extension of Central Government Health Scheme facilities to every district headquarter in the country and linking the Central Government Health Scheme Card to Aadhaar Number and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item no. 88 – Shri C.P. Joshi – not present.

Item no. 91 – Shri Mullappally Ramachandran.

16 34 1/2 hrs

(xci) PROTECTION OF PLANTS BILL, 2018*

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (VADAKARA):

I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for protection of plants in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for protection of plants in the country and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: I introduce** the Bill.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item No. 92, Adv. Narendra Keshav Sawaikar – not present.

Item No. 100, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi – not present.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.35 hrs

(xcii) PREVENTION OF BEGGING BILL, 2018*

[Translation]

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH (CHATRA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill for prevention of begging and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for prevention of begging and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16 35 1/2 hrs**(xciii) WOMEN FARMERS ENTITLEMENTS BILL, 2018***

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH (CHATRA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the gender specific needs of women farmers, to protect their legitimate needs and entitlements and to empower them with rights over agricultural land, water resources and other related rights and for other functions relating thereto and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16 36 hrs

(xciv) CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018*
(Amendment to Article 15 etc.)

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA (BANDA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.36 1/2 hrs

**(xcv) RIGHT OF CHILDREN TO FREE AND
COMPULSORY EDUCATION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018***
(Amendment of Article 2 etc.)

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA (BANDA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16 37 hrs

(xcvi) INDAIN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018*
(Amendment of Section 141)

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA (BANDA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.37 1/2 hrs

**(cxvii) LABOUR (WELFARE AND REHABILITATION)
BILL, 2018***

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA (BANDA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to establish a Labour Welfare and Rehabilitation Authority to look into the dynamic trends in the labour market, provide for schemes to give interest free loans to workers unemployed for certain periods, issue guidelines for social sector schemes including universal basic income for all working in private and public sector, provide for wages during non-work time for seasonally employed workers, provide for hardship bonus for plantation workers, formulate schemes for rehabilitation of workers of closed industries and for all matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to establish a Labour Welfare and Rehabilitation Authority to look into the dynamic trends in the labour market, provide for schemes to give interest free loans to workers unemployed for certain periods, issue guidelines for social sector schemes including universal basic income

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

for all working in private and public sector, provide for wages during non-work time for seasonally employed workers, provide for hardship bonus for plantation workers, formulate schemes for rehabilitation of workers of closed industries and for all matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.38 hrs

**(cxviii) PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF
INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE BILL, 2018***

KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL

(HAMIRPUR): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to constitute a Board for promotion and protection of intangible cultural heritage of the country.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to constitute a Board for promotion and protection of intangible cultural heritage of the country.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.38 1/2 hrs**(xcix) SPECIAL INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT IN
ECONOMICALLY BACKWARD REGIONS BILL, 2018*****KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL**

(HAMIRPUR): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of an Infrastructure Development Board for the Infrastructure Development of the economically backward regions of the country particularly Bundelkhand region by way of widening of National Highways, construction of ring road, bypass, doubling of single rail track line, construction of over bridge, under bridge in straight structure on railway tracks, construction of regional air strips, construction of jetties, desilting and beautification thereof and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of an Infrastructure Development Board for the Infrastructure Development of the economically backward regions of the country particularly Bundelkhand region by way of widening of National Highways, construction of ring road, bypass, doubling of single rail track line, construction of over bridge,

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

under bridge in straight structure on railway tracks, construction of regional air strips, construction of jetties, desilting and beautification thereof and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.39 hrs

(c) BETEL GROWERS (REMUNERATIVE PRICE AND WELFARE) BILL, 2018*

KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL (HAMIRPUR): Sir, I beg to move for leave to provide for payment of remunerative price to betel growers, insurance of betel crop free of cost, comprehensive welfare of betel growers and setting up of betel research centre and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of remunerative price to betel growers, insurance of betel crop free of cost, comprehensive welfare of betel growers and setting up of betel research centre and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.40 hrs

**(ci) ANCIENT MONUMENTS PRESERVATION
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018***
(Insertion of New Sections 20D and 20E)

[English]

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (VADAKARA):

I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16 40 1/2 hrs

**(cii) PREVENTION OF FOOD ADULTERATION
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018***
(Amendment of Section 2, etc.)

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (VADAKARA):

I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16 41 hrs

(ciii) CENTRAL SANSKRIT UNIVERSITY BILL, 2018*

[Translation]

KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL

(HAMIRPUR): Sir, I beg to move for leave to establish and incorporate a Central Sanskrit University at Mahoba in the State of Uttar Pradesh to promote Sanskrit language, literature, research in old Sanskrit manuscripts and its use in different subjects like computer, science, mathematics and social sciences with inter-disciplinary approach and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave to introduce a Bill to establish and incorporate a Central Sanskrit University at Mahoba in the State of Uttar Pradesh to promote Sanskrit language, literature, research in old Sanskrit manuscripts and its use in different subjects like computer, science, mathematics and social sciences with inter-disciplinary approach and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

*Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

[Translation]

KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL: Sir, I
introduce* the Bill.

* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.41 1/2 hrs

**(civ) PREVENTION OF BRIBERY IN PRIVATE SECTOR
BILL, 2018***

[English]

DR. UDIT RAJ (NORTH WEST DELHI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to establish bribery as a criminal offence and to promote effective practices to prevent bribery in private sector and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave to introduce a Bill to establish bribery as a criminal offence and to promote effective practices to prevent bribery in private sector and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

DR. UDIT RAJ: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.42 hrs

(cv) WORKING WOMEN (BASIC FACILITIES AND WELFARE) BILL, 2018*

DR. UDIT RAJ (NORTH WEST DELHI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection of women from discrimination and for the basic facilities like creche, recreational facilities, maternity benefits, hostel and transport facilities, and for the welfare measures to be taken by the employers and the State for the women employees working in Government establishments; public sector enterprises including banks and ports, educational institutions including universities, colleges and schools, factories, mines, plantations, agricultural fields, orchards and such other places and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“ That leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection of women from discrimination and for the basic facilities like creche, recreational facilities, maternity benefits, hostel and transport facilities, and for the welfare measures to be taken by the employers and the State for the women employees working in Government establishments; public sector enterprises including banks and ports, educational institutions

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including universities, colleges and schools, factories, mines, plantations, agricultural fields, orchards and such other places and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. ”

The motion was adopted.

DR. UDIT RAJ: Sir, I introduce* the Bill.

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.42 1/2 hrs

(cvi) SPECIAL COURTS FOR WOMEN BILL, 2018*

DR. UDIT RAJ (NORTH WEST DELHI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for constitution of special courts for women and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave to introduce a Bill to provide for constitution of special courts for women and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

DR. UDIT RAJ: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.43 hrs

**(cvii) NATIONAL AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS
COMMISSION BILL, 2018***

[Translation]

SHRI RODMAL NAGAR (RAJGARH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to provide for the establishment of a National Agriculture and Farmers Commission for welfare of farmers and comprehensive development of agriculture and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the establishment of a National Agriculture and Farmers Commission for welfare of farmers and comprehensive development of agriculture and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI RODMAL NAGAR: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.43 1/2 hrs

(cviii) DIVORCEE WOMEN WELFARE BILL, 2018*

[English]

DR. UDIT RAJ (NORTH WEST DELHI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for maintenance and welfare measures to be undertaken by the State for the divorcee women or separated women and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“Leave to introduce a Bill to provide for maintenance and welfare measures to be undertaken by the State for the divorcee women or separated women and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

DR. UDIT RAJ: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, item no. 136 – Shri Faggan Singh Kulaste – not present.

Item no. 137 – Shri Faggan Singh Kulaste – not present.

16.44 hrs

(cix) PREVENTION OF TORTURE BILL, 2018*

[Translation]

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV (SIWAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide punishment for torture inflicted by public servants or any person inflicting torture with the consent or acquiescence of any public servant, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave to introduce a Bill to provide punishment for torture inflicted by public servants or any person inflicting torture with the consent or acquiescence of any public servant, and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

16.45 hrs

**(cx) PREVENTION OF ENFORCED DISAPPEARANCE
BILL, 2018***

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV (SIWAN): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide punishment for enforced disappearance of any person by public servants or any person subjecting a person to an enforced disappearance with the consent or acquiescence of any public servant and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide punishment for enforced disappearance of any person by public servants or any person subjecting a person to an enforced disappearance with the consent or acquiescence of any public servant and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I introduce the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

16.45 1/2 hrs

**(cxi) EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS COMMISSION
BILL, 2018***

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV (SIWAN): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to promote conception, experimentation and implementation of educational innovation in the country by establishing the Educational Innovations Commission and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to promote conception, experimentation and implementation of educational innovation in the country by establishing the Educational Innovations Commission and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item No.141 – Shri Vinod Kumar Sonkar – Not present.

Item No.143 – Shri Sukhbir Singh Jaunapuriah– Not present.

16.46 hrs

**(cxii) VICTIMS OF TERRORISM (PROVISION OF
COMPENSATION AND WELFARE MEASURES) BILL,
2018***

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESH BIDHURI (SOUTH DELHI): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of compensation to and provision of certain welfare measures for the victims of terror attacks.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for payment of compensation to and provision of certain welfare measures for the victims of terror attacks.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESH BIDHURI: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.46 1/2 hrs**(cxiii) ABOLITION OF CHILD LABOUR BILL, 2018***

SHRI RAMESH BIDHURI (SOUTH DELHI): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to abolish child labour in the country and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMESH BIDHURI: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item No.148 – Shri Janardan Singh ‘Sigriwal’ – Not present.

Item No.149 – Shri Janardan Singh ‘Sigriwal’ – Not present.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.47 hrs

(cxiv) PROVISION OF HEALTH CARD (FOR PERSONS LIVING BELOW POVERTY LINE) BILL, 2018*

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE (KALYAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for issue of health card to citizens living below poverty line for availing medical facilities free of cost and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for issue of health card to citizens living below poverty line for availing medical facilities free of cost and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.47 1/2 hrs

(cxv) MAINTENANCE OF FOOD, POTABLE WATER AND FODDER SUPPLIES IN DROUGHT AFFECTED AREAS BILL, 2018*

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE (KALYAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the compulsory maintenance of food and potable water supplies for human consumption and fodder for the livestock of the farmers in drought affected areas by the Union Government with the co-operation of the Government of the concerned State and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the compulsory maintenance of food and potable water supplies for human consumption and fodder for the livestock of the farmers in drought affected areas by the Union Government with the co-operation of the Government of the concerned State and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.48 hrs

**(cxvi) OCEAN THERMAL ENERGY CONVERSION BILL,
2018***

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE (KALYAN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the promotion of use of ocean thermal energy to reduce carbon emission, protect environment and substitute traditional electricity generation methods of fossil fuel burning and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the promotion of use of ocean thermal energy to reduce carbon emission, protect environment and substitute traditional electricity generation methods of fossil fuel burning and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.48 1/2 hrs

**(cxvii) CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018*
(Amendment of the first schedule)**

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (MEERUT): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.49 hrs

(cxviii) CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT BILL, 2018*
(Amendment of Article 75 etc.)

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (MEERUT): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.49 1/2 hrs

**(cxix) COMPULSORY TEACHING OF ENVIRONMENTAL
EDUCATION IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BILL,
2018***

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (MEERUT): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory teaching of environmental education in all educational institutions and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for compulsory teaching of environmental education in all educational institutions and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.50 hrs

(cxx) CHILD WELFARE BILL, 2018*

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE (JAMMU): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of children and for matters connected therewith.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the welfare of children and for matter connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI JUGAL KISHORE: Sir, I introduce** the Bill.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item no.162: Shri Devji M. Patel –
Not present.

Item no.163: Shri Sushil Kumar Singh.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16 50 1/2 hrs

(cxxi) CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT BILL, 2018*
(Amendment of Eight Schedule)

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH (AURANGABAD): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I introduce the Bill.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item nos.164 and 165: Ms. Sushmita Dev – Not present.

*Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

Item No.167: Shri B. Vinod Kumar – Not present.

Item No. 171: Shri Raju Shetty.

16.51 hrs**(cxxi) FARMER'S FREEDOM FROM INDEBTNESS BILL,
2018***

[Translation]

SHRI RAJU SHETTY (HATKANANGLE): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to confer a right on indebted farmers to obtain an immediate one-time complete waiver of outstanding loan; right to obtain institutional credit; protection of debt trapped farmers suffering from natural disasters or distress and constitution of a National Farmers' Distress and Disaster Relief Commission and State Farmers' Distress and Disaster Relief Commissions with power to pass awards and recommend appropriate measures for the relief to farmers in distress and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to confer a right on indebted farmers to obtain an immediate one-

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

time complete waiver of outstanding loan; right to obtain institutional credit; protection of debt trapped farmers suffering from natural disasters or distress and constitution of a National Farmers' Distress and Disaster Relief Commission and State Farmers' Distress and Disaster Relief Commissions with power to pass awards and recommend appropriate measures for the relief to farmers in distress and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I introduce* the Bill.

* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.52 hrs

**(cxxiii) FARMERS RIGHT TO GAURANTED
REMUNERATIVE MINIMUM SUPPORT PRICES FOR
AGRICULTURE COMMODITIES BILL, 2018***

SHRI RAJU SHETTY (HATKANANGLE): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to confer a right on every farmer to guaranteed remunerative minimum support prices for agricultural produce with minimum fifty percent profit margin above comprehensive cost of production upon sale of agricultural commodities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to confer a right on every farmer to guaranteed remunerative minimum support prices for agricultural produce with minimum fifty percent profit margin above comprehensive cost of production upon sale of agricultural commodities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJU SHETTY: Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I introduce**
the Bill.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16.53 hrs

(cxxxiv) POPULATION (STABILIZATION AND PLANNING)

BILL, 2018*

[English]

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH (AURANGABAD): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the stabilization of population in the country through setting up of a National Population Planning Authority at the national level and a District Population Planning Committee in each district to encourage and promote family planning in order to ensure a population which is in tandem and commensurate with the resources and development of our nation, to improve health of the women and empower them, recognizing both men and women as an important stakeholder in the family planning process, to improve standard of living of the citizens and for the matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the stabilization of population in the country through setting up of a National Population Planning Authority at the national level and a District Population Planning Committee in each district to encourage and promote

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family planning in order to ensure a population which is in tandem and commensurate with the resources and development of our nation, to improve health of the women and empower them, recognizing both men and women as an important stakeholder in the family planning process, to improve standard of living of the citizens and for the matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: I introduce* the Bill.

* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16 53 ¾ hrs

(cxxv) CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT BILL, 2018*
(Amendment to the Seventh Schedule)

[Translation]

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV (MAINPURI): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

[English]

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI TEJ PRATAP SINGH YADAV: Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I introduce the Bill.

16.54 hrs

**(xxvi) MAINTENANCE AND WELFARE OF PARENTS
AND SENIOR CITIZENS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2018***
(Insertion of New Chapter VA)

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

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

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

16 54 1/2 hrs

**(cxxvii) NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PROFESSIONAL
SOCIAL WORK PRACTITIONERS BILL, 2018***

PROF. RICHARD HAY (NOMINATED): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a National Council of Professional Social Work Practitioners for the coordination, development and regulation of professional social work practice in India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the constitution of a National Council of Professional Social Work Practitioners for the coordination, development and regulation of professional social work practice in India and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

PROF. RICHARD HAY: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Item no.178: Shri Sukhbir Singh Jaunapuria – Not present.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we take Item No. 181 – Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2015. Shri Sunil Kumar Singh.

DR. A. SAMPATH (ATTINGAL): Sir, I have to make a request regarding Rule 26.

Sir, we are having the very best parliamentarians, like Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab and Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav, sitting here. All the Members have a right to participate in and discuss the Private Members' Business. Unfortunately, in this House, all the time for the Private Members' Business has been taken by the Government. Last Friday, there was discussion on the No Confidence Motion which went up to 10 o'clock or 11 o'clock. What happens in the Lok Sabha is that we are denied of our right to move the Bills, to discuss them and have deliberations. The same is the case with Private Members' Resolutions as well.

Sir, under Rule 26, it is your prerogative. Rule 26 says:

“The last two and a half hours of a sitting on Friday shall be allotted for the transaction of private members' business:

Provided that the Speaker may allot different Fridays for the disposal of different classes of such business and on Fridays so allotted for any particular class of business, business of that class shall have precedence:

Provided further that the Speaker may, in consultation with the Leader of the House, allot any day other than a Friday for the transaction of private members' business:

Provided further that if there is no sitting of the House on a Friday, the Speaker may direct that two and a half hours on any other day in the week may be allotted for private members' business.”

Sir, we all know what will happen on the last day of the Session. So, my humble request, through you, to the Government is to ensure that on Friday in the next week, at least on 10th of August, let us have full Private Members' Business in this House. Thereafter, we can sing *Vande Mataram* and adjourn the House *sine die*. This is my request.

Otherwise, we are all losing our right, our privilege and our prerogative. We cannot discuss. It is not a Government's House; it is the House of People. So, this is my humble request. I would like to invoke Rule 26 through you, Sir.

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA (HISAR): Sir, we associate.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All are associating. Not only you, the whole House is associating.

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Sir, that is why, I said ‘we associate’.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever feelings you have expressed, I will convey them to the Hon. Speaker and Government also. I think, both the Government and the Speaker will consider what you have quoted from Rule 26.

DR. A. SAMPATH (ATTINGAL): Sir, we are all sitting here. We are not disturbing the House. Even though there is no quorum, nobody is asking for quorum. It is because we all want to discuss.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (HAMIRPUR): Sampathji, a senior Member like you have raised it. Thank you.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right.

Dr. Sampath, what you have said is correct. I will convey your feelings to the Speaker and the Government. I may tell you that introduction of Bills was part of the Private Members’ Business. It took so much of time. The Government took only 15-20 minutes of the Private Members’ Business. If you want, we can extend the House by that much time after 6 o’clock so that the Private

Members' Business gets two and a half hours. There is no problem.

I have already informed this. When the Members raised it – Shri Owaisi had raised it - I had said at that time that we can extend the time of the House by 20 or 25 minutes, whatever time has been taken by the Government, beyond 6 o'clock. If the Members want this, I have no objection.

Therefore, if the House agrees, we will sit up to 6.25 pm.

MANY HON. MEMBERS: Not today, Sir.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has quoted Rule 26. Now, the Members have a difference of opinion. What can I do for that?

Now, Shri Sunil Kumar Singh.

17.00 hrs

**SIXTH SCHEDULE TO THE CONSTITUTION
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2015* ...Contd.**

HON.DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Shri Sunil Kumar Singh.

[Translation]

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH (CHATRA): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am speaking on the amendment to the Sixth Schedule Bill moved by Shri Vincent H. Pala. I had spoken on it earlier, perhaps on 29.12.2017, and after a long interval I have again got an opportunity to speak. During the period between 29.12.2017 and 3 August, 2018, the entire scenario in the North-East has changed. At that time, there was a sense of coldness both in the environment of the North-East and in politics as well. Although the nature of cold is inherently intense and there was warmth beneath the surface, the overall atmosphere appeared very cold. However, now, after the heat, when the snow has melted from the mountains of the North-East, today there is a surge in the rivers of hope.

* Further discussion on the motion for consideration of the Bill moved by Shri Vincent H. Pala on the 5 th August, 2016

17.01 hrs

(Shri Kalraj Mishra in the Chair)

When we had stood up to speak earlier, we did not have our Government in Meghalaya, nor in Tripura, nor in Nagaland. But today, except Mizoram, the entire North-East is under the governance of the Bharatiya Janata Party or the NDA. You are free to make comments and observations on this. This is indicative of the fact that beneath the seemingly cold politics of the North-East, somewhere within, a warm lava was simmering. There was a sense of restlessness and a feeling that, as an integral part of India, the region had not received appropriate treatment. In many parts of India, sarcastic remarks and comments used to be made about the North-East. But today, the Union Government under Hon. Narendra Modi has worked to connect the North-East with the mainstream of India. The red colour of Tripura appeared as though it would never change. We have no aversion to colours, because we know that in Indian culture, whether the colour is red or green, all colours coexist with saffron. Unless saffron becomes a symbol and an integral part of our civilisation, and unless we all become its natural companions, these colours have no significance on the platform of the cultural consciousness of the land of India. Today, all colours have come forward, standing together to move ahead in unison.

Last time I was speaking on the report of the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee. Among the points raised by it, I was referring to the second point. In its second report, the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee had stated: “Right type of personnel with sympathy and understanding of the tribal people should be selected. Preferably local people should be selected.” But unfortunately, we have seen that during the last 67 years, for nearly 60 years when other Governments were in power, committees were used as a means to defer matters. Even yesterday, in this very House, a historic decision was taken in the matter of OBCs. We all have seen that this issue has continued since the time of Kaka Kalelkar, that is, from the 1950s. In this country, previous Governments constituted expert committees only so that no decision would have to be taken on the subject. This is what is called policy paralysis. It is a condition of policy stagnation. In the same manner, if the report submitted by the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee had been implemented by the Governments of that time, with sympathy for the local people who belong to that very land, the situation would have been different.

There is no lack of intelligence in the North-East, nor is there any lack of scholarship. Whether it is Vincent Pala or Narasingh ji from Arunachal Pradesh, all of them are learned persons who were

born on that soil. They have exposure and understanding. However, the Governments that functioned there neither sought the opinion of the local people in bureaucracy nor in other matters. As a result, anger kept simmering within, it kept turning into lava. Today, when the Hon. Prime Minister of the country connected the North-East with himself, that lava erupted and came out in support. Now only one place remains, and there too we will soon form the Government.

In its subsequent recommendations, it was further stated: “The recruited personnel should acquire knowledge of the dialect, custom and the ways of life of the people among whom they work.” That is to say, wherever we are required to work, we must understand the area of work entrusted to us, the community or society for which we are working, their ideology, the manner in which they think, their customs, their way of life, and the distinctive features of their society. At first glance, the North-East appears to be a society of numerous tribes divided across seven States. Those who sit in Government and are required to take decisions must seek the voice of unity amid diversity and discover the mantra of unity.

I am not making these observations merely on the basis of theory. I come from Jharkhand. Hon. Chairperson, Sir, in your

region there is the Sixth Schedule, whereas in our region there is the Fifth Schedule. In Jharkhand, the tribal population constitutes about 26 per cent. There are, broadly speaking, 32 different tribal groups in Jharkhand. However, if one studies, analyses and reflects upon this, it would come as a surprise. I would like to cite the example of the Santhal uprising. A colleague from Tripura had also mentioned that there was a sepoy uprising in India and used the term mutiny. I am aware that his ideological perspective is rooted in the concept of rebellion. We, however, recognise it as India's First War of Independence of 1857. Even before that, there was the Santhal uprising in Santhal Pargana, led by Sidhu, Kanhu, Chand and Bhairav, who belonged to the Santhal community. In Assam, members of this community are present in large numbers as the tea tribes. Along with this, among the Oraon community, the Tana Bhagat movement emerged, which associated itself with the non-violent movement of Mahatma Gandhi. In Jharkhand, renowned social reformers and leaders who showed direction to the region included the martyr Birsa Munda, and revolutionaries such as Nilambar and Pitambar from the Khairwar community. When we analyse the principles laid down by them, we find that at different points of time they provided guiding principles for the sustenance and organisation of society.

I am referring to Jharkhand for a specific reason. In our Tana Bhagat community, not only men but women also are strictly vegetarian. Both men and women have adopted the practice of wearing the sacred thread, and they prepare and consume food cooked by themselves. In this manner, these leaders of various communities emphasised collective unity. They advocated that meat consumption should be reduced or avoided, that intoxicants should not be consumed, that people should associate themselves with the worship of nature, and that the sacred thread should be worn. At this stage, the responsibility of the Government arises.

It becomes the responsibility of the Government to identify and encourage those unifying principles which exist amid diversities and which are capable of carrying all of us forward together. This is precisely what the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee had suggested. However, the Governments of that time were more concerned with releasing doves of peace on the borders. They were engaged in making all kinds of statements under the framework of international diplomacy. The leadership of that time functioned even through mere gestures and symbols. Therefore, it was not possible for that leadership to pay attention to this aspect. As a result, the kind of development that ought to have taken place in the North-East under the Sixth Schedule did not take place in

that manner. The Committee had further stated in its next point that:

[English]

“... Efforts should be made to induce the people in tribal areas to take up settled cultivation wherever possible...”

[Translation]

Today our Government has come to power. Prior to this, agriculture in the North-East remained in an extremely deplorable condition, whereas if we look at it from the perspective of potential, the State of Vincent ji, in particular, appears significant to me. From the point of view of fruit production, the North-East has immense potential. However, we confined the meaning of cultivation only to paddy and wheat. Had attention been paid to the region's special strengths, including fruits along with capsicum and various other vegetables, their farming would have remained organic even today. Now, gradually, many States in the region are moving towards organic farming. The truth is that we did not work for the development of agriculture there under an all-India policy framework. Instead, we viewed agriculture there in a fragmented manner. This became a compulsion and helplessness for the North-East, despite the fact that the region had enormous potential.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: How much more time will you take?

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: Sir, I would like to speak on the report of the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Sunil ji, you have already spoken at length earlier.

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: Sir, the situation then was different, and today the situation has changed completely. Governments have changed there. If I repeat my points, you may certainly stop me.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You may speak. You are speaking very well.

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: I would like to proceed further by referring to the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee and state that it had said-

[English]

“... Supply of necessary agricultural credit should be stressed...”

[Translation]

Certainly, I would not like to move towards politics. But, unfortunately, in this country the meaning of politics has come to be understood merely as party politics. According to the principle

that we believe in, we had understood politics to mean the formulation of those policies which are necessary for governance and which serve the larger good of the people. However, over the past 67 years, having learnt the definition of politics from you, some influence is bound to be there. We do not wish to enter into politics, but if compelled, one is required to offer an explanation. I will not take much time. The Committee had made its next recommendation that-

[English]

“... Reclamation, communication and soil conservation should be taken up to provide employment to the unemployed or under-employed tribals...”.

[Translation]

We have consistently observed that within India, the Himalayan range is geologically the youngest mountain system, and soil erosion continues unabated in the Himalayas. From this perspective, the matter requires serious consideration.

We have had the opportunity to visit Itanagar on two or three occasions. Whenever we went there, we noticed that due to rainfall, a large amount of soil gets eroded and washed onto the roads. There should be a scientific method to prevent this. It is not necessary to lay a network of concrete for this purpose. Rather, it

is more important to address this through vegetation in Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh and other regions. During our visit to Cherrapunji as well, we observed that in many places soil is being washed away with water, and there ought to be a scientific method to check this. We call Meghalaya the Switzerland of India. The truth is that some parts of Meghalaya are even more beautiful than Switzerland. We have given it the name of Switzerland, but no effort was made to create basic infrastructure there comparable to Switzerland. Otherwise, Meghalaya alone has the capacity to attract a major share of the tourists visiting the country. Through tourism, Meghalaya is capable of promoting not only the image of the North-East but also that of India as a whole. It is often said that there is a great deal of disturbance in Meghalaya. However, many people who now visit Cherrapunji with their families have consistently praised the local people there, but we did not pay attention to this. I would like to submit that if the recommendations of the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee regarding communication, soil conservation and related matters had been implemented, the situation there would certainly have been different today.

Along with this, there are several provisions mentioned in the Sixth Schedule, including the District Council and the elected bodies. Certainly, the tribal traditions and culture referred to by Vincent ji must be preserved without any doubt. On this issue, there can be no disagreement, nor should there be any, because even while living amid diversities, we are committed to moving forward while keeping our social traditions and culture intact. In Indian culture and in our Constitution, we have accepted the principle of coexistence, that is, the process of moving forward together in mutual harmony.

The Supreme Court has, in a very liberal manner, defined Hindutva. It has stated that Hindutva is a 'way of life', in which all of us move forward together. It is not based on caste, religion, region or varna. Hindutva is the tradition and the ground reality of this land. This has been defined by the Supreme Court. However, driven by the lure of vote-bank politics, different interpretations are made of it. People are free to do so, because many things are being said here today. In this manner, we certainly agree with the points made by Vincent ji. Within that tradition, the system of the Pradhan, which we call the Head of the Village, should be preserved in some form, and the Government should provide protection to it. If this tradition comes into conflict anywhere with

the Panchayati Raj system, that conflict should be resolved, because the system of 'Pradhani' itself also emanates from India's democratic framework and the concept of Gram Swaraj. Therefore, in that sense, the point made by the respected Vincent ji should be taken into consideration and followed. At the same time, we must also take care of the forest rights of the local people. I am raising this issue of forest rights and the pattas that are granted because, as of today, my Parliamentary constituency is suffering the adverse impact of two ESZs. One is Betla National Park, also known as the Palamu Tiger Reserve, which was established in the year 1973 and is one of the oldest tiger reserves in India. The second is the Lawalong Wildlife Sanctuary. In the process of creating ESZs, we are taking away the patta rights of the tribal people living there.

The rights of the residents living there should not be taken away. If, in the name of forest conservation, we deprive local citizens of their rights, man-animal conflict will arise. When conflict emerges between human beings, animals and forests, the forests cannot be protected. Forests can be protected only when the residents living in and around them are granted equal rights. They should feel that the forests and the animals are integral to their lives and to their economic structure. Today, when we have

become the world's sixth largest economy, we also have examples before us. Whether it is South Africa, Australia, New Zealand or Kenya, these countries have protected their forests and wildlife in a particular manner, ... *(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Sunil ji, please conclude now. Other Members also have to speak. You may conclude.

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: Sir, I am concluding. Certainly, Hon. Nehru ji had once envisioned that the North-East should become a middle point from the perspective of our economic system and structure. We would like to realise that vision of Nehru ji. On these issues, there is no situation of political contradiction. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji and today Hon. Narendra Modi ji, and under his leadership Gadkari ji, have planned road connectivity from the point of view of international trade, which extends via Burma to Singapore and up to Tokyo, ... *(Interruptions)* Hon. Chairperson, Sir, please allow me to complete my submission, ... *(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You are speaking very well. But it would be better if you keep the time in mind. Please conclude now.

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR SINGH: Sir, we are mindful of the time, especially when even Private Members' Bills are not being allowed to be read in full.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I am concluding. Kindly give me just three more minutes. I was saying that under the leadership of the Hon. Prime Minister, and under the guidance of the respected Gadkari ji, the conception of the Asian Highway No. 1, which will run from Tokyo to Istanbul, envisages placing the North-East at its midpoint. This will facilitate global trade in that manner. Along with this, we would also like to take the region forward by harnessing other potential, such as hydropower.

Since you have indicated that not many points should be raised, I would still like to clarify that I am making these submissions because certain doubts were raised in the context of the Private Member's Bill. When Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab was speaking, Members from Tripura stated that Manipur is not the Manipur referred to in the Mahabharata. Should questions raised on our mythology not be responded to from this House itself? Who has given anyone the authority to say that Chitrangada was not born there, and if she was, then she was some other woman? Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab was interrupted while speaking. While

discussing these matters, we should avoid such remarks and conduct ourselves with restraint.

When we speak about the unity, cohesion and culture of India, we must certainly keep these aspects in mind. We should not make statements that lead to fragmentation. The outcome of such remarks was evident today itself, when the Member from Tripura had to face the consequences. Today, the people of Tripura have demonstrated the shared history of Tripura and Manipur and the civilisational bonds of which they have been integral parts.

Today, Tripura has Tripura Sundari. In Manipur, Shri Krishna is present. Maa Kamakhya is present there. In Arunachal Pradesh, there are numerous sacred sites. Our history and Puranas state that Pragjyotishpur was an inseparable part of India. If attempts are made to deny this, it will certainly pose a threat to the unity and integrity of the nation.

In conclusion, I would like to state that a good proposal has been brought forward. However, it is not necessary that through this proposal we should demand immediate change. I agree with his intent, but I would prefer that the Union Government, after due consideration, brings forward whatever new amendment is required. While framing and considering such an amendment, if we proceed with an integrated approach encompassing ethics,

education, economics and ecology, we will move towards holistic and integrated development. That alone will constitute sustainable development. This is what our Government is committed to, and this is what our Government works towards. With these words, I conclude my remarks.

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA (HISAR): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 2015. This Bill has been brought by our colleague Vincent Pala ji. The Sixth Schedule, within the Constitution itself, is in a way a Constitution in its own right.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: It would have been better if you spoke from your seat.

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Hon. Chairperson, Sir, with your permission, I would like to speak from here; otherwise, I will go there.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please be careful in future.

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Hon. Chairperson, Sir, in four States, namely Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Tripura, there are ten Councils. Our colleagues have brought this Bill before the House to increase the number of Members in those Councils. These ten Autonomous Councils have been consistently demanding that they should be streamlined. This authority rests solely with His Excellency the President. The Councils have continuously demanded that they should be granted their due rights, whether it is rights over forests and mines as in Nagaland, or the enhancement of their working capacity. This has remained a

constant subject of discussion, because the constitutional powers of these Councils lie in the hands of the Hon. Governor of the respective States. The Union Government can either increase or reduce those powers. We have consistently witnessed such discussions. The indigenous tribes living there have been fighting for their rights for nearly two hundred years. Even when they became a part of India, certain conditions were laid down, and within those conditions, the Sixth Schedule found its place.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, one aspect also needs to be examined. These Councils have often been disregarded on the ground that their auditing is not proper. Serious allegations of corruption have repeatedly been levelled against them. When we are discussing amendments, the House should also consider this aspect and deliberate upon the autonomy authority under the consideration of the Union Government.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, till date, whenever Councils have been constituted within the Constitution, the Union Government has not been able to bring the Anti-Defection Law within these Councils. There, Members frequently change sides and indulge in what is called 'Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram'.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (GULBARGA): 'Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram' started from Haryana.

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Hon. Chairperson, Sir, it may have started from Haryana, but it was the people of Kharge ji who carried it out. When Chaudhary Devi Lal ji was sitting with the numbers, everyone knows how Tapas ji played a role in administering the oath to the late Bhajan Lal ji.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, the Minister of State for Home Affairs is also present in the House. I would like to urge the House that, through the power of Parliament, the Anti-Defection Law should be implemented in these Councils. Kiren Rijiju ji will support me on this. His own tribe has been consistently demanding that the Moran and Patkai communities in Arunachal Pradesh should also be granted the status of Autonomous Councils. I would like to share this thought with the Hon. Minister that if, in this manner, we begin including all tribes, then communities like the Nath and the Gadia Lohar in Haryana will also demand that their rights should not be curtailed. There has been a continuous demand that wherever Scheduled Tribes are located, whether in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, northern Maharashtra or southern Gujarat, they raise issues relating to their rights. The Sixth Schedule applies only to these four States. Therefore, the Union Government should consider the demands of the people of Arunachal Pradesh in this regard.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, as far as the areas under the Councils are concerned, the Nartiang Temple in Meghalaya is about 800 years old. The State Government there has also requested that steps be taken for its development. The Hon. Minister has visited the site, yet no concrete action has been taken so far. The Hon. Minister concerned with archaeological sites is present in the House. In Hisar, there is an archaeological site which is about 8,000 years old. Our demand is that attention should also be paid to Rakhigarhi. This is such a site that, if developed, could perhaps become a unique heritage destination in the entire world. However, here too, a sword of displacement is hanging over the people. The demand of the tribal people there is also that they should not be displaced. The residents of Rakhigarhi are making the same demand that they should not be uprooted. If anything is to be done, it should be done with a clear vision. You have assured this House three times that a Committee would be constituted, but till date no Committee has been set up by the Government for the development of Rakhigarhi.

Haryana is far ahead in sports, but the North-East is no less. I would like to congratulate the Government for having announced, even today, the setting up of a National Sports University in the North-East, whether it is for fencing, archery or boxing. We see

that players coming from tribal areas bring with them, in one way or another, a traditional strength which helps them excel in sports. The Government should work towards linking the Seven Sisters with Haryana, and we need to jointly develop programmes to promote sports in the manner they deserve. I would hope that the ten Autonomous Councils are made to work in coordination with the Government of our State so that, in the coming times, joint programmes can be undertaken.

As far as the powers of the Union Government are concerned, Pala ji has made an important point in this Bill that the Union and the State Councils should function jointly. The slogan of moving together is certainly given, but even within that, discrimination is repeatedly seen somewhere or the other. I would hope that when all of us are bringing this Private Member's Bill together, and when none of our colleagues from the BJP has opposed it, then whether it is the issue of increasing the number of Members or the issue of powers, we should jointly support Pala ji in this effort, so that development is seen in these ten Councils.

We should enhance the powers of these Councils. At present, most of the powers rest with His Excellency the Governor. The heads of the Councils have been placed merely in an executive capacity. If the Government truly intends that they should not

remain only in an executive role, then, while speaking specifically about these ten Councils, it may be noted that in Tripura, Tribal Districts have been constituted. In Mizoram, there are Chakma, Mara and Lai Districts. In Assam, there are North Cachar, Karbi Anglong and Bodoland Districts. In Meghalaya, there are Khasi, Jaintia and Garo Districts. These ten districts are marked under the Sixth Schedule. The consistent demand of these districts is that they should be granted their due rights.

When it comes to legislation and the powers of Parliament, it becomes the duty of every Member to openly support those rights, so that in the coming times, development takes place in these tribal areas. Our colleagues from the BJP were also saying that there is a very large opportunity for tourism there.

I recall that when Chaudhary Devi Lal ji was the Deputy Prime Minister of this country in the year 1989, he had an opportunity to visit Manipur. The tribal people preserve their traditional bows and arrows, and these were presented to him as a mark of honour. Even today, the historical and cultural attire, customs and traditions of all the seven States deserve appreciation for having been preserved intact in the same manner. This too is a treasure for all of us, which we should collectively integrate with our systems. The Government should frame special policies

through which further concrete steps are taken for the development of the North-East. [Translation] When it comes to the states, a major contribution of historically and regionally North-East has been in India's culture. Our friends were telling that there is also a tourist site and a historical site, named Bhismaknagar. The government should take steps for its development. BJP colleagues forgot to tell that Parashurama Kunda is also one of those historical sites. It is a pilgrim place. There are many pilgrim places, for whose development, the Government of India should take strong steps in the coming times.

When we speak of the States, historically and traditionally the North-East has made a significant contribution to India's culture. Our colleagues were mentioning that there is a tourist site as well as a historical site there, known as Bhishma Nagar. The Government should also take steps for its development. Our colleagues from the BJP omitted to mention that Parashuram Kund is also one of those historic places. It is a pilgrimage site. There are many such pilgrimage centres, for the development of which the Union Government should take strong steps in the times to come.

Sir, I would only hope that the works which have not been undertaken so far for the development of the North-East will now

be carried out. We repeatedly hear about discrimination being viewed in terms such as 48 versus 12 or 12 versus 48, and I sincerely hope that the North-East is not marginalised in such divisions. I earnestly expect that the Government will take concrete steps for the development of this region.

I once again express my gratitude to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Sixth Schedule brought by Vincent Pala ji. I support this Bill and hope that this House, unitedly, will stand with Vincent Pala ji for the development of these Councils.

17.40 hrs

**(cxxxviii) PRIVATE SCHOOLS (REGULATION OF FEE)
BILL, 2018***

[English]

DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD (BHONGIR): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for regulation of fee in private schools with a view to make education accessible to all and for matters connected therewith.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for regulation of fee in private schools with a view to make education accessible to all and for matters connected therewith.”

The motion was adopted.

DR. BOORA NARSAIAH GOUD: I introduce** the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Part-II, Section-2, Dated 03.08.2018.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

17.41 hrs

**SIXTH SCHEDULE TO THE CONSTITUTION
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2015...Contd.**

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (DOMARIYAGANJ): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, today this House is deliberating upon the Private Member's Bill introduced by our respected Vincent Pala ji. Through this Bill, he has placed before this august House a proposal to amend the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, with a view to expanding the powers and composition of the District Councils or Zila Parishads, as well as to amending the powers of the Regional Councils. I am extremely grateful to you for granting me permission to speak on this matter.

Our respected Members, including Sunil ji, have spoken at length on this subject. They have reiterated our Government's commitment to the development of the North-East. Today, its outcome is visible. The people of that region and the prevailing ideological and social circumstances there have been addressed through sustained efforts to strengthen the North-East as an inseparable part of the nation. Perhaps for the first time, after the formation of the Government at the Centre under the leadership of Hon. Narendra Modi, dedicated attention was given to the North-

East, whether it be Nagaland, Meghalaya, Tripura or Mizoram. For all these States, the respected Prime Minister earmarked the time of senior Ministers of the Council of Ministers. The Look East and Act East policies were introduced so that all Central schemes could be effectively implemented in the North-East and their benefits could reach the people on the ground. In this direction, Ministers were required to visit those regions regularly. For the first time since Independence, the Prime Minister of the country and the Members of the Council of Ministers have taken such active interest. As a result, a change has come about there, as Sunil ji also mentioned. This change has not occurred merely from the perspective of geographical development or social structure. Rather, it has taken place by integrating those States into the mainstream of development through the Union Government, ensuring that the people of those States receive their rightful share of participation and benefits.

With regard to the amendments brought forward by the respected Vincent Pala ji, I would like to state that he has mainly proposed three points. First, the number of Members in the District Councils, which is presently 30, should be increased to 40. Almost everyone is in agreement on this. Secondly, the four Members who were earlier nominated by His Excellency the

Governor should also be increased so that, out of the total strength of 40, all Members are elected. Thirdly, the District Councils should be given the power to make laws regarding mines and minerals. This is an important subject, and the proposal is that this power should vest with the District Councils themselves. In the federal structure of the States, matters relating to minerals, mines, land and agriculture generally fall within the domain of the States. In this context, he has placed his views before the House. Further, he has spoken about providing a method for the Councils to protect customary practices. On this aspect, perhaps everyone is in agreement that the customary practices, the traditional culture of the people, and the distinct identity of those regions are what give them recognition across the country and the world. Certainly, our Government is committed to preserving this identity, and we wish to keep it intact.

Sir, Sunil ji has raised a very pertinent issue regarding the Fifth Schedule. The Fifth Schedule applies to areas in Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra. We have two kinds of Schedules. One relates to tribal areas and the other to scheduled areas. The scheduled areas cover regions of Central India, where the rights of tribal communities are addressed. The tribal areas cover the tribal estates of the North-East. Scheduled

areas are covered under the Fifth Schedule. Because these areas are covered under the Fifth Schedule, not only do the District Councils have powers, but, except in the North-Eastern areas, even village Panchayats enjoy constitutional backing. Earlier, elections to Gram Panchayats did not take place. In several States, elections were not held for years. Under the three-tier system of Panchayati Raj, the freedom fighters had envisaged that after Independence, India would have a system of self local government. The concept of local government was that village-level problems, village development and local issues would be addressed at the local level. This concept has existed since the Vedic period, when committees were formed. There were sixteen Janapadas, such as Vaishali and the Lichchhavis, where village committees existed. At that time, local problems and issues were discussed at that level. Today, those committees have taken the form of Gram Sabhas and Gram Panchayats. Gram Sabhas and village Panchayats must certainly be given constitutional backing. Vincent Pala ji has not addressed this aspect in his amendment. We need to look at the issue in its totality. We are speaking about District Councils in the North-East. Under the Sixth Schedule, the North-Eastern States do not have provisions similar to those elsewhere. These areas have been left out of Part IX of the

Constitution. Part IX of the Constitution grants constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions. There is a need to provide constitutional status to Panchayati Raj in Sixth Schedule areas as well. The vision of the framers of the Constitution was to decentralise governance. Under the federal structure, for the first time, greater devolution was carried out through the Fourteenth Finance Commission. Hon. Narendra Modi, having himself served as a Chief Minister, understood this reality. Therefore, the share of States was increased by ten per cent, which benefited each State by Rs. 5,000 crore, Rs. 8,000 crore or even Rs. 10,000 crore.

Today, once again, we are seeking to strengthen the District Councils. However, a shortcoming will continue to remain in these District Councils unless we also empower the Gram Sabhas and village Panchayats within their jurisdiction. The Seventy-third Constitutional Amendment, which was carried out in this very august Parliament and of which you were also a witness, was a historic amendment for this country. Through that amendment, we empowered the Gram Sabhas and the people of our villages. By that amendment, we implemented Part IX of the Constitution. Under Part IX, we conferred powers upon the Gram Sabhas. Whether it is the process of land acquisition, economic development, regulation of local markets, village ponds, or their

auction for village development and enhancement of village revenue, such matters were brought within the ambit of the Gram Sabhas. In this manner, all village assets came under the authority of the Gram Sabha through its open meetings. Wherever any development takes place in the village, its quality is certainly discussed in such open meetings and questions are also raised there.

You would recall that when we enacted the Seventy-third Constitutional Amendment, we subsequently brought in the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996. Thus, in the year 1996, we enacted PESA, the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act. Today, all those States in the country to which PESA applies have this law in force, by virtue of which we empowered the Gram Sabhas and village Panchayats. Through this, authority was derived by the Gram Sabhas and Panchayats. Today, I feel that in the North-East also there is a need for an arrangement akin to PESA, that is, the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996. Since all of us, the Hon. Members, have got an opportunity to speak on this Private Member's Bill, I would like to ask whether, when the Fifth Schedule and the Sixth Schedule were framed, we could have anticipated today's requirements. Do we not feel today that the

kind of powers available under the Fifth Schedule should also be provided under the Sixth Schedule? As I mentioned earlier, the Sixth Schedule does not provide for any reservation for women, whereas Part IX of the Constitution has reserved one-third of all seats in Panchayats for women. Why should such discrimination exist in the same country? When, on the one hand, the Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, is speaking about women's empowerment, and when we see a transformation taking place across the country, with women progressing rapidly in every sphere, from the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan to the implementation of various decisions and schemes of the Union Government, many of which have been made women-centric. Today, when five crore gas connections have been provided under the Ujjwala scheme, the ownership and the card have been issued in the name of women by our Government. Similarly, whether it is the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana or the Saubhagya scheme, by empowering women and granting them rightful authority, the Union Government has clearly conveyed that the contribution of women to the national mainstream is in no way less than that of men. In this direction, you would have noticed that a rapid change has taken place across the country.

When a National Sports University was established in the North-East, as Chautala ji was mentioning, if today medal-winning sportspersons are emerging from Haryana, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, then certainly in the North-East too, from Mary Kom onwards, there are many women who are bringing medals for the country, even though they are located far away from the national capital, Delhi.

Today, for the first time, the Union Government has taken a decision recognising that such talent exists in the States of the North-East which is not confined only to Meghalaya, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram or Tripura, but is capable of winning medals for India at national and international events, including the Olympics, and thereby bringing glory to the country. Earlier, it used to be seen that people from the North-East felt neglected. They felt that they were far removed from the Union Government. There was a sentiment in their minds that although they were a part of India, they did not truly feel included as Indians. They felt that their rightful entitlements and their share in development were perhaps lacking. However, somewhere over the past four years, a change has taken place and the overall atmosphere has transformed.

Sir, the direction of the Union Government has also changed. Today, the Union Government has brought those States which are now progressing rapidly alongside all other States of the country to an equal footing and has focused its attention in that direction. I believe that if, along with the Sixth Schedule, the governance framework of the Fifth Schedule is harmonised and implemented across the country in conjunction with Part IX of the Constitution, it will certainly be beneficial. Along with strengthening the District Councils, the question that arises is when we will grant constitutional status to our Panchayati Raj Institutions. If we confine such constitutional status only to Sixth Schedule areas, they may still lack adequate backing. Other Panchayats across the country have been granted powers under Article 243G read with the Eleventh Schedule. Our perspective and our right are such that if we wish to integrate even the villages of those States into the national mainstream, this is the time to deliberate upon it. If we do so, it will undoubtedly strengthen us. The concept of self-governance will then find true representation at the village level. When there is representation at the village level, at the very least, the Gram Sabhas and Panchayats will have the authority to participate in decision-making. People will be empowered to take decisions relating to their own development, their local issues and

their rights over local assets while sitting in their own Panchayats, without having to approach the District Council level for every matter. They will themselves become capable. District Councils too will become stronger only when they are decentralised. When powers are vested in District Councils and, within a democratic framework, we strengthen that structure, there can be no better outcome. This decentralisation of administration, and decentralisation of administrative power, leads us towards effective governance. If we deliberate upon this issue in that spirit, it will certainly be achieved, because ultimately this is the core principle and guiding philosophy of our Government.

Vincent ji has brought this Bill before the House with the intention that by strengthening the District Councils in the North-East, we also strengthen the institutional structure of these Councils at the district level vis-à-vis the States. However, it is necessary to consider that while increasing the number of Members, we must ensure that the powers of the District Councils do not become so centralised at the district level that the very objective of the exercise is defeated. To fulfil that objective, it is essential that powers are decentralised. For effective decentralisation, the most appropriate course would be to grant adequate powers in those North-Eastern States where the Sixth

Schedule is still applicable, so that we are able to empower the Gram Sabhas and village Panchayats, confer rights upon them, and enable true local government or self-governance to take shape. Through such empowerment, they will become capable of effective decision-making.

Therefore, if we are moving forward in this direction today, we must certainly also bear in mind what has been said about the North-East as a region with an ancient civilisational legacy. When powers were provided in the North-East for development, the concept of the District Council emerged. Along with that, the concept of the Regional Council was also envisaged.

18.00 hrs

HON. CHAIRPERSON: If the House agrees, may the proceedings of the House be extended till the conclusion of Zero Hour?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Agreed.

SHRI RAJESH RANJAN (MADHEPURA): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, continuous reports of recent developments have brought shame upon the country and the world. The incidents that took place in the girls' shelter home in Bihar and in the so-called Fatwa school, and the successive revelations of sexual exploitation in the girls' shelter home in Bihar, have shocked everyone. The Government has ordered a CBI inquiry and the investigation has already commenced. The Supreme Court of India has also taken suo motu cognisance of the matter. It is not a case of only one girls' shelter home. After that shelter home, there are several such homes where, when the CBI visited, condoms were found, there were operation theatre rooms following sexual abuse, the girl who had testified against the said Thakur went missing, and thereafter eleven women and several girls went missing from another shelter home. The CBI is keeping a close watch on these developments. I demand from the Government that in view of the manner in which the Supreme Court has taken suo motu notice, the Patna High

Court has also taken cognisance, and even the Chief Minister of the State has stated that he wants monitoring, my only submission is this: photographs have surfaced showing the presence of several influential persons, including former Chief Ministers, Ministers, leaders, senior officials, white-collar individuals and mafias. There is an apprehension that if such powerful leaders, officials, mafias and capitalists are involved, pressure may be exerted tomorrow from the Government side or otherwise upon the CBI, which could affect the investigation. Therefore, this investigation should be monitored by the Supreme Court. Along with this, I also want that all girls' shelter homes in Bihar should be investigated. Not only those in Muzaffarpur, Madhubani, Chhapra, Ara and Hajipur, but all girls' shelter homes across Bihar should be investigated by the CBI. This has now become an international issue and international pressure has built up. Therefore, a thorough investigation must be conducted. We have been consistently raising this demand.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Rajesh Ranjan.

SHRI LAKHAN LAL SAHU (BILASPUR): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, an important undertaking under the Ministry of Urban Development is the Delhi Development Authority. Through this

undertaking, a large number of works are carried out, which are executed jointly by its employees and officers. There are about seven thousand employees who had been receiving ex gratia payment on a continuous basis. However, this payment was stopped in the year 2015-16. The employees' union, as well as the individual employees, have submitted representations to the Department in this regard. Letters were also written to the then Minister of Urban Development, who was Shri Venkaiah Naidu, and to the Secretary of the Ministry of Urban Development. A request was also made to the Ministry of Finance in this connection. This amount is to be earned by the Delhi Development Authority itself and not by the Government, and the DDA has also agreed to this arrangement. Through you, Sir, I request the Hon. Finance Minister to take immediate action to release the ex gratia amount which has been withheld since 2015-16, and to extend this facility to the nearly seven thousand employees concerned.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri Sharad Tripathi are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Lakhan Lal Sahu.

SHRI KARAN SINGH YADAV (ALWAR): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, owing to its proximity to the National Capital, Alwar district

has emerged as an important industrial region. Highly fertile agricultural land of farmers has been acquired, and in areas such as Bhiwadi, Tapukara, Khushkhera, Chopanki, Sare Khurd, Neemrana, Behror, Shahjahanpur, Ghilot and Sautanala, under the Matsya Industrial Area of Alwar, nearly 2,500 to 3,000 industrial units are presently operational.

Today, in Alwar district, there are nearly a dozen engineering colleges, several polytechnic colleges, hundreds of ITIs and skill development centres, and five institutions imparting technical and management education. Every year, thousands of trained youths pass out from these institutions. It is a matter of regret that in the factories established on farmers' land, local people are not provided employment. In factories built on the land of their forefathers, local youths are not even allowed to enter the factory gates. Being local itself has become their biggest disqualification. Instead of providing employment, these industrial areas are creating hardships for the rural population. Due to the production of toxic chemicals such as 2,4-D, crops in the surrounding areas are being destroyed. Excessive extraction of groundwater is being carried out through these factories. Liquor and cold drink factories have as many as ten tube-wells each, as a result of which the water level in nearby wells has fallen drastically. In addition, local

residents are forced to live in a polluted environment and breathe polluted air. This is giving rise to diseases such as heart ailments, lung disorders and cancer. Due to rising unemployment, there is deep resentment among the youth.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, when employment is not available, these youths fall into the company of criminals, leading to an increase in incidents of murder, robbery and dacoity in the district. Misguided youths are forming gangs. Even the Chief Minister of Rajasthan has acknowledged that incidents such as mob lynching are the result of rising unemployment.

Therefore, my demand is that a survey should be conducted to ascertain how many local people are employed in factories across the district, and it should be made legally mandatory that at least fifty per cent of the workforce comprises local youths. Without providing employment to the youth, very difficult times lie ahead. A Government that came to power by announcing the creation of crores of jobs has a great responsibility to take the initiative in providing employment to local trained youths. I submit this request through you, Sir.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Karan Singh Yadav Ji.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (MEERUT): Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

The close links of the fugitive economic offender Mehul Choksi, who is presently hiding in Antigua, with the Congress have been confirmed by Choksi's own lawyer. This news has been prominently broadcast on a major national television channel. This is a very serious matter.

Sir, our Government has been consistently stating that the looting of banks took place during the tenure of the UPA Governments under the leadership of their Ministers. The result of this is that today the hard-earned money of the poor, amounting to more than Rs. 10 lakh crore, has turned into NPAs. I would like to draw attention to one more aspect relating to Mehul Choksi. A Director of Allahabad Bank ...* had stated this.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You do not need to take names.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Sir, he had stated that when the proposal relating to loans for this person came before Allahabad Bank, it was clearly said that loans beyond Rs. 5 crore could not be sanctioned. As a result, that Director had to be removed from his post. Thereafter, intervention took place from

*Not recorded.

the Ministry of Finance. This fact was stated by the Director himself in his interview. Subsequently, the desired amount of loan was sanctioned. In effect, this was done through the intervention of the then Finance Minister, and this testimony was given by the Director of Allahabad Bank himself.

Sir, this chain of looting banks is very old. Banks were nationalised in 1969, and within just two years, in 1971, the Nagarwala case occurred, which we all remember. In that incident, two persons were killed under suspicious circumstances, but the matter was suppressed. Even in that case, the name of the PMO had surfaced.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude now.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Sir, since then this issue has continued unabated. Whenever the Congress Governments have come to power, such instances of plunder have increased. Through you, Sir, I would like to ask the Government as to who was the real boss behind all the loot that took place through the then Finance Minister or under his patronage. The then Hon. Prime Minister was certainly not the one. He remained silently seated, acting as a watchman who kept his eyes closed.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude now. You have made your point.

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: My submission is that the Government should investigate whether the boss was the Madam, to whom the then Finance Minister was also very close. This matter should be investigated.

All these cases of bank plunder should be brought to light and the culprits should be exposed. This is my humble request. Thank you very much.

Sir, I am extremely grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Sharad Tripathi and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Rajendra Agrawal.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (GULBARGA): Sir, the name of an individual who is not a Member of this House has been mentioned. That name should be expunged from the record.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Yes, that has been clarified. The name that has been mentioned will not form part of the record.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: Sir, during our time, NPAs were Rs. 2 lakh crore. Now they have risen to several lakh crore rupees.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Yes, all right. Please take your seat.

SHRI DEVENDRA SINGH 'BHOLE' (AKBARPUR): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak during Zero Hour.

Sir, I would like to submit with due humility that you are also well aware of Kanpur. Nearly half of it falls within my Lok Sabha Parliamentary Constituency. Kanpur is continuously expanding. It is growing steadily towards the western and southern directions. As Maa Ganga lies to the north and east, the city is compelled to expand towards the west and south.

Sir, through you, I would like to apprise the House that with the expansion of Kanpur city, the Panki Railway Station located in my Parliamentary Constituency, which has now been renamed Panki Dham, as recently announced by the Government and notified accordingly, will shortly begin issuing tickets under the name Panki Dham. However, due to the rapidly increasing population of Kanpur and the heavy passenger traffic at Kanpur Central, passengers face considerable difficulties there. Although many trains now halt at Panki Dham, essential facilities such as foot overbridges, underpasses and other passenger amenities are conspicuously lacking. As a result, elderly persons, women,

children and other passengers are compelled to face serious inconvenience.

Sir, I request you to kindly issue directions to the Government at the earliest to ensure that these necessary facilities are provided there.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Devendra Singh 'Bhole'.

SHRIMATI ANJU BALA (MISRIKH): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on such an important issue.

A case relating to the Vice-Chancellor of Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Central University, Lucknow, concerning the improper availing of both pension and salary simultaneously, came to the notice of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Acting promptly, the Ministry took action on 7 June 2018 and directed recovery of approximately Rs. 80 lakh from the University. However, till date, no recovery has been effected. Earlier also I had written to Hon. Speaker Madam in this regard, and I had also written to the Hon. President. At Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar Central University, Lucknow, a large museum has been constructed in the name of Babasaheb. That museum has not yet

been formally handed over, and the Vice-Chancellor has wrongfully opened his office there. Through you, Sir, I would like to request the Hon. Minister to take full cognisance of this matter, conduct a comprehensive inquiry, and take the strictest possible action against the Vice-Chancellor.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Dr. Udit Raj are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shrimati Anju Bala.

SHRIMATI RITI PATHAK (SIDHI): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, thank you very much.

Sir, this is a very important issue related to my Parliamentary Constituency. About a year ago, in July 2017, two trains were sanctioned for Singrauli district in my constituency by the Union Government. For this, I express my heartfelt gratitude to the Hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modi, and I also convey my sincere thanks to the then Hon. Railway Minister Suresh Prabhu for providing this facility to connect the people of our region with the national capital. At the same time, I would like to thank the present Hon. Railway Minister Piyush Goyal for acceding to the long-standing and much-awaited demand of the people of Sidhi district by providing stoppages of both these trains at Madwas.

Through this, the entire population of my Parliamentary Constituency has been practically connected with these services.

Sir, these two trains are Train No. 22165/66, which runs from Singrauli towards Bhopal, and Train No. 22167/68, which runs from Singrauli to Delhi up to Hazrat Nizamuddin station. These two trains operate only two days and one day a week respectively. I submit that the number of passengers using these services is steadily increasing. While there is enthusiasm among the people of my region for this facility, they are also facing difficulties due to limited frequency. Therefore, through you, Sir, I would like to request the very dynamic Union Minister, the Hon. Piyush Goyal, to kindly make both these trains regular, so that the people of our region may fully avail themselves of these facilities.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shrimati Riti Pathak.

SHRI NIHAL CHAND (GANGAR): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Union Government towards the Rajasthani language. The demand for granting constitutional recognition to the Rajasthani language and for its inclusion in the Eighth Schedule has been raised for a long time across Rajasthan by various organisations.

Sir, mother, motherland and mother tongue all occupy a place of utmost importance. These three provide us with form, foundation and identity. For preserving the culture of any country or region, the local language plays a vital role. Nearly ten crore people, including those of the State of Rajasthan, have been demanding that the Rajasthani language be included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. On 25 August 2003, a resolution to this effect was also passed in the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly and was forwarded to the Union Government.

Sir, the demand for granting constitutional status to the Rajasthani language was raised for the first time in the year 1936. The Union Government also constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of the senior Odia litterateur Shri S. S. Mahapatra, which submitted its report after two years. In the year 2006, the then Union Home Minister had also given an assurance in Parliament regarding granting constitutional status to the Rajasthani language, and a Bill was even prepared for this purpose, but it has not been passed by Parliament till date.

Sir, through you, I would like to request the Union Government to take into account the sentiments of crores of people of Rajasthan and accord due honour to the Rajasthani language by granting it constitutional recognition. My humble

request is that the Union Government should include the Rajasthani language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Thank you very much.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shri Dushyant Chautala are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Nihal Chand.

[English]

SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA (ARAKU): Thank you, Hon. Chairperson, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. This is a very important issue pertaining to the Agri Gold victims. This company was formed in 2007 and it has collected Rs. 6,380 crore from almost 32 lakh customers. All these are common men from seven States of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Tamil Nadu and Andaman and Nicobar Islands. This company has failed in their assurances and promises. The cheques issued to some depositors on maturity were dishonoured.

A large number of victims of this scam have approached Andhra Pradesh High Court. Also, the cases have been filed in APCBCID in this regard but not a single rupee is being recovered till date. These promoters were arrested. They have got crores of rupees property in their names. They have made thousands of

crores of rupees but not even a single property get auctioned. The cases were lying between APCBCID and the Hon. High Court of Andhra Pradesh.

I wish to bring it to the notice of this house through you, Sir. It is because this is a matter pertaining to almost 1,15,00,000 people of seven States. This is not just about Andhra Pradesh.

Therefore, through you, Sir, I would like to request the Union Government and the Home Minister to hand over this case to CBI and provide relief to the people of Andhra Pradesh and other States.

Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (DOMARIYAGANJ): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I would like to place before the House a very important matter which is immediate, of public importance, and urgent. Recently, the Hon. Prime Minister has increased the Minimum Support Price of paddy by Rs. 200 per quintal with a view to ensuring one-and-a-half times the cost of production for farmers. Similarly, the MSP of oilseeds, pulses and other crops has also been increased, ranging from about Rs. 200 to Rs. 4,000–5,000. It is the intention of our Government to double farmers' income by the year 2022. However, even after the declaration of

the Minimum Support Price for paddy, farmers are not receiving its benefit. In Uttar Pradesh, particularly in eastern Uttar Pradesh, paddy is purchased by millers, after which it is taken over by the Food Corporation of India. The Corporation stipulates that for every 100 kilograms of paddy, 67 kilograms of rice must be supplied. In practice, however, the yield does not exceed 62–63 kilograms. As a result, even last year, millers refrained from purchasing paddy for a long period, which adversely affected procurement. On the one hand, the Union Government is increasing the price so that farmers may receive one-and-a-half times the cost of production.

Sir, through you, I would like to request the Hon. Minister for Food and Public Distribution to direct the Food Corporation of India to reduce the prescribed outturn of rice in the case of paddy from 67 kilograms to 62–63 kilograms, so that farmers' paddy may be procured and they may receive the Minimum Support Price declared by the Government. Thank you.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, Shri Sharad Tripathi, Shri Nihal Chand and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Jagdambika Pal.

SHRIMATI MEENAKSHI LEKHI (NEW DELHI): Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. With your permission, I would like to place before the House a very important matter. This issue is connected not only with our past but also with our culture, and that is the Constitution of India. The Constitution of India is intrinsically linked with our fundamental thought, our functioning, our administrative system and our collective responsibilities. It is a document that provides us with direction. Through this very document, we have obtained the Right to Know. However, the knowledge that reaches the general public remains incomplete. The reason for this is that the Constituent Assembly comprised 281 Members, whose handwritten signatures appear on the original Constitution, and there are also about 28 illustrations incorporated therein, which were included with the consent of the Members of the Assembly. The copy of the Constitution that is available to the general public neither contains the list of those 281 Members of the Constituent Assembly nor includes those 28 illustrations.

With your permission, I would like to demand that the Legislative Department of the Ministry of Law and Justice should make available to the general public a version of the Constitution which is connected with the soul of India. This version should

include, first, the list of the 281 Members who drafted the Constitution in the Constituent Assembly; secondly, all the illustrations contained therein; and thirdly, the illustration of Nataraja that appears before Part XII, which presently depicts a fragmented Nataraja along with an inverted swastika. This should be corrected, and such a complete and accurate version of the Constitution should be made available to the people of the country.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri Sharad Tripathi, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel, and Shri Rajendra Agrawal are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shrimati Meenakashi Lekhi.

[English]

SHRI VINCENT H. PALA (SHILLONG): Thank you, Sir. Due to uncertainty in implementation of the NRC in Assam, there is a fear in Meghalaya that those people who are not being recognised in Assam may go to Meghalaya in a big way. Sir, 40 lakh people have been unrecognised and the total population of Meghalaya is only 30 lakh. People of Meghalaya fear that they will be overflooded with the influx. Therefore, through you, I urge upon the Central Government to take immediate steps as to how to

protect Meghalaya from that influx so as to avoid the imbalance.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI BUTTA RENUKA (KURNOOL): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this august House and the Government about promises made with regard to tax incentives to the newly created state of Andhra Pradesh to promote industrialisation and economic growth. Further assurance was with regard to support the programmes for the development of backward areas so as to expand the social infrastructure.

I would like to bring to your notice that the State Government has been consistently requesting the Central Government to accord special incentives for industrial development. The people of Andhra Pradesh are totally disturbed and disappointed by not granting the special status which was promised on the floor of the Parliament.

Unless the special incentives are immediately offered, the State will suffer irreparably in terms of economic development. There is an extreme necessity to create employment opportunities to the growing unemployed youth.

I would sincerely request the Central Government to give the tax incentives to the State of Andhra Pradesh with immediate effect, without any delay. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI DUSHYANT CHAUTALA: Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak. Today, I stand to raise a serious issue in this House concerning employees who are engaged through the contractual system.

Today, more than 20 lakh employees across the country are working through contractors. There is hardly any department in the country where contractual employees have not been recruited, whether during the tenure of the UPA or the NDA Governments. An important part of the NDA's manifesto was the assurance that, upon coming to power, this system of contractual employment would be brought to an end.

Sir, from your own State, the Supreme Court has ordered the removal of nearly one and a half lakh guest teachers.

In the year 2006, the judgment in the case of State of Karnataka versus Uma Devi was delivered, wherein appointments made through contractual arrangements were termed backdoor entries. At the same time, a time frame was laid down stating that if such persons had completed ten years of service, arrangements should be made through law to regularise them. In Haryana as well, 4,656 such employees were regularised. However, only a

few days ago, the Hon. High Court directed that even they be terminated.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, whether they are teachers, employees in the irrigation department, the pollution department, the mining sector, or the social welfare sector, the Union Government will now have to enact some legislation in this House. There must be a provision to regularise these 20 lakh employees who have been serving the nation for more than a decade. It is with this prayer that I have risen today, and I hope that the Government of India will bring a law to regularise these 20 lakh employees, particularly teachers, computer teachers and computer operators.

[Translation]

SHRI HARINARAYAN RAJBHAR (GHOSI): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, my constituency Ghosi falls in Mau district. It is a very backward region of Purvanchal. Sir, the area is affected by floods of the Ghaghra river. There are neither adequate educational facilities nor medical facilities. There is no employment, nor are there any industries. I have repeatedly written to various Departments, but no attention has been paid by the Government. Through you, Sir, I would like to request that these problems be addressed and resolved by the Government.

Several Commissions have been constituted in this country, including the Women's Commission and other Commissions. However, no Men's Commission has been constituted. I would like to submit that men are also victims in many situations and are lodged in prisons. I demand that the Government should constitute a Men's Commission in this country so that their problems may also be addressed.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Harinarayan Rajbhar.

SHRI NINONG ERING (ARUNACHAL EAST): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I would like to speak on a very serious issue. An

agreement was reached with NSCN, under which areas such as Tirap, Changlang and Longding, as well as Mon district, are involved. I request the Hon. Home Minister that these are extremely backward areas, and they should be brought under the Sixth Schedule. In Mon district, areas such as Wanching and Tawang are included, and in Tirap, Changlang and Longding, tribal communities such as the Tangsa, Nocte, Wancho, Tutsa and Yobin still remain backward. An opportunity should be provided for the development of these communities.

SHRI SHARAD TRIPATHI (SANT KABIR NAGAR): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, in my Parliamentary Constituency, in Ambedkar Nagar district, there is a very picturesque place of Govind Sahib which is an important spiritual centre. A fair is held there, which attracts visitors from across the country every year. It is recognised as a site symbolising social harmony in the country, but tourism has not been developed there in the manner it deserves. Through you, Sir, I request the Union Government that the place of Govind Sahib be marked on India's tourism map and that proper maintenance be ensured, as there is a temple there which is deteriorating. The Government of India should take cognisance of this and identify it as a centre of social harmony and develop it as a tourist destination, with a view to establishing it as a world tourism site.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Sharad Tripathi.

SHRI GYAN SINGH (SHADOL): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, through you, I would like to urge the Hon. Minister of Coal to take note of a serious matter. In my Parliamentary Constituency of Shahdol, the coal undertaking SECL has its headquarters at

Shahdol. There are four areas in my constituency, namely Hasdeo, Jhingurda, Sohagpur and Johilla.

About a month ago, workers were engaged as security personnel through contractual arrangements under the contractor system. SECL has now issued orders to remove 16,000 youths who were working on contract in security services. As a result, not only these 16,000 workers, but lakhs of dependent family members are on the brink of starvation.

Through you, Sir, I request the Hon. Minister of Coal to make appropriate arrangements and take necessary steps in this regard.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shrimati Riti Pathak are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Gyan Singh.

DR. UDIT RAJ (NORTH-WEST DELHI): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am going to raise an issue which is not related to any one party but concerns the common people. In today's times, can ordinary people, the poor, farmers and Dalits afford to fight cases in the High Courts or the Supreme Court by spending Rs. 11 lakh, Rs. 21 lakh or even Rs. 10 lakh? Parliamentary proceedings are recorded and captured on camera.

Through you, Sir, I request the Government that court proceedings should also be brought under camera recording. Their

proceedings should be video recorded. This will reduce pendency, ensure justice to common people and also make justice more affordable.

A related point is that institutions should reflect the nature of society. Dalits, Backward Classes and Adivasis should be provided reservation in the higher judiciary, including the Supreme Court and High Courts. Only then will they be able to secure justice.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Dr. Udit Raj Singh.

SHRI BHAIRON PRASAD MISHRA (BANDA): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I would like to place before the House a very important issue relating to my Parliamentary Constituency. In my constituency, there is the world-famous pilgrimage centre of Chitrakoot Dham. Several roads from Jhansi and Mirzapur connect directly to Chitrakoot, many of which are only two to four kilometres long. The previous Government of Uttar Pradesh awarded contracts for widening these roads to favoured contractors. The works from Beedi Puliya to Sitapur, Surampur to Sitapur, and Surampur to Khohi remain incomplete. The contractors have disappeared. During the rainy season, the situation becomes extremely difficult. Large potholes have

developed, accidents occur daily, and dozens of lives have already been lost.

Through you, I would like to request the Union Government to take up this matter with the State Government and find a solution. Chitrakoot Dham has been included in the Ramayana Circuit under tourism. Funds meant for tourism or pilgrimage site development should be utilised to complete these pending works.

SHRI RAMESH BIDHURI (SOUTH DELHI): Sir, I express my heartfelt gratitude to you for giving me the opportunity to speak on a problem affecting nearly 35 lakh people of Delhi.

In Delhi, around 30 to 35 lakh people reside in unauthorised colonies. The Hon. Chief Minister of Delhi repeatedly states that the Union Government does not allow work to be carried out. Earlier, development works in these colonies were undertaken through the DSIDC Flood Department. However, the Chief Minister withdrew DSIDC and handed over the responsibility to the Flood Department. As a result, people are now living in inhuman conditions, surrounded by dirty water. Areas such as Sangam Vihar, Ratia Marg and Mangal Bazar are severely affected. In Sangam Vihar alone, about 5,000 people reside. The roads there are full of slush, making it impossible for residents to step out for hours. People living in Aya Nagar Phase 1, 2, 3, 4 and

5, Rangpuri Colony, Salapur Colony, Tamil Enclave, Mahavir Enclave and Siddh Block of Mahavir Enclave are all leading miserable lives. Yet, allegations are repeatedly levelled against the Union Government that it is not permitting development work.

Through you, I would like to urge the Union Government that ...* Sir, transfer these colonies to the Municipal Corporation of Delhi so that development work can be carried out through the MCD. I earnestly desire that these people are relieved from such inhuman living conditions. This is my humble appeal, and I request that a solution be found to address the problems of these 35 lakh people.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel and Shrimati Meenakashi Lekhi, Shri Jagdambika Pal and Shri Sharad Tripathi are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Ramesh Bidhuri.

The name will not be recorded. ...*

[English]

SHRI KARADI SANGANNA AMARAPPA (KOPPAL): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. I would like to raise a very important issue regarding

*Not recorded.

establishment of a centre of the Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management in Koppal city of Karnataka.

Sir, Koppal is my constituency and it comes under the special Article 371-J. It is a district headquarters which is surrounded with a number of historical, cultural and mythological places like Hampi, Badami, Aihole, Pattadakal, Anjanadari Betta, the birth place of Lord Hanuman, Kishkindha, etc. There are 27 UNESCO identified cultural and heritage sites in India and Hampi is one of them.

Sir, Karnataka occupies top position in terms of IT industry. Other industries in my State of Karnataka are also doing very well. Koppal district is one of the fastest growing districts of Karnataka. It is surrounded with potential mining sites and huge natural resources.

Sir, I wish to place all these facts before the Hon. Minister for Tourism, Government of India and further reinforce that this place has a lot of economic potential as a tourism destination....

(Interruptions)

Sir, as the place is blessed with required resources, the Chapter/ Centre of Indian Institute of Tourism and Travel Management would further enrich its potential and the students graduated from the institute will get good placements. The

institute will help the students to pursue their career in tourism and travel industry.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Karadi Sanganna Amarappa.

[Translation]

SHRI BHANU PRATAP SINGH VERMA (JALAUN): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, under the Jhansi Division of the North Central Railway, there has been a long-standing demand for a railway line from Konch to Jalaun, Kuthaund, Orai and Dibiyapur. When the Janata Party Government was in power at the Centre in the year 1970, some earthwork was carried out on this railway line. Today, its survey has also been completed. I would like to request the Hon. Union Railway Minister to expedite the construction of the railway line from Konch to Orai so that the public may have access to rail transport, as there is presently no means of rail connectivity in that area.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh Verma.

KUNWAR PUSHPENDRA SINGH CHANDEL (HAMIRPUR): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I have been given an

opportunity to speak at the concluding stage of today's sitting. In the previous Session, I could not get an opportunity to speak during Zero Hour.

I would like to raise the issue of the Kanpur–Sagar National Highway. You too must have travelled on this highway on several occasions. It is also within your knowledge that river sand and gravel, which are used for construction across nearly half of Uttar Pradesh, are transported through my Parliamentary Constituency by trucks.

Approval has been accorded by Hon. Shri Nitin Gadkari for widening National Highway No. 86, the Kanpur–Sagar Highway, to six lanes. In our region, ever since roads have been constructed under the BOT projects, only two-lane roads have been built. There is hardly a month that passes without four or five local youths losing their lives in accidents on this highway. Parents whose children are employed have to travel frequently to nearby areas such as Bharwa, Sumerpur, Maudaha, Hamirpur, Kabrai and Mahoba. Accidents occur there on a daily basis.

Through you, Sir, I would like to request the Government of India that the road may first be widened to four lanes from Sagar to Kabrai. From Kabrai, about five thousand trucks carrying stone chips ply every day. From Hamirpur, around five thousand trucks

carrying sand operate daily. In this manner, nearly ten thousand trucks pass through this road every day. Therefore, the stretch from Kabrai to Hamirpur should be made six-lane, and from Hamirpur to Kanpur it should be made eight-lane, so that the youth of my region can work without fear, accidents are reduced, and the entire State can witness orderly and sustained development.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel.

[English]

The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11 a.m. on Monday, the 6th August, 2018.

18.39 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 6, 2018/Shravana 15, 1940 (Saka).

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of
Business in Lok Sabha (Sixteenth Edition)
