

**LOK SABHA DEBATES**  
(Original Version)

**Seventh Session**  
(Seventeenth Lok Sabha)



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

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

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**THE SPEAKER**

Shri Om Birla

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

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Monday, December 06, 2021/Agrahayana 15, 1943 Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

... (व्यवधान)

**11.01 hrs**

*At this stage, Sh. B.B. Patil, Shrimati Kavitha Malothu and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** प्रश्न काल

... (व्यवधान)

**11.02 hrs**

**SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS**

**Re: Alleged killings of civilians in Nagaland**

**श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी (बहरामपुर):** सर, नागालैंड में कलोज छाी छ है... (व्यवधान)

सर, म्क सॉ नई है ।... (व्यवधान) नागालैंड में कलोज छाी छ है, वह क्क हीह  
ुदखी सौ सार करने वाला मुद्दा है । नागालैंड में 16 से 17 बुगनाह लोगों की मौत हुई है ।...  
(व्यवधान) क्क छा ए सब में म्क करने के लिए क्क मी म्क ।... (व्यवधान) नागालैंड  
में ये लोग शंति करार किए थे । क्क शंति करार का नीत क्या निकला ?... (व्यवधान) क्क सब  
को देख रहे हैं । क्कके बते आ सब में सक्के क्क मुद्दा नागालैंड मुद्दा है, यह मुद्दा आ सब  
में सक्के ।... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** आ प्रश्न काल बने दें ।

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** सनीय मंत्रीज ।

... (व्यवधान)

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; कोयला मंत्री तथा खान मंत्री (श्री प्रहलाद जोशी): सर, यह कीफ़ि संवेदीक्ष म्सा ैह ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: आ क ँछ णं षा ख्नें औ प्रश्न काल खने दें ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: सुदीप जी, आ क्या ख्नें रेहेंथे?

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्य, आ क मीट ेक लिए रुकिए मैं ख्नें ैका दें रहूँ ।

... (व्यवधान)

**SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (KOLKATA UTTAR):** Sir, the issue of Nagaland has shaken the nation. ... (*Interruptions*). Our simple expectation is that the hon. Home Minister should come to the House. ... (*Interruptions*). Let him explain and make a statement in the House about the ongoing situation there ... (*Interruptions*).

श्री प्रहलाद जोशी: सर, यहु ब हीह सेवदीक्ष म्सा ैह । माननीय गृह मंत्री जी आ सब में ख्नें स्टेटमेंट देंगे ।... (व्यवधान) माननीय गृह मंत्री जी आ हीह सब में स्टेटमेंट देंगे, मैं ख्नें ख्नें कर रहूँ । ख्नें ख्नें भी गृह मंत्री जी औ सरकार ख्नें ैह । यहु ब त सेवदीक्ष म्सा ैह ।... (व्यवधान) गृह मंत्री जी आ हीह स्टेटमेंट देंगे । Hon. Home Minister will make a detailed statement today itself.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्य, मैंने ख्नें ैका ख्नें ैह ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री रंज जी, प्लीज, आ क मीट ेक लिए बसिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्य, सुविधा जी को चुके हैं। फ़ा क मित के लिए बैठिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: सर, फ़ा बैठिए । फ़ा मेरी बात सुन लीं, उसके बाद लिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

प्रो. सौगत राय (दमदम): सर, मैं कहना चाहूँ कि सब लोगों ने फ़ा मंटेनानेंस दी है।...

(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्य, मैं छोड़ूँ उसकी व्यवस्था दे रहा हूँ ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्लीज, फ़ा सभी क बैठिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं विषयों की फ़ा चर्चा कर रहे हैं, उस विषय पर माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने मुझे लिखित में दी है। वह सब में फ़ा झुकाव के लिए स्टैंट देंगे ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: फ़ा मित, फ़ा मेरी बात सुन लीं । प्लीज, सब स कीं । फ़ा सभी बैठिए । यह बकाना नहीं है

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, गृह मंत्री जी फ़ा स्टैंट देंगे । उन्हें मुझे बतानी है । संसदीय कार्य मंत्री जी ने भी सब में फ़ा बात कराया है । फ़ा कुछ फ़ा एक अंतिम प्रश्नकाल बनना है । फ़ा झुकाव फ़ा केंद्रों पर यह सब के लिए फ़ा रहेगा ।

... (व्यवधान)

**SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA):** Sir, the hon. Home Minister could give the Statement now itself. ... (*Interruptions*)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सस्यगण , बामे छा स्थान खिज करुंगा, उस समय मे छा खेन कोका दूंगा ।

... (व्यवधान)

**श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी :** सर, मत यहैह कि यहोज छा पीछ है, झकी गीरत के छे नस सरकार को शुरू मेह स्टमें ट देना करी थ, लेकिन सरकार झकी छित को नह सझ रहेह । बामे कर, ब यह स्टमें ट परित करने की मत कर रहेह । ... (व्यवधान) माननीय गृह मंत्रीज के साथ रक्षा मंत्रीज नेवों ..... (व्यवधान)

**श्री प्रहलाद जोशी:** सर, मेकेवल झा पीह कता मत हूं कि गृह मंत्रीज ने अरूीड लिखि रूप मे घी है । ... (व्यवधान) गृह मंत्रीज आ पीह स्टमें ट देग । सरकार सेवदीशा है । ... (व्यवधान) It is a very sensitive and important matter, and छी सरकार झकी इंपट से सझा है औ बामे छा निर्णय देग, ब गृह मंत्रीज स्टमें ट देग । ... (व्यवधान)

What do they want?.. ( *Interruptions*)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सस्यगण, मे छा सीम को छी मत रखे के लिए थाम समय औ बसर दूंगा ।

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** माननीय सस्यगण , मेनेल घी है कि छा सीम को छी मत रखे के लिए शून्यकाल मेका दूंगा । मत, मेने सीम कोल घी है, ते कि बामे कृया ऐसा मत करिए ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: माननीय सदस्यगण, कृपया सदन की शान्ति को बनाए रखें। कृपया सीट्स पर बैठें। मैं आपको देने के लिए तैयार हूँ, कि क्या यह विषय क्यों उठा रहे हैं? मैं कृपया सीट को ध्यान से देखें और बोलें। यह क्या सदन है? मैं कृपया सीट को खोलने की कोशिश करूँगा। मैंने पहले ही कहा है कि नागालैंड के विषय पर मैं आपको खोलने का आग्रह करूँगा। कृपया बैठें।

श्री मनीष तिवारी (आनंदपुर साहिब) : सर, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ठीक है, मैं आपको खोलने का आग्रह करूँगा। इस सदन में कृपया कोयला प्रॉब्लम से कोई भी फर्क न निकालें। माननीय सदस्य, कृपया मेरी बातें ध्यान से सुनें। मैं चर्चा में आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

**11.07 hrs**

**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** प्रश्न संख्या-101, श्रीप . सा . नरराज जी ।

**(Q. 101)**

**SHRI P. R. NATARAJAN :** Sir, what are the initiatives taken by the Ministry to implement different Indian languages in the States?.. ( *Interruptions*)

**DR. SUBHAS SARKAR:** Sir, with the visionary leadership of our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji, our Government has launched the National Education Policy with the golden pair of hands of Shri Narendra Modi ji. ... ( *Interruptions*)

**11.08 hrs**

(Shri Rajendra Agrawal *in the Chair*)

The Government has taken various initiatives. The All-India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has given approval to 19 engineering colleges to impart engineering courses in six Indian languages, namely, Hindi, Telugu, Marathi, Bengali, Tamil and Kannada, for engineering programmes across 10 States from the academic year 2021-2022. ... ( *Interruptions*)

The AICTE has also developed a Translation Automation AI Tool with a vision to translate English language online courses into 11 different Indian languages. ... ( *Interruptions*) The Government is also working towards translating reference materials for courses of engineering in major regional languages through Study Webs of Active Learning for Young Aspiring Minds (SWAYAM). ... ( *Interruptions*) This is a Government of India' s own Massive

Open Online Courses (MOOCs) portal. ... (*Interruptions*) Many other initiatives have also been taken. ... (*Interruptions*)

According to paragraph 22.10 of our NEP, it has been clearly mentioned that : “ More HEIs, and more programmes in higher education will use the mother tongue or local language as a medium of instruction and offer programmes bilingually, in order to increase access and GER and also to promote the strength, usage, and vibrancy of all Indian languages”. ... (*Interruptions*) Thank you, Sir. ... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI T. R. BAALU** : Sir, it is good and I appreciate that the Government of India, through the AICTE, has come forward to impart engineering courses in at least six languages. My first question is this. ` Education' is a State List. I want to know whether the Government of India has received the consent from all the State Governments on this issue where these six languages are spoken. My second question is, whether the Government of India has got the consent from the Government of Tamil Nadu, as ` education' is in the State List?Has the Central Government consulted the State Government?Has the Government issued instructions to all the universities to select the questions in Tamil when they conduct examinations?When are you going to conduct the examinations?

**DR. SUBHAS SARKAR**: Sir, the hon. Member has asked a very good question. During the process of framing the National Education Policy, our Government has taken the suggestions numbering more than one lakh and have already consulted at all the State Governments. From time to time, our

Government has consulted all the States. That is why, `Tamil' language has been selected by the AICTE in Tamil Nadu. Definitely, consultation has already been done.

## (Q.102)

श्री विवेक नारायण शेजवलकर : सभ्नि षेह ,म मनीय मंत्रीज कुे ह धन्यवाद देत हं कि उंनेुे ह विस्तृत बाब दी है ।... (व्यवधान) मं जसे पूरक प्रश्नेक रूपे म प्रश्न पूछा ह । यह अछ सेकत है कि नए युवा विे क र्शो के मध्यम से स्टार्ट-अप व अ कंषीज में जसाह से विे श कर रहे है ।... (व्यवधान) यह देख गया है कि बा ये शेर लिस्टिंग की स्टैज प आ है, ते इ विे कों को कई ह्क भरी नुकसान का सामा करना ह्क है । झका मज उहण पेस कीर्शो है ।... (व्यवधान) क्या इ जसीह विे कों के इंटरस्ट सेफड करने के लिए सेब र्शो के लिए सु मति देने के पूर्व सघ खीब करने हेतु अग्रयक कष खी ?.. (व्यवधान)

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** First of all, this impression that One97 Communications, जे पेस का है, उसमें नुकसान नहीं हुआ है ।... (व्यवधान) That is also subscribed more than what they went for. वैसे र्शो है, कुछ औ फ़वड कों भी है, उसमें सेब पूरी मनेरिंग करत है ।... (व्यवधान) झलिए र्शो के द्वारा नुकसान हुआ है, ऐसा कुछ अ क रिकार्ड में नहीं है ।... (व्यवधान)

श्री विवेक नारायण शेजवलकर : सभ्नि षेह ,म मनीय मंत्रीज से पूछा हं कि कंहे ऐसा ते नहीं है कि सरकार की नीति मुनैफ वरिंग कंषीज को नए अम व विस्तार हेतु पूज जसो के लिए प्रोत्साहि करने में धिक रहे हैं ।... (व्यवधान) सरकार जकी फ्यूच सिक्थोरिटी के लिए क्या कार्रवाई कर रहे है ?.. (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण : सर, र्शो ह क सेक्टर में आ रहे है ।... (व्यवधान) यह नहीं है कि सिर्फ सॉ फ्टवेयर औ टेक्नोलॉज रिलेटेड कंषीज की र्शो आ रहे है ।... (व्यवधान) उहण के लिए, वर्ष 2021-22 में, मेन बाब में म यह ह्क रेख है कि 61 र्शो आ है, मने र्शो कंषीज के आवा मी में है, जका विवरण दी गया है ।... (व्यवधान) वैसे

इस वर्ष 2021-22 में भी 57 कंपनियों को, जिसमें 27 एनएसआईसी कंपनियों का भी है, 'मन्युफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर' की कंपनियों में है।

वर्ष 2020-21 में 56 कंपनियों को भी मदद मिली है। इनमें 27 एनएसआईसी कंपनियों का भी है जो 'मन्युफैक्चरिंग' में भी शामिल हैं। इनमें से 61 कंपनियों को वर्ष 2020-21 में भी मदद मिली है, इनमें 34 एनएसआईसी कंपनियों का भी है, इनको 'मन्युफैक्चरिंग' की लिस्ट में जोड़ा गया। पूरे को पूरी तरह से जोड़ा गया है, वे 'मन्युफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर' में हैं।

इसके अलावा सार्वजनिक प्रश्न का उत्तर यह है कि 'मन्युफैक्चरिंग' को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए एनएसआईसी स्कीम सारांश की गई है, जिसकी वजह से आभार देश में इसे स्पोर्ट करने के प्रोत्साहन देने के कारण ज्यादा 'मन्युफैक्चरिंग' रहे है। इसके लिए सरकार ने बहुत कुछ किया है। पैनडेमिक को दूर करने के लिए रजिस्ट्रार लिमिटेड गारंटी स्कीम लॉन्च की गई और इनमें कम से कम 1.5 लाख करोड़ का खर्च किया गया है। यह 1.5 लाख करोड़ से बढ़ रहा है, which means, initially, we gave Rs. 3 lakh crore, and now, Rs. 1.5 lakh crore is added. So, the ECLGS scheme which was launched during pandemic is now expanded to the level of Rs. 4.5 lakh crore. More than that, Rs. 20,000 crores have been given in the name of subordinate debt relief for manufacturing units of MSMEs. उससे भी बहुत कुछ जोड़ा जा रहा है 'मन्युफैक्चरिंग' में है, उसका सोल्यूशन है।

We are bringing the investor charter because of which interested investors have gone up. SEBI is taking all the steps. एनएसआईसी की डेवेलपमेंट रिवाइज की है जिससे एनएसआईसी को स्पोर्ट करने में मदद मिल सकती है। And the last point is, हमें गवर्नमेंट द्वारा कौन से रूल्स को बनाया है। इन 200 करोड़ से कम वाली एंटरप्राइज रिवाइजमेंट के रूल्स बनाने के कारण ग्लोबल टैक्स में नहीं जा रहे हैं, भारत में ही इनकी प्रोव्हाइजमेंट टैक्स, इनका सब है कि एनएसआईसी इनमें शामिल हो सकते हैं, जो नहीं था।

**SHRI MANISH TEWARI:** In January, 2020, when the Standing Committee of Finance visited the National Stock Exchange and the other trading platforms, we were informed that these trading platforms are regularly subject to cyberattacks which are warded off. Since thousands of crores of transactions take place every day on these electronic platforms and in October, 2020, we saw as to how the power grid in Mumbai was targeted by a cyberattack, would the hon. Minister like to inform the House whether these trading platforms have been classified as critical infrastructure from the point of view of cyber domain? What steps has the Government initiated in order to harden the defences of these trading platforms?

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** Sir, the hon. Member has raised a very important issue which relates to the cyber security of most of our critical infrastructure which takes care of banking and other payment related matters. I am glad to know, I also heard it earlier, that the Standing Committee and the hon. Member have gone and visited these places. I have also subsequently gone there, even after the lockdown was lifted, to ensure that the mechanisms for safeguarding the digital network of the stock markets are there, and the digital network of the related activities are all protected so that hacking or any kind of interruptions do not take place. I can assure the hon. Member that many steps have been taken by all the institutions concerned. There are very many checks and balances and plan Bs which are in place, as a result of which I feel there are measures that are being taken timely. They are also

being taken by institutions with a periodic trial and error kind of a method.

Checking up is happening.

I am assured by SEBI, NSE and also BSE that they are taking all kinds of precautions. To answer the particular question that hon. Member Manish Tewari raised, the NSE and the BSE platforms are declared critical infrastructure. So, there is a periodic review and anything that has to be strengthened to make sure their setup is digitally safeguarded, is happening.

... (Interruptions)

माननीय सभापति: माननीय सदस्यगण, मेरा ध्यान लोगों से सुना रहा है कि क्या आपका नेत्र खुल चुका है। वेदों को रख चुके हैं। Please go back to your seats.

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: प्रश्न काल खत्म हो रहा है। प्लीज आपका सीट पर जाकर बैठिए।

श्री रितेश पाण्डे जी।

... (व्यवधान)

**11.21 hrs**

(Hon. Speaker in the Chair)

श्री नामा नागेश्वर राव : सर, हम लोग गवर्नमेंट की स्टाफ से स्टैंट्स टॉपिंग रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री रितेश पाण्डेय : धन्यवाद सभापति जी, मैं माननीय मंत्रीज से यह पूछना चाह रहा हूँ कि ए.ई.सी. कोज का क्या है, वे करौंड लोगों के वेलफेयर से जुड़े हुए मुद्दे हैं। यह सर्वप्रथम है कि मैं 2 घण्टे तक लोगीह को देश में शेयर मार्केट को बूझा कर रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) मेरा माननीय मंत्रीज से प्रश्न यह है कि ए.ई.सी. का जो ई.पी.ओ. निकल रहा है, उसके निकलने के बाद ए.ई.सी. से जुड़े हुए जो लोग हैं, सिक्योरिटी वेलफेयर उससे जुड़े हुए हैं, वह

सुसक्र रूप से ला सेक, इनको सरकार कैसे सुनिश्चित करेगी? बा ईना पी.ओ. निकल आ  
 और वह प्राइवेट सेक्टर के क्षेत्र में ली गयी ? ... (व्यवधान) सरकार कैसे उन करौंड लोगों  
 को, इनको वेवलेफयर के रूप में इते मल करते हैं, सरकार उनको कैसे सुनिश्चित करेगी?  
 ... (व्यवधान)

### **11.22 hrs**

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

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** Sir, this question is certainly on the IPO and, therefore, in a way the hon. Member has brought in a larger issue which pertains to the proposed IPO of the LIC. The hon. Member is fairly aware that IPO is only to a limited extent that you are giving a certain percentage of the shares as an initial public offering.

**SHRI RITESH PANDEY :** Madam, when this happens, how will it affect the operations of LIC? Once private players are involved, how will the Government assure crores of Indians who use it for their own welfare which LIC gives?

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** श्री मनेन आऊ लोड ही किया थ । मनीय मंत्रीज , आ इनके प्रश्न का जबाब स दीजिए ।

वैवश्चन नम्बर 103.

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** आ सब खुदीह जा रहे हैं क्या?

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** यह काम मेरा है, आ लोगों का नहीं है ।

**(Q.103)**

**SHRI SAUMITRA KHAN:** Sir, I would like to ask the Minister what was the amount of industrial loans sanctioned by Central banks during UPA regime from 2004 to 2013, and out of that what percentage of loans turned out to be NPAs? Under the MUDRA Scheme, how much amount was utilised for educated youth of the country and what percentage of it was NPA till date? Based on this, what is the strategy to increase disbursement of more MUDRA loans which will provide employment to the youth and also reduce NPAs?

**DR. BHAGWAT KARAD:** Hon. Speaker, Sir, the MUDRA Loans Scheme was announced by hon. Prime Minister on 8<sup>th</sup> April, 2015 and not during 2004 and 2013 which was the UPA Government period. The targets of MUDRA are being continuously achieved except last year because of COVID-19. The Department of Financial Services continuously reviews MUDRA loans distribution by all the banks. If there are any complaints as regards MUDRA loans, they can be addressed to the MUDRA loan nodal officers available in the banks.

**श्री सौमित्र खान:** सर, देश में मनीय नेरन्द्रीव जी के नेतृत्व में और् निर्मलीज के नेतृत्व में ह लोग ओ ज रहे हैं। इम बंगाल में 1.33 लाख करोड़ रुपये मुद्रा लोन के लिए खि उडु ह हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहूँ कि इती सालों में इम बंगाल में स्टार्ट अप कंपनियों ने कितने लोन की मांग की थी औ उसमें से कितने संकशंडु ह हैं। यदि, मुझे इनके बारे में जाकारी मिलेगी, तो ह अच्छे होगा।

**DR. BHAGWAT KARAD:** Hon. Speaker, Sir, this question was only for the Mudra loans. Anyway, the State-wise information is not available with me at present; I will give it later to the hon. Member.

**श्री रवनीत सिंह :** अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्रीजी ने बाबत तो बताया है, लेकिन सच कुछ और है। मैं सच की बात करूँ, मैं ज्यादा बर्न, रेम बर्न और रूरल एियाज की बात करूँगा। वहाँ आ कुछ और स्थिति है, सैप नोह, क्योंकि सैप कुछ चेक है, इसलिए सैप को रख रखे एक लिए जे 'जुनस एलीके ट्स' है, आ आपको भी रिजेक्ट कर रहे हैं। क्यों? क्योंकि सीमा ने यह कह है कि one-fifth of the loans given under PMMY have become non-performing. खोल से मुद्रा योजना के जे 'बड लोन्स' है, वे 31 मार्च तक 12 प्रतिशत इक्रीज कर चुके हैं। इसलिए जे 'बक' 'जुनस' लोगों को लोन देत है, उसके इसे छिपी है और सच किसी 'बक' ने गलत लोन दिया है, तो उसके सजाद स।

माननीय मंत्रीजी ने कहा है कि उन्हें 'कंप्लेन' के लिए लिख है। आ 'स फिती क्रियत' है? क्या आ 'किसी क्रियत' का हा भी क्रिया है? क्योंकि यह छि रह है कि 'जुनस' लोगों को बिकु ल भी लोन नहीं दिया जा रह है। 'बक्स' आए हुए हैं, क्योंकि वे सिर्फ यह देख रहे हैं कि 'बड लोन' नोह स, इसलिए 'जुनस' लोगों को भी लोन नहीं दिया जा रह है। सच यह है, क्योंकि 'म' लघियाना से आ हूँ, पात्र में सबसे ज्यादा 'फक्किया' है। इसलिए मंत्रीजी, आ इन पर ध्यानीसि 'मिने' आ 'सामे' आंकेड रखे हैं कि सीमा क्या हो रह है। सी जे स्कीम है, 31 मार्च तक उसमें 'बड लोन' हो चुका है। इसलिए कोई भी 'बक' 'जुनस' लोगों को भी लोन नहीं दे रह है।

**डॉ. भागवत कराड :** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, स सैप को देखें, तो मुद्रा लोन में वर्ष 2018-19 में 6.01 प्रतिशत सैप है। वर्ष 2019-20 में 6.66 प्रतिशत और वर्ष 2020-21 में 11.48 प्रतिशत सैप के आ 'ड्स' है। माननीय सस्य ने मुद्रा लोन के बारे में जे प्रश्न पूछ है, तो

इ मंत्रों में शील सर्वसज मंत्री यह रिव्यू करता है कि कितने लोगों को लोन मिला है और कितने लोगों को लोन नहीं मिला है। सरकार का उसके ऊपर डायरेक्टरी कंट्रोल है।

**PROF. SOUGATA RAY:** Sir, the reply given by the Minister is skimpy. If you see, the question is whether any specific targets in this regard have been fixed in respect of West Bengal. In the reply to parts (c) and (d) of the question, they mentioned nothing about West Bengal.

Mudra loan was a favourite project of the Prime Minister. He had said initially that he wants to help the cobbler sewing shoes in the way. But actually, Mudra loan has not reached the small people. The micro businessmen have not got help. In West Bengal – they have not given the figures – Mudra loan has been a disastrous failure.

May I know from the hon. Minister what specific steps the Government is taking so that the Mudra loan reaches the poorest and small and micro businessmen in the country as well as in West Bengal?

डॉ. भागवत कराड : माननीय अग्रज महोदय, क्या मैं बंगाल में जिन वारुमुद्रा लोन का जेस काट खर्च हो चुका है... (व्यवधान)

**HON. SPEAKER:** No, please.

... (Interruptions)

डॉ. भागवत कराड : लेकिन मैं जाना चाहूँ कि मेरे पास क्या बंगाल राज्य की पूरी जानकारी है, मैं माननीय सदस्य को वह जानकारी देने वाला हूँ।... (व्यवधान)

प्रो. सौगत राय : आह इस को जानकारी दी।... (व्यवधान)

**DR. BHAGWAT KARAD:** All right. I will produce it before the House. I will lay it on the Table.

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS**

**(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN):** Sir, for Mudra loan, State-wise allocation does not happen. Bank-wise allocations happen. So, the banks which have branches in every State, whatever allocation has been given to them, in every State, through the branches that they have, do the Mudra loan distribution. The Department of Financial Services does...

**PROF. SOUGATA RAY:** Why are you not doing it State-wise?

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** Can I just answer? When the banks are given allocation, according to the network of the branches that they have in each State, they distribute Mudra loans, which means every State, for the three sub-schemes under Mudra; Shishu, Kishore and Tarun, will get allocation through the branches of different banks that are there in the State. The allocation is dependent on the branches within a State for each bank. Therefore, allocation cannot be done State-wise.

**श्रीमती रक्षा निखिल खाडसे :** अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मुझे सप्लीमेंट्री क्वेश्चन पूछने का मौका देती हूँ, उसके लिए धन्यवाद।

मैं आपसे सच्यम से कहना चाहती हूँ कि इसी सरकार ने औद्योगिक देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने हमें सा से कोशिश की है कि युवाओं के सच्यम से देश में छोटे-छोटे उद्योग हों और उनके सच्यम से रोजगार भी मिले। इसी कारण से मुद्रा योजना की शुरुआत की गई है। मैं आपसे सच्यम से मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहती हूँ कि क्या इस योजना में हम किसानों को भी कर सकते हैं, इसके सच्यम से वह ए प्रोसेसिंग यूनिट भी लग सके? इसके साथ ही कई बैंकों में कई स्थानों पर यह प्रोजेक्ट पंढिं ग रहने होत क्या इसको क्रेडिट से क्रेडिट करने के लिए आप कोई कदम लिख रहे हैं?

**डॉ. भागवत कराड:** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मुद्रा लोन वित्तिकलरली टक्ससस, ट्रेडिंग सर्विससस और प्रिकलसस व्हिट व्हिट के लिए वी प्रसा है। प्रिकलसस व्हिट में प्रिकलसस, प्रिक्रिपिंग, डेयरी, लेट्टी, लाइसेक रग्निरिंगके लिए लोन वी प्रसा है, excluding the crop loans and the loan for land improvement. मुद्रा लोन वी प्रसा है। नए रूल्सके अनुसार वर्ष 2017-18 से ट्रेक्टर और प्लर वर के लिए भी मुद्रा लोन वी प्रसा है। मुद्रा लोन के खासतकर शुरु लोन होत 50 हजार रुपये तक का लोन दे वक्स में संकषा होता है और प्लर रण और प्रेश लोन योजना में होतीत वक्स में संकषा होता है। ये गवर्नमेंट के नियम है और वी रह से बैंकों को सूचा दी गई है।

**श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बहेड़िया :** अध्यक्ष जी, धन्यवाद। मुद्रा लोन की योजना वर्ष 2015 से शुरू है। उसके बाद सरकार के योजना और लेकर ईनाथ कि प्रिनले वी प्रसा लोन लिया है और प्लर वह लोन सीह डंग से चल रह होत उसको दूसरा लोन भी वी प्रसा होत क्या सब को यह जाकारि वी संकीत है कि कितने लोगों ने वी प्रसा लोन का सक्ससुफल यूज करके दूसरा लोन लिया है? धराला प, दूसरे लोन के लिए किसी ने प्रसाई नहीं किया होत वी प्रसा में सरकार की क्या राय है? मंत्री जी वी प्रसा की जाकारि दे कि कितने लोगों ने वी प्रसा लोन सक्ससुफल वी प्रसा से यूज करके दूसरे वी प्रसा लिया है?

**डॉ. भागवत कराड:** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मुद्रा लोन के खासतकर तोज स्ट्रिग में लोन लिया प्रसा है, उसे शुरु लोन बताते है और वी प्रसा लेते है, उसे रण या प्रेश लोन बताते है। मैं इसके बारे में जाकारि लेकर माननीय सदस्य और पूरे देश को दे दूंगा।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** प्रसा सबकी जाकारि लाकर दे देगोत सब किसके लिए है?

... (व्यवधान)

श्री असादुद्दीन ओवैसी : सर, मंत्रीज तैयारी नहीं कर रहे हैं। लोक सभा में \*करने के लिए आ रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : यह सभे से नहीं हो गई है।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभाप्रश्न संख्या 104, कमी गोड्डे सिधवी ।

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\* Not recorded.

**(Q.104)**

**KUMARI GODDETI MADHAVI :** I would like to know whether an exit option after three years, with an adequate degree, will be offered to the students under the four years of ITEP. If so, would they be allowed to complete the final year at a later stage?

**DR. SUBHAS SARKAR:** Hon. Speaker, Sir, *Mananiya* Member has asked a very good question. In our National Education Policy, there is a multiple exit and entry option. Four-year Integrated Teacher Education Programme is a part of NEP, 2020. Naturally, this option will be there. Four-year ITEP is a dual-major holistic Bachelor's Degree for B.A.-B.Ed., B.Sc.-B.Ed., B.Com.-B.Ed. From the year 2030 onwards, teachers' engagement will be only through ITEP and that too will be offered in pilot mode. It will be started from 2022-23 with 50 selected multi-disciplinary institutions across the country.

**KUMARI GODDETI MADHAVI:** Will the four-year ITEP be offered in multiple Indian languages; if so, has any timeline been declared for the introduction of this programme?

**DR. SUBHAS SARKAR:** Yes, Sir. In our National Education Policy, multiple Indian languages have been taken into account. इन्डियन लैंग्वेजज को सो बन्ने के लिए भी नेशनल एजुकेशन पॉलिसी में व्यवस्था है।

**SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE:** Sir, the reply of the hon. Minister is incomplete. I would like to know, through you, Sir, in the four-years Integrated Teacher Education Programme, which the Union Government has proposed,

how many consultations with the States have happened. There is no proper consultation with the State Government. Has any institution from Tamil Nadu been selected in this pilot project?

**DR. SUBHAS SARKAR:** The Ministry had consultations with all the States. Before preparing the National Education Policy, more than one lakh suggestions have already been taken. With regard to the pilot project, a selected criterion will be announced within a short time. There are guidelines under three points, and all the educational institutions can apply for that.

An institute of eminence, an institute of national importance (A++) gets eight points. After that comes 'B' institute which gets three points. They are eligible to apply. As per the NIRF ranking of the universities, 1-50 universities will get eight points, and 200-500 ranked universities will get two points. Institutes running successfully for five or more years will get four points. ITEP selection process has not yet been started. It will be notified in the website.

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** श्री आसदुद्दीन अहमद सीजी, क्या 'बेठ-बेठ' क्यों कमेंट कर रहे हैं?

**श्री आसदुद्दीन ओवैसी:** सर, मैं लम्बे-लम्बे आंसर्स दे रहा हूँ।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** क्या प्रश्न नहीं पूछ रहे होते हैं? 'बेठ-बेठ' कमेंट भी नहीं करना है।  
क्या प्रश्न पूछेंगे, मैं जो प्रश्न पूछे 'के लिए साऊं कर रहा हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** मैं सीनियर सदस्यगण से कह कर रहा हूँ कि कोई भी सप्लीमेंटरी क्वेश्चन पूछा 'होत है' नहीं करेगा। 11 बजे तक मुझे लिखर 'दे कि यह सप्लीमेंटरी क्वेश्चन पूछा 'है। कोई उत्तर प्रदेश का क्वेश्चन 'है और तमिनाडु 'के क्वेश्चन

को बकर पूछे हैं। यह सन्धा छि नहीं है। उस उस क्राइ रिया में सा ते में सबे  
साऊ करूंगा, लेकिन मुझे सा लिखर देदें।

प्रश्न संख्या 105, श्री अंत सिंह जी ।

## (Q.105)

श्री जयंत सिन्हा : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं सको मूल्य है कि मैं और निकाय में विज्ञान की महत्ता को बढ़ावा देना है और लोगों को प्रेरित करने के लिए। मैं मनीष प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी की सरकार को धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस स्कीम - The Scheme for Promotion of Culture of Science के द्वारा साइंस को बढ़ावा देने का प्रयास किया है। जैसे मनीष मंत्री ने कहा कि हमें विस्तृत रूप से जानना है कि कई क्षेत्रों में साइंस सिट और प्रोत्साहन को तैयार किया जा रहा है और इस प्रयास को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। इस स्कीम के द्वारा प्रोत्साहन तैयार किया गया है, वह फंडिंग प्रोत्साहन है, यानी हमें 60 प्रतिशत राशि केन्द्र सरकार दे रहे हैं और 40 प्रतिशत राशि राज्य सरकार को देना है।

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मूल्य है कि मैं इस स्कीम के अंतर्गत संसदीय क्षेत्र से आता हूँ। मैं राज्य के विभिन्न राज्यों में और संसदीय क्षेत्रों को देखते हुए - बिहार और रामदास का क्षेत्र है, पिछले साल बजट में 40 प्रतिशत तक फंडिंग साइंस सिट और प्रोत्साहन के लिए देना मुश्किल है और साथ-साथ ही एंगेजमेंट फंडिंग देना, वह भी हम लोगों को 100 करोड़ देना है। इसलिए मैं मनीष मंत्री यह पूछना चाहूंगा कि क्या इस फंडिंग को ऐसे साल बजट में दे सकते हैं, जिसमें हमें उनके विज्ञान का प्रोत्साहन देना है और जो हमें देना है, उनके लिए हम लोग किस प्रकार से मदद कर सकते हैं?

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल : अध्यक्ष जी, धन्यवाद। मैं मनीष विज्ञान सदन में भी इस विषय पर प्रश्न पूछा है और मैं मनीष भी है। मुझे लगता है कि मनीष सदन का भी वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण है। मैं सोहब भाव अंबेकर जी का प्रतिनिधि बन रहा हूँ। उन्होंने संविधान में यह धारा भी रखी थी और मैं पता चला है कि यह धारा भी है कि हम सबको वैज्ञानिक दृष्टिकोण देना है और उसकी रक्षा भी करनी है। जो मंत्रालय

की स्कीम है, उसके तहत छात्रों की क्रिया के 5 लाख की सीमा तक, 5 लाख से 15 लाख की सीमा और 15 लाख से ऊपर की सीमा के लिए साइंस सेंटर, डेवेलोपमेंट, साइंस सेंटर और इसके लिए स्कीम है। छात्रों मूलतः छात्रों के लिए पूछा है।

मैं छात्रों मध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को बता रहा हूँ कि 29 सितंबर, 2021 को सीएसआई और सीएसआई के बीच में एक समझौता हुआ, जिसमें 37 सेंटेंटर साइंस सेंटर और स्कीमों के लिए का प्रस्ताव मंजूर हुआ है। उसमें झरखंड के धनबाद और छत्तीसगढ़, लेकिन छत्तीसगढ़ के लिए छत्तीसगढ़ स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त, बाकी मंजूर कर पाएंगे। मैं सदस्य को छात्रों मध्यम से यह जानकारी देना चाहूँ।

**श्री जयंत सिन्हा :** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं झारखंड में एक बात बता रहा हूँ कि छात्रों लोगों ने जो स्कीम तैयार की है, झारखंड में छात्रों सिर्फ राज्य सरकार से राशि के लिए कह रहे हैं कि दे जा सकती है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहूँगा कि हमें क्षेत्र में कई सारे केंद्रों की संस्था है, जहाँ सीएसआई और सीएसआई है, हम उनके द्वारा सीएसआई भी सकते हैं तो उनको क्यों न हम लोग 40 प्रतिशत के लिए उद्योग करें और 60 प्रतिशत केंद्र सरकार से भी प्राप्त, कि हम लोग छात्रों छात्रों, रामढ़ क्षेत्र में भी इस प्रकार का सेंटर बना सकते हैं। माननीय मंत्री जी, इसका जवाब दें।

**श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल :** अध्यक्ष जी, मैं छात्रों मध्यम से माननीय सदस्य को जानकारी देना चाहूँ कि स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से प्रस्ताव प्राप्त होने पर ही भारत सरकार मंजूर करेता है। छात्रों के सीएसआई फंड का सवाल है, जो माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है तो सीएसआई फंड भी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के पास रहता है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से प्रस्ताव आने पर ही उसे मंजूर करने की हमें यह प्रक्रिया और व्यवस्था है।

## (Q. 106)

श्री अशोक महादेवराव नेते: अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं देश के लाखों पंत प्रधानों, नरेंद्रजी जी और जीएस विभागा के मंत्री जीएस अर्जुन मुण्डा जी के धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि वे जीएस समस्य के लिए कई स्वरूपों को लाए हैं। भविष्य संविधान की सुची सूच 5 के अंतर्गत कई राज्यों में ट्राइबल कौंसिल जीएस समस्य के लिए नीति बनाने, नीतियों में सुधार और उनके सर्वांगीण विकास करने के लिए विकास संबंधी एक स्वरूप पूर्ण भूमिका निभा कर रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके मध्यम से मनीय मंत्री जी से इस संबंध में जानना चाहूंगा कि अगले वर्ष के दौरान राज्यवार उन ट्राइबल कौंसिल का विवरण क्या है, किन-किन राज्यों के राज्यालय को जीएस समस्य के विकास हेतु सुझाव, योजनाएं प्रसिद्ध की हैं और उन सुझावों, योजनाओं और राज्यों के राज्यालयों द्वारा क्या कार्रवाई की गई है? इनके साथीह सुझावों, योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन से राज्यवार कितने बच्चों को लाभित किया गया है?

श्री अर्जुन मुंडा : मनीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मनीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछे हैं, वह बहुत ही स्वरूप पूर्ण हैं और उसकी पूरी सूचा मनीय सदस्य को दी गई है। उन्होंने जो पूरक प्रश्न के मध्यम से पूछे हैं तो यह बात सीधे है कि जीएस सलाहकार रिषद का गठन राज्याधीन क्वि गवर्नर के द्वारा किया गया है। उन पर सरकार का मंत्र्य वेत है, सुझाव वेत है और रूल प्रेम करीत है। उस दृष्टि से यह सुनिश्चित किया गया है कि जीएस कक्षाओं के ऐसी सभी विषयों पर वह के सदस्य में चर्च करने से पहले जीएस सलाहकार रिषद में चर्च की जाती है। इस दृष्टि से जो योजनाएं बाई गई हैं, उन योजनाओं का लाभ प्राप्त करने, जीएस समस्य को कैसे सिने, यह सुनिश्चित किया गया है। इसमें प्रावधान यह है कि जीएस सलाहकार रिषद जो खोज क्षेत्र, जैसा कि मनीय सदस्य ने कहा है और सैवधानिक प्रावधान है, प्रंची सुची सूच के क्लिकल 244(1) में यह प्रावधान है कि सलाहकार रिषद में वेसे

सैवधानिक विषयों व विकासार्थ कार्यक्रमों व औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों वाले लाभों का सीधे ढंग से मूल्यांकन करें। मूल्यांकन करने के बाद वह विषय साल में एक बार ही राज्यपाल के द्वारा सुनाने के लिए मंत्रालय को भेजा जाता है। इस मसौले में ही राज्यपाल ऐसा सुझाव देते हैं कि ट्राइबल को यर निस्ट्री को इन विषयों को देखना है, तो ऐसे मसौले की सीक्षा की जाती है। कुल मिलाकर यह राज्यों के ध्यान में है कि योजना का बड़ा क्षेत्रों से प्रबंधन करें। उनके विकास व किसी तरह का प्रक्रिया प्रभाव न रहे, इसके लिए सलाहकार मिश्रण गंभीरता से ध्यान देगी।

**श्री अशोक महादेवराव नेते :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सीधे है कि ट्राइबल काउंसिल का मुख्य उद्देश्य जीएस सुमस्य का सामग्री, धार्मिक विकास करना है। वंचित समाज को सुदृढ़ करने में इन काउंसिल की एक बड़ा भूमिका रहती है इन काउंसिल के शाखा से ही विधियों के सर्वांगीण विकास हेतु कारगर कदम उठाए जाते हैं।

**प्रश्न :** इन संबंधों में मसौले मध्यम से मनीय मंत्री जी से दूसरा पूरक प्रश्न यह पूछना चाहूँ कि ट्राइबल काउंसिल की वर्षभेदों में बढे करने वाले और न करने वाले राज्यों का विवरण कारण सहित क्या है? सरकार ने जीएस सुमस्य के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए ट्राइबल काउंसिल के वर्ष में कम से कम दो बढे सुनिश्चित किए जाने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए हैं?

**श्री अर्जुन मुंडा :** मनीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मैंने स्पष्ट किया है कि इन सौर मसौले व राज्यपालों से सीक्षा करते हैं कि वर्षभेदों में बढे ही है और उस बढे के बाद जो सीक्षा रिपोर्ट बत है, वह ही राष्ट्रपति जी को भेजा जाता है और राष्ट्रपति महोदय का किसी ऐसे प्रदेश के बारे में मंत्रालय को कहना है कि उसकी सीक्षा की जाए, व इन मसौले की सीक्षा करके देखें हैं, लेकिन इन राज्यों को मंत्रालय के मध्यम से यह कह गया है कि ट्राइबल काउंसिल का जोज के फिट रेल है, यह सुनिश्चित करना है, क्योंकि इन क्षेत्रों में विकास के, रोजगार के



श्री अर्जुन मुंडा : माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मसौदा मंत्रालय के संज्ञान में आ रहा है कि सलाहकार परिषद को जगह देना, वह वहां की राज्य सरकार की सुशंसा के तहत ही राज्यपाल की स्वीकृति के अंतर्गत ही सलाहकार परिषद की सूची - गठन नोटिफिकेशन के मध्यम से करना है। ... (व्यवधान) इस मसौदे की निश्चित रूप से ही राज्यपाल ने देश के विधि मंत्रालय को भी और ही मिस्ट्री को भी सूची दी है। ... (व्यवधान) इस सूची के आधार पर मैंने विधि मंत्रालय से शाखा किया है। ... (व्यवधान) इसकी सूची भी आ गई है। ... (व्यवधान)

लोकतंत्र में यह बेहतर व्यवस्था है कि राज्य सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करे कि वहां के राज्यपाल के मध्यम से ऐसी व्यवस्था, जो सैवधानिक प्रावधानों को सुनिश्चित करे है, उसका सुफलन करे। ... (व्यवधान) इस दृष्टि से विधि मंत्रालय ने भी यह सुझाव दिया है कि मसौदे में वहां की सरकार ने इस तरह की नीति आई है, जिससे ही राज्यपाल के उन विषयों को नज़रअंज़ाम किया गया है, पुनः ही राज्यपाल को भेजा जाए और ही राज्यपाल के मध्यम से यह सुनिश्चित किया जाए कि उस सलाहकार परिषद का सीह ढंग से गठन हो। ... (व्यवधान) दूसरी बात जो माननीय सदस्य, डॉ. निष्ठा तनुदेबीज ने की है, इस सलाहकार परिषद को जगह देना, वे राज्य सरकार और सरकार द्वारा शंकाओं में, राज्य के मुख्य मंत्रियों को ही है। ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन सलाहकार परिषद में जो सदस्य होते हैं, उन सदस्यों को बाक नोटिफिकेशन नहीं किया जा सकता है, जो सैवधानिक व्यवस्था में भी है, बाक गवर्नर का प्रभाव न हो। ... (व्यवधान) गवर्नर के प्रभाव के अभाव में यदि ऐसा किया जाता है, तो लोकतंत्र में यह बेहतर होगा कि गवर्नर का प्रभाव प्राप्त कर लिया जाए। ... (व्यवधान) विधि मंत्रालय का भी यह शाखा है। ... (व्यवधान) यह राज्य सरकार को भी यह सूची दे रहे हैं कि वे लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों के आधार पर इन सारी चीजों के सैवधानिक प्रावधानों को सीह ढंग से सुनिश्चित करे। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री हसनैन मसूदी : चाब , झाू कशेस 'म स्र 'ेज ट्राइल लोग 'ह, उको स्रकी कीौड 'म स्र करेनेकु कछ प्रयास किए गए 'ह, लेकिन स्र क 'ेव झसे दूर 'ह ।... (व्यवधान) 'म यह जाना लूहं गा कि क्या झाू कशेस 'म 'म ट्राइल स्र काउंसिल बाई गई 'ह सौ उको क्या काम सौंप गया 'ह?... (व्यवधान) दूसरी स्र यह 'ह कि स्र स्रकी की स्र करते 'ह, ते स्रकी 'कसे मुकिन स्रि , 'कसे स्रकी उ कृ ष 'ेचगी , स्र 'ेव इंसेट्टू स्र 'ह नीहं 'ह? ... (व्यवधान) स्र मुद्रा योजा की स्र हे रेहीथ , झाू कशेस 'मुद्रा योजा का लाभ 'कसे ष 'ेचगा, स्र वहं 'बक्स की स्र 'ह नीहं 'ह?... (व्यवधान) वहं ब' गन-लांब फ स्रका 'ह, स्र ' ज्यास्र वेह कम्युनीट रेह 'ह ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : स्र वैवश्चन से रिलेटड स्र पूछि ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री हसनैन मसूदी: स्र , वहं 'बक नीहं 'ह ।... (व्यवधान) 'मेरी गुजरिश 'ह कि क्या वहं कोई ट्राइल काउंसिल बे गी ?... (व्यवधान) स्र ट्राइल काउंसिल बाई गई 'ह, ते उसे क्या काम सौंप गया 'ह?... (व्यवधान) उससे क्या स्रधि उ ई 'ह सौ उसने क्या कॉ ट्रिब्यूसा सि 'ह? ... (व्यवधान) स्र मुझे स्र 'ीसि कि 'म जा स्र सोहब को श्रद्धांजि 'ेश करूं, उंसे 'ेह स्पेश स्टस झाू कशेस को सि ।... (व्यवधान) 'ेव ड्राफ्टिंग कमेट 'ेक 'ेचयरेमन थे ।... (व्यवधान) 'ेज 5 स्रस्त को स्र 'ैवधामिक स्रके 'ेसीस्र गया ।... (व्यवधान) स्रि 'कल-3 'म सिक्त करने की कोई व्यवस्थ नीहं 'थ ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : स्रनीय सस्य , स्र प्रश्न से संबंधित स्र किया कीछि । स्र सीनियर सस्य 'ह ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अर्जुन मुंडा : स्र नीय स्रक्ष स्र , सि सिषों को स्रनीय सस्य 'ेन स्रया 'ह, उके स्र 'ेम 'म सब को यह सूचा 'ेदना स्र लूहं कि स्रके स्र , स्र धारा-370 वहं लागू 'थ, उ सस्य वहं 'ेशके स्र कोई 'म कानून लागू नीहं 'े 'ेथ ।... (व्यवधान) स्र धारा-370 स्र 'ेक

षड् सौर कानूनों के प्रावधानों के अन्तर्गत सुनिश्चित किया जा रहा है कि वे कैसे लागू हों । ...  
 (व्यवधान) गृह मंत्रालय इस पर काम कर रहा है । ... (व्यवधान) वहाँ के ट्रान्स और शेड्यूल  
 कास्ट के लिए रिजर्व और पॉलिसी पर ध्यान दे रहा है । ... (व्यवधान) वहाँ के सारी चीजों  
 सुनिश्चित की जा रही है, जो देश के अन्तर्गत प्रदेश और पूरे देश के लिए व्यवस्था हैं । ...  
 (व्यवधान) हम माननीय सदस्य को सूचित करना चाहेंगे कि इन सारी चीजों पर कार्य हो  
 रहा है और वे सारी चीजें वहाँ लागू होंगी, जो देश भर में लागू हों । ... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** कैंवश्चन नंबर - 107, श्री अर्जुन सिंह जी ।

**(Q. 107)**

**SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB** : Sir, I think, for the first time, the hon. Minister of Finance is going to answer about the infrastructure investment on health sector. It relates to the recommendations of the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission.

My question here is this. The number of hospital beds in the country is considered as one of the most important indicators of quality health services in an area. In 2019, India had one bed per thousand. This is significantly low in comparison to 2017 global average of 2.9 beds. The National Health Policy of 2017 plans to increase this to two beds per one thousand people. This could be achieved by creating 3000 to 5,000 hospitals with 200 beds each by 2025.

I would like to know what specific steps are being taken to create more number of hospitals and increase the number of beds in existing hospitals during these five years as per the recommendations of the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission.

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN**: Sir, the hon. Member has raised a very important question, particularly in the context of India facing the pandemic. It is actually worth mentioning here that the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, after due consultation with the States, had identified gaps, particularly for the rural medical infrastructure. As a result, in the report of the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission we find that they have allotted Rs. 70,051 crore over five years to be used for improving healthcare delivery systems, which obviously will also

include bed facilities in hospitals. This, the Finance Commission has recommended both for rural and urban areas. I am glad to say that out of this Rs. 70,051 crore for the five years, the first-year allocation which had to be done, Rs. 13,000 crore, slightly over Rs. 13,000 crore, even by the recommendation of the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission could have been given in two instalments, but we have, for the benefit of the rural local bodies, given it upfront as one total instalment and cleared that due for this year. As a result, I am able to say that in many of the rural areas the primary health centres and also the wellness centres have all now identified their requirement and it is the institutional mechanism for reaching ground based, data driven allocation is enabled because at the national level we have a committee which is headed by the Minister of Health and Family Welfare. At the State level also, we have requested the States to form such Committees. It is on the recommendation of the States this kind of money given to the rural local bodies will be spent towards improving health infrastructure.

**SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB** : Sir, as per the recommendations of the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, grants amounting to Rs. 4,27,911 crore to local governments, both rural and urban bodies, is to strengthen healthcare systems and plug critical gaps at the primary healthcare level. The Commission has also identified inventions that will directly lead to strengthening the primary health infrastructure and facilities. Yet, when one sees the grants released for the local bodies for 19 States, one fails to understand on what criteria the monies have been distributed. For instance, Andhra Pradesh, I have nothing

against this State, which has a minus 3 per cent shortfall of primary health centres in rural areas has received Rs. 488.15 crore, whereas the State of Odisha which has minus 8 per cent shortfall of primary health centres has received Rs. 461.76 crore. I would like to understand the criteria on which grants have been allotted and on what basis and when this money was actually released.

**12.00 hrs**

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** Sir, the money for the first set of States was released and I have given the details of it in Annexure-I of the answer. The money for the second set of States was released on 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2021. The criteria and also the details of why this year and why not that year is very much a State recommendation-driven process. So, the recommendation of the Committee at the State level, if it is already formed, is considered. If not, the recommendation from the State is considered by the National Level Committee in which the States' Additional Chief Secretaries participate. So, the inputs come from the States and based on that, the allocations are made for the various criteria because the Finance Commission's recommendations are component-wise, State-wise and, of course, year-wise also so that gradual building-up can happen. You are not bringing something which should come later, at the beginning and so, the careful traction of giving resources and planning accordingly has been decided through the Technical Committee and also, partly through the recommendation of the Finance Commission itself. However, if the Member thinks that there is an anomaly, I will be quite happy to

receive it and have the Department of Expenditure look into it and come back on it.

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**\* WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**  
**(Starred Question Nos.108 to 120**  
**Unstarred Question Nos.1151 to 1380)**  
**(Page No. 63 to 777)**

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

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदन में, मैंने कृपया माननीय सदस्यों द्वारा कृपया प्रश्नों पर स्थान प्रस्ताव की सूची प्राप्त हुई है। मैंने स्थान प्रस्ताव की क्रिसेभिस सूची के लिए प्रस्ताव नहीं की है। सभा सत्र रखने के लिए शून्य-काल में घोषणा का काम होगा।

... (व्यवधान)

**12.01 hrs**

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं सभा सत्र रखने के लिए आगे बढ़ूंगा।

संख्या 2, श्री राव इंद्रजीत सिंह।

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION, MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (RAO INDERJIT SINGH):** I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2019-2020.

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

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5196/17/21]

- (3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working and Administration of the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5197/17/21]

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

1. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Insolvency Resolution Process for Corporate Persons) (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. IBBI/2021-22/GN/REG 078 in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021.
2. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Board of India (Liquidation Process) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. IBBI/2021-22/GN/REG/079 in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5198/17/21]

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा पर्यावरण, वन और जलवायु परिवर्तन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अश्विनी कुमार चौबे): सनीय अक्षीज , मं छी स ु त्सि ँ राज्य प्रक्रिरात्क वनरोणाप्रब ं धन सौथोसा प्राधिकरण , छे ँ ब्लेयरके वर्ष 2011-2012 से 2013-2014 क के लेखो ं षपृक ले खेक्षा प्रसि ँ व की क प्रसिभा -ख षरूक ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5199/17/21]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DR. BHAGWAT KARAD):** On behalf of Shri Pankaj Chaudhary, I beg to lay on the

Table:-

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

1. The International Financial Services Centres Authority (Issuance and Listing of Securities) Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. IFSCA/2021-22/GN/REG015 in Gazette of India dated 19<sup>th</sup> July, 2021.
2. The International Financial Services Centres Authority (Registration of Insurance Business) Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. F. No. IFSCA/2021-22/GN/REG016 in Gazette of India dated 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2021.

3. The International Financial Services Centres Authority (Insurance Intermediary) Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. IFSCA/2021-22/GN/REG-017 in Gazette of India dated 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2021.
4. The International Financial Services Centres Authority (Capital Market-Intermediary) Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. IFSCA/2021-22/GN/REG-018 in Gazette of India dated 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2021.
5. S.O.4246(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14<sup>th</sup> October, 2021 amending the First Schedule of the International Financial Services Centres Authority Act, 2019.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5200/17/21]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 25 of the Coinage Act, 2011:-

1. The Coinage of One Rupee, Two Rupees, Five Rupees, Ten Rupees and Twenty Rupees Rules, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.783(E) in Gazette of India dated 8<sup>th</sup> November, 2021.
2. The Coinage (Issue of Commemorative coin to commemorate the occasion of Harcourt Butler Technical University Kanpur Centenary Celebrations) Rules, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.806(E) in Gazette of India dated 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5201/17/21]

(3) A copy of the Circular No. 4 of 2021 (Hindi and English versions) dated 23<sup>rd</sup> March, 2021 regarding clarifications on provisions of the Direct Tax Vivad se Vishwas Act, 2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5202/17/21]

(4) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.1432(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum notifying the date for filing of declaration under the Taxation and other Laws (Relaxation of certain provisions) Act, 2020.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5203/17/21]

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

1. The Income-tax (20<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Rules, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.509(E) in Gazette of India dated 27<sup>th</sup> July, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.
2. The Income-tax (22<sup>nd</sup> Amendment) Rules, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.545(E) in Gazette of India dated 9<sup>th</sup> August, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.
3. The Income-tax (23<sup>rd</sup> Amendment) Rules, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.551(E) in Gazette of India dated 10<sup>th</sup> August, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.

4. The Income-tax (24<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Rules, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.578(E) in Gazette of India dated 18<sup>th</sup> August, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.
5. The Income-tax (25<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Rules, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.604(E) in Gazette of India dated 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.
6. S.O.3561(E) in Gazette of India dated 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum constituting 3 Boards of Advance Ruling for the purpose of giving advance rulings.
7. S.O.3562(E) in Gazette of India dated 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum appointing the date 01.09.2021 for the purpose of filing applications.
8. The Income-tax (26<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Rules, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.612(E) in Gazette of India dated 2<sup>nd</sup> September, 2021 together with an explanatory memorandum.
9. The Income-tax (26<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Rules, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.616(E) in Gazette of India dated 6<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum and corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. G.S.R.619(E) dated 7<sup>th</sup> September, 2021.

10. The Income-tax (28<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Rules, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.623(E) in Gazette of India dated 10<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.
11. The Income-tax (29<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Rules, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.627(E) in Gazette of India dated 13<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.
12. The Income-tax (30<sup>th</sup> Amendment) Rules, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.661(E) in Gazette of India dated 24<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.
13. The Income-tax (31<sup>st</sup> Amendment) Rules, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.713(E) in Gazette of India dated 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.
14. The Relaxation of Validation (Section 199 of the Finance Act, 2012) Rules, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.737(E) in Gazette of India dated 14<sup>th</sup> October, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.
15. The e-Settlement Scheme, 2021 published in Notification No. S.O.4584(E) in Gazette of India dated 1<sup>st</sup> November, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.

16. S.O.4207(E) in Gazette of India dated 11<sup>th</sup> October, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum exempting certain class of persons from the requirement of filing of return of income from the assessment year 2021-22 onwards subject to conditions specified therein.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5204/17/21]

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

1. S.O.3068(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> July, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of tariff value on Edible Oils, Brass-scrap, Gold, Silver and Areca Nuts based on international prices.
2. Notification No. 65/2021-Customs (N.T.) dated 5<sup>th</sup> August, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
3. S.O.3243(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11<sup>th</sup> August, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of tariff value on Edible Oils, Brass-scrap, Gold, Silver and Areca Nuts based on international prices.

4. S.O.3296(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13<sup>th</sup> August, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of tariff value on Edible Oils, Brass-scrap, Gold, Silver and Areca Nuts based on international prices and corrigendum thereto published in Notification No.S.O.3365(E) dated 17<sup>th</sup> August, 2021.
5. Notification No. 68/2021-Customs (N.T.) dated 19<sup>th</sup> August, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
6. S.O.3559(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of tariff value on Edible Oils, Brass-scrap, Gold, Silver and Areca Nuts based on international prices.
7. Notification No. 71/2021-Customs (N.T.) dated 2<sup>nd</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.

8. S.O.3793(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of tariff value on Edible Oils, Brass-scrap, Gold, Silver and Areca Nuts based on international prices.
9. Notification No. 74/2021-Customs (N.T.) dated 16<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
10. S.O.4045(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of tariff value on Edible Oils, Brass-scrap, Gold, Silver and Areca Nuts based on international prices.
11. Notification No. 80/2021-Customs (N.T.) dated 7<sup>th</sup> October, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
12. S.O.4297(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14<sup>th</sup> October, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of tariff value on Edible Oils, Brass-scrap, Gold, Silver and Areca Nuts based on international prices.

13. Notification No. 82/2021-Customs (N.T.) dated 21<sup>st</sup> October, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
14. S.O.4527(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29<sup>th</sup> October, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of tariff value on Edible Oils, Brass-scrap, Gold, Silver and Areca Nuts based on international prices.
15. Notification No. 88/2021-Customs (N.T.) dated 29<sup>th</sup> October, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
16. Notification No. 90/2021-Customs (N.T.) dated 3<sup>rd</sup> Novemebr, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.

17. S.O.4753(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15<sup>th</sup> November, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revision of tariff value on Edible Oils, Brass-scrap, Gold, Silver and Areca Nuts based on international prices.
18. Notification No. 92/2021-Customs (N.T.) dated 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
19. Notification No. 93/2021-Customs (N.T.) dated 24<sup>th</sup> November, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
20. Notification No. 94/2021-Customs (N.T.) dated 25<sup>th</sup> November, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum regarding revised rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or *vice-versa* for the purpose of assessment of imported and export goods.
21. G.S.R.582(E) published in Gazette of India dated 19<sup>th</sup> August, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend Notification number 34/2021- Customs dated 29.06.2021, for

reduction in the BCD on Crude Soya Oil [1507 10 00] from 15% to 7.5%; Crude Sunflower Oil [1512 11 10] from 15% to 7.5%; Refined Soya Oil [1507 90 10] from 45% to 37.5%; Refined Sunflower Oil [1512 19 10] from 45% to 37.5%, from 20th August 2021 till 30th September 2021.

22. G.S.R.601(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> August, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend Notification No. 28/2021- Customs dated 24.04.2021, in order to extend the validity of exemption under the said notification up to 30th September, 2021, as a Covid-19 relief measure.

23. G.S.R.624(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend the Notification No. 50/ 2017 -Customs dated 30.06.2017 and notification No. dated 11/2021 dated 01.02.2021 in order to reduce the BCD on Crude Soya-bean Oil falling under tariff item 1507 10 00 from 7.5% to 2.5% (b) reduce the BCD on Crude Sunflower Oil falling under tariff item 1512 11 10 from 7.5% to 2.5% (c) reduce the BCD on Crude Palm Oil falling under tariff item 1511 10 00 from 10% to 2.5% (d) reduce the BCD on Crude Palm Oil falling under tariff item 1511 10 00 from 17.5% to 20% (e) reduce the BCD on Crude Refined Soya-bean Oil falling under tariff item 1507 90 10 from 37.5% to 32.5% (f) reduce the BCD on Refined Sunflower Oil falling under tariff item 151910 00 from 37.5% to 32.5% (g) reduce

the BCD on Refined the RBD Palmolein Oil and others falling under sub- heading 1511 90 from 37.5% to 3 2.5%.

24. G.S.R.625(E) published in Gazette of India dated 10<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to rescind the notification No. 34/2021- Customs dated 29.06.2021.
25. G.S.R.640(E) published in Gazette of India dated 17<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to increase the BCD rate from 10% to 20% on Lentils (Masur) [0713 40 00], originating in or exported from USA.
26. G.S.R.672(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend the exemption on Covid-19 vaccines when imported into India from whole of the duty of Customs leviable thereon, upto 31st December, 2021.
27. G.S.R.708(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend Notification No. 50/2017-Customs, dated 30th June, 2017 to give effect to recommendations of GST Council in its 45th meeting on IGST on imports related to Spinal Muscular Atrophy disease, etc. as well leasing and /or renewal of lease of aircrafts.

28. G.S.R.709(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend Notification No. 90/2009-Customs, dated the 7th September, 2009 and 60/2011-Customs dated the 14th July, 2011 to implement GST Council recommendation in its 45th meeting on IGST on imports related to goods from Antarctica and Border haats.
29. G.S.R.733(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13<sup>th</sup> October, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to give effect to the following changes in BCD from 14.10.2021 up to 31.03.2021, namely:- a. BCD on Crude Soya-bean Oil falling under tariff item 1507 10 00 is reduced from 2.5% to Nil; b. BCD on Crude Palm Oil falling under tariff item 1511 10 00 is reduced from 2.5% to Nil; c. BCD on Crude Sunflower Oil falling under tariff item 1512 11 10 is reduced from 2.5% to Nil; d. BCD on Refined Soya-bean Oil falling under tariff item 1507 90 10 is reduced from 32.5% to 17.5% e. BCD on RBD Palmolein Oil & others falling under sub-heading 1511 90 is reduced from 32.5% to 17.5% f. BCD on Refined Sunflower Oil falling under tariff item 1512 19 10 is reduced from 32.5% to 17.5%.
30. G.S.R.734(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13<sup>th</sup> October, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to give effect to the following changes in AIDC from 14.10.2021 up to 31.03.2022, namely:- a. AIDC on Crude Soya-bean Oil falling under

tariff item 1507 10 00 is reduced from 20% to 5% b. AIDC on Crude Palm Oil falling under tariff item 1511 10 00 is reduced from 20% to 7.5% c. AIDC on Crude Sunflower Oil falling under tariff item 1512 11 10 is reduced from 20% to 5%.

31. G.S.R.756(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22<sup>nd</sup> October, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend notification No. 96/2008- Customs dated 13.08.2008 to include Sierra Leone in the list of Least-Developed countries (LDCs) to whom provides duty-free tariff access under India's Duty Free Preference (DFTP) Scheme, 2008.
32. G.S.R.757(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22<sup>nd</sup> October, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend notification No. 25/2021 - Customs dated 31.03.2021 to prescribe combined quota of 7000 tons @0% in respect of products with HS Code 16041410, 16041410 and 16042000 and combined quota of 1.50 million litres @50% in respect of products with HS Code 220844011, 22084012, 22084091 and 22084092.
33. G.S.R.781(E) published in Gazette of India dated 3<sup>rd</sup> November, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to reduce the Road and Infrastructure Cess (RIC) collected as Additional duty of Customs on Petrol from Rs. 18 per litre to Rs. 13 per litre and Diesel from Rs. 18 per litre to Rs. 8 per litre.

34. The Levy of Fees (Customs Documents) Amendment Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.719(E) in Gazette of India dated 17<sup>th</sup> February, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.
35. The Bill of Entry (Electronic Integrated Declaration and Paperless Processing) Amendment Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.218(E) in Gazette of India dated 29<sup>th</sup> March, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.
36. The Bill of Entry (Forms) Amendment Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.219(E) in Gazette of India dated 29<sup>th</sup> March, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.
37. The Sea Cargo Manifest and Transhipment (Amendment) Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.238(E) in Gazette of India dated 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.
38. The Customs (Verification of Identity and Compliance) Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.249(E) in Gazette of India dated 5<sup>th</sup> April, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.

39. The Sea Cargo Manifest and Transhipment (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.265(E) in Gazette of India dated 15<sup>th</sup> April, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.
40. The Sea Cargo Manifest and Transhipment (Third Amendment) Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.356(E) in Gazette of India dated 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.
41. The Sea Cargo Manifest and Transhipment (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.457(E) in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.
42. The Sea Cargo Manifest and Transhipment (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.466(E) in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> June, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.
43. G.S.R.466(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum containing corrigendum to the Notification No. 41/2018-Customs dated 14<sup>th</sup> May, 2018.

44. The Sea Cargo Manifest and Transhipment (Fifth Amendment) Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.504(E) in Gazette of India dated 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.
45. The Customs Brokers Licensing (Amendment) Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.505(E) in Gazette of India dated 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.
46. The Sea Cargo Manifest and Transhipment (Sixth Amendment) Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.521(E) in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> July, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.
47. The Sea Cargo Manifest and Transhipment (Seventh Amendment) Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.606(E) in Gazette of India dated 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.
48. The Sea Cargo Manifest and Transhipment (Eighth Amendment) Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.677(E) in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.
49. G.S.R.663(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum notifying the manner of issue of duty credit for goods exported under the Scheme

for Rebate of State and Central Taxes and Levies and the conditions and restrictions governing the issuance of duty credit, in accordance with Government of India, Ministry of Textile, Notification No. 12015/11/2020/TTP dated 13.08.2021.

50. The Electronic Duty Credit Ledger Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.654(E) in Gazette of India dated 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.

51. G.S.R.655(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum notifying the manner of issue of duty credit for goods exported under the Scheme for Remission of Duties and Taxes on Exported Products and the conditions and restrictions governing the issuance of duty credit, in accordance with paragraph 4.01(e) of the Foreign Trade Policy.

(7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item No. (xxxiv) to (xlviii) (6) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5205/17/21]

(8) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 94 of the Customs Act, 1962:-

1. The Courier Imports and Exports (Electronic Declaration and Processing) Amendment Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.768(E) in Gazette of India dated 27<sup>th</sup> October, 2021.

2. The Courier Imports and Exports (Clearance) Amendment Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.769(E) in Gazette of India dated 27<sup>th</sup> October, 2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5206/17/21]

- (9) A copy of the PM CARES for Children Scheme, 2021 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.723(E) in Gazette of India dated 7<sup>th</sup> October, 2021 under sub-section (3) of Section 15 of the Government Savings Promotion Act, 1873.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5207/17/21]

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

1. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors)(Amendment) Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2018/48 in Gazette of India dated 3<sup>rd</sup> August, 2021.
2. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors)(Amendment) Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2021/32 in Gazette of India dated 3<sup>rd</sup> August, 2021.
3. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Foreign Portfolio Investors)(Second Amendment) Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. SEBI/LAD-NRO/GN/2021/54 in Gazette of India dated 26<sup>th</sup> October, 2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5208/17/21]

(11) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 48 of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999:-

1. The Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) (Amendment) Rules, 2021 published in Notification No. S.O.3206(E) in Gazette of India dated 9<sup>th</sup> August, 2021.
2. The Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) (Second Amendment) Rules, 2021 published in Notification No. S.O.3411(E) in Gazette of India dated 19<sup>th</sup> August, 2021.
3. The Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) (Third Amendment) Rules, 2021 published in Notification No. S.O.4091(E) in Gazette of India dated 5<sup>th</sup> October, 2021.
4. The Foreign Exchange Management (Non-debt Instruments) (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 2021 published in Notification No. S.O.4242(E) in Gazette of India dated 12<sup>th</sup> October, 2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5209/17/21]

(12) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 166 of the Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017:-

1. The Central Goods and Services Tax (Seventh Amendment) Rules, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.598(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.

2. G.S.R.599(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend form GSTR 3B late fee Amnesty Scheme from 31.08.2021 upto 30.11.2021.
3. G.S.R.600(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29<sup>th</sup> August, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend the timelines for filing of application for revocation of cancellation of registration to 30.09.2021 where due date for filing such application falls between 01.03.2020 to 31.08.2021 in cases where registration has been cancelled under clause (b) or clause (c) of Section 29(2) of the CGST Act.
4. The Central Goods and Services Tax (Eighth Amendment) Rules, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.659(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum.
5. G.S.R.660(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend Notification No. 03/2021 dated 23<sup>rd</sup> February, 2021.
6. G.S.R.687(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend notification No. 11/2017-Central Tax (Rate) so as to notify CGST rates of various services as recommended by GST Council in its 45<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 17.09.2021.

7. G.S.R.688(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend notification No. 12/2017-Central Tax (Rate) so as to implement recommendations made by GST Council in its 45<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 17.09.2021.
8. G.S.R.693(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend notification No. 1/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017 to give effect to changes in rates of certain goods as recommended by GST Council in its 45<sup>th</sup> meeting.
9. G.S.R.694(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend notification No. 2/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017 to give effect to exemption to seeds meant for sowing from levy of GST as recommended by GST Council in its 45<sup>th</sup> meeting.
10. G.S.R.695(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend notification No. 4/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017 to give bring mentha oil from unregistered person to registered person under reverse charge mechanism as recommended by GST Council in its 45<sup>th</sup> meeting.
11. G.S.R.696(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend notification No. 39/2017- Central Tax (Rate) dated 18<sup>th</sup> October, 2017 to give effect to

changes in relation to fortified rice kernel used in ICDS and other similar schemes as recommended by GST Council in its 45<sup>th</sup> meeting.

12.G.S.R.697(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt (CGST on specified medicines used in COVID-19, up to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021 as recommended by GST council in its 45<sup>th</sup> meeting.

13.G.S.R.763(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27<sup>th</sup> October, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend Notification No 1/2017- Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017 so as to prescribe uniform GST rate of 18% on permanent transfer of IPR of all goods as recommended by GST Council in its 45th meeting held on 17.09.2021.

14.G.S.R.816(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend Notification No. 1/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017 to correct inverted duty structure in the case of textiles and footwear.

15.G.S.R.807(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend Notification No. 11/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017 so to implement recommendations made by GST Council in 45<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 17.09.2021.

16.G.S.R.810(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend Notification No. 12/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017 so to implement recommendations made by GST Council in 45<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 17.09.2021.

17.G.S.R.813(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend Notification No. 11/2017-Central Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017 so to implement recommendations made by GST Council in 45<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 17.09.2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5210/17/21]

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

1. G.S.R.522(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum extending the levy of Anti-Dumping duty on Polytetrafluoroethylene originating in or exported from Russia, up to and inclusive of 30th November, 2021 in pursuance of the review initiated by the Designated Authority, Directorate General of Trade Remedies.

2. G.S.R.523(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1<sup>st</sup> August, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of on ' Wire Rod of Alloy or Non-Alloy Steel' originating in or exported from China PR vide Notification No. 48/2017-Customs (ADD), dated the 9th October, 2017, for a further period till 31st January, 2022, on the request of Directorate General of Trade Remedies.
3. G.S.R.543(E) published in Gazette of India dated 9<sup>th</sup> August, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on imports of Phthalic Anhydride originating in or exported from China PR, Indonesia, Korea RP and Thailand, in pursuance of the anti-dumping investigation findings issued by the Designated Authority, Directorate general of Trade Remedies.
4. G.S.R.572(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12<sup>th</sup> August, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to rescind notification No. 43/2016-Customs (ADD) dated 8th August,2016 to revoke the levy of anti-dumping duty on imports "Viscose Staple Fibre" from China PR and Indonesia
5. G.S.R.585(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24<sup>th</sup> August, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to rescind notification No. 14/2016-Customs(ADD) dated 21st April,

2016 to revoke levy of anti-dumping duty on imports of “ Barium Carbonate” from China PR

6. G.S.R.588(E) published in Gazette of India dated 25<sup>th</sup> August, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking extending the Anti-Dumping Duty (ADD) on imports of "Axle for Trailers" originating in or exported from People's Republic of China, imposed vide Notification No. 54/2016- Customs (ADD), dated 29th November, 2016, till 28th January, 2022.
7. G.S.R.590(E) published in Gazette of India dated 26<sup>th</sup> August, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to levy anti-dumping duty (ADD) on imports of “ Natural Mica based Pearl Industrial Pigments excluding cosmetic grade ” originating in or exported from China PR for a period of five years till 25th August, 2026 based on the recommendation of the Directorate General of Trade Remedies.
8. G.S.R.597(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27<sup>th</sup> August, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend Notification No.- 56/2018-Customs(ADD), dated 4th December, 2018, extending the levy on ‘uncoated copier paper’ from Indonesia & Singapore upto 28th February, 2022 based on the recommendations of the Directorate General of Trade Remedies.

9. G.S.R.607(E) published in Gazette of India dated 31<sup>st</sup> August, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum extending the levy on “ Glass Fibre and Articles thereof” from China PR upto 31<sup>st</sup> October, 2021.
10. G.S.R.630(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend Notification No. 54/2017 –Customs (ADD) dated 17.11.2017 to amend the name of exporter from " Solutia Europe BV" based on the recommendation of the Directorate General of Trade Remedies.
11. G.S.R.637(E) published in Gazette of India dated 16<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to levy anti-dumping duty on imports of 'Aluminium foil' originating in or exported from China PR, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia for a period of five years on recommendation of Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR).
12. G.S.R.649(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22<sup>nd</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to rescind Notification No. 11/2016-Customs (ADD) dated 29th March, 2016 so as to revoke the anti-dumping duty imposed on ‘tyre curing presses’ from China PR, based on the recommendation of Directorate General of Trade Remedies( DGTR).

13. G.S.R.671(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend Notification No. 49/2017-Customs (ADD) dated the 17th October, 2017 extending the levy of ADD on 'Colour coated/pre-painted flat products of alloy of non-alloy steel' from China PR and EU up to 31st March, 2022 on recommendation of Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR).
14. G.S.R.685(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking extending the anti-dumping dumping duty imposed on imports of " Glazed/Unglazed Porcelain/Vitrified tiles in polished or unpolished finish with less than 3% water absorption" originating in or exported from China PR, imposed vide Notification No. 29/2017-Customs (ADD), dated 14th June 2017, for a further period till 28th February, 2022, on the request of Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR).
15. G.S.R.681(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30th September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend Notification No. 54/2018-Customs (ADD) dated the 18th October, 2018 so as extending the temporary revocation of the anti-dumping duty on straight length bars and rod of alloy steel from China PR imported into India up to 31st January, 2022 in public interest.

16. G.S.R.682(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend Notification No. 38/2019-Customs (ADD) dated 25th September, 2019 so as extending the temporary revocation of the anti-dumping duty on High Speed Steel of Non-cobalt Grade from China PR, Brazil and Germany imported into India up to 31st January, 2022 in public interest.
17. G.S.R.683(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend Notification No. 16/2020-Customs (ADD), dated the 23rd June, 2020 so as extending the temporary revocation of the anti-dumping duty on flat rolled products of steel coated with Aluminium or Zinc from China PR, Vietnam and Korea PR upto 31st January, 2022 in public interest.
18. G.S.R.662(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose countervailing duty on “ Aluminium Wire in coil form/Wire Rod in coil form having diameter ranging from 9 mm to 13 mm” originating in or exported from Malaysia for a period of 5 years based on the recommendation of Directorate General of Trade Remedies.

19. G.S.R.684(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum extending the temporary revocation of the countervailing duty on hot rolled and cold rolled stainless steel flat products from China PR imported into India upto 31<sup>st</sup> January, 200 in public interest.
20. G.S.R.712(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1<sup>st</sup> October, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend the levy of anti-dumping duty imposed on Imports of Jute Products from Nepal and Bangladesh upto and inclusive of 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2022.
21. G.S.R.715(E) published in Gazette of India dated 4<sup>th</sup> October, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to extend anti-dumping duty on 'Ceramic tableware and kitchenware, excluding knives and toilet items' originating in or exported from Malaysia, to prevent the circumvention of anti-dumping duty levied on 'Ceramic tableware and kitchenware, excluding knives and toilet items originating in or exported from China PR vide Notification No. 4/2018-Customs (ADD) dated the 21st February, 2018 on recommendation of Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR)'.
22. G.S.R.739(E) published in Gazette of India dated 14<sup>th</sup> October, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose Anti-dumping Duty on imports of " Aceto Acetyl

Derivatives of aromatic or hetrocyclic compounds also known as Arylides” , originating in, or exported, from China PR for a period of 5 years.

23. G.S.R.748(E) published in Gazette of India dated 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to rescind Notification No. 06/2016-Customs(ADD) dated 8th March, 2016, to revoke the levy of anti- dumping on imports of “ Phenol” from European Union, Singapore and Korea RP
24. G.S.R.753(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22<sup>nd</sup> October, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to rescind Notification No. 23/2016-Customs(ADD) dated 6th June, 2016, to remove levy of ADD on Polytetrafluoroethylene originating in or imported from Russia.
25. G.S.R.754(E) published in Gazette of India dated 22<sup>nd</sup> October, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to rescind Notification No. 24/2021-Customs(ADD) dated 26th April, 2021, to remove levy of ADD on Polytetrafluoroethylene originating in or imported from Korea RP.
26. G.S.R.771(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28<sup>th</sup> October, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose anti-dumping duty on 'Seamless tubes, pipes and hollow profiles of iron, alloy or non-alloy steel (other than cast iron and stainless steel), whether hot finished or cold drawn or

cold rolled of an external diameter not exceeding 355.6 mm or 14 " OD" originating or exported from China PR for a period of 5 years on recommendation of DGTR.

27. G.S.R.760(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27<sup>th</sup> October, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to further amend Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Countervailing Duty on Subsidised Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995 to introduce Anti-Absorption provisions in these rules.
28. G.S.R.761(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27<sup>th</sup> October, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to further amend Customs Tariff (Identification, Assessment and Collection of Anti-dumping Duty on Dumped Articles and for Determination of Injury) Rules, 1995 to introduce Anti-Absorption provisions and make certain other miscellaneous changes.
29. G.S.R.789(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11<sup>th</sup> November, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to rescind the Notification No. 34/2016-Customs (ADD) dated 14<sup>th</sup> July, 2016 by effect of which the anti-dumping duty imposed on imports of 'Plain Medium Density Fiberboard having thickness 6mm and above' originating in or exported from Vietnam will be withdrawn on recommendation of DGTR.

30. G.S.R.790(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11<sup>th</sup> November, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose Anti-dumping duty on imports of “Untreated Fumed Silica” originating in, or exported, from China PR and Korea RP.
31. G.S.R.794(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12<sup>th</sup> November, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to impose Anti-dumping duty on “measuring tapes” originating in or exported from Singapore and Cambodia, based on the recommendations of the Directorate General of Trade Remedies (DGTR) regarding anti-circumvention of the anti-dumping duty imposed on measuring tapes from China PR vide Notification No. 17/2020 dated 08.07.2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5211/17/21]

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

1. G.S.R.689(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend Notification No. 08/2017-Integrated Tax (Rate) so to notify IGST rates of various services as recommended by GST Council in its 45<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 17.09.2021.

2. G.S.R.690(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend notification No. 09/2017-Integrated Tax (Rate) so as to implement recommendations made by GST Council in its 45<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 17.09.2021.
3. G.S.R.698(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend notification No. 1/2017- Integrated Tax (Rate) dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017 to give effect to changes in rates of certain goods as recommended by GST Council in the 45<sup>th</sup> meeting.
4. G.S.R.699(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend notification No. 2/2017- Integrated Tax (Rate) dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017 to give effect to exemption to seeds meant for sowing from levy of GST as recommended by GST Council in its 45<sup>th</sup> meeting.
5. G.S.R.700(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend notification No. 4/2017- Integrated Tax (Rate) dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017 to give bring supply of mentha oil from unregistered person to registered person under reverse charge mechanism as recommended by GST Council in its 45<sup>th</sup> meeting.

6. G.S.R.701(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend notification No. 40/2017- Integrated Tax (Rate) dated the 18<sup>th</sup> October, 2017 to give effect to changes in relation to fortified rice kernel used in ICDS and other similar schemes as recommended by GST Council in its 45<sup>th</sup> meeting.
7. G.S.R.702(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt IGST on specified medicines used in COVID-19, up to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021 as recommended by GST Council in its 45<sup>th</sup> meeting.
8. G.S.R.764(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27<sup>th</sup> October, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend Notification No 1/2017- Integrated Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017 so as to prescribe uniform GST rate of 18% on permanent transfer of IPR of all goods as recommended by GST Council in its 45<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 17.09.2021.
9. G.S.R.817(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend Notification No 1/2017- Integrated Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017 to correct inverted duty structure in the case of textiles and footwear.

10. G.S.R.808(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend Notification No 8/2017- Integrated Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017 so to implement recommendations made by GST Council in the 45th meeting held on 17.09.2021.
11. G.S.R.811(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend Notification No 9/2017- Integrated Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017 so to implement recommendations made by GST Council in the 45th meeting held on 17.09.2021.
12. G.S.R.814(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend Notification No 14/2017- Integrated Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017 so to implement recommendations made by GST Council in the 45th meeting held on 17.09.2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5212/17/21]

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

1. G.S.R.691(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend notification No. 11/2017-Union Territory Tax (Rate) so as to notify

UTGST rates of various services as recommended by GST Council in its 45<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 17.09.2021.

2. G.S.R.692(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend notification No. 12/2017- Union Territory Tax (Rate) so as to implement recommendations made by GST Council in its 45<sup>th</sup> meeting held on 17.09.2021.
3. G.S.R.703(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend notification No. 1/2017-Union Territory Tax (Rate) dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017 to give effect to changes in rates of certain goods as recommended by GST Council in the 45<sup>th</sup> meeting.
4. G.S.R.704(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend notification No. 2/2017-Union Territory Tax (Rate) dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017 to give effect to exemption to seeds meant for sowing from levy of GST as recommended by GST Council in its 45<sup>th</sup> meeting.
5. G.S.R.705(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend notification No. 4/2017-Union Territory Tax (Rate) dated the 28<sup>th</sup> June, 2017 to give bring supply of mentha oil from unregistered person to registered person under reverse charge mechanism as recommended by GST Council in its 45<sup>th</sup> meeting.

6. G.S.R.706(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend notification No. 39/2017-Union Territory Tax (Rate) dated the 18<sup>th</sup> October, 2017 to give effect to changes in relation to fortified rice kernel used in ICDS and other similar schemes as recommended by GST council in its 45<sup>th</sup> meeting.
7. G.S.R.707(E) published in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to exempt UTGST on specified medicines used in COVID-19, up to 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2021 as recommended by GST Council in its 45<sup>th</sup> meeting.
8. G.S.R.765(E) published in Gazette of India dated 27<sup>th</sup> October, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum prescribing uniform GST rate of 18% on permanent transfer of IPR of all goods as recommended by GST Council in its 45th meeting held on 17.09.2021.
9. G.S.R.818(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend Notification No 1/2017- Union territory Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017 to correct inverted duty structure in the case of textiles and footwear.
10. G.S.R.809(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend Notification No 11/2017- Union territory Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017 so

to implement recommendations made by GST Council in the 45th meeting held on 17.09.2021.

11. G.S.R.812(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend Notification No 12/2017- Union territory Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017 so to implement recommendations made by GST Council in the 45th meeting held on 17.09.2021.

12. G.S.R.815(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18<sup>th</sup> November, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to amend Notification No 12/2017- Union territory Tax (Rate) dated 28.06.2017 so to implement recommendations made by GST Council in the 45th meeting held on 17.09.2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5213/17/21]

(16) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R.710(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum making change in the GST compensation cess rates in relation to Carbonated beverages of fruit drink or carbonated beverages with fruit juice as recommended by GST Council in its 45<sup>th</sup> Meeting under Section 13 of the Compensation Cess Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5214/17/21]

(17) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R.782(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 3<sup>rd</sup> November, 2021 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to reduce the Road and Infrastructure Cess collected as Additional duty of Excise on Petrol from Rs. 18 per litre to Rs. 13 per litre and Diesel from Rs. 18 per litre to Rs. 8 per litre under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5215/17/21]

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. सुभाष सरकार): मनीय अक्षीज , श्रीमान् पुर्णदेवी  
जीके ओएस में निम्नलिखित सभा द्वारा प्रस्तुत :-

- (1) (क) समग्र शिक्षा, पुद्चेरी के वर्ष 2019-2020 के वार्षिक प्रगति व की क प्रति (द्विआ ग्रेज संस्करण) द्वारा लेखित लेख ।
- (द) समग्र शिक्षा, पुद्चेरी के वर्ष 2019-2020 के कार्यकरणकी सरकार द्वारा सीमा की क प्रति (द्विआ ग्रेज संस्करण) ।
- (2) अनुक्त (1) में उल्लिखितों को सभा द्वारा प्रस्तुत में मुद्दिलंबके कारणका नि  
वाला विवरण (द्विआ ग्रेज संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5216/17/21]

- (3) (क) समग्र शिक्षा -रहा औनागर द्वारा ले संघराज्यक्षेत्र, सिल्वासा के वर्ष 2019-2020 के वार्षिक प्रगति व की क प्रति (द्विआ ग्रेज संस्करण) द्वारा लेखित लेख ।
- (द) समग्र शिक्षा -रहा औनागर द्वारा ले संघराज्यक्षेत्र, सिल्वासा के वर्ष 2019-2020 के कार्यकरणकी सरकार द्वारा सीमा की क प्रति (द्विआ ग्रेज संस्करण) ।

- (4) अर्क (3) में उल्लिखितों को सभा द्वारा रखे गए मुद्दों के कारण होने वाला धिवरण (द्विआ ग्रेजुअर स्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5217/17/21]

- (5) (क) सभ शी -लक्षद्वेपस ंघराज्यक्षेत्र, कवारत्ती के वर्ष 2019-2020 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेद की क प्रति (द्विआ ग्रेजुअर स्करण)।

- (द) सभ शी -लक्षद्वेपस ंघराज्यक्षेत्र, कवारत्ती के वर्ष 2019-2020 के वार्षिक लेखों की क प्रति (द्विआ ग्रेजुअर स्करण) ज ज ल खेक्षा प्रतिवेद।

- (त) सभ शी -लक्षद्वेपस ंघराज्यक्षेत्र, कवारत्ती के वर्ष 2019-2020 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा की क प्रति (द्विआ ग्रेजुअर स्करण)।

- (6) अर्क (5) में उल्लिखितों को सभा द्वारा रखे गए मुद्दों के कारण होने वाला धिवरण (द्विआ ग्रेजुअर स्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5218/17/21]

- (7) (क) सभ शीसि, जेहाक के वर्ष 2019-2020 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेद की क प्रति (द्विआ ग्रेजुअर स्करण) जल खेक्षितल खे।

- (द) सभ शीसि, जेहाक के वर्ष 2019-2020 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा की क प्रति (द्विआ ग्रेजुअर स्करण)।

- (8) अर्क (7) में उल्लिखितों को सभा द्वारा रखे गए मुद्दों के कारण होने वाला धिवरण (द्विआ ग्रेजुअर स्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5219/17/21]

- (9) (क) राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2019-2020 के वार्षिक प्रगति व की क प्रति (द्विआ अ ग्रेजस ंस्करण) ।
- (द) राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2019-2020 के वार्षिक लेखों की क प्रति (द्विआ अ ग्रेजस ंस्करण) एा ज प ल े खिा प्रगि व ।
- (ीत) राष्ट्रीय शैक्षिक अनुसंधान और प्रशिक्षण परिषद, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2019-2020 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा सीसा की क प्रति (द्विआ अ ग्रेजस ंस्करण) ।

- (10) अु क्त (9) में उल्लिखितों को सभा स प र सख ं मु हिल ंके कारण साने वाला घिवरण (द्विआ अ ग्रेजस ंस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5220/17/21]

- (11) (क) सम्र शिा , सिक्किम , गंगोत के वर्ष 2019-2020 के वार्षिक प्रगति व की क प्रति (द्विआ अ ग्रेजस ंस्करण) एा ल े खिा त्ति ल े ख ।
- (द) सम्र शिा , सिक्किम , गंगोत के वर्ष 2019-2020 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा सीसा की क प्रति (द्विआ अ ग्रेजस ंस्करण) ।

- (12) अु क्त (11) में उल्लिखितों को सभा स प र सख ं मु हिल ंके कारण साने वाला घिवरण (द्विआ अ ग्रेजस ंस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5221/17/21]

- (13) (क) सम्र शिा ग ँ सतस्क ू ले शिा रिषद , गांधीनगर के वर्ष 2019-2020 के वार्षिक प्रगति व दन की क प्रति (द्विआ अ ग्रेजस ंस्करण) एा ल े खिा त्ति ल े ख ।

(द) समग्र शिक्षा गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चिताय, गांधीनगर के वर्ष 2019-2020 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा सीखा की एक प्रति (द्विआ ग्रेज संस्करण)।

(14) अर्क (13) में उल्लिखित को सभा द्वारा रखने में देर के कारण रखने वाला विवरण (द्विआ ग्रेज संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5222/17/21]

(15) (क) शिक्षा गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चिताय, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2018-2019 और 2019-2020 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेद की एक प्रति (द्विआ ग्रेज संस्करण) रखने के लिए रखे।

(द) शिक्षा गुणवत्ता सुनिश्चिताय, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2018-2019 और 2019-2020 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा सीखा की एक प्रति (द्विआ ग्रेज संस्करण)।

(16) अर्क (15) में उल्लिखित को सभा द्वारा रखने में देर के कारण रखने वाले विवरण (द्विआ ग्रेज संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5223/17/21]

(17) (क) समग्र शिक्षा क्वालिटी सुनिश्चिताय, मुंबई के वर्ष 2019-2020 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेद की एक प्रति (द्विआ ग्रेज संस्करण) रखने के लिए रखे।

(द) समग्र शिक्षा क्वालिटी सुनिश्चिताय, मुंबई के वर्ष 2019-2020 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा सीखा की एक प्रति (द्विआ ग्रेज संस्करण)।

- (18) अनुसूचित (17) में उल्लिखितों को सभा का पत्र रखने में देर होने के कारण रखने वाला विवरण (द्वितीय अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5224/17/21]

- (19) (क) समग्र शिक्षा राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिक शिक्षण सिद्धांत, मुंबई के वर्ष 2019-2020 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (द्वितीय अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

- (द) समग्र शिक्षा राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिक शिक्षण सिद्धांत, मुंबई के वर्ष 2019-2020 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा शिक्षा की एक प्रति (द्वितीय अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

- (20) अनुसूचित (19) में उल्लिखितों को सभा का पत्र रखने में देर होने के कारण रखने वाला विवरण (द्वितीय अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5225/17/21]

- (21) भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रैक्टिस की संस्था (ब्लिक -प्राइवेट टैक्नीसी) नियम, 2017 की धारा 48 के अंतर्गत तमिलनाडु में चूनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (द्वितीय अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

- (क) का.आ.4727(अ) जे 15 नवम्बर, 2021 के भारत के राष्ट्रमंडल प्रकल्पित योजनाओं के अंतर्गत चूना प्रैक्टिस की संस्था के तहत कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन के लिए।

- (द) का.आ.4728(अ) जे 15 नवम्बर, 2021 के भारत के राष्ट्रमंडल प्रकल्पित योजनाओं के अंतर्गत चूना प्रैक्टिस की संस्था के तहत कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन के लिए।

- (ती) का.आ.4604(अ) जे 6 नवम्बर, 2021 के भारत के राष्ट्रमंडल प्रकल्पित योजनाओं के अंतर्गत चूना प्रैक्टिस की संस्था के तहत कार्यक्रमों के आयोजन के लिए।

(ख) का.आ.4605(अ) जे 16 नवम्बर, 2021 के भारतके राजम प्रकृष्टि  
 एअरिस सून्या प्रैद्येकी सस्थन सभालपु रेक अग्रादे ऐके ब्रे मेंह ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5226/17/21]

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. सुभाष सरकार) : सनीय अक्षीज , छी स सु तिस में  
 निम्नलिखित सभाल प रसूह :-

(1) (फ) अरिस प्रैद्येकी सस्थन (बारस ह्दि श्वेदियलिय ), वाराप्पी के वर्ष  
 2019-2020 के वार्षिक प्रवि व की फ प्रति (ह्दि सभाल प्रैज्ज संस्करण)  
 ।

(द) अरिस प्रैद्येकी सस्थन (बारस ह्दि श्वेदियलिय ), वाराप्पी के वर्ष  
 2019-2020 के वार्षिक लेखों की फ प्रति (ह्दि सभाल प्रैज्ज संस्करण)  
 सभाल प रसूह प्रवि व ।

(त) अरिस प्रैद्येकी सस्थन (बारस ह्दि श्वेदियलिय ), वाराप्पी के वर्ष  
 2019-2020 के कार्यकरणकी सरकार द्वा रा सीक्षा की फ प्रति (ह्दि  
 सभाल प्रैज्ज संस्करण) ।

(2) अु क्त (1) में उल्लिखितों को सभाल प रसूह में मु ह्दिल के कारण सन  
 वाला विवरण (ह्दि सभाल प्रैज्ज संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5227/17/21]

(3) (फ) अरिस सून्या प्रैद्येकी सस्थन, धारवाडु, ह्दी क वर्ष 2019-2020 के  
 वार्षिक प्रवि व की फ प्रति (ह्दि सभाल प्रैज्ज संस्करण) सभाल  
 लेखित्त रेख ।

(द) अरिष स ूना प्रैद्येकी स ंस्थ न, धारवाडु, ही क े वर्ष 2019-2020 के वार्षिक लेखों की क प्रति (हिन्द आ अैग्रेस संस्करण) आअ ए लेखिका प्रवि े व ।

(त ) अरिष स ूना प्रैद्येकी स ंस्थ न, धारवाडु, ही क े वर्ष 2019-2020 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा सीसा की क प्रति (हिन्द आ अैग्रेस संस्करण) ।

(4) अुक्त (3) में उल्लिखित को सभा अ एरस े मु हिल ंके कारण अ ंन वाला विवरण (हिन्द आ अैग्रेस संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5228/17/21]

(5) (क ) अरिष प्रैद्येकी स ंस्थ न आ , आ क े वर्ष 2019-2020 के वार्षिक प्रवि े व की क प्रति (हिन्द आ अैग्रेस संस्करण) आल े खित लेख ।

(द) अरिष प्रैद्येकी स ंस्थ न आ , आ क े वर्ष 2019-2020 के वार्षिक लेखों की क प्रति (हिन्द आ अैग्रेस संस्करण) आअ एल े खित प्रवि े व ।

(त ) अरिष प्रैद्येकी स ंस्थ न आ , आ क े वर्ष 2019-2020 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा सीसा की क प्रति (हिन्द आ अैग्रेस संस्करण) ।

- (6) अर्क (5) में उल्लिखितों को सभा द्वारा रखे जाने वाले कारणों के कारणों में  
वाला विवरण (हिंदी में ग्रेजुएट संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5229/17/21]

- (7) (क) भारत प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान दिल्ली, दिल्ली वर्ष 2019-2020 के  
वार्षिक प्रगति की प्रति (हिंदी में ग्रेजुएट संस्करण)।

(द) भारत प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान दिल्ली, दिल्ली वर्ष 2019-2020 के  
वार्षिक लेखों की प्रति (हिंदी में ग्रेजुएट संस्करण) का ज्ञान  
लेखिका प्रगति की प्रति।

(त) भारत प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान दिल्ली, दिल्ली वर्ष 2019-2020 के  
कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा सीमा की प्रति (हिंदी में ग्रेजु  
संस्करण)।

- (8) अर्क (5) में उल्लिखितों को सभा द्वारा रखे जाने वाले कारणों के कारणों में  
वाले विवरण (हिंदी में ग्रेजुएट संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5230/17/21]

- (9) (क) भारत प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान मीड, मीडके वर्ष 2019-2020 के वार्षिक  
प्रगति की प्रति (हिंदी में ग्रेजुएट संस्करण)।

(द) भारत प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान रुकी, रुकी के वर्ष 2019-2020 के वार्षिक  
लेखों की प्रति (हिंदी में ग्रेजुएट संस्करण) का ज्ञान  
प्रगति की प्रति।

(त) भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान मैड, मैडके वर्ष 2019-2020 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा की क प्रति (हिंदी भाषा में प्रकाशित संस्करण)।

(10) अनुक्त (9) में उल्लिखितों को संभाल प रखने में मुश्किलों के कारण प्राप्त न वाला निवरण (हिंदी भाषा में प्रकाशित संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5231/17/21]

(11) (क) राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, कलकत्ता के वर्ष 2019-2020 के वार्षिक प्रगति व की क प्रति (हिंदी भाषा में प्रकाशित संस्करण) द्वारा लेखित लेख।

(द) राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, कलकत्ता के वर्ष 2019-2020 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा की क प्रति (हिंदी भाषा में प्रकाशित संस्करण)।

(12) अनुक्त (11) में उल्लिखितों को संभाल प रखने में मुश्किलों के कारण प्राप्त न वाला निवरण (हिंदी भाषा में प्रकाशित संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5232/17/21]

(13) (क) राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान आंध्र प्रदेश, तड़कली, के वर्ष 2017-2018 से 2019-2020 के वार्षिक प्रगति व की क प्रति (हिंदी भाषा में प्रकाशित संस्करण) द्वारा लेखित लेख।

(द) राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान आंध्र प्रदेश, तड़कली, के वर्ष 2017-2018 से 2019-2020 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा की क प्रति (हिंदी भाषा में प्रकाशित संस्करण)।

- (14) अर्क (13) में उल्लिखितों को सभा छाप रस्र 'मु हविल' बके कारण सन वालीत ववरण (द्विआ ग्रेजसं स्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5233/17/21]

- (15) (क) राष्ट्रीय प्रैद्येकी संस्थान, दुर्गापुर के वर्ष 2019-2020 के वार्षिक प्रवै व की क प्रति (द्वि आ ग्रेजसं स्करण) ।
- (द) राष्ट्रीय प्रैद्येकी संस्थान, दुर्गापुर के वर्ष 2019-2020 के वार्षिक लेखों की क प्रति (द्वि आ ग्रेजसं स्करण) सज प ल 'सिखा प्रवै व ।
- (त) राष्ट्रीय प्रैद्येकी संस्थान, दुर्गापुर के वर्ष 2019-2020 के कार्यकरणकी सरकार द्वारा सिखा की क प्रति (द्वि आ ग्रेजसं स्करण) ।

- (16) अर्क (15) में उल्लिखितों को सभा छाप रस्र 'मु हविल' बके कारण सन वाला ववरण (द्विआ ग्रेजसं स्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5234/17/21]

- (17) (क) राष्ट्रीय प्रैद्येकी संस्थान, राउके ला के वर्ष 2019-2020 के वार्षिक प्रवै व की क प्रति (द्वि तथअ ग्रेजसं स्करण) सल 'सिखित लेख ।
- (द) राष्ट्रीय प्रैद्येकी संस्थान, राउके ला के वर्ष 2019-2020 के कार्यकरणकी सरकार द्वारा सिखा की क प्रति (द्वि आ ग्रेजसं स्करण) ।

- (18) अर्क (17) में उल्लिखितों को सभा छाप रस्र 'मु हविल' बके कारण सन वाला ववरण (द्विआ ग्रेजसं स्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5235/17/21]

(19) (क) राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, वाराणसी के वर्ष 2019-2020 के वार्षिक प्रगति व की क प्रति (हिंदी और ग्रेजुएट संस्करण) का लेखित लेख।

(द) राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, वाराणसी के वर्ष 2019-2020 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा सीखा की क प्रति (हिंदी और ग्रेजुएट संस्करण)।

(20) अनुक्त (19) में उल्लिखितों को सभा द्वारा रखा गया है कि मुद्रित लेखों के कारण रखे गए हैं (हिंदी और ग्रेजुएट संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5236/17/21]

(21) (क) राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, वाराणसी, के वर्ष 2019-2020 के वार्षिक प्रगति व की क प्रति (हिंदी और ग्रेजुएट संस्करण) का लेखित लेख।

(द) राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, वाराणसी, के वर्ष 2019-2020 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा सीखा की क प्रति (हिंदी और ग्रेजुएट संस्करण)।

(22) अनुक्त (21) में उल्लिखितों को सभा द्वारा रखा गया है कि मुद्रित लेखों के कारण रखे गए हैं (हिंदी और ग्रेजुएट संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5237/17/21]

(23) (क) अखिल भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थान, अजमेर, के वर्ष 2021-2021 के वार्षिक प्रगति व की क प्रति (हिंदी और ग्रेजुएट संस्करण) का लेखित लेख।

(द) भरिस प्रबन्धन संस्थान जयपुर, जयपुर के वर्ष 2021-2021 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा की फ प्रति (हिंदी एअ ग्रेज् संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5238/17/21]

(24) (फ) योच्ना एवास्तु कला विद्यालय, नईदिली के वर्ष 2019-2020 के वार्षिक प्रगति व की फ प्रति (हिंदी एअ ग्रेज् संस्करण) एअल लेखित लेख ।

(द) योच्ना एवास्तु कला विद्यालय, नईदिली के वर्ष 2019-2020 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा की फ प्रति (हिंदी एअ ग्रेज् संस्करण) ।

(25) अुक्त (24) में उल्लिखितों को सभ ए प रस्त्र में मु ह्मिल बके कारण एन वाला विवरण (हिंदी एअ ग्रेज् संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5239/17/21]

(26) (फ) भरिस प्रबन्धन संस्थान सृसार, सृसार के वर्ष 2017-2018 से 2019-2020 के वार्षिक प्रगति व की फ प्रति (हिंदी एअ ग्रेज् संस्करण) एअ लेखित लेख ।

(द) भरिस प्रबन्धन संस्थान सृसार, सृसार के वर्ष 2017-2018 से 2019-2020 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा की फ प्रति (हिंदी एअ ग्रेज् संस्करण) ।

(27) अुक्त (26) में उल्लिखितों को सभ ए प रस्त्र में मु ह्मिल बके कारण एन वालीत विवरण (हिंदी एअ ग्रेज् संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5240/17/21]

- (28) (क) अरिष स ूचा प्रैद्येकी स ंस्थ न, गुवाहट्टिके वर्ष 2020-2021 के वार्षिक प्रतिये व की क प्रति (ह्दि एअ ग्रेज संस्करण) ।
- (द) अरिष स ूचा प्रैद्येकी स ंस्थ न, गुवाहट्टिके वर्ष 2020-2021 के वार्षिक लेखो ं की क प्रति (ह्दि एअ ग्रेज संस्करण) एअ ए ल ं खेक्षा प्रतिये व ।
- (ते ) अरिष स ूचा प्रैद्येकी स ंस्थ न, गुवाहट्टिके वर्ष 2020-2021 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा की क प्रति (ह्दि एअ ग्रेज संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5241/17/21]

- (29) (क) अरिष प्रैद्येकी स ंस्थ न ङ्म्बे , मुम्बईके वर्ष 2020-2021 के वार्षिक प्रतिये व की क प्रति (ह्दि एअ ग्रेज संस्करण) ।
- (द) अरिष प्रैद्येकी स ंस्थ न ङ्म्बे , मुम्बईके वर्ष 2020-2021 के वार्षिक लेखो ं की क प्रति (ह्दि एअ ग्रेज संस्करण) एअ ए ल ं खेक्षा प्रतिये व ।
- (ते ) अरिष प्रैद्येकी स ंस्थ न ङ्म्बे , मुम्बईके वर्ष 2020-2021 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा की क प्रति (ह्दि एअ ग्रेज संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5242/17/21]

- (30) ह्दिली विश्व विद्यालय , ह्दिली के वर्ष 2019-2020 के वार्षिक लेखो ं की क प्रति (ह्दि एअ ग्रेज संस्करण) एअ ए ल ं खे क्षा प्रतिये व ।

- (31) अर्क (30) में उल्लिखितों को सभा द्वारा रखा गया है, मुद्रित होने के कारण  
संभव वाला विवरण (हिंदी में प्रकाशित संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5243/17/21]

- (32) (क) नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट, इंडिया, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2019-2020 के वार्षिक  
प्रतिवेद की प्रतिलिपि (हिंदी में प्रकाशित संस्करण) द्वारा संश्लेषित  
लेख।

(द) नेशनल बुक ट्रस्ट, इंडिया, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2019-2020 के कार्यकरणकी  
सरकार द्वारा संश्लेषित की प्रतिलिपि (हिंदी में प्रकाशित संस्करण)।

- (33) अर्क (32) में उल्लिखितों को सभा द्वारा रखा गया है, मुद्रित होने के कारण  
संभव वाला विवरण (हिंदी में प्रकाशित संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5244/17/21]

- (34) (क) राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, रांची के वर्ष 2019-2020 के वार्षिक  
प्रतिवेद की प्रतिलिपि (हिंदी में प्रकाशित संस्करण) द्वारा संश्लेषित  
लेख।

(द) राष्ट्रीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, रांची के वर्ष 2019-2020 के  
कार्यकरणकी सरकार द्वारा संश्लेषित की प्रतिलिपि (हिंदी में प्रकाशित  
संस्करण)।

- (35) अर्क (34) में उल्लिखितों को सभा द्वारा रखा गया है, मुद्रित होने के कारण  
संभव वाला विवरण (हिंदी में प्रकाशित संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5245/17/21]



- (40) अर्क (39) में जलियों को सभा छ ष रस्र ' मु हिल ं बके कारण  
झ ं न वाला घिवरण (ह्द झअ ' ग्रेजस ं स्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5248/17/21]

- (41) (क ) भरिस प्रब ं ध संस्थ न सिरैस , सिरैस के वर्ष 2019-2020 के वार्षिक  
प्रतिे व की क प्रति (ह्द झअ ' ग्रेजस ं स्करण) झल ं ख-षेक्षित  
लेख ।

- (द ) भरिस प्रब ं ध संस्था सिरैस , सिरैस के वर्ष 2019-2020 के कार्यकरण  
की सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा की क प्रति (ह्द झअ ' ग्रेज संस्करण) ।

- (42) अर्क (41) में जलियों को सभा छ ष रस्र ' मु हिल ं बके  
कारणझ ं न वाला घिवरण (ह्द झअ ' ग्रेजस ं स्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5249/17/21]

- (43) (क ) भरिस प्रब ं ध संस्था विशुनम , विशुनमक ' वर्ष 2019-2020 के  
वार्षिक प्रतिे व की क प्रति (ह्द झअ ' ग्रेजस ं स्करण) झल ं ख-  
षेक्षित ं ख ।

- (द ) भरिस प्रब ं ध संस्था विशुनम , विशुनमक ' वर्ष 2019-2020 के  
कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा की क प्रति (ह्द झअ ' ग्रेज  
संस्करण) ।

- (44) अर्क (43) में जलियों को सभा छ ष रस्र ' मु हिल ं बके  
कारणझ ं न वाला घिवरण (ह्द झअ ' ग्रेजस ं स्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5250/17/21]

(45) (क) भरिस प्रबन्ध संस्था, गैरगया, गैरगया के वर्ष 2019-2020 के वार्षिक प्रगति व की फ प्रति (हिंदी एअ ग्रेजस संस्करण) एअल ख-पेक्षित लेख ।

(द) भरिस प्रबन्ध संस्था, गैरगया के वर्ष 2019-2020 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा की फ प्रति (हिंदी एअ ग्रेजस संस्करण) ।

(46) ऊक्त (45) में उल्लिखितों को सभा एअ ए रस्र में मु एविल बके कारण एअ न वाला विवरण (हिंदी एअ ग्रेजस संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5251/17/21]

(47) (क) भरिस सूचा प्रैद्येकी संस्था राीच, रीचके वर्ष 2017-2018 के वार्षिक प्रगति व की फ प्रति (हिंदी एअ ग्रेजस संस्करण) एअल ख-पेक्षित लेख ।

(द) भरिस सूचा प्रैद्येकी संस्था राीच, रीचके वर्ष 2017-2018 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा की फ प्रति (हिंदी एअ ग्रेजस संस्करण) ।

(48) ऊक्त (47) में उल्लिखितों को सभा एअ ए रस्र में मु एविल बके कारण एअ न वाला विवरण (हिंदी एअ ग्रेजस संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5252/17/21]

(49) (क) भरिस सूचा प्रैद्येकी, एअ अंमिस एअ एणस संस्था, एअरनूल के वर्ष 2018-2019 के वार्षिक प्रगति व की फ प्रति (हिंदी एअ ग्रेजस संस्करण) एअल ख-पेक्षित लेख ।

(द) भरिस स ूचा प्रैद्येकी , जि अवेमिा ँणसं सभा ुकरनूलके वर्ष 2018-2019के कार्यकरणकी सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा की फ प्रति (हिद स्र अग्रेजस संस्करण) ।

(50) अुक्त (49)मे उल्लिखों को सभा स्र रस्र ँमु हिल ँबके कारणस्र ँन वाला विवरण (हिद स्र अग्रेजस संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5253/17/21]

(51) (फ) भरिस स ूचा प्रैद्येकी स संसभा कोट , कोटके वर्ष 2019-2020के वार्षिक प्रविे व की फ प्रति (हिद स्र अग्रेजस संस्करण) स्राल ँख - षेक्षित ँखे ।

(द) भरिस स ूचा प्रैद्येकी स संसभा कोट , कोटके वर्ष 2019-2020के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा की फ प्रति (हिद स्र अग्रेजस संस्करण) ।

(52) अुक्त (51)मे उल्लिखों को सभा स्र रस्र ँमु हिल ँबके कारणस्र ँन वाला विवरण (हिद स्र अग्रेजस संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5254/17/21]

(53) (फ) भरिस स ूचा प्रैद्येकी स संसभा , नागुपरके वर्ष 2019-2020के वार्षिक प्रविे व की फ प्रति (हिनेद स्र अग्रेजस संस्करण) स्राल ँख - षेक्षित लेखे ।

(द) भरिस स ूचा प्रैद्येकी स संसभा , नागुपरके वर्ष 2019-2020के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा की फ प्रति (हिद स्र अग्रेजस संस्करण) ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5255/17/21]

- (54) अर्धवर्ष (53) में उल्लिखितों को सभा द्वारा रखे गए मुद्दों के कारणों से होने वाला विवरण (हिंदी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (55) (क) भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, कल्याण, के वर्ष 2017-2018 और 2018-2019 के वार्षिक प्रगति की फोटो प्रति (हिंदी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (ख) भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, कल्याण, के वर्ष 2017-2018 और 2018-2019 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की फोटो प्रति (हिंदी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) और ख-पेक्षा प्रगति की फोटो प्रति।
- (ग) भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, कल्याण, के वर्ष 2017-2018 और 2018-2019 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा सीमा की फोटो प्रति (हिंदी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (56) अर्धवर्ष (55) में उल्लिखितों को सभा द्वारा रखे गए मुद्दों के कारणों से होने वाले विवरण (हिंदी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5256/17/21]

- (57) (क) भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, दिल्ली, के वर्ष 2019-2020 के वार्षिक प्रगति की फोटो प्रति (हिंदी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण) और ख-पेक्षा प्रगति की फोटो प्रति।
- (ख) भारत सरकार द्वारा प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, दिल्ली, के वर्ष 2019-2020 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा सीमा की फोटो प्रति (हिंदी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(58) अर्जुन (57) में उल्लिखितों को सभा द्वारा रखे गए मुद्दों के कारणों से नवा वितरण (हिंदी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5257/17/21]

(59) श्री अरवि कर्निकी श्री रिपब्लिकन, 1987 की धारा 24 के अंतर्गत इस सूची संख्या फ.सं. 10/2021 जे 14 मूब, 2021 के भारत के राजमंत्र प्रकृतियों के अरवि कर्निक श्री रिपब्लिकन (मस) के ब्रांच ऑफ रिपब्लिकन (गोटेक्नोलॉजी) के यर 2020-21 के प्रोफिट एंड लॉस स्टेटमेंट (इंजीनियरिंग टूट) इ इंडियन रिपब्लिकन (गोटेक्नोलॉजी) 2017 के अंश की य सुक्ति है की प्रति (हिंदी और अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5258/17/21]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DR. BHAGWAT KARAD):** I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Oriental Insurance Company Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2020-2021, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon under sub-section 1(b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5259/17/21]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Mumbai, for the year 2020-2021, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, Mumbai, for the year 2020-2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5260/17/21]

- (3) A copy of the 51<sup>st</sup> Valuation Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Mumbai, as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5261/17/21]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Mumbai, for the year 2020-2021.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Mumbai, for the year 2020-2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5262/17/21]

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

1. The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Custodian of Securities) (Amendment) Regulations, 2021 published in Notification No. F. No. PFRDA/12/RGL/139/10 in Gazette of India dated 22<sup>nd</sup> September, 2021.

2. The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (Salary and Allowances Payable to and Other Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairperson and Whole-time Members) (Third Amendment) Rules, 2021 published in Notification No. G.S.R.731(E) in Gazette of India dated 12<sup>th</sup> October, 2021.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5263/17/21]

- (6) A copy of the Canara Bank Officer Employees' (Discipline and Appeal) Amendment Regulations, 2021 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. No. HRW:IRS:124C:LW:3231:2021 in Gazette of India dated 29<sup>th</sup> July, 2021 under Section 19 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970.

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

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5264/17/21]

- (8) A copy of the Registration of Assignment of Receivables (Amendment) Rules, 2021 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.732(E) in Gazette of India dated 14<sup>th</sup> October , 2021 under Section 33 of the Factoring Regulation Act, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5265/17/21]

(9) A copy of the Notification No. S.O.4145(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 8<sup>th</sup> October, 2021, together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in Notification No. S.O.379(E) dated 9<sup>th</sup> February, 2017 under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Recovery of Debts and Bankruptcy Act, 1993.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5266/17/21]

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**12.03 hrs**

**MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA  
AND  
BILL AS AMENDED BY RAJYA SABHA \***

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

'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Dam Safety Bill, 2021 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2<sup>nd</sup> August, 2019, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 2<sup>nd</sup> December, 2021, with the following amendments:-

**ENACTING FORMULA**

1. That at page 1, line 1, **for** the word "Seventieth",  
  
the word "Seventy-second" be **substituted**.

**CLAUSE 1**

2. That at page 1, line 4, **for** the figure "2019",  
  
the figure "2021", be **substituted**.

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\* Laid on the Table.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House.'

Sir, I lay on the Table the Dam Safety Bill, 2019, as passed by Lok Sabha and returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

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**12.04 ¼ hrs**

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

**26<sup>th</sup> Report**

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL):** I beg to present the Twenty-sixth Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

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**12.04½ hrs**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON EXTERNAL AFFAIRS**

**9<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> Reports**

**SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY (PALI):** I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on External Affairs (Seventeenth Lok Sabha):-

- (1) Ninth Report on the subject 'India and International Law, including its Extradition Treaties with foreign countries, asylum issues, international cyber-security and issues of financial crimes' .
  - (2) Tenth Report on the subject 'India and Bilateral Investment Treaties' .
  - (3) Eleventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the 'Observations/Recommendations contained in Eighth Report on Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs for the YEAR 2021-22'
-

**12.04 ¾ hrs**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY**  
**309<sup>th</sup> Report**

**SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI (KARUR):** I beg to lay on the table the 309<sup>th</sup> Report (Hindi and English versions) on 'Electric and Hybrid Mobility – Prospects and Challenges in Automobile Industry' of the Standing Committee on Industry.

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**12.05 hrs**

**STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**

**(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 26<sup>th</sup> Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2021-22) pertaining to the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.\***

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CULTURE (SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL):** Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, I beg to make a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 26<sup>th</sup> Report of the Standing Committee on Finance on Demands for Grants (2021-22) pertaining to the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance.

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\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 5194/17/21.

**12.06 hrs**

**(ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 329<sup>th</sup> Report of the Standing Committee on Education, Women, Children, Youth and Sports on Demands for Grants (2021-22) pertaining to the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education.\***

शिक्षा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. सुभाष सरकार): मैं उच्च शिक्षा विभाग, शिक्षा मंत्रालय की सुझावों की मांगों (2021-22) के बारे में शिक्षा, स्त्री, बाल, युवा और खेल संबंधी स्थिति सचिव के 329वें प्रतिवेदन में अतिरिक्त कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में एक वक्तव्य दे रहा हूँ।

मैं, लोक सभा के निर्देशों के निर्देश 73 के अनुसार, शिक्षा, स्त्री, बाल, युवा और खेल संबंधी संबंधी संसदीय स्थिति सचिव से अतीसवीं रिपोर्ट में वाइसी रिपोर्ट के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति संबंध में वक्तव्य दे रहा हूँ।

शिक्षा, स्त्री, बाल, युवा और खेल संबंधी संबंधी संसदीय स्थिति सचिव उच्च शिक्षा विभाग, शिक्षा मंत्रालय की सुझावों 2021-22 से संबंधित सौभाग्य प्रतिवेदन की गई कार्रवाई से अतीसवीं रिपोर्ट राज्य सभा में प्रस्तुत की, जिसे मिनिक 06 अक्टूबर 2021 को लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत किया गया। इस रिपोर्ट के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति मिनिक 27 अक्टूबर 2021 (अग्रेज संस्करण) और 08 नवम्बर 2021 (द्वितीय संस्करण) को राज्य सभा सचिवालय में भी जारी है।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय मंत्रीज, क्या वक्तव्य सभा सचिव परीक्षित है।

**डॉ. सुभाष सरकार :** हाँ, सचिव है।

मैं, 329वीं रिपोर्ट में की गई रिपोर्ट के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति सचिव पर वक्तव्य दे रहा हूँ।

\*□ Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 5195/17/21.

**12.07 hrs****NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES****(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2021\***

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DR. BHAGWAT KARAD):** Sir, on behalf of Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत है :

“कि स्वाक अधि सौम : प्रभावि एथ ' धिनियम , 1985 का सौस ोधन  
करने वाले विधे यक को परःसक्रिन ' की सु निरस की ए ।”

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** श्री सु .क. प्रचन्द्रन ।

**SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM):** Sir, I rise to oppose the introduction of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Bill, 2021 under Rule 72 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

Sir, my objection is purely on technical grounds. I am challenging the legislative competence. Therefore, I request the hon. Speaker to please grant me some time since I am challenging the legislative competence under the provisions of the Constitution.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 06.12.2021.

Sir, this is a typical example of bad drafting of a law for which every day we are agitating in this House. But, unfortunately, the Government in office is totally not responsive or not sensitive to hear the objections which are being raised by the Opposition since you are having brutal majority. If you examine this case, insensitivity to the objections of the Opposition is the real reason for which this thing has also happened. Sir, lack of proper scrutiny will result in a bad law which is harmful to the society.

Sir, one of the main objections to this Bill is that the provisions in the Bill violate Article 13(2) and Article 21(1) of the Constitution of India. Article 13(2) of the Constitution is very specific and very clear that the State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the fundamental rights enshrined in Part III of the Constitution. This is Article 13(2).

Sir, coming to the history of this Bill, if you examine this academically, it is very interesting to see that the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act came into force on 14<sup>th</sup> November, 1985 and the Act was amended thrice, in the years 1988, 2001 and 2014. In 2014, the Act was amended and the clause regarding the definition of illicit activities was changed.

Sir, you may kindly see this. I am drawing the attention of the hon. House. 'illicit activities' was the definition which was under clause 2 sub clause(i-v) of (viii a).

What was done in the year 2014? The words 'Illicit activities' were re-lettered and relocated as Clause (viii b) of Section 2 in the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act of 2014. Sub-clause (viii a) was replaced as Clause (viii b). What had been done? It was re-lettered as 'Essential Narcotic Drug'.

Sir, the very interesting fact is that the Definition Clause is re-lettered and relocated, but consequential amendment to the penal provision under Section 27A is not made. This is a drafting error on the part of the Government ... (*Interruptions*) It is absolutely a drafting error on the part of the Government.

Unfortunately, the consequential amendment is not done in Section 27A. Section 27A is the penal provision. But the re-lettering and relocation of the Definition is not carried out in Section 27A.

Section 27A provides for the punishment for those who finance illicit trafficking. The enabling provision to Section 27 was not amended. One accused went to the Tripura High Court and pleaded that he was punished under Section 27A, which is a blank list, and therefore, he cannot be charged. The Tripura High Court directed the Government to make appropriate amendment to Section 27A. Hence, this Bill is here.

But again, Sir, they are making a legal hurdle in the Bill. They are giving a retrospective effect to a criminal penal provision from 1<sup>st</sup> May, 2014. That is my main objection. How can a punishment under criminal penal offence be given retrospectively? So, it is a clear violation of Article 20(1).



Sir, what is this? If the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is so much intolerant, how can we make our submissions?.. ( *Interruptions*)

Hon. Speaker, Sir, you have to protect us ... ( *Interruptions*)

Sir, so, this is violation of Article 20(1); it is a Fundamental Right. The State shall not make any law, which violates the Fundamental Right.

So, even if we pass this law, definitely it will go for the judicial scrutiny and it will be declared as null and void. So, I am challenging the legislative competence on technical ground. This Bill should be passed with proper scrutiny ... ( *Interruptions*) I strongly oppose it.

**SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK):** Hon. Speaker, Sir, this Ordinance was promulgated on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2021 to amend Section 27A of the 1985 Act. The Government is saying that this is being done to correct a drafting error. An Act, which came into force on 14<sup>th</sup> November, 1985 and has been amended thrice, that is, in 1988, in 2001 and in 2014, is now before us for the fourth time to rectify a drafting error. This amendment will be deemed to have been in effect from 1<sup>st</sup> May, 2014.

The point that my friend, Mr. Premachandran, was making was relating to certain issues, which I agree with.

But I am on a different point. The amendments will come into effect from 2014, which means, it will have a retrospective effect. At first, I wondered how wisdom has dawned upon this Government after seven years to rectify a drafting error; and whether it was a drafting error at all? After doing a little

research, I found that the Tripura High Court noticed an anomaly, and so, the Union Government was directed by them to amend Section 27A.

After an accused sought bail before the Special Judge in West Tripura in Agartala citing omission that amendment done in Sub-Clause 8(A) of Section 2 of the NDPS Act and relocated at Clause 7B of Section 2 has not been amended in Section 27A. I made a little enquiry also. This amendment was moved by the then Finance Minister Mr. Pranab Mukherjee and subsequently, by Mr. Meena, who was the Minister of State. It was discussed in this House in 2011. More than 16 Members participated in that deliberation. I did not participate in that deliberation, of course, but I am aware that during that period also, this retrospective effect also was being discussed. The then Government, the UPA Government, did not listen to us. My question here is this. Shri Nishikant Dubey was the first initiator of that debate. If the Government thinks that this is a drafting error – and I believe in its logic – yet I cannot accept the view that with this amendment we can make a criminal law amended retrospectively. Article 20 of the Constitution guarantees protection against double jeopardy. Article 20(1) says: “No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of the law in force at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence, nor be subjected to a penalty greater than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of the commission of the offence.” So, even if this amendment is brought in, the result of the drafting error could lead to more Constitutional questions that are being raised. I would not go into the merits of the Bill at all during this time of

introduction but I would tell this Government, redraft it and come back to this House for approval. Giving retrospective effect on penal provision is bad in law and that which is bad in law is no law.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : के. सुरेश ।

कुछ लेखान में चर्चा की है। क्या वह इन बिंदुओं पर हटने का फैसला करेगा?

**SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA):** Sir, I am also opposing it. Already, hon. Member Premachandran ji has mentioned all the points here. So, I am fully supporting him. I would like to request the Government to withdraw this Bill and redraft a new Bill.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री, क्या वह इन बिंदुओं पर हटने का फैसला करेगा?

**DR. BHAGWAT KARAD:** Hon. Speaker, Sir, some Members have raised a few questions but these questions will be answered during the discussion on the Bill. My sincere request to you is to allow me to introduce this Bill.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यहाँ :

“कि स्वाक अधि सभे : प्रभावे एव नियम , 1985 का संशोधन करने

वाले विधेयक को पुरः स्वीकृत की सुविधा की जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

**DR. BHAGWAT KARAD:** Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**12.18 hrs**

**STATEMENT RE: NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC  
SUBSTANCES (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE, 2021\***

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DR. BHAGWAT KARAD):** Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman ji, I beg to lay on the Table an explanatory Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for immediate legislation by promulgation of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021 (No.8 of 2021).

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\* Laid on the Table.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ब्ला न्य काल ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मोल रहह न, कौका द गा ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्रीस्त्र `ेह्येीषा , नागालैंड ।

**SHRI TOKHEHO YEPTHOMI (NAGALAND):** Thank hon. Speaker, Sir. I take that opportunity to apprise the Members of this august House what had happened the day before yesterday night. At 1610 hours, a group of daily-wage labours working in Tiru coalfield were returning to their village by a pick-up truck. They were eight in number. There, 21 Paratroopers were waiting on the way. It is said that they got the information that some NSCN(K) undergrounds are moving in that vicinity.

They got the information that the undergrounds were moving in two-three vehicles. Whereas, those eight people were moving in a pick-up mini truck. When the 21 Para Troopers approached them, they indiscriminately fired upon them and killed six of them on the spot in the mini truck. The other two were seriously injured. It was in the close vicinity of Oting Village. This village is not located at Myanmar border. It is located at Assam-Nagaland border. The villagers heard the shooting sound and reached the spot to see the incident that had taken place. The body of those six labourers were shifted to another mini-truck. Since there were blood stains on the ambush vehicle, they searched for their dead bodies and found those bodies beneath the tarpaulin.

The villagers agitated and tried to take back the dead body, following which there was a scuffle between 21 Para Troopers and the villagers. In between, the villagers set fire on the three vehicles belonging to the security forces. When their vehicles started burning, they again indiscriminately fired upon those villagers and killed another seven of them. About 14 of them were seriously injured and 8 of them sustained minor injuries. The Paramilitary should have ascertained the presence of the militants. Since it was only one vehicle, they should have stopped the vehicle and identified those labourers. But they were killed in that manner.

Hon. Speaker Sir, the Naga political negotiation is going on for the last 25 years. People are anxiously waiting for a solution. From 1<sup>st</sup> December, the Hornbill Festival has also started which would continue for 10 days. The festival of Christmas is also coming. The people were in a mood to celebrate Hornbill festival and also Christmas but unfortunately, this incident has taken place. It was not done by the Assam Rifles. It was done by the 21 Para Troopers who are stationed in Assam.

I think, there is the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act in the State. But this Act has not given powers to the Armed Forces to indiscriminately kill the public. ... (*Interruptions*) Yesterday, in Mon town, which is the district headquarter of Konyak tribes, there was an agitation after seeing the dead bodies. They burnt two-three Assam Rifles buildings. They again indiscriminately shot upon the public, and one young fellow was killed on the spot and a few of them were injured.

The hon. Chief Minister is at Mon. But, Sir, through you, I want to request the hon. Home Minister – he is not here today – that an inquiry should be done. The law of the land should be enforced and stern action should be taken against the Commander of 21 Para Troopers and its constables. ...  
(Interruptions)

Lastly, the State Government has given ex-gratia of Rs. 5 lakh. But since 21 Para Troopers comes under the Central Government, the compensation should be given to those deceased families. With these few words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

माननीय अध्यक्ष: सनीय सदुयगण , आ सभक -क मिला ँ वीसकहद ँ ।

श्री गौरव गोगोई ।

**SHRI GAURAV GOGOI (KALIABOR):** Sir, what has happened on 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> December will be remembered as a black day in the history of Nagaland. The people of Nagaland and the people of the North-East want to live in peace, want to address the issue of unemployment, and want to showcase their beautiful culture. Right now, the Hornbill Festival is being celebrated, which brings the diverse tribes together, and Christmas is on its way.

Similarly, the Government of India is holding a very important negotiation on the Naga political issue. At this juncture, the killing of unarmed civilians is highly condemnable. At this juncture, I appeal to all sections of the society to maintain peace, and peace can only be delivered if the Union Home Minister, the Union Defence Minister and the Government of India give us the truth and give us justice. The death of the Indian civilians on the basis of inaccurate

intelligence inputs is highly condemnable. The question on everyone's mind is how come a group of unarmed civilians, unarmed labourers could not be distinguished from hardcore militants. How could a group of unarmed civilians not be detained and arrested, instead of being shot at?.. ( *Interruptions*)

Therefore, I request the Union Home Minister and also the Union Defence Minister, because the paramilitary group is involved, that they should give their statements, and the Central Government should announce an ex-gratia payment to the families of the deceased.

Sir, if you look at what is happening in the North-East, in this month, we had this dastardly attack on the unarmed civilians. In November, an army colonel and his family members were shot dead in the State of Manipur. ... (*Interruptions*) Prior to that, there have been clashes between the police of Assam and Mizoram. What is happening in the North-East? Earlier this year, the Union Home Minister had visited Shillong in the North-East and still the law-and-order situation continues to deteriorate.

Sir, through you, I request the Government to hold an all-Party meeting on the law-and-order situation in the North-East.

**SHRI T. R. BAALU (SRIPERUMBUDUR):** Hon. Speaker, Sir, it is very much unfortunate to hear that more than 16 people have been killed by our own security forces. The security forces are meant to deal with terrorist activities on the porous borders of our frontline areas. Nagaland, especially, has got a lot of porous borders, and because of that, the terrorists used to come and the security forces used to deal with them. But instead of killing the terrorists, our

own Government security forces have killed our own people, our own citizens. It is not fair. It is very much condemnable. At the same time, a proper inquiry should be clearly conducted on this issue and enough compensation to the kith and kin of the deceased should also be given. This must not be repeated again because killing our own citizens by our own security guards is condemnable.

**SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (KOLKATA UTTAR):** Sir, the past of Nagaland was very serious. The NSCN organization used to operate in the lands of Nagaland, and it was very much difficult for the then Government of India to come to a negotiation with this organization to introduce peace in this area. So, we should remain alert that Nagaland should not be allowed to be deteriorated at all. Now, with this law-and-order problem, it has further deteriorated.

The incident of killing of 16 people including amongst them labourers, and an army man, is painful. How such types of common people have been so brutally killed cannot be tolerated in any manner.

Sir, I hope that those who have lost their lives have to be certainly given the maximum compensation, as told by our Nagaland MP, by Mr. Baalu and by Mr. Gaurav Gogoi. I hope all should remain united to fight this battle and Nagaland should not be allowed to be thrown to uncertainty. The hon. Home Minister should come and give a report on the floor of the House in a truthful manner by which everyone can be satisfied and everyone will come to know the truth about the whole incident.

श्री विनायक भाउराव राऊत (रत्नागिरी-सिंधुदुर्ग): सनिय अक्षीज , शिवार को नागाल ड  
 'कोम जि ' 'म सि रूस ' आधु झा , वह 'क नागरिकों की ह्यु ई , यक्क पि 'तकी झ  
 'हु,दख्ह ' । श्णिय में छ ' 'दशासियों की झ रक्की जा ' 'नीहजी छि । फ दु :ख  
 की झह ' कि आमाहस क ' कंमं डने स्र क्रिया कि उह ' खुमि ए ' सी के म्द्यम्कु छ  
 जाकारि सीथ ।

'मेरा प्रश्नैह कि खुमि ए ' सी के म्द्यम्स ' उहें ऐसी गलतत्त ' 'केस सलीतह ' ?  
 म्झ झ रक्ख 'ु मि ए ' सी झ ' ड्रे ए काम्करेह ' औलत जाकारि प्राप्तीह ' 'तेह  
 सीहर्हिह ' । मेरी श्ण रक्षा म ' 'त्रीज्जौ ' 'हम 'त्रीज्ज ' 'घिनेह ' कि सारी झ 'र लाइस  
 की खुमि ए ' सियों की फ झ जा ' 'करें , अके साश्चिकस कर ' 'त कि श्णिय में ऐसी छ  
 नोह ।

'ह , झ छाम ' 'सिकी जा गई ' , अके रिज को 25 लाखपु ' 'अमद ' 'ने  
 की व्यवस्थकरें ।

श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह 'ललन' (मुंगेर): सनिय अक्षोह , पूर्वोत्तर नागालंडकी छु ब  
 'दख्ह ' । सरकार का प्रयास पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों में शं रि-सि करना ह ' । सरकार शं कि प्रयास  
 'भकर रेह ' । ऐसी रि-सि ' गलतत्त क ' 'आर ए म्झ नि-सि लोगों की निम ' 'म्या  
 'सेना द्वारा या 'परा सि-सि ' 'स द्दारीह ' 'तेह ' 'कि प्रयास को 'भधक्का लगतह ' औ  
 वह 'क लोगों में 'विस्स प ' 'सेह ' ।

'ह , वहं 14-16 लोग म् ' गए, नागालंडके सीआ ' 'ज्जक्रिया ह ' 'असिम  
 'उसे सक्क ' कि सनिय ग 'हम ' 'त्री औसनेय रक्षा म ' 'त्रीज्जो सव म ' 'पूर नागालंडकी  
 वस्तुसि-सि जाकारि द ' 'नी छि । सि लोगों की गलतत्त क ' 'आर ए ह्यु ई ' ,  
 अ गरीबको सरकार प ' 'री रूस ' 'मुअम्रस कर ' 'मेरा येहसरकार से निव द है ।

**SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE (BARAMATI):** Sir, I join my colleagues in this deep anguish of what has happened in Nagaland. This entire House condemns it in one voice. Even the hon. Home Minister said that he was deeply anguished. If he is so deeply anguished, it would be nice if he came and made a statement.

On behalf of all of us, I feel that Rs.25 lakh is not good enough because it was really no fault of theirs. They were coming back from work, celebrating and singing. So, it should be either Rs.50 lakh or a crore, even to the soldier who lost his life. I urge the Government to kindly look into it. We stand together united. This should not happen again, and we need a detailed inquiry to know what has happened. Thank you, Sir.

**SHRI P.V. MIDHUN REDDY (RAJAMPET):** Sir, we sympathise with the people of Nagaland for the lives lost. We wish the Government should compensate these people adequately. We also want the Government to act in such a way that peace is restored soon. Whatever we do or whatever action we take, it should be in such a way that neither the morale of the Armed Forces nor the confidence of the people in the Government should go down. We want peace to be restored soon. Thank you, Sir.

श्री रितेश पाण्डेय (अम्बेडकर नगर): श्री अध्यक्ष, नागालैंड में 4 दिसंबर को  
 घातक आतंकी हमलों में सिर्फ 17 लोगों की जान गई है, उनके प्रति हम  
 गहरी दुःख व्यक्त करते हैं। ये गलत है, हमें सरकार द्वारा किया प्रोबल लॉक्डो करने में  
 है, यह हमारे हस्तक्षेप देश के बर्ड रेक हाकों के लोगों के विश्वास को सरकार के प्रति  
 और प्रतिकरित है। इसलिए, हमें सिर्फ उच्चतम जमाने की है।

जिन व्यक्ति इन छात्रों के अंदर प्रजा है, उनके ऊपर कार्रवाई नहीं की जाये। इनके साथ-साथ ही सामान्य गणतंत्रों को जिन अत्याचारों से निवारण करने की व्यवस्था करनी है। सरकार को इन सभ से चेतावनी दी जाये, कि हम देश के लोगों का सरकार पर भरोसा रहे। खैर स, बर्ड रेक झाकों में उनके पूरे स हसे एक शांति का काम है। ब - अन्यायवाद ।

**SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI (NAWGONG):** Sir, as an Indian, I hang my head in shame when we find that some of our security personnel exert and carry on such barbaric acts on our own citizens imagine the case of these youths who were all daily-wage earners. They were returning home on Saturday evening to be with their families for attending the Church on Sunday mass with the family members, but they were killed unprovoked on the road.

What is important is that the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act has been extended again in Nagaland, but there should be an arrangement of oversight and there should be measure for check and balances because many instances have taken place because of the misuse of this Act. Therefore, it is very important that the enquiry should be exemplary and the perpetrators should be brought to justice. At the same time, amendment of this particular Act should also be carried out.

**SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (HYDERABAD):** Sir, I strongly condemn this barbaric killing of 17 innocent Indians. I offer my condolences to them. AFSPA is a symbol of operation and an object of hate. It should be repealed.

May I know from the Government whether the Government will give permission to sanction those killers? They cannot be called men in uniform;



माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री ए . ज्ञानसिद्धि यम – उस्ताह ।

श्री के सिने ने श्रीनिवासीज ।

**SHRI KESINENI SRINIVAS (VIJAYAWADA):** Hon. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I raise a significant issue of police reforms in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The state of functioning and welfare of the State Police Force is depressing when you look at the realities on the ground. The toll it is having on the law and order situation in the State is visible for all of us to witness, be it the drug menace or the increasing goon violence.

Sir, according to the State of Policing in India Report, the police force is on duty for 16 hours on an average and only eighteen per cent of the police force in Andhra Pradesh work for eight hours a day, as stipulated by the Model Police Act. An appalling consequence of the over-burdening of the police force is that 78 per cent of the police personnel suffer from mental and physical health side-effects in the State. This is rather very alarming.

Sir, it is also pertinent to note that Andhra Pradesh has the highest ratio, among all States, of women population per woman police, at 7,500, not a statistic to be proud of. Based on research undertaken by the Bureau of Police Research and Development, women police constitute only six per cent of the actual strength of the police force in Andhra Pradesh. It is surprising given the fact that the State mandates a 33 per cent reservation for women in police force. The root of this and other problems are the large vacancies in the force

and the lack of adequate modernization within it. At present, the vacancies stand at 14,000.

I urge the Government of Andhra Pradesh to look into this matter and make necessary course corrections on a priority basis. Also, I request the Central Government to initiate a consultation process with the States to help them reform and modernize their respective police forces.

Thank you.

**12.41 hrs**

(Shri Rajendra Agrawal in the Chair)

श्री दुलाल चन्द्र गोस्वामी (कटिहार) : सभापति, मैं आपका मुझे एक ब्लॉक का विषय घोषणा काौका घी, उनके लिए कोष न्यवादे तूहं ।

सभापति, देश में माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के मार्गदर्शन में नागरिक उद्यम मंत्रालय तेज से काम कर रहा है । वही केन्द्र और राज्यों में एग्रीकल्चर का मिशन कर रहा है । अंतर्राज्यीय एग्रीकल्चर योजना के एग्रीकल्चर का विस्तार करने हेतु है । इसी क्रम में पूर्णिया जिले में एग्रीकल्चर का घुन हूँ ।

सभापति, मैं आपका मध्यम से कता हूँ कि यह विषय पूर्ण रूप से है, सीमा का सिया है, क्योंकि एग्रीकल्चर का काम ही चल रहा है, एग्रीकल्चर के बजा से सीमा चल सिया, निम्न गाल और उसके निकटवर्ती लोगों को आगम की सुविधा प्राप्त है । इसके सभ्य एग्रीकल्चर के बजा से उस क्षेत्र में व्यापक और क्षेत्र में भी कीमती चीजें विस्तार है ।

सभापति, इलिए मैं आपका मध्यम से सरकार से यह मंग करतूहं कि वह एग्रीकल्चर का मिशन कार्य शुरू करवाए, कि वह विस्तार से काम का कार्य शुरू हो सके ।

माननीय सभापति : डॉ. सुख विखे पीस - जीवित ।

श्री ए. राजीव ।

**SHRI A. RAJA (NILGIRIS):** Sir, in my parliamentary constituency, Nilgiris, there is an Assembly segment called, Mettupalayam, where the Government of India Press was functioning for a long time. It was closed down. Now, the reopening process is being done. In and around the Mettupalayam area, a lot

of Naval and Air Force administrative officers are residing since there is a military station.

Considering all these things, there is an absolute need to open a Kendriya Vidyalaya school in Mettupalayam for which I am trying with the Government of India for the past five years. Vast land is available with the Government of India where the Government of India Press is running. Remaining part can be used for Kendriya Vidyalaya.

So, I urge the Government, through the hon. Chairman, a Kendriya Vidyalaya school may be opened as early as possible in my constituency.

Thank you, Sir.

**SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN (VADAKARA):** Sir, I would like to raise a matter regarding the proposed Silver Line project, a semi-high speed railway project in Kerala which would tear the State geographically.

A 557-km line which is to be protected on either side by 4 to 10 m walls would bifurcate the State and it would impede the natural flow of water and act as a dam in the event of a flood or mud slip. The freight movement is not conceived under the project. Seventy per cent of railway income is derived from freight. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 64,000 crore. It is financially not viable and lead the State into a debt trap. As per the NITI Aayog, the cost of the project will be Rs. 1,20,000 crore.

The land acquisition scheme is not clear. The Kerala Government has conducted no environmental or social impact study. People were in the dark as to whether the Silver Line would cut across their properties. The project

required the acquisition of 1,500 hectares of land and displacement of an estimated 20,000 families, 50,000 shops and 153 hectares of farmland.

The Centre has sanctioned a stand-alone elevated high speed railway system. However, K-rail hugged the terrain and required the construction of more than 1,000 over and under passes. It could carry only a minimal number of passengers. Silver Line would be one more white elephant in Kerala. Hence, the Union Government should advise the State of Kerala to give up the K-Rail Project. Instead, the Government should go in for a network of small airports and strengthen the existing railway system of high-speed traffic. Thank you.

माननीय सभापति : माननीय सदस्य श्री कडिकुन्निल सुरेश (मवेलिककरा) ।

**SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA):** Hon. Member Shri K. Muraleedharan raised an important issue regarding the Kerala Government's proposed Silver Line project. It covers a distance of 523 kms from Thiruvananthapuram to Kasaragod in four hours. It is a high-speed railway system. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 64,000 crore. That is the Government's estimate. At the time of completion, it would go up to Rs. 1,25,000 crore. The Government of India has not given any clearance. Neither the Ministry of Finance nor the Ministry of Railways nor the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has given any clearance.

In spite of this, the Government of Kerala is going ahead with this project. The local people are opposing this Silver Line project. If the Government of Kerala implements this project, more than 35,000 households would be evicted due to land acquisition. So, 35,000 people would become

homeless. You can imagine the kind of crisis it would lead to. Where will these 35,000 people go?.. ( Interruptions)

I would like to request the Central Government, through you, to give a direction to the Government of Kerala to stop the land acquisition and protect these 35,000 people in Kerala. Thank you.

माननीय सभापति: श्री प्रवेश साहिब सिंह वर्मा (पश्चिमी दिल्ली) : सर, मैं दिल्ली की नर्सिंग क्वार्टर में 35,000 लोगों की समस्या के बारे में आपसे बात कर रहा हूँ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री प्रवेश साहिब सिंह वर्मा (पश्चिमी दिल्ली): सर, मैं दिल्ली की नर्सिंग क्वार्टर में 35,000 लोगों की समस्या के बारे में आपसे बात कर रहा हूँ। उनके लिए एक निश्चित योजना तैयार करने के लिए मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आप इस योजना को जल्द से जल्द लागू कर सकें।

भारत में शक्ति राधानी दिल्ली में, हमें पता चला है, वह हमारे लिए सकारात्मक समय में रहे हैं। यहां की जातक साक्षरता दर 100% है। हमें सेंकडो वर्दी और अन्य चीजें और लक्ष्य की बातें दिल्ली में 25000 लोगों की स्थिति, दिल्ली की सरकार उनके असेसमेंट परीक्षा, उस समय वह नर्सिंग बान में व्यस्त है। मैं नर्सिंग क्वार्टर में दिल्ली की डेवेलपमेंट को देख रहा हूँ। मैंने रानी के बारे में पूछा है कि रानी के बारे में दिल्ली के असेसमेंट के लोग को देखने के लिए उस समय मैंने 1 जून, 2021 को दिल्ली के मुख्य मंत्री से बातें की हैं कि दिल्ली के घरों में शब की वृद्धि की है और 28 जून को दिल्ली में नर्सिंग क्वार्टर का टैरिफ प्लेट को देखने के लिए मैंने 35,000 लोगों की समस्या को देखा है। मैंने देखा है कि प्लेयर्स हैं, वे दिल्ली में 300-300 करोड़ रुपये का टैरिफ लेते हैं। वर्ष 2012-13 में दिल्ली का क्वार्टर में 3,000 करोड़ रुपये थे, वर्ष 2016-17 में 5,000 करोड़ रुपये हो गया, वर्ष 2019-20 में 6,000 करोड़ रुपये हो गया और दिल्ली सरकार का क्वार्टर में 10,000 करोड़ रुपये का खर्च है। मैंने दिल्ली को देखने के लिए देखा है कि सरकार दिल्ली का मुख्य

मंत्री क शक्ती प्रलिसी बान ' मे व्यस्तेसकतह ' ? क्या हिली का मु ख्य मंत्री झके ब्रे ' मे सोक्सकतह ' फि झज ' सी की रिलि ' हिली म ' शक्स ' रेवन्यू कसे डे ? क्याओजु ख्यमंत्री नशास ' बेंचके लिए ही सोक्सकतह ' , वतहिली क ' बेंचके लिए सोक्सकतह ' ? क रफ ' पंजम ' करोबात ' 'ह फि मैं नखीकरु ' गा और दूसरी रफहिली म ' नेश के डने का कामकर रहे 'ह । क्या झसे से लू ही सा नहिं डे ' गी ? वर्ष 2021 ' मे हिली म ' से लू ही सा की 2047 घाए ' ईथ । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति: आ प्रिजे बस ' की घा ' दका भिध्यान रखि ।

श्री प्रवेश साहिब सिंह वर्मा : सर, ' मे ओझ प्रलिसी क ' ब्रे ' मोदे भत वि ' दु द ब्ला स ह । फ , बेंचकी उ कर 25 वर्ष से 21 वर्ष करीवाई ' अ ' तख ' हिकु ल कॉ लज रजे ' मशमिसकत ' 'ह । हिली म ' ठका रात्तगीत बा ' क खु लेगा, सीओ ' के लिए ' फिक ब ' खे ' ए ' ग सैर वह ' सीए ' रात्तों 12 बो सीत बा ' क फि ' गीतजके 30 प्रसिकाउती ' गा । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : बस की फि ।

श्री प्रवेश साहिब सिंह वर्मा : हिली के ' जेजा ' व सैफों लेनीजह ' , जेजों न -कन्फि ' ग जेस है , जेजों सी ' यल रियाजहिं ह ' , वह ' भीठ ' के खे ' ए ' ग । हिली के ' मुख्यमंत्री ने वायदकिया थसाफनी द ' ने का, मर खिली क ' मुख्यमंत्री हिली की जातके शब्द ' रहे 'ह । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री ए . गणेश लू तीज ।

श्री प्रवेश साहिब सिंह वर्मा : सर, यह ' भीषणव ' तसीजहिं ब ' ठ ' ह, वतह प्रलिसी स ' डख ' शेहा ' । मर हिली की जातस रेह ' , हिली की जातरे रेह ' । ... (व्यवधान)

हिली के ' मुख्यमंत्री ने कह थफि म ' हिली म ' 500 नएस्कूल बाऊं गा, 50 नएकॉ लेज बाऊं गा । मर फ भिनया कॉ लजहिं बा ह ' । ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : यह प्रिजे बस ' है ।

श्री प्रवेश साहिब सिंह वर्मा : सर, कृषा मु झेलनने ीसि ।... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : यह ीजे अँ ह ोहाया , श्री गणेश

... (व्यवधान)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Nothing is going on record except the speech of Shri A. Ganeshamurthi.

... (*Interruptions*) \*

**\*\*SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI (ERODE):** The announcement of the Union Government to double the income of farmers still remains a mere announcement. They have not increased the income of farmers in any way. Doubling the farmers' income, enhancing the production of agricultural products by way of increasing the productivity, and minimizing the input cost, are some of the announcements which remain mere announcements without any benefit. They are just on paper. Uncertain north-eastern monsoon, heavy rains, etc. have resulted in heavy loss to the farmers as their standing crops have been totally inundated and damaged. The Pradhan Mantri Agricultural Insurance Scheme, announced by this Government has become a failure and the farmers are in a debt-ridden state. As part of the Scheme to double the income of farmers Atmanirbhar Bharat, Pradhan Mantri Krishi Samman Nidhi, Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana, and Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sanjay Yojana are some of the Schemes of the Union Government which have not reaped the desired results for farmers. The names of these Schemes are in a language

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\* Not recorded.

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

which cannot be easily understood by farmers. Even the farmers don't have awareness about these Schemes, they are unable to get benefits through these Schemes. I therefore urge that the Schemes of the Union Government should be in the language that can be easily understood by the farmers of this country. Taking into consideration the seriousness of this issue, the Government should name the Schemes in a language easily understandable by the farmers. Hybrid and effective seeds introduced as part of Green Revolution, insecticides, fertilizers, etc. are being sold at higher prices. This Government has failed to control the price rise of these products. Agricultural input cost has increased the production cost. As a result of their inability to repay the agricultural loans due to income loss, the farmers are committing suicides. Every year several thousands of farmers commit suicide. Farmers have lost interest to engage themselves in agriculture continuously, due to which they are leaving agriculture and opting for some other wage related work. In this scenario, farmers are not in a position to repay the agricultural loans availed by them from the nationalized banks, private banks, cooperative banks, and other financial organizations. Therefore, the Union Government should waive all the loans availed by farmers by way of financial package. Moreover, the Government should also announce a remunerative and just price for agricultural products produced by farmers. Dr. M.S Swaminathan Committee was set up to frame guidelines for fixing the price of agricultural products. As per the Report of the Dr. M.S. Swaminathan Committee, 50 per cent cost should be added over and above the production cost, and the price

of the agricultural produce should be fixed. On that price thus fixed, the Government should procure all the agricultural produce from the farmers.

Thank you, Sir.

**SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI (THOOTHUKKUDI):** According to the NFHS report, the State of Tamil Nadu has a fertility rate which is lower than the national total fertility rate of two. The population control in the State has been achieved due to successfully implementing the family planning programme that too without any imposition of a population control law.

Despite better demographic performance, Tamil Nadu and many other Southern States get punished as they get a smaller share of tax revenue from the Union Government only because their population has decreased. This is an unfair devolution of revenue as it hinders the development of well-performing States and it is like they are being punished and penalized for such accomplishments.

The 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, in its Final Report, changed its Terms of Reference and adopted the 2011 census data rather than 1971 population figures for devolving tax revenue among the States. It has also considered 15 per cent of devolution based on population of States as per 2011 census and 12.5 per cent of devolution based on demographic performance. This effectively punishes the States like Tamil Nadu, which have effectively contained its population since the 1970s.

The Terms of Reference issued to the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission required them to adopt 2011 population instead of 1971 population, which has been protested by the DMK, and the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Shri M. K. Stalin -- who met the Prime Minister in Delhi on 17 June -- has also expressed his protest to the Prime Minister.

Our Prime Minister, on the eve of Independence Day speech in 2019 said that : “A small section of society, which keeps its families small deserves respect” . Unfortunately, when a population control measure is taken by a State, they are not rewarded and they are punished by the Union Government.

There was a decline of 19 per cent tax share from the Centre between the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission and 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission, and this trend of depreciation is continuing. Many of the States, which are performing well, especially when it comes to population control are being penalized and this is very unfair. States like Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh, which have done very well are on the losing end.

Moreover, Tamil Nadu had 41 Parliamentary Constituencies at the time of elections during 1962, but now because our population has reduced and we performed well, we only have 39 seats. We have been reading that again the delimitation process will reduce our seats even further. I think that this is very unfair and it goes against the ethos of democracy, and this has to be rectified. We need our due share of taxes, and the number of seats should not be reduced and it has to be brought back to 41 seats. Thank you.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Shrimati Sangeeta Azad -- not present.

... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR):** Sir, the hon. Member has made very valid arguments here. ... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Shri K. Subbarayan.

... (*Interruptions*)

**PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM):** The better performing States are being punished. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति : ज्ञानेय सदस्य एषोसिकरना च्च हँह, स्लिफम' रीति ।

प्रो. सौगत राय : ह्मलोग एषोसिकरत हँह ।

**\*SHRI K. SUBBARAYAN (TIRUPPUR):** The prices of yarn are on the rise in an unprecedented manner. People in large numbers are employed in textile industry, next to agriculture. Especially power looms, knitting or banian sectors of textile industry are very much affected due to rise in price of yarn. The Union Government is not at all worried about this price rise. This crisis is due to ill effects of the corporate friendly policies of the Union Government. Hoarding takes place. Ignoring the domestic needs, exports are being encouraged. The amount of yarn that is needed for the domestic use should be procured by the Union Government and can be stored appropriately. Thereafter this yarn should be provided at a nominal cost to the power looms and knitting or banian industry as per their needs. Similarly, the NTC Mills in India are not properly

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

functioning. They are not allowed to function. This is improper. In order to address the issues faced by the Textile industry due to the price rise of yarn, NTC Mills should be taken over and run by the Union Government. This can ensure the functioning of NTC Mill in an effective manner. Labourers may get employment. But the Union Government has not shown interest in running the NTC Mill. This is a dangerous stand of the Union Government, and this viewpoint should be given up. Only then the small and medium enterprise in the textile sector affected by the recent price rise of yarn may see a revival. Therefore, the Union Government should give up its corporate friendly policies which are resulting only in export of yarn. Thank you.

**13.00 hrs**

**SHRI BELLANA CHANDRA SEKHAR (VIZIANAGARAM):** Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to express my gratitude to the Government, on behalf of our country's farmers', through you, for the introduction of the novel Kisan Rail service with 50 per cent subsidy to farmers during the pandemic to help the farmers.

A total subsidy of Rs 50 crore per year was decided to be provided by the Ministry of Food Processing Industries. However, as reported by the Ministry of Railways, it would require a three-fold subsidy to meet the demand. Kisan Rail has carried more than 2.7 lakh tons of consignment across its 60 operational routes till now. The service has benefitted the farmers across the country in increasing their income by cutting the transportation cost by Rs.1,000 per tonne, and the travel time by almost 15 hours. However, one of the grievances has been the need for proper airflow and ventilation facility in trains, without which the produce may have a shorter shelf life.

I, therefore, urge the Government to increase the subsidy allocated to the Kisan Rail service to Rs.150 crore per year and consider introducing requisite upgrades to the train for the longevity of the agricultural produce. Thank you, Sir.

**SHRI THOMAS CHAZHIKADAN (KOTTAYAM):** Sir, I want to raise a grave and burning issue being faced by the farmers of Kerala due to the man-animal conflict, which is happening every day. Almost every day wild animals are regularly encroaching on the human settlements and agricultural farms. The

number of casualties up to January this year in Kerala alone is as high as 64. Section 9 of the Wildlife Protection Act, 1972 does not allow the farmers, settlers or even those who live in the urban areas where these animals encroach upon to take protective or preventive measures.

The population of wild animals has multiplied over the last few years. But the feed and drinking water available in the forest area for their survival remains limited. This pushes these wild animals to intrude on human settlements and agriculture farms. Boring of ditches and construction of fences (solar and otherwise) have failed to prevent such wild animal from encroachments and destruction of farms and attack on human beings.

Through this submission, I appeal to the Government of India to come up with amendments to the Wild Life Protection Act, 1972 to facilitate the declaration of wild boars and other wild animals that encroach on human settlements and agriculture farms as "vermin". I would also request the Government to amend Section 62 of the Act in order to ensure use of self-protective measures to scare them away or even to kill, if necessary, the intruding animals. This is a very burning issue.

**SHRI MOHAMMED FAIZAL P.P. (LAKSHADWEEP):** Sir, I would like to raise a very important issue pertaining to my constituency, Lakshadweep. People of Lakshadweep are facing hardship and suffocation because of unscientific and unpopular administrative reforms which affect mostly the education sector and the agriculture sector. The students are facing shortage of teachers. The classes were started after five months now.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON :** Have you changed the subject?

**SHRI MOHAMMED FAIZAL P.P.:** It is an important issue related to Lakshadweep.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** But you should have informed before.

**SHRI MOHAMMED FAIZAL P.P. :** Yes, Sir. Thank you. There are a lot of issues. The main issue here is about the future of our students. The department of education has conducted the streamlining of education, and after streamlining, they have allotted 32 periods for the teachers and for the principals also. You know the principals normally do not take classes because they manage the schools. After allotting 32 periods, they identified that there is a need of a hundred regular teachers to teach the students. Now, what is the fate of the students? They do not have classes for physics, chemistry, and important subjects because they do not have teachers.

Now, when the department is putting up the file for engaging teachers on contract basis, the present administrator who is in charge is not allowing any engagement because he wanted Lakshadweep to have zero contract. When the students are going for strike, disciplinary action is being taken against them. Article 19 gives permission for them to protest.

In Lakshadweep, main agricultural practice is cultivating coconut trees. About 15 lakh coconut trees are there on the island. Considering all the aspects, the previous Government had sanctioned many technical posts in the agriculture department. This administrator is closing the agriculture department and engaging the technical staff with the other departments. I am not saying

that the issue is that he is engaging the technical staff somewhere else. My point is this. Where should the farmers go when something happens to the coconut trees or when there is a problem related to pesticides or anything? The cultivation of coconut trees is the only source of income for the people there. If they are not able to approach any technical person on the island, how will the problems be solved? I want to know whether the Lakshadweep Administrator is taking any sort of advice from ICAR, CPCR or Coconut Development Board. This is a big issue because 70 per cent of the population of Lakshadweep depends on coconut cultivation.

I have given a notice of privilege also. I would like to present before you a complaint against the district collector of Lakshadweep.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** That should not be clubbed with this. Please give this complaint separately. Please, no. Hon. Speaker will take action on that.

... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Now, Shri Raghu Rama Krishna Raju. Please speak.

... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI RAGHU RAMA KRISHNA RAJU (NARSAPURAM):** Sir, I would like to talk about a Gandhian way of agitation that is going on in my State of Andhra Pradesh. In our State, from the High Court to the streets around Lord Venkateswara temple, there is a Gandhian way of protest going on. They have obtained the permission from the hon. Court. The farmers gave their land of about 33,000 acres for the proposal of the then Government. They supported it

overwhelmingly. The subsequent government wanted to bring in three capitals. That matter is sub-judice. I do not want to get into the nitty gritty of that.

The farmers who have lost all their land wanted to march in a Gandhian way from Amaravati to Tirupati. But the police of our State were creating many hurdles. ... (*Interruptions*) Sir, this is an important issue of my State. ... (*Interruptions*) The police were creating many hurdles. They are badly beating up the people. Law and order is a State Subject and law and order in my State is not being dealt with in the way it should be. ... (*Interruptions*) The fundamental rights of the people are being violated. ... (*Interruptions*) Whoever wants to extend support to them were also not being allowed to go and meet them. ... (*Interruptions*) Sir, let this be recorded. These people are using bad words here. ... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON** : Shri Krupal Balaji Tumane -

Not present.

माननीय सभापति : श्री अ. ल. ख. के ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री वि. न. रेड्डी ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री सी. ए. गंगाधर , श्री ए. ए. ।

**SHRI P.V. MIDHUN REDDY (RAJAMPET)**: Sir, it is not appropriate to make baseless and false allegations in the House. He is raising a State issue.

माननीय सभापति : श्री ब. ठ. । Your leader is speaking.



श्री हसनैन मसूदी (अनन्तनाग): सभापति, मैं जेजुरी नागालैंड में जेजुरी धरमूना हूँ, उसके लिए धन्यवाद।

माननीय सभापति: उस खोज के बारे में।

श्री हसनैन मसूदी: सभापति, मैं कश्मिर के 1 करोड़ 25 लाखों की रकम के बारे में कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि इसे सार्वजनिक रूप से खर्च करना है। यह देश में सिविल क्लिगेंड है। उससे पहले रामनाथ, उससे पहले लोवेषा, उससे पहले अनन्तनाग, लेकिन क्या कहेंगे कि कातुई? हाँ, हमें वहाँ राज्यों के दुर्घटनाओं के बारे में कहें, क्योंकि उनके लिए सार्वजनिक लोगो, लेकिन कश्मिर के लिए कोई भी बात है।

माननीय सभापति: धन्यवाद।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री हसनैन मसूदी: मैं कश्मिर के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ। सवाल यह है कि हमें क्या करना है कि वे जेजुरी के साथ। मैं कश्मिर में लगभग 61 लाख वर्ग सेंटीमीटर डेवलपमेंट कांड, स्कूल डेवलपमेंट कांड, कॉलेज डेवलपमेंट कांड, काम (CAMP) में कार्यरत हैं, उनके निम्नलिखित जेजुरी के बारे में हैं। उनके निम्नलिखित जेजुरी के बारे में हैं। 10 सालों से जेजुरी के बारे में है, ये उनकी रीढ़ की हड्डी, किन्हीं वर्षों में डेवलपमेंट के बारे में है, जेजुरी के बारे में है, फॉरे स्टया वाइडलाइंड, ह-क के बारे में है।

मैं, ऊपर की हड्डी के निम्नलिखित जेजुरी के बारे में है। माननीय मंत्री जेजुरी के बारे में है। मैं कश्मिर में जेजुरी के बारे में है, वहाँ के राज्यों की तुलना में सबसे कम है। यही हमें फंडिंग के बारे में है। इसके अलावा कोर्टों के लिए लिखित सार्वजनिक है। इनमें कोर्टों के बारे में है। मैं यहाँ प्रश्न है कि फोरे स्टया के बारे में प्रॉपर्टी बाई, कि जेजुरी के बारे में है, उनके करों के बारे में है और लक्ष्य 10 लाख

करेबहै, उनके लिए सोझा जित्त मिस्ट इश्योर कर कि स्या -कषिस मं जेसिम  
वेजेहैं, वे इ सारे वर्कर्स को सि । धन्यवाद ।

**श्री संगम लाल गुप्ता (प्रतापगढ़):** धन्यवादसभापति, मैं स्या मध्यमस उसा  
लोक सभा क्षे त्र-प्रतापगढ़ क्षय से गुप्त वोल सस -231 लसऊ -वाराणसी राष्ट्रीय राजा  
के संबंध में माननीय भूला शिवह म त्रीजका ध्यान कषि त्करना सूसह । स्या सा प  
ससक निर्धा रितेस ससि के ससज वूमसु धिधा नससह । मेर लोक सभा क्षे त्र की  
ीसस, सील म सु ख्यालय-लालगंज, रानीगंज, स्या, सग जसिका शसिसों म श्री-  
ीस के ससजूवमसस का मिस णगित 10 वर्षे से लुसिसा ससक खते  
लोग घंटेसस फंसे रहे ह ।

सा : मैं स्या मध्यमस यहम ग करसूह कि सस -231 के सील म सु ख्यालय-  
लालगंज, रानीगंज, स्या, सग जसिस का सकाल मिस णकराने का कष करे ।

**माननीय सभापति:** माननीय सदस्यगण, मेर सस 50 माननीय सदस्यों की स ीसह । मैं सूसह  
कि सीमकोलन का असर सी । सा : स्वाससिक रूपस फ मिस सिक का सस नहं  
सी ससक गा ।

**कुंवर दानिश अली (अमरोहा):** सस, फ मिस ससप ूससस से सस ग?

**माननीय सभापति:** सीसस, मेरे ससु मिए । ससमिक वल फ मिस सीससह,  
सससससस ससिसी ससिसी से रेक दे गा ।

**डॉ. निशिकांत दुबे (गोड्डा):** धन्यवादसभापति, मैं सस ससप ूसस ससि  
'क्रिपेकर' से के सस म सव ससस द ससा ध्यान कषि त्करना सूसह । यहसी सस  
की ससि कि सस सस सन् 1600 में हलैं अं ट्यूलिष मियु सस, सस सी सस  
यहसे सससस मिया से सससह । सीमलोग सस -नेट, टेक्नोलौज, नेससससस क -चन  
की सससस ह । सस सव म मेर मी श्री ससिसु सस सीसससह । वससस -2013-14 से  
लगास सस सससस अह ह कि सस नेसकी टे क्नोलौजसस ब वेसा सस । यह

केवल ड्रग्स, प्रॉसेट्यूसा, टेररिस्टिक्ट, एक्सकेलिसिओ की प्री। पूरे दुनिया  
इसे पेरसा है। रीसागात यहककहरीह कि इको पूरे रूस बने करना  
है। कोईस ट्स की बकरतह, कोईने लकी बकरतह।

है, मैं खा मध्यमसंको यहसा हूह कि यहेजल्लों क-चन  
टेक्नोलोजी, इका कोईनिक नहह। सिका कोईनिक हीनहोहा, तकिउकी  
द्विक्ते का से नियंत्रितरंग? पूरे दुनिया में सस्या पैलेह वाली है। रीसा  
ीकाकरेह। वद्यालेनीरेपलिसी डाइकरेह या केंसीमैनेसों करेह।

**माननीय सभापति:** कृया सीमानेय सदय क मिकी म र्यादका प्लन करे।

... (व्यवधान)

**श्री कृष्णपालसिंह यादव (गुना):** है, खा मुझे शून्य कालमोलने का बसर दी, इके  
लिए धन्यवाद।

है, मैं खा ध्यान आसकिसानों की उरक की सस्या की ओ कप्रि त  
कराना हूह, कि भारतसरकार क एस रक की कोईमीहह। चूंकि इ वष सय  
ए था स वर्ष हे के कारणअबकल ब वाईका क्षेत्रक डजा के कारणमेर लोक सभा  
क्षेत्रके गुना, शिपु रे ओसा नगर जों म कीहसय म खकी शिक म ग से कृषकों  
के आ धिधा का सामा करना हूह है। खरिणकी सस्या म र लोक सभा क्षेत्रके साथ-  
साथसम्पूर्ण धय प्रदे शों हीह है। मेरा क्षेत्र कृषिप्रधान है सो हूँ कीपसार के लिए  
प्रसिद्ध है। इकी फल ब वाईके समय कीर्मेथ, कि ब इका बसत म में  
यूरिया की बसयकत शिक है।

**ज :** मेरा खा मध्यमसं रक मंत्रीजस निव है कि यूरिया की थाम सा  
समानु सार आबध कराने की कृपकरे। धन्यवाद।

**SHRI C.N. ANNADURAI (TIRUVANNAMALAI):** Hon. Chairperson, Sir, around ten thousand acres of forest land at Melchengam in Tiruvannamalai district of Tamil Nadu, is lying underused for almost ten years.

I would request that a Herbal-cum-Eco Park or tribal or forest related Central Government institution may be developed on that land for the promotion of eco-tourism.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, through this august House, to examine this demand of the people of my constituency.

माननीय सभापति : देखिए, इन 10,000 एकड़ जमीन का उपयोग

माननीय सदस्य, समय के अंदर ही जंगल के लिए प्रोत्साहन।

**\*SHRI M. SELVARAJ (NAGAPATTINAM):** My Nagappattinam parliamentary constituency lies along the coast of Bay of Bengal. This constituency is very much affected by natural disasters like cyclones. Particularly this constituency has been continuously affected by cyclones like Nivar, Niravi, Gaja and other natural disasters. Around 10 lakh acres have been inundated due to recent heavy rains and crops were damaged. The benefits of Crop Insurance Scheme have not been given to the affected farmers of my constituency. Out of the 10 lakh registered farmers, approximately only 8 lakh farmers received the crop insurance claims. Remaining 2 lakh farmers were left with no hope as they did not get crop insurance for their damaged crops. The private insurance

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

companies are doing the spoilsport which is the reason behind farmers not getting their insurance benefits. I therefore urge the Union Government to kindly take necessary steps to ensure that the affected farmers insurance get their insurance claim. Thank you.

**SHRI MANISH TEWARI (ANANDPUR SAHIB):** Mr. Chairperson, I had moved an Adjournment Motion with regard to the unfortunate incident which happened in Nagaland, in Mon District, on the 4<sup>th</sup> of December.

The emotional integration of people living in our border areas is extremely important for the unity and integrity of our country.

I would like to urge the Government, Mr. Chairperson, Sir, through you, that there should be an impartial judicial inquiry by a sitting High Court Judge, which should be conducted into this unfortunate incident in order to inspire confidence.

Secondly, I would like to urge the Government to please do not invoke the immunity under the Armed Forces Special Powers Act against those who are found guilty, because justice is not only to be done but it is also seen to be done. Incidents like this, have very portentous implications and they have a long-term impact on the security and stability of our border areas.

माननीय सभापति : श्रीसद ` वे - ससहि ।

श्री हु सस बेनीवाल ।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर): मैं कहूँगा कि मध्य प्रदेश सेना के लिये के गीर्षा को लेकर सैन्य रक्षा मंत्रालय का ध्यान खींचना होगा।

मैं, राजस्थान के जोधपुर सेना के कायालय की ओर से जोधपुर में 8 से 27 फरवरी 2021 तक प्रदेश के 11 जिलों के लिये नागौर, सिमल, बड़मेर, जसलेमर, सिरोही, जोधपुर, डूंगरपुर, बंसवाड़ा, जोधपुर, प्रताप, फरीदापुर सहाय गैर जिम्मेदारों के अर्थीक्षी लिये। इन सैन्य ग्राउंडों के लिये 25 करोड़ रुपये की लागत, लेकिन इनके 7 करोड़ रुपये की रकम का उपयोग नहीं किया जा रहा है।

युवाओं की मँगौह की लिये जसलमेर में जकाराई।

मैं, श्री राजस्थान के जोधपुर सेना के कार्यालय की ओर से जोधपुर के कुंकड़ सिरोही के जिले में 8 से 31 मार्च, 2021 तक अक्टोबर के नागौर कायालय की ओर से 11 जुलाई से 2 अक्टूबर, 2021 तक कायालय के कायालय सेना के लिये।

इसके अलावा जिलों की लिये भी नहीं कराई गई। कोटा के भीम में उज्जैन, सा, बूंद, बिलासवाड़ा, बिलासवाड़ा, जिलावाड़ा, कोटा के राजमंद जिलों की लिये। साकेत भीम के कुंकड़ पर प्रदेश के युवाओं ने भाग लिया था। श्री राजस्थान सेना के जोधपुर, सीकर और जिला के युवाओं ने भाग लिया था, लेकिन अक्टूबर से नागौर जिलों की लिये नहीं कराई गई।

मैं, अंत में, मैं कहूँगा कि रिपोर्टिंग 2020 के बाद के प्रश्नों से सिर्फ तब से नागौर कायालय, जोधपुर, जोधपुर और अक्टोबर के लिये वाले जिलों के युवाओं की लिये नागौर कराई गई। किशोरेण से नागौर कायालय अवर अक्टूबर के युवाओं की सेना भी नहीं कराई गई, सिमल अवर से नागौर के प्रदेश के जिले भरतपुर, धौलपुर, करौली, सवाई रामपुर, राजस्थान अवर के युवाओं की लिये नहीं है। वहीं युवाओं सेना कायालय ... (व्यवधान)



**\*SHRIMATI PRAMILA BISOYI (ASKA):** Thank you, for giving me this opportunity to speak in Zero Hour. Sir, around 10 crore and 50 Lakh tribal people reside in India. Many types of programmes and schemes are there for the tribal people. Even then there is a lot of difference in the standard of living of tribal and non-tribal people. In tribal areas the healthcare system has almost collapsed. Due to lack of information and awareness the pandemic had posed a big challenge. As the healthcare infrastructure in tribal areas is not well-developed, managing the pandemic was a tough task. Yet the Government of Odisha handled the situation with competence. In order to get rid of health-related problems in tribal areas, we have to develop a strong network of primary health-centres across the nation. Apart from that the tribal areas should be given priority and health-centres should provide maximum services to the people. Jai Jagannatha! Vande Utkal Janani!

**SHRI ASIT KUMAR MAL (BOLPUR):** Venerable Atal Bihari Vajpayee Ji, the then Prime Minister gave a start to introduce a television centre at Santiniketan in order to broadcast the message, doctrine and culture of Kobi Guru Rabindranath Tagore home and abroad.

Shri Muktar Abbas Naqvi, the then hon. Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, Shri Somnath Chatterjee, hon. Member of Parliament as the Chief Guest and Prof. Dilip Kumar Singh, the then Vice Chancellor of Visva Bharati University had inaugurated Doordarshan Kendra, Santiniketan on

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

Sunday, the 19<sup>th</sup> August, 1998. But it is very unfortunate that Doordarshan Kendra, Santiniketan has been closed.

Consequently, I would like to draw the kind attention and request the hon. Prime Minister to restore Doordarshan Kendra Santiniketan for the greater interest of the human kind.

Thank you, Sir.

**\*SUSHRI S. JOTHIMANI (KARUR):** Hon. Chairman Sir, Thank you for this opportunity. Due to North-east monsoon there are heavy rains continuously pouring the State of Tamil Nadu. There is a flow of flood throughout the State of Tamil Nadu. As many as 50 persons died due to heavy rains. Thousands of cattle were affected; as many as 10000 huts and 2500 houses were damaged due to rains. Other than this, the agricultural crop losses were estimated to be more than 50 thousand hectares due the recent heavy rains. As much as 75 per cent of bridges constructed by the Highways Department has been damaged. In my Karur parliamentary constituency, Viralimalai and Manapparai Assembly segments are very much affected. In this tough situation, Tamil Nadu government has been making all efforts to bring normalcy and to restore the situation. Tamil Nadu Governmnet cannot on its own handle the challenging situation severely affected by rains and floods, with the economic constraints faced by the State. Therefore the State Government of Tamil Nadu has demanded the flood relief package of Rs 4,625 Crore from the Union Government. Even after the visit of an Expert Team of the Union Government making survey of the affected areas, no fund has been released. This is not the first time it is taking place. During the period when Tamil Nadu was affected by Gaja and Vardah cyclones and flood, I would say that with a sigh of sorrow that relief funds were not released by the Union Government in the past as well. Therefore I request that the Union government to release Rs 4,625

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

Crore as flood relief package to Tamil Nadu, as demanded by the Tamil Nadu government at the earliest. Thank you.

डॉ. आलोक कुमार सुमन (गोपालगंज): मैं सरकार के संसदीय क्षेत्र - गोपालगंज, बिहार के ट्रेन नंबर 15080 और 15079, गोरखपुर-मछलीपुरा एक्सप्रेस का स्टॉपेज, गोपालगंज जिले के जालपुर, सासामसा, रत सराय, सिधवलिया, बृजकिश हल्ट पर राखी स्टॉपों पर करवोन के लिए प्रस्ताव रख रहा हूँ। रेलवे के अधिकारियों की ओर से वाबकाह के क्रि रवन्य नहीं रखे। मेरा कहना है कि पूरे जिले में मलवो एक्सप्रेस के जहाँ। यद्यपि स्टॉपेज जहाँ रहेगे तब वन्य कहें से ली जायेगा? सरकार: क्या मध्यमसे रखें कि 15080 और 15079 गोरखपुर-मछलीपुरा एक्सप्रेस को सीमित स्टॉपों पर 15113 और 15114 लखऊ से एक क्विक्सप्रेस के रूप में स्टॉपेज सिधवलिया स्टॉप पर कराने की व्यवस्था की जाए।

श्री गणेश सिंह (सतना): सर, मैं सरकार के मध्यमसे भारत सरकार के पर्यटन मंत्री का ध्यान दे सकें। सबसे बड़े धार्मिक और पर्यटन स्थल - बिक्रम ठेका के लोक सभा क्षेत्र में है, उसकी ओर लक्षणा रखें। लोकप्रियता वह है जो सबको है, लेकिन सुविधाओं का अभाव है। लोग वहाँ रात भर के लिए आते हैं। उसकी सड़क के निर्माण के लिए, 84 करोड़ प्रिक्रम है। उसके विकास के लिए, मंदिर के निर्माण के लिए, संरक्षण के लिए, कांफ्रिज प्रिक्रम के द्वारा सुविधाओं के लिए, राम्राम के निर्माण के लिए लगाने में सरकार ने भी प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं, लेकिन अभी तक से किसी की स्वीकृति नहीं मिली है। वहाँ के साधु संतों का शांति गच्छते हैं, चूंकि वह बौद्ध धार्मिक स्थल है। उत्तर प्रदेश शांति प्रदानी शक्ति सरकार से सरकार के एक विशेष धार्मिक विकास प्राधिकरण बनाने की मेरी मांग है। मैं वहाँ पर वृत्ति य सहायता को मांग कर रहा हूँ।

श्री रवनीत सिंह (लुधियाना): सर, मैं सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि यह सबके लिए है ... \* की तरह है। हमें सबके एक सदस्य हैं - भावतमीज, जो आर्थिक विकास के लिए वे जो प्रतिपत्ति यों में मंभर भेजें। उन्हें कलेप्रस कॉन्फ्रस कर सीधा सेवा

\* Not recorded.

लगाया। वक्ता करनी तमको यह स्थिति, क्योंकि वे यहां भेजे हैं। उन्हें झट्टिप, जोसा, जोसबा, रीट्टीकीह, उस पर ये लगाने हैं। मैंने आरंभ में भी बतानी थी कि उन्हें न यह कहें कि - 'मुझे खाने के लिए खेती लगी है' और 'मुझे पैसे के आवा निस्ट्री भी वही है।' सर, सरकार द्वारा भाव तमीज्ज कि उनके सरकार ने पैसे कम हैं, इसलिए हसैद टूटाया या सा साकेय फ बक लिए सा कहें हैं?

वहां कंशसु शुरु हो तो सब खेती ल सियासतका शुरु होना है। सीमा - रंग में है। जैसे कि किल लोगों के लिए की बह कि वक्त सी पी. लेकर ऐसी बह कर, पर यह सी बह है। तेसरकारी ब. जीप. की है, उसे रख करना है। सा साकेय सिटक लिए लीह ... बह रहे हैं।

**श्री बसंत कुमार पंडा (कालाहाण्डी):** माननीय सभापति, जहां भी वहां से मुझे झरसा में ही बोलना काँका सी, इसलिए अधन्यवाद ना बहें।

मेरे यह नुस्खा कालाहाण्डी वीट्टा की है। हर एक का द्वारा प्लस-टू हर से केंद्र में खुलत है। नुस्खा, खिल अधम गढ़ में त से न्ट्रल स्कूल है, लेकिन इतीनों स्कूलों की ब्रिडिंग नहीं है, सिके कारण दूसरे केंद्रों में बंधे को दिया जा है। बलस-टू स्कूल खुल नहीं रहे हैं।

मेरा जहां मध्यम माननीय श्री मंत्रीजस विवेक है कि इन बंधे इतीनों कन्ट्रीय विद्यालयों के ब्रिडिंग बाने के लिए सा आं किया जा। वहाँ केंद्रों को हर एक में जा की सुविधा प्रदान करी जा। इनसे मेरे क्षेत्रवासी निश्चित रूप से आं हैं।



सर, युवक नसेही घिष्य ह । झके ब्रे में पूरे रूस लेने की सामधान नहीं  
 है । राष्ट्र में बाल क द वेन्द्र साहकी सरकारीथ , बसे संसाप्रत्यिक द गे कीम  
 नहीं ह । आह उकरे सरकार है । अकीत की सरकार म ये देग खियोहरह  
 है? झमें सरकार का क्या रेल थ ?म झकी कीडा की डी दकरूह ।

माननीय सभापति : आथीह , उसके ब्रे में ऐीए ।

श्रीमती नवनित रवि राणा : सभाह , झ चा के लिएकार वाईती है ।...

(व्यवधान)

सर, मेरी आह ।... (व्यवधान)

श्री राजेन्द्र अग्रवाल : आथीहके त रंतेिए ।

श्रीमती नवनित रवि राणा : सर, त्रिपु रा मु ईवा अहमतीथ । रज कीकी  
 राष्ट्र सक्षि रूदेशों कइसे नह ।उने अहको फ लोन का कामकिया , यानी सम  
 तेल खाने जैसा कामकिया । झके लिएरजकीक की भिसं ह, अ कार वाई  
 है ।

माननीय सभापति : आ कीरुते रन्तीष्य प झा ।

श्रीमती नवनित रवि राणा : हे ,म आआत्कराना है कि स कि सवित  
 हीहिं , बिक नि के अरम , नोदड़ों , नासिक में , सने गांव नि में भैसे देगु ह , ते  
 झके कीछे बिके भह , अके ऊकीडा की डकार वाईती है ।...(व्यवधान)

**SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN (KASARAGOD):** Sir, continuing economic distress in rural India has led to increased demand for jobs under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme which promises 100 days of unskilled work for every household at a pay of about Rs. 210 per day.

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme assumed renewed significance during the pandemic when millions of workers migrated to rural areas causing an unprecedented surge in demand for work under the programme. Even after the lockdowns were eased or lifted, the demand for work has remained high owing to job losses in different sectors. An amount of Rs. 1281 crore was due as unskilled wages at a time when scores of workers are relying on MGNREGS as a last resort to earn a living in the face of huge employment loss across the country.

With four months remaining in the financial year, MGNREGS has finished spending Rs. 73,000 crore initially allocated in the Budget but its financial statement was a negative net balance of Rs. 10,244 crore including payments due. The additional funding of Rs.25,000 crore is not sufficient to tackle the crisis.

**श्री सुनील कुमार पिन्टू (सीतामढ़ी):** सभन्नि लेख, खाँ मुझे लोक कि बसो उन कोका धी, झके लिएँ ओधन्यवाद तूहं । न्यायालयके अंदोजकानून थ, अग्रोंजके बाहकानूनोजोगमँ नहँअहँ थ या मिनँ उरुषीं थ, मनीय प्रधान मंत्रीकँ नेतृत्वमें उन कानूनोँ को निरस्तकिया गया ओउकी त्रुषीं मँ सुधार किया गया ।

मँ खाँ मध्यमसँ विधि मंत्री, गृहमंत्री ओप्रे धान मंत्रीजँ िखा करना तूहँ कि लोकल न्यायालय में ओउकन्यायालय मँ सभ्नीय भाष मँ बोह, उसके सँ त्स्भ्नीय भाष मँ लोगों को दिँ सँ । न्यायके मंदिरमें स्रष्ट्यक्ति, जेसीसा, जेवर को रिवी रखर न्यायालय मँ स्रहँ, उसके येहँहँ स्रकि स्र वकील क्या स्र मँ मँकर रहहँ ? वहँ सिर्फँ अग्रेजाष का ओगोहहँ । एर सभ्नीय भाष मँ बोह, सभ्नीय भाष मँ

साँ कीँ गी, तस व्यक्ति को सीह्याय सी सकँ गा। मेरी छाँ मध्यमसँ मनीय प्रधान मंत्रीजी मँ तीज से यीह हँ ।

**माननीय सभापति:** मनीय सदस्यगण, यीह सँ जाते हँ कि क मिस्रँ कीते हत कीहसकीहँ । एसी ढँ ग से क मिस्रँ क लिएप्लान कीझी ।

... (व्यवधान)

**SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN :** Sir, will you please give me one minute to complete my submission?

**माननीय सभापति:** झीएँ, यीहसँ रूँ करिएँ ।

**SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN :** Hence, at least Rs. 50,000 crore may be allocated as additional funding. The wages under the MGNREGA may be enhanced from Rs. 210 to a living wage. The number of working days may be enhanced from 100 to 200 per year and steps may be taken to clear the pending wage arrears of the MGNREGS as early as possible.

**SHRI ANTO ANTONY (PATHANAMTHITTA):** Sir, the Government is allowing import of natural rubber on zero per cent import duty. It is an act against the interests of the natural rubber growers in the country.

As per the records of the Rubber Board, duty-free import of natural rubber was 1,40,258 tonnes in the year 2019-20 and 1,58,478 tonnes in the year 2020-21. This shows that duty-free import is increasing ever year, which leads to fall in price of natural rubber in domestic market. Therefore, duty-free import of natural rubber may be banned immediately so that the price of natural rubber in domestic market may improve. Thank you.

**DR. T. SUMATHY (A) THAMIZHACHI THANGAPANDIAN (CHENNAI SOUTH):** Thank you very much, hon. Chairperson, Sir, for allowing me to raise a very important issue of public importance.

Sir, it is very sad and disappointing to note that in the recently concluded 58<sup>th</sup> Convocation held in IIT Chennai on 20<sup>th</sup> November, the State's invocation song was not sung which is an obvious deviation from the protocol.

Sir, this song was introduced as a State official invocation song by our reverend beloved leader of DMK Party, Dr. Kalaignar way back in 1970 and from then onwards, it is a protocol that it is being sung in all the important State and Union Government functions where dignitaries are present. But this has been gravely breached of. I would like to state in this House that this is not the first case. It had already stirred the hornet's nest way back in 2018 when the State's invocation song was not sung. Instead, a Sanskrit song was sung.

Sir, we are not against any other languages. We love all languages, but we worship Tamil. So, I would like to request the concerned Ministry, through you, to ensure that the State's invocation song should be sung in all the functions.

**श्री देवजी पटेल (जालौर):** माननीय सभसिज , रासम मँ किसान की कजर् मिरष कोग्रसेने सरकार बा ले , लेकिन आ किसानों को कोईलाभनहं घी । झके साथ किसानों का दुर्भाग्युशुरु झा । रासम मँ कर्मचारियों की झीह यादेभत पंभ्रोंतकँ इलक्शा कराकर यहसरकार झँ वि निकाल रेहँ ।

अप्रैल 2020 में रेक्टर लिफ्टकी की मनीय प्रधान मंत्रीजी लागू की है, उसे भरोकर का कार्य किया अग्रे एक साल लेंगी। लोक सभा क्षेत्र और पूरे राज्य में अल प्रभुत्व का है, लेकिन नभूत इस कोईकार वाईनेई।

नीक नियों से सीमाकरक नहिक्यों य किसानों को नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं।

मेरा निवेदन है कि प्रधान मंत्री फलीयोजा, 2021 के लिए पसा नद से किसानों को नुकसान पहुंचा रहे हैं। यही राह है।

**ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE (IDUKKI):** Sir, I would register my strong protest that we have regarding the opening of shutters of Mullaperiyar dam. They are regularly opened in night time without any information and intimation.

Sir, as per the Supreme Court judgement, 142 feet is the maximum water level that has to be fixed. Yesterday also, in evening time, 7,000 cusecs of water have been released. The people living in the downstream are suffering a lot. I do not know what constraints they are facing to open the shutters in day time. I am requesting our Tamil Nadu friends, through you, that it should be treated as a humanitarian issue.

The fact is that the dam is unsafe. Let us have a discussion for a new dam. We have already supported the Dam Safety Bill in the context of safety. So, I am appealing to our Tamil Nadu Government to have a discussion for constructing a new dam.

**श्री सय्यद ईमत्याज जलील (औरंगाबाद):** मनीय सभाजि, मुझे भी विषय पर सीमसमित्तियों का ध्यान करके करना चाहिए। यह सांकेतिक सुझाव है, ऐसा नहीं है, कल किसी असांकेतिक साधन को देखें।





**SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE (VIRUDHUNAGAR):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, I would like to raise a matter of urgent public importance pertaining the issue of strike in the fireworks industry in Sivakasi. Sivakasi is the area where 95 per cent of firework manufacturing units are situated. Sivakasi is in my constituency. About six lakh workers are working in these units and all of them depend upon these industrial units to earn their livelihood. Due to the Supreme Court order, the fireworks industry is facing an existential crisis now. The point is that the fireworks industry is ready to follow the Supreme Court order and they are ready to obtain the certificate from the National Environmental Engineering Institute (NEERI). But the problem is, there is no NEERI office in Sivakasi or Karaikudi. I have written a letter on this issue to the hon. Prime Minister also. Therefore, I request the Government, through you, to set up a NEERI office in Karaikudi so that these units can approach that office and get the Green Cracker Certificate.

**SHRI T. N. PRATHAPAN (THRISSUR):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, NH-544 which connects Mannuthi and Vadakkancheri is the first six-lane National Highway project in Kerala. About 28 km. long road is almost complete after 10 years of constructions. One of the two tunnels has already been opened and the other tunnel will be opened soon. But there are many issues in the maintenance of this road and it causes many accidents in this area. In the past four months alone, around a dozen accidents have happened in this stretch of the road. Many people have lost their lives in such accidents. A lot of complaints have

been made to the authorities by the people of the area highlighting the lack of maintenance of this road. People who live in this area have sacrificed their land and properties for the construction of this road. In Panancheri Panchayat the service road has not yet been constructed. At the time of land acquisition for this project, Panancheri Panchayat gave more land for this project. The construction of underpasses at Mudikkodu junction, Kallidukku and Mulaiyam has not even started. Vaniyampara and Kannampara underpasses are also very important. Some of these projects have been sanctioned and they remain only on paper.

So, I request the Government to consider these issues pending in NH-544 of Mannuthi-Vadakkancheri to ease the lives of people who sacrificed a lot for the development of this stretch of the National Highway.

श्री मोहनभाई कुंडारिया (राजकोट) : माननीय सभापति, मैं जहाँ मध्यम माननीय ग्रीष्मिकास मंत्री यहाँ यहाँ यहाँ यहाँ कि 'प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामसड़ योजना' के मध्यम प्रत्येक राज्य में विधान सभा के सदस्यों को सुझाव देना है। उनके लिए 'प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामसड़ योजना' में केन्द्र सरकार की सहायता पूरा धन आकर दिया जा रहा है। इसलिए हम प्रत्येक संसद सदस्य की सहायता सुझाव लेना है। उनके प्राथमिकता के लिए मैं जहाँ मध्यम माननीय ग्रीष्मिकास मंत्री यहाँ यहाँ यहाँ यहाँ तूहें ।

श्री अर्जुन लाल मीणा (उदयपुर) : सभापति, मैं मुझे शून्य काल में मेरे संसद क्षेत्र के विषय को सुनने का कौका है, उनके लिए मैं आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ ।

माननीय सभापति : धन्यवाद ।

श्री अर्जुन लाल मीणा : मैं आपका अध्ययन सनीय श्री मंत्री का ध्यान आप और (राज्य) में नवोद्यम विद्यालयों की संख्या बढ़ाने का काम है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में फूलेन नवोद्यम विद्यालय नहीं है। आप और जिनके सली विधान सभा में नवोद्यम विद्यालय है, वह वही है। संसदीय क्षेत्र में क्या है।

मैं, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में खेरवाड़ा, सलूमबा, जोड़ा नाक संस्था है, जिनमें से किसी भी क्षेत्र में नवोद्यम विद्यालयों का है, ऐसा मैं आपका अध्ययन विवेक करना चाहूँ।

**SHRI MARGANI BHARAT (RAJAHMUNDRY):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

The recent floods and the cyclone have devastated the Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh. The standing crops in 1.85 lakh hectares have been completely damaged and the initial estimate made by the Central team is around Rs. 6,000 crore. The Central team has appreciated the Government of Andhra Pradesh for the effective management of the cyclone. I would request the hon. Home Minister, through you, to release a special grant of at least Rs. 1,000 crore at the earliest.

कुंवर दानिश अली (अमरोहा) : सभापति, मैं यहां एक विशेष अनुरोध करना चाहूँ। जैसा कि आप जानते हैं कि 'प्रधानमंत्री जायिकास काय' क्रम, जिसे आप सीड के नाम से जाना जाता है, इस कार्यक्रम के तहत पूरे देश में जोड़ें इसके साथ, वहीं है। मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र में गुरुकुल में इस कार्यक्रम को लक्षित करने का प्रयत्न है, जो एक स्कूल, सीड ट्रेनिंग इंस्टीट्यूट्स, एमि की टिकियां बनी हैं, लेकिन इस तरह सरकार इस तरह, इस तरह सरकार में इस कार्यक्रम को लिये कोई फंड नहीं है।... (व्यवधान) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार में छुट्टी आओ के लिए भी पैसे का जोके शानुहिका है।... (व्यवधान)

सभासि , मेरे बच्चे मध्यमस सरकार से यत्न गौह कि 'प्रधानमंत्री ज विकास कार्यक्रम' के हरी योजना सेह -गलु के लोके सभा क्षे त्र में लंकि , उनके लिए 'पसा बा किराया स ।

#### **14.00 hrs**

**SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI (NIZAMABAD):** Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to raise a very important matter. It is regarding suicides of farmers in the State of Telangana. I would request you to give me a couple of minutes.

In Telugu, there is a proverb: "Donge Donga Donga Annattu", whose Hindi version is "*ultra chor kotwal to daante* 'उत्तर कोवाल को ड ट' ". Today, in Telangana, this seems to be coming into life.

The farmers of Telangana are in very a bad condition under the current State dispensation. The farmers in the State of Telangana are committing suicides because the State is not procuring paddy in spite of an agreement in place with the Centre for procuring 60 lakh metric tonnes of paddy. Between 2014 and 2020, more than 416 farmers have committed suicide in Siddipet District alone, which is the home District of the Chief Minister, Finance and Health Minister.

Another reason for increase in farmers' suicide in Telangana is the delay in procurement of paddy due to which, during the rains, the produce stands damaged resulting in irreparable loss to the farmers.

The Central Government has never said that they will not procure rice from Telangana. Instead, the procurement of rice by FCI during the past five years has increased from 35.96 lakh metric tonnes to 94.53 lakh metric tonnes

in 2020-21, which is an increase of over three times. In spite of this, the TRS MPs are creating a ruckus in the House, insulting the institution of Parliament and the people' s mandate.

माननीय सभापति : प्लीज , एअर सिअर ।

... (व्यवधान)

**SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI** : I am just concluding, Sir.

Regarding parboiled rice, the FCI has been communicating with the State since many years to reduce the production of parboiled rice as the States that consume parboiled rice are now self-sufficient. There is another reason that is going on in this process. This paddy which is procured is being distributed among all rice millers to make Custom Miller Rice. The old-fashioned rice mills are selling this paddy for Rs. 1,600 per quintal to the modern rice mills, which are milling it and selling it at a premium of Rs. 40 per kilo in the domestic and international markets.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON**: Make your request quickly.

**SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI** : Yes, Sir. Give me just 10 seconds.

These old-fashioned millers are buying recycled rice at the rate of Rs.18 per kilogram from adjacent States and other parts, and are handing over to the FCI at 67-kilogram rice for 100 kilogram of paddy. The cost incurred by these millers is Rs. 1,206. Without milling or making any efforts, these mills are

minting money, to the tune of approximately Rs. 400 per quintal. So, this scam of thousands of crores is being run under the supervision of the son of the ... \*

माननीय सभापति: प्लाना क्या है ?

... (व्यवधान)

**SHRI ARVIND DHARMAPURI** : Sir, I would request the Central Government to investigate the entire scenario and take necessary action. ... (*Interruptions*)

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

सदस्य, जिनके द्वारा अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के विषय उठाये गये ।	सदस्य, जिन्होंने उठाए गए विषयों के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध किया ।
Shri Dileshwar Kamait	Shri Sunil Kumar Pintu Shri Dulal Chandra Goswami
Shri Gaurav Gogoi	Shri B. Manickam Tagore
Dr. T. Sumathy alias Thamizhachi Thangapandian	Shri B. Manickam Tagore Shri K. Navaskani
Shri Mohammed Faizal P.P.	Adv. A. M. Ariff Shri N.K. Premachandran
Shri A. Raja Shri C. N. Annadurai Shri Anto Antony	Shri K. Navaskani
Shri M Selvaraj	Shri K. Navaskani Shri DNV. Senthilkumar S.
Sushri S. Jothimani	Shri K. Navaskani Shri DNV. Senthilkumar S.

\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

Shri A Ganeshamurthi	Shri K. Navaskani Shri DNV. Senthilkumar S.
Shri K. Subbarayan	Shri K. Navaskani Shri DNV. Senthilkumar S.
Dr. Nishikant Dubey	Shri Devaji Patel Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel
Shrimati Kanimozhi Karunanidhi Shri Mohammed Faizal P.P.	Shrimati Supriya Sadanand Sule
Shri Parvesh Sahib Singh Verma	Shri Gopal Shetty Shri Devaji Patel Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel
Shri Kesineni Srinivas Shri Dulal Chandra Goswami Shri Sangam Lal Gupta Shri Krishnapalsingh Yadav Shri Ganesh Singh Shri Basanta Kumar Panda Shrimati Navneet Ravi Rana Shri Sunil Kumar Pintu Shri Devaji Patel Dr. Chandra Sen Jadon Shri Mohanbhai Kundariya Shri Arjunlal Meena Shri Arvind Dharmapuri	Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel
Shri Manish Tewari	Shri DNV. Senthilkumar S.
Shri Asit Kumar Mal Shri Haji Fazlur Rehman	Shrimati Pratima Mondal
Shri B. Manickam Tagore Shri T. N. Prathapan	Shri K. Navaskani

माननीय सभापति: सभा की कार्य-वीह 3 बजे के लिए स्थगित है ।

**14.03 hrs**

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

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**15.00 hrs***(The Lok Sabha reassembled at Fifteen of the Clock)**(Hon. Speaker in the Chair)***MATTER UNDER RULE 377\***

माननीय अध्यक्ष : नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत सभा द्वारा रखे की सुनिश्चिता है।

माननीय गृह मंत्रीजी ।

**(i) Need to provide stoppage of all Konkan bound trains at Bhandup Railway Station in Maharashtra**

श्री मनोज कोटक (मुम्बई उत्तर-पूर्व): मैं सरकार का ध्यान मेर संसदीय क्षेत्र मुम्बई नॉर्थ - ईस्ट (एस्ट) के लोगों को कोंकण जाने में होने वाली प्रेशी की ओर खिना रहा हूँ। भुंडप और आस के झाके मुंबई सोर कोंकण वासी रहे है। इकी कीफि लेब सभ से मंगैह फि भुंडप स्टेश ए कोंकण जाने वाली ट्रेनो को बर्य सेह जे घी ए। इका कारण है फि मंडे एक्सप्रेस सुसब प्रात 7:10 मिट ए मुम्बई से ए.ए.टी. से छूत है और एला स्टपेज ए मे 7:56 मिट ए छूत है। इ कारण इ लोगो को से.ए.टी. जाने मुंबई किकत का सामा करना इ है। एला अग जाे हे के कारण वह भी इ ट्रेन को फड मो मे कीफि मुम्बई का सामा करना इ है। सुब के सभ इ मॉ ए लोकल ट्रेनो का अगम कम होत है ए एरि प्रिवर्तन करेतु इ इ गीड़ को ट्रेक नम्बर 5 में लाया जा सकत है इसे लोकल ट्रेन का सभ भी बो गा और इ ट्रेन को भुंडप स्टेश ए रेका जा सेकगा।

मेरा माननीय रेल मंत्री से निवेद है फि कोंकण वासियो के कल्याण के लिए कोंकण जाने वाली सभी ट्रेनो को भुंडप स्टेश ए बर्य रूपसे स्टपेज ए एरिस मुम्बई उत्तर पूर्व

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\* Treated as laid on the Table.

जिन्हे एक लोको एक साथ साथोषे श्री औ छिर ह्यँ कोंकणके लोग कीफ्रीड संख्यामें बढते  
 हे उहे भी लाभ सी सेक । कोंकण जाे वाली ए औ प्रुमखेट्रन कोंकणन्या एस्प्रे सोज रात  
 11 बो बीत हे जे भी झ सभ्य ए रेका जा छि । झ लवित मंग ए मनीय रेल  
 मंत्रीछि हे फसला लेग, ऐसा हें विश्वास हे ।

**(ii) Need to review the decision to hike GST on textiles to 12%**

श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बहेड़िया (भीलवाड़ा): रीट, कड़ और कान सा िसा की प्राप्ति  
 अक्षयकत्तों में है, जो रीट के आवा कड़ िसा की दूसरी प्रमुख अक्षयकत्त है  
 िसीट लागू होने से पहले देश में कपड़े पर कोई टैक्स नहीं था, िसीट में 5 प्रति टैक्स  
 लगाया गया अन्तु भी कड़े िसीट काउंसिल द्वारा कड़े िसीट 12 प्रति करीद  
 गई, जे 1 जनरी 2022 से लागू है। मैं वित्त मंत्री को से कह करना चाहूँ कि कड़  
 व्याक्ति की प्राप्ति अक्षयकत्त है िसीट 12 प्रति होने से कड़ हंगोह जाे गा  
 झसे सा िसा प्रभावित हो। इसके साथीह कड़ उद्योग सबसे अधिक रोज़गार देने वाला  
 उद्योग है। इसलिए कड़ उद्योग को नुक़ाने से बचाने के लिए अक्षयकत्त है िसीट की  
 दर पूर्व की भांति 5 प्रति की जाे त्कि उद्योग विश्व स्तर पर भी व्यवसायिक प्रसिधा में बा  
 रहे।

**(iii) Need to include agricultural activities in the list of works approved under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme**

**डॉ. ढालसिंह बिसेन (बालाघाट):** भारत के यश्वी प्रधानमंत्री ज देशके किसानों की आ दुगनी करने की क्षि में निरंतर प्रयासरत है। जे सराहीय है। क्षि क्षि में किसानों को लाभंघित करने यदि कृषि कार्य को मरे गा योत्ता सेोज़ घी सा हैहोत किसानों को सालभर कृषि कार्य हेतु सा रूरी संकेग घं सा रूरी को भि 100 दिन से शिक पूर वर्ष कार्य सिे गा। वर्तमा में किसान पसंता में 150 से 200 रुपये क सा रूरी का भुगतान करत हैह घं सीजा केौदान सा रूरी 300 रुपये क हेहीता हैह, जिसके किसान को धिा क भर सा हैह। यदि कृषि कार्य को मरे गा भेकर धिा सा रूरी किसानों घं धिा सा रूरी ससन देत झमें ससन को ब हेि घं किसान को भि धिा क ब सिे गी। यदि कृषि कार्य को मरे गा योत्ता में सम्मित कर लिया सा हैहोत देशके यश्वी प्रधानमंत्री सनीय श्री नेरन्द्रीव जी की किसानों की आ दुगनी करने औ उन्हें क्तिभ रबाने की क्षि में सघप र्ण कव हेहा।



**(v) Need to relax the norms for appointment on compassionate ground in group 'C' and 'D' posts in Central Government services**

श्री सत्यदेव पचौरी (कानपुर): मैं माननीय कार्मिक, लोक कल्याण और पेंशन मंत्रालय का ध्यान केन्द्र सरकार की तृतीय चतुर्थ श्रेणी की नौकरियों में सुकम्प के आरप की जा रही वाली नियुक्तियों में होने वाले आवश्यक विलम्बकी ओर ध्यान देने के लिए कह रहा हूँ।

केन्द्र सरकार में प्रत्येक वर्ष तृतीय चतुर्थ श्रेणी के स्वीकृत केवल प्रोविजेंट नियुक्तियों के लिए सुकम्प के आरप नियुक्तियों के लिए अतिरिक्त जगहें हैं। सुकम्प के आरप नियुक्ति प्रदान करने का मूल उद्देश्य मृतक सरकारी कर्मियों के परिवारों को तत्समय प्रदान करना है। किन्तु ऐसे परिवारों के सम्मुख, आरप के अन्तर्गत कोई कमी नहीं है।

इस योजना को लागू किया गया है। वर्तमान परिदृश्य में आवश्यक है। इसे संबंधित मृतक सरकारी कर्मियों के परिवारों को इस प्रकार की नियुक्ति के लिए क्षमता प्रदान करने की है। इसे केवल प्रत्येक वर्ष में सुकम्प के आरप नियुक्तियों का बैक-लॉग वर्ष प्रत्येक वर्ष में ही नहीं है। परिवारों को त्वरित रूप से प्रकृतिगत समस्याओं का सामना करना है।

असह्यता को दूर करने के लिए सरकार को इन नियुक्तियों के लिए लागू नियमों को ऐसे परिवारों के प्रतिनिधि दृष्टिकोण से देखना होगा। इससे बाधा है कि ऐसे परिवारों को इस योजना का सीधा लाभ मिल सके।

**(vi) Regarding increasing incidents of crime in Maharashtra particularly in Mumbai**

श्री गोपाल शेटी (मुम्बई उत्तर): मैं सरकार का ध्यान राष्ट्रीय राज्य में विशेषकर मुंबई में बढ़ते-बढ़ते हुए महिलाओं के लक्ष्मी और अश्लीलता के तकरनाओं के बारे में सिद्ध करने के लिए मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ, जो देश के मुंबई नगर में महिलाओं के साथ नाकाम अत्याचारों के कारण है। इस संबंध में, मैं सरकार का ध्यान मुंबई के निवृत्तियों में अत्याचारों के साथ ही अश्लीलता के बारे में सिद्ध करता हूँ, जो कि 0 से 0 से 0 से 0 तक की एक ही प्रवृत्ति के बीच की दिनांक 29-07-2021 में एक लक्ष्मी के तदन निमित्त मर्यादा करीवाई अत्याचारों के रियरिम्बु के तहत घालोवाई है।

मेरा सरकार से सुझाव है कि वल्लभ राज्य में विशेषकर मुंबई नगर में निरंतर बढ़ रहे अत्याचारों, बकलूट, हत्या इत्यादि अत्याचारों को दृष्टिगत करके उचित कारवाही कवायद हो सके।





**(ix) Regarding joining of Jherda-Sirohi and Rohit-Karda-Sanchore  
with Gati Shakti Plan**

श्री देवजी पटेल (जालौर): झरड से सिरोह मार्ग पर प्रसि गाँवों की संख्या कम है। यह जोड़ने से यह सड़क राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग से जोड़ने का कारण भी वाहनों की संख्या कम है। मंडल और रोहतास के बीच जोड़ने वाले हैं। यह बिजनेस ट्रेफिक को बढ़ाएगा। यह किसानों, नागरिकों, छोटे और व्यापारियों को कृषि क्षेत्रों का सामना करना कम है।

रोहतास, जालौर, भीमसल, झरड, सोनभद्र मार्ग जोड़ने पर, जोड़ने, ब्यावर एवं झिल्ली को सीधा बिजनेस क्षेत्र से जोड़ेंगे, जोड़ने से कांढा बंदगाह, जोड़ने जैसे सुगमता के हों से सीधा सर्पकोत है। साथीह यह सड़क मार्ग जोड़ने के सभी उच्च क्षेत्रों को जोड़ने का मुख्यालय पर जोड़ने पर संभाल से जोड़ेंगे। जोड़ने पर प्रीच धार्मिक स्थलों के साथ-साथ अंतराष्ट्रीय फ्रंट सीमा से जुड़े वाला मुख्य राजमार्ग है।

झरड से सिरोह जोड़ने रोहतास-झरड-सोनभद्र मार्ग को गति शक्ति योजना से स्वीकृत किया जाएगा।

**(x) Need to develop a Logistics Park in Rajgarh Parliamentary  
Constituency, Madhya Pradesh**

श्री रोड़मल नागर (राजगढ़): मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र राजगढ़ मध्य प्रदेश कृषि प्रधान क्षेत्र है यह की 70% कृषि कार्य ही है आरित है। माननीय प्रधानमंत्रीज के नेतृत्व में भविष्य की प्रति की सरकार ने राजगढ़ को आंध्र प्रदेश में जोड़ कर विकास के साथ प्रसार किया है। हमें पुरा कुंआरिया, रक्षा, आदि डेम बने से क्षेत्र में कृषि और औद्योगिक कार्य हेतु जमीन की संभावनाएं थीं। हमें 3:50 लाख हेक्टेयर नवीन भूमि भी मिली है। क्षेत्र में एक - एक राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग, एंडरेलेव लाइन का जंक्शन होने से परिवहन सुविधा भी क्षेत्र में एक - एक बढ़ गई है। हमें पुरा कार्गो भी स्वीकृत हो चुका है। अक्षय क्षेत्र में हमें मध्यम से माननीय सड़क एवं परिवहन मंत्रीज से निवेदन करतू हैं कि कृषि एवं कृषि उपजों के भंडारण से लेकर आधुनिक सामान गंत्य स्थान तक पहुंचाने हेतु क्षेत्र में एक लॉजिस्टिक्स पार्क विकसित करने की आवश्यकता है। क्षेत्र में माननीय मुख्यमंत्रीज की प्रेरणा से राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग एबी रोड ब्यावहार में 9200 हेक्टेयर भूमि का सौजन्य हुआ है। लॉजिस्टिक्स पार्क कृषि क्षेत्र में रुझान पैदा करके क्षेत्र के श्रमिकों को स्थायन से रोकेंगा एवं कृषि और कृषि उपजों के क्षेत्र में भारत को आंध्र प्रदेश के बने में जोड़ने का प्रयत्न साधने में होगा।

**(xi) Need to set up a Bauxite based factory at Lohardaga or Gumla district in Jharkhand**

श्री सुदर्शन भगत (लोहरदगा): जैसा कि ज्ञानेन्द्र सिंह, लोहरदगा संसदीय क्षेत्र का प्रतिनिधि, ग्रीष्म अंशुवाला क्षेत्र है। रत्न गर्भ धरित होने के अलावा भी यह क्षेत्र आर्थिक रूप से विकसित है। कृषि ही इसका प्रमुख श्रोत है, यहां से रोजगार के अवसर में लोग निकल सलायन करने को मजबूर है।

लोहरदगा में बॉक्साइट प्रचुर मात्रा में पाया जाता है, और यहाँ से खनन कर कहीं और उसकी प्रोसेसिंग की जाती है। इसके कारण यहाँ ट्रकों का बड़ा त्थत में आगमन, यहाँ प्रदूषण को बढ़ाने के साथ-साथ, यहां की कानून व्यवस्था के लिए भी चुनौतियाँ बढ़ाई हैं। सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूँ, लोहरदगा व गुमला जिलों में कहीं भी अत्युत्तम स्थिति में बॉक्साइट आधारित एक बड़े कारखाने की स्थापना व संरक्षण भारत सरकार द्वारा किया जा सके, जिससे कि यहाँ के लोगों को प्रचुर मात्रा में रोजगार मिल सके। यहां से सलायन रुक सके और इस क्षेत्र के लोगों की आर्थिक स्थिति में सुधार आ सके। हमारे इस मांग को सरकार स्वीकार दृश्य करेगी। धन्यवाद।

## (xii) Regarding condition of NH-30 in Chhattisgarh

श्री मोहन मंडावी (कांकेर): छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के लोकसभा कोकर क्षेत्रांतर्गत राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग क्र. 30 का ग्राम नन्च मरा से ग्राम सिंगारभाट तक मार्ग अत्यधिक खराब होने के कारण धूल उड़ने से धारण भोजन से स्वास्थ्य के बढ़ने से समा नागरिकों की स्वास्थ्य समस्या बढ़ रही है। ग्राम में कछियाओं के कारण जीवन प्रभावित हो रहा है। व्यापारियों द्वारा मार्ग के नवनीकरण की मांग निरंतर की जा रही है। इससे कोई भी विरोध में बका जा रहा है। मध्यम से प्रश्न भी किया जा रहा है।

पूर्व में मार्ग का कार्य 2013-14 में किया गया था। वर्ष 2016-17 में मार्ग का नवनीकरण के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग अधिकारी को स्वीकृति हेतु भेजा गया था। 2018-19 में मुख्य मंत्री तथा रायपुर को स्वीकृति हेतु भेजा गया। इसके मध्यम से भारत सरकार से वृत्त मंत्रालय को प्र. क्र. 1500/w/CE/NH सि. क्र. 02.07.2018 भेजा गया किन्तु स्वीकृति नहीं मिलने के कारण मार्ग का नवनीकरण / नवनीकरण नहीं हो सका।

कोकर ब्लाक का निर्माण कार्य प्रगति पर है, जिसे पूर्ण होने में दो वर्ष का समय लग सकता है। इसलिए राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग क्र. -30 का ग्राम नन्च मरा से ग्राम सिंगारभाट तक नवनीकरण कराना भी आवश्यक है। स : सरकार से मांग है कि ऊक्त समस्याओं के निराकरण हेतु स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने की सतत कोशिश करें।



**(xiv) Regarding alleged violation of reservation policy in  
Aligarh Muslim University**

**SHRI BHOLA SINGH (BULANDSHAHR):** I am the member of the court of Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) but from the last two years no meeting has been convened by AMU Administration. Unfortunately, there is no Reservation for SC/ST and OBC which is against Article 16 (4) and Article 16 (5) of Indian Constitution. Its very sad that on the one side we are celebrating Constitution Day in Parliament and on the other side AMU is violating constitutional provisions which has been established by the Parliament Act of 1920.

Therefore, I request Government to look into the matter and take action against AMU & stop discrimination against SC/ST & OBC as Reservation is a fundamental right of SC/ST & OBC.

**(xv) Regarding setting up of a 100-bedded super-speciality hospital in  
Kisangarh, Rajasthan**

श्री भागीरथ चौधरी (अजमेर): किशागढ़ सर्जल एवं ग्रनाइ शिशुप में उत्तम एवं विशेष का सबसे बड़ा व्यापारिक केंद्र है। यहां एक सूक्ष्म लुघ एवं अयम श्रेणी के करीब 1200 कक्षाएं संरक्षित हो रहे हैं। लगभग 50000 कुशल, अति शक्ति नियोजित है। चूके के लते भ्रानक दुर्घटा घि हो सकेत है। गत एवं प्रसंस्करण में 15-20 सेट के करीब ब्लॉक्स कार्य किया जा रहा है, एवं शक्तियों को अं करोड लगातार है। कई मसों में सय एक कित्सा सहायत नहीं लीने से दर्नाक मृत्यो हो जा रहा है। क्षेत्र में संककालीन विकट परिस्थितीं से राहत को का कमन सर्वोत्तम अथ यह है कि किशागढ़ में सो बड का सुष स्पेशिट अमल हो लीने इ डि एम ट्रेन विभा विधायक रूप से ली हो। अ शक्ति वि एम अयकत को देखे ह्ये कर्मचारी राजयीन अमल की स्वेकृति प्रप्त कराकर सु ग्रहि कराएं।

**(xvi) Need to resume train services connecting Jamshedpur  
Parliamentary Constituency, Jharkhand discontinued due to  
Covid-19 Pandemic**

श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो (जमशेदपुर): मैं सरकार का ध्यान फ़ौरन महत्वपूर्ण घिष्य की ओर आकृष्ट कराना चाहूँ हूँ कि कोविड -19 की वैश्वीय कौशल बंद किए गए ट्रेनों का शिखन यथ्य प्रारंभ करने की अत्यंत अत्यक्त है। घिष्य है कि अक ट्रेनों का शिखन नहीं होने के कारण मेर संसीद क्षेत्र का षु र (रुसगर) के यात्रियों को आगम में कफ़ि कजिअओं का सामा करना अ रह है। अक कजिअओं को देखे हुमिन ट्रेने का शिखन पूर्व की अति सँपे ज सही आया अ।

(1.) अक लोप ट्रेन संख्या (18189), (2.) अक सीट मुंई अंत्ये अक्सप्रे स ट्रेन संख्या (22886), (3.) अक नगर से शिया वाला अा अक्सप्रे स (4.) अक आूवे अक्सप्रे स अ से अर ट्रेन।

अ मनैय रेल मंत्री ज से अु रोध करतू हूँ कि यात्रियों के आगम में हे रीह कजिअओं को देखे हु अक ट्रेनों का शिखन पूर्व की अति पुनः आने की कृप की अ अकि यात्रियों का आगम सुगमोह सेक।

**(xvii) Regarding cost of RTPCR tests conducted at Airports**

**SHRI T. N. PRATHAPAN (THRISSUR):** The RTPCR tests at many Airports of the country is costlier compared to the market. Especially in Kerala, the laboratory agencies at Airports charge ₹2490 for RTPCR tests while it's just ₹500 for testing in the outside laboratories. Actually, the charges are different and too high to be afforded by the common people. Later, courts interfered in this issue and set it to ₹500. Now, expatriates, especially to UAE, suffer a lot because of this alleged loot. There are around 100 airplane services to UAE every week from Cochin airport alone. After Omicron threat this may affect all passengers. The travellers need to have another RTPCR for even entering the Airport, and later unjustifiable charges are asked for RTPCR. This should be stopped. The charges for RTPCR should be similar to charges prevalent in the market. The ministry of civil aviation must take clear action in this regard.

**(xviii) Regarding conversion of Ernakulam Marshalling Yard into an integrated coaching terminal**

**SHRI HIBI EDEN (ERNAKULAM):** The Ernakulam train stations – Ernakulam Town and Ernakulam Junction (Jn) are facing a massive congestion with its inability to cater to the influx of trains waiting to be docked at the platforms. The want of an Integrated Coaching Terminal is immensely felt.

A feasibility study ordered in January 2021, carried out by Kerala Rail Development Corporation to convert Ernakulam Marshalling Yard into an integrated coaching terminal was completed but no further actions materialised.

The development of the marshalling yard promises great opportunities and benefits for both the citizens and the operators. As per estimates, this land totalling 110 acres will fetch a revenue of Rs 1,654 cr of which only Rs 320cr will be required for the development of railway station having 4 new platforms and 2 parcel lines as per the feasibility study.

A study of the matter is urgently required, along with follow up actions.

**(xix) Regarding compensation for lands under Bharatmala  
Pariyojana in Odisha**

**SHRI SAPTAGIRI SANKAR ULAKA (KORAPUT):** Proposed highway under Bharatmala Pariyojana touches lands that fall under Mouza Tola, Dongri, Rengaguda, Doliamba, Liliguda etc under Koraput Tahasil and many cultivable lands of the farmers under Borigumma, Dasmanthpur, Semiliguda and Pottangi Tahasil. The proposed compensation amount for the classification of lands like D-I, D-II, D-III, Paddy – I, Paddy – II etc. has been fixed by District Administration as per Benchmark Valuation.

Undivided Koraput district is notified as Schedule District wherein the rules of OSATIP Reg 1956 and OLR Act is applicable and most of the people belong to ST, SC, Economically backward classes and are illiterate. The proposed compensation as per benchmark valuation is very less given the above conditions and lack of transactions of said property.

I would request the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to kindly look into the matter and increase compensation to at least Rs 30 Lakhs per acre to mitigate the sufferings of the people of this area.

**(xx) Regarding proposal to increase the GST from 5% to 12% on handloom textiles**

**SHRI S. RAMALINGAM (MAYILADUTHURAI):** I came to know that there is a proposal to increase the GST from 5% to 12% on handloom textiles. During the pandemic period there was no employment for the weavers community, and they suffered due to poverty. Weavers community are suffering a lot due to natural calamity of heavy rain in Tamil Nadu. So, increase of GST may be avoided to save the weavers.

**(xxi) Regarding Andhra Pradesh Disha Bill**

**SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA VISWANATH (KAKINADA):** The Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly has passed the AP Disha Bill, 2019. The aforementioned bill is a landmark legislation aimed at completion of investigation within 7 days and trial within 14 days of heinous crimes of sexual offences against women and children. The bill also provides for the establishment of Special courts for speedy justice and stringent punishment in such cases.

The state of Andhra Pradesh has taken proactive action for establishment of an enabling framework in terms of 18 ISO certified Disha Women Police stations, setting up women help desks across 700 police stations, 13 One stop centres to focus on psycho-social well being of victims and 12 designated Mahila courts and 9 exclusive POCSO courts. Two IAS and IPS officers each are exclusively posted to supervise the implementation. The Disha App - emergency response system for women in distress has become widely used with 19.83 lakh downloads.

As the Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure and Administration are subjects in the Concurrent List, such substantial interventions by the state government are subject to consideration and assent of the President. The matter has been referred to the Home Ministry, which forwarded the same to the Women and Child Development Ministry for further consultation.

As the Women and Child Development Ministry has reverted with their recommendations, I would therefore urge the Minister of Home Affairs to expedite the matter for creation of a robust and conducive justice delivery system in Andhra Pradesh.

**(xxii) Regarding repeal of CAA and NRC**

**PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM):** The two draconian laws, CAA and NRC caused fear and anguish among the minority community nationwide and a section of Hindus in the state of Assam. The CAA and NRC will put people of the country to hardships as it demands impractical proof from the time of forefathers. The stark reality is that many of the citizens do not even have birth certificates or any other proofs to prove their ancestral hierarchy as per the guidelines of the acts. It is the responsibility of the government to consider the hardships among the affected people. NDA Partner, NPP also demanded to withdraw the CAA and NRC. I urge upon the government to repeal the CAA and NRC with immediate effect to maintain the communal harmony and peace among the nation.

**(xxiii) Need to put a ban on import of Soyabean**

श्री ओम पवन राजेनिंबालकर (उस्मानाबाद): केंद्र सरकार ने हलीम 15 लाख सोयीब आत करने के निर्णय के स्वरूप बजट में सोयीब के कीमत रिवाट दे रहे है, जिका सीधा आर सोयीब किसानों पु ह्या है ज वर्ष सोयीब के अकत कीते कीने की उमेव ीथ जुलाई-अस्त , 21 में किसानों द्वारा बजट में सोयीब लगभा द्वा ह प्रतिीक क्वंल बेघ ज रह थ औ किसानों को अछे त्त ती रहे थ षं जकी आ क स्थि सुधर रहीथ लेकिन सरकार के सोयीब आत निर्णय के कारण बजट में सोयीब की कीमत 2000 रु. क रिवाट देखे को ती , शाष्ट्र औ अयप्रदेश सति कई आ राज्यों में सोयीब का अछ जम्द हो है! यदि किसानों को अति र बनाना होत ऐस निर्णयों थ रेक लगाने ह्ने । चंद व्यावसायिक लोगों के लिए निर्णय ना लेकर सरकार किसानों के ह्ने में सेचें औ ज सोयीब आत थ रेक लगॉयें ।

**(xxiv) Need to provide funds for Dr. Ambedkar Chair,  
Patna University, Bihar**

श्री दुलाल चन्द्र गोस्वामी (कटिहार): छि की राखानी छा 'म इ 0 खाे कर चेर, छा विश्विद्यालय 'म सखि 'ह । ये साम्मि न्याय सौ छिकारित मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा संमनित इ 0 खाे कर म्मड 'े सा , नई दिल्ली 'ेक म्मयम से संमनित सौ सेमि 'ेह 'ह । छी रह कई राज्यों 'म 'ेजेसे इ 0 खाे कर चेर, बारस हिदि विश्विद्यालय उत्तर प्रदेश, 'ेह विश्विद्यालय गुजरात , 'ेह सिंह गैड विश्विद्यालय , सागर म्मयप्रदेश 'म प्रमिण एंवोथ का कार्य च रह 'ह । लेकिन छम 'े कार्यरत प्रोफे श , 'ेथ छिकारि सौ स्य कर्मचि च को वर्ष 2019-2020 एंव 2020-2021 की संमनन 'ेहुत सेषा राशि निर्गत नो'े 'ेक कारण य'ह 'ेक कर्मचरियों की वित्तीय स्थिि दयनीय 'ेहारी 'ह । 'म म 0 साम्मि न्याय सौ छिकारित मंत्री से म्मग करतू हँ कि इ 0 खाे कर चेर, छा विश्विद्यालय को वर्ष 2019-2020 एंव 2020-2021 की संमनन 'ेहुत सेषा राशि 'ेज लन्बि 'ीड 'ह । छको विलम्ब 'ेि करेन का म्म करत हूँ ।

**(xxv) Regarding relief measures for farmers affected by  
natural calamities**

**SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK):** Relief measures have been taken for farmers affected by natural calamities by way of conversion of ST (SAO) loans to medium term loans as per NABARD circular. In case of crop damage between 33% and 50%, the crop loan shall be converted to Medium Term (Conversion) loans repayable within a period of two years with a moratorium of one year. Similarly, where the crop damage is 50% and above, the conversion facility of the crop loan can be allowed for a maximum period of five years with one year moratorium.

The Union Government provides Interest Incentive at 3% to farmers for prompt payment in respect of crop loans, which is not made available in case of conversion of such crop loans in the event of occurrence of natural calamities. Due to this, the interest rate on the converted loans remains at a higher level which affects the interest of the farmers. As crop loans are converted into medium term loans, the interest rate is expected to remain at the same level instead of higher rate of interest being charged. Similarly, the incentive made available for prompt payment for crop loans should also be extended to the Medium Term (Conversion) loans to provide relief to the affected farming community.

**(xxvi) Need to release remaining installments of funds for implementation of schemes under Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakram in Amroha Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

कुंवर दानिश अली (अमरोहा):पूर उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार मेर संसदीय क्षेत्र सेह वं ह्यु डंभे सुं वंड वीप ० (प्रधानमंत्री जन विकास कार्यक्रम) योजना अंतर्गत ज्यास इंसिट्यूट, स्कूल वं अन्य प्रियोजनाओ के विकास कार्यों हुत धनराशि निर्गत नहीं किया जा रह है सिके कारण धनके अभाव में यह विकास नहीं हो प रह है। कार्यके अभाव से सरकारी धन की क्षति भी हो रह है। धनावय/कार्य स्थित रहे के कारण प्रियोजना को सन की प्राप्ति कार्यों में सुश्रवण से भी प्रभाव रख रह है चूंकि धनराशि प्राप्तोहै ही कार्य को प्रारम्भ किया जा सकत है साथ की स्थिति में यह संसदीय क्षेत्र की प्रगति पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव ड रह है। सरकार से मेरी मांग है कि निर्माण कार्यों के शेष फिशत की धनराशि प्राप्त करके का कष्ट करे सिके से योजनाओ को पूर्ण कर संस्मन प्रारम्भ करतु हो जे योगी बाया जा सेक वं क्षेत्र का विकास हो सेक।

**کنوردانشعلی (امروہ):**

محترم مچیر مین صاحب، میرا پارلیمانٹیوٹے امروہا اور ہاپوٹو ایم۔ ایس۔ ڈی پی۔ (پر دھانم

نٹریجنو کاسپر وگرام)

یوجنا کے تحت زیادہ تر انسٹیٹیوٹ، اسکول اور دوسری پریو جناؤں کے لئے پیسہ ریلیز نہیں کیا جا رہا ہے جسکی وجہ سے پیسے کی کمی کی وجہ سے یہاں کیتھینہ پور بھیہے۔ کام کے ادھور رہنے سے شاسکیے دھنکا بہن نقصان پور رہا ہے۔ فنڈ کی کمی کی وجہ سے کامینر کاوٹھونے کی وجہ سے پریو جناؤں کو شاسکیپر اتھمکتا کار یونمیانوش رو سے بھیہر تھکر کھنا پڑتا ہے۔ چونکہ دھنر اشیہر اپتھونے پر بیکام کو شروع کیا جا

اسکتا ہے۔ انیتھاکیاستتھیمینیہ پار لیما نیحلقہ کیتھر قیمنی اثر انداز ہورہا ہے۔ اسلئے سر  
کار سے میری یہ مانگ ہے کہ تعمیراتی کاموں کے لئے بقایہ قسٹ جلد مہیا کرانے کی مہربانی  
کرین جس سے یوجناؤنکو مکمل کر کے سناچا نشرو عکرا تے ہوئے جنایو گی بنایا جاسد  
کے اور علاقے کیتھر قیہوسکے۔

شکریہ

**(xxvii) Regarding review of Bank Locker Safety Rules**

**SHRI JAYADEV GALLA (GUNTUR):** Recently, RBI has released Bank Locker Safety Rules indicating that henceforth banks are not responsible for any loss of items in lockers. It is surprising that even if any fraud is committed by bank employee, banks are absolved from the responsibility. This is creating concern in the minds of people since they feel that bank lockers are the safest.

Earlier, banks absolved themselves from deposits in account and deposit insurance has been increased to Rs. 5 lakhs, irrespective of deposit amount in account. People are demanding return of the entire amount, not insured.

Customers cannot be at the mercy of bank for protection of their valuable or receive pittance proposed under BLSR as they avail locker facility so that their assets are taken care of by paying annual fee. BLSR says that 100 times of locker fee would be given as compensation which is miniscule.

Hence, I demand RBI to revisit BLSR Rules.

## (xxviii) Regarding demand of new tribal states

श्री नव कुमार सरनीया (कोकराझार): किसी (ST) लोगों को इस प्रदेश में सैवधानिक सुरक्षा मिले है उनके वावजूद आ भी वे अपने को सुरक्षित रखे नहीं करते हैं। उसका उद्घरण है आम, मिश्र, नागालैंड में इस सङ्घ संग्राम और त्रिपुरा का हिलैंड की हिन्दु देश के राधानी जंगल में एक ओर नु हुं चा। छीसगढ़, झरखंड और अरुणाचल प्रदेश में इस सङ्घ संग्राम में भाग लिया। वहीं आम के छः सुमयों का जागरण का मसा भी ही के ह लो है।

इलिए मेरी मांग है कि त्रिपुरा के टिपालैंड का हिन्दोह या उर्फ का कश्मीर स्वाधिकार का मांगोह उनके सकारात्क नजिये से सम्मान करने के लिए निर्धारित समय के भी सम्मान करना है।

**15.01 hrs****STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS...Contd.****(iii) Statement regarding firing incident on 04.12.2021 in  
Mon district Nagaland**

गृह मंत्री तथा सहकारिता मंत्री (श्री अमित शाह): माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, भारत सेना को नागालैण्ड के मे जिनके क्षेत्र में कि गांव के पास अवादी की अहि की सूचा सी थी। इसके आर प सेना के 21 परा कम्पेड के फ दते ने मींक 4/12/2021 की सा को संघि क्षेत्र में खु स लगाया थ। खु से कौदान फ वाह खु से के सभा के सीप षं घ, उे रुकेन का झा औ प्रयास किया गया। रुकेन की झा वाह द्वारा उस फह से तेज से निकलने का प्रयास किया गया, सिके आ न्त झ आंका प, कि वाह में संघि घिरेह ज रहे थे, वाह प गोले लाई गई, जिसे वाह में सवार आ व्यक्तियों में से छ: व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु ई। ह में यह गलत झा का म्सा प्या गया। जे दे लोग झलु ह थे, उहे सेना द्वारा हेत नेकी स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र में ले आ गया। यह सम्र प्राप्ते के ह सभ्य ग्रीषे ने सेना की टुकीड़ को घेर लिया, दे वाहों को जा घी औ ज प सा किया। इसके रिपसवरूप सुरक्षा के फ वान की मृत्यु हे गई झ कई आ वान झल हे गए। सी सुरक्षा में झा भीड़ को सी -झि करने के लिए सुरक्षा बां को गोले बानी िड़ जिसे सात औ नागरिकों की मृत्यु हे गई झ कुछ आ झल हे गए। सभ्य प्रप्तन औ पुलिस ने स्थि को साम्य करने के प्रयास किए ह। आ स्थि तावप पूर्ण लेकिन नियंत्रण में बी ई है। पुलिस मीद के , नागालैण्ड औ आु क्त, नागालैण्ड ने मींक 5/12/2021 को सास्त्र कौदा किया। जि पुलिस आे में घा के ब्रे में प्राप्ति र्क की गई है औ म्सा के गीरत को ध्यान में रखे ह, झ म्सा के राज्य साध पुलिस स्टेशा को जंच के लिए सौंप घी गया है। झ सन्धर् में फ विशेष जंचीत (सीईआ ) का गल किया गया है, जिे फ मह के उद जंच पूरी करने के निर्देश दिए गए हैं।

उक्त घातक घातक 5/12/2021 की शाम लगभग 250 लोगों की उद्देशित भीड़ ने मेरु में कम्पैस ऑटो गेबस पर की। भीड़ ने सीधे के कान में सा लगाई, सिके अन्त आम रायक की टुटकीड़ को भीड़ को सिद्ध करने के लिए गली जानी। इसके कारण एक और नागरिक की मृत्यु हो गई और एक और नागरिक घायल हो गया। प्रभावित क्षेत्र में किसी और भी घातक को रोकने के लिए सिके बांधों की तैनीत करीद गई है। सेना की 3 कोरे मुख्यालय द्वारा एक प्रस वक्तव्य जारी किया गया है, जिसमें निम्न नागरिकों की दुःख मृत्यु के घातक पर अधिक दुःख सेना द्वारा व्यक्त किया गया है। सेना द्वारा इ दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण मृत्यु के कारणों की जांच उच्च स्तर पर की जा रहे है और कानून के अनुसार सुमि कार्यवीह की जायेगी। घातक की सूचा सिने पर मने त्काल नागालैण्ड के गवर्नर और मुख्यमंत्री से सम्पर्क किया। गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा भी नागालैण्ड के मुख्य सचिव और पुलिस सचिव से सम्पर्क किया गया है।

कल पुर सिद्धि को मॉनिटर किया गया। गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा तुरंत पूर्वोत्तर के प्रभारी सचिव को कोहि भेजा गया, जहां उन्हें आसुब नागालैण्ड राज्य सरकार के मुख्य सचिव एवं वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों और उच्च सैनिक बांधों के वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों के साथ बैठक की। सिद्धि की विस्तार पूर्ण सीक्षा की है, कि यह सुनिश्चित किया जा सके कि शत्रु साम्य सिद्धि हन हो। यह निर्णय लिया गया है कि सीमाओं में सियों को यह सुनिश्चित करना है कि घिरेघिों के खिफ खान बाते सम शिष्य में ऐसी कोई दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घना की पुनरावृत्ति न हो। सरकार सिद्धि पर सूक्ष्म से नजर रख रहे है और क्षेत्र में शांति और सौहार्द सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अत्यंत सार करी अर्थ भी किए जा रहे है। राज्य प्राधिकारियों ने शीत के सौहार्द पर प्रभावित ज्हाकों में निषेधाज्ञा लागू की है। भारत सरकार नागालैण्ड में ई झ दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण घातक पर अंत खेद व्यक्त करेते है और मृतकों के परिवारों के प्रति गहरे सेवदा व्यक्त करेते है।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 5266A/17/21]

माननीय अध्यक्ष : झा नं. 17 ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : नो, मेन सबे या सौका दे दी कुछ भी रिकॉर्डिंग नहीं था ।

... (व्यवधान) \*

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\* Not recorded.

**15.07 hrs**

**NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF PHARMACEUTICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2021**

माननीय अध्यक्ष : झा नं. 17- राष्ट्रीय औषधि औषु संधान संरक्षण (सोधन )  
विधेयक, 2021, माननीय मंत्रीज ।

... (व्यवधान)

**THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE AND MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA):** Hon.

Speaker Sir, I rise to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research Act, 1998, be taken into consideration.” ... (Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : “मने सके षका वि है । सभे लों के नेतृओं के यार्त सभे औ यार्त  
असर वि है । झा यह षका षक नहं है । मने सके षका वि है ।

... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : कोई षत है तो षा लिखर षि ।

... (व्यवधान)

**15.07 ½ hrs**

*At this stage, Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhary, Shri Manish Tewari and some other hon. Members left the House.*



माननीय सभापति: प्रस्तुत हुआ :

“कि राष्ट्रीय औषधि और अनुसंधान संस्थान अधिनियम, 1998 का औषधि संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पारित किया जाय।”

**SHRI ABDUL KHALEQUE (BARPETA):** Hon. Chairperson Sir, the National Institute of Pharmaceutical and Research plays an important role in the overall research and development of the pharmaceutical sector in the country. As an ‘Institute of National Importance’, it plays an important role in human resource development for the ever-growing Indian pharmaceutical industry, which has been in the forefront of India’s sciencebased industries with wide-ranging capabilities in this important field of drug manufacture. More so, there is a greater need to pump in extra force in matters related to health, and prepare ourselves for our future, especially after seeing the present scenario of COVID-19.

Sir, the move to accord the status of ‘Institute of National Importance’ to six of the seven institutes, by amending Section 2 (2) of the principal Act and Clause 4.2 (2) of the proposed Bill, is appreciated as this will enhance development and research work in each of the institutes. NIPER, Mohali already enjoys this status. I hope, this will bring clarity in the status of all the institutes. The proposed Bill makes way for any similar institutes set up subsequently to be the Institutes of National Importance automatically.

Section 4(3) of the principal Act and clause 6 of the proposed Bill have brought a drastic change in the composition of the Board of Governors of the institutes. The number of members of the Board has been brought down from 23 to 12. In this process, among others, three eminent public persons and three Members of Parliament, two from the Lok Sabha and one from the Rajya Sabha, have been removed. Eminent public persons and MPs as people's representatives can provide a better insight to any institutional body as they are connected to the public at large than anyone else. The MPs also act as representatives of the Parliament and may raise any important issue that needs immediate Government intervention. The Government must consider having both the categories in the Board, even if it means downsizing the number from three each. Sudden downsizing of the Board to close to 50 per cent and a total overhaul in the composition might give knee-jerk reactions. I hope the Government has taken this into consideration. I would like to recommend that the Chairman of the Board of Governors should be a person who is highly qualified in pharmacology and he holds no other qualification.

Sir, clause 30A (1) of the proposed Bill talks about the establishment of a Council which will act as the central body of all the seven institutes put together. There is a need to increase the number of field experts in the Council. Doing so would ensure planned and coordinated development of pharmaceutical education and research and maintenance of standards across the institutes. The Bill also proposes that the Council should meet once in a year. However, to nurture the growth and development of the institute of

national importance, the Council should meet more than once in a year. One year timeline is too big a time. Meetings of the Council should be held once in every four or six months.

But what is very important is that the Government, through the proposed amendment, is trying to make cosmetic changes to the functioning of the institutes. However, there is not much of an effort to create more opportunities for work in pharmaceutical research. In a country like ours, with a huge population and not so good healthcare facilities available to its citizens, there is a huge need for research and development in health-related sector. And to bridge the gap, there is a need to establish more such institutions throughout the country. The present Government during its first term had announced establishment of new NIPER in Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh. However, for reasons known to the Government, the announcement is still on paper and nothing concrete has been done yet. We need to pull our socks and bite the dust if we want to develop the quality of our research. Sitting on announcements and looking for the opportune time will do no good for the country. Thank you, Sir.

**DR. RAJDEEP ROY (SILCHAR):** नसकार ेह , as I stand here, at the outset, I would like to thank Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya *Bhai*, Minister of the Department concerned, for the Bill and my floor leaders for giving me a chance to start this debate on behalf of the Treasury Benches.

Today being 6<sup>th</sup> of December, at the outset, I would like to convey my salutation to Bhimrao Ambedkar Ji for the Constitution that he has given us and that Constitution is binding the whole country together for the last 73 years.

Mr. Chairperson, Sir, the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2021, in short form called, NIPER, was presented in the House on 15th March, 2021.

This Bill was referred to the Standing Committee. The Committee then submitted its report on 4<sup>th</sup> of August 2021. The Bill has come in the present form following the suggestions made by the Parliamentary Standing Committee and incorporating those suggestions as we go along.

Sir, the Bill aims to makes a few amendments to the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research Act of 1998. This NIPER will impart postgraduate, doctorate degrees and conduct high-end research in various streams of pharmaceuticals. These institutes over the years have gone up to a capacity intake of around 1200 students and more requirement of students is being felt following a post COVID-19 situation.

The NIPER Bill was initially tabled in 1998 with the first institute started at Mohali. Subsequently, in 2007 a few more NIPERs were added which were set up at Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Kolkata and other places. In the recent past we have seen that the National Institutional Network Framing has ranked three of these institutes very highly and all these institutes are doing excellently well.

Sir, the Bill also seeks to make amendments and grants status of institution of national importance – which is the crux of this Bill – to all those institutes which have been set up in the country at Mohali and then subsequently at other places. This Bill wishes to bring into its purview all the seven institutes to be declared as institutes of national importance. These institutes include the institutes at Ahmedabad, Hajipur, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Guwahati and Rai Bareilly along with the Mohali institute.

Sir, what does this Institute of National Importance (INI) mean? It needs to be understood by the House today. This new status will allow these institutes to exercise greater autonomy by giving them the power to hold their own examinations, to grant them degrees, diplomas and, of course, other academic distinctions or fellowships, as the case may be. In addition, such institutes receive direct funding from the Union Government. The funding aspect is very crucial since the construction of certain NIPERs is still underway for a long time. I will come to that in the later part of my speech.

A concern herein remains about the terminology of INI, that is, Institute of National Importance. It is high time that the Government works towards defining this as well. I am glad that this Ministry led by Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya has applied its mind on this and come with a new Bill, with a new definition and new amendments. It also proposes to establish a Council and a Board of Governors for the institute. I will come to that also later.

Before that I would like to go to the evolution of these institutes on a historical basis. The Act was passed in 1998. This enabled the set-up of Mohali institute and it was declared as an institute of national importance. In 2007, the first amendment in the original Bill of 1998 was passed and it empowered the Central Government to develop six new institutes, as I said.

In view of the pandemic that has broken all across the globe, the Government feels that we are more in need of manpower, we are more in need of technical persons and we need to take these institutes to each and every nook and corner of the country because the pharmaceutical industry has grown by leaps and bounds in the past few years. I must mention here that between 2007 and 2014 the fund allocated to those seven institutes were only Rs.300 crores. As a result of this meagre allocation, the research sector of those institutes did not go as desired. Following 2014, up to 2021, what we have done is that we have allocated funds for research and development of these institutes to the tune of Rs. 1,300 crore. That is a huge, quantum leap that has especially taken place after 2017. The pharma sector and the whole pharma industry and the academia are upbeat about it and we have seen the

results which have been showcased by our researchers, our scientists, and our pharma industry in the COVID-19 times and all. I take you to those days when there were news all across the globe that there was shortage of paracetamol from the US to Japan to Maldives and there was shortage of 4-hydroxychloroquine all across the world. The Indian pharma industry stood up to the challenge and we became not only the pharmacy of the world; we started supplying medicines all across the globe for which our country has been hugely appreciated.

We need to apply our mind now to bringing certain changes whereby there will be more transparency and there will be a sort of activity in those institutes whereby we can actually take those institutes from national level to international level.

Sir, what are the amendments that are being proposed? All these institutes, the seven which are in operation now and the coming, may be four or five, in few more States that are being planned, will have an umbrella body called by the name Council. I will come to that later. Each of these institutes will be governed by a Board of Governors and this Board of Governors will be clearly defined and the members of the Council will also be clearly defined. One of my friends from the Opposition Benches just said that the Board of Governors was initially conceptualised at 23 members and it has been brought down to 12 members. Keeping in mind the fact that more the heads, more the ideas and as there is an old English saying that too many cooks always spoil the broth, the Government has decided to keep the number of members in the

Board of Governors to the least minimum possible and in tune with IIMs and IITs of our country so that we can also develop these pharmaceutical institutes on the lines of IIMs and IITs.

I have mentioned about the establishment of the Council. The functions of those Councils will include advising on matters related to course duration, admission standards, formulating policies for recruitment, conditions of service, fee structure, and examining and approving development plans of the institutes, and examining annual budget estimates of the institutes for recommendation to the Central Government for allocation of funds. That will be the main function of the Council.

I would now like to come to the composition of the Council. I will not take too much time on this. The Minister in charge of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government having administrative control of pharmaceuticals will be the *ex officio* Chairperson. The Minister of State of the Ministry or Department of the Central Government having administrative control of the pharmaceuticals will be the *ex officio* Vice-Chairperson. The Chairperson of each Board of Governors will be an *ex officio* member. The Director of every institute will also be an *ex officio* member. The Chairperson of All India Council for Technical Education will also an *ex officio* member. This increases the versatility of this committee because there will be technical expertise, there will be law-makers, there will be ministers, and there will be representatives from all the other institutes so that we get the best level of governance and the best level of policy formulation at individual institute' s level.

When we talk of the Board of Governors, the Act constituted a Board of Governors for control and management of the institute's affairs. It was initially done in 1998.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this present Act will bring down the number of members in the Board to 12. This Board will be chaired by an eminent academician or a professional; the ex-officio member of the Board will be the Director of that institute. The Board also has the Joint Secretary of the Central Government in the Department of Pharmaceuticals dealing with National Institute of Pharmaceutical, Education and Research, the Secretary dealing with medical and technical education in the concerned State Government, and a representative from the Drug Controller General of India. Most importantly, there will be three pharmaceutical experts of which one should be a woman with specific knowledge of the subject; they cannot be outside the knowledge of pharmaceuticals; two pharmaceutical industries; and two professors of the institute.

Now, people will always ask a question why to include industrialists or people from pharma industry. It is because today in a market-driven economy, there has to be a bondage between the academician and the industry. The industry needs to know what the academicians are thinking and the academician should also know what the industry wants from us. So, that is where the versatility of this whole group of Board of Governor comes in.

There is an urgent need to focus on capacity building, and this substantially increases the annual intake capacity of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical, Education and Research. We need to train more manpower for the coming days, and I hope this will serve the purpose.

I have spoken about what are the major changes in the amendment but I would like also to draw the attention on certain other things which need to be mentioned here. I said, some time back, the fund utilization between 2007 and 2014 was Rs. 300 crore, and subsequent to that, it has gone up to Rs. 1,300 crore. I must mention with pride that after 2017, from the data that I have collected from the Ministry, we have had Revised Estimate of Rs. 180 crore in 2017-18, and I am proud to say 100 per cent of it has been utilized by the institutes and all. Subsequently, in the year 2018-19, 2019-20, and 2020-21, 100 per cent of the fund has been utilized. This time around, Rs. 200 crore have already been allocated. So, we are seeing very minimal or almost negligible wastage of national funds, national resources under the able guidance of our Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi.

What NIPER next proposes to do is that it wants to associate for providing technical assistance, testing facility under the recently launched PLI and Parks schemes. We want to start MTech courses in all four NIPERs. Medical testing device facilities are being started in NIPERs; preparation and acceptance of detailed report has already been done at the level of HMCF; and steps are initiated for obtaining NABL accreditation for the testing labs. As I have said, we are also seeking to get an enhanced academia industry linkage,

and that is the reason why people from the industry have also been incorporated in the Board of Governors.

We hope that this Report on financial resilience is prepared and accepted at the level of HMCF, and these steps are initiated and Government will take all possible care to see to it that all of these are accepted and implemented in the subsequent days.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, what benefit the Bill gives us is important and that is where the crux of the matter lies in. The India-specific findings of the CPI Annual Report Survey conducted amongst 350 executives forecasts that there is a sustained pharma industry growth in the country which is being written almost for sure by all experts all across the world. So, we are heading for a pharma board, and it is time for us to take a decision appropriately measuring what the changing world is thinking about India. We once missed the bus to China around 25 years back. This time, we should not miss the bus as far as the pharmaceutical industry is concerned.

We are hopefully heading in the right direction. We need to pass certain laws, amend certain laws, so that we also come up with the changing world.

Sir, as per India Ratings and Research, the Indian pharmaceutical market has grown by almost 18 per cent in the last financial year, which is phenomenal during the COVID times which no body thought of. No one can imagine that the Prime Minister of our country is visiting the vaccine manufacturing centres, talking to each and every worker there, learning about their difficulties, seeking to solve the problems which they were having,

energizing them, giving them the impetus to work during the CORONA pandemic. India's experience with the COVID pandemic has also highlighted its vaccine and medicine capabilities. We are not just being the vaccine powerhouse of the world today, but we are also proud to say that we have supplied medicines like Remdesivir, hydroxychloroquine, Paracetamol etc. to the developed countries like the United States and Maldives.

There is a paper on 'pharmacy profession in India' which has been authored by all the experts. The inconsistencies with respect to the implementation of educational policies and the opportunities were highlighted by the experts. To mitigate this, to become a world class leader in the pharma sector, India needs to apply its mind, do the right training, focus on research and other facilities to form a required professional pool and a skill force.

I would like to quote Shri Amitabh Kant, CEO of NITI Aayog who has said, "To position Indian pharma on the top in the global landscape, it is crucial to move towards research, innovation and emerging technologies." India cannot turn a blind eye to all this. Therefore, the introduction of this Act is very, very logical.

By granting the institutes status of national importance, these institutions will gain administrative autonomy, functional autonomy to enhance efficiency, quality and accountability.

The industry's response to this Bill has been very, very positive. I do not want to go into detail of what each of the Directors of NIPER has said, but it is important to say that the mood of the Directors and mood in the academia at

the NIPERs are very, very positive. The Make in India programme is going to get a further boost. Development of state-of-the-art infrastructure required for pharmacy research and development is important. The wide range of courses, industry-academia collaborations and skill development required for industry and other academic institutes will also see a boom ... (*Interruptions*)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please conclude your speech.

**DR. RAJDEEP ROY :** I will just take one more minute. I am about to finish my speech.

The research and development output is anticipated to increase and promote sprouting of more innovations and start-ups.

At the end, I would like to tell one little fact that India today is home to 12,000 pharmaceutical industries. Can we believe the workforce that is there behind this? If you can supply them knowledge, if you can supply them with the requisite infrastructure, they can do wonders. I would end my speech by urging everybody in this House to give their opinion in favour of the Bill.

**DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY (CHENNAI NORTH):** Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on The National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2021. Today being 6<sup>th</sup> of December, I would like to join my hon. Member from Silchar and pay tribute to Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar who has gifted this country with vibrant living Constitution.

I would like to start my speech by quoting Thiruvalluvar. He is a poet from Tamil Nadu. 2000 years ago, he had written so many things which are applicable even today. He mentioned,

*“Utravan theerpan marundhuzahi chelvanendru*

*Appalnar kootre marundhu”*

I will translate that to you. It says that for successful treatment of any disease, you need cooperation of the patient, the doctor, the medicine, and the pharmacist, a person who gives the medicine. These are all very essential for successful treatment of any patient. So, he has understood the importance of a pharmacist even 2,000 years ago.

This Bill was initially introduced in 1998 when the Mohali Centre was started, and it is a great thing that 20 years back they were able to start this institution and it has its own building. The reason why I say that it has its own building is because between 2007 and 2008 there were six other Centres that were started in Ahmedabad, Hajipur, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Guwahati and Rae

Bareilly. Even 15 years later, these institutions do not have their own buildings. It is a very sad state of affairs, especially when you are calling these Centres as institutes of national importance. This Government has forsaken these institutes where proper budget allocation has not been made. So, I would like to urge the Government to look into this matter and ensure that the buildings are made available to all these institutions at the earliest.

This Bill is bringing about a situation where there was a mention about the change in the Board of Governors. The number of Members has been reduced from 23 to 12. The hon. Member, who spoke before me, had mentioned that too many cooks spoil the broth. I would say that not only do they spoil the broth, but they make a mess of the whole kitchen. So, I feel that this point should also be taken, and I am sure that the reduction of the number of Members in the Board of Governors is going to be helpful.

As regards the establishment of a Council, there is a talk about putting in so many people over there, which is all understood as most of them are ex-officio. We are talking about three MPs and it has been mentioned that the three MPs should have some kind of medical background. It is fortunate that in this Term we have more than 20 doctors subject to correction, but I do not know if this is going to be happening in every Term where there is going to be a doctor or Member with adequate medical knowledge. So, leaving something arbitrary like that and to say that somebody should have medical experience to be in this Board will lead to a lot of confusion in the future. I think that this issue has to be addressed and sorted out.

We are talking about institutions of national importance. I would like to talk about some of the data, which was given by the Standing Committee to which this Bill was referred. The Chairperson of the Committee is from our Party, Shrimati Kanimozhi, who had given me a lot of inputs on this particular Bill. The data shows that the number of research that are being conducted varies in all these seven Centres. The highest is around 140 research conducted in Ahmedabad, and next to it is 132 research conducted in Hyderabad. The least research conducted is only 10 research in Hajipur. So, when you are going to say that there is going to be an institute of national importance, then I feel that there should be certain criteria / guideline prescribed mentioning about the amount or quality of research that needs to be done in these institutions where the Council can guide them to do more research.

The speaker before me had mentioned that the pharmaceutical industry is a huge industry. I think that the United States has the highest amount of pharmaceutical investment in the world. Their budget is about \$ 340 billion and next is China, which is about \$ 90 billion and India is having only \$ 40 billion. We have such a huge talent pool with such eminent doctors, scientists, etc. I feel that we should probably be one of the top countries in the pharma industry because so much of research potential is available over here as we have one of the largest populations where all kinds of studies can be done.

When it comes to patents, it is sad to note that the highest number of patents that have been done is from Hyderabad where 17 patents are filed. The least is from Kolkata where only one patent has been filed. I would like to say that patents are a way by which a Government can generate revenue. So, if we have greater number of patents, then it can be monetised where it will be helpful -- if you are doing adequately well -- to probably give students even free education where a certain amount of research can be done because we are giving them scholarship. So, it can be enhanced. I feel that the Government should give more importance and push for research.

For this, we need adequate funding. If we look at the funding pattern, about Rs.4,500 crore was allocated for these Institutions of National Importance but sadly - early speaker has mentioned it as Rs.300 crore – I think, it is only about Rs.100 crore each for Hyderabad, Guwahati, and Ahmedabad and Rs.55 crore each for Haijpur, Kolkata and *Raebareli has been allocated. It comes to less than Rs.500 crore whereas the requirement was for about Rs.4,500 crore. The amount sanctioned was very meagre. So, the amount of funding which needs to be given to these institutions should be enhanced to bring out quality education and research, which is going to benefit our country in a great manner.*

This Bill also talks about new Centres which are to be started – one is at Madurai (Tamil Nadu), Jhalawar (Rajasthan), Nagpur (Maharashtra), New Raipur (Chhattisgarh) and Bengaluru (Karnataka). I would like to say that this has been in the planning stage for a very long time. I feel that, we never had

any representation in these existing seven Centres. I would request the Government to consider Madurai, and even Chennai in Tamil Nadu, where we can have two Centres. These Centres have huge talented and educated pool, as you are well aware, ... (*Interruptions*). Another hon. Member is asking for another Centre at Coimbatore. I would be happy if three Centres are considered in Tamil Nadu.

In a related topic, the earlier speaker has stated that the Prime Minister has visited vaccine centre, which has given great confidence to the people during the COVID-19 Pandemic. I would like to point out that our hon. Chief Minister had visited the vaccine centre - HBL-IVC in Chengalpattu. Shrimati Supriya Sule, hon. Member from Maharashtra has also, during the discussion under Rule 193 on COVID-19, mentioned about this, and asked about the status of the HBL-IVC in Chengalpattu. Sadly, the Minister in his reply had not been able to give proper response to that. Even after the discussion, several Members from our Party raised the matter. I don't know whether he heard it properly or not. I hope, he would be able to answer this in his response. The reason why I say this is that HBL-IVC has the potential to produce 160 crore vaccines in one year. The Government has funded Rs.600 to Rs.700 crore till now. Further expenditure of only Rs.300 crore is required to make this fully operational. I would urge upon the Government to ensure that this is done. I do not know why there is so much of hesitancy and resistance to start this. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय सभापति: आ म ननेय मंत्रीज से सिकर जको स िसि ।

... (व्यवधान)

**DR. KALANIDHI VEERASWAMY :** It is not only kept idle, but every year they are also spending Rs.50 crore on salaries where not a single vaccine has come out in the last four years. Sir, Rs.200 crore has been spent on salaries in a Centre where there is no manufacturing. I do not know whether it is because of political reason because it was started during the earlier Government, and this Government does not want to see the Centre to see the light of day. I request the Government to ensure that this is done. I hope the Minister would at least find time to answer my queries. Thank you, Sir.

**PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM):** Sir, I rise to speak on the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2021. The first NIPER was set up at Mohali in 1998. Since then, six other NIPERs have been set up in Hyderabad, Guwahati, Ahmedabad, Haijpur, Kolkata and Raebareli.

*The object of this Bill is to bring all these NIPERs under one Council, which is to be headed by the Minister himself.*

The idea is also to reduce the power of the local NIPERs and to reduce the number of Board of Governors from 23 to 12. And all these NIPERs are labelled as institutes of national importance. These are the three major objectives of this amendment.

Now, pharmaceutical education and research is very good, and is necessary also. During this COVID-19 pandemic, we have realised the value of manufacturing of new medicines and new vaccines. Some of our companies have done extremely well including the Serum Institute of India and Bharat Biotech. Other pharmaceutical companies like Reddy's Laboratories etc. have also done very good in developing new medicines. They say that NIPERs are doing some good work and good research, 161 MoUs have been signed with the industry and 5,277 research papers are also published. I want the hon. Minister to tell me about one significant medicine or vaccine that has been developed by his NIPER so far. As my friend Dr. Veeraswamy said, whatever is done is that you have spent a lot of money in paying salaries, but what have you really done?

Earlier, these NIPERS were not taking B.Pharma courses. For instance, in Kolkata, we have Jadavpur University giving B.Pharma degree. Now, NITI Aayog advised that you open B.Pharms courses in all the NIPERs because there is a great demand for B.Pharma. People who work as medical representatives need a B.Pharma degree. Also, those who work in medicine companies also need B.Pharma degree. Earlier, it was only M.Pharma and PhD which were there at the NIPER. I would like the hon. Minister to present to this House a position paper on the work done by the NIPERs so far.

Sir, you would be surprised to know that apart from Mohali, none of the other six institutes have got permanent campuses. Ahmedabad, Guwahati, Hajipur, Hyderabad, Kolkata, and Raebareli have no permanent campuses as yet. They are functioning from other places. For instance, in Kolkata, they are mentored by CSIR - Indian Institute of Chemical Biology, Kolkata. I would suggest to the hon. Minister that in his department, Bengal Chemical is there. It is on the list of strategic disinvestment which is strongly opposed. Bengal Chemical has a lot of surplus land in their Sulphuric Acid Plant in Panihati in my constituency. I would like him to set up a full-fledged NIPER campus in Panihati in West Bengal.

The other thing is that the hon. Minister promised that he will open more NIPERs but nothing has happened. Now, it is only on papers. I will tell you, Sir, that these NIPERs have not yet been opened for years together. The last ones that were opened earlier were the NIPER in Ahmedabad in 2014 and the NIPER in Hajipur in November, 2018. After that, the Government has not

opened a single NIPER. The Government has not given the approval. I think that it is necessary to start the other NIPERs which have been promised.

There is a lot of demand from Tamil Nadu for opening three NIPERs. When is the hon. Minister going to open these NIPERs which are already promised by the Government?

The IITs which were set up earlier have done a great job. But NIPERs have not achieved that prominence. The Committee noted that there are proposals to create five more NIPERs at Madurai, Jhalawar, Nagpur, New Raipur and Bengaluru. What happened to the NIPER at Madurai or at Bengaluru? Why have they not been set up so far? The Minister has to answer this. He has become a very important Minister now. The whole Health Ministry is under him. He is also Chairman of the Council of NIPER. Where would he find time? He would say that in his absence, the Minister of State would preside over the Council meetings.

The main thing is, these are high-end research institutes. We must encourage our scientists, pharmaceutical scientists, pharmacologists, so that they do first-grade work. The Committee had earlier recommended to consider similar courses in natural products and traditional medicines also in NIPER. So far, these NIPERs are doing research on allopathic medicines. But what about research on natural products and ayurvedic medicines? The Ministry of AYUSH may present a separate Bill to promote and develop research on indigenous medical systems in NIPERs. The Committee recommended that

B.Pharm. must be initiated to expand the pool of professionals for pharmacological research. There is nothing very controversial about the Bill.

We want to become the *Vishwaguru*, according to the Prime Minister. We exported vaccines to 80 countries. That is how our own vaccination programme got delayed by three to six months. **एक विश्वगुरु बना 'होते हए' एके को गुरु बाए ।**

**ईहें एके के साथैमै एके हए सप्त करतू हं ।**

**DR. SANJEEV KUMAR SINGARI (KURNOOL):** Hon. Chairperson, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2021, on behalf of YSRC Party of Andhra Pradesh. I thank hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy *garu*, for promoting me to this august House.

Sir, there are many problems plaguing pharmaceutical education and research in India. Fortunately, we have a great visionary leader in hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi ji who brought historical changes in Indian polity, and I wish pharmacy education in India rises to international standards with his blessings. Sir, with tributes to Late Shri Mahadeva Lal Schroff, the father of Indian pharmacy education, I begin my speech.

Sir, at the outset, we support the Bill but we have a few suggestions. COVID crisis made it abundantly clear that pharmaceutical research is the need of the hour. I thank the medical fraternity who played a key role in helping the nation tide over the crisis. Researchers, pharmaceutical industry also played a key role. Though we failed to supply adequate medical oxygen, many lives were saved by the committed doctors, nurses and frontline government staff. *Vaariki sata koti vandanaalu! (A billion salutes to them!)*

After learning costly lessons from COVID, we should revisit our strategies of medical care and set new goals. The lessons which we learnt during the crisis were: the rural healthcare infrastructure should be improved; oxygen carrying cryogenic tanks should be procured in large numbers. Though

our industrial oxygen was in abundant quantities, we failed to deliver oxygen to hospitals because we were lacking in cryogenic tankers.

Sir, we tried many drugs during COVID crisis, but most of them were withdrawn from the clinical practice. So, research is the key to face any future crisis. We should also be ready to tackle any future chemical or biological sabotage.

When we look at the status of pharmaceutical education and research in India, things are not encouraging. There are nearly 2800 pharmacy colleges in India which train about 2,70,000 students every year. Presently, India has about eight lakh pharmacists, whereas USA has three lakh pharmacists. Our share in world pharma business is just three per cent. By volume, we are at third position in the world. But by value, we are at 14<sup>th</sup> position in the world. It means that we have huge volume, but less value. Comparatively, USA value of pharma business is 60 per cent. We are supplying generic drugs to 200 countries. We are giving more drugs to the world, but earning less. For example, we supply one lakh tablets and earn only Rs.10,000. This is because we are leaders in bulk drug production, whereas we are far behind in innovation of new drugs. It is astonishing to note that in the past 35 years, India has given only 14 drugs to the world, whereas USA has given 300 new drugs to the world in just five years. So, we have designed very few drugs and we have very few patents. This is a very critical point which we should take care of. Though India is called as the “pharmacy of the world”, our earnings

are meagre. This is because our pharma economy is labour-driven; it is not a knowledge-driven economy.

There are many positive features in the Bill that are likely to strengthen the seven NIPERs. Our first NIPER is situated in Punjab which was declared an “Institute of National Importance” by the principal Act of 1998. Likewise, the present Bill intends to classify six other NIPERs situated at Ahmedabad, Hajipur, Kolkata, Guwahati and Raebareli as “Institutes of National Importance”. This is a welcome measure. Likewise, through this Bill, the Government of India wants to establish a Central Council to monitor the activities of seven NIPERs. This is also a welcome measure. The Central Council shall guide the institutions with regard to course duration, admission standards, staff recruitment, fee structure, examinations, etc. The Bill intends to reduce the number of members of governing bodies from 23 to 12. This is supposedly for rationalisation. We welcome all these amendments, but we have a few suggestions to make.

We need to look at the recommendations of the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers. I myself being a Member of that Committee, the report was submitted on August 4 this year. The first point made by the Committee was regarding social justice. The slogan “*Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Sabka Vishwas aur Sabka Prayas*” should be translated into reality. It is not just sloganeering. The principal Act mandates at least one SC or ST person in the Board of Governors of seven NIPERs. This point is missing in the present

amendment Bill. It appears that “*Sabka Saath aur Sabka Prayas*” is gone from your slogan. ... (*Interruptions*)

**15.58 hrs**

(Shri P.V. Midhun Reddy *in the Chair*)

The Committee suggested that three MPs should be nominated to the Council who should have prior experience in medial field. That is also a welcome measure. When you pass the Bill, that should be followed strictly. The Committee also suggested that the Director of Board of Governors of NIPERs should be appointed by the Council and not by the members of the Boards. This is also missing in the Bill. The Committee also pointed out the delay in approval of new proposals from five different States. They asked for new NIPERs at Madurai, Jhalawar, Nagpur, New Raipur and Bengaluru. For the past nine years, this is pending. There is no mention of this in the Bill. Likewise, Andhra Pradesh, having very few central institutions, deserves a NIPER. We have lost the NIPER institute to Hyderabad after bifurcation of the State. The Committee recommended that the Council meetings should be conducted twice a year, but the Bill proposes one meeting per year. It needs to be looked into. Regarding transfers of faculty members from one NIPER to another NIPER, mutual sharing and learning among NIPERs is very much needed, and it should be promoted. This is also not mentioned in the Bill. The Committee's recommendation with regard to promotion of indigenous medical systems is also not mentioned in the Bill. In our recent study tour of NIPERs, we observed that lab facilities should be upgraded. I would request the hon. Minister to respond on this point.

Being a medical graduate, I would like to share a few points which I learnt from Doctors' Associations and Pharmacists' Associations. Let the Council be chaired by an eminent person with scientific background. As per the Bill, the hon. Minister will be chairing the Council. I think, if the sanctioning authority is the Chairperson of the Council, there would be conflict of interest for any new proposals.

### **16.00 hrs**

We should encourage intellectuals and allow them to research and innovate. Anyway, the hon. Minister would be the final authority to sanction such proposals.

One more notable point is, 36 members of the proposed Council are drawn from the Ministry, NIPERs, AICTE, CISR, pharma industry, and Parliament. It is obvious that only one-third of the proposed Council will be scientists or academicians and the rest of them will be either politicians or executives. Let us keep the intellectuals in the forefront and let us allow them to compete with international researchers.

The Bill proposes nothing with regard to gender equality. We call all forms of nature as 'mother', like Bhudevi, Lakshmi, Parvati, Sarasati, and Ganga Mata. We give female names to mother nature, but astonishingly, we have not reserved a single seat for women in this Council. Out of 36 members, we have not reserved at least one seat for a woman. It is also to be taken care of. We are aware that there are 1020 females as against 1000 males in India. This has to be taken care of at every step.

I have a noteworthy point for all politicians of India. We can learn something from our hon. Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Shri Y.S. Jagan Mohan Reddy. Our Chief Minister has reserved more than 50 per cent of posts in the governing bodies of all institutions for BCs, SCs, STs and minorities and 50 per cent to women. The House may note that we have won all elections in Andhra Pradesh in the last two-and-a-half years. What is the secret? The secret lies in social justice and gender equality. This is the trend - setting attitude of our hon. Chief Minister.

Sir, we have nearly 10,000 pharma companies in India but only 50 of them have their own research facilities. You may allow pharma industry to utilise research facility at NIPERs. This would go a long way in research orientation and innovations to happen in India. Sir, we have been called the 'Research Pharmacy of the World' , but let us be called as the 'Research Lab of the World' .

I would recommend to the Minister to incentivise the scientists. For example, a professor who invents at least two drugs per year, should be awarded suitably.

At the same time, the Minister should incentivise the industry. We have become masters of reverse engineering. We are producing more bulk drugs, but we are producing very few new drugs. This anomaly needs to be corrected. We should incentivise the industrialist for every patent he holds. This will boost research in private sector also.

The last point is with regard to funding of NIPERs. We are producing just certificates but not research scholars. We are not able to get drug patents in good numbers. We should realise that pharmacists are the backbone of medical care in India. We all know that we reap the fruits of the seeds we sow. We need to allot funds in multiples of what we are doing now. We allot thousands of crores of rupees for crisis mitigation but we fail to invest a few hundreds for research. We all know that prevention is better than cure. So, let us fund more to pharmaceutical research. Let us prevent the crisis rather than tackle it.

Sir, our position in medical instruments manufacturing is very dismal. We pay huge price for small instruments imported from small countries like Japan and Germany. This is reflected in the medical bills of our hospitals. We have become experts in Space Technology, but we are not able to manufacture small medical instruments. To circumvent this aberration, the Government should provide research facilities at all NIPERs.

People are spending huge amounts on diagnostics. Let us allow NIPERs and such other institutions to innovate and bring economical diagnostic techniques to our people.

One important point regarding drug trials is, India is facing a silent agony with regard to drug trials. Many poor Indians are suffering silently in drug trials. Many people are dying. It is painful to say that most of these sufferers belong to BC, SC, ST and minority communities. We do not have registry for such trials. We are not taking action on the defaulters. It is a dubious distinction

that foreign companies are conducting trials in India through collaboration of Indian companies. Sir. Let us make all the drug trials accountable.

The curriculum at NIPERs needs to be market-driven. Today, our colleges are teaching how to make tincture iodine. It was taught around 30-40 years back, and we are still teaching our students about tincture iodine. We need to teach them more about drug delivery and other modern methods. We need to upgrade our obsolete curriculum.

There is a paradox in pharma sector. We have huge number of pharmacists in India, nearly 8 lakh, but most of them are unemployed. At the same time, we have a very good number of vacancies in pharma companies. So, this paradox is because of qualitative and quantitative mismatch in the talent. We are not able to transfer technology from institutions to industry. The fault is with the policymakers and the fault is not with the youth. Our youth is highly talented, which is proved in software sector. So, we need to groom and train them appropriately even in pharma sector.

Presently, this Bill says that there are three institutions which are governed by three Ministries. The Pharmacy Council of India is monitored by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, AICTE is governed by the Ministry of Education, and NIPERs are governed by the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers. I hope that the proposed Council shall provide an inter-departmental coordination also.

There should be better coordination between institutions and industry. For this, we need to create industry-ready talent and not just production of certificates. We need to train our pharmacists as we train our soldiers because the future wars are Covid-like wars. We have learnt a very costly lesson from Covid. This is the lesson of this century.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I will just conclude in one minute. Many seats in the pharmacy colleges, in India, are lying vacant. Many colleges are closing down. We need to improve job opportunities for pharmacy graduates; or else, this downslide cannot be checked.

Now, I come to pharmacy practice in India. As of now, it is not there. We are not using the services of pharmacists in clinics. They can help us in personalised pharmacotherapy, counselling of patients, and follow-up of patients. They can also train them to identify the side-effects of drugs at an early stage.

Finally, nowadays, we speak more of politics and less of science. We have seen this during the COVID pandemic. The whole world was speaking ninety per cent of politics and only ten per cent of science. At least, now, in this post-COVID scenario, let there be 90 per cent of science and 10 per cent of politics.

Sir, in conclusion, I hope that the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2021 would start a new era of research in India. I urge the Government of India to accept all the

recommendations made by the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers and expedite the establishment of NIPERs in all the States.

Sir, after the division of the State, we had lost NIPER to Hyderabad. Therefore, I humbly request the hon. Minister to sanction one NIPER to Andhra Pradesh. Thank you. Jai Hind.

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा बारणे (मावल): माननीय सभाध्यक्ष, मैं राष्ट्रीय शौचालयों और शौचालयों के संवर्धन के लिए, 1998 का अधिनियम बनाने वाले विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूँ। इस संवर्धन के द्वारा देश के छ: राष्ट्रीय मानक 'सुच्छिन्न शौचालय' संवर्धन संस्था, राष्ट्रीय स्तर के संस्था बनाए गए। इसके लिए मंत्रालय काउंसिल बनाने का प्रावधान है।

इस संस्था, सरकार इस नियम (1) के द्वारा मानक 'सुच्छिन्न क्षेत्र में शौचालय' संवर्धन संस्था देने के लिए प्रयास करेगी। इस मानक 'सुच्छिन्न शौचालय' संस्थाओं से युवाओं को इस क्षेत्र में शौचालय लेने और संवर्धन करने का मौका मिलेगा। राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर इस मानक 'सुच्छिन्न कर्मियों' हैं, जो भारत सरकार के रसायन और रक मंत्रालय के द्वारा जारी हैं। जैसा कि इस विधेयक के अन्तर्गत इस छ: संस्थाओं के राष्ट्रीय स्तर का स्थापना किया जा रहा है, कि राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ऐसी ही मानक 'सुच्छिन्न कर्मियों' होकर राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ऐसी संस्था क्यों नहीं हो सकती है?

मैं यही प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मानक 'सुच्छिन्न कर्मियों' पर भारत सरकार की हिंदुस्तान एंटीबोटिकस जैसी बाईबान वाली कंपनियों में शौचालय के सुव्यवस्थापन का प्रावधान है? सरकार, भारत सरकार की एंटीबोटिकस कंपनियों को बढ़ा देने के लिए क्या कर रहे हैं? आगे के क्षेत्रों को देना जैसी ही कौशल जा रहा है। शौचालय प्राइवेट कंपनियों ने भी लाभ उठाया है। भारत सरकार की संस्थाओं को ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ा देने के लिए युवाओं को शौचालय में मानक 'सुच्छिन्न क्षेत्र' से ज्यादा से ज्यादा बढ़ा देने के लिए उन्हें इस सरकारी मानक 'सुच्छिन्न कर्मियों' में नौकरी या शौचालय का प्रावधान करने की आवश्यकता है। इस रिसर्च के द्वारा निश्चित रूप से मानक 'सुच्छिन्न क्षेत्र' को बढ़ा मिलेगा। सरकार की मानक 'सुच्छिन्न कर्मियों' में पुरानी शौचालयें लगी हैं। इस यक्षेत्र नई कनेक्शन के साथ उन्नत निश्चित रूप से मानक 'सुच्छिन्न कर्मियों' को बढ़ा मिलेगा। सरकार की संस्थाओं को बढ़ा देने के लिए, वैसे ही सरकारी मानक 'सुच्छिन्न कर्मियों' को बढ़ा देने की आवश्यकता है।

उच्च शिक्षण क्षेत्र में रिसर्च और शिक्षण के लिए सहायता का अनुदान बाएँ  
 जरह है, जो कि सरकारी कंपनियों को भी बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने की जरूरत है। बाएँ  
 सरकारी संस्थानों में शिक्षण के लिए अनुदान देने से संधान करने के लिए वाओं को बढ़ा दे रहे हैं, बाएँ  
 सरकारी शिक्षण क्षेत्र में उनके ट्रेनिंग हेतु भी जा सकता है, जिससे वे ऐसी  
 शिक्षण क्षेत्र में कुछ कठिनाई से निपट सकते हैं। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में शिक्षण  
 क्षेत्र है। यह कि किसानों के लिए एक योजना है, लेकिन फंडिंग के  
 कारण कि का अनुदान है। एक सरकार ऐसे संसद को बढ़ा देती है, लेकिन  
 भारत सरकार की कमी है, उसके अभियान देने की आवश्यकता है। बाएँ श्रम  
 क्षेत्र में शिक्षण क्षेत्र की भी ऐसी ही स्थिति है, सरकार शिक्षण क्षेत्र को बढ़ा देने हेतु  
 शिक्षण क्षेत्र संधान को राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर देने जरूरत है। उच्च शिक्षण क्षेत्र सरकारी  
 कंपनियों को सहायता देने हेतु कार्य करेगी। तद्विरुद्ध कोरेना भी एक ऐसी कार्यकाल में  
 सरकारी क्षेत्र, भारत सरकार की कमी प्रोत्साहित करेगी।

तद्विरुद्ध यही कहेंगे कि माननीय मंत्री जे. जे. वेंकटेश्वर तूहें कि शिक्षण संसद  
 द्वारा सहायता संधान से प्रोत्साहित है। धन्यवाद।



है, मैं इस क्षेत्र में सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूँ कि देश में जो  
 फ्लैट्स 'सुपेरिलियर रिसर्च एंड डेवलपमेंट' इंडस्ट्री सेट यूप्स के अंतर्गत 'जि.एच.ए.सी.डी.' सेट यूप्स का  
 'नए साल' से 'सं.ह', जमें 'फकलेटकी संख्या पूरी की जाए, पूरा इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर आबध कराया  
 जाए, रिसर्च एंड डेवलपमेंट्स की संख्या में बढ़ावा, कि मने 'किल स्टूडेंट्स को अधिक लाभ  
 देने के लिए 'सुपेरिलियर रिसर्च एंड डेवलपमेंट' में यह कवालीब्रिटी 'गा कि वह नम्बर ऑफ ज  
 अधिक से अधिक है, कि अधिक लोगों को इस क्षेत्र में जोड़ने की योजना है।

है, भारत सरकार ने 'पूर देश में सातों साल इंडस्ट्री सेट यूप्स का 'सुपेरिलियर  
 रिसर्च एंड डेवलपमेंट' सेट यूप्स का 'साल से 'स का 'प्राप्त है, सकिए  
 है, कि इस क्षेत्र में रिसर्च की कवालीब्रिटी है। ये इंडस्ट्री सेट यूप्स 'जि.एच.ए.सी.डी.' के  
 साथ-साथ रिसर्च के 'मध्यम' फ्लैट्स सेट यूप्स स्पे 'आज्ञा' के लिए काम कर रहे हैं। देश  
 में वाइडों के 'जम्मा' के लिए सरकार ने 'सो क' कवालीब्रिटी, 'सि'के 'रिपेसवरुपद' 'ीश  
 वाइडों का 'जम्मा' की 'फ्रिड' है। 'भारत' वर्ष 2019-20 में 20.58 'बिलियन' 'यू.एस.डॉलर' के  
 फ्लैट्स 'सुपेरिलियर प्रोडक्ट्स' को 'प्रोमोट' किया, 'जि'में 'साल' की 'तुलना' में 7.57 'प्रसि'ति  
 वृद्धि है।

है, 'यु.एस.डी.' 'पूर्ण' है, 'इलिम' 'इ' क्षेत्र का 'सथा' 'न' करेते 'हैं'।  
 समझ कर रहे हैं। धन्यवाद।

**KUMARI CHANDRANI MURMU (KEONJHAR):** Hon. Chairperson, Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2021.

Sir, India enjoys an important position in the global pharmaceutical sector as it is the largest provider of generic drugs globally. Indian pharmaceutical sector supplies over 50 per cent of global demand for various vaccines; 40 per cent of generic demand in the US and 25 per cent of all medicines in the UK. Globally, India ranks third in terms of pharmaceutical production by volume and 14<sup>th</sup> by value. The country also has a large pool of scientists and engineers with the potential to steer the industry ahead to greater heights. Presently, over 80 per cent of the anti-retroviral drugs used globally to combat AIDS are supplied by Indian pharmaceutical firms. In view of the growth and competitiveness of this industry, the proposal to amend the NIPER Act was the need of the hour. I, on behalf of my Party, the Biju Janata Dal, support the Bill.

The Bill seeks to declare the six NIPER institutes located in Ahmedabad, Hajipur, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Guwahati and Rae Bareli as well as any other similar institute to be established under the said Act to be institutes of national importance which will give them power to hold examinations, grant degrees, diplomas and other academic distinctions etc. This is a very welcome step taken by the Government. I would like to request for setting up a NIPER institute in Odisha as there is no representation of East except for the State of West Bengal.

Sir, this Bill provides for establishment of a Council to coordinate the activities amongst the institutes to ensure development of pharmaceutical education and research and maintenance of standards. The functions of the Council include advising on matters related to course duration and admission standards in the institutes, formulating policies for recruitment, conditions of service and fees, examining and approving the development plans of the institutes and examining annual Budget Estimates of the institutes for recommendations to the Central Government for allocation of funds. The Bill gives clarity for on details of terms of office and the composition.

India, hailed as the pharmacy of the world, the booming pharmaceutical industry of India is the leading source of path-breaking innovations, especially when it comes to life-saving medicines at affordable prices to countries that need them the most. Given the huge population of the country, the combined annual intake capacity of the NIPER should be enhanced. Also, new institutes should be established throughout the country which will provide geographic spread and opportunities for these institutions to serve as beacons of pharmaceutical knowledge in every corner of the country to ensure that the industry, business, and commerce can thrive alongwith interaction with best of academic knowledge and expertise.

Sir, out of all the NIPERs, only one has its full-fledged campus. The others do not have their own campus till date. Since it is very much necessary for these NIPERs to function in their own campus with good infrastructure and facilities to achieve the full potential and become institutes of national

importance, construction of own campuses of all these NIPERs should be done in a time-bound manner.

Another important step proposed in the Bill is to reduce the number of members in the Board of Governors for each institute from 23 to 12. I agree that a small group will work with dedicated focus. The pharmacists are supposed to obtain proper knowledge about the safety and efficacy of medicines and patient counselling during their studies, which unfortunately is not currently the case in India. Clinical Pharmacy Education Programmes have not taken root in India. Much work will be needed to improve these programmes to bring the benefits of clinical pharmacy practice to a larger number of people in the Indian society.

The Bill fulfils the need of widening the scope of number of courses or programmes run by NIPER and enhancement of collaboration amongst NIPERs with research institutions of other Departments. The quality of pharmacy education imparted by our universities has everlasting impact on quality of health care offered to our society. Moreover, there is no standardized pharmacy curriculum and it varies across the universities.

The Government needs to focus on the generation of employment for the students after completion of their respective programmes as pharmacists are facing a lot of challenges today including (1) identity as a pharmacist, lack of cohesiveness and low self-confidence as a profession; (ii) adoption of technology and workforce issues.

The Government should facilitate involvement of alumni with the institutions in terms of building them, contributing resources to help create faculty chairs, support research, support scholarship, etc. to help the institutions grow.

The Indian pharmaceutical sector contributes about two per cent to India's GDP and around eight per cent to the country's total merchandise exports. So, it is obvious that the pharmaceutical industry is a major sector of growth and competitiveness in economy. This includes decreasing the expenditures of public health, decreasing the weights on pension systems and medical care systems, improvement in health-related quality of life, boosting the value of total economic production and many more.

Sir, pharmaceutical industry is characterised by a higher degree of investment in research and development. The industry is highly competitive and strictly regulated. All new medicines introduced into the market are the result of lengthy, costly and risky research and development. The Government should give more emphasis upon research and development in the operation of these industries. Pharmacists must be trained in handling their clinical and patient-centric responsibilities. They should possess a wider knowledge which stretches beyond the traditional understanding of drug quality maintenance and marketing.

It should promote this industry to create awareness regarding the scope and job opportunities among the people to add more qualified individuals to aid in its growth.

With these words, I would like to conclude. Thank you, Sir.





بابا صاحب کی ہی دین ہے۔ انہوں نے ایسا آئین بنایا کہ ملک کے دبے کچلے ونچت سماج کے لوگ آکر اس ایوان میں اپنی بات رکھ سکیں۔ آج یہاں پر بہت اہم بل The National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2021 پر بحث ہو رہی ہے۔ بل میں جو ترمیم لائی گئیں ہیں، اسٹینڈنگ کمیٹی نے بھی اس کو اس کروٹٹائز کیا ہے۔ اور آل میں اس بل کی تائید میں بولنے کے لئے کھڑا ہوا ہوں۔

چیرمین صاحب، میں آپ کے ذریعہ سے محترم منتری جی کو مشورہ دینا چاہتا ہوں کہ جتنے انسٹی ٹیوٹس بنے ہیں، سب سے پہلے موبالی میں یہ بنا ہے، اس کے بعد چھ ادارے ملک کے مختلف حصوں میں بنے ہیں۔ یہ احمدآباد، گوبائی، حیدرآباد، حاجی پور اور رائے بریلی میں بنے ہیں۔ ان میں سے صرف موبالی میں ایک ایسا انسٹی ٹیوٹ ہے جس کے پاس اپنی بلڈنگ ہے۔ آج کووڈ - 19 کے بعد ہمارے ملک میں میڈیکل انفراسٹرکچر اور میڈیکل سائنس میں ریسرچ کے اوپر کم سے کم چرچا ہو رہی ہے اور ملک میں جاگرتا بھی آئی ہے۔ (p. 393A)

چیرمین صاحب، میں آپ کے ذریعہ سے ماننے منتری جی سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ دوائیاں ٹیسٹ کرنے میں جتنے ٹرائلس ہوتے ہیں، ان کی اکاؤنٹیبلٹی تھوڑی سخت ہونی چاہیے۔

چیرمین صاحب، یہ دیکھنے میں آیا ہے کہ جو ملٹی نیشنل غیر ملکی کمپنیز ہیں، وہ بھارت کی کمپنیز کے ساتھ ٹائی۔ اپ کر کے ہندوستان کے لوگوں پر ٹرائلس کرتے ہیں۔ جو لوگ دلت ہیں، آدی واسی ہیں، پچھڑے اور ونچت سماج کے ہیں، ان کے اوپر ایسے ٹرائلس زیادہ ہوتے ہیں۔ اس کی اکاؤنٹیبلٹی سرکار کو طے کرنی چاہیے (مداخلت)۔ مجھے معلوم ہے کہ

پیچھے سے نشی کانت جی بولتے ہیں کیونکہ ان کو بھارت کے آئین پر بھروسہ نہیں ہے۔ ڈاکٹر بابا صاحب امبیڈ کر جی نے ہمیں وہ طاقت دی ہے کہ ہم ونچت معاشرہ کی بات کو اس ایوان میں رکھ سکیں۔ رولنگ پارٹی کے ممبر کو یہ بھی درد ہو رہا ہے کہ ہم یہاں ونچت معاشرہ کی بات کر رہے ہیں۔ اگر دلت، آدی واسی، پچھڑے طبقہ کے لوگوں پر کوئی ریسرچ ہوتی ہے، ٹرائل ہوتا ہے، اس کے لئے سخت قانون بننا چاہیے، اس کے لئے بھی انہیں درد ہو رہا ہے۔ (مداخلت)

میں آپ کے ذریعہ سے سرکار سے یہی کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ریسرچ کے لئے سرکار کو اور زیادہ فنڈس دینے کی ضرورت ہے۔ ریسرچ کرنے والے انسٹی ٹیوٹس کو جو فنڈ جا رہا ہے، وہ بہت کم ہے۔ پرائیویٹ سیکٹر نے بھی اس فیلڈ میں بہت کم کیا ہے۔ جامعہ ہمدرد ڈیمڈ یونیورسٹی ہے۔ وہاں کی فارما کی ڈگری کی بہت ویلیو ہے اور غیر ممالک سے بھی لوگ وہاں آتے ہیں۔ ہمارے یہاں دوائیوں کی بہت اچھی کمپنیاں ہیں، جنہوں نے بہت اچھا کام کیا ہے۔ سپلا کمپنی نے اور اسی طرح کی دو تین اور کمپنیوں نے دوائیوں کی فیلڈ میں بہت اچھا کام کیا ہے۔

جناب چیرمین صاحب، میرا حلقہ مغربی اتر پردیش میں آتا ہے۔ میں منتری جی سے جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ ایک ایسا انسٹی ٹیوٹ میرے پارلیمانی حلقہ امر وہہ کو بھی دیں گے، جو کہ دہلی این۔سی۔آر۔ کے نزدیک ہے تو میں آپ کا شکر گزار رہوں گا۔ شاید ہو سکتا ہے کہ اتر پردیش کی سرکار نے پریپوزل نہیں بھیجا ہوگا، یا نہیں بھیجے گی، لیکن میری آپ سے یہی مانگ ہے۔ اتر پردیش بہت بڑی ریاست ہے۔ وہاں آپ نے رائے بریلی میں

ایک انسٹی ٹیوٹ پچھلی سرکار نے دیا تھا ، وہ بھی کیوں دیا ہوگا اور اس کی آج کیا حالت ہے ، اس (p. 393B)

بارے میں سب جانتے ہیں۔ میں چاہتا ہوں کہ اتر پردیش میں کم سے کم ایک انسٹی ٹیوٹ میرے پارلیمانی حلقہ میں دیا جانا چاہیے اور ان انسٹی ٹیوٹس میں جو ریسرچ ہو رہی ہے ، چاہے پیٹینٹ دوائیوں پر ہی کیوں نہ ہو ، ہم لوگ بہت جاگڑک نہیں ہیں۔ ہمارے یہاں ریسرچ ہوتی ہے اور بہت کام ہوتا ہے ، لیکن سرکار کو اسے پیٹینٹ کرانے میں سائنس دانوں کی مدد کرنی چاہیے ، اس میں کہیں نہ کہیں ہم کمی دیکھتے ہیں۔ میں انہیں الفاظ کے ساتھ اس بل کی تائید کرتا ہوں۔ شکریہ

डॉ. निशिकांत दुबे (गोड्डा): सभाजि, मनीय सदस्य न मेरा नाम लिया है और 6  
 मिनट ह के लिए फ वक्तवा कह  
 । सिक नाम राचिकरन से कोसित  
 का है भेनीहोवसाह । विसिक  
 ु बज्यादति है हैं ।... (व्यवधान) मेने कवल  
 हा कहके वष 2009-10 में लिया कम नीलीओसन येवतीहो  
 रिसर्चोह , इ वलर्ड कंट्रीके नोत भारत उसका ज्याद वसप सेमें वेह । बा  
 मनीयविक नेतृत्वमें ही सरकार बी , तेष 2009-10 से यूएसरकार न लागू नीह  
 किया थ , जे वर्ष 2014-15 के वक्त लागू किया औ जेसम सुधार करना थ , वह  
 सुधार स कर लिये ह ।

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Okay, you have made your point.

कुंवर दानिश अली : सभाजि , मेने यह कह है कि देशों गरिबों के ऊ ट्रायलोह ,  
 सित , विसी , ए ट्रायलोह में जातूह कि मनी य सदस्य स क्षेत्र में...  
 (व्यवधान)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Okay, you have made your point. Thank you.

Shrimati Supriya Sadanand Sule.

.... (Interruptions)

**SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE (BARAMATI):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2021. On a lighter note, I think the hon. Health Minister seems to be the flavour of this Session, because normally, in every Session the Finance Minister is the flavour. She brings Bills after Bills. This is the first Session in which, I think, for the third time in a row we are discussing something on the Health Ministry. We discussed the ART Bill, then we discussed COVID, and now we are discussing the NIPER. So, I think it is complimentary that the Government seems to be a little serious finally about the health issues and the hon. Health Minister seems to be the flavour of the Government right now. This is what I would like to say on a lighter note.

Sir, first I would like to highlight a point which Dr. Rajdeep Roy brought out. I do not think he is present in the House now. I appreciate him for bringing out the fact that pharmaceutical companies did exceptionally well last year. The reason for them to do well is not because of some policy decision taken by the Government, but it is because we are going through a pandemic. So, I would like to put in on record that we do not want the pharmaceutical companies to grow well and have a pandemic. Let them grow without a pandemic. I think that would be a much better situation for all of us.

Now, I would like to ask a few pointed questions to the hon. Minister. Really, why do we have these NIPERS in this country? Is our goal very clear? All the earlier speakers have talked about it. My colleague Krishna, who is

present here, also runs a very successful pharmaceutical college. We are having a Bachelor's Programme in these pharmaceutical institutes situated in various parts of the country. What is the goal of having a NIPER? Any pharmaceutical college can have a Bachelor's Programme. But what is the specialised efforts that are going to be made in the NIPER? The NIPER being a research-oriented institute, do we really need a Bachelor's Programme there? There is no harm in having it. But what is the value addition that they are going to make? Are they going to have more flexibility in their education? This is my first question that I would like to put to the hon. Minister.

The other point is, the Standing Committee has recommended that the capacity of students should be 1,185. A lot of research is happening in this country at various levels. Every State has generic medicines and their own traditional medicines where the AYUSH Ministry has also intervened. Some medicines have even proved to be hoax, especially during the pandemic. Is there a possibility of the AYUSH Ministry helping States to promote the traditional medicines of their States? Do we really need a hub? I am saying this because right now we have only six institutes in our country. For example, if we go to the Northeast, I remember that they have something called 'Elephant Apple'. In the Northeast, a lot of people recommend that it is very good for diabetes. In Maharashtra, we all use turmeric. Actually, most of us use turmeric as a medicine. Mansukhbhai is from Gujarat and he knows that we all use turmeric a lot because it is a very good antiseptic medicine. A lot of research is happening there on turmeric which is then converted into medication. So, could

every State promote specialised medicines in their State? Is there a possibility that the Central Government would work with the States to get more research done on their traditional medicines? As we have the Krishi Vigyan Kendra in every district, we may not need a visibility of every district in pharmaceuticals. But could every State have one research institute? That would be an opportunity to promote research because that is the recommendation given by the Standing Committee also. The Standing Committee said that we must increase the number of seats, more so because of the traditional medicines that we have in our country.

The other point that I would like to talk about is the position of the laboratories. A lot has been said about the Board. I will not go into that. But the laboratories of all these institutes are not as good as they should be. The Standing Committee has visited them and this is what is reported in newspapers that the laboratories in these institutes need desperate upgradation. So, what is the plan of the Government? In this context, I would like to point about the allocation made to this sector. The Standing Committee has noted that the Minister's department has been allocated Rs. 234.34 crore against the requirement of Rs. 1,200 crore which has been asked for. The Committee has also stated that the Department of Pharmaceuticals has been allocated only Rs. 124.42 crore against the proposal for a budgetary allocation of Rs. 1,256 crore. They are asking Rs. 1,200 crore and Rs. 1,256 crore respectively and they are actually given only Rs. 350 which is nothing for the research that we are looking at.

Sir, all the private pharmaceutical companies are doing exceptionally good work. Some are based in Maharashtra and some are based in Gujarat where the hon. Minister comes from. Last week we discussed about the Haffkine Institute where the Maharashtra Government is also working very closely for the vaccine and the Government of India has been very kind by giving us some money for research. But what we need to do really is that we should make serious investments in our laboratories. I think that is what is required.

I would like to ask two questions to the hon. Minister about Hindustan Antibiotics Limited in Pune and also Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited. I would not repeat that Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceutical Limited is a profit-making company. But why are we looking at selling it? It is my first question because nobody sells family silver during the good time. So, what is the logic of the strategic disinvestment?

About Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, it has been one of the best companies. When penicillin was not made in India, this was the first company to make it. I think, that is something Mahatma Gandhi asked for, when his wife unfortunately died because she did not get good medication. The Hindustan Antibiotics Limited is the company, which has been bleeding for years. We have been reaching out to the Government of India. So, what intervention would your Government make? Would the hon. Health Minister talk to the Chemical and Fertiliser *Mantralaya* to see what we can do? It is because when they decided to sell it, they were looking to sell the land. Not

only that, in 2015 when you looked at disinvestment of Hindustan Antibiotics Limited, in the newspapers there was an item that all the good machinery which was lying there had suddenly gone missing. So, where did it go? What is the accountability? I know, you were not the Minister at that time, and it does not really directly come under your Department, but it is clearly under your Government, Mr. Minister. So, I think, this is something that you must really look into.

Another point, which I would raise is about the commitment made by the Government. It comes under the same Department. There was the commitment made by the Government for setting up four regional institutes of virology. The Pune based National Institute of Virology has been a flagship during these most challenging times of the pandemic, and they need support. Nine new level and three biosafety labs were committed. So, what is the position of all these labs? The question is about four regional institutes of virology and these three biosafety labs. So, will this all get integrated in the research? We are in the midst of the pandemic. Everybody is constantly talking about all the good businesses. I am not against any big businesses. I am glad for them.

Danish Bhai talked about Cipla Limited. Cipla Limited has a very big presence in the State where I come from. Even Sun Pharma Limited has a substantial presence there. They do wonderful research. During this pandemic, all these pharmaceutical companies have delivered superior results. But I think, the research which the Government needs to do, is being

completely ignored. What you really need to do is to improve the labs take, get all the feedback from the Standing Committee and get more scientists involved there. There are a lot of scientists doing very, very good work. But they are all in the private sector. So, how do we integrate?

Look at Amul. Amul is one of the finest examples, which is again from your State, Mr. Minister. The way Amul has done it, is a completely different model, and it is now looking at a commercial model. It is a great success story. So, why can India not become a hub for pharmaceuticals where research is given priority? But it has to be integrated in our Education Policy. So, it is really going to be very critical. Like everybody said, in Maharashtra, with Cipla and Sun Pharma being there, all the major pharma companies are based there. So, why are we left out for not getting a NIPER? I am sure, our Government is also committed and we are happy to share the cost with you. On anything about research, we are committed to working with the Central Government in truly making a difference and betterment to people' s life.

With these words, I conclude. Thank you.



Sir, there was this Report of 2020 by C&AG wherein the audit mentioned that out of six institutes, which came into being in 2007 and 2008, most of them do not have buildings. जैसा कि हमें पता है कि इनमें से अधिकांश इन्स्टीट्यूट्स अभी तक भवन नहीं बनाए हैं। गवर्नमेंटने इनके लिए भूमि आवंटित की है, लेकिन वह लेबरी नहीं है। इसलिए इनके लिए निवेश नहीं हो पाया है। हमें पता है कि there are about 880 Government and private universities in India. The ranking of that university is 662<sup>nd</sup>, so, you can well-imagine the status of these national institutes. हमें पता है कि there is a huge pharmaceutical market in India. India's domestic pharmaceutical market is estimated at 42 billion dollars in 2021 and likely to reach 65 billion dollars by 2024 and further expected to reach 120-130 billion dollars by 2030. हमें पता है कि it looks very unfortunate. इनके लिए आवंटित फंड बहुत कम है कि this fund is very low. They recommend to allocate a sum of Rs. 450 crore but only Rs. 200 and odd crores were allocated. मेरी गुंती है कि इन पर ... (व्यवधान) Sir, please give me a few minutes.

There are a few suggestions which I would like to put forward. One is that since we need more such institutes, I would like to request the hon. Minister to consider Kishanganj for establishing a new institute. I would request that Hajipur Institute, apart from the fund already allocated, should be

allocated more funds and the funds should be to the tune of, at least, Rs. 500 crore to begin with. The amount of Rs. 30 crore per institute allocated in the last financial year was a meagre amount considering the important functions they are expected to deliver. Apart from that, the present Bill, unfortunately, has deleted a provision, which was in the parent Act, which provides three eminent public persons or social workers including a person from the SC, ST community in the Council. I would like to request the hon. Minister to include, at least, one person from the SC, ST community as well as, at least, one women in the Council. Apart from that, there was a provision of three MPs nominated for the Council.

Lastly, Sir, I would request the hon. Minister to introduce more institutes, and more disciplines and courses so that we can meet the need of the pharmaceutical market, earn a lot of revenue out of it, and also provide jobs to our youth. Through you, I would request the hon. Minister to also consider Kishanganj, which is one of the most deprived areas of India. ~~अनेक~~ की क स्टीरॉयड , मिमं छि मं almost 52 per cent were poor people. If we talk about Kishanganj, that is the poorest district of Bihar. ~~इलिए~~ रे गु जरि ~~के छि को छिफ्करन~~ की जरूरत है अकेला जेब र छिफ्किए , छि नहीं बसकतह है अहि दुस्त भी छ रहेगा । इलिए ए जरूर गैर कर गे ।

Thank you once again for giving me this opportunity.

**SHRI ANURAG SHARMA (JHANSI):** Thank you, hon. Chairperson, for allowing me to speak on this very important Bill, that is, The National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2021.

हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री साहब की यही लाने के लिए शुक्रार्थना करता हूँ।  
 और इस मंच पर कनसेंससही है, मैं आपके साथ नमो भक्ति सारे रिजल्ट लेता हूँ, मंत्रीजी शुक्रार्थना करता हूँ।

Under the visionary leadership of our hon. Prime Minister, India has vaccinated over 100 crore people. Not only that, we have exported medicines during the pandemic. I would like to congratulate the hon. Prime Minister for making India a *Vishwaguru* today, as far as pharmaceuticals is concerned. Today, under his visionary leadership, we have what we now call the 'Vaccine Maitri'. Today, India exports vaccines to over 90 countries, and this would have not been possible without the dynamic leadership of the hon. Prime Minister, without the hard work done by our Scientists, and without the hard work done by our pharmaceutical industry.

Today, our pharma industry accounts for nearly 42 billion odd dollars, out of which exports account for about 22.4 billion dollars with a growth rate of 18 per cent. I just heard Supriya Suleji saying that this growth rate was only because of the pandemic. I would tend to disagree a bit there. The industry has been doing fabulous growth for the last couple of years, and it would continue to do so.



स्टूडेंट्स ही ज्यास रिसर्च में करत है। मेरा भी कुछ चलूँ क मंत्र इंस्टीट्यूट है।  
 असर है। मैं हूँ कि it is not the professors who are working but it is the young  
 students, young pupils, who are willing to spend 14-18 hours working in a lab.  
 एडग्रंजु जेस सभरि ह। ज्ञान में वर्ष 2019 से 156 फकलेट्स एंड  
 150 नॉनै फकलेट्स की भी ह की है।

An amount of Rs.937 crore has been released for strengthening the NIPERs over the last five years. Yes, we realise that better labs and state-of-the-art facilities need to be brought up. That is why, all these institutes, existing and the proposed, are being taken under the institutes of national importance. Today, much has been said about strengthening and also reducing the number of people in the Board of Governors. I think it is a very necessary step. Today having a very large Board of Governors does not make sense. Having 12 members, I think, is completely ideal. These 12 members, whose number was scientifically decided, in the Board of Governors, will make it a lean, clean and an efficient working body. So, I congratulate the *mantralaya* again on this. A larger Council to overall give a picture and guidance is an ideal situation. So, the *mantri* has taken care of this.

My only request would be and this is what was also requested earlier through the Standing Committee Report that indigenous medicines need to be upgraded, and especially in the Ayurveda industry. So, I would request that all the NIPERs – today I think only one allows a course in Ayurvedic medicine – should be allowed to do higher research. Having higher research in Ayurveda

would give a fillip to the indigenous system of medicine. It will also bring a lot more people into it.

The last bit which I would like to make is about the intake. Today the industry is actually starved of trained manpower. These NIPERs will become very, very important for us. I have seen some of the NIPERs. Today they have a placement rate of 88-90 per cent. The children are really looking to join these institutes. Once they join and we have more people coming out, India's shortage of trained manpower will get reduced, especially in the pharma industry as it is a technical industry. If our intake goes up and the number of NIPERs is increased, we would be doing a much, much better job and India would actually and truly be the pharmacy of the world.

With these words, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak today and I would commend this Bill by saying that it should be passed by a complete consensus in this House. Thank you. *Jai Hind.*

**\*SHRI S. VENKATESAN (MADURAI):**Hon. Chairman Sir, Vanakkam. I wish to take part in the discussion on National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research Amendment Bill, 2021. I wish to register my agony at this moment. Today is the death anniversary of the visionary leader Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar. The Parliamentary Standing Committee recommended that there should be representation of SC and ST members in the Council of NIPER. It is a matter of great shock that ignoring the recommendation of the Parliamentary Standing Committee, this Bill does not have any provision to provide representation to the SC and ST persons in the Council. If that is so, what is the importance of the Standing Committee of Parliament and why are the meetings of the Committee convened, if there is no significance for the recommendation made by such a Standing Committee? Reservation is being denied in all the higher research institutions by this Government in the name of merit and knowledge. The same is followed in this Bill. Similarly, this Bill does not have any provision as regards the scholarships for minority students, research scholars belonging to lower strata of the society, and others. These aspects prove that this Bill, in a way, fails to ensure social justice in the higher research institutions of the country. The Union Government is time and again talking about the pride of the past. They will say that plastic surgery existed during the period of *puranas*. There is a difference between past pride and

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

traditional glory. There is great amount of difference between talking about tradition and taking pride over the past. You are talking about the past glory in a relaxed sitting posture. This pride will diminish. But the tradition will never ever diminish. Traditional glory will try to give knowledge to the newer generations always. This Bill does not talk about Indian Medicine or Tamil Medicine or the Siddha Medicinal System which has a long tradition. If I want to stress about Tamil Medicine or the Siddha System of Medicine, they proved scientifically the medicinal values of more than 8000 herbs about 2000 years ago. If I grow my body, I am helping for my life to sustain. This is the scientific theory that is based on the aspects of human body. Even the plants, minerals, and other materials were used as medicine in the traditional Tamil System of Medicine or the Siddha System of Medicine. But this NIPER Bill does not talk about Indian System of Medicine or the Tamil System of Medicine. India is termed as the Diabetics Capital of the world. But what is the medicinal cure for this diabetes in the advanced medicinal systems? What have we found from our traditional systems? This is a big question mark. Hon Prime Minister talks about Make in India more frequently. Think in India is more important. Our tradition of thought process is important. Only 10 patents were registered by NIPER in the last 40 years whereas several thousands of researches are taking place in the Indian Systems of Medicine. Eight numbers of NIPER have been approved by the 8<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission in the year 2011. The Union Cabinet had also approved the setting of up of a NIPER at Madurai among the eight institutions of NIPER approved by the Eighth Finance Commission. Out

of these 8 institutions, 7 institutes of NIPER have been started immediately as proposed. Eight NIPER that was approved by the then Cabinet and the 8<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission did not get any financial support. The NIPER that was proposed to be set up in Madurai is kept in abeyance for the last 12 years. As much as 100 acres of land was allotted to the setting up of NIPER at Thirumavoor in Madurai by the Tamil Nadu Government eight years ago. I can say that no State in India has provided as much as 100 acres of land for setting up of any NIPER. Till now, this NIPER has not been started in Madurai. We have seen only a brick that was kept as a symbolic representation of setting up of AIIMS in Madurai. No work has been started after the laying of a single brick. Since then, we have been struggling hard to take forward the progress in setting up of AIIMS in Madurai. Similarly this should not be the case with NIPER, Madurai. The Parliamentary Standing Committee has recommended that all the pharmaceutical institutions including a NIPER in Madurai, as announced earlier, should be set up soon. Mere announcements would not help in any way. Necessary funds should be allocated.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Please conclude.

**\*SHRI S. VENKATESAN (MADURAI):** Setting up of a NIPER in Madurai is very much essential for the development of pharmaceutical education in Tamil Nadu and for the development of Siddha System of Medicine and Indian Systems of Medicine. There is not even a single national level institute in

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

Madurai. I therefore urge that NIPER, as announced, should be set up soon in Madurai. Thank you.

**17.00 hrs**

**SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER (PONNANI):** Hon. Chairperson, Sir, this legislation, of course, is brought with a good intention. Upgrading these institutions to that of national standard and status would have opened up a new horizon for these institutions. They will become autonomous institutions; they can conduct their examinations properly; and they can grant degree, diploma and other academic distinctions. With respect to all these aspects, this Bill is really promising.

The first good thing is to make these institutions institutions of national importance. Then, the fund pattern is also a good thing. The Government of India's funds will be available to them. We all know that almost all the educational institutions in the country are having funds constraint. This provision may help them, up to some extent, in this regard also.

This Bill is with regard to the institutions in Ahmedabad, Hajipur, Hyderabad, Kolkata, Guwahati and Raibareli. The Bill also suggests the establishment of a Council which can coordinate with all these institutions and it is also a welcome step. The Board of Governors and all these things are specified in this legislation.

While welcoming all these things, I would like to tell you a fact about Kerala. It is quite unfortunate that Kerala has been ignored in this move. This kind of, what is called, a second-grade consideration is not at all acceptable. I would humbly suggest that due consideration should be given to Kerala when

you are upgrading these kinds of institutions to that of national standard. There is a very reasonable case of Kerala.

We all proudly say that India is known as pharmacy of the world. It is correct and up to an extent, we are moving ahead. In order to make this claim a reality, we have to go much ahead and a lot of work should be done. Of course, this piece of legislation perhaps may be a considerable step in that direction.

Now, we all know that the most important thing in the field of pharmaceutical education is research. World-wide a lot of things are going on, and research after research is being undertaken. Research is the most important thing in the field of pharmaceuticals. We all know that prevention of a disease is the most important thing. Similarly, forecasting the variant of virus causing pandemic is also important. One after the other, new variants of COVID-19 are coming, the latest one being the omicron. Being prepared to face a pandemic is an essential thing for a country. In this regard also, we have to increase the quantum of research. It is the duty of the Government. I hope that the Government will take further steps in this regard also.

Sir, we all know that this is an era of internationalisation of education. So, what I am saying is that almost all the institutions in the country should be that of international standard and we cannot have a compromise on that account as well.

Sir, research and innovation is the need of the hour. A lot of innovation is required. For that, linkage with industry and educational institutions, and collaboration with international institutions should also be an integrated part of this move. This aspect should also be given due consideration.

With regard to other innovative things, I would submit that new diseases are coming and nobody can predict what is going to happen next. It is quite unexpected. The entire science and technology sector is doing a hard work on that. In order to cope up with new diseases, new drugs will have to be developed. Once pharma industry and pharma education did not have so much of scope, but now its scope has widened. So, we have to give due consideration to finding new vaccines and meeting the new challenges.

As I said, around the world, a lot of research is going on. In this regard, curriculum revision also becomes a very important part of the education system. We have to give more emphasis to this point also.

The pharmacists are an integrated part of the healthcare team in our country. We should take a holistic approach in this matter. The science of pharmacy comprises of various basic sciences – health science such as chemistry, biology, psychology, nutrition, anatomy; social sciences and other biomedical sciences. What I am saying is that we should adopt a path whereby a comprehensive development takes place in all these sectors. That is the need of the hour.

Sir, I would like to say one more thing. The concept is totally changed now. Earlier it was product-oriented and now it is patient-oriented. That kind of change has taken place. In order to shape the things in such a way, we have to think loudly in that regard also.

Sir, I would like to say one more thing. There was a question about what is the future of educated section in the society. As far as pharma sector is concerned, the future is very bright. There are a lot of employment opportunities throughout the world. We have to realise that. Career choices and opportunities are very excellent and promising. In that way also, there is a very good hope and very good efforts can be made in this direction also. It is an emerging area. Internationally also, pharma education and research is very inevitable. Anyhow, I feel that Government is addressing all these problems. Let us dedicate ourselves to make this sector perfect and let us make a way forward.

With these few words, Sir, I conclude. Thank you very much.

**SHRI M. SELVARAJ (NAGAPATTINAM):** Thank you, Chairperson Sir, for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2021.

The Bill provides autonomy related to curriculum and assessment of the course structure to meet the demands of the market conditions. However, the Bill confers power to other essential dimensions such as managerial, administrative and financial autonomy to bureaucrats which will cause interference and affect the governance of these educational institutions.

The majority of the Council's members are either Government officials, bureaucrats or members nominated by the President of India. The Bill provides certain powers to the Central Government to make rules in respect of matters related to the Council. This potentially compromises the institution's autonomy and empowers the Government to impose terms that favours itself.

The constitution of Board of Governors for the six new NIPERs was fully initiated in July 2015 and all six Boards were constituted in March, 2019. The Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers was silent on the reasons for delay in constitution of Board of Governors for all six Boards and this led to constraints in each institute such as infrastructure, faculty staff, etc.

The six new NIPERs have been functioning in rented premises for the last ten years. It is very sad. The absence of permanent campus for the institutes adversely affects the availability of quality infrastructure facility for

students and faculty. The institutes' administrative and academic functions were carried out entirely by staff/faculty on contract basis, which certainly affects the quality of education of students. The Government should take urgent measures to fill all sanctioned posts of permanent academic or administrative staff. Due to lack of infrastructure and adequate facilities, such as permanent campus, non-availability of permanent staff, training and placement officers, student placements have been very poor.

NIPER, Madurai was initially approved in 2011 and the State Government had granted 116 acres of land for its establishment. A proposal of Rs.1,100 crore was submitted to the Ministry of Finance for infrastructural development. However, no progress had been made and this project remained shelved for some reasons for eight years. The Bill proposes that three Members of Parliament be included in the proposed Council. But it is silent on any requirements for such MPs to have relevant medical experience. It should also include SC/ST Members and one woman Member in the Board.

Thank you, Sir.

**SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM):** Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to take part in the discussion on The National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2021.

I am on my legs to support this Bill in providing 'institute of national importance status' to six more institutes in Gujarat, Bihar, Telangana, Kolkata, Guwahati and Rae Bareilly. I support the Bill subject to one condition. My first request to the hon. Minister is that the Government College of Pharmacy in Thiruvananthapuram, attached to the medical college of Thiruvananthapuram, also be declared as an institute of national importance. I fully support the contents of the Bill subject to that condition.

The original Bill of 1998 declared Mohali institute in Punjab as a National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (NIPER). Thereafter six institutes were also started. I fully believe and I am satisfied with the purpose that this Bill will definitely serve the purpose of coordinating among all the seven institutes and also in rationalization of the Board of Governors and functioning of all these institutes of national importance. So, definitely it is a welcome step on the part of the Government in bringing such a legislation and I fully support the Bill subject to the condition that I have already mentioned.

The Parliamentary Standing Committee under the Chairmanship of Shrimati Kanimozhi Karunanidhi has submitted a report in this regard, and I would like to quote two very important suggestions made by the Standing Committee. The first one is about standardization of NIPERs. I would like to quote a recommendation of the report which says, The Committee noted that

even though all NIPERs are declared as Institutes of National Importance, there are huge disparities among NIPERs in terms of infrastructure, courses offered, campus area, and academic and research output. Therefore, it is recommended that certain standards for such parameters may be established to ensure that every NIPER meets the standard of an institution having national importance. It is a very valid recommendation made by the Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers. I would like to know from the hon. Minister what steps the Government is going to take so as to have the standardization of all these seven institutions. Otherwise there will be a disparity which will not hold good. Hon. Sougata Ray has already stated the disparities which are existing in various institutes. Even the campus is not there, there is no infrastructure, but we are declaring all these institutes as institutes of national importance. So, a parity has to be brought in for all these institutes having the status of national importance. We have to make efforts to take these institutes of national importance to an international level.

The second recommendation which has been made by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers is that additional courses have to be started. I am not going to quote the recommendation due to paucity of time. The very important recommendation is about specialized courses in natural products and traditional medicines. That is also a very valid recommendation made by the Standing Committee. But nothing is being seen in the Bill.

At this juncture I would like to speak a few words about generic medicines also. During the UPA Government, the Government started popularizing the generic medicines. I fully agree and appreciate that after Narendra Modi Ji's Government has come to office in 2014, this Government has also pursued it in a vigorous manner, and Jan Aushadhi medical stores have also been established. In my constituency also, there are a series of Jan Aushadhi medical stores. Hon. Prime Minister also talked about it during his Independence Day speech. I do not remember the exact year when that speech was made. The hon. Prime Minister said that the generic medicines will be popularized and Jan Aushadhi medical stores will be established in the country as a whole. But I would like to seek a specific clarification from the hon. Minister. What is the status and statistics of Jan Aushadhi medical stores in the country? I fully support the concept because the poor and marginalized sections of the society will be getting medicines at affordable and cheap rates.

It is a welcome concept and it has been implemented, but to my knowledge I can very well say that most of the Jan Aushadhi medical stores are lacking medicines. The pharmaceutical industry is not cooperating with the Jan Aushadhi medical stores. Why is it so? The pharmaceutical lobby is the biggest lobby who want to destabilise the Jan Aushadhi medical stores.

In most of the foreign countries it is a mandatory law for the doctors or physicians to prescribe generic medicines and not by their branded name. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government of India, under your leadership, is proposing to have a legislation so as to make it

mandatory to prescribe generic medicines and then only we can contain the prices of pharmaceutical products in our country.

The hon. Member, Mr. Roy, from the BJP was appreciating the pharmaceutical industry for the service rendered by them during the COVID-19. The first and foremost beneficiary, after occurrence of COVID-19, is the pharmaceutical industry, which is the biggest lobby in the world. The American politics is being controlled by the pharmaceutical lobby and army lobby. Even in India, after seven-and-a-half decades of our Independence, multinational corporations are controlling the pharmaceutical industry. So, my suggestion is that generic medicines have to be popularised internationally.

Lastly, let these seven institutes of national importance give focus to provide innovative medicines at an affordable and cheap rate so that the common masses will be benefitted by it. With these words, I support this Bill and I conclude. Thank you very much, Sir.

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर): सभ्नि ोह ,म सभ्ने ह्ने खोधन्यवात्त ूंगा कि स्ने  
मुझे 'राष्ट्रीय श्नी श्नी सभ्ने संधान संस्त्र्ना (सोशन ) विधे यक, 2021' खोलन े के लिए  
ोका घी ह े ।

श्रु विधे यक मे ह्ने सुगवाह्ति , श्नी सु र, ह्ने ह्ने ह्ने , कोलकात ओरायब े ली मे  
स्त्र्ना : संस्त्र्नाओं को राष्ट्रीय ह्ने ह्ने का सभ्ने देन का ख ंध क्रिया गया है ।म सभ्ने ह्ने मंत्री  
ीज्ने श्नी ह्ने ना ह्ने ह्ने कि श्ने ीत -ह्ने वि स े ह्ने ह्ने रह ह े सभ्ने ज े से  
ह्ने प ूण विधे यक सु ह्ने ह्ने ह्ने म करीब -करीब सीमसा े संदेने श्नी लिया । उस ह्ने  
मे कु ह्ने नि कलकर भेईना । य ह्ने ह्ने ह्ने प ूण श्नी है ।म श्ने श्नी का सभ्ने न  
करतूह े । विधे यक के श्ने श्ने वं कारणों मे कह गया है कि श्ने श्नी यमक े ह्ने श्ने  
संस्त्र्ना व े ऐसी ह्ने स े संस्त्र्ना राष्ट्रीय ह्ने क े संस्त्र्ना ह्ने । ऐस सभ्ने संस्त्र्नाओं मे सभ्ने  
गति विधियों के समवय श्नी श्नी व े श्ने के समविकस व े म्ना देके प्लन के  
लिए के न्तीय निकाय के गल की सु रह े , श्ने श्ने क ह्ने ।

सद मे मेर से पूर्व कर्त्तनीय सद्यों न े ह्ने -ह्ने सु श्ने व कों के म्ने ह्ने श्ने  
विधे यक व ह्ने विधे र रेखें ह ोह , चूंकि म्ने मे सु संधान की श्ने ह्ने े त्ने सद  
के म्ने म्ने म्ने क ह्ने ह्ने कि भारत ह्ने श्ने म्ने सु किल क्षे त्र मे क ह्ने प ूण  
सभ्ने रह े सभ्ने श्ने श्ने श्ने सभ्ने सु किल के से सोषा क्रिया श्ने  
भारत ह्ने श्ने म्ने सु किल श्ने म े श्ने श्ने श्ने सकत ह े ।

आ े श्ने श्ने श्ने श्ने ल े कर ह्ने ,म उ ह्ने क ह्ने ह्ने कि भारत ह्ने  
म्ने सेक्ट मे ज्ने सभ्ने ह्ने , उके समधान व गैर करन े की सु रह े । भारत श्ने  
सभ्ने क े म्ने मे त्ने सम ह्ने ह्ने , लेकिन नवा ह्ने श्ने र्ना के क्षेत्र मे श्ने  
श्लिए मे सु श्ने है कि सरकार को भारत ह्ने नवा ह्ने के विकास के लिए सु संधान ह्ने सौ  
प्रश्लि मे े नै श्ने की श्ने कत ह े ।





मस साह , कोईसा संसदीय -म लिखत , कागजों जह या टेलीफ स स करतह त्तिरूपस उसका वाब्द तेंह । कामेह्या नीह , लेकिन लोगों को संतुष्टीह । ऐसौह कि संतुष्टीह , सोर कामेत फिसी के नीहें ह ।... (व्यवधान) लेकिन प्रयास करत ह, ह सांसकी मस नेतेंह औसक म वाष म सज साह कि का कामका गेहा । येह संतुष्टीह , की कामेत फिसी कु हीह , का 70 साल में कौन से कामेह । रीसा त्तेसे रह रह काम के लिए ।... (व्यवधान)

सभाजि , वैसे यत्कोइसा कर साह , लेकिन होसकतह शिक्षा वाले को लोक सभा जाने दें या न जाने दें, इका भोसा नीहें ह, इलिए का है , ख देतह ।... (व्यवधान) सर, मस की सभाह तेह त्स का कु ड कोरम रू देशके अंद है । हीस संतुष्टीह कि मेरा झाजस क अंद ल रहह , वह्या के ऐसे तेहसाह । अपु रके अंद का एसोख दी । एस के ब्रे में छी ती साल में मीसा प्र चीं म यत्तड रहह ।... (व्यवधान) काह एस में जं चकरा कि स केंड -कों लोगों को का पैसा ड-करियों की सहस हसिम भ दी गया है । वहां ए कोरेना के अंर सभे ज्यासेह ई अफे खटन एस के अंद का कर ले । एस , अपु र का ड येरकट का को फिसी निस्ट स कर्मनिह ससाह । इके लिए मओक्ति करनी छि । चूंकि अपु र मेरा नीकी क्ष त्रैह, इलिए मुझे वहां की छितह । मेर झाके क रीभवह जते ह । इलिएस , अपु र में केसे सुधारोह , वहां किस सस नियु कियुं ह , इकी भज चकी म । यतैं का मंग करतह ।

कोब तु-हन्यवाद तूह कि का अली ल कर सा । धन्यवाद ।

**ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE (IDUKKI):** Sir, first of all, we are discussing this particular Bill on the memorable day of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar.

While introducing this Bill in March, the Government excluded the representatives of SC and ST category from the Board of Governors. Then, the Government reintroduced it last week on 1<sup>st</sup> December as an amendment. It is not a good behaviour towards that particular community. The Government should by default ensure representation of that community in all future legislations, and this should not be repeated.

Secondly, I would like to talk about the geographical disparity. In the State of Kerala, as per the seats availability, only 340 seats are there in Government colleges as compared to 3,320 seats in private colleges. It means that only 10 per cent of seats are available in the Government colleges. It clearly indicates the need for an institute in Kerala also. I would like to request to the hon. Minister to take an initiative to start an institute in Kerala. A clause must be added to the Bill to avoid geographical disparity. Interstate equity should also be added to the mandate of the Bill.

My third point is about standardisation of these institutes. Today, we are declaring all institutes as institutes of national importance. There are huge disparities among NIPERs in terms of infrastructure, courses, campus area, academic and research outputs. Passing this Bill without a clear mandate for standardisation could derail the objectives of this legislation. Hence, such parameters may be clearly and unambiguously established to ensure that every institute meets standards of an institute of national importance.

My fourth point is about transfer of members. It should be noted that the Bill does not provide for the transfer of directors and faculty members in the institutes. I think that the transfers in these institutes may encourage mutual sharing and learning in NIPERs. Hence, the Bill should empower the Department of Pharmaceuticals to enable inter-institute transfer of members. This should be added to the Bill. This is a recommendation of the Standing Committee also.

My last point is about the additional courses. There are four institutes which offer specialised courses in natural products and traditional medicines. It should be made part of this Bill that the Department of Pharmaceuticals can direct that the similar courses be offered at all the NIPERs.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** The hon. Minister is going to give the reply at 5:45 pm. So, the hon. Members who are going to speak further are requested to be to the point and crisp in their speech.



नेतृत्व संभाला है, इस जकी कोशिश है कि वाइस गैरिब्स गैरिब्स इस  
 वं चे है, उनके इस में किल की फौ सिलिब वं चे है ।

दीया प्र च द्रनीजा -श्रीक न्द्र की क्त कर रहे थे । ही सरकार की सप्त  
 यत्कु लप्रयास ह । ही सरकार क द्वारा आ 100 से ज्यादा श्री क न्द्र पूर  
 हिंदु सप्त में खे ज रहे हैं । जकी यत्कीक ह कि प्राइे तसे वट के फंस्य कूल के  
 लोग इसमें कोशिकता द कर रहे हैं, तस मानिय म त्रीजस विव करुं गी कि वे जकी  
 सफ़यान द ।

सभति हो, मेरी रिक्वे स्ट है कि जाइम शर्ट सर्टि फिे ट्से ज, डिग्री  
 कोसे ज्जापु । वं कोरेना काल में देखे कि प्रोफे शल डक्य सैस ज्जा काम  
 करेहें, लेकिन वं पेशट्स के लिए उीव -सींको द ख ह । एर उस  
 सभ वे शर्ट सर्टि कोसे ज, देतीह क कोसे ज्जर लें ग, तस पेशट्स को हीरह  
 से संभाल सकते हैं । एथा ना करते हैं कि थ व न एा, लेकिन एर इ रक्का क उेसा  
 हे एाह, त्कमस कम्स इस इ रक्क स्तेह है, ज्जाको स भाल सकें ।

सभति हो, सीमाननीय सा संवे न यत्किवे स्की है कि उनके स्टेट्स में  
 नाइ की सु धिधा हे, कर्माननीय सद्यों न व संसिय क्षे त्र में नाइ की सु धिधा के लिए  
 रिक्वे स्की है, तस भइम िछे नहरता ह । मी भिआ रक्वि स्करूह कि  
 मेर संसिय क्षे त्र, सिरसा में एर नाइ लगा द । मेरा लोक सभ क्षे त्र, सिरसा इकि  
 झाका है । वत्क प्रिकल्यब स्रिया ह । वहां ए कोई ख्टी नहिं आ रीहें, तस  
 एाह ए फ नाइ लगा द ग, तस ह कुवाओं को सेजर भिती ग । यत्क कन्द  
 सरकार अरियापा सरकार क लिए रह ग ।

सभति हो, यत्कह एाह कि "हा सु खीरेगी काया, दूसरा सुखाम हे  
 म्या, सारा सु ख लक्षणा नारी, तस खेहाकारि ।" हलोग यत्कोरित ह  
 कि एा धेर स्वस्ते, इके लिए सरकार नु बहार वलेनस संख खे ह ।

दीया म त्रीज्यह्नी लाह , उसके लिएँ जका ह् नी से धन्यवाक्करीह  
 अइ नी को ऐप्रिकरीह िंमीह ि यह्नी सीमक ं कॅंससस से ढसोह ।  
 धन्यवाद ।

**SHRIMATI PRATIMA MONDAL (JAYNAGAR):** Sir, I rise to speak on the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2021. Sir, today is 6<sup>th</sup> December. So, I would like to pay my tribute to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the Architect of the Indian Constitution.

Sir, I would like to bring to the forefront the fact that the Government of West Bengal had allotted ten acres of land at Kalyani, Nadia District, for NIPER Kolkata during January, 2018. NIPER, Kolkata is currently running on the leased land of Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, a PSU under the aegis of the Department. According to the Government, BCPL is under strategic disinvestment and it has been decided to transfer about 20 acres of BCPL land for setting up regular campus of the institution in its present site itself.

But the construction activities have not started due to deferment of decision by the Expenditure Finance Committee in March 2018 regarding construction of the campus. So, I sincerely request the hon. Minister to kindly address the issue and inform us about the current status of the project.

I would like to also mention here that BCPL was established in 1901 by the famous scientist Acharya Prafulla Chandra Roy. It is the first Government-owned pharmaceutical enterprise. It has been manufacturing the Hydroxychloroquine drug which is used for treatment of COVID-19. So, I would like to request the hon. Minister to kindly look into the matter regarding revival strategy of BCPL instead of its disinvestment.

The Bill that was introduced in March had a provision for removal of eminent SC/ST members of the field. But the Standing Committee advised against the same. So, my request to the hon. Minister is to kindly consider this matter and include at least one SC or ST member in this Committee.

I would also like to draw your attention to the fact that Masters and PhD students of these institutions are provided with a fellowship, but the students pursuing integrated Masters and PhD programme are deprived of the same. I would like to know the reason behind the same, and I would request the hon. Minister to consider the matter in favour of those students.

My last submission is this. In the educational programme, the candidates belonging to SC and ST categories are exempted from paying the tuition fees, which is a welcome step. But I would like to request the Government to extend the same to the students belonging to economically weaker sections of the society. This will promote equity in the system.

I would like to conclude by reminding the Government that in the year 2012, five institutions, namely, Madurai, Jhalawar, New Raipur, Nagpur and Bengaluru were put forth to be established, but as far as I know, they are still on paper. I would like to know the reason behind this.

Thus, in order to ensure all-round development of this sector, way more than what the Bill proposes is required to be done.

Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे (कल्याण): सभापति, आज मुझे इस स्वपूण स्त्री  
 एबीएस की सुविधा है। यह विधेयके स्वास्थ्य, शोध और  
 के विषय में चर्चा कर रहे हैं। मैं एबीएस श्लोक सुरु करना चाहूंगा:-

‘प्रबोधं नूनं सन्नं हि नन्म विपुलाति’। इसका अर्थ है: ‘Medical science is like a  
 light which gives much wisdom and deep insight.’

इस श्लोक का विवरण करने का प्रमुख कारण है कि बीजेस स्क्रिप्टिस है, जसमें स्वास्थ्य अफेयर्स को बतव दिया गया है। यह विधेयके एक मंत्रीद्वारा लाया गया है, उसका उद्देश्य मेडिकल रिसर्च को बढ़ावा देना है। फरिसोह के कारण यह विधेयके लिए वचन की बत है कि इस देश में शीघ्रकाल से ही स्वास्थ्य अफेयर्स के क्षेत्र में प्रगति हो रही है। उद्योग के रूप में यह श्रेष्ठ, जस पुरुष हरे इस में रहे हैं और उद्योग के क्षेत्र में प्रयत्न रहे हैं। कोरोनाकाल में रिण्टकी जति है। सीमाज्यों के दूक साधक इस व रिण्टका संक्रामक से हो, इसके लिए प्रयास कर रहे हैं। कोरोना के हरे अद्वैत से वे वं हरे बहस में उद्योग के असेक बत प्रकिए ब गई है।

हैं इस देश का अर्थ स धारण के लिए विद्येय के त्रों में सबे अधिक काय करना है, वे भी असेवा स्थ है। तः यह बत है, जिन रिसर्च असेव है। वर्ष 2020-21 के धा क सेवक्षण में यमें सा किया गया है कि

“Indian pharmaceutical sector is expected to expand multi-fold and become 130 billion dollar industry by 2030, while medicines spending is projected to grow rapidly too, leading India to become one of the top 10 countries in terms of such expenditure.”

इ विधे एक को सब के सखा लाने की जाँ है , उसमें मुझे कोई 'देखी है' , लेकिन उस एक प्रावधानों को देख से कुछ प्रोत्साहन के अभाव में ही नहीं म ' जाव की आवश्यकता है । कोरोना ने हमें 'हल्के कर के ड्रॉ-बक्स को खार किया है ' । मुझे लगता है कि मे 'कल ए 'कशा और सच ' में 'पसो 'परिपत्र ' लोन की आवश्यकता है ' ।

I would like to put forth small observations regarding the Bill. Clause 6 of the amendment Bill, which has modified Section 4 (3)(a) of the Act, talks about the Board of Governors, which will be headed by the Chairman. The qualification of the Chairman shall be that he should be an eminent academician, scientist, technologist or professional to be nominated by the Visitor. I have a strong objection to this vaguely worded qualification. The word 'eminent' can be applied to anyone. It has to be defined properly as to who should be the eminent personality.

सि 'करीबे'सकतह ' अंश 'द 'खपेत 'मुझे लगता है कि अग -अग 'ीषय 'जो है 'सिट 'यूसस 'स सरकार न ' सि 'क 'नलीक ' नो'पु 'ब 'से लोगों को 'सि'किया ह ' ।

**HON. CHAIRPERSON** : Shrikant ji, please conclude.

डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे: मुझे लगता है कि सि 'क 'ह ' , सि 'की सि ' 'सेक कारण गवर्न 'मिट की सि 'स 'सि'रिह ' ' । मुझे लगता है कि सि 'क 'क 'क 'व ' 'गली 'सि 'स ' 'ह , सि 'को 'सि 'म ' 'ले 'की 'सि ' । Chairman should have the minimum experience and defined qualification, which should be clearly laid down in the Bill.

Now, I come to Section 4(3)(f). I am particularly referring to this Section of the Bill to expose the dual nature of the Government. I think the Government is only concerned with the members of marginalised communities for its vote bank. Initially, SC, ST members were included in the original Bill.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Shri P. Ravindhranath.

**DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE:** I will conclude, Sir. SC, ST members were dropped from the original Bill. On the recommendations of the Standing Committee, it was again amended on 1<sup>st</sup> December, 2021 and SC, ST members were included. So, I thank the Minister and appreciate him for heeding to the Report of the Standing Committee. I also support the Private Members' Bill, Pre-legislative Consultation Bill, moved by Shrimati Supriya Sule ji, to make consultation mandatory. This shows the importance of the Standing Committee.

Clause 4(3)(g) talks about pharmaceutical industrialists. हमें उसमें पैपल थ, सिमें इंड्रियलिस्ट्स को सेलेक्ट किया जाय। यह पैपल का प्रॉपिनिक्काल घी गया है।

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** Shri P. Ravindhranath.

... (Interruptions)

**HON. CHAIRPERSON:** I have already given you more than your allotted time.

**डॉ. श्रीकांत एकनाथ शिंदे:** हमें रिप्रिजेन्टिंग फॉर्मिंगुष सेंट्रल ड्रग्स सेंट्रल कंट्रोल ऑनो नाइजे शा एंड्यूलियर मेडिन्स को भिस्सा द नु करी है। मैं यहीमडिंड करना चाहूँ कि हाष्ट्र में 5000 acres of pharma park had been announced in 2020 in Raigad. I would request the Government, since industry-academic

collaboration will be better in Maharashtra, to establish one NIPER in Maharashtra.

My last point is regarding API, that is Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients, the bulk drugs. We are largely dependent on China for bulk drugs, and 67 per cent of the bulk drugs come from China. I think, we should focus more on manufacturing these APIs in India. We largely depend on single source of import for API from China. So, to prevent any serious further consequences, the API should be largely manufactured in India.

With these words, I support the Bill and hope the suggestions given by me will be accepted.

Thank you.

**SHRI P. RAVINDHRANATH (THENI):** Hon. Chairperson, Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

Sir, on behalf of my AIADMK Party, I would like to register here my support to the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2021.

Sir, yesterday, that is, 5<sup>th</sup> December, 2021 was former Party General Secretary and former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma' s Memorial Day. Today, that is, 6<sup>th</sup> December, 2021 is Dr. B.R. Ambedkar' s Memorial Day. So, I pay tribute to both the leaders.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, pharma industry is one of the major contributors to our national economy employing nearly three million people along with the trade surplus of 13 billion dollars. While inaugurating Global Innovation Summit of the Pharmaceuticals sector through a video conference last month, our hon. Prime Minister said that global trust earned by the Indian healthcare sector has led to India being called the 'pharmacy of the world' . I see this amendment as another milestone to add strength to the words of our hon. Prime Minister.

Sir, now, the world is passing through an abnormal situation being affected by COVID and it is the responsibility of the Government to take innovative measures in the field of healthcare. Our Government has been taking continued efforts to develop indigenous vaccines to mitigate the impact of such pandemic. I would like to request the hon. Minister -- and it is also pertinent -- that there should be a focus on development of traditional herbal

medicines. I am confident that these reforms, as proposed by the Government, would lead to further breakthrough in the field of research and development of pharma sector in the country.

Sir, I would like to take this opportunity to bring to the notice of this Government that the State of Tamil Nadu is one of the key producers of important and generic medicines contributing significant percentage in the country's healthcare system. Further, the Central Government had proposed to establish an Institute of Pharma Education, that is, NIPER in Tamil Nadu, in 2009 and the State Government of Tamil Nadu had also allocated 116 acres of land free of cost to set up NIPER in Temple City – Madurai and a proposal for Rs. 1100 crore had also been submitted to the Central Government for setting-up of infrastructure for this Institute. However, this proposal is still pending with the Government.

Therefore, through you, I would like to request to the hon. Health Minister to immediately take action to set up one of the six additional NIPERs in the State of Tamil Nadu. Thank you very much.



सिने हैं , वहीं नहीं सीतह ५ । झ प भिह ५ ध्यान देना हैं । फक्ट्रिजेसन ५ क  
 लिफ्टि ५ भिलोग ह ५ , उहुं बिस्तरकार की सप्त ५ वन सिंगल विनेके मध्यम ५  
 वि हैं । ह ५ देशों पमें सी कॉलेजों जेरिल ५ डिब्ज ५ कट्स की डिह ५ , जि  
 पुरोन केके कीह, उसमें नया केका अट ५ क्नोलॉजि के प्र ५ उकरना हैं , जिस ५ सो  
 वाले समय में जिहरी ह ५ , आवान कभह ५ देशों ऐसी स ५ रे न एा , स एसी कोई  
 सरीका ५ तेस ५ फस करने के लिए ५ पस नईट ५ क्नोलॉजि ह ५ ।  
 प्राइे तम ५ सी कम्पेजम ५ ति ५ भिडकस ५ कामकर रहे ५ ह, एावन ५ भिह ५ यह्यान दे ना  
 हैं ह ५ देशों साइंटि सु ह्यादत ५ यारोह ५ हैं , जिस ५ सो वाले समय में ह  
 लोगों के अदे ५ के झका प्रवेह ५ ।

५ म ५ मंत्री के सि स ५ बार्ड ५ ५ कि यह सि लाया गया ह ५ सोम ५ झ सि के  
 सोध ५ करेह ५ ।

**SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR):** Sir, I stand to extend my affirmative nod to the legislative document under the nomenclature the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research (Amendment) Bill, 2021.

Today, seeking the opportunity, I would like to pay my homage to the greatest soul of our country Baba Bhimrao Ambedkar Ji. Not only me, people across the world today have been commemorating in memory of the great soul of our country. He used to exhort us that he likes the religion which teaches equality, liberty and fraternity.

Sir, today, we are talking about the pharmaceutical sector of our country. There is no doubt in the fact that over the decades, India has been registering an exponential growth in the pharmaceutical sector which has recently registered 17.7 per cent. It really deserves to be praised. But the fact is that there are seamy sides also which needs to be looked into.

मंसु रिको फ इकता हूह ओमर सीआ भकहि हि सुस में  
 ड्रग्स सिव्योरिटी करतह । ड्रग्स सिव्योरिटी लिए रीकॉर्ड मुद्व प , कएसक  
 मुद्व प , विव फ स्युक्रिल इ ग्रेडि ट्स की-स्टि ग है रियल प ज्यादगैर करना ह  
 ही ड्रग्स की रिकवियरम तेह , ह 70 एसें त्हा स आकरत ह । त्हा  
 ह साधु शम का रुखातह । एर त्हा ह ज्यादही ह जो की कोरिअर , ते  
 हस केसे निव गे? यहआ तीख ध्यान से सोच की करतह । एर हड्रग्स  
 सिव्योरिटी अभिक तेह देसके लिए हएरए प होसकतह औसा  
 कुधीकर सकतह । हको ह नसरख ह ह विषय प सा साहि एि हाम  
 का रव या क्या है? सबे रीकतह कि हि सुस में फ स्युक्रिल से वट में जलिक

सेक्टर अंस्ट्रे कि गसँह, सर उसको वजेजहिंद गेतेयहक से उाब्धोहा , यह  
 ओ सोचा इ गा । वर्ष 1994 में रेड्ले बे ट्री बाईगईथ । उस सभ विव  
 म 'सुकिल इ ग्रेडिं ट्स'मन्यैफकरि गीथ । हरे देशों क्षतेह लेकिन इवे रसें ट  
 नीहैह । इमें दे-ह ह रुय से कामहिंजन वालाह, इमें बज्यादप सेक  
 प्रिनियोग करने की सरह । यहीं सरकारके ध्यानमें लाना सह ।

There is a very curious trend in the House. For each and every issue, there is a trend of appropriating the credit to the kitty of the Government. I think we should not indulge in any kind of misinformation or anything else. I hail from the State of West Bengal.

वह एअहि , सन् 1982में ही म 'सुकिल इ ट्री की शु रुईथ । सन्  
 1901में गवमेंटओवम 'सुकिल इ ट्री शु रुईथ । सन् 1991में उसके औद सेर  
 स्वरूपसे हा सी ह । अी तीख बंगालकिल्स एड म 'सुकिल्स ह', इको  
 ओ कम्से कमजिं सेकीगि । इने hydroxychloroquine सप्लाईकिया थ , सिके लिए  
 मिको खन के लिए ट्रंपसाको कीमब कोहा इ । वे हरे देशो खत  
 थ कि hydroxychloroquine है । उस hydroxychloroquine का प्रोडशा ब गालमें हा  
 करतथ । इ विषय के ह नज हा मेरे गुजरिह कि बंगाल की जकै किल्स एड  
 म 'सुकिल्स इ ट्री है , उसकी रक्षा कीगि , इको ह , क्योंकि भेत्य प्रॉ कि  
 मकि ग कर रहेह । हँ, कछसय हा इमें कईथिं थ, लेकन अभवह्यो कि के ग  
 ऑ नइे सा बुचकाह । हरे देशों रेड्ले बे ट्रीजसन 1984में, रनेबक्सी लोबे ट्रीज ,  
 टरें तम 'सुकिल , हा , सनाम , हा कैखी म 'सुकिल , सिखा रिह -  
 रक्की इ ट्रीजहरे देशों ह । वेकिजक से ओ के मसहिं , मिकक जोह के  
 हा से हरे देशों इकी शु रुईथ कीह । यीथ से जाकारि ओद ना सह  
 हँ । इलिए , कि यह एओग साहकरने कीथी कोहिह । India is the

largest provider of generic drugs globally. India is recognised as the pharmacy of the world. It is because India has such kind of huge and humongous potentialities of manufacturing drugs. Indian pharmaceutical sector provides over 50 per cent of global demand for various vaccines, 40 per cent of generic demand in the US and 25 per cent of all medicines globally. India ranks third in terms of pharmaceutical production by volume and 14<sup>th</sup> by value. The domestic pharmaceutical industry includes a network of 3000 drug companies and 10,500 manufacturing units. Presently, over 80 per cent of the anti-retroviral drugs used globally to combat AIDS are supplied by Indian pharmaceutical firms. वहीं भी वैश्विक स्तर में जो कुछ बड़ा से है। According to Indian Economic Survey, 2021, the one conducted during the period of this Government, the domestic market is expected to grow exponentially and it may reach 120 to 130 billion by 2030. India's medical device market stood at 10.36 billion. It may also exceed 50 billion by 2025. India is the world's largest supplier of generic medication.

एक देश द्वारा निर्यात की गई है। यह कहना कि यह सिलसिला आगे नहीं है, यह एक प्रारंभिक स्तर पर है, जो काश्मीर में ही है। आगे स्ट्राजिका का विकास, स्ट्राजेनिका के अलावा - अगले चरण में है। योद कंधे वर्ष 1999 में शुरू हुआ। स्ट्राजेनिका इंजीनियरिंग की संस्था है। स्ट्राजेनिका द्वारा कोविड-19 है, उसमें भी हिस्सा है, कोविड-19 में भी हिस्सा है। यह हिंदुस्तान के जैव-वैज्ञानिक हैं, उनके द्वारा किया गया है। लेकिन क्या किया? क्या जैव-वैज्ञानिकों को नहीं कर रहा है।

आज को बताया गया है कि एनआईसीएस फल्योर है। Delayed constitution of Board of Governors. यहाँ नहीं कहा है कि सीएसएस है। The Audit Report 2020 notes that the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers was silent on the reason for this delay in constituting this Board of Governors. This is deplorable. Despite being in operation for more than 10 years, the six new NIPERs have been functioning from rented premises. There is insufficient permanent staff and also poor student placement. The rate of student placement has recorded as low as 22 per cent. क्या यह वास्तविकता है? The Government's under-estimation of NIPER and the support required for their functioning is evident in the Budgetary and Revised Estimate for the financial year 2020-21. While the institutes were allocated Rs. 184 crore in the BE of 2021, this was revised to Rs. 306 crore as per Revised Estimate of 2021.

### **18.00 hrs**

The Government failed to take into account with this allocation for financial year 2021-22 which stands at 29.69 per cent lower than the Revised Estimates of 2020-21 at Rs. 215.34 crore as mentioned above.

**HON. CHAIRPERSON :** Hon. Members, is it the pleasure of the House that the time of the House is extended till the passing of this Bill?

**SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS:** Yes.

**SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY:** I would like to bring to your attention about the situation in Bengal. The honourable lady Member belonging to Bengal also mentioned about this point.

The Government of West Bengal allotted ten acres of land at Kalyani, Nadia District for NIPER, Kolkata during January, 2018. NIPER, Kolkata is currently functioning in the lease premises of M/s Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, a PSU, under the aegis of the Department. As BCPL is under strategic disinvestment, it has been decided to transfer about 20 acres of BCPL land for setting up regular campus of the Institute. The construction activities have not started due to deferment of the decision by EFC in March, 2018 regarding construction of campus. The proposal has again been submitted for consideration and recommendation of EFC. झका नील आ क्या हवे वाला है? झि बंगाल से मर 'स्युक्रिल इंस्टीज की शुरुआत ई थी, ह 'जु ह्या थ, मर उस बंगाल की झ बिके से सदीख की झी ते झसे बंगाल के सा लोगों की ब 'झा ' खिफ 'खर मर 'पदोहा ।

दूसरा, झ कहें है कि ह 'े घा करीद है, लेकिन झी भी ये सब मर 'कौबत जते है। झी इंस्टीट्यूट को खर , झ सोर इंस्टीट्यूट्स को बाने की कवायद कर रहे है। झी इंस्टीट्यूटिह खुद झ 'े थ प जत है, झी सोर मर 'कौबत जते है। झी भी 'र कब बेंगे? क्या झ 'े मर झका कोई सेड पै है? कि , झ 'े मर 'न न निकाल दि । यदि झी ह 'े है कि झी क्षत से ज्यादा ह काम कर सकते हैं तो यह अग हत है। झी काम की झि , लेकिन झ प्रकार झी -झूर काम करने से कोई अछ झूस नहीं करेगा ।

मसु खीज , झी सा . एंडीड . में ज कुछ भी करते हैं, उनके लिए झी सव 'े म सीम तीफ करते हैं। झी किसी को दुख नहीं देना ह 'े है, झलिए झी नाम भी मसु ख बा घी गया है औ यह ह 'ीह अछ हत है। झी देखि कि झी सा . एंडीड . में स्विट्सर्लैंड ड सबे ज्यादा पैसा खर कर रहे हैं। सोल्वे मिया क नया देश बा है, वह भी खर कर रहे हैं ।

बल्किम , डनसर्क जैसे छे देशमि सा . एंडीड . मुं ब पसा खर करतैह । क्या सा सा . एंडीड . मुं कछैपसा लगातैह? सां झे बिकु ल प्राबे ट सेक्ट प छे घी हैह । सां खुद सा . एंडीड . मुं क्या क्रिया ? सां सां जे इंसिट यूशंस हैह, जका ब्यैरा सा खुद देखि ।

वर्ष 2018 से 2020 कीब , सर सा सं ते स . स . 585, पी. सी. ड . 62, सी. बी. ए. 72 हैह । सां वर्ष 2020-22 में स . स . 782, सी. बी. ए. 84, पी. सी. ड . 100 हैह । सां देखि कि रायबे ले में कोई सी. बी. ए. नहीं हैह । सां सु र में कोई सी. बी. ए. नहीं हैह । गुवाहटि में कोई सी. बी. ए. नहीं हैह । सां में कोई सी. बी. ए. नहीं हैह औ कोलकाता में भी कोई सी. बी. ए. नहीं हैह । सां प्रजे आँकड़ें हैह, झे आँकड़ को सां खुद देखि । सां खुद न कर लेखि ।

**18.04 hrs**

(Hon. Speaker in the Chair)

सां झे सोर इंसिट ट्यूस हैह, लेकिन स क्या प्रेक्सा करतैह, सां सां ट क्या हैह, झसे सां खुद न ले गा कि सां में कहँ सां हैह ।

सां सां स्टूडेंट प्रसजा देखि । सां , में सां सां कि प्लेसमेंट 22 परसें ट हैह । सां वहँ भी देखि कि स्टूडेंट्स प्रसजा क्या हैह? वर्ष 2016 से 2018 में 64 लोगों ने सी. बी. ए. क्रिया । वर्ष 2017 से 2019 कीब 42 लोगों ने सी. बी. ए. क्रिया । सां प्रकार यह घे ज रह हैह । कि , वर्ष 2018 से 2020 कीब 36 लोग सी. बी. ए. कर रहे हैह । झकी संख्या औ भी नीचे ज रहे हैह । फेक स्र ह मुद्रे प , स्र पीस हो , स्र पीस हो , स्र सा हो , सां कोई स्रकी नहीं हो प्र रहे हैह । झसे जने के लिए सां क्या रैवया हैह? सभो डे स्र यह हैह कि सां ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सां रैवया यह हैह कि स्र सां का विरोध करना, जका रैवया हैह कि सां को प्र कराना ।

... (व्यवधान)

श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी : सर, यह फे स्र मुद्दा हैह ।

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल): ... (व्यवधान) इका म प्रसन्न हुआ है। सखा है, इका म प्रसन्न हुआ है।  
 और इन्हें कह है, स्वीकार किया है।... (व्यवधान)

श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी : सा ते मंत्री नहीं है। उनके काम करने की। वह बड़ा सा  
 मंत्री है, बड़ा है। सोर सद्यों ने उनकी सब में सराहा की है। मसु खीज, सा फ  
 चीज देखी, सा ने जो इंसीट्यूट्स है, यहां से रिसर्च पक्ष कितने जाते हैं, पेटेंट कितने मिलते हैं?  
 इनके ऊपर जो सारे काश्चित निर्भर करते हैं। सा ने जो कई सालों में कितने रिसर्च  
 पक्ष और पेटेंट्स मिल किए हैं? सा इनका ब्यौरा सब में भी।

सा ने जो बातें बनीं वालीज ने जो बात की है, वही जो चीजें सा कहते हैं कि सा ते  
 मंत्री सुकिल में डेवलप करते हैं, लेकिन फ और मेखिन भी सा ने देश में धड़ले से जाब्ध  
 है। सा क्या करेगा? फ सफ ही कुछ-कुछ क्वालिटी ड्रग, जो चीजों की बात करते हैं,  
 दूसरे सफ धड़ले से नकली बाइयाँ मिलते हैं। जो सोरुमदों के सामने रखे हुए, म सा भी  
 का ऊपर सर्फ न करतू हं और सा करतू हं कि मसु ख संख्या चीज के नेतृत्व में यह सक्क  
 सा और कफि सक्की करेगा।

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री तथा रसायन और उर्वरक मंत्री (श्री मनसुख मांडविया):  
 माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आदिनेशाल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ़ फ़ार्मास्युटिकल एंड रिसर्च  
 कॉलेजों में टैक्निकल-सीकर 24 माननीय सदस्यों ने भी मत रखे। आकाश भी  
 स्वयं पूर्ण विधि है। आइडकट का सोहब खाकर रीज का परिनिवारण विधि है, किन्हीं  
 सिम्बल ऑफ़ नॉलज के नाम से दुनिया जीत ली थी। डॉक्टर का साहस कभी कभी है, कई  
 छियां थीं। यह छियां का विषय है आकाश का विषय है। नाइफ़ फ़ैक्ट ग्रेजुएट, जिन्हें  
 छियां देते हैं। इनसे सौ छियां देने के लिए कई सौ टैक्निकल आकाश सम्माननीय  
 सब में आते हैं।

इन सब में तुम सबने वालीज मुझे कहकर गए हैं कि सबने बोला है, का नाम आ  
 है। मेरा फ़ील्ड है कि मुझे सभी का नाम बोलना है। श्री अरुण लखारे कीज, डॉ.  
 रीखा रायीज, डॉ. कलामिधि वेरास्वीमीज, प्रो. सैगत रायस, डॉ. सीमा कुमर शिंगरी  
 जी, श्री श्रैंग आकाश जी, डॉ. अक्षय कुमर सुमजी, कुमारी चंद्राणि मुर्मुजी, कुंवर  
 सीता लीजी, श्रीत सुप्रिया सासंद सुलेजी, डॉ. लखारे दीज, श्री सुभाष रागानीज,  
 श्री ए. वेंकटेशाजी, श्री ई.टी. लखारे जी, श्री सु. सेल्वराजीज, श्री सु. के. प्रचंदन  
 जी, श्री तुम सबने वालीज, अकेले टीड कुरियाकोसीज, श्रीत सुनीत दुग्गलीज, श्रीत  
 प्रति मल्ल जी, डॉ. श्रीकांत फनाथ शिंदीज, श्री पी. रघुनन्दाथजी, श्रीत नवमित रघु  
 राणीज, श्री धीरेंद्रा गौधरी जी, कुल-सीकर 24 सम्माननीय सांसदों ने भी मत  
 स्वयं पूर्ण सुझाव रखे। सभी ने फ़ील्ड मत बोले हैं कि छियां अच्छे हैं, सभी की कंसेसस है कि मैं  
 इन छियां को प्रेरित करना है। छियां आकाश के अकेले से आकाश सुझाव भी रखें हैं। इन  
 छियां के क्या बिंदु हैं और क्यों विषय लेकर आया, यह मैं सबने देतू हूँ। कुल-सीकर सब  
 सौ टैक्निकल लेकर आते हैं। सब सौ टैक्निकल मध्यम से सब छियां में क्या करना है? हैं?  
 मेरी भी नेशाल डेवॉस की इंस्टीट्यूट थी, उसके बाद 6 नई इंस्टीट्यूट्स बनीं। 1 नेशाल  
 डेवॉस की थी, तो 6 में कोई क्लेरिफ़िकेशन नहीं था। सबने देखा कि सभी 6 सौ प्लस 1,

यानी 7 सीटें इंसिट यूट्स हैं और मैं भी इंसिट यूट्स खिनी हूँ। कई लोगों ने सुझाव दिया कि मैं यहाँ भी खिनी हूँ, तो मैंने वालों में मैंने इंसिट यूट्स बनें, ये सबने साल डेढ़ से नाइ इंसिट यूट्स बनें। मैं उसमें यह सब पूर्ण सोचन हूँ, मैं हूँ टैह।

दूसरा मैं हूँ टैह, मैं हूँ केवल मस्ट हूँ और भी की हूँ देत हूँ। और रंज जीज, समय बड़ा है। सबके अंड ग्रेजुएट्स को कक्षा में ली, के जेम से लिकजोह, वह सेल्फ सस्टेन बे। मैं देश में 10,000 से ज्यादा मस्ट सुकिल्स इंस्टीज हूँ। जो जीड इंस्टीज हूँ, उनके मस्ट रिसर्च यूनिट हूँ, रिसर्च की व्यवस्थित है, एंटीछ इंस्टी के मस्ट रिसर्च की एटे क्लिशा ट नहीं है है इसके लिए रिसर्च में नाइ का सहोग हूँ। सहोग देने से उसका खर्च भी कम होगा, नाइ को इकम भी है और यहाँ मैंने वाले स्टूडेंट्स को ट्रेनिंग भी लींगी। फ और डे श्य है कि और ज्यादा कोर्स सल्लू हूँ।

तीसरा मैं हूँ टैह, नाइ तो बते जा रहे हैं, नाइ भी ओ से काम करे तो कॉ प्रिहसिव काम करने की आवश्यकता है और मैं हूँ टैह करना होगा। मैं इसके बारे में सोचूंगा, जैसे मैं देश में कोई क्रिकेट मैचिन नहीं बत है तो मैं हूँ इंसिट यूट को कुछ नुक़्क़े मनेडट देना हूँ। यह कौन सब करेगा? सरकार को किसकी रिक्वायरमेंट है? वर्तमान स्थिति में मैं हूँ डिंड क्या है? मैं देश में रिसर्च कसी बत रहे है? मैं कॉ प्रिहसिव रिसर्च कर संक, एंकेशा दे संक कि इनका अग देश के लिए है, इसलिए मैंने साल काउंसिल बाने की बत की है। सैगत राय हूँ, मैंने साल काउंसिल में डे ऑ गवर्नेंस का कोई अिकार नहीं ले रहे है। डे ऑ गवर्नेंस के मस्ट जो अिकार है, वह अिकार वीह रहेगा मैंने साल काउंसिल डे अिकार डेड के रूप में काम करेगी।

यहाँ कई सम्मति सदस्यों ने भी बत रीख कि मैंने एससी, सीट का प्रतिधित्व नहीं है। गवर्नींग डेड में 22 की संख्या को कम कर दिया, 12 कर दिया और वहाँ जो एससी, सीट के कैंडी टैथ, मैं सम्मति सांसद भी उसमें थे, उनको काउंसिल में ले लिया। मैं प्रतिधित्व खान नहीं किया है। मैं प्रतिधित्व ऑर डेड काउंसिल को बत रख है। यह

क स्वयं पूर्ण विषय है। कल सौकर नाइ में काउंसिल बाना, छि देना, अंड ग्रेजुए छि  
 क्लू करना, सबे नेशनल इंप्रूवमेंट करना औ गवर्निंग बॉड में सदस्य संख्या कम  
 करना, ह ये सब सुझाव, सों छें ट लेकर एा है। सबे ह सकारात्क औ क्वारात्क ह  
 की है। मैं एा सीम समीत सदस्यों का भी हूँ। इमें जे कमेंट एा है, हत ईा है, मैं  
 उसे हने ले क्लेरिफाई कर दूँ। वैसे तो मुझे हने से हत क्लू करनी छि लेकिन थीर  
 रंज जी ने पूछ कि एा किया क्या? मुझे यह हता छि। थीर रंज जी, प्रेसदरन जी  
 औ कई सदस्यों ने ज एा का ऊले ख किया।

एा कह कि हने किया, मैं ह दूँ, क्लू स्कीम उंहेने ही वर्ष 2008 में शुरू की थी।  
 वर्ष 2008 में बा यूए गवर्नमेंट की थी, उंहेने कह कि जेनरिक मेडिसिन लोगों को लीनी छि।  
 ह सरकार में वर्ष 2014 में एा। उस वक्त छः सालो हे गए थे, केवल 103 सेट थे औ वहां  
 300 से कम हत की मेडिसिन लीत थी जो सेट थे, क के हत क बंदो हे रहे थे। थ जी  
 ने मुझे लीने ली दि, मैं एा हत थ मैं उसे लीने गया तो सनीय प्रधान मंत्री  
 जी ने कह कि यह सेवा का कार्य है औ करना छि, रुचि लेकर करना छि। मैं एा  
 हत थ, मेर हत ज्यादा काम नहीं थ, मैं हत काम में लगा क्योंकि यह गरिबों का काम  
 थ।

मेडिसिन की प्रक्रिया लिख देना क हत है औ प्रक्रिया के हत इमगनेसिस  
 करना क हत है। निह हे गया, 100 रुपये फि दी दि, लेकिन बा मेडिसिन लेने जा है  
 हत हने लीत है, जेसे कसर की मेडिसिन है। हत है हतु अ छिज ह रहे है,  
 डीए की एा ट मेडिसिन लेनी छ है। थ की एा ट मेडिसिन लेनी छ है। कसर  
 पेशेंट को एा ट मेडिसिन देनी छ है। काई यक पेशेंट को एा ट मेडिसिन लेनी छ है।  
 गरिब हे यीस हे, लीने किसी को पूछ कर नहीं ला है। थ के यहां भी ला है, गरिब  
 के यहां भी ला है। बा थ के यही ला है तो उसकी जेब में पसाो ह है, वह सर्वाइ कर  
 ला है, लेकिन गरिब के यहां बा हतु अ लीने ला है तो 2000-3000 रुपये मेडिसिन में

को जते है। इससे उसके बच्चे की छुई हो सकती है, यह कागजात जा सकता है। उन्हें ससित  
 वाई सी, इसके लिए काम करना है। जी जे ने मुझे मा' शि' त किया औ' मेने वह काम  
 किया। मुझे सब को बता' हुआ खुश हो रहे है कि जा' देश में 8500 जा' सी सेट है।  
 2400 से अधिक छ' की मेसिन्स वह' आबध हो रहे है औ' 56 से ज्यादा मेसिल  
 छिड़ने ज' आबध हो रहे है। ए' डे 10 से 15 लाख लोग जा' सी सेट ए' मेसिन लेने  
 जा' है।

धीरे रंजा जी ह' ये काम भी किया। यहां यह भी बता' है कि जेनरिक मेसिन का  
 व्याप बढ़ा है। दुनिया का' यहां रिसर्च करके औ' पेटेंट करके ब्रोडड एं' ह' गी मेसिन  
 इंडी' में भी जा' है, लेकिन दुनिया की जेनरिक मेसिन ख' है। आ' सो रिका ए' गेट  
 देखेंगे कि वह' 40 एसें ट इंडी' में बी' है जेनरिक मेसिन का यूजो ह' है औ' ह' ब्रोडड  
 मेसिन ख' है। उसके लिए ओ' यरेनस' कैसे लाया ए' ? यह ओ' यरेनस लोन का काम करने के  
 लिए जा' सी सेट लाया गया। जा' सी सेट का नीजा यह निकला कि जा' देश में  
 जेनरिक मेसिन का शेयर केवल 2 एसें टो ह' थ', लेकिन जा' वह 8 एसें ट से ज्यादा है।  
 जेनरिक मेसिन का शेयर बढ़े लगा औ' लोगों को ससित मेसिन सितने लगी। मैंने ए' सीड  
 करवाई थी कि जा' सी सेट के मध्यम से लोगों को कितना म्मद' हुआ तो कलन यह  
 निकला कि प्रमिष' 8 ह' जा' सी सेट' से ससित जेनरिक मेसिन वाझा' सित है।  
 कसर की कई मेडि सिन्स है, जे मर्के ट में ए' ब्रोडड टबो ट की कीमत 200 से 300 रुपये की  
 है, लेकिन जा' सी सेट ए' जा' ए' वह 50-60 रुपये में सित जा' है। वह' लीब लाइ लगी  
 है। यह बता' सी है कि कीम आ' जा' सी सेट ए' गए हैं, आ' कोई भी प्रम' सी सेट  
 ए' ए', वह' हेंड्रड एसें ट मेसिन आबध हो, ऐसा रुरी नहीं है। यदि कोई कार्टी यक का  
 डक्टर हो औ' उसके फल-बल में मेसिल सेट होत वह' कार्टी यक के सु' रूप मेसिन्स  
 ज्यादा आबध हो' है। कोई सीड. डक्टर होत वह' उसी सु' रूप मेसिन्स आबध  
 है। आ' जे मंग औ' वीह मेसिन सभ सह सित ए', ऐसा रुरी नहीं है। मैं ऐसा बता

नहीं करतूँ हूँ कि जहाँ सेट एंजिन भी मखिन मंगेग, वह ज़ाब्त हो। लेकिन, हमें प्रयास किया है कि देश के लोगों को ससेत से ससेत वाझां सिएं, लोगों की कान सुनिधि त औ वह उसकी नीचे में आगे हो।

श्रीकांत शिंदीज ने बड़े अछूत बात की है, जहाँ भी यह प्रश्न रज किया कीर्णा के ससेत में हूँ दुनिया ए निर्भर नहीं रहा है। इस देश 130 करोड़ की जनता वाला देश है। हमें भी मखिन की रिकवॉ यरेंट है। यदि हम ही भी के लिए मखिन के लिए दूसरे ए निर्भर रहें तो यह ज़ि नहीं है। इसके बारे में जहाँ भी सोच सकते थे। जहाँ भी सरकार थी। फलतः औंम जहाँ ससेत दूँ कि ये सबीषाय कब स गए? उनके ससेत कर नहीं मरा। वेत से हूँ थे। हमें तो कोशिश की है कि वह स्टेट की सेल कर औंज बसेक, उसके ससेत।

श्री सुप्रिया ने कहा कि पिछे में पेनिसिलिन का प्लांट है। मैं बा प्राइम स्कूल में ससेत थ ब यह ससेत सिलेस का प्रॉथ कि देश में सबसे बड़े पेनिसिलिन का प्लांट कहाँ है? तो ससेत लिखें थे कि पिछे में पेनिसिलिन का भारत में सबसे बड़ा प्लांट है। वह ससेत लिए फ सस प्राइम थी। लेकिन, वह क्यों स गई। वह इसलिए स गई, क्योंकि बा दुनिया में ग्लोबलाइजेशन हुआ औ ग्लोबलाइजेशन में क्यूडो के अंतर्गत सारे दुनिया फ्री ट्रेड करने लगी तो कई कंट्रीज ने जहाँ के का सस जतु हूँ ससेत यह बड़े-बड़े कारखाने लगा दिये औ ससेत ससेत पेनिसिलिन कीर्णा बाकर इंडिया में डंप करने लग। उसके बाद, श्री कंवियां सने लगीं। यदि उस वक्त जहाँ ध्यान दी हो तो आ की स्थिति सने की स्थिति नहीं है। उस वक्त उसके कैसे रेकास, ऐसा प्रयास करने की सस्यकत थी। लेकिन, वह प्रयास नहीं हुआ। इसके करने के लिए हमें से किसी ने ना नहीं कहा। बा पीज देश के प्रधान मंत्री बे तो उँहने इसके लिए हमें मार्शन दी। ऐस कितने कीर्णा है? जहाँ ससेत ससेत कीर्णा। कौन-सा ऐसी जहाँ ई नहीं है औ ससेत यह प्रमूलस में विकत आ ससेत। यह ब फ्रिकिल स्थिति हो जाता है। ससेत यह प्रमूलस इंडस्ट्रीज है लेकिन उसके

बनाने के लिए, 'जसा झा' कह कि स्ट्रिग गेमेटरियल छि, 'ीझा' छि औ इंडेडि  
 छि । ये ह छ से लाएं औ छ वाला हें देना बंद कर देत छि स्थि क्याोहाीः ।  
 उसके ह नस ह' उसके ऊ िछी काम करना शुरु किया औ ह' ऐस 51'ीझा  
 झा' छि किए । ह 80 एसें ट से ज्याद'ीझा दुनिया से खेव ' करते'ह । यदि ये ह' दे  
 देश'में नहिं छा'गे औ ह नहिं बाए'गेत ह' देश'में कीम भ'मछिन की क्राइस हे सकीत  
 'ह । झ विषय को लेतु ह प्रधान मंत्री ने कह कि उसके ऊ काम करना शुरु कीछि ।

मानिय अग्रक्ष िज, मुझे झ सद को यह छा'ु ह खुश हे रहे'ह कि भारत 'में 51  
 'ीझा बें, उसके लिए ह' 14,000 करोड़ रुपे 'क सखोग सीझा वन स्कीम  
 निकाली 'ह । झ स्कीम से क्या झा ?हें भारत 'में'ीझा बाने 'ह । दुनिया 'में उसकी क्या  
 वाइटी गैप फंडिंग'ह, ह आषा देगे, ते इंडियलिस्ट उसको नहिं बाए'गे । ह कीती भ  
 हत केंर, लेकिन वह वाझ 'ेता छि । सब ह उसे कब प्रोक्योर केंरेगे, उसको दुनिया 'क  
 स्कॉट 'क बाब स्कॉट सि'े । ऐस कड़ी'ीझा 'ह, सर ह उसको छा'े यह 'मन्युैफक्च'  
 केंर, ते दुनिया से लेने'मोजे छ' छा 'ह, हें उससे 20 प्रक्षि कमरेट प सि सकत'ह ।  
 ह' ऐसी'ीझा प 20 प्रक्षि 'ीझा स्कीम'क मध्यम से किया'ह । सर 'ेव 100 रुपे  
 का बाते 'ह, ते ह' 'ीझा स्कीम'में देने'क लिए 20 रुपे का प्रावधान किया'ह । कई ऐस  
 'ीझा थे, मि' 10 प्रक्षि की कीमीथ । उस वाइटी गैप फंडिंग'क लिए 10 प्रक्षि की  
 अक्षयकत 'ीथ, ह' उसमें 10 प्रक्षि 'ी 'ह ।

झा 'ीह नहिं, उसे बाने 'क लिए हें प्म' फ्र' बाने की अक्षयकत 'ेहि, क्योंकि ब  
 'ीझा बाने की क्षीत 'ह, उसमें 'हाइड्र'स एफ्लु एंटा'ह 'ह । उसमें क्लस्ट 'ेवलेष'ें ट औ  
 फ्र' 'क मध्यम से 'ेवलेष'ें ट करना'ह 'ह । ह' देश'में फ-फ ह करोड़ रुपे'क छ' से  
 ऐस ह फ्र' बाने 'क लिए स किया'ह । उसका आग करेक ह देश'में बक 'ीझा  
 'मन्युैफक्चि'ंग कर सेंक, ह' यह किया'ह । शीर रंज िज, ह' यह किया'ह । ह रुक नहिं'ह ।  
 ह' यह झलिए किया'ह, छि देश'को शिष्य 'में ऐस किसी संकट का सामा न करना छे औ

देश की ऊरत देश में ही पूरे हो गए । हमें यह भी किया है, हमें बीमा , बीमा वन स्कीम 14,000 करोड़ रुपये की मिकाली है । हम उसके बाद भी नहीं रुके, हमें कह कि देश में बीमा का प्रोत्साहन हो, बीमा ही नहीं, हमें प्रमो से ऑन द वर्ल्ड बना है । हमें केवल उत्साह करके ही ऊरत को पूरा करना है, ऐसा नहीं है । हमें ही ऊरत पूरे करके इसे सोना है औ दुनिया के सर्वोत्तम भारत की प्रमो इंस्टीट्यूट का मल बेच सेंक । हम देश औ दुनिया को ऑनलाइन कर सेंक, इसलिए हमें 15,000 करोड़ रुपये की बीमा स्कीम मिकाली है । मैंने उसमें एक-दो चीज को प्रत्यक्ष रूप से देख है । हम उसके छोटे रातें का मने है, बजाकर यह हुआ है । अभिषेक में देश को कैसे सफल हो, कैसे सफल तो हो, हमें यह किया है ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, बा देश में पनोडकि स्टार्ट हुआ औ स्टार्ट लॉकडाउन का रह था, जैसा कि हमें मंशा किया है, हमें देख है कि उस वक्त विकसित देशों की क्या हालत हुई थी । विकसित देशों के पास 15-15 दिनों का प्रोव्हीन नहीं थी, हमें सिका हैल्थ इफ्रास्ट्रक्चर स्ट्रांग मानते है । किसी व्यवस्था हो गई थी । उस स्थिति में हिंदुस्तान ने 150 देशों में ही वाई आब्धि कराई थी । मैं यहां पर उस व्यवस्था को देख रहा था । हमें यहां प्रमो केवल मेडिसिन लेने के लिए प्रोच प्लेन आओ थे । यह हमें लिए गौरव का विषय है । यह देश की आब्धि है । यह देश के नागरिकों की आब्धि है । हमें उसको इन दृष्टि से देखे है । हमें कीमत इन विषय पर राक्षी करने की कोशि नहीं की है । व्यवस्था कैसे स्ट्रांग हो, हमें उसकी कोशि की है । बा भारत में दूसरी वेव आई थी औ हमें विकत हुई, बा सो रिका के राष्ट्रपति को यह कहना पड़ा था कि भारत ने ही वेव मोज ही ब की थी, उसको सो रिका की भी नहीं भूल मगा । बा हमें जेजेजीजी संगी थी, उस वक्त भी हमें कड़ीय की अग्रयकत थी, हमें वह रिकवॉ यरेंट पूरे की है । हमें यह भी किया है । मैंने कल विस्तृत रूप से राख था ।

मैंने कल भी कहा था कि देश में वैक्सीन मनुयैफक्विंगीत है । मैं मानता हूं कि देश में वैक्सीन मनुयैफक्विंगीत है । पूरे दुनिया में भारत का वैक्सीन में 60 प्रमो शेर है । हमें वैक्सीन मनुयैफक्विंगीत करते है औ उसको दुनिया में बेचे है, लेकिन हमें रिसर्च में छोटे थे, हमें

रिसर्च नहीं कर पाते थे। कोई रिसर्च करता था, वह हमें पेटेंट फ्री हो जाता था या तो हम लाइसेंस लेते थे, बल्कि हमें मैन्युफैक्चरिंग करते थे। बाकी वे सब रीहीथ, बल्कि हमें शिष्टाचार से निकलने के लिए घिंत्त किया था। बल्कि उनके ऊपर हमें डाँटाई किया था कि क्यों हमें यह रिसर्च नहीं हो रहा है। हमें प्रोत्साहन कर्मियों और रिसर्च करने वाली कुछ कर्मियों के साथ घंटों बैठें कि हमें क्या करने की आवश्यकता है, हम क्या करें, कि हमें क्या कर सकें। हमें कोरोना की वैक्सीन देश में ही बानी है। सीमा कर्मियों काम शुरू लगीं, भारत सरकार की कर्मियों काम शुरू लगीं और प्राइवेट कर्मियों भी काम शुरू लगीं। क्या आवश्यकता है? उन्होंने उस वक्त हमें शिष्टाचार रख था, हमें कह कि यह तुरंत ही करना है। नहीं होता, हमें सिस्टम ही ऐसा है, हमें रूल्स और रेगुलेशंस ही ऐसी हैं, हमें कानून ही ऐसा है, हमें प्रोसीजर ही ऐसी है। हमें यह करते-करते तीस साल लग जाते हैं। हमें इन सारी व्यवस्थाओं को सरल कर दें और भारत के वैज्ञानिकों ने नौवों में रिसर्च करके हमें वैक्सीन दी है।

उसका निष्कर्ष यह निकला है कि आज देश में कोई वैक्सीन इंजिन रिसर्च और इंजिन मैन्युफैक्चरिंग की बात है। दुनिया 20 सालों से जाकेव भी डीएनए वैक्सीन पर महत्त कर रहा है, लेकिन डीएनए वैक्सीन को बाने में सक्सेस नहीं हो पाई है। भारत सरकार के प्रोत्साहन से हमें देश के साइंटिस्ट भी डीएनए वैक्सीन भी बाँटें और उसकी मैन्युफैक्चरिंग भी शुरू कर दी है। सीमा में इंजिन में और वैक्सीन का ड्रायल का डेट सब हो जा रहा है। हमें जो क्षा करते हैं कि उसका डेट और ट्रायल सक्सेसफुल हो, जिससे इंजिन की ही वैक्सीन का कंषीज, इंजिन रिसर्च और इंजिन मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सक्सेस हो। भारत ने कभी भी बाइको के बिना स की दृष्टि से नहीं देखा है। हमें संस्कृति और श्रम वुसैधव कुटम्ब की रहे है। हमें उसे बिना सके रूप में हमें देखा है, हमें उसे सेवा के रूप में देखा है। दुनिया की सब करना भारत की रीति-नीति और कार्य प्रणति रहे है। हमें ऐसा नहीं सोच कि हमें ही श्रत पूरी करने है। हमें ऐसा नहीं सोच कि वैक्सीन ज्यादा बाने की श्रत नहीं है, हमें एक वैक्सीन का बाँटें और हमें रिक्वायरमेंट पूरी हो जा। हमें वुसैधव कुटम्ब की दृष्टि से सोच

है। हमें सखा भी खयाल रख है औ दुनिया की भी ब करनी है। हम ते शुभ-लाभ की संस्कृति वाले लोग है। हम लाभ की ते बत करते है, लेकिन साथीह दूसरों कु शुभ की भी बत करते है। हम दूसर की भवना को भी सखा है औ उसकी भी ब करते है। इसलिए आ दुनिया की कंट्रीज सखा वैक्सीन मंग रहे है। सो रिका औ केरबिन कंट्री समूह के 29 राबू ते ने कूटा हे कर मुझे बलाया थ औ जेहने कह कि हमें वैक्सीन सखा मनेन कह कि सखा मस वैक्सीन की फसे स है औ हम सखा फसे स वैक्सीन देग थी ज ने कह है कि हमें दुनिया की ब करनी है। आ दुनिया में भारत की वैक्सीन फसोड 'हे' लगी है। बा सी ब राज्य सभा में कोविड थ सिका ब रह थ ते मनेन उस स्थि को झेला, उस सघ ये बतते थ कि सखा 6 करोड़ वैक्सीन की ख को फसोड ' कर दी। हम फसोड ' नहीं करना सखा थ, लेकिन उसकी लाफ लाइ सेल्फ लाफ थी है। वह 61 स ' में फसोड ' हे भी है या 9 थी ने में फसोड ' हे भी है। यह थ ते बूम ब रहे थ कि यही वैक्सीन है स ले, यह भी पी की वैक्सीन है थी ज वैक्सीन क्यों नहीं ले रहे है, यह वैक्सीन सीह नहीं है। स स से वैक्सीन के लिए ही ज्यादा बह फलाई ज रहे थ, मिस ये स्थि पद हे गडी थ कि देश की कम्पियों के मस वैक्सीन ते ती छी थ, लेकिन बा हम उसको यूजीह नहीं करते थ ते उसका क्या करना थ? सखा वैक्सीन फसोड ' क्यों करीद, ऐसी सखें हमें झेलनी छी। ... (व्यवधान) स के राज्य में भी वैक्सीन छी है। आ देश में 20 करोड़ से अधिक खे स सख है। ... (व्यवधान) स थ सिको 'कम्पेन बाना हे या जत की ब करने की भवना हे, वह कर सकत है। सी ओसा ते से हमें कोई विकत नहीं है थी ज के लिए ते जे कहे है, वे ह सि सखर कहे हीह रहे है, लेकिन थी ज उसका कोई प्रति उत्तर नहीं देते है। हम सखा सखा ' क्षेत्र में वैक्सीन सखा ड्राइ बाने के लिए नहीं रेकते है। वह थ वैक्सीन सी छी है। कृया करेक सखा सखा औ सखा ' क्षेत्र में सखा ' के साथीहि ग की छी। ... (व्यवधान)



के लिए कहें जा है, तारीखों को देखें टले ने के लिए सरकारी अस्पताल में जा है।  
 ...(व्यवधान)

सर, एक सप्ताह तक गरीब लोगों को देखें टले ने हेतकहें जा है - सरकारी अस्पताल में। किसी सुख-समृद्ध को देखें टले ने के लिए कहें जा है - किसी प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल में जा है। प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल में सुविधाएं हैं, लेकिन गरीब लोगों को सरकारी हॉस्पिटल में जाओ। इन्हें सरकारी हॉस्पिटल को भ्रमसाजनिक है, जिसमें वह भी बस टले वल की देखें टले ने औद्योगिक किसी पेशेवरे प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल में जा है तारीख लोगों के लिए मिया मुषम भारतीयों का है 20 लाख रुपये सरकारी द्वारा किया गया है। वह एक बेअर लोगों को कहें अस्पताल का एक बड़े शक है, गरीब औद्योगिकों के लिए है। सि गरीब, है औद्योगिकों की शिक्षा की, उनके लिए यत्न किया है। उनके लिए करना है, वक्त किया है। उनके है सिक बाबत है औद्योगिकों के लिए विधि है। इन्हें प्रयास है कि देश को जमाने जमाने स्वास्थ्य सुविधा प्राप्त है। एक जमाने है। है बस शिं ग निस्त्री में थ, एक सब सड़ मुझे सिने को थे। एक बस है - बस उन्हें मुझे कह कि मुझे आने सिना अलगत है। बस र म में सिना ई कि म मुझे सिना क्यों अलगत है, क्योंकि वह कामसे को थे। उन्हें कह कि सब सड़ में जाते हैं, तने सोच कि उसमें क्या होना। मुझे शिं ग निस्त्री न सबे सड़ कार एं ठकी है उससे जातथ मैंने कह कि मुझे शिं ग निस्त्री न सबे सड़ कार प्रोवादी है, इसलिए उससे जात है। बस उन्हें कह कि यह कनेली है। इन्हें उस गैरवो है। बा सी इ इंस्ट्रु निया में वैक्सीन सप्लाई कर रहे हैं, एक सड़ निया में किसी देशों को औ वह एक इ इंस्ट्रु निया में वैक्सीन सप्लाई कर रहे हैं गैरवो सोचा या नहीं होगा? अक्षय, देश को गैरवो से प्राप्त है, को भिद निया में जा का बसर सोचा है, व भिद निया के किसी न किसी क्षेत्र में जा है, अतिता बावत है, इन्हें प्रत्यक्ष

सूचक क्रियाएँ हैं। उनका अर्थ है कि नागरिकों को दुनिया में फिर उठकर खड़े रखने का गौरव  
 दिया जा रहा है। यह मानना होगा कि... (व्यवधान) यहाँ तक कि... (व्यवधान)।

माननीय अध्यक्ष, कहे के लिए धन्यवाद है, लेकिन कुल मिलाकर इस बात में  
 कुछ अंतर है, जो मैंने आप सामने रखे हैं। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी जर्मनी में स्थित है,  
 हमें उस कमेटी में शामिल होना है, जो जर्मनी में प्रत्यक्ष देखी जा रही है,  
 जो बियमबर्ग में है, जो हमें देखकर सकता है। इसलिए ऐसा घिस नहीं कि हम  
 उसे नहीं मानते हैं।... (व्यवधान)

श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी: जी हाँ, मैंने कहा है।... (व्यवधान)

प्रो. सौगत राय (दमदम): बंगाल के बारे में मैंने कहा है।... (व्यवधान)

श्री मनसुख मांडविया: मैंने कहा है।... (व्यवधान) मैंने कहा है कि रिप्लेसमेंट की बातें  
 हैं। उसके बारे में जोरिस्तार से कहा जा रहा है।... (व्यवधान) मैंने कहा है कि रिप्लेसमेंट करना है।

बंगाल के कौन्सिल में आप वहाँ एक 'नाइस' स्थापित करने की बातें हैं। मैंने कहा है कि  
 बंगाल के कौन्सिल के पास 'लेण्ड' है, मैं वहाँ 'नाइस' को 'लेण्ड' देने जा रहा हूँ। मैं उसमें आप  
 सहयोग भी मांगूंगा। उसमें आपकी सहयोग की आवश्यकता है, वह आप मुझे करीबिगा गा।...  
 (व्यवधान) वहाँ उसको 'कम्प्लेक्स' में जा रहा है, यह भी हमें पता है। उसका स्ट्रक्चर 'सेल' है,  
 उसको 100 फुट 'सेल' नहीं करना है। उसकी लायसंस है, वह स्थापित करने है। आपकी  
 एप्लाइड की यूनिट है, वह यूनिट में प्रतीक्षा है। उसको 'पसा' देना है। उसको स्ट्रक्चर  
 'सेल' करके, बंगाल के कौन्सिल का स्ट्रक्चर 'सेल' करना है, हिंदुस्तान एग्जिस्टिंग का भी  
 स्ट्रक्चर 'सेल' करना है। हमें मिल 'पसा' देकर आकर किसी एप्लाइड को 'सेल' के बिना  
 नहीं रखे हैं। हमें पता है और सच है कि उसकी 'फसिल' उस पर डिपेंडेंट है। उसको  
 स्ट्रक्चर 'सेल' करके, वह कुछ रह सकेसे जो, हमें स्थापित करने में प्रयास करना है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : जे ये पूछ रहे हैं, इन्हीं से भी का क्या संबंध है?

... (व्यवधान)

श्री मनसुख मांडविया : अध्यक्ष जी, कोई संबंध नहीं है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मेन भी देखें, इन्हीं से इनका कोई संबंध नहीं है।

... (व्यवधान)

**SHRI T. R. BAALU (SRIPERUMBUDUR)** : Would the hon. Minister please clarify the status of Chengalpattu and Kannur vaccination units?

....(Interruptions)

श्री मनसुख मांडविया : मैं छोड़ रिप्लाई दूंगा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : वैक्सीन यूनिट से इनका क्या संबंध है? क्या क्यों जाब देंगे?

श्री मनसुख मांडविया : अध्यक्ष जी, उसमें सवाल कुछ नहीं है, मैं भला भी हूँ तो मैं रिप्लाई दे दूँ हूँ, इसलिए मुझे पूछ लेते हैं मैं ऐसा भी कह सकता हूँ कि यह भी काफ़ी नहीं है, लेकिन सीधा भी हूँ तो जे पूछें है, उसका रिप्लाई दे दूँ हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

जी, चंगलपट्टु में 600 करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा खर्च करके एक वैक्सीनेशन यूनिट बना रहे थे। उसमें कई कारण थे। उसमें इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर ख़रीद हो गया है। हमें देनी पड़ी है कि काम कर रहे हैं मैं इसमें कहूँगा कि हमें क्या करेगा। मैं अनिश्चित हूँ कि मैं स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का सल्लाह लूँगा। यह नेशनल इंस्ट्रस्ट का काम है, यह मेरा या स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का विषय नहीं है। उसको कैसे करें, यह हमें सल्लाह कर रहे हैं। वह करना है और उसको करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान)

**SHRI T. R. BAALU** : What about Kannur? ....(Interruptions)

श्री मनसुख मांडविया : मुझे कन्नूर का पता नहीं है, मुझे चंगलपट्टु का पता है और चंगलपट्टु का करूँगा। वैक्सीन का प्रोडक्शन शुरू करने में है, यह दुनिया में भी है। क्योंकि वैक्सीन 18

डॉक्टर, 17 डॉक्टर और 20 डॉक्टर की वैक्सीन है, लेकिन इसी की 3-4 डॉक्टर की वैक्सीन होत  
दुनिया को यह सरित सीत है। हम यह कर सकते हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केवल ये सब से हैं इस लेकर आ रहा हूँ। सभी लोगों ने मुझे  
ज्ञान प्राप्त सहायता किया है। इसलिए मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान व्यक्त करता हूँ। क्या सभी  
से यूनिवर्सिटी का केंद्र, ऐसी मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** प्रश्न यह है:

“कि राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक और अनुसंधान संस्थान अधिनियम, 1998 का और  
सोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** इस सभा विधेयक पर चर्चा करेगी।

## Clause 2 Amendment of long title

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** प्रो. सैगत रायीज, क्या इस सोधन संख्या 4 प्रस्तुत करना चाहें हैं?

**PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM):** Sir, I beg to move:

Page 2, line 4,-

*for* “ certain institutions of pharmaceuticals education  
and research”

*substitute* “ all Central Government and State Government  
institutions conducting teaching and research in  
Allopathy and Ayurveda” . (4)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रो. सैगत राय द्वारा खंड 2 में प्रस्तुत सौजन संख्या 4 को सभा के सभा के लिए रखे हैं।

सौजन संख्या के लिए रख गया सौजन संख्या 4

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 2 विधेयक का अंग है।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 2 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 3 से 5 विधेयक में जोड़ दिये गए।

#### Clause 6

#### Amendment of Section 4

*Amendment made:*

Page 3, after line 20,-

*insert*

“ Provided that one member from amongst members to be nominated under clauses (f), (g) and (h) shall be either from the Scheduled Castes or from the Scheduled Tribes.” . (1)

(Shri Mansukh Mandaviya)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री सु. के. प्रसाद जी, क्या सौजन संख्या 5 और 7 प्रस्तुत करना सही है?

**SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM):** Sir, I beg to move:

Page 3, line 6,-

*after* “academician”  
*insert* “in pharmacology” . (5)

Page 3, line 12,-

*after* “technical”  
*insert* “pharmacology” . (7)

Sir, my amendment no. 5 is regarding the qualification of the Chairperson who shall be an eminent academician according to the Government. My amendment is ‘shall be an eminent academician in pharmacology.’ That may be accepted.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री सु.के. प्रेमचंदन जी द्वारा खंड 6 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 5 और 7 को सभा के सक्षमता के लिए रखे हैं।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रो. सौगता रायीज, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 6 प्रस्तुत करना चाहें?

**PROF. SOUGATA RAY:** Sir, I beg to move:

Page 3, line 7,-

*omit* “or technologist” . (6)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं प्रो. सैगत रायीज द्वारा खंड 6 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 6 को सभा के सक्षमता के लिए रखूँ हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है

“कि खंड 6, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग बन जाएगा।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 6, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 7 से 9 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

#### Clause 10 Amendment of Section 7

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रो. सैगत रायीज, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 8 प्रस्तुत करना चाहेंगे?

**PROF. SOUGATA RAY :** Sir, I beg to move:

Page 3, line 37,-

*after* “leading to”

*insert* “diploma,”. (8)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं प्रो. सैगत रायीज द्वारा खंड 10 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 8 को सभा के सक्षमता के लिए रखूँ हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 10 विधेयक का अंग है ।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

खंड 10 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

खंड 11 से 17 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए ।

### Clause 18 Amendment of Section 16

*Amendment made:*

Page 4, for lines 35 and 36,-

*substitute* ‘18. In Section 16 of the principal Act, in sub-section (1), for the words “ Director of the Institute shall be appointed by the Board”, the words " Director of each Institute shall be appointed by the Council” shall be substituted.’ . (2)

(Shri Mansukh Mandaviya)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 18, यथा संशोधित , विधेयक का अंग है ।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

खंड 18, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया ।

खंड 19 से 28 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए ।

**Clause 29 Insertion of new Chapter II-A***Amendment made:*

Page 7, line 25,-

for "every year,"

substitute "every six months". (3)

(Shri Mansukh Mandaviya)

माननीय अध्यक्ष :श्री सु .के प्रेमचन्द्रन जी , क्या आप सौजन्य संख्या 9 से 14 प्रस्तुत करना चाहें ?

**SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN:** Sir, I would like to give a suggestion regarding the amendments. Two official amendments have been made by the hon. Minister. We do not have a copy thereof. Maybe, they are there in the website or in the portal. It is very difficult to know in the House what the amendment of the hon. Minister is. He is not explaining what his amendment is. We are not aware of what official amendments the Government is moving. So, kindly give a direction to circulate at least the official amendments among the Members. Otherwise, how do we know what the amendments of the Government are, which the hon. Minister is moving?The Government is moving amendments. ... (*Interruptions*)

I do agree that they may be there in the portal, but the net is not available inside the House.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्वाँ सुझाव को नोट कर लिया ।

क्या क्वाँ सों छें टूस मूव कर रहेँह?

**SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN** : Sir, I am not moving my amendments.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री विनायक राजगीर , क्या क्वाँ सौथन संख्या 20 प्रस्तुत करना छ हैँह?

**SHRI VINAYAK BHAURAO RAUT (RATNAGIRI-SINDHUDURG)**: Sir, I am not moving my amendment no. 20.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री सौगत रायीर , क्या क्वाँ सौथन संख्या 15 प्रस्तुत करना छ हैँह?

प्रो. सौगत राय : सर, मैं सौथन संख्या 15 मूव नहीं करूंगा ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री अधिर रंजण चौधरी रीर , क्या क्वाँ सौथन संख्या 17 प्रस्तुत करना छ हैँह?

**SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR)**: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 7, after line 6,-

*insert*

“(a) to advise on matters relating to standards and quality of education in the institutes and other matters relating to quality of education”.

(17)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्वाँ मैं श्री अधिर रंजण चौधरी रीर द्वारा खंड 29 में प्रस्तुत सौथन संख्या 17 को सभ के सभ के लिए रखूँह ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री विनायक भाउराव राजू जी, क्या आप सेशन संख्या 21 प्रस्तुत करना चाहेंगे?

श्री विनायक भाउराव राजूत : अध्यक्ष जी, मंत्रीजी भी इस सेशन को मॉडरेट करके लाएंगे, इसलिए मैं इसे मॉडरेट करके लाऊंगा। (व्यवधान) मुझे इस सेशन की कॉपी नहीं मिली है।

मैं सेशन संख्या 21 मूव नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री टी. सु. प्रसाद - सदन नहीं।

श्रीत सुप्रसाद - सदन नहीं।

प्रश्न यह है:

“कै खंड 29, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक का अंग है।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 29, यथा संशोधित, विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 30 से 34 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

### Schedule

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री अधिर रंजन चौधरी जी, क्या आप सेशन संख्या 19 प्रस्तुत करना चाहेंगे?

**SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY :** Sir, I am not moving the amendment.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि सु सूच विधेयक का अंग ब े ।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

अनुसूची विधेयक में जोड़ दी गई ।

खंड 1, अधिनियमन सूत्र और विधेयक का पूरा नाम विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए ।

**SHRI MANSUKH MANDAVIYA:** Sir, I beg to move:

“ That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

“कि विधेयक, यथा संशोधित , परित किया जा ।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभा की कार्यवीह मंगलवार, 7 दिसंबर, 2021 को प्रातः 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है ।

**18.47 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, December 7, 2021/Agrahayana 16, 1943 (Saka)*

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### **INTERNET**

The Original Version of Lok Sabha proceedings is available on Parliament of India Website and Lok Sabha Website at the following addresses:

<http://www.parliamentofindia.nic.in>

<http://www.loksabha.nic.in>

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