

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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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

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

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

... (व्यथन)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : हए अङ्गी तखती ल ँकर अण्णत ह ँ । यहकय तीक ह ँ ?

... (व्यथन)

11.01 hrs

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

Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... (व्यथन)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न कल

... (व्यथन)

11.02 hrs**ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

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

(Q.121)

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

साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति: मनीय अध्यक्ष महोदय , सदन के बात सुनकर मुझे खुशी है रही है कि मनीय सांसद महोदय ने स्वयं सहायता समूहों के बारे में जो बातें कही हैं... (व्यंजन) वर्ष-2014 के बाद से स्वयं सहायता समूहों के लिए आने वाले बजट के लिए मनीय सांसद महोदय ने देखा कि स्वयं सहायता समूहों के लिए जो बजट है, वे घर-घर तक पहुंचाने के लिए... (व्यंजन) आज के मर्केट में रह रही है ।

महोदय , मनीय सांसद महोदय को जो सवाल है, सवाल यह है कि हम सहायता समूहों में काम कर रहे हैं और जो बजट है, उसमें 2013-14 के बाद से अनेक तरीकों से, मनीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने इन क्षेत्रों के लिए आने वाले बजट के लिए, सहायता समूहों के लिए विशेष बजट 10 लाख बढ़ाकर 20 लाख तक लेना

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री तथा पंचायती राज मंत्री (श्री गिरिराज सिंह): महेदय, मैं झाले फ
 छिाकन छत हूँ ।... (व्यधन) सुप्रिय सू ले जी ने दे छिों के सख हूँ ।... (व्यधन)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आरू र ज़ाब म्तावे , य ते पू रा ज़ाब अछि द े देते ।

... (व्यधन)

श्री गिरिराज सिंह : महेदय , ठे कहै ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ठे कहै । आँ बड़ि ।

श्री कु ली प्रायश्चा े जी - छिाँहें ।

ड . बीसेवै वै क्खर्यती ।

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

(Interruptions) The e-commerce company, Flipkart, has signed an MoU under

the Flipkart Samarth Programme with the Ministry of Rural Development of the

Government of India. ... (Interruptions) Can the Minister of Rural Development

state what capacity-building activities and rural produces are promoted by

Flipkart to encourage the Self-Help Groups in the country? ... (Interruptions)

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

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मनीयम ंत्री जी ।

... (व्यधन)

साधवी निरंजन ज्योति : महेदय , आनन्बर म े वै हम लों न े फ्लिफाट े के साथक

समैला छि ह ै ।... (व्यधन) सफ े द्वारा लेन-देन होगा ।... (व्यधन) कयेंकिह म्हाओ

क गु फह ै , आबाहर जान े म आमहें , लेकि हम लोग समैला कर रह ै ह , जिसे मनीय

स्वर्य न े छ े के ह ै ।... (व्यधन) कह आकय े ष ह ै समैला भुहअह ै ।...

(व्यधन) मझे लाख ह ै फ्लिफा 13 सू वें ने सफ आओ छि ह ै ।... (व्यधन)

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

श्री गिरिराज सिंह : महोदय, मैं और राजाल के वर क्लन हूँ। गाँवों में 2014 में जहाँ हम देश में अग्रणी, सरसमद के क्षेत्रों केवल 2.35 करोड़ महिलाएँ जुड़ी थीं और 80 हजार करोड़ डॉलर के जेजथसों 9.89 करोड़ रुपये। ... (व्ययधन) आदर के अंदर 8 करोड़ से भी अधिक महिलाएँ इस जुड़ी हैं। ... (व्ययधन) 73 लाख पसहर हैं और छ लाख करोड़ से अधिक। ... (व्ययधन) आरंभिक मध्यम से बढ़ि गये हैं। ... (व्ययधन) लिकेजोड के खालजे मनीयस्य न रखें, हमके कल्पित से ही हैं, बल्कि कई राज्यों ने ऑनसे, हर राज्य ने आ-आ तरीके से ई-कॉमर्स से लेकर सरसम ले ली है। ... (व्ययधन) हमारे वलें में मेरा लक्ष्य है कि महिलाओं के आनी साल में एक लाख कैसे हो। ... (व्ययधन) केवल ही नहीं, बल्कि पूर्णरूपेण सरसम के तहत ही होगा, यह हमरा लक्ष्य है। ... (व्ययधन)

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

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

(Interruptions)

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

श्री गिरिराज सिंह : मन्नीय अध्यक्ष जी , वर्ष 1999 से स्वर्ण ज्योती ग्रामस्वाजयेजा क तहत एकीकृत प्रोग्राम चला रहा है । समय-समय पर सरकार ने भी 250 जिलों में इंटरस्ट रिवॉ साप सात प्रशिषा प्रियि ह , सँ तीन प्रशिषा ट्रेस्ट्स साह सँ नके 12 प्रशिषा स्ति ह , सँ भीम चशिषा ट्रेस्ट्स तै ह । कई राज्ये न आ -आ ढंगसे येजा बनाई ह । राज्य सँके न्द्र सरकार तिर झयेजा क मध्यम सँ उमहिलाओ के सि , जे सीबी मँ ह सँक्रि सँ वमें रोजार नै ह , रोजार भीम हैय क्व रही ह । प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 10 लाख 20 लाख क्रेडिटि ह । येजा क अनु सार बै कें सँ जिफिज सँ क्षमता हेती ह , वे वैसा करोबर कत ह ।

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

(Q. 122)

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

श्री निशीथ प्रामाणिक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मनीयस्वरूपन बहुत ही अच्छे प्रश्न पूछ रहे हैं। सन् 2014 के बाद से भारत के अखिलप्रधानमंत्री जी का यह लक्ष्य है कि 'क्रिकेट' से भारत के युवा प्रभावित जाएं, इंद्र के काल से यंग इंद्र बन जाएं, इंद्र के काल से सिद्धि इंद्र बन जाए।... (व्यंजन) अखिलप्रधानमंत्री जी के मार्गदर्शन में युवा कार्यक्रम एवं खेल मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के मध्यम से नेस्लय ग्लोबल प्रोग्राम के शुभारम्भ 2014 में के ईथरौ त्वसे लेकर अतकन नेस्लय ग्लोबल प्रोग्राम में तमिळु के लम्बा 3,29,241 युवाओं ने भाग लिया है।... (व्यंजन) इनमें से आसूत्रिजातिक 6,706, अनुसूत्रिजातिक 85,221, अयडि वोंके 1,40,508 एवं बकि वोंके 95,870 युवाओं ने भाग लिया है।... (व्यंजन)

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

श्री निशीथ प्रामाणिक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मनीयस्वरूप के सौत्रिजन हूँ। मैं किन्नामलाई में नेस्लय ग्लोबल प्रोग्राम के शुभारम्भ आतककुल 97 सत्रिजातिक प्रोग्राम कराए जा चुके हैं, जिनमें आसूत्रिजातिक 498, अनुसूत्रिजातिक 981 और अयडि वोंके लम्बा 1788 महिलाओं ने भाग लिया है। मैं मनीयस्वरूप के यह प्रश्न

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मनीयस्वरूप , प्लीज़ । मनीयमंत्री जी चरदें ।

... (व्यथन)

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्री (श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर):
 अध्यक्ष महोदय , मनीयस्वरूप जी स्वयं फुटबॉलक बड़े खिलाड़ी रहें हैं और खेलों के प्रति यह
 जानकर प्रसन्न हुए हैं । क्रिकेटरहस देशके मनीयप्रधानमंत्री जी ने छये आँ किस
 में जाने से हल भीखिं से बतवाकर क ऊँ मोबलबढ़ थ । ... (व्यथन) न
 केवलओ किस , बल्किपैरालंपिसम भीअंतरास ज्यव मोबसाभतन जीतने क
 कमछि ह । ... (व्यथन) महोदय , आ भीरसक मध्यमसे रकके बधईद ने क कम
 छि थ । लेकिनभीरस कईवर्षे प हले रीखीथ । ... (व्यथन) महोदय , यह वह
 शिओ किस लबनने के बतहे य एकेमबन के बतहे । ... (व्यथन) ऊँ
 मध्यमसे हमरे खिलाड़िके द शस चुनकर द शोदि शो ट्रेनिंगदने क कम
 छि जात ह । ... (व्यथन) त्ना 90 करोड़के क्षेत्रींग, बेडिंग, लॉजिंगसो
 आँ फोके त्नाउ संपन्न छि थ । ... (व्यथन) इनकय क्रमके हमआ भीला रह
 हैं । ... (व्यथन) मने कछिहल ही शिओ किसके क कर छि ह , तकि
 वर्ष 2024 के ओ किसके तैयरी भीहमहल से कर पर सस भीखिं क हिसा
 बड़े रुपमें रख्य ह । ... (व्यथन) ज्हां त्कन सससेट स्यू फिफिके बतह , मनीय
 प्रधानमंत्री जी ने नॉर्थ ईस्टके ओ , शिेषप्रासिल रीख ह । पूर्वके सरकारों म लुकईके
 बतली थ । हमने एट्रैक्टके बतके ह ओ सससेट स्यू फिफि 550 करोड़
 के लाससे बनने के सिक्क भीरसभीरख ह । म्पीर के इफलम यहन सस
 सेट स्यू फिफि बन जा रही ह । केविक करणसि कछिमें म ऊँ कर्ये में की
 ईह । ... (व्यथन) लेकिनआखे खेगे क्सा बहत जस प्रतिहीगासके शो ओ
 नैसससेट स्यू फिफि टिली भी ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न संख्य 123, श्री मसु खड्गजीईकाव ।

(Q. 123)

श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावा : अरक्ष म्हेद्य , आ मुझे प्रश्न पूछे के आ मी वे । ...

(व्यधन)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: मनीयस्स्य , हल क्वेश्चननं बर बेसि ।

... (व्यधन)

श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावा : अरक्ष म्हेद्य , आ मुझे प्रश्न पूछे के आ मी वे , म

आ बुहत -बुहत आसी ह ।... (व्यधन)

म्हेद्य , म आ मध्यमसे मनीयम त्री से पूछा छत ह कि छडे ष कों में से गाँवहँ, से ग्रमीष्ठा त्रँह, जो सके के स धिओ से वंनिह । व अछे सके हेन के वरुस स्कूलतथबाजार म जाने के सिमिष्णों के बुहत तरीफहेती ह ।... (व्यधन)

छडे ष क क्षेत्र के से दूरवाजकाके म प्रधान त्री ग्रमसकयेजा क त्तक्य केई सकेवन क ओजाह ? इबार में मनीयम त्री जी से जाना छत ह ।... (व्यधन)

साधवी निरंजन ज्योति: अरक्ष म्हेद्य , प्रधान त्री सकयेजा फट , ट सौधक त्त मनीयस्स्यन पवडे क्षेत्रों के बतसेक ।... (व्यधन) छडे क्षेत्रों के सिप्रद श्के ओ

से जो सके स्वीकृतहेकर आी ह , को हम आ मु मीद तेँह । श्के शि षत यह ह कि मैदनी क्षेत्रमें 500 के बसावट , हलिय म 250 के सौध न्मसलप्राप्तिक्ष त्रँह, व

100 के आवी म सके तेँह । व से जो सके स्वीकृतहेकर आी ह , को हम आ मु मी देतेँह । मनीयस्स्यन जो प्रश्न उय ह मुझे लारह ह कि हम आर षकमकत

ह ।... (व्यधन)

श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावा : अरक्ष जी , मनीयम त्री जी से दूरवा प्रश्न पूछा छत

हँ कि प्रधान त्री सकयेजा क त्तक्य सके मंजूर हे जाती हँ , लेकि आ ककरोके

वरुस वे धि रितसयक अंर पूर्ण न्हँ हे मी ह । आ म प्रक्रिय के षे च जमि

व्यक्तिरूपस ' शिक्षणमिच्छि ह ' । वहाँ स्कूलों गुणवत्ता में ठेकनें बन रही ह ' । मैं आ ' आ रोधकत ह ' किछी स्ट ' जमें यह मि जाफिआ स्कूल केई नरियलफेड ' ते नरियलीमफू टे सौसलीमफू टे ।... (व्यधन)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: मनीयस्कस्यआश्र प ' छ ।

... (व्यधन)

श्री श्याम सिंह यादव : म्हेद्य , सी सी स्ट ' जमें ऐ वर ' किनरियलफू टे सौसलीन टूटे ।... (व्यधन)

कय आपनैन ' रके स्कूलों के गु ' षता के जा ' क ' सलकवति मॅनीटस ' करवने के कृ प्रक ' गे? मैं यह देखवस्तकत ह ' ।

साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति: मनीयअध्यक्ष म्हेद्य , यहिम मू लप्रश्न से हक ह ' , किमि म ' कतन हू 'ी किछी ग ' षता के जा ' क ' ऐ ... (व्यधन)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: कवति म ' पूछे प्रश्न कयें हक ह ' ? आहकतइ ।

... (व्यधन)

साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति: हमसी जा ' क ' ऐ गे , लिक्क ' दगे ।... (व्यधन)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: ओ मतरिए । ओ जाबद ' न ड 'ेग ।

... (व्यधन)

साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति: जह ' के स्कूल ' हों , सी हमजा ' क ' ऐ गे । यहि ' सलकवती है , वह ' लैबिहते ह ' , केंद्र के लैब हते ह ' , प्रदेशीमल ' ब हते ह ' । आ केई स्कूलके कियतह ' , ते हमसी जा ' क ' ऐ गे ।... (व्यधन)

श्री प्रद्युत बोरदोलोई : सर , मैं मंत्री जी से जान हू 'ा किमि सी आईके जे मॅनीटि ' गि जाती ह ' , आ केई स्ट ' ह ' म ' शा आ हा ' ' तसिकत ह ' , जैसे मेरा हेमस्टे टसक ' 2017 से 2021 तकलातर छ सलस ' हों तसिक रह ह ' , ते ओ मॅनीटि ' गके बदकेई

स्टेट आ यह एग टर्मिन करत ह , ते आवक कर 'वई करत 'ह?... (व्यधन) जे अह प्लेमें टेडोड सहेँ , कय झके आक 'री ओ करन 'के सिमीशाद 'तेँह?... (व्यधन)

ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री तथा पंचायती राज मंत्री (श्री गिरिराज सिंह): मनीय अयक्ष म्हेदय , मनीय रख्य न 'जे सिध उय ह ' , प्रिजिएसई -1, प्रिजिएसई -2 सौ प्रिजिएसई -3, झँ प्रिजिएसई -1 के कंप्ली साक कम कष ' 2022 में सा हेगा । प्रिजिएसई -2 में जिन कमराज्यसरकरोँ न ' सि , साक डईग ' न ह्म ' प्रिजिएसई -3 में सि । राज्ये के ही झस ' नुक्सानहेत ह ' । राज्यके सांस्कृआ ' राज्यके मंत्रियेँ से लिँ सँमिस ' बातकरँ ।... (व्यधन)

श्रीमती हेमामालिनी : अयक्ष जी , हर गांव तक रूड कनेक्शन क अयजे क जे सा थ , वह सा आहमर ' मनीय प्रधानमंत्री के नेतृत्व में साकर हे रह ह ' ।... (व्यधन) झ येजा से गांव में रहने वाले लों , शिषर हमर ' सिने क ' जीवन में क्रांतिरी बदलाव आ है । मैं आ सरकार के झक ' सिधत ' बुहत बधईद ' ती हँ ।... (व्यधन) वर्तमान में न्यूनतम 5 किलोमीटर लंबाई के रूडों के सि ' प्का प्राक्शन प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम रूड येजा क ' अंता त है , जिक ' कारण 5 किलोमीटर से कादूरी के अयक कम गा ' झयेजा क ' तहत न्हें बनात ' हँ ।... (व्यधन) कय सरकार येजा क ' तहत रूड के न्यूनतम 5 किलोमीटर लंबाई से बंधी प्राक्शन के स ' शिषर कर करन ' , 2.5 किलोमीटर प्किर कर रखी ह ' ?... (व्यधन) मैं बतन छेती ह ' किम ' रे लोकसाक्ष ' त्र मधुरा के वर्गा ' वर्मिस 5 किलोमीटर क ' प्राक्शन के करण येजा से वंदिह ' ।... (व्यधन)

साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति: मनीय अयक्ष म्हेदय , धिफे जाँ जे हमरी रूड ' ली ईह ' , सा ' बाजार , धित्य , असल अके जेड़ा ' क प्राक्शन ह ' , लेकि 5 किलोमीटर ' नीचे जेड़ा ' क अके ई प्राक्शन न्हें ह ' ।... (व्यधन)

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

वर्ष 2012 से आकर मैंने वर्ष 2021 तक की शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में काम किया है। मेरा काम यह है कि मैं कांग्रेस के कार्यकर्ता हूँ, इसलिए मैंने वर्षों से कबरी में शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में काम किया है, जिसमें मैं काम कर रहा हूँ। मैंने अपने कामों के बारे में बात की है। I feel I have been deprived of my legitimate... (*Interruptions*) I would like the hon. Minister to reply to my question. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: धन्यवाद ।

... (व्यथन)

श्री गिरिराज सिंह: मनीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं और राज जी की प्रश्न सभा हूँ, यह पुराने सवाल हैं। आशिके ब 'कब गलत' नहीं है 'ते यह मत बर्ज के स्वरुप पूर्ववर्ती स्वरुपों ने नहीं के। हमने इस पर करवाई के लिए लिखा है। आमुझे प्र 'द तकिस 'स्वरुप' अंतर इस पर करवाई के तहत मैं राज्य स्वरुप के कर 'वाई के लिए लिखा हूँ।... (व्यथन)

श्री विनायक भाउराव राऊत : मनीय अध्यक्ष जी, अभी प्रश्न है फेज-3 बरत है। मंत्री महोदय ' फेज-1 और फेज-2 में कफिरुप ' दीथ। जैसा हेम मली जी न ' क्ल फि प्र 'क्रीमीट के क 'ीसाक ' बरे 'म फि 'बर सोच ' के आशय है।

मेरी कृति है कि जैसे नर्थ-ईस्ट 250 आवे वल गांवों के रास्त लिख है, वैसे ही
वैस्ट एस्ट एंडे स्थि म बसे गांवों में 250 आवे वल गांवों के रास्ते के आख्यत है।
कय मंत्री म्हे द्यइवे स्थिं एणि यलेने के कु छव्यस्थव गे?... (व्यधन)

श्री गिरिराज सिंह: मनीय राजजी न जे स्थि उय है, प्रथम कौमिटि, दूसरे में
आ खन सौसर में यूएके उअज क स्थि है।

ज्ज त्करोड थू के बात है, ज्ज स्कूल है, कॉलेज है, ब्लॉक है, बाजार है व्हे सौ
असल है, मैं प्रार्थन करूंगा, यह गिरा जा सु दयके सुस्थि के स्थि य
है।... (व्यधन)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: रूडीजी, आस्ट में पूछि, आब प्रश्न पूछा है।

...(व्यधन)

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

द्वि में फेज़-3 में 6162 किलोमीटर के स्वीकृति है। आजिस देश में लेग
बैकड कह रहे हैं, मैं भी सी श्रेणी में आल आरत हू। इ बैकड राज्य के 6612
किलोमीटर के स्वीकृति के स्थित करके प्रकृति के प्रस्तव आ क है सौनी
स्वीकृति जा चुके है?... (व्यधन)

श्री गिरिराज सिंह: मनीय अध्यक्ष जी, वैसे ते यह प्रश्न का नहीं है। मनीय रख्यन
पूछ है, क वरिष्ठस्थ है, 1300 किलोमीटर के स्वीकृति है सौ रे प्रकृति है।
...(व्यधन)

श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बहेड़िया : मैं आ मध्यमसे मंत्री जी से क्कन कहूँ कि प्रधानमंत्री स्कू
येजा में गांवों के जेज के बात है। वर्ष 2001 के सिबसे 500 के आवे के बतधि,
ज्जक्य 2011 क संस है य, ज्ज भी कफिा व 500 के आवे से ज्यव हे चुके
है।... (व्यधन)

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

माननीय अध्यक्ष: क्या कहें हैं?

...(व्यवधान)

श्री सुभाष चन्द्र बहेड़िया : जो राजस्व का वित्तियत है, जिसे आवे 500 है, मनीयम त्री जो के कजेड क इव रख है? दूसरी य तीरी स्किमम गां वजेड क प्रावधनहीं है। जिगा वें के आवे 500 हे चुके है, कोप्रा मीएआईम कजेड जाए ?

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

श्री गिरिराज सिंह: मनीयसमिजी, मैं कह रहा हूँ कि फेज-1 में का वित्तियत प्रिय, फेज-2 में आ डेसाक प्रियथसफै ज-3 में आ डेसाक प्रियके प्रिय यह है। यह वर्ष 2021 तक पूरा होगा। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री नामा नागेश्वर राव: मैं सिवायक यह है, वे खेद रहे हैं ते खेद दे। ... (व्यवधान) कोई बात नहीं सुन रहा है। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न संख्या 124

श्री समेश्वर मीना ।

... (व्यवधान)

(Q. 124)

श्री रमेश चन्द्र माझी : अध्यक्ष महोदय , मनीयमंत्रि जी ने कहा है कि भारत में 237 क्रिकेट स्टेडियम हैं , जिनमें से 8 फील्डिंग सिमूलेटर हैं । मैं खेल के सपोर्टिव इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर को बढ़ावा देने के लिए आगे बढ़ेगा कि 2018 में वर्ल्ड कप के लिए सिमूलेटर स्टेडियम बनाए जा चुके हैं । भवनेश्वर के स्टेडियम का निर्माण 2018 में शुरू हुआ था , जो एन सी सी के अंतर्गत चल रहा है । वर्ष 2023 में वर्ल्ड कप के लिए सिमूलेटर स्टेडियम , राखे जायेंगे । मैं सोच रहा हूँ कि 120 करोड़ रुपये का काम कर रहे हैं , जो वर्ष 2022 में पूरा हो जायेंगे । मेरा मनीयमंत्रि जी से प्रश्न है कि खेल इंडिया में सिमूलेटर स्टेडियम के वित्तिय सहायता दी जा रही है औद्योगिक सिमूलेटर स्टेडियम के वित्तिय सहायता मिलेगी ?

11.35 hrs

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

श्री निशीथ प्रामाणिक : अध्यक्ष महोदय , खेल क्षेत्र में मनीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न पूछे हैं , उनके लिए धन्यवाद देने चाहता हूँ । झारखण्ड और कर्नाटक और ओडिशा में जो स्टेडियमों का निर्माण प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं , विशेष रूप से ओडिशा में भारतीय हॉकी टीम का जो प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं , उनके लिए मैं भारतीय क्लबों के खिलाड़ी को प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए बड़ा काम कर रहा हूँ , जिनमें ओडिशा राज्य में हॉकी के लिए प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए मैं सरकार के धन्यवाद ज्ञापित करने चाहता हूँ ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय , मैं मनीय सदस्य के बताने के लिए कि मैंने 2964 स्टेडियमों के लिए खेल इंडिया स्कीम के तहत सर्वेक्षण कर रहे हैं । मैंने ओडिशा में कुल 56 स्टेडियमों के लिए सर्वेक्षण किया है ,

जिमें से 39 मिलाएँ और 17 पकड़ें हैं। इसीलिए के हर महीने 10,000 रुपए स्कॉलरशिप रूप में दी जाती है।

श्री रमेश चन्द्र माझी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा सैंकड़ों लोगों से यह है कि 'खेलो इंडिया' के तहत कौन से प्रोजेक्ट्स से क्या काम हो रहा है ?

श्री निशीथ प्रामाणिक : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मनीय सदस्य के सवाल के लिए बताना चाहता हूँ कि 'खेलो इंडिया' योजना के अंतर्गत हमारे खेल के विकास के लिए 28 करोड़ रुपए के आवंटन के तहत प्रोजेक्ट्स स्वीकृत किए जा चुके हैं, which include, construction of a Multi-purpose Indoor Hall in Kalinga Stadium Sports Complex, Bhubaneswar amounting to Rs. 8 crore, construction of Multipurpose Hall at Puri amounting to Rs. 7.5 crore, construction of a Swimming Pool at District Headquarters, Boudh, amounting to Rs. 5 crore, and construction of a Multi-purpose Hall at District Sports Complex, Burla amounting to 7.5 crore. इनमें से, स्वीमिंग पूल लवल जो काम है, वह पूरा हो चुका है। बाकि, तीन प्रोजेक्ट्स के कामों का काम हो चुका है। हम सीधे तौर पर ही प्रोजेक्ट्स को तुरंत शुरू कर देंगे।

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

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

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Bengali

माननीय अध्यक्ष : कमिटीमनीय रक्ष्य , आम्ही म प्रश्न पूछरकी ह , सा केई विक्रनी ह । लेकि , सा सिआम हल से नेसिद वैजितक्रीमलोग सुनलें ।

श्रीमती लॉकेट चटर्जी : अक्ष म्हेद्य , क्वर सौला हगा ?

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आनी बेला ह । आ आ कस्य हे य ।

श्री निशीथ प्रामाणिक : अक्ष म्हेद्य , मनीय रक्ष्यक प्रश्न क जाब हिंदी म सके मतृ म्म बंगला में भिद देत ह ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मुझे केई विक्रनी ह । म सीमाओ में बेला के सिआम ह । गुजराती में , बंगाली में , पंजाबी में जिम म देन ह दे सक ह । आ 22 म्मओ में से सि म्म में बोल सक ह , लेकि , हल नेसिद द ।

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

म्हेद्य , सीमराज्ये क जो खेलम त्री ह , हमे क सक्क सु अब वैकिकिथ । स बैकम मनीयम त्री श्री आ रागठकु र जी ने सीम त्रिये के सामने यह प्रस्तव रखथकि आसोक क्य सु ह । हमलोगसितरहस आ जाकर हर क्राज्यम खेलप्रतिभो के दूढ़ सके सौ इफास्ट्रक्य ह , हम कै से सो भिड क्ले पकर सक , सैन इक सुसह्यम गाय । सा ह 30 सिं बर सौ 4 अटू बर के हर क्राज्यक जो खेलम त्री ह , उ सीम क मंत्राल्ये के क्म भे जा य ह । सा पूछ य ह कि आ मैजूव इफास्ट्रक्य क्य ह सौ आ जाकर आ राज्यके डेक्लेषे तक सिआ म्मसक्य प्रोजेक्स ह , आह हमर म्मभे सि ।

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

महोदय, जहाँ फुटबॉल के अक्षय प्रधनन त्रि जी खेलप्रतिष्ठान के दूब के सि
 सखे खेलप्रतिष्ठान के विषय के साक्षात् तकि के अछ कन के सिखिंतर प्रयस
 कर रह है। इन अतिरिक्त मिसराज्ये स हमरे प्रसिद्ध जानकारी अछि है, लेकिन
 दुखी बात यह है कि मिसराज्ये अतिरिक्त के खेलों के प्रोत्साहन नहीं आ है।

महोदय, मैं यह आशा करत हूँ कि बहुत जल्द ही मिसराज्ये अतिरिक्त के खेलों के
 प्रोत्साहन आयेगा। मैं यह आशा करत हूँ, क्योंकि मिसराज्ये अतिरिक्त के खेलों के प्रोत्साहन
 मिसराज्ये अतिरिक्त के खेलों के प्रोत्साहन है। स्वामी कि मिसराज्ये अतिरिक्त के खेलों के प्रोत्साहन
 है, मैं यह आशा करत हूँ।

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

श्री निशीथ प्रामाणिक : अक्षय महोदय, भारतीय युवाओं के विषय के बाबर साक्षात् ले जाने के
 सि अक्षय प्रधनन त्रि जी के प्रयस है, हमने हर एक क्षेत्र में, हमने वह खेलक क्षेत्र है,
 हमने क्राज्जिक क्षेत्र है, आ हम लोग सरकार के दखल दे रहे, ते यह सब है कि
 लक्ष्य है।

अक्षय महोदय जी न प्रश्न पूछ है कि हमने कौन से खेलों में प्रोत्साहन दे रहे है के
 इच्छा है य नहीं। अतिरिक्त मिसराज्ये अतिरिक्त के खेलों के प्रोत्साहन आ
 है। आ प्रोत्साहन, ते कि हम लोग सब करेगे।... (व्यथन) स्थितरूप

झरकर अहम लों क ख 'लप्रमिओ ' के आ ' ले जाने क जो इव ह ' , हम लोग क्लिकु लसइद ' षड ' टे रहेंगे ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मनीय रक्ष्या , बहुत सार ' मनीय रक्ष्य इण्डिया प्रश्न प ' छ ' ह ' । केईममनीय रक्ष्य क ' लिंगड ' शाक नेसिद ' ' दे, मि म ' इक ' सिघ ' आइद ' ' गा । मनीयम ' त्री जीमइषघ ' के सि ' यरहें । इण्डिया ' य क ' घंटे के घ ' हे जी ' , क्येकिप्रश्न कलम ' ' सीमनीयरक्ष्ये के मैक नैं मिलात ह ' ' ।

... (व्यथन)

श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी : अध्यक्ष म्हेदय , मि 193 षघ ' क्व वेजि , क्येकिआ ' घंटे ' म ' नैं हे प्र ' ।... (व्यथन)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मनीयरक्ष्य , ऑलि ' गड ' शाक नेसिद ' ' वेजि ' ' म ' क ' त्त ' क्य ' टे के घ ' क्व दू ' गा ।

श्री गुरजीत सिंह औजला : अध्यक्ष म्हेदय , 'म आ ' मध्यमस ' मनीयम ' त्री जी से यह पूछ ' ह ' कि ज ' से मेरा आ ' तर स ' स्वीय क्ष ' त्र क ' बॅड ' र डिक्ट ह ' ' । क्व ' ष क्रिकेट , जिनरि ' , इ ' क्स , ओ ' कि , पैरालंकि ' ईख ' ' लें में प्रि ' सि ' क्वक ' ' बहुतस ' सि ' न ' गेल्ड ' डसजी ' तें ह । आआ ' ' हेंके क क्रि ' मि ह ' , ते स ' रक्ष ' ज्यव ' सि ' आ ' तर जि ' ' के ' ह , जि ' न ' ओ ' मि ' मेडसजीत ' ' ह ।

म्हेदय , 'म आ ' मध्यमस ' मनीयम ' त्री जी से यह पूछ ' ह ' कि क्य आ ' बॅड ' र डिक्ट आ ' ' तर के कर्न ' सेट ' ' सअ कवी द ' ने क प्रावधन क्व रक्ष ' ' ह ? क्येकि ' क्व ' इकु बहुत जरूरत ह ' , क्व ' लोगशा ' के लास ' मर रहे ' ह । क्व ' के लोंम ' पेटें ' सि ' ह ' । क्व ' क्य ' गद ' शके सि ' हे , वे हमो शहि रक्ष ' ' आ ' रहते ' ह । इस ' पूरे देशके सौ ' ' तर के ' ला ' निरक्ष ' ह ' ' ।

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री तथा युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्री (श्री अनुराग सिंह ठाकुर):
 मनीय अध्यक्ष जी, मनीय सांसद महोदय नरेंद्र खंडोहर क्षेत्र के बातचीत हैं। आत्मकृतियों में ते
 गैर-मुक्त नमस्ते मूल रूप से साहब हैं। संसदीय साधन में भी पंजाब के बढ़
 ये मान रहे हैं। पंजाब ने आकाशवाणी के दौरान वैरिटी शो, लेकिन एक बजट दीप पंजाब
 के युवाओं ने आकाशवाणी के बढ़ा दिया है। विशेष तौर पर आर्थिक स्थिति खराब
 ते पंजाब के सिद्धि को बढ़ा बढ़े मान रहे हैं। मनीय सांसद महोदय जितेंद्र सिंह ने नो
 से मुक्ति पाने के लिए है। जून 2017 के चुनावों के बाद से सरकार
 के तर्फ से यह क्या प्रक्रिया शुरू की जावेगी। मुझे लगता है कि तैयारी के लिए
 साढ़े छह वर्षों में वह के राज्य सरकार ने संसदीय कक्षा के जरूरतों को तैयारियों
 के नो से मुक्ति जा सका है। जहां तक खंडोहर के बातचीत में मुख्यतः यह राज्य के लिए है।
 राज्यों के ही जहां बड़े भूमि मिनी है, लेकिन उनके अंतर्गत एंटी-फोर्सेज के लिए
 केन्द्र सरकार की असा-असामिती के मध्यम से जहां आये मान रहे हैं।

मनीय अध्यक्ष जी, आमतौर पर कृषि प्रोजेक्ट्स के बातचीत में अफ्रीकेंडिडेंसिटी के लिए
 बातचीत में फल भी सूची है। आमतौर से लेकर रोड, मेहली, सिंडिकेट और संरक्षित
 सूची है। असा-असामिती के लिए खंडोहर के कैन-कैन से प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं, उनके सूची में मनीय
 सांसद के देवी जी।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न संख्या 125, श्री प्रवेश साहसि हवन।

(Q. 125)

श्री प्रवेश साहिब सिंह वर्मा : सर, देशों तेजी से खूबकाम बढ़ रहा है और तज्जक बत रहा है किस्कूल लसअॉल जैसी संस्थानों में भी खूबकाम बढ़ रहा है। मैंने इन बरों में हल भी प्रश्न पूछा था। सरकार न नशम, सिनिनलय ह उसै आ जा बमं कतय ह किह रग कोड़य वओं तकइनशम सिनिनम ष घिह। च्हेन इ अनिस 27 लाखकूल लसअॉल जके बच्चेके जोड़ ह। च्हेन 27 हजार शिण संस्थानों के अनिस जोड़ ह।

म इस आ आ बतके बत ह किनि कछमें स रिज, खूबकाम ट्रुहुत तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। सीड, सीआ, जीबी, मेफेड्रज से आ -आममें स खूबआ रहे ह। च्हे बेलीवु डसस हें, च्हे क्के बच्चे हें य च्हे हमजे र जाव रिथे के देखे ह, क्के बच्चे हें, ये सीलोगराम पूरी तरह से सि हैं। आलस्कूलों में पेंट्स आ बच्चेके शिक्शन से हल पूछे ह किस्कूलों में अॉल जें में खूबकाम कित कत ह? कित बच्चे खूबके य जवर रहे ह?... (व्यधन) यहां एगृ हमंत्री जी बैठे ह। मैं क्के बघईद न च्हेत ह किमरे लोकसमक्ष त्रंम डिट्रक्यु सिन 300 से ज्यव फरन्स नेशनके डि सि ह, जो खूबकाम धंधे में सि थ... (व्यधन) फतरफते किली सरकार डि हेरा पीटी ह किच्हेन आ शिण संस्थानों के बतअछ सि ह उसै सी तरफजे हमर स्ट्रीटबेस ह, क्के बच्चेके सरकार मन के सिकेड़द ती है। ये बच्चे इंजेक्शाय जवरत ह, जिस छी उहे पेट्रिक र्वा ब त ह... (व्यधन)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आ प्रश्न कय ह ?

... (व्यधन)

श्री प्रवेश साहिब सिंह वर्मा : मेरा मंत्री जी से यह प्रश्न है कि कय च्हेन किली सरकार क साथ सिक्कर केईयेजा बनाई ह ? कय किली सरकार इनके ई अनिर्ण बा प्ररही है उर्नि लली सरकार न इनके किली सिई ह ?... (व्यधन)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आने में हल ' त्यक्क ' आ के जिजिबकैन्द ' गा । ओमख ' हे एषौज्यम ' त्रीभख ' हे ए ।

... (व्यथन)

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (डॉ. वीरेन्द्र कुमार): मनीयअध्यक्ष ' म्हेद्य , मनीय रस्यक ' द्वारा बुहतवे स ' वेकीलप्रश्न उय य ह ' । 'म आ ' मध्यमस ' रसके बतन हत ह ' ' किय ' 2018 से हल ' झस ' बंधमें केईभसख ' न्हें छि य थ ' । मनीयनर 'न्द्र मेवे जी के प्रधानमंत्री बनने के बादसरकर न ' झक्ष ' त्र ' में कफिग ' भित स ' क्मआ ' बहह ' । 272 जियों के स ' वेकीलबनन ' के दृष्टि स ' हलिछि य ' , जिम ' से 100 जियों के क ' 2022 तकस ' वेकीलजि ' बनने के लक्ष्यके ल ' क ' हसक्षिम ' आ ' बहह ' ह । मनीय रस्यक ' द्वारा क्लिी के संबंधमें प्रश्न छि ग य है । 'म क्लिी के संबंधमें बतन हत ह ' ' फि शि ' षरूपस ' क्लिी सरकर स ' स्येगिबतकि ईह ' ।

भारतमें मक्कद्रव्ये क ' रिमय ' , जैसा मैं ने हल ' बताय ह ' , राष्ट्रीयर्ख ' , 2019 के आ सार क्लिी क ' 10 से 17 सालआ ' र्वा के 4 लाख 93 हजार 600 बच्चे , जिम ' सङ्कष रहने वाले बच्चे भिह ' , मिमिहके नश ' के क्वाओ ' के ओी ह ' । मक्कद्रव्ये क ' सेक के प्रामस ' सि ' के सिमौली क्वाओ ' के म ' गमें की क्हन ' के सिम ' त्रात्यन ' राष्ट्रीय कर्य येजा बनईह ' , जिम ' सिमिडामकसमैत ' : प्रामी षथेकिम ' ग्मे क्हन ' के सिस्त औसक्ति कर ' वई लातर क रही ह ' ।... (व्यथन) सामजिन्यय औ अकिरित म ' त्रात्यन ' नशमु त्ततअनीभश ' रु छि ह ' , जिक्क ह ' श्यदे श्क ' युवओ ' ष शि ' षध्यनद ' ने के सञ्ची सञ्चीली क्वाओ ' के दुयेग ' के बारे में जरकल फ ' लान है । ... (व्यथन) नशमु त्ततअनिक ' त्ततक्लिी क ' रीम 11 जियों के हतसस ' क्जोर जियों क ' रूपमें कि ईह ' । सामजिन्ययस ' अकिरित म ' त्रात्यसमु वयअरित 'िप्र ल ' ड्द ' ह्ये ' शक ' मध्यमस ' स्यत ' भिप्रवनकत ह ' , जो प्रक्षितसर्क ' शिके क ' नेतृत्वमें प्रारसकि रोक्कश्री प्रवनकत ह ' ।

श्री प्रवेश साहिब सिंह वर्मा : महेद्य , शब , खय इ जेक्साह केईमनाह , क्लिी पू रे देशके छ -5 राज्यें में आ कसप्ररखी ह अक्लिी म यहनाबत ही जा रह ह । क्लिी सकर आ र वेन्यू बत के लिखत आ बत आशबक 824 नर के रेखा रही है । जो हमरी न सलफ जह , आ म खकि बतकर ते हमरा न सलह 1 प्रशिी अक्लिी क क जह 4 प्रशिी । आ म इ लट्सके बतकर ते न सलफ ज 1.1 प्रशिी अक्लिी क क जह 8 प्रशिी । क्लिी में आ 25 प्रशिी जस ख्य शबष मि र है । क्लिी में 4 प्रशिी लो गसके य जकरत ह , 1 लाख ज्यव लो ग इ जेक्सायू ज करत ह । क्लिी सकर न 2021 में सूर्येद्य केन्द्र रेखा के छेपकि ह , लेमिसातसाल में क छेपकि छि । केन्द्र के छेपका क्लो छेपहा , इक नमष के ई टे सक्म न्हें उए ह ।

म मनीयम त्री जी से पूछा छत ह किनाम कु छिनिम वे क्लिी के मदक से कर सकल ह ? आ क्लिी क कु छेपकि कर रही ह ते वे आ अह हमरी राष्ट्रीय राजनी के नशे से बए ।

डॉ. वीरेन्द्र कुमार : मनीय अयक्ष महेद्य , मनीय सस्यक द्वारा शिेषरूपस क्लिी क सबधम जो प्रश्र छि य ह , मंत्रालयन नीली वओ के म गमें की करन के सिफ राष्ट्रीय कय येजा बई ह अइकय येजा के अंता त क्लिी सकर के भस्यत प्रवन के ई । सने सीडिआक तहत 4.84 करोड़ , क 2018-19 के सि 2.51 करोड़ अक्ष 2019-20 के सि 2.33 करोड़ प्रवन छि । मंत्रालय क्लिी म नशकरन वलें के सि 9 एककृ तपु नर सके न्द्र, 9 अीच उँडा -इके न्द्र, 7 सामु वकि भिप्र लेड्ड खे ससअयैसा स कु छिओ के भस्यत प्रवन कर रह ह । सि तेन वर्षे में मंत्रालयन इनाम कु छि न्द्रों के बन वले सुप्रिअके 13.85 करोड़ के धरा शिरी के है । नशामु तहत अिनक तहत व्यफहस्तक फे आव , नशामु ति सपैमश सुधिए प्रवन करन वले सीस सभों के ज़ि ट गछि य ह । नशामु त

भारत अग्नि सामाजिक न्याय और सुरक्षा विभाग के द्वारा जारी की गई है। फोर्टिस हेल्थकेयर - 14446 आर्य समाज के साथ-साथ 24x7 कॉल सेंटर के माध्यम से भी प्रदान की जा रही है। दिल्ली राज्य के 11 जिलों में मंत्रालय के द्वारा संवर्धन कार्य चलाया जा रहा है। देश में कुल 11 जिलों में नशा मुक्ति केईसु धि नहीं है। सरकार का मैज व पेक्स उज्ज्वल है, जहां नशामुक्ति केईसु धि नहीं है। आठ प्रदर्शनों में 290 जिलों में नशामुक्ति केन्द्र स्थापित करने का हमारा प्रस्ताव है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूँ, वे लाइम में जाब दे दीं।

श्री दयानिधि मरान ।

... (व्यथन)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मनीय सख्त, मैं ओ सवाल पूछने के लिए जा रहा हूँ, लेकिन आप ठे-बैठे घामत करन ।

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

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

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

(Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मनीय मंत्री जी, आपके उत्तर में मैंने जवाब दिया है। आपके सवालों के हवाले में मैंने जवाब दिया है।

डॉ. वीरेन्द्र कुमार : मनीय सचिव महोदय, मनीय राज्य सरकार द्वारा जिस विषय पर जानकारी मंगानी है, मैं उसे लिखित रूप में सहायता दूंगा।

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

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

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

कुमारी प्रतिमा भौमिक : नरामु क्तिन्नक त्ततल्लोग 272 डिक्ट् में अन्न
 ल रह ह, जिम हल्लोन्न नरकेक्सिब्यूरे के रत्तयतीभली ह । अ 8 हजार से ऊ
 आ सेकों के अछ तरीके से ट्रेनिंगदेकर, च बच्चेके सत पन्न के सि, च
 जखन फ लाने के सिमकमकर रह ह । देश 540 नरामु क्ति न्द्र ह ।... (व्यधन)
माननीय अध्यक्ष : मनीयम त्री जी, बहुतअछ जाबद रही ह, ओ ओ धयदद न
 छि ।

कुमारी प्रतिमा भौमिक : अ अन्नक त्ततबच्चेक बरेम बतय क्रिजे 10 से 17 साल
 के अ बच्चे ह, च हल्लोन्न रके क्षण्यि ह । जैसा मनीयम त्री जी ने बेला ह क्रिष
 2018 से हल अ केईसा न्हु हआथ । अ न सारस हआसकै 2019 में ह
 लोन्न सस के क्रिषि ह । अ जो 10 से 17 सालके आ के बच्चे ह, च
 जिहनेन कैनेक्सिक यू जखि ह, क 13.1 फसं ह तथा 6.4 फसं तम गक खेगकरन
 वले छत्रीभक्षलिह । देश अके 5 फसं ह, सेडेक्सिक 2.1 फसं ह अओ
 इ लेवल ते ह, वे 3.2 फसं ह ।

अ सि के सिमव्यफत्रीक से कमकर रह ह । अ 8 हजार स्वयंसेवी बच्चे
 कमकर रह ह । अ हम 1.27 करोड़लोस संक छि ह । अ त्ततल्लोन्न
 सीसी, एसएसओ व मखे सीओ जो ल कर हमफअन्नल रह ह, जिम
 44 लाख वओं ने मखि ह । अ आव जो 27 हजार फु के सलइ सीट यूशंसहै, अ
 साथकक देश 29 लाखोन्न क्विजकंपिआ, डि टेअमिप्रतिओ
 में मखि ह ।

श्री अनुभव मोहंती : म मनीयम त्री जी से आ रोधकरन हू गा क्रिअ क म रे सललक
 जाब क्रिफस देद ते I will be obliged.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : कहुतअछ जाबद रही ह ।

श्री अनुभव मोहंती: मन्नीयमं त्री जी जे ज़ाबद र्खे हें, व्हमरे सलक ज़ाबर्हेह । आ

लि स्क्रिप्ट स्लिजाएते I will be obliged.

कुमारी प्रतिमा भौमिक : अहमर स्क्रिप्ट आ ।

श्री अनुभव मोहंती : म ज़र अक ता, अस्क्रिप्ट चर दीपि ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष: प्रश्न संख्य 126, श्री केसिनेनी श्रीनिवास ।

(Q.126)

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

12.00hrs

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

श्री रामदास अठावले: अध्यक्ष महोदय, जो सेप्टेंटों में काम करते हैं, ऐसे कामों के लिए सुविधाएं देने के बाद सेप्टेंटों में तरा जात है। वर्ष 2013 में जो धारा 2(1)G कानून बना है, उसके अंतर्गत किआओ के ईश्वर का समन नहीं दते हैं, तो उनके सिखाओ के प्राधान्य है। ओपरी तरह से सुविधा दी जानी चाहिए, इसके सिवाओ न भी है सहेमर के मंत्रालय का शेष है।

*** WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS**

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

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

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सख्तियार सिंह, मन्ने कछमनीय सख्तियार सिंह द्वारा क उ छविष्ये ष सखा प्रस्तवके सूचने प्राप्तु हईहैं । मैंने सखा प्रस्तवके सिी भिस सूचने के सिी मीप्रदन के कहै ।

... (व्यथन)

श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी : अध्यक्ष महोदय , सुहृदजी के तर्फस यह सखा प्रस्तव सि य ह , ते हें वे सिखोला वै सि ।... (व्यथन)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ओ शून्यकलम बेला के क अस सि जा ।

... (व्यथन)

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

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

12.01hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आभ्र सामक्षपख जएंगे। श्री आरु रागसि हतकु रजे ।

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

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

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

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

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (साध्वी निरंजन ज्योति): म्हेदय ,म आ आ ु मीस ` म्हेतम गा धी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीणोजार ार ित अधिनियम , 2005 के धरा 29 के ष -धरा (2) के अंता त अधिनूच स .क .आ. 4598(अ) जे 3 नम्बर , 2021 के षतक ` राज्म म ` प्रकशीह्थ तथजिक ` द्वारा अधिनियमके आ ु सूच -कम ` कयिस षेधमकियह ` , के षप्रति (हिंदी तथअ ंग्रेजी संस्करण) सामखपस्त्रूह ।

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

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नित्यानन्द राय): म्हेदय ,म आ आ ु मीस ` निन्धि ष सामखपस्त्रूह :

- (1) आ प्रब ंधा अधिनियम , 2005 के धरा 77 के अंता त राष्ट्रीय आ प्रबंधा प्राधिरण (सूह 'क' ष) षे (सोधम), षिम 2021 जे 15 सिम्बर , 2021 के षतक ` राज्म म ` अधिनूच स . सा .क .फि .632(अ) मे प्रकशीह्थ ` , के षप्रति (हिंदी तथअ ंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

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

- (2) सश्रीम बल अधिनियम , 2007 के धरा 155 के ष -धरा (3) के अंता त गृह मंत्रालय , सश्रीम बल , हेडक ंस्टेबल , सूह 'ग' कॅम्बे ह्द (गैर-राज्मित) मेरट्रा ंसेट ` औम ` केफिककडष , षे षिम , 2021 जे 19 जुलाई , 2021 के षतक ` राज्म म ` अधिनूच स . सा .क .फि .76 मे प्रकशीह्थ ` , के षप्रति (हिंदी तथअ ंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

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

कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कैलाश चौधरी): म्हेदय ,म ओ आ ँ मी स ` निन्दिन सलषररूह :

1. (क) नेसलक ` से ँकनसड सेज, नईल्लि क ` र्क 2020-2021 के वर्रि कप्रसि `क के कप्रति (हिन्दि तथअ ग्रेजी संस्करण) तथल `खीक्षितल `खे ।
- (वे) नेसलक ` से ँकनसड सेज, नईल्लि क ` र्क 2020-2021 के कर्क कर्क सकर द्दारा सीक्षा के कप्रति (हिन्दि तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

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

1. डॉ . राजेन्द्र प्रसाद के द्रीयकृषिधिवित्त्य अधिनियम , 2016 के धरा 46 के ष -धरा (2) के अर्ता तअसूच सं . 309/ड्रीसीयू (वीसी), पूसा , जे 13 सितंबर , 2021 के अस्त क ` राजा म ` प्रकशुद्धिथतथजेड . राजेन्द्र प्रसाद के द्रीयकृषिधिवित्त्य , पूसा , अरि क ` धिंत्रकके षक ` लिखा ` उल्लिखि धिमें म ` सोसकन ` के बारे में है, के कप्रति (हिन्दि तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

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

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी प्रतिमा भौमिक): अयक्ष म्हेदय ,म ओ आ ँ मी स ` निन्दिन सलषररूह :

- (1) (क) सूर्य क्रिणम रैट्स एरिफर दे व ` लके यर ँवे म ` ली ह ` षकै पड लिडू , गुंटर के र्क 2012-2013 के वर्रि कप्रसि `क के कप्रति (हिन्दि तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथल `खीक्षितल `खे ।

(दे) सूर्य क्रिणम सैरट्सपेसिफर दे व त्के यर फोरे म त्के हँ क्कै पड
बिड गूटर के र्क 2012-2013 के कर्य करके सकर द्वारा सीक्षा के
फप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(2) षुक्त (1) में लिखि षों के सप्त छ ष रस्त्र मुह म्ब के करण र्क ने
वला क्रिण (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

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

(3) (फ) चरा स्पेसस्कू लफर म्के रिस्ट खलेंज्ड, कूनम्मुव के र्क 2020-
2021 के वरि कप्रति वेकके फप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथ
लेखीक्षितल लेखे।

(वे) चरा स्पेसस्कू लफर म्के रिस्ट खलेंज्ड, कूनम्मुव के र्क 2020-
2021 के कर्य करके सकर द्वारा सीक्षा के फप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी
संस्करण)।

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

(4) (फ) म्कड गड ससें र , हैक्साबदके र्क 2020-2021 के वरि कप्रति वेकके
फप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथ लेखीक्षितल लेखे।

(वे) म्कड गड ससें र , हैक्साबदके र्क 2020-2021 के कर्य करके सकर
द्वारा सीक्षा के फप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

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

(5) (फ) सूर्य क्रिणम सैरट्सपेसिफर दे व त्के यर फोरे म त्के हँ क्कै पड
बिड गूटर के र्क 2011-2012 के वरि कप्रति वेकके फप्रति (हिंदी
तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथ लेखीक्षितल लेखे।

(दे) सूर्य ग्रिणम सैरट्सपोरिफॉर दे व ल्को यर फॉर म ँ ती हँ क्कै पड
 लिड् गूटर के र्ष 2011-2012 के कर्य करण करार द्वारा सीक्षा के
 फप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(6) षुक्त (5) में लिखि षों के सप्त छ ष र्ख मुह्र लिंब के करण र्श ने
 वला करण (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

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

(7) (फ) कर्म लज्ये तिचैरिटेब्लसोसयट , डु क्के के र्ष 2011-2012 के वर्रि क
 प्रत्ति के फप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथल र्खीक्षितल रेखे।

(दे) कर्म लज्ये तिचैरिटेब्लसोसयट , डु क्के के र्ष 2011-2012 के कर्य करण
 के करार द्वारा सीक्षा के फप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(8) षुक्त (7) में लिखि षों के सप्त छ ष र्ख मुह्र लिंब के करण र्श ने
 वला करण (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

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

(9) (फ) सूर्य ग्रिणम सैरट्सपोरिफॉर दे व ल्को यर फॉर म ँ ती हँ क्कै पड
 लिड् गूटर के र्ष 2020-2021 के वर्रि क प्रत्ति के फप्रति (हिंदी
 तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथल र्खीक्षितल रेखे।

(दे) सूर्य ग्रिणम सैरट्सपोरिफॉर दे व ल्को यर फॉर म ँ ती हँ क्कै पड
 लिड् गूटर के र्ष 2020-2021 के कर्य करण करार द्वारा सीक्षा के
 फप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

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

- (10) (फ) चारा स्पेसस्कूल लॉफर मॉडेल सिस्टम ज्वेलिंग, कूनम्मूव के वर्ष 2011-2012, 2014-2015 और 2015-2016 के वार्षिक प्रगति रिकॉर्ड के प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखी शैक्षणिक लेख।
- (दे) चारा स्पेसस्कूल लॉफर मॉडेल सिस्टम ज्वेलिंग, कूनम्मूव के वर्ष 2011-2012, 2014-2015 और 2015-2016 के कार्य करणिक रिकॉर्ड द्वारा सीक्षा के प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (11) अनुसूचित (10) में उल्लिखित श्रेणियों के समस्त छात्रों के स्त्रोत मुद्रित लिंब के कारण दर्शाते वाले तीन दिनों (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

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

- (12) (फ) दुर्गा बाई देशमुख खेकल स्मार्ट निंगड रिहैबिलिटेशन एंड फॉर हौसिंग कैम्प, आंध्र प्रदेश, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2020-2021 के वार्षिक प्रगति रिकॉर्ड के प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखी शैक्षणिक लेख।
- (दे) दुर्गा बाई देशमुख खेकल स्मार्ट निंगड रिहैबिलिटेशन एंड फॉर हौसिंग कैम्प, आंध्र प्रदेश, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2020-2021 के कार्य करणिक रिकॉर्ड द्वारा सीक्षा के प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

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

- (13) (फ) मॉन्टफेर्ट सेन्ट फॉर एडुकेशन, कन्नडा के वर्ष 2011-2012 और 2012-2013 के वार्षिक प्रगति रिकॉर्ड के प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखी शैक्षणिक लेख।
- (दे) मॉन्टफेर्ट सेन्ट फॉर एडुकेशन, कन्नडा के वर्ष 2011-2012 और 2012-2013 के कार्य करणिक रिकॉर्ड द्वारा सीक्षा के प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

- (14) षुक्त (13) में लिखे गों के समाप्त रखने के कारण दर्शा ने वाले दो विषय (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

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

- (15) (फ) मन्त्रिकसक द्रम, मिमड क वर्ष 2020-2021 के वषिकप्रति के फप्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखी शितलेखे।

- (वे) मन्त्रिकसक द्रम, मिमड क वर्ष 2020-2021 के कर्क कणकि सकर द्वारा सीक्षा के फप्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

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

- (16) (फ) भैखी कला, खध के वर्ष 2020-2021 के वषिकप्रति के फप्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखी शितलेखे।

- (वे) भैखी कला, खध क वर्ष 2020-2021 के कर्क कणकि सकर द्वारा सीक्षा के फप्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

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

- (17) (फ) स्नेह सोसयट फर रुरलरिक् स्ट्रक्शन, मिमड क वर्ष 2020-2021 के वषिकप्रति के फप्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखी शितलेखे।

- (वे) स्नेह सोसयट फर रुरलरिक् स्ट्रक्शन, मिमड क वर्ष 2020-2021 के कर्क कणकि सकर द्वारा सीक्षा के फप्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

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

(18) (फ) ए .के.आ . प्यूसिस वेल्फेयर सोसायटी , प्रकाशक ` वर्ष 2020-2021 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनके प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथालेखीक्षित लेखे।

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

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

(19) (फ) प्रो. ए.सी. नरसिंह , हैदराबादके वर्ष 2020-2021 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनके प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथालेखीक्षित लेखे।

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

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

(20) (फ) मरियमस्त्री सोसायटी , प्रकाशक ` वर्ष 2011-2012 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनके प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथालेखीक्षित लेखे।

(वे) मरियमस्त्री सोसायटी , प्रकाशक ` वर्ष 2011-2012 के कार्यवर्षके सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा के प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(21) अनुसूक्ति (20) में उल्लिखित ग्रंथों के सम्बन्ध में सूचीबद्ध के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

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

(22) (फ) हेलेन कैल्स स्कूलफॉर डी गैरिड्स, सिक्काबाद कर्ष 2011-2012 औ 2013-2014 के वर्षी कप्रति कके कप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथ लक्ष्मीक्षितल खे।

(दे) हेलेन कैल्स स्कूलफॉर डी गैरिड्स, सिक्काबाद कर्ष 2011-2012 औ 2013-2014 के कार्य कर्षकर द्वारा सीक्षा के कप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(23) षुक्त (22) में छल्लि गों के सभ छ ष स्त्र मुह क्लिब के करण कर्ष ने वला क्लिण (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

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

(24) (फ) सोशव लके यर सें ट, त्रिसूर के कर्ष 2015-2016 के वर्षी कप्रति कके कप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथ लक्ष्मीक्षितल खे।

(दे) सोशव लके यर सें ट, त्रिसूर के कर्ष 2015-2016 के कार्य कर्षकर द्वारा सीक्षा के कप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(25) षुक्त (24) में छल्लि गों के सभ छ ष स्त्र मुह क्लिब के करण कर्ष ने वला क्लिण (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

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

(26) (फ) संजेसव लके यर सें ट, केवुयक कर्ष 2016-2017 के वर्षी कप्रति कके कप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथ लक्ष्मीक्षितल खे।

(दे) संजेसव लके यर सें ट, केवुयक कर्ष 2016-2017 के कार्य कर्षकर द्वारा सीक्षा के कप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(27) षुक्त (26) में छल्लि गों के सभ छ ष स्त्र मुह क्लिब के करण कर्ष ने वला क्लिण (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

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

- (28) (फ) रामकृष्ण शिब्लाइंड्स, केरल के वर्ष 2020-2021 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तालिका 1 में उल्लिखित है।
(दे) रामकृष्ण शिब्लाइंड्स, केरल के वर्ष 2020-2021 के कार्य वर्ष के सकार द्वारा सीक्षा के प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

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

- (29) (फ) मेडिकल एंड ट्रेडिंग, वडोदा के वर्ष 2013-2014 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तालिका 1 में उल्लिखित है।
(दे) मेडिकल एंड ट्रेडिंग, वडोदा के वर्ष 2013-2014 के कार्य वर्ष के सकार द्वारा सीक्षा के प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

- (30) पृष्ठ (29) में उल्लिखित घातों के साथ-साथ सूचनाओं के कारण होने वाली घात (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

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

- (31) (फ) मूकशैलिया, मेरठ के वर्ष 2020-2021 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तालिका 1 में उल्लिखित है।
(दे) मूकशैलिया, मेरठ के वर्ष 2020-2021 के कार्य वर्ष के सकार द्वारा सीक्षा के प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

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

- (32) (फ) अन्न आरूति, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2020-2021 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तालिका 1 में उल्लिखित है।
(दे) अन्न आरूति, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2020-2021 के कार्य वर्ष के सकार द्वारा सीक्षा के प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

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

(33) (फ) साधन सोसायटी फॉर दम ' वी हॉ ' इकॉ ' पड, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2013-2014 से 2015-2016 तक के वार्षिक प्रगति ' रक के फप्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखी क्षितल ' लेखे ।

(दे) साधन सोसायटी फॉर दम ' वी हॉ ' इकॉ ' पड, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2013-2014 से 2015-2016 तक के कार्य वर्षिक रकार द्वारा सीक्षा के फप्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

(34) पुर ' क (33) में उल्लिखित प्रॉ ' के सभ ' छ ' ए रस्त्र ' ' मु हए फ्लि ' ब के कारण र्शा ' ने वाले तीन फ्रिण (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

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

(35) (फ) ए .के.आ . प्यूसिसव ' लके यर सोसायटी , प्रकसाक ' वर्ष 2015-2016 के वार्षिक प्रगति ' रक के फप्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखी क्षित लेखे ।

(दे) ए .के.आ . प्यूसिसव ' लके यर सोसायटी , प्रकसाक ' वर्ष 2015-2016 के कार्य वर्षिक रकार द्वारा सीक्षा के फप्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

(36) पुर ' क (35) में उल्लिखित प्रॉ ' के सभ ' छ ' ए रस्त्र ' ' मु हए फ्लि ' ब के कारण र्शा ' ने वाले फ्रिण (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

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

- (37) (फ) "हीडकै पडडेक्का" टकाउं स्लि, आ क` र्ष 2014-2015 के वर्षिक प्रगति के फप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथल`खी क्षितल`खे।
 (दे) "हीडकै पडडेक्का" टकाउं स्लि, आ क` र्ष 2014-2015 के कार्य करणके सकार द्वारा सीक्षा के फप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (38) षु`क (37) में छि छि प्रों के सप्त छ ष स्ख`मु ह्म फ्लि`ब के कारण दर्श ने वला फ्रिण (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

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

- (39) (फ) सेसार्थे फॉक ृ ष ज्येति, वराषे क` र्ष 2016-2017 के वर्षिक प्रगति के फप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथल`खी क्षितल`खे।
 (दे) सेसार्थे फॉक ृ ष ज्येति, वराषे क` र्ष 2016-2017 के कार्य करणके सकार द्वारा सीक्षा के फप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (40) षु`क (39) में छि छि प्रों के सप्त छ ष स्ख`मु ह्म फ्लि`ब के कारण दर्श ने वला फ्रिण (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

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

- (41) (फ) प्रतीच `रिष्ठ, नेल्लौर के र्ष 2013-2014 के वर्षिक प्रगति के फप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथल`खी क्षितल`खे।
 (दे) प्रतीच `रिष्ठ, नेल्लौर के र्ष 2013-2014 के कार्य करणके सकार द्वारा सीक्षा के फप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (42) षु`क (41) में छि छि प्रों के सप्त छ ष स्ख`मु ह्म फ्लि`ब के कारण दर्श ने वला फ्रिण (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

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

(43) (फ) सीरी इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ दम ` ली हॉ स्क्रिप्ट, कविकाडक ` वर्ष 2020-2021 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनके प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथालेखीकृत लेखे।

(वे) सीरी इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ दम ` ली हॉ स्क्रिप्ट, कविकाडक ` वर्ष 2020-2021 के कार्यवर्षके स्वरूप द्वारा सीक्षा के प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

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

(44) (फ) तमरिह ` विटि ` सासेसर्षट , कनलक ` वर्ष 2012-2013 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनके प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथालेखीकृत लेखे।

(वे) तमरिह ` विटि ` सासेसर्षट , कनलक ` वर्ष 2012-2013 के कार्यवर्षके स्वरूप द्वारा सीक्षा के प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

(45) पृ. 44 में उल्लिखित प्रॉ. के समझ पर स्वरूप ` मुहुर वि. ब के कारण वर्धा ने वला विरण (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

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

(46) (फ) इफलाजि ` यनसेसर्षट , इफलक ` वर्ष 2020-2021 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनके प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथालेखीकृत लेखे।

(वे) इफलाजि ` यनसेसर्षट , इफलक ` वर्ष 2020-2021 के कार्यवर्षके स्वरूप द्वारा सीक्षा के प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

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

(47) (फ) इफलाजि ` यनसेसर्षट , इफलक के वर्ष 2013-2014 से 2015-2016 तक के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदनके प्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथालेखीकृत लेखे।

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

(48) षु'क (44) में छिछि घों के सान छ ष स्ख 'मुह्य फिल'ब के करण कर्षा ने वाले तीनकरण (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

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

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

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

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

(50) (क) मेन्केट 'सेरफॅर षु'केशा, खकष 'के वर्ष 2020-2021 के वर्षिक प्रसि'कके कप्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा ल'खीक्षितल 'खे।

(वे) मेन्केट 'सेरफॅर षु'केशा, खकष 'के वर्ष 2020-2021 के कार्य करणके सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा के कप्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

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

(51) (क) फ्रेन्ड्सफॅह 'कै'ड-इंछि, मेरठके वर्ष 2020-2021 के वर्षिक प्रसि'कके कप्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा ल'खीक्षितल 'खे।

(वे) फ्रेन्ड्सफॅह 'कै'ड-इंछि, मेरठके वर्ष 2020-2021 के कार्य करणके सरकार द्वारा सीक्षा के कप्रति (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

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

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा युवक कार्यक्रम और खेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निशीथ

प्रामाणिक): अध्यक्ष महोदय, 'म ओ आ' मीस ' निन्दित्र समक्ष रखूह :

- (1) (क) नेहरू युव केन्द्र संस्र , नई क्लिी क ' र्ष 2019-2020 के वर्रि कप्रति 'क के कप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथल 'खी कितल 'खे ।
 (वे) नेहरू युव केन्द्र संस्र , नई क्लिी क ' र्ष 2019-2020 के कर्क कणकि स्कर दवरा सीक्षा के कप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।
- (2) षु' क (1) में उलिषि षों के स्र स्र ष रखने 'मु ह्र क्लि' ब के करण कर्श ने वल क्किण (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

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

- (3) (क) ल्मी बई राष्ट्रीय शरीर किक्षा स ' संस्र , ग्वल्लि क ' र्ष 2019-2020 के वर्रि कप्रति 'क के कप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथल 'खी कित लेखे ।
 (वे) ल्मी बई राष्ट्रीय शरीर किक्षा स ' संस्र , ग्वल्लि क ' र्ष 2019-2020 के कर्क कणकि स्कर दवरा सीक्षा के कप्रति (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।
- (4) षु' क (3) में उलिषि षों के स्र स्र ष रखने 'मु ह्र क्लि' ब के करण कर्श ने वल क्किण (हिंदी तथ अंग्रेजी संस्करण) ।

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

12.01½ hrs

COMMITTEE ON ESTIMATES

Action Taken Statements

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

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

COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

Action Taken Statement

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

12.02½ hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON ENERGY

Action Taken Statements

श्री राजीव रंजन सिंह 'ललन' (मुंगेर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं और आ मुमिस के संबंध में स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित (द्वि-तृतीय ग्रेजि संस्करण) सामक्षपस्त्रूह :

- (1) राष्ट्रीय सौर शि - कम ल्यंका ' स्थिपक ' संबंधी स्थायी समिति के अह्दाईका प्रसिेका (16वें लोकसभा) में अंर्त्विष्ट सिफरिशें /सिं पस्कर द्वारा के -ई -कर वईके बारे में समिति के अह्दाई प्रसिेका (17वें लोकसभा) के अय य-कम अंर्त्विष्ट सिफरिशें /सिं पस्कर द्वारा के -ई -कर वई ।
- (2) गैसअरितिधि तसंयंत्रों में कावप्रत /गैर-सिप ककारी अरिध ' स्थिपक ' संबंधी स्थायी समिति के ब्यलैका प्रसिेका (16वें लोकसभा) में अंर्त्विष्ट सिफरिशें /सिं पस्कर द्वारा के -ई -कर वईके बारे में समिति के ग्य रहें प्रसिेका (17वें लोकसभा) के अय य-कम अंर्त्विष्ट सिफरिशें /सिं पस्कर द्वारा के -ई -कर वई ।
- (3) 'जलधिुत' स्थिपक ' संबंधी स्थायी समिति के तंतलीसेव प्रसिेका (16वें लोकसभा) में अंर्त्विष्ट सिफरिशें /सिं पस्कर द्वारा के -ई -कर वईके बारे में समिति के बरहें प्रसिेका (17वें लोकसभा) के अय य-कम अंर्त्विष्ट सिफरिशें /सिं पस्कर द्वारा के -ई -कर वई ।

- (4) 'वर्ष 2019-20 के सिन्धीन सौधे वीप्यज्ज ' मंत्रालयके आ ु वने के मंगे' एज्ज ' संबंधे स्थ ये सति क ' छल ' प्रसि'क (17वें लोकसभ) में अंतर्घि ष्ट सिनरिंश /घिं षसकर द्वारा के -ई -कर वईके बारे में सति के तेरहें प्रसि'क (17वें लोक सभ) के अय य-क म' अंतर्घि ष्ट सिनरिंश /घिं षसकर द्वारा के -ई -कर वई ।
- (5) 'वर्ष 2019-20 के सिद्धि ु तमंत्रालयके आ ु वने के म गे' एज्ज ' संबंधे स्थ ये सति क ' दूसरे प्रसि'क (17वें लोक सभ) में अंतर्घि ष्ट सिनरिंश /घिं षसकर द्वा रा के -ई -कर वईके बारे में सति क ' षेह्व' प्रसि'क (17वें लोक सभ) के अय य-क म' अंतर्घि ष्ट सिनरिंश /घिं षसकर द्वारा के -ई -कर वई ।
- (6) 'वर्ष 2020-21 के सिन्धीन सौधे वीप्यज्ज ' मंत्रालयके आ ु वने के मंगे' एज्ज ' संबंधे स्थ ये सति क ' तीसरे प्रसि'क (17वें लोकसभ) में अंतर्घि ष्ट सिनरिंश /घिं षसकर द्वारा के -ई -कर वईके बारे में सति के पंद्रहें प्रसि'क (17वें लोक सभ) के अय य-क म' अंतर्घि ष्ट सिनरिंश /घिं षसकर द्वारा के -ई -कर वई ।
- (7) 'वर्ष 2020-21 के सिद्धि ु तमंत्रालयके आ ु वने के म गे' एज्ज ' संबंधे स्थ ये सति क ' षेय' प्रसि'क (17वें लोक सभ) में अंतर्घि ष्ट सिनरिंश /घिं षसकर द्वारा के -ई -कर वईके बारे में सति क ' सेह्व' प्रसि'क (17वें लोक सभ) के अय य-क म' अंतर्घि ष्ट सिनरिंश /घिं षसकर द्वारा के -ई -कर वई ।
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12.03 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FOOD, CONSUMER AFFAIRS
AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION
14th to 17th Reports

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

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

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

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT
AND PANCHAYATI RAJ
Action Taken Statements

श्री प्रतापराव जाधव (बुलढाणा): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं और आरु मीस 'ग्रामिण विकास और पंचायती राज संबंधी स्थानीय सैनिक' निम्नलिखित (हिंदी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सामक्षप स्वरूप में :

- (क) 'ग्रामिण विकास और पंचायती राज' (ग्रामिण विकास और पंचायती राज) के आरु वने के म 'ों (2019-20)' षष्ठ ' प्रसि'क (17वें लोकसभ) में अंर्षि ष्ट सिफरिशेंष सरकर द्वारा के -ई -कर वईस बंधे 7वं प्रसि'क (17वें लोकसभ) ।
- (के) 'पंचायती राज म 'त्रालय के आरु वने के म 'ों (2019-20)' षदूस ' प्रसि'क (17वें लोकसभ) में अंर्षि ष्ट सिफरिशेंष सरकर द्वारा के -ई -कर वईस बंधे 8वं प्रसि'क (17वें लोकसभ) ।
- (केन) 'ग्रामिण विकास और पंचायती राज' (ग्रामिण विकास और पंचायती राज) के आरु वने के म 'ों (2020-21)' षैष्य ' प्रसि'क (17वें लोकसभ) में अंर्षि ष्ट सिफरिशेंष सरकर द्वारा के -ई -कर वईस बंधे 10वं प्रसि'क (17वें लोकसभ) ।
- (केर) 'पंचायती राज म 'त्रालय के आरु वने के म 'ों (2020-21)' षछ ' प्रसि'क (17वें लोकसभ) में अंर्षि ष्ट सिफरिशेंष सरकर द्वारा के -ई -कर वईस बंधे 12वं प्रसि'क (17वें लोकसभ) ।
- (केच) 'ग्रामिण विकास और पंचायती राज' (ग्रामिण विकास और पंचायती राज) के आरु वने के म 'ों (2021-22)' ष 13वें प्रसि'क (17वें लोकसभ) में अंर्षि ष्ट सिफरिशेंष सरकर द्वारा के -ई -कर वईस बंधे 17वं प्रसि'क (17वें लोकसभ) ।

- (छह) 'भूमिसंसाधन विभा (ग्रामीण विकास विभाग) के आ वनों के म ों (2021-22)'
 14वें प्रसिेक (17वें लोकसभा) में अंर्षि ष्ट सिफरिशेस सरकार द्वारा के -
 ई -कर वईस बंधे 18वें प्रसिेक (17वें लोकसभा)।
- (सात) 'पंचमी राजम विभाग के आ वनों के म ों (2021-22)' 15वें प्रसिेक (17वें
 लोकसभा) में अंर्षि ष्ट सिफरिशेस सरकार द्वारा के -ई -कर वईस बंधे 19वें
 प्रसिेक (17वें लोकसभा)।
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12.05 hrs

STANDING COMMITTEE ON WATER RESOURCES

(i) 13th and 14th Reports

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

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

(ii) Action Taken Statements

डॉ. संजय जायसवाल (पश्चिम चम्पारण) : मनीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों पर सरकार द्वारा आरक्षण के -ई -कॉर्नर वर्ड के कानूनने वाले विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्राप्त कर रहा हूँ :-

- (1) जलसिंचना (पेयजल संचयन विभाग) के 'आवने के मॉडल (2019-20)' के बारे में दूसरे प्रश्नोत्तर में अतिरिक्त प्रश्नों पर विशेषकर द्वारा के -ई -कॉर्नर वर्ड संबंधी सलाह प्रदान की।
- (2) जलसिंचना (पेयजल संचयन विभाग) के 'आवने के मॉडल (2020-21)' के बारे में प्रश्नोत्तर में अतिरिक्त प्रश्नों पर विशेषकर द्वारा के -ई -कॉर्नर वर्ड संबंधी सलाह प्रदान की।

12.06½hrs**MOTION RE: 26TH REPORT OF BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

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

“कियहस 6 सिम्बर , 2021 के सामे प्रस्तुतकय मंत्राणसत्तिक छबीखने प्रग्निकेवसे रहमतहै ।”

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है:

“कियहस 6 सिम्बर , 2021 के सामे प्रस्तुतकय मंत्राणसत्तिक छबीखने प्रग्निकेवसे रहमतहै ।”

प्रस्तावस्वीकृत हुआ ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आशु न्यकल – श्रीरुहला धी जी ।

... (व्यथन)

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

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

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

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

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

... (व्यथन)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मनीयस्सय , कृपया आकरिये के सीटनब ठ।

... (व्यथन)

श्री धर्मवीर सिंह (भिवानी-महेन्द्रगढ़): मनीयअध्यक्ष जी , आ मुझे जीरो ऑम ` बेलने क मैक थि , झके सिआ धयद ।... (व्यथन) वर्ष 2014 से लेकर आ तकनय हिंदुस्तान आकर सके क ` ममले में बन है। मनीयसी जी क ` प्रयसें से सके क जालक्षिथ य ह `। सके के का ` विधि हल ` बुहतकथि , जिक ` करणम ` सिी ज्हा षजान ` में बुहतज्यव सपत्ता थ , लेकिआ हमबुहतका सपम ` चरसके पुहु ` च सकल `ह।... (व्यथन) में आ ` मध्यमसे तेन-नर बतें आ ` लोकसभक्ष `त्र के बारे में क्कन

हूँ। राष्ट्रीय राजग ' -334 मेरे क्षेत्र का स ' लुहरी वेतु हरो हकजात ह '। इसका हजर से ज्यव ट्रकरोजमहि ' गके नमए जात 'ह। इसरस्त ' के ए लेनक म्मि जाए । श्री प्रकर स ' तीन सड़क ' , राष्ट्रीय राजग ' -71 जो मीघ , रोहकसौहन स ' डेढ़सौ मीटरबाद म्मिनी स ' जुड़जात ह '। लम्बा 152 मीटरके सड़क ह '। सैद्धांतिकतैर ए भरतमला येजा क ' वैरानमनीय म्मि जी न ' इसरकके म्मलि म्मि थ ।...

(व्यधन) मेरी प्रार्थन है किह सड़कअदे ' सा राष्ट्रीय राजग ' -9 म्मिर स ' रेवडे तकअ से म्मं चालल ' जिके स ' द्वांमि ' जूरी वे ईथ , सड़कके भरतमला येजा क ' दूसरे प्रोग्रममें म्मि जाए ।... (व्यधन)

12.12 hrs

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

महेदय , तीसी सड़कमनीयप्रधनम ' त्री जी ने राजम्लाक ' चुनवमें म्मिल ' यकीथ म्मिलोहनी स ' लेकर म्मलराजमेत ' हएह सड़कबनईजीए । इतीनें सड़कके बनय जाए ।... (व्यधन) 152डसड़क ' रे क्षेत्र म्मसा ' रके म्मसठीगफोअसौममम तकक र्मि ' सरोअनई जाए । श्री प्रकर स ' सीकर साहब 152डसड़कक ' छ 16 फेक ' कब्चे म्मक ' , म्मं से ट्रेकट -ट्राली में म्मन ल ' जाय जात ह '। म्मि ऊ ' म्मं सुधर म्मि जाए । श्री प्रकर म ' रे क्षेत्र ' में म्मिनी लेहरु राष्ट्रीय राजग ' ' 709 नंबर ह '। यम ' वे बड़े कब् ' लुहनी सौ जूही में बैयसबनय जाए , तकिह म्मं जामनला '। म्मिनी म्मि 709सौ 148 बी एम ' च सड़कें ली ह '। म्मं म्मज ' कसाबनय जाए ।... (व्यधन)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : म्मं ' षबतें म्मि द ' दे म्मि ।

... (व्यधन)

श्री धर्मवीर सिंह: मनीयअध्यक्ष जी , वे -तीनीम ' शेषहैं , म्मं ' म मंत्री जी के म्मि द ' देत हूं।

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

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

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

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

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

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

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

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

Thank you.

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

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

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

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

श्री राजेन्द्र अग्रवाल (मेरठ): महेदय, आमुझे शून्यकालमें बेल्ने क आसयि, इके सिआ धयद ।

महेदय, रेल्ने के मरावबद मंळक अतार तमेरठ-वुपड़खंअ सपर स ख्य 52 जुरान्पु र क्रॉसि गंजिी ब ब बार्सफिलेमेर 8556 के सभापकपलाईअे बनु हुआ है, जिआ क्षिन्यसत्कलीनम उख्यंत्री, जार प्रद `शके द्वारा सिँक 12, नम्बर 2011 के सि य थ । यह फलाईअे म `रठ-वुपड़रोडधम `रठ-क्लिी रोडक ` बीचके प्रस्तति बार्सक अ गंह। इपु लके बन ` से छल `धि तही रेल्ने क मेरठय जार प्रद `शके सि प्राक्षिण, सिँपण ` सी से यिनु सार वेनें अके रङ्कनन ` कीमआु बंधुहअहोरा । रेल्ने ने ते आ कय ` तीमपूरा कयि, एन्तु सआु बंधके आ सार वेनें अके रङ्क क सिँपणत्कनीं हअह ` तथिप्रस्व रूपु लअम ` ल्हु हअईद `त है । इके करणजिी ब ब बार्ससप प्राय : जमत्ता रहत ह ` तथजत के अयकि क्किईवेती ह ` । वेनें अके रङ्कक ` सिँपि अकिजिम `वरी ध ? सिन्तृ त कय येज क ` सि यह पु लकै से बन य ? सार्व जकिध क ` स थके जान ` वली सै लाएवही अय `तघिंतजप्रह ` ।

महेदय, मेरा आ ` मध्यमस ` सकर स ` आ रोधहै किम `रठ-वुपड़रोडधम `रठ-क्लिी रोडक ` बीचप्रस्तति बार्सके सिअनन ` तथइकय ` मे लाएवही के जाँच काकर सबधि अकिरिये क ` किरुद्ध समु ति करर वईकरन ` के कृ प करे । आमुझे बेल्ने क सययि, इके सिआ बुहत -बुहतआर ।

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

श्री मनोज कोटक (मुंबई उत्तर-पूर्व): महेद्य, आमुझे बेला के क आरर रिय, झके रिय आर धय्याद ।

महेद्य, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में घईतलाब कए हिकितलाब ह । रखा सौ सालपु राने तलाबक रख-रख करन हमरक जिम वेरी है । हेरिटेजका मं झतलाबके ह रिटेजक र्जा प्राप्त है । व्ह के रक्षीय प्राधिका झतलाबक अंर फरसलिट्र कबनन के कमशु रु छि ह । झतलाबके साफरख, आजू-बजू के सोसर्य के सीकर जलाइ के दूर करन, यह प्राधिका वेने छि, लेकि साइलिट्र कबनन से व्ह के बयेछरि टके रखा वे सकल ह । व्ह प्रकोकेझरसौ फि छि जयि ई जाती हैं, झरके रखा वे सकल ह । झतलाबक रख-रखके रिय, झतलाबके फ हिकितला प्राप्त है, मेरी आ द्वारा सरकर से मंगह किय कणप्र में के म गके ध्यानमें रखु ह, थ कणरख सक फप नलव्ह भेज जाए झतलाबम जो यह कमशु रु हअह, से तकलरोकरिय जाए ।

श्री सत्यदेव पचौरी (कानपुर): महेद्य, म आ मध्यमसे मनीयश्राम त्री, भूतसरकर क ध्यानकी लोकमह्वक प्रश्न, जो मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र से संबंधित ह, झरकी हंसिक मिफके संबंधमें क ध्यानआ ष्ट करन छत ह ।

महेद्य, कन्पुर कबुहत बड़ कक्षेत्र है । व्ह प्रलंकी स ख्य में मजूर कम करत ह अंमि मजूर कम करत ह । प्रंडू नर हंसि, जह 70 से 80 हजार मजूर झाजक रिया ह, व्ह 300 बेडक हंसि ह । वर्ष 2016 में 376 करोड़ से फन्य सु प्रस्प हंसि बनन के रियु भूश्रिय ।

मनीयम त्री जी ने सक भूपू जायि । कणमआ, लेकि आ पूर्ण है, केई छरने ह, जो छल असलथ, वही भव दहे य । व्ह के कणके स धि रह ई ह । यह असलक कलकन्पुर कने ह । झसी, बंदेखंड, हमीरपुर, फनेपुर सरी जहके श्रीकय झजकान के रिया थे । मने कई बार प्रयसयि ह कियह

असलजे हेतु सा आ पूर्ण रहया ह , कपूर्ण वे जाए । जो खण्डित ह , जे जंगलारी ह , कला रिजाए अखरें के यि छि जाए , तकि व्हं के जो श्रीकह , बेति श्रीकह , जो बाजकि कअके स यि लधते रक । इमि मनीयश्रा मंत्री जो से यि ककन छत ह कि कशोध्दनद सैह असलजे आ पूर्ण है, जो प पूर्ण क्राए सिस यि स श्रीकअव विह जो कक लधक्राए । आ बुहत -बुहतध्याद ।

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

माननीय अध्यक्ष : डॉ. राजदीप राय ।

डॉ. राजदीप राय (सिल्वर): महोदय, मेरी मतृभाषा बंगाल में मुझे बात रखने के लिए आना पड़ी है, इसलिए मैं आपका व्यक्तित्व हूँ ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : क्या आपने नेहरू विधि पढ़ी ?

डॉ. राजदीप राय: जी हँ सर, मैंने बंगाल में बोला कि नेसिय हँ ।

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

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

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

श्री राजवीर दिलेर (हाथरस): म्हेद्य ,म आरु मध्यमस रसक ध्यनआ संस्रीयक्षेत्र हस्रके ओप्लिन छत ह । अयक्ष म्हेद्य , हस्रज क्शाष कल्क म लतथ म्हन व क्षर सारिं क ह्सावहेत थ , जिफे केरोन कलम रिस्तव रि य ह । श्की व्हस क्षेत्र के जत के कफिष श्पिं क साम् वरन छ रह ह । क्षेत्र के जत के म्पी म ग्गप वूमै मरस्रम इवेनें गिं क हस्रज क्शाष ह्सा वके म ग्में रस्रु क हूं, जिफ रि र्पि मत्क हूं हअह । मेरा मनीयर लमं त्री जी से अह ह फि ज्नें गिं क सथ -सथ म्पक्ष सगै वूमै क्षर सक हस्रज क्शाष क मिफ ह्साववस्न के कृ पव । धय्यद ।

श्री मोहनभाई कुंडारिया (राजकोट): मनीय अयक्ष म्हेद्य ,म आरु मध्यमस मनीयर ल मंत्री जी क ध्यनआ तवस्न छत ह । मि रे संस्रीयक्षेत्र राजकोट सुंरद्रनगर ल्के लइ के वेहरी वणक कय बुहत स ल रह ह । क कय क पूरा वेने वल है? क वेहरी वणक क्लरा जोत्क सिं नैष तुं सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र के सिंमकस होग । सौराष्ट्र क्षेत्र में सिं सिंम म्थ द्रास्क म रि स्रिं ज सों के द स्र के सिं दु मि सस तेर्थयत्री ष थ कआ ह । सिंस सुंरद्रनगर -राजकोट ललइ क वेहरी वण्दी प र्ण करने के सिं मध्यमस म मंत्री जी क ध्यनआ तवस्न छत ह ।

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

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

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

श्री एम. बदरुद्दीन अजमल (धुबरी): सर, मैं आपका ध्यान आसक के कुबुहलवे स भीममल के तरफतान छत हूँ। 22 सितंबर, 2021 के आसकर के तरफतान बाँर विसि अरुन छेइ तजामके फडाँ रआ।... (व्यधन) आसमं दरंगजिा क सिजार झाकं मे वरगा वंहे, जहँ 800 से ज्यव फे सिजहतीथ, को ब एकर यि य। वे 50 सालों से वहाँ के रहने वाले लोगहँ। आप पूरे आसमं र्से शु रु वे ईहँ। वहाँ तुफन आ हँ सौ बरिशमवेती हँ। आको ख ले मैवनमें छेड़ियि य हँ। को सिस्कर न केई इंजाम तनेँ छि हँ। वहाँ स्कूलीमथअहेँ सिमीमथ। सिमसिमक इ तजामथ, लेमि बचेके छ के सिकेई जहँ रेखी। आको ख ले आसनक नेचे छेड़ियि य हँ। आपकर स पूरे आसमं बरह हँ।

सर ,म आसा ँ आह वरु ँ ग विरुको पैरनब द छि जाएसक ँ सिफेईनकेई
अरुन ँ छिइ तजामखि जाए ।

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

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

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

* Not recorded

माननीय अध्यक्ष: मनीयस्वरूप , क्या यह शून्यकलम का रजिस्टर 'कट' है? आपकी बात का मिसाल खोजिए ।

... (व्यथन)

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

... (व्यथन)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: इच्छित 'होगी ।

... (व्यथन)

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

माननीय अध्यक्ष: श्री राजीव प्रतापसिंह ।

... (व्यथन)

श्री राजीव प्रतापसिंह (सारण): सर , जल्दी से काम शुरू 'दखवय जाए ।... (व्यथन)

अध्यक्ष जी , हमारे सामने यह 'किसान ' मनीय अध्यक्ष का ' रूपों 'समने बैठे 'ह ।

... (व्यथन)

* Not recorded

सर, यह आफ़ेयर है। मनीयस्वरूपमारे बदबेललेगे।... (व्यथन)

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

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अध्यक्ष कंकूलकरेगे। झतरहआफ़ंकूलकरेहैंसकतेह, जआफ़र, आकम्बानेलाए।

... (व्यथन)

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

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: सर, देशेजेसर्वेच्छस्थनीतिओगह, देशेनेतिमिफ़ेजिमेवरीसह। अहल-स्विलनीतिओगह, जिकेअध्यक्ष...* हैऔ...* सी.ई.ओ. है।... (व्यथन)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: अक्षिकनमन्हेलेखि।

... (व्यथन)

श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी: सर, वहप्रकशीलयूमह, जेप्रि'यमेंसे'मिह'औ'रेभक्त'सामनेहै। येसकरीव्यह'। प्रधानत्रीनेतिओगह'अध्यक्षह'।

सर, अचलोंने'पूरेभक्त'केफ़रिफ़'केप्रकशीलयह'। सरिफ़'कनम 'National Multidimensional Poverty Index' यिह', जिकेयू.सू.डि.पि.नेभिवेटयिहैउसैहप्रकशीलयह'। यहभक्त'छह'। अनेराजस्थीमिह'अक्षिरिभहै। अनेस्वस्थ, न्यूट्रिशा, क्खडेट'टिह'। पूरेदेशे'सकसेरीबराज्यकैनह'औ'सक'क्य-क्यमन्कह', अकेप्रमिषिह'। अने'सकसे'अछे'राज्ये'के'सक'बरे'म'तिह'। यह'बहु'मन्क'पूर्ण'है। सकके'जन्क'यह'अय'होगा'कि'अक्षिर'के

* Not recorded

पूरे 28 राज्यों में मरीटोपॉइंडेक्समें हमारा 51 फंसं ठह, जो भारतक लेएव्ह है। भारतमं तस्माडु रक्स अछ ह। यह जो नीति ओगकि रिप्ट है, झां 4 फिस्की लेगापॉइंडेक्सके अंकरहैं।

महेदय, आप्रान्तर अग्रय क्तिहेंग क्रियह जो मरीटोडम स्मार्पॉइंडेक्सह, झां तस्माडु बड़ राज्य हेने के बदीभद शक रक्स अछ अखिर रक्स कह। मनीयरशि वर प्रसादजी ब ठेह, वे झस्थिस रक्षतहेंग। मनीयश्री रिशजसि हीम रक्षमं शिह है। न्यूट्रीशामं हम 52 फंसं ठह। हमरे खिरकेमं लह लथ 45 फिस्की कह। देशं खिरकेस्कू लखंडसररक्स कह, जो 12 फिस्की ह। सैटिेशामं हम 73 फिस्की भूछ ह। अट्समें, यनीष्टी, फ्रिज, गड़ि, पूरे भारतमं खिररक्स कह, 24 फंसं ठह। रिप्टमें, भारतसरकारक प्रचिेक्षमें क्लय क्रि यहबैकड है। सीबैकड राज्यकमें क्सा रक्षूह, तेमनेमआ ओबैकड प्रतिक्रि क्रिम बैकड के श्रोगमें रहतुह, खिरके वलातकेपूरे भारतके बताऊ गारुप्रीमवस्तरस म्दम गुा। देशभक्त न्हें बड़कल ह, जातखिरआ नबढ़े। शिसिम बर-बर यहबतठ रह हं क्रिदेश के आलाह, तेझ 14 करोड़के आवे के सक्ष वरला हेगा। शिा जदेशक रक्स सीबजिा, अरिय देशक रक्स सीबजिा, मधुपरा देशक रक्स सीबजिा ह। महेदय, मंपेड़ के साथपूरे रक्षके अखनकर रह ह क्रिदेशके झ 12 करोड़लोगों के छेक्षा हेती रही, तेझदेशके मिर्फिबतके हमपूरा न्हें करए गे।

अध्यक्ष जी, म आ मध्यमसं देशके सरकारसं अखिरके सरकारसं मंगरत हं क्रिझि राज्यके, झि व्यक्ति म गके सु न जाएसैषकर वईके जाए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : ड. जी. रणितर डीड।

... (व्यथन)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Another town is Vaniyambadi where there is a need to construct a bridge at LC – 81 as nearly 120 trains cross LC – 81. Otherwise, people cannot commute from this side to the other and they are all stranded. So, we definitely need a RoB. This project had commenced some years ago, but we do not know the reason for this project getting stopped again. I would request, through the hon. Speaker, to expedite this project of a RoB at Vaniyambadi too. Thank you, Sir.

श्री गोपाल जी ठाकुर (दरभंगा): मनीय अध्यक्ष जी, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र दरभंगा रेलवे स्टेशन पर पूर्ण शिक्षा क्षेत्र पूर्णतः बाधामुक्ति क्षेत्र है। कोरोना काल-काल के अनेक कारणों के अनेक शकाली बरसातकाल के समय दूसरे राज्यों सौहार्दों में वायुमयन के मजबूर हो जाती है। उनके कारण परिवार के सहायक जिम देवरी होती है। शिक्षा क्षेत्र में प्रमुख रूप से गृह, मक, विज्ञान संकेतक और फलों के उपकरणों द्वारा विद्युत जात है। इनके बेत समय विज्ञान के विद्युत सौरिय रूढ़ि के अत्यंत होती है। विशेष रूप से शिक्षा क्षेत्र सौहार्द संसदीय क्षेत्र में इवनें खे के किल्लावे ईह जिक्र करण विज्ञानकफिष सहावे है।

मैं अनेक मध्यम से मनीय मंत्री जी से मंगकन चत हूँ कि तत्काल समय के समाधान हेतु विद्युत सौरिय रूढ़ि य स मत्रा में दरभंगा रेलवे क्षेत्र में भेजी जाए तकि, वहां के विज्ञान के बुद्धिमंत कम अस्क सौरिक ममले जो विद्युत द्वारा जाओती है रही है, सपथितरूप से राज्यसकर द्वारा लामलाय जाए।

श्री अशोक महादेवराव नेते (गड़चिरोली-चिमुर्): धन्यवाद अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मुझे मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र कुबुल महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पूछने का मौक दिया। महाराष्ट्र में मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र खीली-चिमुर् है, जो देशकाल सदा से बड़े घंटा अनेक सीबुल, नमस्कारप्रति, अनेक सौरिय शिक्षा क्षेत्र है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में खीली, चंद्रपुर सौरिय तीन

जिसे आने से पहले ही तैयार कर लेना है। तीन महीने में ही नए महीने में भी काम होने से फलों का बड़ा बड़ा
 अनुमान है। कास, तूर, फल, सोयबीन और फलों का अनुमान है, जिसके कारण
 किसानों का काम आसान है। इससे ही को नकद का काम है और फलों का अनुमान होने का
 संकट है। इस किसानों में मजदूरी का काम है और बच्चों की भी, इससे फलों का फलाने का काम है
 के बिना तैयार हो रहा है। मेरी आकांक्षा मध्यम से सरकार से मंगाने की जिसे किसानों का
 अनुमान है, हजारों हेक्टेयर किसानों के खेती का अनुमान है, ऊपर तुरंत खर्च का काम
 किसानों के मजदूरी का काम है। ऊपर मंगाने की प्रतिकूल 10 हजार करोड़ रुपए का काम है हेक्टेयर
 25 हजार करोड़ रुपए का काम है। मेरी फसलें मंगाने की सरकार के मध्यम से काम
 भेजकर काम है और काम का काम है। धन्यवाद।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : खंड संसदीय क्षेत्र से नए संसदीय क्षेत्र का काम है। वे भी बड़ी बरबेल
 का काम है।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटिल ।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर पाटिल (खण्डवा) : धन्यवाद अध्यक्ष महोदय, आने वाले बरबेल का काम है।
 मैं आने वाले संसदीय क्षेत्र का काम है बरबेल में मनीय कृषि मंत्री जी के आने का काम है। कि
 जिसके दो वर्षों से प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीम योजना का लाभ किसानों के नहीं मिल रहा है। मेरे
 संसदीय क्षेत्र का काम है केला, मना, कास, घिर्, दहन और इनके सारी फसलें होती हैं।
 केला देशों ही नहीं बल्कि विदेशों में भी मजदूरी तैयार है। लेकिन, आंध्र, तूफान और आने वाले
 प्रकार के काम है अरबी है, इसके बावजूद किसानों के जो प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीम योजना का
 लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है, वह नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं मनीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के धन्यवाद देने का काम
 हूँ कि प्रधानमंत्री जी ने किसानों के बिना तैयार हुए प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीम योजना के शुरुआत
 के हैं, इसके फलाने किसानों के काम लाभकारी है, लेकिन जिसके दो वर्षों से किसानों के
 काम लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है।

म, आर मध्यम से कृषि मंत्री जी से मिले वक़्त में हम किसानों के
समस्याओं का साधन बन सकें। धन्यवाद।

श्री एस. एस. अहलुवालिया (बर्धमान-दुर्गापुर): धर्यादअर्यक्ष म्हेदर्य , 'मने बंगलि म' बेला के सिआ रोधमि ह '। सीदकत ह ' इक' सिइ 'एकेसु धि वीं ।

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

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

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

Thank you Sir.*

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

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

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

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

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

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

Thank you.

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

13.00 hrs

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

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

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

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

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मनीयस्वरूपा , आभी बतके फर्मिष्म ँ साप्त केजि । फ
 मिष्त्राद घ ँ ट बजजी । झक ँ सिस्मिस्वरु ँ डरहे । जि मनीयस्वरु के कल
 मैक न्हे सि थ , ऊके आमैक सि ँ ग सजिके कलबे ला ँ क मैक सि थ ,
 ऊके आबे ला ँ क मैक सि ँ क घ ँ सकह ँ ।

... (व्यथन)

13.02 hrs

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

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

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

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

श्री सुशील कुमार सिंह (औरंगाबाद): धन्यवाद, सभामहोदय ।

महोदय, मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र खिरक के जिले - औरंगाबाद का है। वेनें ही जिले के अन्तर्गत दस प्रमोदित औद्योगिक क्षेत्रों में से एक है। जिले के विकास के लिए सरकार को यह सुझाव है, जिसके लिए एक विशेष विभाग का गठन होना चाहिए, जो सूक्ष्म और मध्यम उद्योगों के विकास में मदद करेगा।

मैं और मध्यम उद्योगों के विकास चाहता हूँ, जैसे कि गैस, मेरा सौभाग्य कि ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री श्री राजेश्वर सिंह जी यहाँ रहने के लिए हैं, किन्तु मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के वेनें जिले में प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामीण सड़क योजना के तहत वे साल से छल जा रहे हैं, गुणवत्ता में की कमी के कारण जो सुरक्षा के अभाव के कारण जो स्थिति अब तक है। नई सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए लक्ष्य के कोई दिक्कत नहीं मिली है। इसलिए क्षेत्र सड़क मामले में आगे बढ़ना है या नहीं। वैसे तो खिरक ही बकावत है, अभी भी चर्चा कर रहे थे। ... (व्यथन) मैं अभी बात समाप्त कर रहा हूँ।

माननीय सभापति: श्री सिन्हा महोदय, कहेंगे।

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Sir, I am concluding.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please put your demand.

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

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

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

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Thank you.

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

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

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

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

श्री मनीश तिवारी (आनंदपुर साहिब): सभामहोदय, मैंने अफकम रोके प्रस्तव मनीय अयुक्त जी के सम्म रख्य, जिसे जेन नमंजूर कर दि ह । मैं ओ धय्याद देन छत हूँ किआ मुझे बेला क आर दि ह ।

सभामहोदय, कुछमिं हल बुहादि तजफख्खे सार्व जफिह्दीकभितके रजीम अलाप्रद शक केस बुरी जि ह, सभे धन घराठकरके भितके रजीप आ गांवसभिकिह । बुखों क फरकरके तरफस आतककेई सची करफिं आ ह ।

मैं आ मध्यमस र कर से यह आकरन छत हूँ किअलाप्रद शे ल कर खे सार्व जफिह्दीकभित न हमरी रजीप आ गांवसभिकिह सौ पूर्व लख्खे आँल, 2020 से जे ततवूण स्थिनी हुई ह, सभे फरकर इस रद में फितृ तबसकरवाए जे व स्तकिरिस्थिह, कहइरकरके सक्ष रखे । धय्याद ।

श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार (नालंदा): सभामहोदय, मेरा संसदीयक्षेत्र नलंदा हिसक भैख ह । राजार म कुशती क हिसुबहतपु रान है । द्वाप कलस ये हइक हिसमि ह । म्हासभजस धइ अक मे खुद व आत रहे ह । शी अक मे म्हासभस ते फस बकर फयेद्दाओ ने वं व आए ह । द्वाप कलम म्हाभत शुरु वेने से हल जस धसके ते पुत्रीभक के बीच 18 मिं तकमल्य बुहु हआथ । आइक रख-रख कफि रख ह । मैं आ मध्यमस भतसरकर स आकर गा किइक रख-रख ध्यानदि जाससौं दि करप्राय जाए ।

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

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

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

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

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

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Please come to the text.

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

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

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

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

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Thank you. Is it over?

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

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude now.

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

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

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

सुश्री सुनीता दुग्गल (सिरसा) : मनीय सभे अध्यक्ष, आबुता -बुताधर्याद । आ सुबह ही क्वेश्चन आर म जलबिक्क सिक्कॉट द्य - 'यवओ'म बहू हअमश ' उ थ । झइयू के सुबहस खाल -जाबुह । झपिक ' बरे'म हमरे किली के सांख्द श्रे प्रव 'शाखि सि 'ह वर्' जी ने भुबुह अछ खालमि । केन्द्र सरकार न ' पूरे भारत 'म ए' 272 डिक्ट 'सहितकिह ' , जिम ' यहममलु बुहसीरियसह ' ।

सभे अध्यक्ष , झ ' हमरे हरियणक ' वसजि ' आ 'ह सभे ' मेरी लोकसभ कंस्टि युएसी के वे जि 'भइक ' अंकर आ 'ह 'म यही क्लन हू 'ी किअस 'ु बह सेर्ट्स सिटि जी स 'बुहखाल -जाबुह'सौशीय अयक्ष जी न ' 'सेर्ट्स' मिक ' क घ ' वाने की भवतक्की ।

आ : 'म आ ' मध्यस ' अह क्लन क्ती ह ' कि 'नश ' विषयके सभिस ' र्दम ' घ ' वेनी क्ति । दूसरा , ये जे स्पे डिक्ट 'सहितकिह ' , ज ' मेरी लोकसभक ' फने हबद सभिस जि ' आ 'ह सभेक्ष 'त्र नवन भिआ ह ' । इजि 'म ' अतक के क्य प्रोग्रेस है सभे ' के क्य प्लानि 'गह' , 'म आके मध्यस ' झ ' बरे'म मनीयम 'त्री म्हेदयस ' पूछ क्ती ह ' । आबुता -बुताधर्याद ।

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

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

श्री नारणभाई काछड़िया (अमरेली): महोदय, मैं आंध्र प्रदेश के मध्यम से मनीय शिक्षा मंत्री का ध्यान आग्रहपूर्वक रूप से आग्रह करता हूँ कि सरकार को शिक्षा मंत्रालय द्वारा हर राज्य के फंडों का उपयोग करने में सफलता की राहें खोजने के फंडों को मिले।

मैं आंध्र प्रदेश के मनीय शिक्षा मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूँ कि राज्यों के डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में जो प्राइमरी स्कूल हैं, उनके खंडित जगहों पर हलामें हैं। कासे काम के क्षेत्र आरेली गुजरात में तीन सौ से ज्येद खंडों की हैं, इसलिए से जल्द से जल्द फंडों का उपयोग करने के अर्थों से विधि लिखें।

श्री दुलाल चन्द्र गोस्वामी (कटिहार): महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं आंध्र प्रदेश के मनीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में देशों के कामों को जल्द से जल्द पूरा करने में मेरे क्षेत्र की, फिर में है सौहार्द से पूर्ण है, जिनके दूरी 135 किलोमीटर हैं। इस काम से सड़कें बनाने का काम है।

श्री संतोष कुमार (पूर्णिमा): सभ विजे, मैं पूर्णिय लोकसभक्षेत्र से आहूँ और मैं एप्रैसल डिप्टी क्लर्क हूँ। मैं आर के मध्यम से खेलमन्त्री से मंगवत हूँ कि यह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्टेडिअम निर्माण है, तकि पूर्णिय के युव स्टेडिअम की प्रतिमके कर सकें। हम रे देशों आ से आदि य वओ कहै, एखिलके क्षेत्रमें मनीय प्रधानमन्त्री और खेलमन्त्री कफिलि रहेह। पूर्णिय में जो इन्डिगार्थी स्टेडिअम है, सा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्टेडिअम रूपों जो धारणो निर्माण जाए।

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

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

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

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

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

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

श्री तापिर गाव (अरुणाचल पूर्व): धन्यवाद सभामें, अरुणाचल प्रदेश में शर्मिष्ठा स्टेट्सके बनने हुए 33 वर्ष हो रहे हैं। श्री बरिभम ने डिंडके थिओ अरुणाचल प्रदेश में भयानक प्रसूति अरुणाचल प्रदेश में शर्मिष्ठा, शर्मिष्ठा के वंदे सलोकें लिपिबद्ध की जाएं। We are getting very good officers लेकिन प्रत्येक साल के बाद जो वरिष्ठ अधिकारी बलाय जाते हैं। आ : प्रत्येक साल मेरी मांग है कि अरुणाचल प्रदेश में शर्मिष्ठा, शर्मिष्ठा अधिकारियों को उच्च शिक्षा दी जाए, तकि शर्मिष्ठा वंदे लिखावर कम कर सकें। शर्मिष्ठा, शर्मिष्ठा के लिख सुरुक्षित भी है। यही मेरी मांग है। धन्यवाद।

श्री महाबली सिंह (काराकाट): सभामें, छिन्नक के छिन्नक नए ही आ-सेलमें अरुणाचल प्रदेश सरकार ने रेल्वे वैमफैक्ट्री लाने के लिए प्रोजेक्ट्स शुरू किए हैं। अरुणाचल प्रदेश बीते 12 वर्षों में प्रशकलक वैनमनीय मंत्री जी ने जो काम किया 12-14 सालों से 'पेंडिंग', स' वर्ष-2022 तक चलता है पूरा कर लिया जाए। इन सब में मनीय मंत्री जी ने आसानी से थोड़ा

मेरा आ-सेलमें कि वह है कि वह क' रखे बड़े लोकान्त्रिक मंत्रियों में रखकर भी मनीय मंत्री जी ने जो आसानी से थोड़ा अरुणाचल प्रदेश के सुन्दर क्षेत्रों में डेल-नाइ बज रहे थे, सिद्ध बटिजाने ला, स' बज्रू द'वर्ष-2022 आ-सेलमें कम शुरू नहीं हो सका है। मैं रखकर मध्यम से सरकार से यह आ-सेलमें कि वह

12 सालों से खेती नष्ट हो गई है, सड़कें जड़ से जड़ शुद्ध रूप से नष्ट हो गई हैं।

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

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

Thank you.

श्रीमती रंजीता कोली (भरतपुर): महोदय, आंध्र प्रदेश में बेला के कर्मकृषि, खेती सिर्फ आंध्र प्रदेश तक ही नहीं है।

महोदय, मैं सरकार के मध्यम से रेलमंत्रि जी के ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए संसदीय क्षेत्र से संपर्क के ब्यन स्टेशनों पर बैठकर तबुलान के ओर से तबुलान करती हूँ।

महोदय, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र से संपर्क के ब्यन में व्यक्तियों के सामने कृषि से सम्बन्धित आ रही है। वर्तमान में ब्यन के व्यक्तियों के रेल द्वारा भेजे गए ब्यन के संपर्क से उनका

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

है। इसका कारण है कि बयान में रैकॉर्डिंग टुकड़ों के माँग रहे हैं। बयान में रैकॉर्डिंग टुकड़ों से बयान क्षेत्र के सीमावर्तियों के भीलाभूत चोरास के जत के भीरो जा रि । बयान रेलवे स्टेशन पर रैकॉर्डिंग टुकड़ों के सिर्फिज भीलाभूत से ही रेलवे लाइन के सिर्फिज ने वली हिये कर रैकॉर्डिंग टुकड़ों को हटा देंगे।

आ : आप किसे कहें कि बयान में रैकॉर्डिंग टुकड़ों को हटा देंगे, जिससे आपका क्षेत्र के सीमावर्तियों को हलचल कर देंगे। बयान रैकॉर्डिंग टुकड़ों के मलसलाई सि जा सका है। भसावर, वैर, छेकवाड़, रुबास, क्वलसिअय रैकॉर्डिंग क्षेत्र के लोग बयान से सपरा आप मलक आन कर सकेंगे। व्यपरियों के सपरा से मलकन में कफि रैकॉर्डिंग के सामन करन ह, जिस क्षेत्र के जत के सपरा मलकन हें वे मत है रैकॉर्डिंग ज्यव सपरा कृ प्रिस संबंधित सामने में आ है। अमिलम रैकॉर्डिंग के की पूरे सपरा रजि में करती है। बयान में भीसपरा रैकॉर्डिंग चार ह है। मेरा आ मध्यमसे रेलमंत्रि जी से आ रोध है कि मरे संसदीय क्षेत्र सपरा के बयान रेलवे स्टेशन पर रैकॉर्डिंग टुकड़ों को हटा देंगे। धन्यवाद।

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

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

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

श्री गजानन कीर्तिकर (मुम्बई उत्तर पश्चिम): म्हेद्य , आ 'मुझे बेला' क आर सिय , झा 'सिम' आ अय 'तअसी ह ' ।

म्हेद्य , हिंदु स्तनके 7,517 किलोमीटरक ल 'ब समु द्री किरा सि ह ' । इसा 'द्री किर ' के आसर्कनरिकबस्ति ' शिषा : मुछ ओं के बस्ति ' बसी हैं । जमिसा 'द्र ' में तूफनआ ह ' , तूफनमें इबस्तिं वझ ' रहने वाले मुछ ओं क कफिअी ' कवे जैकि 'नुक्सानहेत ह ' । वर्ष 2009 में पनतू फन , वर्ष 2019 में वयु तूफन , वर्ष 2020 में सिा ' तूफनतथहलही म ' तैका ' तूफनमें कबस्ति ' जईह ' सौछ ' ओं क कोड़ें छे ' कनु व्खानहे चु क है ।

म्हेद्य , म्हराष्ट्र के 720 किलोमीटरक ' सरी किरों क ' आसरहन ' वाले ओके नस्किवमछ ' ओं कभितीतीनवर्षे स ' लातर उरह ' सरी तू फनें में कोड़ें छे ' क 'नुक्खानहे रह ह ' ।

आ : 'म आ ' मध्यमस ' प्रधानमंत्री जी से किती वरत हू ' किह्व क ' सरी तू फनें से ' हे रहे भी नु व्खानके द 'ख ' हम्हराष्ट्र के कहरजर कोड़छ ' के किप्रधानम 'त्री आ वनयेजा स ' अधकवकमछ ' ओं के रहयत वै जाए । धय्यद ।

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

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

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

डॉ. मनोज राजोरिया (करौली-धौलपुर): सभ्नि म्हेव्य , 'म आ ' मध्यम स ' स्वर स ' धि ' क क्कन छत ह ' क्रिभ्रतके स ' स्कृति , सय्य , संस्करों के सु रक्षित -संवर्धित क्कन ' मे आ ' कम्हपु ' क ये वन रह ह ' । क्षत्रियव ' श्रुतिथ ' क ' नम्वीरस्वमी श्री सा ' वय के न्हें , बल्कि प्रीमत्र क ' थे, जितेन ' संपूर्ण धि में ' सा , सय्य , जीओन ' वे , स्रव , सव्यक स ' देशू रे धि के थि । वर्तमानमें धि ' में आ ' कक्षेत्रों ' में ही सा क प्राय बढ़ जा रह ह ' , जिब जाब ' नम्वीर जी के ' सा से ही थि जा रह ह ' । ऐ ' म्वनयु पु ' श्रुतिथ ' क ' नम्वीरस्वमी जी क ' धि ' पत्र ' ती के 2550 वर्ष क शु ' भ्रम होने जा रह ह ' । मेरे संस्कीयक्ष ' त्र के करौली जि ' ले ' म ' स्था ' शिक्ष ' त्र श्री ' नम्वीर जी , संपूर्ण ' भ्रतक ' जैन साजघ ' ' भारतीय ' नम्वीर धि ' पत्र ' सति के यह ' भ्रम ह ' । स ' 1008 श्री प्रजासास जी म्वराजक ' ' आ ' द ' मर्गदर्शनसे ' चि ' ण ' रक ' ये जा ' बई जा रही ह ' ।

मेरी आ ' मध्यम स ' भ्रतस्वर स ' म ' ग ' विधि क्यपक ' झमग ' के दे ' ह्य ' आ ' की वर्षे म ' दीपती क ' 2023 से दीपती क ' 2024 के मध्यवि क्यपके ' क ' के रूपों ' नम्वीर जी के यह सति ' त ' जा ' ए । धय्यद ।

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

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

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

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

Thank you,

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Marathi.

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

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

श्री रमाकान्त भार्गव (विदिशा): सभियो महोदय, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र विशेष, मध्य प्रदेश के जिला सीहोर एवं जिला रायस सेन के किसानों के खेती के लिए खरी सीजम से यूरियम, डीप्टा, फास्फोरस, आदि खर के रोकथाम के लिए मीडियम डीस से प्राप्त होता है। वेनें रोकथाम के लिए के तहसीलों से दूर है। सभियो महोदय, आगे मध्यम सेम मनीयर लेमन्त्री महोदय से आह्वान करता हूँ कि जिला रायस सेन के आदु ललगंज एवं जिला सीहोर के बुक्की में खर के रोकथाम के स्वीकृति प्रवर्धन के क कट करेंगे, तद्विनें जिले के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के किसानों के सघन खर से मुक्ति हो सके। धन्यवाद

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

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

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now, Shri Ramprit Mandal.

... (*Interruptions*)

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

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

... (*Interruptions*)

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

... (*Interruptions*)

श्री रामप्रीत मंडल (झंझारपुर): सभामहोदय, मेरे क्षेत्र राजसंकर्षण, राजस्व, 1984 में कृषि मंत्रालय के नियम, समय के कृषि मंत्री श्री रमेश चंद्रानंद शर्मा द्वारा किया गया। महोदय, पंत आत्मसुख केईकमकल नुं हउह। आ मध्यमसंभ मनीयकृषि मंत्री जी से आ रोधकन हूंगा कि सप्टेम्बर 2021 में जून केईकमकल नुं किया जाए, तकिहमर क्षेत्र के बच्चेके दूरे क्षेत्रमें हूके सिनें जान हूँ असािनने के अके तकिकस सुविधि लिखक ससािनप्राप्त हूे सक। धय्यद।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now, Shri Ritesh Pandey.

SHRI RITESH PANDEY: Thank you, hon. Chairperson. झरखिर के चरप्रद शंभ 59 हजरीके केर्षे के ल करक संकृ छअर्यथिआ प्रदश नकर रहे थे। उके मुख्यमं गे यींकिजि 59 हजरीके केर्षे क सिष 2019 में एज करवय यथ, सक अंता तक छअर्यथिआ ईथ, जिमें औसी के 27 र्शे के बजयमत्र 4 र्शे ट रेर्जे साति थअसी के 22 र्शे के बजयमत्र 16 र्शे ट रेर्जे साति थ। झ एकेट नेभआ शि हउह किंके सि यं वे जाए। झके ल करकश ति पूर्णकल मर्च करह थ। सक एम सुनिकिब रत से लठिघज हआ, जिंक हमरी रिंन हेर सिंव करके सिोधसि ह। मेरा आ मध्यमसं यह आ रोधहै कि चरप्रद सरकार के सिं सिधि जाकिह 59 हजरीके के पूरी तरहसे स जाएसक अंकर रेर्जे सा के जो व्यसथ, सो सुकर रूपस, धितिरूपस लागू किया जाए। आ मध्यमसं मेरा यह आ रोधहै। सो करकन क कमकिया जाए। धय्यद।

ADV. ADOOR PRAKASH (ATTINGAL): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the issues being faced by the Indian expatriates due to high airfare and higher charges for mandatory COVID tests at airports.

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

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

डॉ. निशिकांत दुबे (गोड्डा): सभ्य म्हेदय , म जिराज्यस ँ आहूँ , व्हँ धर् तरणक बुक्तबड़ म्पिहे य हँ । अी कल 341 औ 342 म शेड्यूलकस्त्थश ँ ड्यूलट्राइसके रिजोँ शाष ँ सरी सु धिए ँ म्पि हँ । बाब सहैब अंबेळक ँ इस ँ धिनक ँ प्रतिपू रे देखी श्दा हँ । लेकि , यह जे धर् तरणहँ , यह म्पि इमिज्यव बढँ जा रह हँ , क्येकि को लेभक ँ आर ष धर् तरित म्पि जा रह हँ । अी कल 341 म शेड्यूलकस्त्के जे रिजोँ शाप्ति हँ , सँ व्ह य हँ किजँ से ही वे धर् म्पिक्त ँ नकँ गे , क्क शेड्यूलकस्त्क स्टेत्सखा हे जाए । इकरणस ँ शेड्यूलकस्त्के म्पि बहुअहँ । लेकि , शेड्यूल ट्राइसक क्क अमिट ँ क्कलेचहँ , वे अमातरहस ँ व्यह्वर क्त हँ , अमातरहस ँ म्पि क्त हँ । वे हमरे लोगहँ , जिक्क म्पि क्कन हँ ।

म्हेदय , मेरा आँ मध्यमसँ म्पतसरसरसँ अहँ कि अी कल 341 के तरह ही 342 के लागू केमि । जे म्पि शँ ड्यूलट्राइस धर् तरित हेत हँ , क्क रिजोँ शाव म्पि किमि । इसँ देशक क्ये म्पे गे अमै ँ तरणकँ गे ।

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

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

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

Thank you.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Thank you.

श्री रवनीत सिंह (लुधियाना): चेयरमैनसाहब, थक्यू। मुझे ख़रीशहं किआज़क ु रीं षब ठैहं
 सौ ेरी बतके सखल ैहं। मैं सबकिम्तास्ट ेत्स े आहूँ, जिसे लास्ट 55 ईस
 से ओ क े सिआतकनें लि ह ै। मैं सस्ट ेत्स े आहूँ, व्हं जे डैमहै, व्हीमस े ट
 के अंडह ै, कैसीमस े टके अंडह ै, गुद्वारा का ैटझ ेक्सीमस े टके अंडह ै। हम रे
 पंजबी सीकि े गसियज्मह े नैं लि े। जे रिसें वी आ े डें टुईह ै, सा नीटकि े सा
 2014 में कि य ै। य्हं इंड े सलबाड े र प्रस्तिनक े सथह ै। व्हं बीसफ़आ े 15
 क्लोमेटथ ै, ते स े बद्धर 50 क्लोमेट व थि ह ै। व्ही व्हं षर ेकर सकी ह ै,
 अेस्ट वर सकी ह ै, सीज़कर सकी ह ै, कुछीमघडसकी ह ै।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please put your demand.

श्री रवनीत सिंह: वह जे कक्षाहेन वलेंह। वह एयेंजे प्रॉक्सी, यह सेंटरसे बीएसएस कंट्रोलकिया जाए। पंजाबके इतिहास जा रह ह, क्येकि वह एकल सेजेंगे।

HON. CHAIRPERSON: What is the demand?

श्री रवनीत सिंह: सर, गेल्डट एमिडक अंड, दुर्गियन मंरिभइक अंकर, आ त्तर, आ एट्रिक्ट स्इक अंडआह। वह एआ वले सिं मं लोकपु सिंक वलैसेज हेंगे।

माननीय सभापति : ओ कय करे ?

श्री रवनीत सिंह: वह बीएसएस, पंजाबपु सिडि भी। ओ वसल न करे। लोंक बेच बीएसके आ कय करन ह? वह बर्डर एरह। वहीमहरी सियेरिटफेस है, लेकिन अंकर हों मं से आ से रोकरे। पंजाबक यहसे सेडिइय है।

श्री देवजी पटेल (जालौर): सभामेव्य, इरसन भूमि अडिलिपसकिया थ, जिक मध्यमसे सिने के मक ट्रैल्यू से कर गु न अकिम आज सिरक। हमरे यह राजसभाम फहइ, सभतमला किरह ह। सभतमला क अंकर जि सिने के एससैव तजा रह ह, वह मके ट्रैल्यू प्रतिह कटेअ 40 से 60 लाख है, लेकिन ओ 4 से 6 लाख सिरह ह। यह से सिस्त्री सखन भव के सीस सख के वह है किआह के मके ट्रैल्यू के सिबसे यह एमु आज के रासि जिसो हमपैसा देने के तैयर हें।

14.00hrs

लेकिन वह विमानों की सुरक्षा को बढ़ावा देने के लिए पैसा, मजदूरी के खर्चों पर ध्यान दे रही है।

मेरा आग्रह मध्यमसे सुरक्षा से आगे रोका है कि राज्य सरकार द्वारा शीघ्र तत्काल ध्यान देकर सुरक्षा के मध्यमसे मरकत लू क सा लाने के मजदूरी के लक्ष्य जाए। मेरा आग्रह यही आगे रोका है।

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please put your demand.

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

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

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

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

श्रीमती नवनित रवि राणा (अमरावती): मनीयराजि, सीसी के लिए पूरे देश में 23 है, जो लालचरहीथ, लेकिन वर्ष 2020 से सीसी में बंद है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र आरावी में पत्राचार के बीच, जहां ट्राइलक्षेत्र है, सिलिके वर्ष 2020 में तीन महीने के लिए बंद था। इसके बाद रॉ में परिवर्तन है, यह एजमन्सद के वरिस के लिए बंद कर दी गई। ट्राइलक्षेत्र से लाइलक्षेत्र के लिए फस के हजार लोग कम रहे हैं। इससे यह क्षेत्र में भी अभाव है।

पूरे देश में सीसी के यूपीके लोग लिली में आंवेला करने के लिए कहेंगे। मैं आरे मध्यमसे मंत्री म्हेदयसे मिति करती हूँ कि किससे मिति सभैत करके किस्कि मंगे क्या है, क्यों सिलि दुर्ह, क्या नुक्सानुहआ ? इसे फलू करने बहुत जरूरी है क्योंकि इसे बहुत शीबमद्दूर कम कर रहे हैं।

मैं आरे मध्यमसे यही मिति मंत्री म्हेदयसे करने च्छती हूँ।

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

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

श्री गिरीश चन्द्र (नगीना) : सभामें मेरे द्वारा, आंध्र प्रदेश के बेरोजगारों के साथ, इनके लिए आर्थिक सहायता प्रदान करने के लिए। मैं 2 अप्रैल, 2018 के आंध्र प्रदेश सूत्रिजाति और सूत्रिजातिके संदर्भ में मनीय रजिस्ट्रार के कार्यालय में सूत्रिजाति और सूत्रिजातिके लिए देश में लोकप्रिय रूप से संविधान के अनुसूचित वर्गों के रूप में प्रदर्शन कर रहे थे। लेकिन, उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की स्तम्भ शक्ति के रूप में प्रदर्शन करने के लिए हजारों संख्या में छात्रों, युवाओं के अंक 24 से 32 हजारों में मुझे लाकर एक जीवन का दस्तावेज देना है। अभी अयस्क में एक वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश के विधायकों के फंडिंग के लिए नहीं है। आठ हजारों छात्रों के युवाओं के एक वर्ष के लिए, जिसके लिए जीवन जीवन के साथ है। इनके कारण बेरोजगारी और अल्पकालिक है। बहुत से छात्रों, जिन्हें चयनित करने के लिए वे हैं, इनके लिए वे भी नैतिक संवेदनशील हैं। इस बेरोजगारी को खत्म करने के लिए।

क्यों हउह , की जिम वरी त्र के जाए औ संबंधित खाधरके के स ू चिचि जाए ।... (व्यधन) जिफे खों स े सातरीक े से पैसे कटसिह , के प े से वष लौए जाए , तीयेजा के साथ े का रही सक्ति होी ... (व्यधन) मत्स यह मनीय प्रधनन त्री जी के चिके च ु नैती दे रही है ।... (व्यधन)

माननीय सभापति : बेनी वल जी , आभतवेसि ।

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

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

श्री सुनील कुमार सोनी (रायपुर) : सभजी , मनीयप्रधनन त्री जी के यह मंशह े कियू रे देशों जिफे मकनकच े ह य ख े से बने हह , 'प्रधनन त्री आसयेजा ' के त्तर लोंक े घके मकनब े , लेकि छि े वे सालों स े छीसक े अंदर प्रधनन त्री आस स्वीकृतर्न हवे रह े ह । यह त्कछीस े 7,81,000 प्रधनन त्री आसलौटसिह े और लस 11,000 कोडक े वषल य ह े । केन्द्र सकर क े तीननेसि क े बदमरे

राज्यके मुख्यमंत्री जी ने कहा कि जेजेजी मंत्री जो प्रधानमंत्री बनें, उनका काम है, सरकार के कामकाज में आकर अंश देना।

महोदय, मेरा आकांक्षित मध्यम स्तर सरकार से आग्रह है कि वह जहां तक संभव हो सके, सौख्यकारी सुधारों, सीबीआई-एन के न्ययवहारे, तकनीकी सुधारों को बढ़ावा दे। वह के लोको जे मंश है, वह पूरी हो सके कि केन्द्र सरकार से यह मंगलत है कि वह जहां तक संभव हो सके, सौख्यकारी सुधारों, सीबीआई-एन के न्ययवहारे, तकनीकी सुधारों को बढ़ावा दे।

श्री दीपक बैज (बस्तर) : मनीय सभ्य महोदय, छत्तीसगढ़ प्रदेश में प्रधानमंत्री आसयेजा के तहत वर्ष 2020-21 से वर्ष 2021-22 में सीबीआई-एन के तहत वती राक्षी केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा आतर्कनी वी ई है। जे छत्तीसगढ़ी सरकार त्तर क केन्द्र सरकार से यह मंगलत कर रही है कि वह आसयेजा के तहत हमारे राज्यके 60 प्रतिशत है।

आम आकांक्षित मध्यम स्तर केन्द्र सरकार से यह मंगलत है कि वह तकलरूपस प्रधानमंत्री आसयेजा के राक्षीज्यसरकार के द, तक छत्तीसगढ़ी बस्तर के सीबीआई-एन के आसबनकर है।

श्री प्रदीप कुमार सिंह (अररिया) : सभ्य महोदय, आ मुझे कबड़ है महत्वपूर्ण विषय बेलने क आर प्रवनधि, सके सिम आओ बहुत-बहुत आर वधय्यदद हैतुहं।

महोदय, मैं अरिय लोकसभक्षेत्र से आहूँ। कने पलसबे गलकि सीम से ला है। वह फलक उरिय है, वह कफि बढ़ती है। मेरे यहां के 15 जिलों में गेहूं आसक के फलनहेती है, जे अरिय, पूर्णिय, गिला जसवेरिह है। आ-आ वर्तमनसभ्यम क्षिनें के मक, गेहूं आसके के खती करी है, लेकिन के खिखनें निलरही है।

महोदय, मैं आकांक्षित मध्यम स्तर मनीय मंत्री जी के बतन कहतुह कि वह सखि रदसोके कफि किलत है। वह के क्षिनें में हवकर मुहुहअह है। मुझ पूर्व कई मनीय सभ्यने इबतें के खह है। जे गीमत से सिजाए, कयेकि हमरा देश कृषि

प्रधानदेश्क, कहसिनें क द ंश्क ।... (व्यधन) सझक ं मे केईगेह । वं क सिनमत्र मक ं के खेती ए अरिह ं, इविह ं तकलरुपस ं ख के व्यस्थ वई जाए । वं पश्यै ू सिय के कफि किलाह ं । कीमव्यस्थस ु धित के जाए ।

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

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

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

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

The Government has approved upgradation of pension for RBI retirees in 2019. The AP Bank retirees have also been requesting for upgradation of pension for the last 20 years. There are about 2,000 surviving retirees and about 1500 surviving spouses. They retired before 1986 and are getting a minimum ex-gratia amount. I request the Government of India to consider this request for which only Rs. 2 crore to 3 crore are required.

डॉ. आलोक कुमार सुमन (गोपालगंज): सभामहोदय, धन्यवाद। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र गोपालगंज के ह्युआरु मंडल में खेय एग्रेट, जो किरासा मंत्रालय के रक्षा संघ के अधीन है, से उनयेजा में अलिखित यह है। यह एग्रेट 517 एडम पैलु हआ है, जिसका 30 से 40 एसें एरिसा अकिमपुन लिखित है। अकिमपुन के सिम ने अतिर सकर वं किं सके सके ब लिखित है। अतिर सकर क अकिरिये क जाब है कि यह भूमि रक्षा मंत्रालय के है। ए सिम भूमि के कणातक सथफिक दि शक्षा मंत्रालय से प्राप्त होने ए अकिमपुन वत एलोक भूमि अकिमपुन, 1956 के तहत कर वईके जी।

आ : सभामहोदय, मैं आ मध्यम से मनीय रक्षा मंत्री जी से कि वक्त हूँ कि अकिमपुन के सिम मंत्रालय के संबंधित अकिरिये के दि से तकिव आ शरी वर अकिमपुन, जिस उनयेजा सजते रक है।

श्री कृष्णपालसिंह यादव (गुना): सभामहोदय, धन्यवाद। मैं आ मध्यम से सकर क ध्यान मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र गुना के आरा ए ओं के सस्य के ओआ कित वन वत हूँ, जिस ग्रमेषा क्षेत्र हैं, बकिक्षी क्षेत्र भी प्राप्त है। क्षेत्र में लातर ए ओं के वृद्धि के देखे विसान ओ फसों क स रक्षणी व प्रह है। रक से लेकर सों में, बाजारों में अखे तें में घूम रहे आरा ए ओं के करण निदु घट ए विते है, जिस ए शु सौमन्य जीव प्रसि मैतक मुँह में जा रह है। विसाने के म हत स लक्षती फस

आराधाओं के भेद करती है । कई धर्मों का संघर्ष कर रहे हैं आराधा व्यक्तियों के रूप में रहते हैं, जो क्रिया के लिए सिद्धांतकार हैं रहे हैं । इन व्यक्तियों के दृष्टि से स्वयं के संस्कारों से आगे बढ़ने के लिए संस्कारों के क्षेत्र के ज्ञान के निहितत्व के लिए ।

श्रीमती गीता कोडा (सिंहभूम): सन्निभेद्य , धन्यवाद । मैं आपका उल्लेख

आपके लेखों के लिए सन्निभेद्य भूमिका करती हूँ कि आप मुझे बेला के सिद्धांत दिए ।

सन्निभेद्य , बुद्धिदुःखी बात है कि जो आपसी भक्तिके मूलमित्री है , आपका अस्तित्व स्वयं में है । इसके लिए , इसके संस्कृतिके लिए धर्म-धरे स्वयं होती जा रही है । संस्कारों का अभाव भी नहीं है । फिर ये जाओ से का नहीं है वला है । मैं आप मध्यम से संस्कारों से यह कल करती हूँ कि आपका कार्य इस संस्कारों के ध्यानसमय से सन्निभेद्य संस्कारों के लिए नद्र संस्कारों के प्रस्तवभ ज्ञेय है ।

महोदय , मैं आप मध्यम से संस्कारों के ध्यानका एक कान करती हूँ कि संस्कारों के लिए आपकी सन्निभेद्य के लिए धर्म मन्त्री है , लेकिन सिद्धांत मन्त्री से कुछ नहीं होगा , बल्कि कम करने से होगा । आप इसके लिए सन्निभेद्य में है । आप इसके लिए सा-भक्तिके रक्षा करनी है ते इसके 2021 के जन्म के कलमों के लिए जाए ।

डॉ. एस. टी. हसन (मुरादाबाद): बुद्धि-बुद्धिशु क्रिया , सर ।

सर , मैं आप ध्यानकृतमहत्त्वपूर्ण जासूस के ओपिनियन करती हूँ । ऐसे में एवरेट्स , जिसे 15 साल बाद संस्कारों से बैन कर दिया गया है , किसे 10 साल के बाद ही बैन किया गया है । सिद्धांतसमय और सिद्धांतसमय के लोग भी मुझे शिल्प के लिए रखते हैं सन्निभेद्य बुद्धिप्यर से रखते हैं । सिद्धांतसमय में सिद्धांत के कुछ गड़बड़ केवल समझारय बीसहजार मिमीटर ही होती है । आपका धन्यवाद सन्निभेद्य है ,

तब वें मज्जूसस के कड़े वल के बेच हें अइसन लाख के गड़ 50 हजार के में
बेचजाती हें ।

आ : मैं आ के मध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहत हूँ कि ऐसा आ शर्तित कर के फि
पुरानी गड़ि के फि से करक रोखलाय जाए । शुक्रिय ।

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

श्री अशोक कुमार रावत (मिश्र): धन्यवाद, सभामहोदय ।

मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र मिश्र, जय हवेली के अंतर्गत स्पीड ला रेल्वे स्टेलाए राज्य सरकार के साक्षात्तम हिस्सेदारी के आर एर लेवे ओ ब्रिजल क्लॉसिंग संख्य 249 पुलके कार्य के तिंक 23/11/2021 के रेल्वे मंत्रालयद्वारा स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई है । इसके सिम मनीयप्रधान मंत्री जी के रेल्वे मंत्री जी के प्रतिआ संसद क्षेत्रवासियों के तर्फस

हृदयसँ आर प्रकृत ह । इसबन्धमँ जदकर 'वईके सिम' ने लातर धिम 377 के
 अिनसूच वे ह । ... (व्यधन)

माननीय सभापति : ओ हिण्डय ह ?

श्री अशोक कुमार रावत: सन्निभेद्य , इकँ सिम' शून्यकलसप्रश्नों कँ मध्यमसँ
 रिन्तर आ ु रोधकत बा असहू ह ।

मेरापन: आ रोधहै किरेलमंत्रालयद्वारा स्वीकृत किरणर त्वे अमेरिक कँ सिरण
 के कर्य के तत्कलप्रारम्भ जाए , तकिजत के यतयतसौमम सुधि प्राप्त
 हे । धय्य द ।

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

डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद (किशनगंज) : सर, थक्यू। मेरा क्वेश्चन कु छनि हल आ थ , लेनि नंबर न्हें आय थ । हमरे यहा छि 'ई सालों स 'नी के कख स ' हजारों एडजीन ' बर्बाद हो रहे हैं । मने छिर सरकार के 176 गांवों के लिट्टी ह ' , जहा ' एनु कसानु हआह ' । मेरी आ ' जरिएता 'ु जरिश्तों की किजिके जीन ' ईह' , उके जीन ' लिनी छिएओ जिफ ' एबबा ' दुहह' , उके एक म 'ु आज लिनी छिए । झा ' रसस ' रसन कबात यह है कि कषों क न 'ु कसानवे य ह ' , चूंकि असीपग 'ु हमंत्री जी बार -बार कषों क ' पूछ ' के बात करत 'ह ।

माननीय सभापति: ओ छिण्डय ह ' ?

डॉ. मोहम्मद जावेद : सर , उके कषम 'ु हैय क्वाएजाए ' औसन्दी ब ' सि प्रोज ' कटके आ ' दे -तीन सालों म ' कप्लीतहाय जाए ।

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

श्री बालूभाऊ उर्फ सुरेश नारायण धानोरकर (चन्द्रपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय , हमरी चंद्रपुर लोक
 सभक्षेत्र में चंद्रपुर-यक्ष्मलम ज्यवतर सिमानकास , सेयबीनतधनके फलवस्त
 है। यहाँ पम्पी मात्रा म कसतसिधेन के बज्जू दआतकयह टेकराझाफक नीं
 वे प्रय है। हमरा लोकसभक्षेत्र नकरसक्त , अग्रीसी बहलतथि हअह । यहाँ प
 बड़े ढों के प्रोत्साहित करन हेतु शिषेरियतों , जैसे फिप्रोजेक्टवॉस्टम 25 एसं ट
 ररिह , सीडक फिप्रोजेक्टवॉस्टम 25 एसं टमि ब्यजअर रसुय , बिज्जी तथ
 आरम छूटकीप्रवदनके जाए । हमरे क्षेत्र के कसतसक्तसिनें क अग्री ककिस
 हेतु टेकराझाफक है , जिस जिंग, प्रेसिंगसे रमं ट्सतकरख ढोंक मि एहने
 करि । इसी टेकराझाफक हेतु ढोंक शिषेरियतों के म गवत ह । इस
 यहाँ के सिनें क अग्री ककिसतथय वओं के रोजार क आर प्रवदनहो । धय्यद ।

डॉ. ढालसिंह बिसेन (बालाघाट) : महोदय , सिनें तेजी न जसिधिके उय है , म से
 के आ क्षेत्र अप्रैद शके सिबस कह रह ह फिहरसप्रधध तरणपूरे प्रदेशों तेजी के
 सथक ल रह है । शिषेर ग्रमीण्णके म जे रीब अकैजोर लेगह , ऊके धक
 लाल्द वध तरणक सिबसय जा रह है । यहाँ सिनें क फल सिनि ध
 सिक्क नक्याय जात है । ग्रमीण्णके म धर्म सिक्क नकन वले व्यक्तिअयव्यक्ति
 बीचों मी घिदवे रह है , जिके करण रे यहाँ पछि रसयण शू जा अदु र्ग पूजा
 रसक आर पलोंन पूजा रसकन एम सि असेक करण्ण हु । झ
 तरहसे सजक बीचों फघिदके सिप वे वे रही है अवेह धर्मि क्कमदफ लरह
 है । जे व्यक्ति तरण्णत ह , कपूर्व नमक एगवत ह । कधर्म सिक्क नकन ए
 पुरान नमही अलरस ह असेक लाभल त है ।

म वत ह फिहर तरहस धर्म तरण्ण करण्णमीण्ण त्रोंम बुक्तमदफ लरह है ,
 सक एरोकला । धर्म तरण्ण के बादजे लेगक लाभ तैह, ऊके सिनें तरहस
 अक्षयक लाभसि जा ।

श्री हसनैन मसूदी (अनन्तनाग) : सर, जो मु तला आरुप क ह्वले से छि य ह ते में
 सी तई वत ह , कयेंकिजम ू कमीर रसस ज्यव आरुप स मुतरि रव ह । मैं अरुप
 खालकि तरफआ ह । सी के मैसकि शु रुआक साक्षी वे स कस ह, जिम म्साइ
 पैव हे ईह । झां क्किजी क स कटह अई ू सापि के पी क स कटह । जाब ,
 बिजी क सैकटमें आजे कैसी क श ड्यूलनेईहुअह , सा 13 घट के कै ती
 ख जीरो ट म्पेचमें है । मेरा यह मु तला होगा किइके रिय ू छि जाए । जो आीड
 झाके ह, ज् कंज्युमर के केईष सी न्हें ह , कि केई म ु रिवात ही न्हें ह , बकि
 सकर न ही मीरन्हें लाह ते सा भीरीजा क्लवैदी के जाए ।

दूसरीपि के पी क स कटह । इल जम त्री जी रथ ते सरमयव के वलात
 खुवार थ । आ अक्ताए गे ते हरजीपि के पी के मम्ल ह ।

इल से ही 60 फिसी स क आवी केपि के सपपी थि जा रह ह असा
 भिइ ट्रपशंसहैं । इल सी तरफ्य नथि जाए ।... (व्यधन)

श्री राहुल कस्वां (चुरु): साप ति म्हेद्य , देशों सीक त्हापच जिंगके सिखीब 26
 नेईकोप्सह । मैं राजथ नप्रदेश चुनक आह । मेरा लोकसाक्ष त्रुचुरु है । हमरे
 य्वां ग्वर के बुहत ज्यव फलवैती ह । पूरे हिंदु स्तन में सी म प्रिसम प्रोड्सा
 राजसा म वैती है । राजसा क चुरु, नौर , बीकनेर सैह ु मन्जिों म सी
 मैप्रिसमप ववरवैती ह । इंस सी , ग्वरमके म गहती ह ।

सर, मैं आ मध्यम स सकर स यह आ रोधकन व्हत ह किग्व र, मेठसौ
 ग्वरसठ राजसाके फल ह, इके मिसीम ललिथि जाए । सिनबडे सीद
 के साथ फलों के बेत ह । मके ठों इक म 15-20 हजार फलजात ह , लेकि
 ज् फलककर अजाती ह , ते इक म ु हजार फल नीचे अजात ह । सिन नें
 के हर बार घटवैत ह ।

म आर मध्यमसे मंत्री म्हेदयसे म्नेकाकत ह म् क्ग्वरपठ , ग्वर समैठके
सम म् ल्लिधि जाए ।

श्री रमेश चन्द्र माझी (नबरंगपुर): सम ती म्हेदय , मेरे संस्कीयक्षेत्र न्बरं पु रके बैप्री गु ड ,
कुंद्रा स्थि मं दुक्व क्यु टिके लेगुह्त्तसिं स रह रहेह । उके जागतिक व्ज ं न्हे
सि ह । ओडि शके मुख्यमंत्री, नीनचयकी बुह्तबर मनीयप्रधनम ंत्री जी के झ
बरेम सखि कु केह । सकारसे मेरी क्खवास्तह किदु व्ज क्यु टिके जाज ती क व्ज
सि जा ए ।

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

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

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

म्हेद्य, आ सूत्रिजतिघ आ सूत्रिजजतिक विधि यें के प्री-मैट्रिकक्षीवृति के सिआसीम ढईलाख ह। यह वर्ष स ली अरही ह। इक बदकूप कशिंस बें सलौंके आबदी ई। फरसी कीम आ ढईलाख ज्यव हेती ह। मेरा आ विवह किसप्रकार जीसी के आके सीम के छ : लाख बढकर आलाखी य ह, वैसे ही आ सूत्रिजतिघ आ सूत्रिजजतिक विधि यें के सिआके सीम ढईलाख बढकर आलाखनी छी।

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

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

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

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

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

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

The House stands adjourned till 3:30 pm.

14.34 hrs

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

15.31 hrs

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

(Shri A. Raja in the Chair)

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

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

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

श्री विष्णु दयाल राम (पलामू): मैं सरकार का ध्यान एक श्री महत्वपूर्ण स्थिति के ओ आकृष्ट क्वान च्छत हूँ कि ट्रेन सं०-03349/03350 सिंगौली -छा एक्सप्रेस प्रसिद्धि श्री नर उंछी (श्री बीछर नर) स्टेशा हेंकर ली है। श्री बीछर मंरि के सिक्कि औ धर्मिक महत्व के देखे हए छण्ड सरकार वं गृह मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा मेरे आ रोध ए क सभ क नम जो छल नर उंछी ए सें बल वर श्री बीछर नर सि य है। ललेस्य है कि पूर्व मध्य रेलवे हजीपुर जेन के धनद मंडल में छल वाले ए सि अंतर्गत ए रोड़-छे रेल खंड ए सि श्री बीछर नर के छखंड राज्य क प्रमुख तीर्थ स्थ श्री बीछर

* Treated as Laid on the Table.

धम क्ख जात है। यहाँ श्री राध-कृष्ण जी के 32 मा के क्षिु द्व स्वर्ण प्रति स्थि है।
 रै प्रति अय स्थों ए व्हें न्ही हेने के कारण यहाँ ए प्रतिष् बड़े संख्य में देश के
 धिनि हिसों से श्रद्धालुओं क आ -जान ला रहत है।

आः मैं मनीय रेल मंत्री जी से आ रोध करत हूँ कि श्री बीश्वर धम के क्षििक
 सौ धर्मिक महत्व के प्रकश में लाने के क्षि सिंशैली -व एस्प्रा ेस क नम श्री बीश्वर
 एस्प्रा ेस वरने के कृप के जाय ।

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

श्री प्रतापराव पाटिल चिखलीकर (नांदेड़): नांदेड़-रेलमंडल क्षेत्रों से दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे के अंतर्गत आ रहे हैं। नांदेड़ जिले से आसकर रेलसे संबंधी समस्याओं के लेकर दक्षिण-मध्य रेलवे मुख्यतः सिकंदराबाद जान जा रहे हैं। सिकंदराबाद आने वाले धरदशों आ रहे हैं। तब नांदेड़ रेलमंडल को पूरा कर पूरा हिस्सा महाराष्ट्र के अंतर्गत आ रहे हैं। जबकि महाराष्ट्र में मध्य रेलवे को मुख्यतः मुंबई में है, तो क्यों नहीं सरकार द्वारा नांदेड़ रेलमंडल के मध्य रेलवे जोन से जोड़ दिया जात है। यह नांदेड़ रेलमंडल के जलवायु संबंधित रेलवे के पार्श्व वतों, सामाजिक कार्य कर्तव्यों, जापत्तियों, हार्वा के क्षेत्रों से मंग रहे हैं। वही महाराष्ट्र में मुख्यतः महाराष्ट्र राज्य में स्थित सफाया मजत का आ रहे हैं। प्रदेश के कार्य कलकत्ते तरीके, मजत, विशेष क्षेत्रों के लिये आ-जान इयदि क्षेत्रों के लिये मध्य रेलवे (मुंबई) मुख्यतः नांदेड़ रेलमंडल के मध्य रेलवे जोन, मुंबई महाराष्ट्र से जुड़े पर स्थित रह गी। इसी प्रकार से सरकार से मंग रहे कि जहां तब नांदेड़ रेलमंडल के मध्य रेलवे से जोड़ने हेतु गीमत से किए गए इस सीमास्य ओं के समाधान हेतु मुसधि ही गी म र किए है। सरकार इस पर ध्यान करे पर गी म डे आ रहे हैं।

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

श्री अर्जुन लाल मीणा (उदयपुर): देशों अमीर्कनरिक्से "ह जे ओ ओ ' करिणि कओर हेन ' के करणवु दक यन्नन 'म वु पुराने यके मम्मत्तवन 'म रसमर्के ह '। से रीमनरिकें क ' सिक् ' न्द्र स्कर द्वारा प्रधन्म 'त्री ग्रमीण्णसयेजा क श 'ु म् 'शिय य ह '।

ीग्रमीण्णसयेजा के ह्मर ' देशके प्रधन्म 'त्री श्री न्द्र मेदी जी के द्वारा र्व 2015 मे लं चिय य थ '।

ग्रमीण्णसयेजा क ' मध्यमसे ग्रमीण्ण 'त्र के नरिकें के यके मम्मत्तवन ' वं यन्नन ' के सिओ ' करस्यत म ' हैय व्वईजती ह '। यह ओ ' करस्यत सत 'ु ल्य भूमिके सिरु . 1,20,000 वं वडे इकेक ' सिरु . 1,30,000 है।

राज्णप्रद 'शें इये जा क लभीमलोंके न्के लिपरह ह '। मेरा स्कर से आ रोध है फिआमल ' के गीस्त के द 'खाज्णप्रद 'श ' मेरे लोकसक्ष 'त्र व्म 'र, जे फिक्टि 'स .प्र. क्षेत्र है वं य ' जजतीयस 'ु वयके लोसह ' 'ह, 'म इयेजा के सिस्लिन ' के कृ प्रक 'र।

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

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

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

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

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

आज मेरा आग्रह है कि प्रोक्त सोन नदी के कटाव से गांवों के बचन के लिए कटाव निरोधक कार्य हेतु जल संकेत मंत्रालय के सरकार के मध्यम से निर्देश देने के कृपण के जाए।

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

श्री नारणभाई काछड़िया (अमरेली): मैं आने संसदीय क्षेत्र अमरेली (गुजरात) के तीन महत्वपूर्ण रेलवे प्रियोजनाओं के सन्दर्भ में सरकार के आता क्वन चहत हूँ। प्रथम - अमरेली - धरी - सिक्कर जिकि लंबाई 91.27 km एवं अनुमति लाग 547.52 करोड रु. है। दूसरा - सिक्कर - जूनसु जिकि लंबाई 42.28 km एवं अनुमति लाग 253.68 करोड रु है औ तीसरा - सिक्कर - तलला - वेरावल जिकि लंबाई 71.95 km एवं अनुमति लाग 460.23 करोड रु. है। इन तीनों प्रियोजनाओं के केंद्र सरकार के ओ से वर्ष 2015-16 में मिला जे रेलवे लाइन से ब्रॉडगेज में रिक्रि 'त कने हेत स्वीकृत किया था। स्वीकृति मिलने के बाद रेलवे मिला के ओ से इन कार्य के संबंध में 'फंडल लेके शा र्से' पूर्ण कर सका रिफ्ट रेलवे बोर्ड के भेज दी गई थी। इनके बाद रेलवे बोर्ड ने प्र नं. 2015/W-I/Gen./PEP/2016, तिंक 08-05-2019 के द्वारा वड्ड लाइन क्लियरेंस के लिए निष्क वड्डाई वेर्डन, गुजरात राज्य के प्रस्तव भेज दिया था, जिसे अक क प्रियोजनाओं के कार्य में कोई प्रती न्हि हुई है। यह मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र क ज्वलंत मुद्दा है औ अमरेली जिले क मुख्य मन्त्र (क्षेत्र) होने के कारण ब्रॉडगेज सुविधि होने की आवश्यक है क्योंकि यह अमरेली जिले के पूर्ण मंग है।

आ: मेरा म० मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि इन तीनों प्रियोजनाओं के आनी बजट में शामिल कर थ 'सकेष क आंत किया जाये तकि प्रियोजनाएं शुरु हो सके।

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

श्री जनार्दन सिंह सीग्रीवाल (महाराजगंज): देश के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति देवदत्त राव प्रसाद के जन्म-जयंती 03 दिसंबर के प्रति वर्ष मनाई जाती है। इस दिस के "मेधा दिस" के रूप में मनाने के माँग जगत द्वारा हमेशा से की जाती रही है। क्योंकि देवदत्त राव प्रसाद के मेधा दिस प्रख्यात रही है। इसी जन्म-जयंतियों के मद्देनजर उनके जन्म दिनांक तीन दिसंबर के "मेधा दिस" के रूप में सरकारी स्तर पर मान्यता जान आवश्यक है। ऐसा कर उनके सार्वजनिक पुस्तिका जिन पर कला दृष्टिकोण में छद्म के दौरान एक शिक्षक द्वारा मूल्यंकन करते हुए लिखा गया कि "शिक्षार्थी, शिक्षक से बेहतर है" का प्रदर्शन भी देश में दिस जान करे ताकि हमारे देश के युवा छात्र-छात्राये प्रेरित हो सकें।

आशा : भारत सरकार से मेरा माँग है कि देवदत्त राव प्रसाद के जन्म दिस तीन दिसंबर के "मेधा दिस" के रूप में मनाने की घोषणा की जाये।

(xi) Regarding development of Sabari Rail Project

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

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

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

(xiii) Regarding development of a film city in Udhagamandalam

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

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

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

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

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

(xv) Regarding Creation of a National Judicial Infrastructure Authority

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

श्री रामशिरोमणि वर्मा (श्रावस्ती): मैं सरकार का ध्यान अंबेडकर नगर, उत्तर प्रदेश में कटेहरी रेलवे स्टेशन के तरफ क्लिन प्वाइंट हूँ यहाँ पर ब्रुक रेलवे लाइन का कार्य प्रती प चल रहा है इस रेलवे लाइन के दोनों तरफ से रास्ते स्टुडेंट्स जो कि रात में कई हजार लोग आने जाने का कार्य करते हैं, इस पर एक अंडरपास बनाने की भी आवश्यकता है जिससे आने जाने वालों के किसी भी प्रकार का सामना न करने पड़े, यह जगह में भी आवश्यक है।

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

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

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

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

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

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

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर): मैं राजस्थान के नौरा में केंद्रीय शुष्क कृषि यूनिवर्सिटी के स्थापना के स्वीकृति के लिए भारत सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करता हूँ। यह बताना चाहता हूँ कि 2014-15 के बजट में भारत सरकार ने आंध्र प्रदेश, राजस्थान, तेलंगाना व हरियाणा में चीन कृषि यूनिवर्सिटी के स्थापना के लिए 200 करोड़ रुपये के बजट का प्रावधान किया था जो राजस्थान के आवंटन में जूनियर बजट का अंतर्गत है। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि नौरा जिले के कृषि प्रशिक्षण संस्थान व संस्थापक निदेशक के केंद्रीय शुष्क कृषि यूनिवर्सिटी के स्थापना करने के सारे मसाले पूरे करत है जो नौरा स्थित कृषि कॉलेज जो जेधपुर कृषि यूनिवर्सिटी के अधीन है, यहाँ 12 करोड़ रुपये के वित्तीय प्रोजेक्ट बना रहे हैं। 90 हैक्टियर क्षेत्र में नौरा कृषि कॉलेज के पास पानी है इसलिए भारत सरकार नौरा के कृषि कॉलेज के केंद्रीय शुष्क कृषि यूनिवर्सिटी में परिवर्तित कर बजट जारी करे।

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

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

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

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

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

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

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Motion moved:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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

संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संस्कृति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल): यह इस `रिलेटि` ही नहीं है। ...* केस और उस `कल` ...* के बारे में बोलें। यह ठीक नहीं है।... (व्यथन)आ `आ ते बॉय ` सा थि है।... (व्यथन)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF COAL AND MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): He is referring to the particular case. क्या वह `क्युल` केस रेफर करके सफ `जमा` ट के बारे में बात करनी है? आ मन्ता ल रह है।... (व्यथन) That is going on. It is unfair.

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

... (Interruptions)

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

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

* Not recorded.

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

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

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Quote the rule.

डॉ. निशिकांत दुबे (गोड्डा): सर, मेरा हॉट कॉ ऑन र है।... (व्यथन) Sir, Rule 352(1),
 क्खे * ... हे, क्खे * ... य * केस हे।... (व्यथन) refer to a matter of fact on
 which a Judicial decision is pending. How can he refer? वेनें केसमें ज्यूसि
 डिजा पडिग है।... (व्यथन)

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

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

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल: सर, आ केर्ट में मैर है ते आ रेफें संमैम न्हे ले सकल । आ
 केर्ट में मैर है ते क्को रेफें संमैम न्हे छल सकल ।... (व्यथन)

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

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

* Expnged as ordered by the Chair.

* Not recorded.

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY (GODDA): Refer to any matter of fact on which a Judicial decision is pending. ...* क खाल हे, ...* क खाल हे, ...* क हे, सगळे में ज्यूझिस खिा पेंडिंग है। आ सगे रेफर न्हें कर खाल हें।... (व्यवधान) य ते झ रलुबक क फड कर फक वीसि ।... (व्यवधान)

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

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल: सर , रूल्स झरिे बने थे कि वस में बोला सग स केस में ज्यूझिस खिा के प्राप्ति न्हें करें , झरिे रूल्स बने थे ।... (व्यवधान) चेयमैन साहब , रूल्स झरिे बने थे कि यहा बोला सग आ वीसि केस के रेफर करोगे ते झरिे मत्स है कि आ सगे प्राप्ति कर रहे हे ।... (व्यवधान) आ ज्यूझिस खिा के प्राप्ति कर रहे हें ।... (व्यवधान)

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

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

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Nishikant Ji, please sit down.

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल: यह मेरिट ए जा रहे हें ।... (व्यवधान) इतने सगे फेक सग उ र क्ह सि ।... (व्यवधान)

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

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

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

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Sir, let me give an example of a case that is not pending, which is another example in which the ...^{*} has been the National Anthem's case.

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

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

^{*} Not recorded.

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

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

^{*} Not recorded.

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

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

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

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

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

16.00 hrs

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

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

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

इन्होंने भी जिस तीन-चार क्वेड्स की, सऊ सुप्रीम कोर्ट के ऊपर क्वेश्चन की कि साँची सुनवाई के, आँ बहस के, बिना एकाँशा ए कछ नहीं की।... (व्यवधान)

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

... (Interruptions)

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY: Everybody knows कि यह चीज सिर्फ ... खूब पढ़िं गह ।...
(व्यथन)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: He did not pass any comments on any particular judge. Please understand it.

... (Interruptions)

डॉ. निशिकांत दुबे : ऐं में इके बस म ` भी मान्हे ल ` न छि , क्येकि ... *...
(व्यथन) मेस्ती , इके मान्हे ल ` न छि । वे खुद कका ` ट के चेय्मैन हैं ।...
(व्यथन) ...*... (व्यथन)

श्री प्रहलाद जोशी: हड्डीट ` म इक क ` सहै ।... (व्यथन)

जल शक्ति मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा खाद्य प्रसंस्करण उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल): कंग्रेसकी वर रही ह ` ।... (व्यथन)

श्री प्रहलाद जोशी: यह कंग्रेसकी सी ह ` , क्येकि आलोचन ` इक नम सि ह ` ।...
(व्यथन)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Dr. Nishikant Dubey, hon. Member, Dr. Shashi Tharoor did not pass any comments on any individual judge. He criticized to some extent about the institution and the judicial delay. Even if it is so, I will check it again. If it is necessary, then I will remove it from the record. But do not interrupt now.

* Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

Dr. Tharoor, please continue.

... (*Interruptions*)

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Now that we have heard the voice of the ...^{*} we can continue with the substance of my argument which is that the conditions of the service have a serious bearing on the lack of separation for the Executive, for the Judiciary and thereby have a palpable effect on the conduct of our judiciary in delivering justice to the common citizen of India. That is my very simple argument. I was giving examples to substantiate this argument.

The fact is that we can find more examples. I will just take another five minutes and then conclude.

The Judiciary's complicity in the Government's actions have been manifested in all the examples that I gave. Then, the culpable involvement of the Electoral Bonds Scheme is a venture which has undermined the transparency of our electoral processes and the very foundation of our democracy. The fact is that the Supreme Court has had very few hearings over the issue over the last four years and it has refused to stay the implementation of the Scheme while ignoring the red flags waved even by the Election Commission of India.

It must be remembered that the inaction of the judiciary almost always favours those in power because it is their actions that are being challenged in the court. When the court fails to hear a case against the Government, it is

^{*} Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

effectively deciding by default in favour of the Government. That is the concern that we should all have.

To truly build a new India, we will need to separate the powers and roles of the Legislature, the Judiciary and the Executive to ensure that the first two do not become mere rubber stamps for the third. This requires a clear separation of powers in order to ensure both efficiency and democracy. By ensuring the status and conditions of service of our judges, we are giving them the opportunity to increase their productivity and exercise true judicial independence.

As Dr. Ambedkar famously pointed out,

“However good a Constitution may be, if those who are implementing it are not good, it will prove to be bad and however bad a Constitution may be, if those implementing it are good, it will prove to be good.”

We all know this famous line. The true success of our efforts today will only come if the Government proposes a larger Bill to increase the age of retirement of judges, fill vacancies, reduce pendency of cases, and eliminate post-retirement appointments in Government or at least have a three to five year cooling off period before any such appointments can be made for judges, to guarantee the judiciary's independence. Until then, we must confront the kinds of problems I have outlined that plague our higher judicial system and hamper its effectiveness.

I, therefore, support this Bill while deploring its inadequacy in addressing the major challenges that our judges and judiciary must still overcome in the interests of our citizens and democracy. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY (PALI): Thank you, Sir, for affording me the opportunity to speak on this important issue High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions Of Service) Amendment Bill, 2021. In the Bill, a very small clarification is there that, on the completion of a particular year of age, the Judge is entitled for the pension.

Sir, I rise to support this Bill. I would also like to say that as far as the salary part is concerned and pension part is concerned, this hon. august House always supports it. So far as the remuneration part of the judges is concerned – it may be High Court or it may be Supreme Court or it may be subordinate court – it is far less compared to the other countries. That is the reason that even after superannuation, some get employment elsewhere.

Now, regarding the question of conditions of service, as far as the conditions of service with respect to the appointment of the judges are concerned, it is there in the Constitution of India itself. It is for the High Court and Supreme Court judges. But for the subordinate judiciary, it can be done by an Act of the State legislature or it can be provided under the rules framed by the High Court.

So far as the conditions of service are concerned, the conditions of service of the judges of the Supreme Court are framed under Article 125 of the Constitution of India and under 221 of the Constitution of India for the High Court judges. The Parliament is competent to lay down the conditions of service of the High Court and Supreme Court judges. Apart from their appointment, other conditions of service can be laid down by the Parliament.

Now, we talk about independence of judiciary and all these things. This part has been given by the Constitution to frame the conditions of service by the Parliament. So far as the appointment part is concerned, it is under Article 124. If we read the conditions of service, we can see that so many conditions of service in the Act 1954 and 1958. I will come later on to the exact issue of independence of judiciary.

When we consider about leave, even for leave, the condition of service is to be laid down by the law made by Parliament. Even for salaries and pensions, the conditions of service can be laid down by the law made by Parliament and other conditions of service are also contemplated regarding perks etc. Not only the salaries of the judges are protected, the tenure is also protected. So, we can say that the independence of judiciary is secured by the Constitution of India.

When we come to the judicial reforms, the judicial reforms are not limited only for dealing with the filling up vacancies and other issues. It is also related to the conditions of service of the judges. It is also related to the appointment of judges because the Constitution framers specifically provided under Article 124 that the judges of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President of India after consultation with the Chief Justice of India.

In this connection, as far as the High Court judges are concerned, the High Court judges are appointed by the President of India under Article 217 after consultation with the Governor and the Chief Justice of the High Court.

So, the consultation part is there. For 43 years, right from 1950 to 1993, this practice has been there. A large number of judges were appointed in the Supreme Court and High Courts. They were exceptional judges. They rendered quality judgements. Their judgements are referred everywhere. Even these days also, they are laying the basic principle of law.

So, we cannot say that the judges who were appointed before 1993 under Article 124 and 217 of the Constitution of India were lacking quality. Everybody knows what type of judges we are having after 1993. I am not saying that the judges are not good. They are equally rendering very good judgement. But we cannot say that when the Executive involvement was there, the quality of judges was less than the quality of judges that we are having today. All the judges prior to 1993 were equally competent.

Sir, the First Judges' Case was filed by Shri S.P. Gupta. In the judgement of this case, the word "consultation" appearing in Article 124 and 217 of the Constitution of India was defined that "consultation" means that no primacy can be given to the Chief Justice of India and apart from this, it stated that consultation does not mean concurrence. That was the judgement in the First Judges' Case which came in 1982 where it stated that consultation does not mean concurrence. So, the problem started from Second Judges Case, 1993, because it amounted to re-writing of the Constitution by this judgement. Then, a reference was made by the President of India under Article 143 of the Constitution of India. If we see Article 143 of the Constitution of India, it provides for seeking the opinion of the Supreme Court. Now the question is,

whether the opinion rendered by the Supreme Court is binding on the President. We have to consider this very seriously. Whenever the “opinion” of the Supreme Court is sought by the President of India, while exercising the power under Article 143 of the Constitution of India, that opinion can be binding on the Government as it happened in third Judges case in 1998.

So, Article 143 of the Constitution of India provides the power to the President to consult the Supreme Court. It says:

If at any time it appears to the President that a question of law or fact has arisen, or is likely to arise, which is of such a nature and of such public importance that it is expedient to obtain the opinion of the Supreme Court upon it, he may refer the question to that Court for consideration and the Court may, after such hearing as it thinks fit, report to the President its opinion thereon.”

Now, we have to see the difference between ‘opinion’ and ‘consultation’.

Whenever the President of India consults the Supreme Court under Article 143 of the Constitution, that opinion is binding as per third Judges case 1998. Keeping in view these facts, in 1998 the system of Collegium was created and the judges required to be appointed on the basis of the recommendation of the Collegium. The Collegium was required to be created at the level of the High Court and the Supreme Court. The procedure adopted by the Collegium is that three judges constituting the Collegium send the recommendation to the Government.

We all know that the Chief Justice of a High Court of a State is normally appointed from outside the State. Now, where the Benches of the High Court is situated at more than one place, then the Chief Justice need not necessarily know about all the candidates. Secondly, even the second senior-most judge is also from outside the State. He also may not know about the details of all the candidates. Then, the third judge, if he is not sitting in the Bench even for a single day, can also participate. Now, they do not have the information which the Executive is having.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Justice J.S. Verma, who was the architect of the Collegium system, has later said that we have to do away with the Collegium system.

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY: Yes, I will come to that point later.

Now, we have seen that 40 to 80 per cent recommendations made by the High Court were declined by the Supreme Court. It shows that the procedure adopted by the Collegium of the High Court and the Supreme Court is not fool-proof and they do not have any mechanism to know the antecedents of the candidates. Once it was found by the Supreme Court later that there were serious issues against a candidate whose name was recommended by the Collegium of a High Court. So, it is not possible for a High Court to go into all the details because appointment has nothing to do with the independence of the Judiciary. Once a person is appointed, then only the independence of the Judiciary starts, not before that. Even when the names reach the Supreme Court, one list is sent to the Chief Minister, to the Governor, to the Law Ministry

and also to the Chief Justice of India. Then, everything is processed there and the comments of the Law Minister is also there. But strangely enough, even those comments are not taken in the Minutes of the Proceedings of the Collegium of the Supreme Court. Now, the Law Minister is accountable to the Parliament. But with respect to the appointments of the Judges of the High Court and the Supreme Court, I cannot hold him accountable in view of the judgement of the Supreme Court rendered recently.

Sir, we are having a parliamentary democracy where all the Ministers are accountable. But it is very difficult to hold the Law Minister accountable because he has no role to play here. He has no role in filling up the vacancies available for the Judges in the High Courts and Supreme Court. The mechanism and process used to be started by the High Court Judges and completed by the Supreme Court Judges. So, there is no role of the Ministry of Law in this connection. This is the reason that the NJAC was enacted, and the Parliament unanimously, except one vote, passed that law. But unfortunately, the Supreme Court declared it *ultra vires* on the ground that the independence of Judiciary is the basic structure of the Constitution.

But I would like to say that firstly, 'democracy' is the basic structure of the Constitution of India. Once we say that 'democracy' is the basic structure of the Constitution of India, the intervention with the functioning of the Executive should not be there. I can understand intervention with the functioning of the Judiciary. Though it is also a violation, but so far, it is the power of appointment, which has been given to the Executive by framing the

Constitution. We are having a very unique type of Constitution. We do not have the Executive, which is exercising all the powers of Judicial appointment. The Judiciary as well as Executive, both are exercising their powers.

Now, if we see the entire scheme and intent of the Constitution, there are Articles 103 and 192. If a Member of Parliament is disqualified, an exception is there where the President is not required to act on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers. The President is required to seek the opinion from the Election Commission and he is bound by the opinion rendered by the Election Commission. So, as per Constitution, wherever the President is required to act in accordance with the mandate of that opinion, a particular provision is there. This is the reason that under Articles 103 and 192, where a Member of Parliament or State Legislature is disqualified, that disqualification is required to be considered by the President of India only on the basis of the advice rendered by the Election Commission.

Sir, apart from this, I would also like to speak as to what has happened after the NJAC judgment. It is very strange. These opinions are required to be kept in mind by this hon. august House and also by the Government while taking a view. I would like to quote from the judgment given by some of the Judges. On 16th December, 2015, when the NJAC was declared *ultra vires*, almost every Supreme Court Judge, on a 5-Member Constitution Bench hearing the case, made scathing comments on the opacity of the present collegium system and recommended changes in the collegium system making it more transparent and accountable. In the last two paragraphs of the

consenting judgment of Shri Justice Joseph Kurian, now retired, he has agreed with the views of Shri Justice Chelameswar. I am quoting from the NJAC judgment where the NJAC was declared *ultra vires*. It says:

The present collegium system lacks transparency, accountability and objectivity. The trust deficit has affected the credibility of the collegium system. Quite often, very serious allegations and many a time, not unfounded too, have been raised that its approach has been highly subjective. Deserving persons have been ignored wholly for subjective reasons. Social and other national realities were overlooked. Certain appointments were purposely delayed so as either to benefit vested choices or to deny such benefits to the next patronised. Selection of patronised or favoured persons were made in latent violation of the guidelines resulting in unmerited, if no, bad appointments with dictatorial attitude of the collegium seriously affecting the self-respect and dignity, if not independence of Judges. The Court, particularly, the Supreme Court often is being styled as the Court of the collegium. The looking forward syndrome affecting imparting assessment, etc., have been some of the other allegations in the air for quite some time.”

The observation of Shri Justice Madan B. Lokur in his consenting judgement wherein he stated: Executive had an equally important participative role in the integrated process of appointment of the Judges where I have

stated even the dissent note of the Ministry or of the Government cannot be a part of the agenda. That the Executive adopted a defeatist or an 'I do not care' attitude is most unfortunate." Shri Justice Madan B. Lokur further stated: The political executive has to share the blame equally if not more since it mortgaged its constitutional responsibility of maintain a check on what may be described as the erroneous decision of the Collegium."

Justice Joseph Kurian further, in his judgement, stated that the active silence of the Executive in not preventing such unworthy appointments was actually one of the major problems. Therefore, the Collegium system needs to be improved requiring a 'glasnost' and a 'perestroika'. Then, again in another Judgment dated 04th July, 2017, in the Supreme Court *suo moto* contempt proceedings against a Judge of Calcutta High Court wherein two then Judges of the Supreme Court Shri Justice J. Chelameswar and Justice Ranjan Gogoi, inter alia highlighted that there is a need to revisit the process of selection and appointment of the Judges. We have to take the note of these judgements. I request the Government to revisit the collegium system in view of Article s 124 and 217. The spirit and object of Articles 124 and 217 are required to be restored.

Apart from this, recently, the above two Judges judgement stated further that this case highlights two things. One is the need to revisit the process of selection and appointment of judges to the Constitutional Courts, for that matter any member of the judiciary at all levels; and secondly, the need to set up an appropriate legal regime to deal with the situations where the conduct of

a Judge of a Constitutional court requires corrective measures – other than impeachment – to be taken.

The Judgement further states: "Obviously, there is a failure to make an assessment of the personality of the contemnor at the time of recommending his name for elevation". It also states: "Our purpose is not to point fingers at individuals who were responsible for recommendation but only to highlight the system's failure of not providing an appropriate procedure for making such an assessment."

Sir, the hon. J.S. Verma was the Chief Architect of the 1993 Judgement. I would like to refer to him here. Shri Justice J. S. Verma, a former Chief Justice of India, who had written the lead judgment in the 2nd Judges' case, gave an interview to the Frontline Magazine published in its issue of October 10, 2008. When asked: "You said in one of your speeches that judicial appointments have become judicial disappointments. Do you now regret your 1993 judgment?", Justice Verma responded: "My 1993 judgment, which holds the field, was very much misunderstood and misused. It was in that context I said the working of the judgment now for some time is raising serious questions, which cannot be called unreasonable. My judgment says the appointment process of High Court and Supreme Court Judges is basically a joint or participatory exercise between the executive and the judiciary, both taking part in it. Broadly, there are two distinct areas. One is the area of legal acumen of the candidates to adjudge their suitability and the other is their antecedents, not only the legal acumen." So far as the antecedent part is

concerned, it is the work of the Executive to find out from the intelligence. It may be a collegium system at the High Court level; it may be a collegium system at the Supreme Court level; they are not positioned to collect the antecedent of the candidate. This is the problem. So, as far as the legal acumen is concerned, we know better than the judges whosoever is a good lawyer or a good judge required to be promoted to the Supreme Court from the High Court. We can adjudge as to who is a good lawyer.

From 1950 to 1993, all the good Judges were appointed, and they have rendered remarkable judgments, and those judgments are still cited and held the field.

So, according to the judgment, in the area of legal acumen, the Judiciary's opinion should be dominant, and in the area of antecedents, the Executive's opinion should be dominant.

Now, Sir, when we are talking about this, the reason is that it is a violation of the basic structure. When we are talking about the basic structure of the Constitution, in a democracy, there is separation of power. It is because separation of power between the Executive, Judiciary and the Parliament is the basic structure of the Constitution of India. Not only this, our Constitution provides for checks and balances. When we use the term 'checks and balances,' we can understand the word 'balance.' It means distribution of power. But at the same time, 'check' means accountability. What is the accountability of the Judiciary? ... (*Interruptions*) Towards whom is the Judiciary accountable? The accountability is not towards the Parliament; the

accountability is not towards the people. It is very safe to say that the Judiciary is accountable to the Constitution of India. Who will judge it? So, that it is why, I said that even our hon. Law Minister is not accountable to the Parliament with respect to the appointment of the High Court and the Supreme Court Judges. So, as far as the appointment of subordinate judiciary is concerned, it is within the domain of the State Government.

A reference was made by Shri Shashi Tharoor that about 3 or 30 lakh cases are pending in the subordinate courts. It is the State Governments who appoint the Judges, it is the High Courts which appoint the Judges in subordinate courts. How is the Government of India responsible for this? The Government of India can provide the infrastructure. Since 2014, more than Rs. 6000 crore have been paid under CSS. The hon. Minister has recently made a public statement. Around Rs. 9,000 crore are being disbursed for the infrastructure. A large amount of it is disbursed by the Government of India, and the rest of it is by the State. So, the accountability is the major part. In view of this, we are having the balance but no check. The check comes only on account of accountability.

Sir, under the Constitution, we have read the service conditions. There are rules with respect to the payment of salary, payment of pension, and with respect to leave. All these are to be provided by the Parliament. As far as the appointment and the secured tenure of 62 years and 65 years are concerned, all these are the indicators of the independence of Judiciary. We have not seen any interference in the Judiciary these days by Parliament.

Sir, you see the other countries as far as appointment is concerned. Only if the Executive is appointee, can we say that democracy is not mature? If we see the United States of America, Canada, New Zealand, Australia, they are also democratic countries. In USA, in the States, the Judges are elected. Can we say that these are politicians? Can we say that the Judiciary is not independent there? ... (*Interruptions*).

श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल: सिर जी न बेला थ , ये जे क जाबद रहे ह ।... (व्यथन)

यह बात आमन्त ह । ओम्बर आ रिक् क द हण्ड ते ह ।... (व्यथन)

श्री पी. पी. चौधरी : म सर साहब के कप ये कर रह थ ।... (व्यथन)

I was saying, in a mature democracy like USA, so far as States are concerned, the Judges are elected. If they are not elected, then the legislative concurrence is required.

Insofar as the judges of the Supreme Court of America are concerned, the judges are nominated by the President of America. ... (*Interruptions*) Their confirmation is done by the Senate. So, this is the procedure. Nomination is done by the President of America and the confirmation is done by the Senate. This is purely done by the Executive and Legislature. But in India, we have a proper check and balance. That is why, we have used the word, 'consultation' by executive with CJ.

In Canada, the judges are appointed by the Governor-General. In Australia, the judges are appointed by the Executive. In New Zealand, the judges are appointed based on the recommendations of Prime Minister by the President. Thereafter, some more procedures are there like going through the

Attorney-General and all that. But it shows that merely because the judges were appointed by the Executive from 1950 to 1993, we cannot say that they were lacking in quality at that time. We cannot say that their judgements were not good. They were equally competent people.

Apart from this, regarding the accountability, I would refer to one more report. Even the Law Commission in its Eighty Fifth Report on Law's Delays: Arrears in Courts, has expressed the view – and these are very important – with respect to the accountability of the Ministry of Law.

The Committee is aware that for this state of affairs, the Union Law Ministry is not blameworthy, as the entire process of initiation of proposal for appointment of new judges is no longer the responsibility of the Executive as a result of a decision of the Supreme Court. Though it was not contemplated in the Constitution, responsibility for judicial appointments now rests in the domain of the judiciary. The Union Law Minister is accountable to Parliament for the delay in filling up of the vacancies of judges but he has functionally no contribution to make. The Supreme Court read into the Constitution a power to appoint judges that was not conferred upon it by the text or the context. The underlying purpose of securing judicial independence was salutary but the method of acquiring for the Court the exclusive power to appoint judges by the process of judicial interpretation is open to question. Against this backdrop, the Committee recalls a recent

discussion in the Rajya Sabha in which the Government was asked regarding alternate arrangements to fill up the vacancies and whether there was any scope for having a fresh review of the Supreme Court's judgment."

Sir, I would also like to refer to the judgment of Justice J.S. Khehar. Justice J.S. Khehar has mentioned that since the Law Minister is on the Committee and because the Government is involved in so many litigations, the Law Minister of India being a member of NJAC Committee can affect the judicial independence. So, when the Law Minister is accountable to the Parliament, his presence should be very much there. I have already stated that how the recommendations sent by the Collegium was turned down by the Supreme Court.

Now, what is the way forward? ... (*Interruptions*) हमारा लक्ष्य वेष्ट है ।
वव , आरंभ है ।... (व्यथन)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: According to the strength, they are having more than two hours' time.

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY: Sir, my suggestion is three-fold. In the NJAC Judgement, the Supreme Court has pointed out only a small mistake. It is not said that the Parliament is not competent to legislate it. It is only with respect to the constitution of the Committee. The constitution of the Committee can be corrected and we can bring a new Bill, where the eminent persons from the categories such as Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward

Classes, minorities and women may be appointed on the Committee for a period of three years.(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB Chairman, Sir, will the hon. Minister respond to the point the hon. Member is making?(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY : Yes, and that is why I am making this request. My request is that we have to revisit the NJAC judgement and come out with a new Bill making the respective corrections.

When the Constitution of India was framed, Article 366, which was basically a definition clause, was there. It was there to provide various definitions. In my opinion, the word 'consultation,' which appeared not only at one place but at many places with respect to the appointment and transfer of High Court and Supreme Court judges, like the Supreme Court is taking consultation from the Public Service Commission. Sir, at one place, with respect to the appointment and transfer of the judges, the word 'consultation' has been termed as "concurrence". Even in Article 143, where the President of India is required to obtain the "opinion" while making the reference to the Supreme Court, whatever the opinions are rendered are not binding. So, by this analogy, it can be said that in view of the judgement of 1998, the third-judges case, the opinion rendered by the Supreme Court under Article 143 is also binding. Therefore, the word 'consultation' and the word 'opinion,' both are required to be defined under Article 366. If these words are defined under Article 366, then, in my opinion, there is no need to bring in anything else

except defining the word 'consultation' in five lines. Consultation does not mean "concurrence".

We can also constitute a Commission and a period of six months' time may be given. Complete hearing can be held. The hearing may be held by the retired judges as well as the lawyers, including all the stakeholders. The report may be obtained by the Government. But this issue is required to be settled because we are lacking the checks. Balance is there but the accountability is not there. Therefore, we have to again restore the original position under the Constitution.

Now, so far as appointment of the subordinate judiciary is concerned, this is within the domain of the State Government. The number of sanctioned posts is around 25,000. About less than 20,000 posts are filled up and about 5000 posts are lying vacant in the subordinate courts. That is the responsibility of the High Court and the respective State Government. It cannot be a responsibility of the Central Government.

So far as creating an All-India Judicial Service is concerned, initially its mention came in 1958 and, subsequently, in 1978, it came up again. A recommendation was made for creation of an All-India Judicial Service by the Standing Committee in 2006 and the directions were also issued by the Supreme Court in 1992.(*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (SREERAMPUR): The matter regarding All-India Judicial Service is pending before the Supreme Court.(*Interruptions*) I appeared in the Court with regard to this matter. I argued this matter. That is

why I know about it.(Interruptions) Therefore, you cannot raise this point.
....(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Chaudhary, you yourself are a senior advocate and the former Law Minister. You cannot make any comment with regard to a matter which is pending in a Court of Law.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY: Sir, I am not making any comment with regard to that. I am making my submission only. It makes no difference whether I refer it or not.(Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please continue.

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY : I am not making any comment with respect to that. Stating the facts and making a comment on that, both are different things. I am making my submissions without any comments on that.(Interruptions) Mr. Tharoor has made a comment on that.(Interruptions)

My suggestion is, for that purpose, an exam can be conducted at all-India level and the candidates may be allotted to respective State at the most, and after examination, the High Court can interview them and they can make the appointment.

On All-India Judicial Service, some of the critics are saying that it may impeach the separation of power. But it is not doing so because in our federal setup, we are having a separate Executive. The federal system is there. We are having a separate Legislature. The federal system is there. But in the case of Judiciary, it may be Supreme Court, High Court or subordinate court. They

all deal with the laws made by the State Legislatures. They all deal with the laws made by the Parliament. Therefore, we cannot say that so far as the Judiciary is concerned, it is federal. If the critics are saying that there should not be an All-India Judicial Service, it is ill-conceived and unfounded. We can go further for creating an All-India Judicial Service at par with Indian Administrative Service and Indian Police Service. Like that we can create it and we can have a pool of talented people and we can attract more talented people and those people can be further appointed in High Court and Supreme Court. They can help in better justice delivery system.

Finally, I would like to say that in article 312 the amendment was made for creating an All-India Judicial Service. Under articles 334 and 333 no amendment is required because when this amendment was made in article 312, only on the basis of the resolution moved before the Rajya Sabha by 2/3rd majority present and voting, creation of the All-India Services can be there. There will be uniformity and unity by creating these services and it will help in reducing the arrears and we will have talented people. Quality judgement will be there. The time in dealing with the cases will also be reduced. These are some of my submissions with respect to the Bill.

I also request the hon. Minister to see whether the word 'consultation' can be defined. The word 'consultation' was not defined in the Constitution under article 366. I think this is the reason why the Supreme Court has taken over it, that is, since the word 'consultation' was not defined, if the Parliament can define it – the word 'consultation' is not concurrent – then the whole

problem can be solved. Today, just like in the 2021 we have issued the clarification by way of explanation, the same thing can be done for defining the word 'consultation' under article 366. Sir, with these words, I support the Bill.

Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN (CHENNAI CENTRAL): Vanakkam, Chairman Sir.

Thank you, for giving me this opportunity. Unfortunately, I do not think I fall in the category of the great speakers because all lawyers are addressing this subject.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Also, a lawyer is presiding the House.

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN : Yes, a lawyer is presiding the House.

The Bill seeks to amend the High Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1958. The major contention here is whether the additional benefits mentioned in the Bill will apply from the first day on the completion of the 80th year. I think most of the Members understand why this Bill is being brought by the Government. There was confusion because additional quantum of pensions and family pensions were given to the judges after their retirement. When they reach 80-85 years, 20 per cent additional pay of the basic pay was given as the family pension. Similarly, from 85-90 years, 30 per cent was given of the basic pay as the family pension. If they attained 90-95 years, 40 per cent was additionally given to them. From 95-100 years, it is 50 per cent. And by chance if anyone went to live on for 100 years, it is 100 per cent.

I think the Government has made a right choice because there is confusion between the courts. Two judgements were contradicting each other. One said that on the completion of 79th year, you should start it. Another judgement said that it should start at the beginning of the 80th year. The Government has come forward to iron out the differences and make it clear by saying that the first month after completing the year will be considered. I appreciate it. Sometimes, the Government does bring good Bills fortunately.

Winston Churchill once said, "The service rendered by judges demands the highest qualities of learning, training and character. These qualities are not to be measured in terms of money, but according to the quantity of work done. A form of life and conduct far more severe and restricted than that of ordinary people is required from judges and though unwritten, has been most strictly observed. They are at once privileged and restricted. They have to present a continuous aspect of dignity and conduct." After rendering such services to the nation, it is the duty of the State to ensure that a retired Judge who enters the autumn of his life is adequately looked after. I am glad the Government is doing that good thing. However, there are certain questions which arise in my mind. As I said, I am not an advocate. But as a common man I am asking this. The ruling party speaker has made such a long speech. Especially my good colleague, Mr. Chaudhary, spoke about the carrot and stick theory being worked here. The Government is ready to accept the demand of the Judges. At the same time, he spoke so much about appointment of judges, the way the Law Minister is deprived, and the way the Law Minister does not have any

power in the appointment of Judges. In fact, he went on to say that Supreme Court Judges are appointed by the President of United States in America. Was he hinting that a similar system is going to come in India? Is it a prelude to that? What the ruling Government is trying to do is that indirectly they are threatening the present judiciary system through us. It gives me a doubt. I am sure that you will answer this. Are you planning to bring a Bill? If you are going to bring a Bill, please do that. You are the most powerful party here. In the last seven and a half years, you have done whatever you wanted to do and the Opposition is a mere spectator because you have been road rolling us. Do you have the courage to now road roll the judiciary? I very much doubt it. There is already a lot of suspicion in the minds of the people, I am speaking like a common man, that you are influencing the judiciary. You are getting all in your favour. Please do not do that. Do not intervene and unnecessarily rock the judicial system in which people believe.

There is a demand that there has been a differentiation between the retirement age of Judges of the High Court and the Supreme Court. The same High Court Judge has to retire at 62 years of age, but if he is elevated to the Supreme Court, he can stay up to 65 years of age. Why can you not have a uniformity? You should do that. Please bring a law in this regard instead of threatening the Judges through your colleagues. All Judges should have the retirement age of 65 years. If you want to make it 67 years, please do it. We will welcome it. In the Parliament, we will be happy to do that.

There has always been a long standing demand from the advocates and also from the State Governments and it is this. They are asking for a permanent regional bench in the Southern region. This has been the demand from the DMK for a very long time. Geographically, every lawyer situated in Delhi has got an access to the Supreme Court, whereas the lawyers who are born in other corners of the country do not get a chance. This is not equality. If I am a litigant, I have to employ a lawyer far away from the region I reside. Since you have a brutal majority and if you want to do something good, I think we should look at this aspect, but by not threatening them.

There has been a demand from my party and I think from all the parties that there is no social diversity in the appointment of Judges. There is also no equal women representation in the appointment of Judges. Since 71 years, we are having the system. There is not even a single Scheduled Tribe who has been appointed as a Supreme Court Judge. Only five people are there from the Scheduled Caste community as Supreme Court Judges. I am not trying to go against any community, but only one community seems to be dominating the whole judicial system in the entire country. This has to change. I am not asking for social justice, but this has to change. Everyone should feel that they are part of the system.

When we have the utmost faith in our judicial system, the recent happenings of the ruling party, as I said earlier, has created a lot of suspicion. There should be a cooling off period. Judgements come in favour of the Governments, and then we find those Judges are elevated. No, one of them

was demoted as a Governor! We have never seen that. Similarly, again, a former Supreme Court Judge is being demoted as a Rajya Sabha Member. I see an elevation! Sorry, it is former Chief Justice. I correct myself. In both the cases, it is the former Chief Justices who have been demoted. What does it mean? We see something hanky panky happening. That is what a common man will feel. Since we are not quoting anything, so you cannot jump on me. ...

(Interruptions). An act of any Justice Department or the Government should be pure, or should look pure to the common man. When this happens, I ask a basic question and which is this. Today you have the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2021. These two instances which were created by your Government where a former Chief Justice has become a Governor and a former Chief Justice has become a Rajya Sabha Member, I want to ask from which service will they be getting the pension? Will they be getting Judge's pension or will they be getting the Governor's pension or will they be getting the Rajya Sabha pension? You should bring a clarity about it.

We, in India, have got utmost faith in the judicial system. I only request the Government that with your brute majority, please do not derail it.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: I rise to support the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2021. Independence of judiciary is indispensable in a democratic system of governance. The general contention is that in any democratic country, the judicial system should be completely free from any sort of pressure or pull, both internal and external. It may so happen that the Government might abuse the political power that has been conferred upon it. An independent judiciary is required to maintain the balance between the interests of individuals and society.

Justice delayed, often said, is justice denied. In India though, justice is often indefinitely kept pending. The result is that there are 4.5 crore pending cases across all courts in India as on September 15, 2021. In fact, in 2019, there were 3.3 crore pending cases, which means that in the last two years, India has added 23 cases every minute to its pendency list. The details of cases pending in Supreme Court of India during the last three years are given below. In 2018, the pending cases in Supreme Court are 57,346; In 2019, the pending cases are 59,859; In 2020, the pending cases are 63,146, and as on 8th November, 2021, the pending cases are 70,038. The Five Judges' Bench matters which are pending before the Supreme Court are 272. The Seven Judges' Bench matters which are pending before the Supreme Court are 15. The Nine Judges' Bench matters which are pending before the Supreme Court are 135. Independence of judiciary and rule of law are the basic feature of the Constitution and cannot be abrogated even by the constitutional amendments

as observed by the Supreme Court in S.P. Gupta's case. All laws in India derive their authority from the Constitution of India. All powers of the State and its organs are contained in it and must be exercised within the limits set out by the Constitution which specifically directs the State to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public service.

The judiciary has a single pyramidal structure with the lower courts at the bottom, High Courts in the middle, and the Supreme Court at the top. Today, our justice delivery system is facing multiple challenges. Two of them are stark and need immediate attention, namely, appointment of Judges and managing the humongous number of pending cases.

Today, the website of the Department of Justice tells us that the sanctioned strength of High Court Judges is 1,098 and vacancies are 402 as on 01 December, 2021. The sanctioned and working strength of Judicial Officers in the District and Subordinate Courts has also increased. As on 31 December, 2013, the sanctioned strength was 19,518 and working strength was 15,115. As on 28 January, 2021, the sanctioned strength was 24,485, and working strength was 19,294.

Pendency problem is a long-standing issue across the Indian judiciary. At present, the High Court lists 5.8 million pending cases. Mr. Chaudhary was telling that all cases are pending because of lower judiciary. In the Rajasthan High Court more than five lakh cases are pending. ... (*Interruptions*) I am telling this to you since you were mentioning it. ... (*Interruptions*) Mr. Chaudhary, I am coming to it. I will also mention what you have done. ...

(Interruptions) You are also an ex-Law Minister and we know what has happened. Do not pass such comments.

The average rate of disposal between 2015 and 2019 was about 1.8 million cases per year. In most years, the number of cases disposed of is lower than the number of cases instituted. So, the problem keeps getting worse. In High Court, 41 per cent cases have been pending for five years or longer. In Subordinate Courts, nearly one in every four cases has been pending for at least five years.

I would like to mention some figures. The pending cases up to one year is 12,942,921; pending cases between one year and three years is 9,738,411; pending cases between three years and five years is 52,000,056; and pending cases between five years and ten years is 5,081,864. Kindly see and imagine the situation. I have all the figures with me. The cases filed by senior citizens pending is 2,225,587; and the cases filed by women pending is 3,163,776. This implies that if no new cases were to be filed, then the time taken by courts to dispose of all the pending cases at the current disposal rate would be 1.3 years.

Just one month back, Justice Sanjay Kishan Kaul -- while taking up a matter of criminal appeal arising out of Allahabad -- observed or commented that if no criminal appeals are filed in the Allahabad High Court, disposal of the pending criminal appeals will take 32 years. Therefore, where do we stand?

In two decades since Fast Track Courts were first setup, pending cases in both Subordinate Courts as well as these Fast Track Courts have continued to increase. As on date, over 9.2 lakh cases are pending in 842 Fast Track Courts across 28 States. What has happened to Fast Track Courts? What is their disposal rate?

17.00 hrs

Pendency of cases for long periods has resulted in large number of undertrials in India's prisons. As on January 31, 2019, almost 4.8 lakh prisoners were confined in Indian jails. Of this, over two-thirds were undertrials; 5,011 undertrials were confined in jails for five years or longer. In Uttar Pradesh, the figure was 2,124; and in Maharashtra, 394. This accounted for over half of such undertrials. This is the situation in the backdrop of huge backlog of cases.

As on 1st December, 2021, the Supreme Court had one vacancy, out of the sanctioned strength of 34 Judges. In the High Courts, 37 per cent of the total sanctioned posts of Judges are vacant. Out of the total 402 vacancies in the High Courts, majority of the vacancies are in Kolkata, 32 out of the sanctioned strength of 72; in Telangana, 23 out of the sanctioned strength of 42; in Patna, 27 out of the sanctioned strength of 53; in Rajasthan, 22 out of the sanctioned strength of 50; in Delhi, 30 out of the sanctioned strength of 60; in Andhra Pradesh, 19 out of the sanctioned strength of 37. Figures are more. In Allahabad also, the vacancies are more than 50 per cent.

Clearly, the Judiciary is failing in keeping the promise of speedy trial; with the result, things have come to such a pass. For several decades now, the courts have never been able to function with full strength resulting in huge vacancies of Judges against the sanctioned strength of 24,419 Judges in district and other courts.

Mr. Chaudhary has referred to the Supreme Court Judges case – the first case, the second case and the third case. Thank you, Mr. Chaudhary. But you have not referred to a case. I am sorry. I expected that you would refer to a three-Judges Bench case consisting of the hon. Chief Justice, Shri Bobde, hon. Justice J Sanjay Kishan Kaul and hon. Justice Surya Kant. This matter has been disposed of. Its first paragraph says: "The High Courts are in a crisis situation. There are almost 40 per cent vacancies in the High Courts, with many of the larger High Courts working under 50 per cent of their sanctioned strength."

I will come straight away to paragraph 11, which is more interesting. You will be surprised to hear. After stating it, I will make my statement on it. Paragraph 11 says: "In the context of the aforesaid and in order to facilitate timely appointment, we are of the view that it would be advisable to follow the following timelines, in addition to the aforesaid."

Firstly, the Intelligence Bureau (IB) should submit its reports or inputs within four to six weeks from the date of recommendation of the High Court Collegium, to the Central Government. Secondly, it would be "desirable" that the Central Government forward the files or recommendations to the

Supreme Court within eight to 12 weeks from the date of receipt of views from the State Government and the report or the inputs from the IB. Thirdly, it would then be for the Government thereafter to see to make the appointment immediately on the aforesaid consideration, and undoubtedly, if the Government has any reservations on suitability or in public interest, within the same period of time, it may be sent back to the Supreme Court.

17.04 hrs

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

Importantly, the last one is, if the Supreme Court Collegium, after consideration of the aforesaid inputs, still reiterates the recommendation unanimously, such appointment should be processed and the appointment should be made within three to four weeks. ... (*Interruptions*) I have got another learned lawyer, he is a very nice man, and he is very kind to me also. ... (*Interruptions*) The Supreme Court has categorically stated that – while reiterating the cases – it has to be implemented within three to four weeks.

Sir, in Calcutta High Court, Shri Joytosh Majumdar's case was recommended on 24th July, 2019, and was reiterated on 1st September, 2021. The hon. Supreme Court's order has not been implemented. Shri Amitesh Banerjee was first recommended on 24th July, 2019, and the recommendation was reiterated on 1st September, 2021. Shri Raja Basu Chowdhury was first recommended on 24th July, 2019, and the recommendation was reiterated on 1st September, 2021. Shrimati Lopita Banerjee was first recommended on 24th July, 2019, and the recommendation was reiterated on 1st September, 2021.

Shri Shankar Sen was first recommended on 24th July, 2019, and the recommendation was reiterated on 8th October, 2021. Nothing has been done. If a lawyer is recommended by the Collegium and that lawyer belongs to the Bharatiya Janata Party, directly or indirectly, his case cleared at a rocket speed.

I am not questioning the suitability of the lawyers. I am questioning the discriminatory attitude of the Central Government. In the States, different political parties are there. In 2019, when the name of the Additional Solicitor General came, they gave the appointment immediately. But in the case of others, since others are the State Government lawyers, that has not been done. I am again saying that I am not questioning the competency of the judges. One of the judges, I am not going to take his name, was associated with the Andaman & Nicobar Islands Administration. He was doing the cases there. His case was recommended on 1st September, 2021, and it was cleared by the Central Government on 16th November, 2021. He is directly associated with the Administration of the Andaman & Nicobar Islands. It is not only in our case. In fact, for the Jammu & Kashmir High Court, two persons' names have been reiterated twice but their case has not been cleared. For the Karnataka High Court, two persons' names were recommended and reiterated but their case has not been cleared. For the Allahabad High Court, two persons' names were recommended but their case has also not been cleared. For the Calcutta High Court, two women judges, Shrimati Ananya Bandyopadhyay and Shrimati Rai Chattopadhyay, were recommended and the recommendations were

reiterated on 11th November, 2021, and another gentleman, Shri Subhendu Samanta, is also there. The hon. Chief Justice says that we want more women judges in the judiciary. See, I have given three names of the women lawyers whose names have been recommended but their cases have not been cleared.

Now, I want to ask, is this not a clear violation of the Supreme Court's order? Is the Central Government not violating the order of the Supreme Court which I have referred to in the judgment delivered by the Chief Justice Bobde? Does it not come within the ambit of Article 215 of the Constitution of India? Under Article 144 of the Constitution of India, all authorities, civil and judicial, in the territory of India, shall act in aid of the Supreme Court. Is the Central Government doing that? Is the Central Government not violating Article 144? Is the Central Government not creating discrimination? Is the Central Government not violating the rights protected under Article 14 of the Constitution which speaks about 'equality before law'? That is a total violation. Mr. Tharoor quoted it but I am quoting again.

The constitutional authorities, in flagrant violation of Constitutional laws, in flagrant violation of statutes, in flagrant violation of all norms, do not make these appointments. They do not appoint any person whose face is not liked by them. Only those people whom they like are being appointed.

Sir, Dr. Ambedkar said, "However good a Constitution may be, if those who are implementing it are not good, it will prove to be bad. However bad a Constitution may be, if those implementing it are good, it will prove to be good."

If people are not implementing the Constitution with the right intent, the best Constitution is rendered waste and the most valueless Constitution can be made good if it is implemented with good intentions and objectives. Dr. Ambedkar's views have been thrown into river Yamuna here and into river Ganga in our State.

I am not blaming the Central Government also. The hon. Minister had given an answer to my question, which I got yesterday. There are pending cases that the High Courts are not sending, the collegium is not sending. Sir, the work of the collegium is administrative in nature, as you know, and I have a right to criticise any administrative act. In terms of the judgment of Chief Justice Bobde, the collegium is required to initiate the process of filling up of vacancies six months prior to the retirement of a judge or occurrence of a vacancy. What are the collegiums, the High Courts doing? What steps have they taken? They are also answerable. It is not that they are not answerable. On the administrative acts of any High Court, the administrative acts of the Supreme Court, you are answerable to the Parliament also. It is not that they are not answerable. Why are they not acting in time? If a government officer does not act, the Supreme Court and the High Courts will thrash them like anything. They send them to the jail. But if the collegium does not act, what would happen? Is it not a mockery of justice now? Is it not a mockery of procedures? Everyone is responsible for this. ... (*Interruptions*) I know, the hon. Minister will state in his reply how many appointments have been made. He will say that eight Supreme Court judges have been appointed. But he will

never say to the House how many cases have occurred in the last three years from 2014 to 2019 including in the regime of Mr. Chaudhary.

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY: Kalyan ji, let me set the record right. Between 2016 to July 2019, 400 judges were appointed to the Supreme Court and High Courts.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: That is right. But you are not stating the number of vacancies.

श्री प्रहलाद सिंह पटेल: आपका जवाब सही है। ... (व्यथन) आपका जवाब सही है। ... (व्यथन) यह तरीका सही नहीं है। आपका जवाब सही है। ... (व्यथन) यह तरीका सही नहीं है।

SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY: Kalyan ji, it depends upon the recommendation made by the High Court. You just give the facts about how many High Courts have made the recommendations. Vacancies are there in various High Courts. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: I can give the figures which have been given to me, yesterday. My answer is 'yes'. I can give the figures. Therefore, how many vacancies have occurred? It is not my job to find out the vacancies; it is your job to find out. My job is to point out that the vacancies are not filled up. It is your job. You must work it out. You have got a very good supporter, Mr. Chaudhary.... (Interruptions)

डॉ. निशिकांत दुबे: कल जिनम जो लिख है, सो इस कटवाइ टिपि। ... (व्यथन) प्लीज येमेंस फॉर कल जिनम है। ... (व्यथन)

श्री कल्याण बनर्जी: हँ, क वीरुन I... (व्युधन) Mr. Dubey, you possibly do not know my background. That is the reason you are saying so. ... (*Interruptions*)

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY: I know. म यहनू हँ I... (व्युधन)

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: My offer came in 1994. On record, I am telling it to you. Had I accepted it, I would have been CJI for nearly three years. Keep it in your mind and then pass comments.... (*Interruptions*) Yes, I have not gone there; I have chosen these pathways. ... (*Interruptions*) What is this? I have not disturbed you like this. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Nishikant ji, Chaudhary ji, please do not crosstalk. This is not good.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: If the Member is yielding, I have no problem.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: I have not disturbed you even for a single moment. I have a request, today. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: If the Member is yielding, you can speak. Otherwise, please do not interrupt.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Sir, in 2018, when Chief Justice of India Dipak Misra was there, four Judges went to the Press. They criticised this and said democracy has gone. There is no Supreme Court over the Supreme Court. If that is there, I do not know what would have been the fate in their cases. On the contrary, the first man who spoke became CJI later on. Later on, we have seen him in the Rajya Sabha. But with a very painful heart, I am

telling – I have also completed 41 years of practice – that the way Chief Justice Sanjib Banerjee has been transferred from Madras High Court to Meghalaya is not acceptable. This is not acceptable. I know, you have not done it. Mr. Rijju, I know, you have not done it. You have just implemented it. But it has been done by the Collegium. Why? He has criticised the Election Commission of India only. Then, if he has criticised the Commission, why did the Central Government not come forward for impeachment of those four Judges who criticised the Central Government, who said that there is no democracy in the country?

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Very right. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE: Sir, I am telling you that Justice Sanjib Banerjee is losing nothing. Kindly allow me to speak. He is not losing anything; he will remain. But I think – I have seen him coming out with remarks on so many matters against our State Governments – he is a Judge who is very straight-cut, a Judge who is really an erudite Judge. If we consider today about the last great Judge of the Supreme Court, that is Justice Nariman, he was not only a great Judge of this country, but a jurist of the country. I can tell you that amongst all the Judges of the High Courts of India, Chief Justice Sanjib Banerjee is the best Judge. But he has been transferred to Meghalaya. I would request from this Parliament, through you, to the Collegium to reconsider it. Justice Sanjib Banerjee is not losing anything. But you are really wasting a property of the nation. It is a property of the nation. It has been done; it is very shocking. I would request that these things have to be done.

I will end my speech with a request to the Central Government, please do not continue with the contempt of court. Do not violate the court orders. If you violate the court orders, what will be the consequences? You may not like the face of a particular person. You may not like a State Government. आज के अर्थ , झबर दे सौ क पर । यह नहीं हआ , मन लेजि , मन लेजि , मन लेजि । यह मनने के बात है । मत जी , मत जी बक , किस्म बक , कुछ नहीं होगा । मत जी न विवधि किस्म आ है आओ , हम देखेंगे , आ ले देखेंगे । Good days are coming. हम लोग देखेंगे ।

I have forgotten to tell one important point. Shri Tharoor was talking about the enhancement of the retirement age of judges, and that a Bill should be brought in the House in this regard. In 2012, possibly you were not a Member at that time, UPA-2 had introduced a Bill to increase the retirement age of the high court judges from 62 to 65 years and from 65 to 67 years of the Supreme Court judges, but it was not discussed. I do not think there is any requirement to increase the retirement age of the judges.

The Constitution says that 10 years of practice is sufficient enough to be a judge. Now, the collegium, in its own wisdom, has said that one cannot qualify to be a judge unless he is 45 years of age. They have developed their own mechanism. As a result of this, the good lawyers are being deprived of becoming judges and the country is being deprived of getting good judges. What will happen if they are between the age of 40 and 41 years? You know Justice D.Y. Chandrachud. He became a judge at the age of 41. What a great judge he is! The Chief Justice of Bombay High Court, Shri Dipankar Datta who

was appointed as judge at the age of 41 years is doing a great job. Therefore, through you, Sir, I would request the collegium not to insist on the age of 45 years. They should be flexible. If they can get good lawyers, let us say at the age of 39 years, they should be elevated to the post of judge. Chief Justice Altamas Kabir became a judge at the age of 38 years. Since a number of comments have been made against me, I would like to tell the House that I got this offer at the age of 37 years.

Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me a chance to speak. Both you and your predecessor have given me a chance to speak. Whatever agony, pain or grievances were there in my mind, not only as a lawyer, as a Member of Parliament, but also as a citizen of India, I have expressed them before you. I have expressed my anguish. I have expressed my pain. I have expressed my sorrow with respect to this matter.

With this, I would like to convey my heartiest thanks to you. I convey my regards to you for giving me a chance to speak on this subject.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Thank you very much Shri Kalyan Banerjee. He has got special permission from the hon. Speaker to speak for half-an-hour, and he has completed it within that time.

Next speaker is Shri Arvind Sawant.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Arvind Ji, you are interested in talking with other Members.

... (*Interruptions*)

श्री अरविंद सावंत (मुम्बई दक्षिण): मनीय सचिव जी, मैं उच्चयत्य और न्ययत्य न्ययधीश (वेतनसमैव शा) सोक्षमिधेयक, 2021 एआ के सिद्धि हूँ। सब अंग्रेजी में बोलें, मैं जन-बुद्धि ही में बोलूंगा। यह देशी भाषा है, संवाद के भाषा है, ऐसी सोच है।

रीबअग्नी ज्वाकेट में जात है ते स सराज्यके भाषा में केर्ट में बोला जा है। आह रहें थे कि ज्यूसिस सब ओ। ज्यूसिस में क्या होगा? ज्यूसिस में आसि के चर्च में कम करना है ते स तलाश भी करे। कयह से रसकते जा सैव तलाश नहीं आते कय करेगा? यही ते सोच है। मैं सोचें रहें बकि कु छहें बेल रहें।

यह पक्षिके बतई है, मैं सा स्वसाकत हूँ। मैं वे-तीनपिं क बरे में बोला रहत हूँ, एसा, प्रोफेसर्स और्यूसी। इके वेतन, सेव शा और शा, झममल में जिनी ज्वी हे सकें, ती ज्वी गि यलेन करे। आस्यदु खेह ते नईपिं नहीं बनीं। जयह लिआ, आ जे तप्त यह रिईह, सा म स्वसाकत हूँ, लेकि आही तप्त ईप्रम शाक सिखि गे ते सारा देशी आस्यद देगा। मैं सरकार से कह रहत हूँ, आ सरकार न तप्त प शावृद्धि कन में रिईह कि 80 साल बाद पुरा हेने के बाद पें साम वृद्धि हीं, कुटुम्ब पें साम भी वृद्धि हीं, शी तर हसे क्व भी रिखे करे। हम ईप्रम सकि बतकरत करतें कर, सी तरह स क्व भी हेने करे।

मेरे प्रसजे खट है, रकन सा बरे में बतय, अंग्रेजी में क्लि लों के समझ आ मुझे नहीं मलूम, लेकि देश आ 4.60 करोड़के सेज डिंग हैं, न्यय लों में 5545 रहि हैं। आस्य सिम हें न्ययकै से लिगा, यह रस स हरी बतह है। जयमव तवृद्धि के बतकर रहें है, पक्षिके बतकर रहें है, ते न्ययके बतकैन करेगा? अन्ययसि ह है किने ?

आरक्षण 'अप्रत्यापन' ज्योत्सनास्तनबब साह 'ब अबे' जी क लल 'रखी ।

There was also a mention about: 'Justice Delayed is Justice Denied' सप्रेहीम
 वह कि संविधान जिक 'वृथ' है, आ सा इत 'मलखी ढ 'गस' करत 'ह ते संविधान
 अछ ह '। संविधान बु रा हे लेनि अछ 'लोक' वृथा' हे, वे सा अछ इत 'मलख' ते
 भिस 'विधान अछ ह '। मुझे फबतयद ह ' , च्छेन ' वह थ - आ स 'विधान सा लोक '
 वृथा' य सप्रे द 'षण्ण आ 'ला ते म' संविधान जा द 'गा । च्छेन ' ही सी
 बताईथ । हम अद 'श' देख 'ह किन्ययत्न म ' 'पडि' गके सेज् '। सुप्रीम केट 'म 70,038
 केसेज् 'डि' गें । हई केट 'म 58,79,285 केस सलौअ केट ' 'म 4 करोड़ 94 लाख 4 हजार
 405 केसेज् 'म डि' गें । ये सखद 'स' के बदले ला ह ' किन ' केसेज् 'डि' गें कि तरीख
 तरीखी रही ह '। सी बक्य कर 'गा ? सी बके न्ययक ' से मिलेगा ? यह ही बात ह '।

यह 'कुछीज' बर्जि साह जी न ' बताई अके 'छीज' सिर जी न ' बताई । श्री
 साहब न ' भिबेला सप्रे साहब न ' बहर के देशके 'दरुण' 'रि । सारे 'दरुणज्
 सामने आ 'ह ते मेरा देश 'है ? सख 'पूछ ह ' ते मुझे ला ह ' कि मेरा देश स ' अछ ह '।
 ज् 'कल 'जिम के बताई , बीच 'कुछ सालक ' सिखडुई थि कि देबरा कल 'जिम
 आ । स ' सख कि सख 'दे के नही ह '। सा कह ह ' कि हमारे 'सिखत 'ह । जीम
 'सिखते ह ' , आ केई स 'मिटर 'समें है ते स ' डेप्युटेश स ' 'जसल 'ह । We
 either deploy or depute. We are doing either of the things. But we are not doing
 either of the things here. सिख 'दि' गिखेने छीथ । कल 'जिमक ' सख 'दि' ग
 सिखे , stating the list of Judges who can be appointed as the Judges in the
 hon. High Courts and hon. Supreme Court and who desire to go for that. Let
 them take exams or the interviews. Let them take it.

लेनि , क्य हमें न्ययसि ह ' ? 'मु' बहत दु :ख'े साथ हू ह ' कि हमर ' म्हराष्ट्र क
 बेसा 'व, कवर , मिनी , सिखी , बीरसे बॉर्डर इयू है । संविधान न ' बतय कि सा क ' आर

प्रांतों के स्वतंत्रता के लिए । भारत के अनुसूचित जातों के स्वतंत्रता के लिए , लेकिन महाराष्ट्र के लिए ।
 106 लोगों ने आने वाले दिनों में । 26 जनवरी 1950 के श्रद्धेय अंबेडकर जी
 ने संविधान सभा के अध्यक्ष बनने के बाद 1960 में महाराष्ट्र बना । लेकिन के बाद , लेकिन भी
 कुछ प्रदर्शकों के लिए । सुप्रीम कोर्ट के तत्पश्चात् न्याय नहीं मिला है । ऐसा क्यों ? क्या
 संघर्ष या आंदोलन रास्ता है ? सतह का आंदोलन नहीं मिला है बल्कि संविधान
 के तहत आंदोलन मिला है । हम सुप्रीम कोर्ट में भी गए । किंतु सतह से हमारी कसौटी है , यह
 हमारे सामने नहीं है । आज का न्याय नहीं है , लेकिन कुछ छुटकारे की है । क्या आ
 कुछ भी नहीं कहेंगे ? आज का न्याय ठीक ? तब तक दूसरी सरकार , जो तुम्हारी है , सच भी कहना
 है , उसके लिए आंदोलन मिला है । विधान सभा बनाई है । बेलायत के शासन की बन
 या । महाराष्ट्र में बॉम्बे के मुम्बई बनने में सतह लगी । लेकिन , बेलायत से बेलायती कुछ छुटकारे
 समय में है या । यहाँ पर डिमिशन का विचार है । जिस डिमिशन का बात सीमावर रह
 थे , वही बात मैं भी कर रहा हूँ । आकलन न है तो ये डिमिशन का क्या है ? बॉम्बे के मुम्बई बनने
 में डिमिशन का क्या हुआ ? हम दिल्ली का स्पेशलिंग Delhi क्यों लिखेंगे ? जहाँ हम दिल्ली
 कहेंगे । हम कहेंगे कि हमें दिल्ली में आना है । अंग्रेजों ने जो सीमा की थी , उसके हमारे आ
 भी जारी रखेंगे । हमारे ठीक क्या है ? है ? ये संस्कार जो हमारे लिए है , उस
 हम लोग अभी बाहर नहीं आ रहे हैं । क्या न्याय आज तक नहीं मिला है । आंदोलन देखते
 हाल ही में फर्स्ट स्टिपेंड । महाराष्ट्र में फर्स्ट स्टिपेंड की । जैसे ही फर्स्ट स्टिपेंड
 की , सतह से वे सतह से हम लोग जो भी कर रहे हैं , खतरा जो दृष्टि
 संस्था है , वे बड़े संस्था है , जिसका दृष्टि से है , वह कह सीबीआई है , ईड है ,
 नरकोप्रेसिडेंट है । कस है , ये सीमा संस्था का बैतु है । वह जो भी डिमिशन के
 फर है । ईड और सीमा के डिमिशन का विचार है । सतह से कौन पूछे ? न्याय का
 है ? सत्य न्याय का है , जिसे 40-40 मिनिट्स खोजत है ? कोर्ट में आने के बाद
 कोर्ट का है कि साक्ष्य के समेत कुछ छुटकारे नहीं था , कि 40 मिनिट्स खोजें ? उसके

independent body? There lies discrimination and doubt about the functioning of the Supreme Court and the courts of the country?

श्रीसिम ने जिस स्थिति के बारे में बात की, सीम प्रश्न के बारे में, जिसे जस्टिस के बारे में कहा है कि वह कार्य के बतलाने में सक्षम नहीं है, सीम ने कहा है। वैसे तो मैंने इस भी देखा था, मैं किसी ट्रैडिंग फर्म में काम करता था। आखिरकार वेटर कंघी का चेयर्समैन नियुक्त होत है, तो he should not join the company which is against the interest of the old company where he was working. But it did not so happen. ये बीएसएस के खिलाफ सौंपे प्रयोगों के बारे में है, जिनके साथी एसएस के प्रतिष्ठा है, जाकर एक अधिकारी बन गए। कलिंग प्रियज्ञेन के किन्हीं होने चाहिए।

The same thing should be made applicable to the Judges of the Supreme Court too. मुझे तो छि ल्युला लाह है कि ...* जी जैसे सुप्रीमकोर्ट के भूतपूर्व प्रमुख न्यायाधीशों के बारे में बात की है। वह खुद दयित और कहते हैं, उस किसी मामले में पूछा गया कि क्या आप सुप्रीमकोर्ट में जाएंगे, तो उन्होंने कहा कि नहीं, मुझे नहीं लगता है कि मुझे वह अन्याय मिलेगा। It is his statement. The Chief Justice of India, after his retirement and being nominated to the Rajya Sabha, says, I do not have faith in the Supreme Court that they will deliver justice to me. That means he has experienced something else. He may not himself have delivered justice. There lies the issue.

श्रीसिम मुझे लगता है कि न्याय के गौरव को सक्षम लेना चाहिए। अज्ञान के शाहीशा के देखें। आते ही रिक्लड के बारे में बात हो रही थी। क्लोमस सुप्रीमकोर्ट ने कहा कि वह डेट ले कर आए, तब भी कि रिक्लड साहोबा। यह से ही रिक्लड के हैं, वह से भी

श्रीरिण्ड 'टर्न' । रिण्ड 'तजे , जहमस्ता धम ' थे, तमी हम' आु धरिण्ड थरौ
हमओमआु धर रह 'ह ।

रामिमेव्य , झ'कशकीशक ' क्लि ' केसेजोट ' में जते'ह । जतिक झूठ
प्रमण्ड , सिबठेकनेह ' , छ ' ज्यव सि , it has been stated by the Returning
Officer himself that this man Shri Arvind Sawant has crossed the limit of the
expenditure and he should be expelled.

आधिसनेह ' गे रिण्ड ' क्ल ' के बदीभइ 'कशकीशरिण्ड ' यनेह 'त है ।
जतिक झूठ प्रमण्ड 'ने के बदसर' ववे सुप्रीमकेट ' में जते'ह । रि सु, प्रीमकेट ' त रिख
एतरीख 'त है । प्र'क्ष ' क्लिजन ' वे, आराज्यसम ' हेंगे, ते छ ' क्लिजन ' वे,
ते रिओ केईनेह 'तय , ते जसिक्क ' है? रि सि ' क्लतूह ' , आओ क्लिल ' क
अह ' , मेरा मुदयही ह ' क्लिययलि क्लि ।

मुझे छविशिजी म्हा राजकी के समयकेयदओी ह ' । हमरे म्हा राष्ट्र में रामि
प्रुभणे जी क नमसि जत ह ' । हमरे म्हा राष्ट्र में क्यु हआ ? क् ' धिनरिण्ड ह ' । सकर
के यह अरिण्ड ह ' , जैसे राज्यसम ' 12 रक्कयें के मनेतसि जत ह ' , ते क् कौन
कत ह '? केन्द्र के सकर रिशरिण्ड ह ' सौहममि राष्ट्रशिजी क्लतवत क्ल
ओ प्रसकत 'ह । समयके प्र ' वे है क्लि ' सिम' क्लन ह ' , क्लि ' म्हीनें में क्लन ह ' ,
क्लि ' सालें में क्लन ह ' । हमरे म्हा राष्ट्र के राज्यसकर न ' छि ' 8-10 म्हीने हल ' ही 12
मनेतरक्कयें के सि परिश्रीथ । अओ ल'सालहेन ' वत ह ' , लेकिआ
तक्क आइ ' हें ठ्ही हे प्रख ह ' । क्य यह स ' धिनक आननेह ' ह ' ?...(व्यधन)
रि सि 'री आ ' क्लि ह ' ।

ओमआह ' सि , य ' एपें डिगके सेजके आंकडे रिण्ड ' । बुहतस' लौगान ' आंकडे-
आंकडे रिण्ड ' , रि सि ' ओ क्लर रहूह ' । क्य आ ' कैमल ' क्लकेट ' में जकद ' रक्क ' ?
ओमआह ' गे रिण्डते राज्यके बात ह ' । ठेकह ' , राज्यके बात ह ' । हईकेट ' के नीचे वले

प्रिपराज्यक ेह । आराज्यकेसरकरकीप्रििु सिंकिंकरती ह े, ते कय के न्द्र सरकरके जिम ेवरी न्हे बनी ह े? 'सरकर साथ , सरकर फिस , सरकर धिास ', को न्ययद ेन है, लेकि को न्ययन्हे लिख ह े । केर्ट्समें ज्जेन्हे न्हे ह े । सुप्रीमकेर्ट ेमिभते 403 ज्जेन्हे सीट े रखी ह े । मेरी आ े प्रार्थन है ।

ेम झल्लिके सेट े करत हूँ, लेकिम ेरी आ े यही प्रार्थन है किआस ेवेक के ईफुप ेन्शाक े सिमिज्जे । आ े बर प्रति ेयमेंमें भिन्ईरिक् ेसें ट्सहीा , लेकिव े 2004 के बदसे क ेमिभमें रिक् ेलोंक े सिप ेन्शान्हे ह े । सर, व्हां एभि सुप्रीमकेर्ट ने प्रिि यदे प्रिि , लेकिअभिसगि ेयएअलन्हेवे ख ह े । आयय के बातकेप्रिि ।ेम झल्लिके सेट े करत हूँ, लेकियहभिकन करत हूँ किआ आस ेवेक के ह्ज्जिष्ठे ते यहसरकरसोभत क े सिअक होगा ।

SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA VISWANATH (KAKINADA): Sir, at the outset, I appreciate the efforts of the Government to improve the salaries and conditions of service for judges of the higher judiciary.

A salary hike for those sitting at the helm of our justice delivery system is a welcome move and I support it. At the same time, we must also reflect on the reforms that our judiciary needs urgently.

In this regard, on behalf of YSRCP, I have a few suggestions to make. Many issues are mentioned by hon. Members regarding collegium and pending cases at all levels in courts. I will not touch those points but as a representative of the people, as a woman and as a lawyer, I will make some suggestions.

Regarding under representation of women in higher judiciary, currently the Supreme has just four women judges whereas the High Courts have about 81 women judges. Five High Courts have no women judges at all. Overall, the representation of women in the Supreme court and High Court is just nine per cent and eleven per cent respectively.

Given the fact that women constitute 50 per cent of our population, there is a need to provide women with equal representation in the benches of our judiciary.

Sir, as regards providing recognition to weaker sections and minorities in the higher judiciary, apart from lack of gender diversity, a glaring lack of special diversity is also persisting. During the period 1950 and 1990, close to 50 per cent of the judges of the Supreme Court were from forward castes. The total number of SCs and STs in the Supreme Court never crossed ten per cent in this period. The situation has not improved much since then.

It is shocking to know that since the formation of Supreme Court, there have been only five judges belonging to Scheduled Castes and only one judge belonging to Scheduled Tribes. The situation is no better in the High Courts. As per the report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes of 2016, in 2011, there were only 24 judges belonging to SCs/STs against a total of 850 judges in all the High Courts. Fourteen out of these High Courts did not have a single judge belonging to SCs/STs.

I urge upon the Government to take necessary steps to promote higher representation of women and minority groups in our higher judiciary by introducing appropriate reservation policy.

I request the Government of India on the need for National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC). Several hon. Members quoted many cases. I will not quote them again but I would like to quote what late Shri Arun Jaitley had said. He said that democracy cannot be a tyranny of the unelected which means that reforms are needed in the judiciary so that judicial procedure does not become a punishment.

There have been reports that suggest that around 50 per cent of the judges of High Courts and 33 per cent judges in the Supreme Court are family members of those in higher echelons of the judiciary.

There is a strong need to replace the collegium system with a system similar to the National Judicial Appointments Commission whereby members outside the judiciary are also included in the process of making judicial appointments. This will ensure greater transparency and diversity in the selection process.

Sir, establishment of regional benches of the Supreme Court is urgently required. Hon. Chairman, Sir, establishment of regional benches of Supreme Court is required. To ensure that the Supreme Court is accessible to persons from all corners of the country, it is important that its unitary character be decentralised through the establishment of permanent regional benches.

The regional benches can handle the appellate matters whereas the main bench can handle the constitutional matters, thereby leading to the better division of functions and higher productivity of the apex Court.

Sir, this proposal has time and again been echoed by the Law Commission of India as well as by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice. Hence, I urge the Government to consider establishing four permanent regional benches of the Supreme Court (East, West, North and South), which will make justice delivery faster and more efficient.

Sir, finally, I request the Government to consider the need for All India Judicial Services. Our subordinate judiciary suffers from many defects including inefficiency, structural issues, such as, varying pay across the States, pending vacancies and lack of standard training across the States. To remedy this, constant demands have been made for the establishment of an All India Judicial Service along the lines of the Central Civil Services.

The centralised recruitment of judges at the level of district judges in all the States has been proposed by the Law Commission and the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice.

I urge upon the Government to take necessary steps for setting up the All India Judicial Service, which will ensure uniformity in the functioning of the lower judiciary across the States.

With these suggestions, I conclude. Thank you so much.

श्री महाबली सिंह (काराकाट): सभ मेव , यह जो चवन्ययत्न औखन
 न्ययत्नन्ययधेश (वेतनसैस 'व शा') सोखनधि 'यकसम ' रख्य ह , स्थिततैर
 पक्ष ' न्ययधेशोंक व 'तससैसयक ' हिसबस ' हेन विसैस 'वधि' ति य
 की म 'तुय के पन्तक ' कुटम्बकेमप ' शाक हवर हेन विए , क को मी
 विए । लेकिशा ' फबतक जर ध्यनरख होग , कयेंकिमलोगद 'ख 'ह किंकेईम
 न्ययधेश जजस 'वधि' ति ले लेते'ह, ख ' बदक्षि नक्षि स 'स्थम' को जेड़
 यि जात ह , क्षि नक्षि वषको बलव यि जात ह ' । जितरहस ' सांखसौ
 धियकोंके हसन 'के बदपें साक्षि ह ' ते आवहवही जस ' क्षि स 'स्थम' बा ' जाते
 'ह ते पें शाक ' हवर न्हें हेत 'ह । सी तरहस ' अक्षि न्ययधेशे क्षि स 'स्थम' , कें
 से को व 'तमि ह ' ते कोमप ' शाक हवर न्हें हेन विए । कोमद 'ख
 होगा ।

आसम ' जिमनीयसयें न ' घ ' केहै, हर मनीयसयन ' सुप्रीमकेट
 सैसईकेट ' के कॉल 'जिमव्यस्थप कें नकें स ' धिस्थिततैर पके ह ' । झ
 व्यस्थक ' बारे'म, क ' देशक ' वसामजिस ' सवें , क ' राजीकिस ' सवें , वईकेट '
 सैस ' सुप्रीमकेट ' के वज्जों न ' भरिष्टम ' क ' बदसालन ' क कमधि ह ' । झ ' म
 लोंन ' देखह ' । यह जो केल 'जिमव्यस्थह ' , जो केल 'जिमप्राप्ति ह ' , क स्थिततैर प
 संविधनसमतन्हें ह ' सौही कसस ' परिकु ह्विह ' । यह सुप्रीमकेट ' के फ
 संस्थह ' । यह किंकी की स ' है? आसमनीयसयें न ' यह बातकी ह ' किंईकेट '
 'म ज्जोंके की स ' , सुप्रीमकेट 'म न्ययधेशेकी की स ' , लोअकेट 'स'म ज्जोंके की स '
 लोअक ' सेस 'ह, जो पें डि'गड ' हह ' । अक ' सिजिम 'वर कैनह ' ? हमलोगद 'ख '
 'ह किंमिं के ते सौमसस हे ईसवै ' मने के कर प ह ' , लेकिकेईको ज ' ल
 से छडने वलीमन्हें रह्य ह ' । वे जेलें में बंदहें और 15-15, 20-20 सालें स ' केसेज्जों डि'ग
 ड ' ह 'ह ।

महोदय, मेरे क्लब का मतलब है कि वीएस प्रीमियर के यह धीमी हॉकी केन्द्र सौजन्य सकारों के की कर्णजों के धि, बहसि नहीं हो प्ररही हॉ ते की केन्द्र सकार क्वी हॉ कि सु प्रीमियर के केले ज़िम व्यस्थक तहत सकार अकार हॉ । अकिमि की हॉ सवैह की हॉ? हें ता हॉ कि यह फूट्स के सखर हॉ । हमरी सखर जा दे शी सरी व्यस्थमि -कनून से ली हॉ, संविन से ली हॉ ते क्य सखमं झममल के संविनक तहत झव्यस्थके बला जाए, तकिव केमझप न हल, वे सप हल । संविनमं फकनून बनकर, संवैधकि व्यस्थक तहत झ व्यस्थके रख जाए ।

महोदय, आदेशी जे स्थि हॉ, झं देशके सीमलोंक न्यय व्यस्थप धिासकि हआ हॉ, लोगन्यय फन के सिखर -र हआ हॉ । वे सु प्रीमियर सखे ईकेट से असलात हुष च हॉ सौ 15-15, 20-20 सलों से चके न्यय नहीं लिा हॉ । यह जे केले ज़िम व्यस्थक हॉ, झव्यस्थके जे प्राप्ती हॉ, वह झक तहत नहीं हो रह हॉ । हें ज़ तकरसखर अह हॉ कि केले ज़िम व्यस्थप जे धि हो रही हें, वे झपि रही हॉ कि जिातह स झद शी जे सामजिक व्यस्थक हॉ, वह गैर बराबरी व्यस्थक हॉ, वह जातिप आरित व्यस्थक हॉ । देशी जे वा व्यस्थक हॉ, जे सामजिक व्यस्थक हॉ, यह जा तिप आरित व्यस्थक है । झव्यस्थम वर्ग में जे जिा बड़े ह, चके समन लिा हॉ सखे सामजिक व्यस्थम जे लिा लोग ह, वे आति होत ह, की सी तरह स केले ज़िम व्यस्थकते नहीं ह ? की -की यह धिावैती ह कि झव्यस्थम धिु सिमैषा तरण में आई -सी जावद सखि वदकी भव ली ह ।

महोदय, न्ययक मं रि, ज़ से देशययके आ क्षा रख हॉ, संविनी भि धिास करत हॉ, सारे लोग सप धिास करत ह, आ वह प आई -सी जावद सखि वदकी भ आते हमसखर ह कि यह न्ययक सि वि नहीं होगा । लोग करत ह सवै बर ये धि ली ह कि स अछे-अछे की ल सखे जन्कार लोंके ज़बन क

मैक न्हिं फिहा ह ' औ लोखर स ' आ 'ह, सखनस ' आ 'ह, क ' प्रसकेई
 येग्यत न्हिं हेती ह ' , ऊ ज्जबन थि जात ह ' । इमरस ' यहकन ह ' गे फि
 जेभप ' सा , वेतनस ' क स ' इमरस ' यकलाय थ ह ' , हमधिततैर प ' सोट
 वत 'ह । सभ ति म्हेव्य , यहमद ' स ' फि ' शी 130 कोड़जत जिन्ययके आ ' क्षा
 से मनीयसु प्रीमकेट ' औनीयहईकेट ' थि ' श्वासकती ह ' , ऊ ज्जदस ' ज्जदन्यय
 फिले । देश ' प्रदेशके कोटम ' ज्जोके बहली ज्जदस ' ज्जदहे , तफिक ' सों क फि
 ज्जदस ' ज्जदहे सक ' । जे लोख ' लें में बंदहै , ऊ समय ' सीम के तहतबहर फिला जाए ,
 कयेंफिसा स ' के बदीमुक्तलोग ' जेलें में बंदहै । ई ' क ' सा ' इमरस ' यक
 क सथ ' नवत ' ह ' औ बतरस ' वत ह ' ।

SHRI PINAKI MISRA (PURI): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to present my party, the Biju Janata Dal's views on this piece of legislation, which the learned Law Minister has brought in for passage in this House.

I am a little surprised that none of my predecessor speakers have expressed any concern about the wording of this Bill, the import of this Bill because I think, there is some concern in the manner in which the Government has brought this Bill. I am surprised that, including the Congress party, every party wholeheartedly has supported this Bill. Since everybody has spoken about everything else except the Bill, I think I should speak a little bit on the Bill, and try and enlighten the House as to what the Bill attempts to do.

The Government, in its wisdom, had brought about an amendment both in the Supreme Court Judges' Salaries Act as well as in the High Court Judges' Salaries Act, to insert Section 16B in the Supreme Court Judges Act and Section 17B in the High Court Judges' Act, to basically cater to ageing Judges, Judges who reach the age 80, 85, 90, 95 or after their death, their families. That was the import; that was the idea.

Now, the wording at that point was about that additional quantum of pension or family pension for Supreme Court Judges, High Court Judges, and their families, and that they are entitled to additional quantum from 80 years to less than 85 years, from 85 years to less than 90 years, from 90 years to less than 90 years. The word from 'led to some disputes as to what does it

mean. So, the Guwahati High Court and the Madhya Pradesh High Court -- both the High Courts -- said that from 'will mean from the day you enter that age.' Now, very importantly, a writ of mandamus was issued to the Central Government, the Union of India. The Union of India challenged this in the Supreme Court. On 8th July, 2019, the Chief Justice had got three Judges where the learned Solicitor-General, Mr. Tushar Mehta appeared for the Union of India and attempted to have that mandamus set aside; and the hon. Supreme Court said:

“Delay condoned. Having heard learned Counsel for the petitioner and on perusing the relevant material, we are not inclined to interfere. The Special Leave Petition is accordingly dismissed.”

So, the Guwahati High Court Judgment and the Madhya Pradesh High Court Judgment attained finality.

Now, what does the Government want? The Government wants to bring a validating Act to ensure that Parliament now nullifies the Guwahati High Court and the Madhya Pradesh High Court Judgments. That is what the Law Minister wants us to do.

I am not able to persuade myself to vote in favour of such an action, with the greatest respect.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Has the matter not gone to the Supreme Court?

SHRI PINAKI MISRA: The Supreme Court, having already now, dismissed the Union's appeal, I think, the Union Government should, in all grace, have accepted the mandamus that was issued, and have accepted the Judgment. Rather than that, they are bringing a validating Act and, as the hon. Chairperson, who is very, very knowledgeable in legal matters, knows very well -- this is the law for the last 50 years -- that Parliament cannot nullify a mandamus by an enactment. It would be an impermissible legislative exercise, and even an interim direction cannot be reversed by a legislative veto. These are two final Judgments of the High Courts.

The Parliament is now being persuaded to nullify a mandamus by an enactment by the learned Law Minister.

Sir, my party, the Biju Janata Dal, which is for an independent, vigorous and vibrant Judiciary, cannot countenance an action by which the final mandamus of the High Courts, upheld by the Supreme Court, is sought to be nullified in this fashion by a legislation by Parliament.

18.00 hrs

I do not think, that is the way forward for us. I think, most of my colleagues here, who are learned senior advocates, who know the law, would be persuaded to agree with me that this is possibly not a correct course of action. I would urge the Government to reconsider and not be churlish in these matters. We know that it is very difficult to get good members and earning members of the Bar to become judges. The lawyers who are earning handsome amounts in private practice do not want to become High Court

Judges. What is the signal you are sending out? Do you want to slash a year's pension of the judges and their families by doing this? Is that the right signal we are sending out to the lawyers who are to be persuaded today? I know the fact that the Chief Justice of High Courts had, actually, called young lawyers into their chambers, who are in mid 40s and late 40s, and personally asked them virtually as a favour: 'Look, this is a public service. This is a duty to the nation. You made enough money for you and your family. Please come and serve the nation.'

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Pinaki Misra ji, we have to extend the time of the House. If the House agrees, we can extend the time of the House till 8 p.m.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI PINAKI MISRA: Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I would urge the Government very seriously that this ought to be relooked at, particularly, when we have a new Law Minister today. I am happy to say that he sent out all the right signals so far. The fact that nine judges were appointed to the Supreme Court in one go and very quickly after the Collegium had recommended those names sends out a very good signal. Three of them are lady judges. We have, now, been fortunate that hopefully we will have the first woman Chief Justice of India when many other countries in the world have had woman chief justices. So, the congratulations are in order for the Law Minister.

There has been a very bad stalemate that not a single Supreme Court Judge could be appointed through all of 2020. That is a very sad state of affairs. The manner in which the Collegium has functioned, I am one with my

colleagues who have said that the Collegium system has many fault lines. Then, again, I want to request the Law Minister one thing. This House has passed the National Judicial Appointment Commission Bill unanimously. This House and the Rajya Sabha excepting –Mr. Ram Jethmalani, God blesses his soul, who is in his wisdom was always a dissenter – Mr. Jethmalani, everybody else, 750 odd MPs, voted for the NJAC. I believe and, I think, the Law Minister as well as many of my colleagues will agree with me on one thing. The Supreme Court would have, actually, upheld it but there was a little tweaking. We know what happened in the Supreme Court. If the Government had not dug its heels in and gone hell for leather in the Supreme Court or if they had been a little more accommodating, I think, the Supreme Court would have upheld this legislation. But, even today, there is no harm in us coming back with a fresh piece of legislation and with a fresh NJAC Bill in order to cure one or two of the defects which the Supreme Court felt. It is all well-known what had happened with the NJAC Act and why it was struck down by 4:1. I think, the Government, in its wisdom, should bring a fresh piece of legislation today which will be passed. I think, the Law Minister is mindful of this.

We have, fortunately, today a Chief Justice of India who is truly willing to take all stakeholders on board. He is willing to take all the players on board. He is going in for a very wide consultation. He and the Law Minister are in perfect sync with each other. Therefore, this is the right time, I believe, that the whole problem that this nation has of vacancy of judges can be solved. Your answer to the Rajya Sabha the other day, Mr. Law Minister, was alarming that

there are 406 High Court Judgeships vacant today. I mean, that is an astonishing number. It is almost 40 per cent vacancies. How can this country survive on 70 per cent judges when there are 56.42 lakh arrears in the High Courts? We have yet to fill up 40 per cent vacancy. I mean, somebody is answerable for this. I think, somebody, as young and dynamic as you, must persuade the Judiciary to set aside their differences and push the names. Names are already there but I do not know how many names are pending with the Government. I believe, more than 100 names are pending with the Government. I do not want to go into the individual names. Many of my colleagues have mentioned individual names but I do not believe, judges by individual names should be mentioned on the floor of the House.

That is probably not the correct course of action. But, please for God's sake, try and clear, regardless of what your personal anxiety sometimes is, in these matters of x, y and z. Try and clear as many names as you can, as quickly as possible because there are 56.42 lakh cases of arrears in High Courts. It is an astonishing number. There are 4 crore cases in the lower courts. The other distinction that we have, *vis-à-vis* China, is that ours is a nation governed by the rule of law. We say that India is an attractive destination because there is a rule of law here that obtains. What is the rule of law if there are going to be 4 crore cases in the trial courts, 56.7 lakh cases in the High Courts, and almost 70,000 cases in the Supreme Court? Therefore, Mr. Law Minister, you have to proactively push for vacancies in the High Courts and the Supreme Court now to be filled up.

The last thing that I have to tell you, and which I have been saying since 1996 is this. The age of the Judges must be at par. My friend, late Mr. Arun Jaitley, of course, did nothing when he was in power. But when he was in Opposition, he said the right thing. He asked why can the retirement age of all the Judges not be 67. The Supreme Court and the High Courts shall make the retirement age as 67 but then, there should not be post-retirement sinecures. Let the Judges be elected. If they wish to serve in a Tribunal, if they wish to serve in any other institution, then let them be elected. Let them go and serve there but up to the age of 67. Please make it at par.

The High Court is a constitutional court under our system. As Justice Srikrishna very trenchantly said, most of the Chief Justices and senior Judges of High Courts are looking northwards, that is, towards the Supreme Court. Therefore, that is a very sad state of affairs. You are reducing the status of constitutional courts to subservient courts, which are constantly looking for approval from the Supreme Court. Therefore, please have all the Judges retire at the age of 67, and then, let them ensure that they get elected to whichever position they wish to serve on. If they wish to serve in a High Court, or the Supreme Court, or a Tribunal, or in any other institution, they should be allowed to do so but let them be elected.

Therefore, on these terms, I would urge the hon. Law Minister to firstly kindly reconsider this piece of legislation. It is because I find this legislation absolutely unconstitutional. I really do not believe that this Parliament has the jurisdiction to pass this piece of legislation as a validating legislation. The

Supreme Court having rejected your SLPs, there is no way that Parliament should be party to this.

I once again thank you very much for having given me this opportunity.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Thank you very much, Pinaki Misraji for the brilliant speech.

Now, Shri Shyam Singh Yadav.

श्री श्याम सिंह यादव (जौनपुर): सभा जी, आध्यात्मिक विचारों में हमने बेला के एक मैक
 दिया। यह हल के बेला के वाले कर्मों ने जो सुप्रीम कोर्ट, हाई कोर्ट में छेक ट थे, ओ बत
 की। मैं भी इन मैके के फय व उन च्छत हूं और बतन च्छत हूं कि मैं इन बाद
 यूनिवर्सिटी से एग्जामिनेशन, एग्जामिनेशन हूं और जैसा कि मेरे पूर्ववक्त ने कहा कि उक्त नम 37 साल
 में हाई कोर्ट के जज के लिए रिक्मेंड हो गया था। सी संदर्भ में मैं कहना च्छत हूं कि मेरी मजबूरी
 थी क्योंकि मैं नौकरी कर रहा था इसलिए प्रैक्टिस में नहीं जा पाया। वैसे मैं सुप्रीम कोर्ट के
 रिजिडेंट बन चुका हूं। यदि मैं प्रैक्टिस करता, तो शायद मेरा नम 35 साल में ही हाई कोर्ट के जज के
 लिए आ जात।

महोदय, यह बहुत छोट-सा बिल है। बिना बच के मध्य प्रदेश हाई कोर्ट ने एक जमानत
 दिया कि हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जो जज सखिन हैं, इनके पेशा के स्लैब का शुरु
 होने की ओर आगे यह देखें कि उक्त 80 साल के बाद के बाद पेशा लाना। हल यह
 था कि 79 साल पर होते ही जैसे ही 80वां साल शुरू होता था, तब ही जजरी से पेशा शुरू
 हो जाती थी। लेकिन चर्चने के आ क्लैरीफिकेशन दिया कि 80 साल पूरे होने के बाद ही जजरी
 से उक्त पे स्लैब पेशा का शुरु होगा। इनमें मैं सरकार से कहना च्छत हूं कि जो बिना
 क्वॉट ऑफ फैमिली पेशा के पे स्लैब चर्चने के बनय जैसे 80 से 85 साल, 85 से 90 साल और
 90 से 95 साल 40 पर्सेंट बेस्कि पेशा और फैमिली पेशा होंगी। क्या सरकार यह नहीं सोचती है
 कि कोई जज 95 साल के बाद भी जिव रह सकता है?

इसके बनने में थोड़े भूल हो ई है। इन ही लिख दिया जात कि 90 वर्ष से अधिक
 आयु वाले जजों के तब जिवि रहेंगे, तब तक रहेगा। मैं सरकार के यह सुझाव देना
 च्छत हूं, क्योंकि जज 95 वर्ष से उक्त के आयु वाले जजों के लिए कुछ लिख ही नहीं गया है,
 तो उक्त क्या होगा?

18.11 hrs

(Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab in the Chair)

... (व्यवधान) मधेव्य, 95 वर्ष के बाद सीम के लिए 40 फंसं टी... पे-स्लैब होन छी। मैं यह भी कहन छत हूं कि को पेशा के छर 01 जनरी से 80 साल के ऊ, 81 साल के आर ए कर दिय ग है। मेरे हिसाब से यह बड़ रेट्रोग्रेसिव स्टेप है। यदि बिल लान ही थ, ते को पेशा क फ साल छ ' के बजाय थक सौ कयें न्हें बढ़ सकत थ? को यह भी छि जा सकत थ कि 75 साल पूरा हो जाने के बाद 76वें साल से ही को पेशा दे दी जाए, ते यह जों के लिए फ अच्छ कम होत। जो रिटि ग जने ज'ह, को बहुत तख्वाह होती है सौ को बहुत फर्स' म्ति 'ह। जो बेफर' रिटायड ' जने ज'ह, को 'म बेफर' इच्छि कह रह हूं, कयेंकि को जो भी पेशा मिली है, वह को तख्वाह से ओ य फ छिई होती है। सरकार ने महांई इी अकि बढ़ दी है, इन इमल'शा बढ़ दिय है कि वे बड़े मुश्किल से आ गुजारा कर पतें हेंगे, ए मेरा मन्न है।

मधेव्य, मैं सरकार से यह आ रोध कहन छत हूं कि रिटायड ' जने ज के पेशा के स्लैब के सौ बढ़ दिय जाए। जिस तरह से मनीय वृद्धि के ऊ, जितेन ' यह फसल 'नेशा दिय, जिफ नम श्री वीरेन्द्र दत्त ज्ञानी है, वह वस्तु में ज्ञानी 'ह सौ छेन ' इफ क्लैरीफिके'शा कफि अच्छ दिय है। जिस तख्त से सरकार यह ओं छं ट इ जने ट के बाद लाई है, सी तख्त से अय कमें के भी करे। वैसे ते 'म इ सरकार के तख्त के किम - किम तरीफ भी करत हूं। छ'पत्ति हो, ईड हो, सीबीआई हो, इफ टैक्स हो, नरकेक्सि मिग हो य केई अय मिग हो, इफे सरकार ने जकड़ रख है सौ को नही है, तथ आ ' हिसाब से घमती सौ आ ' हक में यूज करती है। है। मैं फ -वे बहण ओ देन छत हूं। छल ' कंग्रेस सरकार भी यही कम छि करती थ, लेकिन ज ज्ञी छिों के केई बात होती थ ते कंग्रेस महीन -वे महीन इंतजार करके यह कम करती थ। आ ' कई ऊ देख होगा, जैसे कि कर्क 'म फ रिट आ ' धियकों के रीद -फोखत होने से रोकने के

सिंह उन्हें फ रिजॉर्ट में लेईं ते इका इका टैक्स और ईड फिमा के लोग से सग्य वहां
 चुंचए और तकि भी देर नहीं के ई ।

महोदय , कांग्रेस के जानने में ते झाने वे-कर महीने देर हो जाती थी, लेकिन इन मामलों में
 वर्तमान सरकार को फुकस और तप है। मैं सरकार से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन तप
 और फुकस बेरोजगारी , महंगई , नैकी और तम फिस के मुद्दों पर भी सिध मैं इन फिल
 के मध्यम से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि मनीय जॉज के फुक भी अंगली जाे ला है। कथ
 कुछ ऐसे वें कि जत क फिवास उ प बन रहे। केवल ज्यूरी ही फ ऐसे फिमा रह
 या है, जिस प जत क पूरा सेश , फिवास और यकिन है, लेकिन जिस तरह से ज्यूरी यी
 सिध प अंगली जाे लाे ह, सें देखें हुए आे वले सग्य में वह सि दूर नहीं होगा , जा
 इन फिमेंट के भी जत के सें लगे। इनें घन, वीमक और सड ला चुके ह। इनें
 बनें और भी इेज के सुरक्षित करने के जरूरत है।

मैं भारत सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आ जत क यह फिवास है, सें यह संस्था है
 कि जो किंजा सरकार ने अय फिमा के फुक वसा है, वैसा ही किंजा सें जूरी प
 भी वसा है। सरकार आे किंजे के हुए और जूरी इंडिडेंट डंग से कम करने लाे।
 इनें तरह से जूरी जत के अम मुद्दों के , जैसे कमीर मुद्द है, राफेल मुद्द है य अय
 तम मुद्दें ह, जो सालों से लके हुए ह, उन्हें जर्वे से जर्वे लाकर , की तरीख लाकर ,
 की जर्वे से जर्वे सुनवाई करके जत के न्यय दे।

इन्हें सें के साथ न ते मैं इन फिल क सग्य न करत हूँ और न ही फिोध करत हूँ। मैं
 और इन बत के कहता हूँ कि जॉज के सि इन देवे, इन देवे और रिटर्ड जॉज के
 सि भी इन देवे कि वे कें इर , एर न देखें और आ कम स्वतंत्र और फिवा रूप से
 कर सकें ।

महोदय , आ बुहत-बुहत धन्यवाद ।

SHRI MOHAMMED FAIZAL P.P. (LAKSHADWEEP): Thank you very much, Chairman, Sir, for allowing me to speak on this very important Bill. I am also thankful to my party for reposing faith in me to speak on the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2021.

My learned friends and senior colleagues, who are also senior advocates, have gone very thoroughly into various aspects of the Bill. I am not going to repeat what my hon. learned friends have already elucidated here.

We all know that the legislative intent behind this Bill is to provide benefit of additional quantum of pension to a retired Judge from the first day of the month in which he completes the age specified in the first column of the scale and not from the first day of his entering the age specified therein. Shri Pinaki Mishra ji has very well put his points on the competency of the Bill with regard to that. There is no doubt that we should give them benefits to the possible extent for the kind of service the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court render to the nation. But, at the same time, the Government should also think of the proportionate pendency of cases and the vacancies as of now in the country.

Justice should be delivered within the right time. But due to pendency of cases, it is not possible. Our Constitution also says that justice delayed is justice denied. This is directly attributed to the vacancies that need to be filled up. There are lakhs and lakhs of cases pending for want of justice in the Supreme Court, the High Courts, and the subordinate courts. This is an

alarming situation and the Government of India should take a call on it. The sense of the House is that we should adopt the best method for filling up of vacancies of the judges in various courts so that timely justice is delivered to the common people.

We must also think of alternative dispute redressal forums. The Government must promote alternative dispute redressal system so that the common man can get justice before entering the court. The pendency of the cases can also be brought down to the minimum by technological upgradation and modernisation of the courts. The formalities of filing a case in the court like filling up lot many papers should be reduced. Though after the pandemic this has become online, but a system should be developed in such a way that procedures in the court are made easy.

We must also think of the unnecessary executive orders which attract people to the court. For instance, in my constituency of Lakshadweep, nowadays people have started rushing to the High Court. You know what is happening. The Law Ministry has issued a circular saying very clearly that if any State or Union Territory wants to bring in a piece of legislation, the pre-legislative consultation process must be in place before making a law.

I am the lone Member of Parliament from Lakshadweep. What happened in Lakshadweep was, there were a slew of legislations which attracted wide protests from the people across the party. What was the reason? There was not a single pre-legislative consultation in these cases like the enactment of PASA regulation. What is the requirement of PASA regulation

in Lakshadweep? The Home Ministry's National Crime Records Bureau says that there are zero cases in the island and no objectionable decisions have been taken. But all of a sudden, the Administration decided that PASA regulation should be implemented there. I am thankful to the Home Ministry that it has frozen that for now. But the point is, on that decision people are forced to approach the court, which again is adding to the pendency of cases in the court.

Lakshadweep has become an area where no one can protest. Even a case was registered against me when I protested against the price hike of helicopter ambulance. When the Government is not putting things in place in the hospitals, the patients are supposed to be evacuated by helicopter ambulance. The helicopter ambulance should operate on a free basis but there was 100 per cent hike in prices. A patient has to pay a minimum of Rs. 20,000 before he goes for the treatment. When we protest for such things, for which Article 19 gives us power under the Constitution, FIR is filed against us. For that again, we are going to the court. So, all these unnecessary executive orders also need to be looked at by the Government. There was an attempt by the Lakshadweep Administration to change the jurisdiction of the High Court of Kerala to Karnataka, precisely, when the present Administrator took charge.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Article 19 gives you the right.

SHRI MOHAMMED FAIZAL P.P.: Yes, Sir.

The most popular language and which the people of Lakshadweep speak is Malayalam. Proceedings will be easy for us to understand if the court

is in Kerala. The name of the court is the hon. High Court of Kerala and Lakshadweep. An attempt was made to shift the court from Kerala to Karnataka. The hon. Law Minister has got a Starred Question on this. He has to answer that question. This decision was dropped because of the protests.

So, my point here is that unnecessary executive orders also contribute in piling up of the cases. I support this Bill on behalf of my party. Thank you so much, Sir.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): Hon. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this important Bill, that is, the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2021.

This Bill seeks to amend the High Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1954 and the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1958. These Acts regulate the salaries and conditions of service of the judges of High Courts and the Supreme Court of India. Further, the Bill provides for additional quantum of pension or family pension. Under the Acts, all retired judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts and their family members are entitled to pension or family pension. They are also entitled to an additional quantum of pension or family pension when they attain a certain age in accordance with a specified scale. The scale contains five age brackets with minimum age of 80, 85, 90, 95, and 100 years, and the additional quantum increases with age from 20 per cent to 100 per cent of the pension or family pension.

This Bill clarifies that a person will be entitled to additional pension or family pension from the first day of the month in which they complete the minimum age under the age bracket concerned. So, the Bill is a piece of protective legislation that ensures economic wellbeing of the judicial fraternity in the country even at a time when the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has caused immense unemployment, loss of jobs, and even suicides of several

Indians who were unable to feed their children or were unemployed all of a sudden due to it.

When families are being decimated due to unemployment and economic hardship, the Government has chosen further to help and support the judiciary by a pension scheme and generous salary. While the decision is appreciable as it has been a long-standing demand of the judicial fraternity, let's look into matters that are equal and important in nature. There are four crore plus pending cases across all courts in India. Hon. Members who have spoken in this House have also mentioned about this issue. These figures further reveal that cases that are more than 3-5 years old form the largest number of cases that are pending.

I would like to quote former Chief Justice Markandey Katju who stated in 2019 : Even if no cases were added, it would take at least 300 years to dispose the entire backlog of cases." Who is the most affected party due to such backlogs? The Government should give a reply to this question. It is the poor, the Dalits, and the marginalised who will be affected as justice gets delayed and the process gets indefinitely lengthy. Therefore, the judiciary must make sure that justice is not denied or delayed to the poorest even when it is ensuring its perks and emoluments.

I would like to bring your attention to the Report titled 'Landmark cases of caste-based sexual violence from 1985-2021' released by the National Council of Women Leaders. The Report exposes invisibilisation of cases by the judiciary and upper caste brutality against Dalit women. The Report that

carries references of twelve major cases states further that : "... in none of the cases mentioned in its Report, a decision was taken within a year. Only in three out of the twelve mentioned cases, there was a conviction of the accused. Even here, the conviction in two out of these three was for murder, and the court chose not to apply the SC / ST Atrocities Act. The position is clear that the judiciary is not doing its duty when it comes to Dalits, and their rights are not honoured or maintained.

Now, I am very happy to note this Bill being discussed for such a long time in the House. I am saying this because during the BAC some of the Members asked the reason for allotting so much time for this Bill. But I argued that this is a very important Bill.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You cannot say what transpired in BAC.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Yes, but there was such a suggestion.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You have widely referred to it.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Yes. Of course, this Bill is related to salary and pension, but at the same time hon. Members have spoken on various aspects and problems being faced by our judiciary. Hence, I had made such a suggestion.

Now, I want to express the feelings of having Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the judiciary.

What is the situation? Everybody knows about it. I am not going into the details. The fact is that in the 70 years of its existence, India's Supreme Court has seen only eight women Judges and one Dalit Chief Justice of India. This is

the testament to the reality that the composition of our Judiciary is not representative of our population.

When, Shri K.R. Narayanan became the President of India.... ...
(Interruptions) ... *

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You dont have to say that. This will not go on record.
Dont mention that.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: I agree.

Anyway, I am very proud of that. I am from Kerala. I am very proud to say that the Dalit Chief Justice of India, Shri K.G. Balakrishnan, belongs to Kerala. After the Dalit Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, I think, there is no chance to have Dalit Judges in the Supreme Court or the Chief Justices in the High Courts. These kinds of disparities are going on in the country. After Independence, representation of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in our Judiciary is going away from us.

Recently, on 17th August, 2021, a major landmark resolution was made by the Supreme Court Collegium, with a series of firsts, with the appointment of three women Judges. I am very glad to say that in 2027, we are expecting a woman Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The Collegium has also proposed names of Judges from both the Scheduled Castes and the OBCs – Justice C.T. Sivakumar and Justice M.M. Sundaresh respectively.

* Not recorded.

The Judiciary has been slow in ensuring the representation of the Scheduled Castes and women as judicial officers as it took 70 years or so in making the wheels of an inherently biased system to approve the representation of the marginalised and women move in a positive direction. The present decision in Judiciary even in a small fraction is appreciable. However, this does not mean that the longstanding demand of various lawmakers to ensure reservation of the Judges is taken up by the Government or the Judiciary debating this most sensitive matter as reservation is the only way for the SCs and the STs to ensure their rightful representation in the judicial system.

I demand once again that the Government should implement the reservation policy in judicial appointments in India so that the Dalits will get an opportunity in representing themselves in the highest forum of justice that is otherwise biased against them. Sir, you are aware of that. Among the SCs and STs, there are eminent lawyers, senior advocates but why is the Collegium not considering the SC and ST advocates for nomination as Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts. It is very unfortunate. This is an historic debate as far as the SC and the ST people are concerned. That is why, I am expressing my anguish and deep pain about the lack of representation of the SCs and STs in our Judiciary.

If '*Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav*' is to have any meaning, the Government must ensure reservation of Dalits in the Judiciary and make the 75th year of Independence truly meaningful. Are our Judges fair and transparent is a

question that merits a discussion? There are instances where former Chief Justice of India Justice ... (*Interruptions*) ... * was rewarded with a nomination to Rajya Sabha, immediately after his retirement, for his support to the Government of the day, and Justice Kishan Loya found dead under mysterious circumstances.

Another former Chief Justice of India was appointed the Governor of Kerala immediately after he retired. His name is ... *. You are very much aware of it. Will the Loya's family ever get justice? Will the Dalits and marginalised get timely and fair justice? Will the pendency of cases ever be reduced so that people do not have to spend a lifetime in courts waiting for judgments?

These are the questions that Parliament must ask while deciding on the salary and pension of the judges. I would also like to add that Chief Justice Ramana suggested appointment of a central agency, with a degree of autonomy, for overseeing infrastructure development of the subordinate courts in India which is an important aspect to increase the efficiency of the courts.

It is important to note that out of total of Rs. 981.98 crore sanctioned in 2019-20 under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) to the States and Union Territories for the development of infrastructure in the courts, only Rs. 84.9 crore was utilised by the five States combined rendering the remaining 91.36 per cent of funds unused.

* Not recorded.

This underutilisation of funds is not an anomaly induced by the COVID-19 pandemic. This issue has been plaguing the Indian judiciary for nearly three decades when the CSS was introduced in 1993-94.

This is one of the reasons why the Chief Justice of India, Justice N. V. Ramana, recently proposed the creation of National Judicial Infrastructure Authority of India which will take control of the budgeting and infrastructure development of the subordinate courts in the country.

I would like to add that the Indian judiciary infrastructure has not kept pace with the huge number of litigations instituted every year as the total sanctioned strength of the judicial officers in the country is 24,280 and the number of court halls available is just 20,143 including 620 rented halls.

Hon. Chairman, Sir, we have to start from the basic that includes infrastructure development, dispensation of cases with effective speed and reduction in pendency. These matters are to be addressed, as the hon. Chief Justice has pointed out, by means of a single institution or agency, the National Judicial Infrastructure Authority of India, which will take control of the budgeting and infrastructure development of subordinate courts in the country.

I would conclude by saying that justice delayed is not justice denied, but justice destructed and diminished also. The judicial system while deliberating on salaries and pensions must also ensure that justice is served on time.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Suresh ji, you gave a very elaborate logic. Thank you very much.

Before I call on Mr. Rajendra Agrawal to speak, I just have to share an information which has been communicated to me from the hon. Speaker that whoever will be speaking after this will be speaking for only three minutes because we have to conclude by 7:30 pm in order for the hon. Minister to start the reply at 7:30 pm. I hope everybody agrees to it.

श्री राजेन्द्र अग्रवाल (मेरठ): अश्रीमान् सभापति जी, आज मुझे "दो हई केर्ट एंड सुप्रीम केर्ट जज्ज (सैलरीज एंड कीडांस फॉर सर्जिस) ऑफ इंडिया, 2021" का बेलना का आर प्रदन किया, इसके लिए मैं आज बहुत-बहुत आभार व्यक्त करत हूँ। वैसे तो यह सोझना बहुत छेद है।

माननीय सभापति: बहुत म्हक्पूर्ण है।

श्री राजेन्द्र अग्रवाल: यह म्हक्पूर्ण तो है, डेफिनिटली म्हक्पूर्ण है। संसद में कोई भी चीज आती है, तो वह म्हक्पूर्ण ही होती है। जिस छिदत के साथ, जिस अय्यम के साथ हमारे साथी ने बेलना है, मैं उनके काल का भी अनुभव था, it was more of an experience rather than listening to all of them. यदि मैं आज स्तर से बात करूँ, तो एक सामान्य नरकिक के नते मेरी पृष्ठभूमि काल के नहीं है।

मेरे ध्यान में जो छेद-मेट बतें आती हैं, वह कल म्हक्त हूँ।

माननीय सभापति: मैं एक प्रश्न पूछ सकता हूँ, आज छिदते रहे होंगे?

श्री राजेन्द्र अग्रवाल: म्हेदय, मैं वक्कारी के नते ही बेलूंगा। कल जात है कि वही क छिद रखेगा है। मैं स नते ही सा रखने का प्रयत्न करूंगा।

आ हम पृष्ठभूमि के बात करें तो सल है कि वर्ष 2008 में केंद्र सरकार ने छेद पे कीसा के अंतर्गत एक गिफ्ट किया और सिलि र्खे ट्स के पेशा बर्द्ध ई। 80, 85 वर्ष के बारे में गिफ्ट किया, यहाँ सिलि चर्च भी हुई है। तदनुसार एक म्हीने बाद एक क्लेरिफिकेशन भी जारी होय। जों के सैलरी के बारे में भी सिलि प्रकार छुट में सोझना किया य, बहुत साँकछ

क्लेरिफिकेशन नहीं था। मैं झकी डि'लमेंट नहीं जात हूं, घबट्टे हई केर्ट में य मध्य प्रदेश हई केर्ट में, 80 वर्ष का अर्थ है कि जब 80 वर्ष शुरू होते हैं। एक प्रकार के सेमी कर्मिण हुआ कि सिद्धि खों ट्स के सि 80 वर्ष पूर्ण होने पर और जजों के सि 80 वर्ष शुरू होने पर, मैं समझा हूं कि झ सिंती के दूर करने के सि यह सोझना लायक है।

झ बिल में सोझना तो झना ही है, जैसा मैंने कहा कि यहाँ बहुत छलुओं पर चर्चा हुई है, धिान साथी ने चर्चा की है, लेकिन वक्कारी के नते मुकुछ बातों के बारे में सिंक्स कम रहत हूं। बहुत बार यह बात कही जाती है और यहाँ भी कही ई है – Justice delayed is justice denied. मैं चार प्रदेश और छिम् चार प्रदेश के बात करूं य सामान्यतः पूरे देश के बात करूं तो जो पेंडिंग झ समय है, वह वास्तव में बहुत अधिक है। लम्बा साढ़े चार कोड़ के कीब केसेज सुप्रीम केर्ट, हई केर्ट और अीन्स्थ केर्ट्स में पडिं गे ह। इनमें 41 फसों ट केस, रखा तैर से हई केर्ट में ह, मैं झ पर कसट्रैट करूंगा, जो कि पांच वर्ष से भी पुराने ह। 21 फसों ट केस ऐसे ह जो दस वर्ष से भी अधिक पुराने ह। स्थित रूप से ज्यूझि सिस्ट के सि सि बजने के सि छत्र सि ए ह। फस्ट ट्रेक केर्ट भी बने ह, कैं ए विशेष केर्ट भी बने ह, ट्रिब्यूनल्स भी बने ह, लेकिन ऐसा लम्बा है कि पेंडिंग के समय से मुक्ति सि में देर ला रही है।

मैं सामान्यतः चार प्रदेश के बात करूं तो आधी के सि में न्यय त्वरित नहीं होता है तो आधी बढ़ है और प्रत्येक स्तर पर आधी के हिम्त बढ़ी है। झके साथ एक छलू यह भी है कि आज देश के अंदर लम्बा पांच लाख कैदी सि जेलों में बंद ह। इनमें वे-सिई कैदी ऐसे ह, जिन्हें आधी के कारण जो अिलन राज होती, सभे अधिक समय से जेलों के अंदर ह। ये सब झ वजह से है कि कैं न कैं न्यय व्यस्थ के सि सि में कजोरी है य केई कही है।

मध्य प्रदेश और छत्तीसगढ़ प्रदेश के बात करके तो हमारे यहां झारखण्ड उच्च न्यायालय है। उच्च न्यायालयों में जिनके केस लंबित हैं, उनमें लाख झारखण्ड हाईकोर्ट में पड़िगए हैं। लाख केसेज में छत्तीसगढ़ प्रदेश के हिस्सा खर्च किए हैं। मैं मन्त हूँ कि छत्तीसगढ़ प्रदेश में हाईकोर्ट बचेज के बुझत की है, झारखण्ड प्रदेश के कैशियों के न्याय मिल नहीं पाता है। यहां हाईकोर्ट के बचेज होने चाहिए।

संकेत यह है कि छत्तीसगढ़ प्रदेश जसंख्य के दृष्टि से खससे बढ़ है। यहां 24 कोड़ जसंख्य है। झारखण्ड उच्च न्यायालय तो है ही, लच्छ में बच है जिकरें एस 12 जिनके क ज्यूरिस्टिक्शन न है, बकि जिनके क न्याय झारखण्ड हाईकोर्ट से ही होता है। यदि हम जसंख्य के दृष्टि से तुलना करें तो छत्तीसगढ़ प्रदेश के एगु लेखा 24 कोड़ है और एगु मुख्य न्यायालय और एगु पीठ है। मध्याप्रदेश में 11 कोड़ के आवे है, औरंगबाद, नएपुर और एगु, तीन हाईकोर्ट के सीट्स हैं। तमिळु में मुख्य हाईकोर्ट के आवे मुद्रई है। मध्य प्रदेश में सात कोड़ के आवे है, इंदौर और गवर्नमेंट एगु पीठ है। वैस्ट बंगाल में जसंख्य 20 है, एगु ब्लेयर है। कर्नाटक में साढ़े छः कोड़ के आवे हैं, हबली, धरावाड़ और गुल्बर्गा के सीट्स हैं। आ हम एगु कल मिलाकर जसंख्य के दृष्टि से देखें तो छत्तीसगढ़ प्रदेश के जिनके बड़े जसंख्य के कैट करके के लिए हमारे यहां जो छत्तीसगढ़ प्रदेश के अंदर हाईकोर्ट और एगु लच्छ वाली बचें हैं, खससे ठेक प्रकार से पूर्ति नहीं हो पाती है।

यदि हम क्षेत्रफल के दृष्टि से देखें तो स्थिति यह है, मैं छत्तीसगढ़ प्रदेश के मेरठ से आ हूँ कि हाईकोर्ट के लिए हमारे बुझत सारे खससे हैं, जसंख्य से 600, 700 तथा 750 किलोमीटर लच्छ झारखण्ड जान सता है। खससमुंर से झारखण्ड के दूरी 752 किलोमीटर है, झारखण्ड के दूरी 720 किलोमीटर है, मुजफ्फरखण्ड 692 किलोमीटर दूर है, बिजौर व आरोहा 692 किलोमीटर दूर है और मेरठ, जसंख्य से मैं आ हूँ, वह 637 किलोमीटर दूर है। मैं सीमा के बारे में बात खससा हूँ। हमारे यहां से झारखण्ड हाईकोर्ट के दूरी 600 से 700 किलोमीटर तक है। हमारे अग्य प्रदेश के जो हाईकोर्ट्स हैं, वे तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से कबीब हैं। और हम लखौर के बात नहीं

वें। हमारे यहाँ से किल्ली हई केर्ट 70 किलोमीटर दूर है। मध्य प्रदेश में ग्वरिफ क जो हई केर्ट है, वह 368 किलोमीटर के दूरी पर है। राजस्थान क जम्पुर हई केर्ट 335 किलोमीटर के दूरी पर है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में शिला हईकेर्ट 336 किलोमीटर के दूरी पर है। चीफ हईकेर्ट 239 किलोमीटर के दूरी पर है और नैनताल 249 किलोमीटर के दूरी पर है। मैं आर्य मध्यम से यह ध्यान में लान चाहत हूँ कि इसी अक्षि दूरी है कि 6-7 अय प्रदेश के जो हईकेर्ट्स हैं, वे हमारे क्षेत्र से ब्राह्मबद हईकेर्ट के तुलना में करीब छह हैं।

आइए कारण क्या होता है, आर्य आर्य मन ला सकते हैं। मेरे ब्राह्मबद के मित्रों के नाराज न हो जाएं, मैं उन्हें स्पष्ट मुकछ नहीं कह रहा हूँ। पण्डित, दूर क जो वही होता है, ऊपर जिस प्रकार से वह एक्सप्लॉयटेशन होता है, मैं उन्हें डिपेंडेंस में नहीं जान चाहत हूँ, उन्हें वह पिस क मसला है, उन्हें कोई अय चीजें हो, वह वहाँ जाएं, रात में रुकेगा, उन्हें शिपिये पर होला लोगा, उन्हें कुछ अय साधनों क इंतजाम करेगा, यानी स्थिति यह होती है, हमारे यहाँ क वह कत बन ई है कि खेत के मुकम्मल के अंदर मकान बिक जाते हैं।

माननीय सभापति: क्या हम यह समझें कि आर्य तरफ से यक्षिम चार प्रदेश से ज्यव स्थिति टूटने हैं?

श्री राजेन्द्र अग्रवाल : सर, मैंने आर्य आर्य बताया है कि कफि हैं। वह बड़ हिस्सा है। हमारा क्षेत्र बड़ा सम्पन्न है, वह लक्ष्मी भी है और मुकम्मल भी करत है। इसलिए, आर्य वहाँ जान छुट्टा है।

यह स्थिति चार प्रदेश के अंदर हई केर्ट के बचेज क स्थिति है। यह स्थिति बहुत पुरान है। यह आर्य से नहीं ब्र रह है। हमारी मंगपूरी नहीं हो प्रती है, वह आर्य स्थिति है। सन् 1955 में जब चार प्रदेश में अखीर्य संपूर्ण नंद जो मुख्य मंत्री हुआ करत थे। उन्होंने एक प्रस्ताव भेजा था। बतुर्हई थी कि आर्य हमारे हई केर्ट वीरि य प्रदेश के बंदि, क्योंकि प्रदेश बहुत बड़ है। उन्होंने कहा कि हम प्रदेश तो नहीं बंटगे, लेकिन हम हई केर्ट के बचे दे देंगे। लेकिन, वह मंजूर नहीं हुआ। आर्य बाद भी आर्य देखें कि लातर वर्ष 1976, 1977, 1978

में भी मंग होती रही। आंदोलन भी बना रहता है। फन्तु, किसी भी प्रकार से हाई कोर्ट के किसी बंच के लिए निर्णय नहीं हो सका। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी जब प्रधान मंत्री थीं, तब उन्होंने जस्टिस जगन्त सिंह के अध्यक्षता में एक आयोग बनाया था। उसने रिक्मेंडेशन दी कि उत्तर प्रदेश में एक सिमि बंचीम बनी जाए, उस समय उत्तराखण्ड भी उत्तर प्रदेश का हिस्सा था, यह वर्ष 1985 के बात है, अगले वर्षों में भी तीन बंचेज बनीं। लेकिन वह भी नहीं हुआ। इसके अलावा लॉ कमीशन के 230वें रिपोर्ट है, उसमें वह कि उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे जो बड़े प्रदेश हैं, वहां सौ भी अधिक बंचेज बनाने के जरूरत है सौ अगले प्रदेशों में भी कुछ बंचेज बन सकती हैं तब न्याय के जो अभाव है, वह त्वरित हो सके। इन पुराने मामलों होने के बाद भी हम इनके समाधान प्राप्त नहीं कर पाए हैं।

मेरा आगे मध्यम से केवल यही आशय है कि 'सुस्त न्याय सौ सुलभ न्याय' जहां यह सरकार के जिम्मेवारी है, वहां यह वाक्य ही का अर्थ भी है। सीमा जो निवृत्त है वह वाक्य कि सही खोला है। फन्तु, ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार प्रजेक्ट सिस्टम के अंदर ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मेरा यह आशय है कि इन बातों के ध्यान में रखते जो संपूर्ण व्यवस्था है, आज यहां बहुत सारे क्लॉक आर्न हैं, वहां न्यायधीनता के सिद्धि कि कठिनाई है, हम लोग न्यायत्व के मामलों के सिद्धि के भी देखें हैं, न्यायत्वों के अलावा बंचेज के बात भी आई है, मैं भी इन सिद्धि के उदाहरण हैं, इन सिद्धि संपूर्ण रूप से सीक्षा करके इन सिद्धि में निर्णय दिए जाने के जरूरत है। उत्तर प्रदेश में एक तौर से मेरठ में, आगरा में सौ गोरखपुर में, आगरा के मनीय सरकारी आगे बैठे हुए हैं, तीन मनीय सरकारी ने किसी अकारों में सिद्धि रूप से रेगुलरी हाई कोर्ट के बंचेज के मंग के है।

मैंने भी सिद्धि करके हमारे असीमा सिद्धि में न्याय मंत्री महोदय के उत्तर प्रदेश का एक सा बनकर दिया है। उसने बाह्यबद हाई कोर्ट स्वयं, तब बंचेज सौ इसके अलावा गोरखपुर, मेरठ सौ आगरा में तीन सौ बंचेज बन सकती हैं। इसके अलावा भी 1-2 बंचेज बन सकती हैं। मेरा यह आशय है कि मेरठ सौ उत्तर प्रदेश के इन मंग के संज्ञान में लेते हुए, मैं यह

मन्तू हं कि यह क बड़ सिध है। अय प्रदेश सेम हई केट के बचेज के मंग वेती र्खती है, इ र्खके जेड़ु ह्कुछ गिर् य वे, संपूर्ण न्यक्ति व्यस्थ के सीक्षा वे औ हें भी न्यय लिे। मं इ सिेक के साथ इ लि क सार्थ न करत हूं।

माननीय सभापति : मनीय र्खस्य णा, म देबरा यह क्खन छत हूं कि आ लोग तीन-तीन मिट् सें मं औ बत पूरी केरि । We have more than 12 Members to speak.

श्री हसन मसू वी जी ।

SHRI HASNAIN MASOODI (ANANTNAG): This kind of a direction should come at the time of commencing the discussion.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: It never happens that way. As such, we have extended the time of the House till eight o'clock.

SHRI HASNAIN MASOODI: Thank you, Sir. The High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2021 has come up after the day we joined the nation in paying tribute to Baba Saheb Ambedkar, the father of Indian Constitution. It was under his guidance that on 17th October, 1949 special status was granted to the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir. This House, on 7th August 1952 approved the Delhi Agreement of 1952. This House also took a decision on 5th August, 2019. The decision on 17th October, 1949 was taken without a whisper of disagreement, without any dissent, amendment or any resignation. It was a unanimous decision. This is only one aspect of the case. I am mindful of the basic tenants, the spirit of the Constitution. I am mindful of the ambit and spirit of Article 3. I am also mindful of sweep of Article 356. The State was denuded of its special status.

When we speak about Constitution, you are aware that there is the letter of the Constitution. Then, there is the spirit of the Constitution. There are eminent lawyers sitting here. Then, there is the morality of the Constitution. There is the ethics of the Constitution. I am mindful of the spirit, ethics, and morality of the Constitution. The suspect law is being implemented. The principle is that whatever is under judicial scrutiny or whatever has been

formally admitted and referred to a constitutional bench, it should not be implemented. By acting in that manner, we will be pre-empting the judgement that may come out of the Supreme Court. So, it is unfortunate and very sad that suspect law is being implemented.

Now, coming to the Bill, the hon. Members have voiced their concerns about alarming, monstrous pendency of cases before the courts. They have rightly voiced their concerns and have repeated the cliché 'justice delayed is justice denied'. They have also talked about the expeditious disposal of cases. I would like to remind the House that whatever is pending before different courts is not the only pendency. There is the pendency that has never seen the door of the court because most of the people live with the grievance. They live with the insult that is heaped on them. They live with the injury to which they are subjected, because they do not have enough resources to go to the court of law. They do not have access to justice. Access to justice is an integral part of right to justice under Article 21. There are eminent lawyers sitting here.

We have to ask a couple of questions to ourselves. What is the percentage of GDP that is spent on the judiciary? We say that judiciary is one of the three important organs of democratic polity. As per my information, it is not more than 0.7 per cent. Unless we increase the number of judges, the number of courts, how can we expect the system to deal with the alarming pendency that is right now awaiting disposal for the last so many years, and in some cases decades?

First is the manpower. Where is the trained manpower? I have given a closer look at it. I have been a part of the system. How can you deal with the pendency unless and until you empower the system and you provide sufficient resources to the system so that the system can gear up and meet the challenges? That is not being done.

As has been pointed out by other hon. Members, the second thing is with regard to the vacancies. Who will fill-up the vacancies? Unless we make the vacancy filling-up system an efficient mechanism and we set a benchmark and timeframe everywhere, we will not be able to fill up the vacancies. The effort must be to empower and strengthen the Judiciary and we must provide sufficient resources, manpower, modern-day gadgets, networking system and internet facility, etc., across the country. Then only, we will expect the Judiciary to come up and pull its socks up and meet the challenges.

Another thing is about expectations.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please wind up now.

SHRI HASNAIN MASOODI: Sir, please give me few minutes.

Mr. Suresh said that some segments do not get representation. I will speak about Kashmir. From Kashmir, there has been no elevation of an Advocate or a Judicial Officer as the Judge of the hon. Supreme Court. There have been such elevations from Jammu but for the last seventy-five years, there is not even a single elevation from Kashmir. We do not have a Judge.

Now, I come to the Bill. I think, this Bill only explains the ambiguity and tries to clear the ambiguity. But, I think, the baseline is that you should make judicial service attractive so that you can attract talent. We know what a Judge is getting as a salary; maybe, it is like a fee of a lawyer for one appearance before the hon. Supreme Court. How can we attract talent unless and until we revise the salaries and give attractive terms? In this case, there was an ambiguity. There is no doubt about it. But I am in respectful agreement with Mr. Pinaki Misra. It is better to go ahead with whatever was held by the two High Courts and indirectly also, there was a seal of approval of the hon. Supreme Court. Go ahead with it. What are the financial implications? You did not get it on the completion of 79th year. You did not get it when you stepped into 80th year. You got it when you were in your 81st year. How does it matter? What are the implications? How much money are you going to lose? But you would make the service more attractive and you will attract more talent. So, unless and until you do that and you just make the service conditions much better, you cannot attract the talent. Thank you.

SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER (PONNANI): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2021.

I fully agree with the contents of the Bill. In today's discussion, the eminent Members -- who are closely associated with the legal matters -- have explained it very well. Sir, it reminds the essentiality of regaining the credibility of the nation and the Judiciary, in particular.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, while participating in this discussion, I commemorate a legal luminary and a proud son of India, Shri V.R. Krishna Iyer that the Judiciary has ever seen. Harish Salve, in his article titled, Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer: Man who rescued Supreme Court from Supreme Shame, wrote and I quote:

"The Supreme Court of India was crystallised to become the Supreme Court of Indians."

Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer had himself wrote an article published in the Hindu and the title was, Who will judge the Judges? Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer made an appeal to the Parliament in the following words and I quote:

"Parliament should wake up and implement Glasnost and Perestroika in Judiciary. In the name of Independence, we cannot have Judicial absolutism and tyranny."

19.00 hrs

Sir, now coming to the other points, the beauty and strength of the Indian Constitution is the Fundamental Rights enshrined in our Constitution. They are Right to Equality, Right to Freedom, Right against Exploitation, Cultural and Educational Rights, Right to Freedom of Religion and Right to Constitutional Remedies.

Sir, what is really happening? In this country, all these Fundamental Rights are under attack and the Judiciary is bound to intervene in such cases but it shows helplessness.

Sir, I wish to submit another important thing. Yesterday, we had a very big discussion on the Nagaland incident. How are these kinds of things taking place? It is a blatant misuse of laws. Everybody is talking about AFSPA.

Sir, I along with two Members of IUML, Dr. M.P. Abdussamad Samadani and Shri K. Navas Kani had given a notice for Adjournment Motion. Unfortunately, it was not accepted.

Today's newspaper shows that the Human Right Commission has given a notice to the Government of India. Nagaland Chief Minister and Meghalaya Chief Minister have demanded that this AFSPA should be withdrawn. We all know about the historic struggle led by Irom Sharmila of Manipur. There was a lot of discussion on UAPA. I strongly appeal that this kind of draconian laws should be scrapped. That is the need of the hour.

Sir, human rights violations are taking place in a big way. We all know that Courts have got a responsibility. But unfortunately, they are taking talkative silence in the case of human rights violations.

I do not want to take much of the time of this House. I would like to talk about filling up of vacancies. I appreciate for the bold initiative taken by the Minister.

Sir, I am not a legal expert. I would like to say only one thing, that is about appointment of the Judges. I do not know whether I am correct or not. Nowhere in the world, appointments of the Judges are done by themselves. That seems to be a very bad thing.

I am concluding Sir. I have a last issue. That is, with regard to social justice. Most of my friends were saying about that. We are all talking about social justice. When it comes to the ground reality, that is denied. Inclusive participation of everybody-concerned, especially the downtrodden, should be there. But the denial of justice is there. What I am suggesting is that due participation should be given to the deprived sections in the appointment of Judges. This principles of natural justice and reservation should be adhered strictly in the Judiciary.

With these few words, I conclude.

Thank you very much Sir.

SHRIMATI APARUPA PODDAR (ARAMBAG): Thank you, Chairman, Sir, for allowing me to speak on this important Bill, the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Services) Amendment Bill, 2021.

When I stand to speak in favour of this Bill, I make a small observation. Sir, just right above your head, it is written in Sanskrit, *Dharma Chakra Pravartanaya*. These are the Buddha teachings. It teaches us about justice and fairness.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Dharma Chakra is righteousness. Righteousness must prevail.

SHRIMATI APARUPA PODDAR: Righteousness, justice and fairness.

Sir, our polity and governance are in support to follow the principles of Lord Buddha. But in reality, the picture is entirely different. The Bill that we are discussing today is a small amendment Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons states that it has been brought to provide clarity regarding interpretation of additional quantum of pension to Judges covered under this Bill. The Bill is small but the issues surrounding the Judiciary today are extremely worrying. Our ranking in the Rule of Law Index have fallen to 79 in 2021 from 69 in 2020 out of 126 countries which display the sorrow state of affairs of our system.

Now, as a student of law, in *Jurisprudence* we were taught about *Dharma and Manu Smriti* which forces the Rule of Law. The Registry of the Supreme Court of India has compiled data on the status of judicial infrastructure of court amenities, including the size of court rooms, basic

medical facilities, drinking water with purifiers, library and toilets. As per the data, 26 per cent of the court complexes do not have toilets for ladies. We talk about women empowerment and equal rights, but we do not even have adequate facilities for female lawyers. This is one point that I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Law Minister.

A proposal has been received from the Chief Justice of India for setting up of National Judicial Infrastructure Authority of India for making arrangements for adequate infrastructure for the courts. For this, there will be a Governing Body with the Chief Justice of India as Patron-in-Chief. The other salient features of the proposal are that the National Judicial Infrastructure Authority of India will act as the Central body in laying down a roadmap for planning, creation, development, maintenance and management of functional infrastructure for the courts in the Indian system. I would like to seek a clarity on this point from the hon. Minister.

Sir, a provision to create an All-India Judicial Service is provided in article 312 (1) of the Indian Constitution. This will provide opportunities for the qualified fresh legal talents selected through a proper all -India merit selection system and would help in inclusion of many law students who are from marginal and deprived sections of the society.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude now. We have a very few women participants in this discussion and especially she is mentioning about women lawyers.

SHRIMATI APARUPA PODDAR: Sir, my next point is about setting up of *Gram Nayalayas*. The pace of setting up of the *Gram Nayalayas* has been very slow. Against the target of 2500 *Gram Nayalayas* under the Five-Year Plan, only 402 *Gram Nayalayas* have been notified by 12 States so far. Out of these, only 252 are functional. I would like to request the Government to conduct a third-party evaluation and make a proposal to re-launch the scheme with revised guidelines for its effective implementation.

Sir, my last point is this. The people to Judges ratio in the country is not very appreciable. While in other countries, this ratio is about 50 to 70 Judges per million, in India it is only 20 Judges per million of people. We are making laws in this House, but the number of Judges who are supposed to deliver judgements are very less in number. ... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, I would like to know one thing from the hon. Minister. Justice Jaymalya Bagchi was transferred to his parent High Court in Kolkata in September 2021 from Andhra Pradesh High Court where he was serving as a Judge since January, 2021. There was a delay of a month in notifying his appointment. What was the reason for which within nine months he has again been shifted from Andhra Pradesh High Court to Kolkata High Court?

Thank you.

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल (नागौर) : सभामें, मैं रक्षा बल और अध्यापक, कर्मियों आ मुझे चक्ययत्न और अन्य यत्नययधेश (वेतन और वेतन) सोझा धियेक, 2021 के घरेलू में माल ने क आर धि ।

माननीय सभापति : आर प्रबोला के स्थितिनिह ।

श्री हनुमान बेनीवाल: सभामें, चूंकि अन्ययधेशक वेतनके बतर्ह सौ रक्षाक रक्षयें न, जो विद्वान कर्मिह और स प्रीमकेट और ईकेट के अंदर बढ़ लें रह हैं, उसकी बतर्ह सुनी है। ऐसे में देशके न्ययप्रणी समैययव्यस्थक संबंधमें कछ्वाते रक्षाके मध्यमस में सरकार अधिम त्री जी के आवाहन हत ह ।

देशमें सरकार के रिकॉर्ड के आ सार 29 नम्बर, 2021 तक जिला औषीनस्थ न्ययत्नों में न्ययकिकारियों क 24,485 स्वीकृत हैं, जिनमें से 5,191 पश्चिम हैं और 11 मार्च, 2021 तक के चआ वेंके बतर्ह जो केन्द्र ने लोकसभामें प्रस्तुत किह, ते आर आ सार देश के 25 चक्ययलों में 1,080 न्ययधेशक स्वीकृत थे, जिनमें से 419 पश्चिम थे, वही मोरे राजस्थान चक्ययत्नम में मार्च 2021 तक 50 स्वीकृत में से 27 न्ययधेशक पश्चिम थे।

माननीय स. प्रीमकेट में 8 नम्बर, 2021 तक 70,038 मामले, देशके माननीय चक्ययत्नों में 29 नम्बर, 2021 तक 56,42,858 मामले और 29 नम्बर, 2021 तक जिला औषीनस्थयत्नों में 3,79,42,466 मामले लक्षित हैं। समैययव्यस्थके प्रक्रिय में वृत्तियोग्यता से हल ही वतर्ह देते हैं। इस सरकार के ध्यान देने के जरूरत हैं कि स दिनके भ्रम क आर रूप आ औषी के न्ययक से मिले, सपर वन के जरूरत हैं। न्ययत्नों में तरीख-पे-तरीखी रहती है औषी न्ययत्नों के ओ के ला वर द रहत है समैययव्यस्थके जतर्ह जाते वतर्ह देते हैं। इस कैसे सुधर है, इस ध्यान देने के आर्यक ह ।

न्ययक्रिम ' क्ति , अक्षीसी , छिं अक्षीसा ' ख्यकों के बातनेहें स ु नी जती है, उहें न्ययनेहें र्ति ह ' । जहं खुद परकी ' त नेहें ह ' , व्हं ह्मन्ययके आ 'ेक्षा कैसे कर सकल 'ह । लोकान्त्र के वे स्तंभि धनक्रिम अक्षीय ' प्रक्रिम ' अक्षीह ' , ते न्ययक्रिम 'म अक्षीयनेहें ह ' ? कॅले जिमद्धतिम ' न्ययधीक्षी न्ययधीक्षी यि ु त्तिरत 'ह । क्वं मनीयस्करने न ' कॅले जिम क शोधयि ह ' अक्षी लोनों न ' झक साथ ' न यि ह ' , लेकिज्यवत्त के यह जानन ' के इच्छथिदि 'शं संघिनक आ ु प्लासु धितव्हन ' के सिखी यह स ' स्थआ ' य्हं यि क्ति पक्षिकर कयें छती ह ' ? मनीयहईकेट ' सौ मनीयसु प्रीमकेट ' ज्ज'जके यि ु त्ति ' सकरी ह्स्तक्ष ' पीमहेन छिरे । अक्षीपज ' सी सव ' शैव्यस्थके न्य ' यक्रिम ' त्जिहनेहें वी ई ?

सक्षीमहेद्य , बातक्रिम ' अक्षीके नेहें ह ' , बत्किरसक ' लिखार हेन ' छिरे । श्ति , वंनिजयिं क ' सशो भ ' व्हह ' वी , लेकिरीबरसक ' य रीबब्राह्मणक त्त्क - लक्षीमव्ह ' तुह ' च ' क रस नेहें द ' रखल ह ' । देशों के ईमव्यसि ' घ्नेकस ' व ओकि रीक्षा प्रसक्क ' भारतीयप्रसक्तिस् ' व , भारतीयपु त्तिस् ' व अक्षीम ' ज सकल है अक्षी ' श्कीक्ष ' प्रसक्तिस् ' प्रसकल ह ' , लेकिव्हद ' श्कीक्ष ' न्ययक्रिम क न्ययधीक्षी बनसकल ह ' ।

सक्षीमहेद्य , छक्क न्ययत्तों 'म ज्जों के यि ु त्ति ' ई -क्षीजवद , फज्ज क्षी च 'म्बर से मनीयहईकेट ' क ज्जबन्त ह ' , ते व्हआ ' चैम्बर के व्यक्ति क्षी न क्षी त्हस ' व्ह 'ि'स'व्हत ह ' , यहव्यस्थहवी ह ' ।

सक्षीमहेद्य , 'म 16 सित्बर , 2020 के लोकसभक ' फरसालक जाबद्ध ' रह थ , स ' प्रत सकर न ' व्ह ह ' किमनीय छक्कययत्तों क ' न्ययधीक्षीके यि ु त्ति संघिनक ' आु च्छेद 217 सौ 224 के अक्षीनके जती ह ' सक्षी ' यह आु च्छेद म्हीला सक्षीक्षी व्यक्ति जतिक छ ' धनेहें व्हत ' , लेकिरसकर मनीयछक्कययत्तों के न्ययमू र्ति यें से आु रोधक्ती रही ह ' किन्यधीक्षीके यि ु त्ति ' सिप्रस्तवें के भ ' ज्जे सय

एसी , एट , ओसी , असांख्यक महिलाओ से संबंधित तु तमयधि 'यें ए सयक
 फिर स्थि जान छै , लेकिन आसौहम सय यह जानत 'ह किसकेई फिर न्हें
 वगेगा ।म आ ' राजसभके बतकरू , वैसेंम जसिदके बतन्हें कर रहूह , लेकिन दु र्भ ग्य
 झबतक ह ' फिअराजसभम ' जिसस तु वयसेंम आहू , सस तु वयसे , ओसी , जट
 गुर्जर, यत्त , मेघलवमीणसक्तिअयछि ' तकों स ' एकीमज्जन्हें ह ' । केमसि न '
 यह फिर न्हें स्थि ह ' । यह स्थिप ूरे देखे ह ' । झषद 'शके स 'रद , प्रधानमंत्री जी औ
 हमरे कनू नमंत्री जी के गैर करन 'के जरुरत ह ' । कलहम सीमक रह ' थे फिबब सह 'ब
 अबे छ जी के प तु प्यथि ' , हें चक ' असा ' ए ला छै , लेकिन न्ययक म '
 क्ति , वंनिवछि ' र्वा ओमन्ययधेसक ' सिछ 'क्षितहें ।

सभ ति म्हेदय , अमराज 'न्द्र आलजी न ' ओ प ूरी बतक्खि ह ' । राजसभस ' ला
 तु हसक ' आ क ' अमिओ ' नेमस ' लिक्व आ म ' हईकेट 'बकी सभ के म ' ग
 केथि ।म'भसभ ग के देहात हू । जसिजस 'तसि ह ओगकि रिम्ट ' भिसबर 'भ
 पैखी वरचु के ह ' । सकर झषध्यनद ' । राजेन्द्र आलजी न ' मेरठके बतक्खि थि । मेरठ
 'भ नईहईकेट 'बकन ' सौजसभम ' भियहबन ' । चूंकि , राजसभद 'शक सस ' बड़ राज्य
 है । वहं जमु र सौध तु रमें वे ही हईकेट 'बचेजहें । जमु र के लोगलातर 20 सालें स '
 आंदेला कर रह 'ह, ते जमु रमें भिनईहईकेट 'बकी सभ हे । सभे राजसभक '
 लोंके बुहतलाभलिखल ह ' । लोंके त्वरितन्ययक ' से लि ' , झरिकि ओसक र
 के दि ' शिक्न छै ।

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Thank you, Chairman, Sir. I had come with a prepared speech to support the Bill. But after hearing Shri Pinaki Misra, my learned friend, I am also in utter confusion whether to support the Bill or to oppose the Bill. I think that the Government will clarify the position. The hon. Minister will clarify the position. Then we will make up our mind.

As has been rightly pointed out by Pinaki Misraji, if it is to invalidate the judgement of the Supreme Court, then the law cannot be said to be a good law. The benefit of the eligibility of the additional quantum of pension to the retired judges and, that too, at the age of 80-85 years, 85-90 years, 90-95 years and even 100 years and after that is available. That is the pertinent question to be discussed.

In this case, it is from the date by which the judge entering into the age of 80 or after the completion of the age of 80. That is the only simple question to be discussed for which the Guwahati High Court had made a judgement. Against that judgement, a SLP was moved by the Government of India in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court rejected it. The rejection of SLP means it is subject to correction. I am also saying, subject to correction, if the opinion is correct, then definitely, this is a bad law. It has to be reconsidered. That is my first point which I would like to make.

Invalidating a law passed and that too, through a Mandamus by the Supreme Court is being nullified by this Parliament. To give benefit to the

retired judges at the fag end of their life is not fair. It is not good enough for such a legislation. That has to be reconsidered.

Sir, I would like to speak about some points about separation of powers. I am not going into the details of it. Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely. This is the basic principle by which Doctrine of Separation of Powers has been debated since long. The separation of powers was extensively discussed in the Constituent Assembly but it was not given any constitutional status. Nowhere is there in the Constitution of India, an explicit provision to deal with the separation of powers, except in Article 50 of the Constitution, that is, the Directive Principles of State Policy, where the separation of Judiciary from Executive is explicitly explained.

Sir, I would like to quote Justice Frankfurter. He has said: Enforcement of rigid concept of separation of powers would make modern Government impossible. Strict separation of powers is theoretically absurdity and practical impossibility."I feel that this is a pragmatic version because separation of powers is theoretically an absurdity and a practical impossibility for a modern Government.

I am not going into the details of all these things. The President of India is the Executive head of India and he is also having the legislative powers when he summons the House. That means separation of powers in a rigid manner is not possible as far as the modern Government is concerned. That has to be kept in mind.

Sir, Indian perspective of separation of powers is the harmonious balancing of powers among the various organs. The functions and powers of the three organs are well defined and demarcated. All the three organs are supreme in their own spheres as to how to act in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

Keeping this in mind, the Indian judicial system has a big tradition of independent judiciary. Indian judiciary has played a very important and significant role in strengthening the democratic system of our country. The landmark judgements of our judiciary reform the democratic fabric of our country.

The credibility of Indian judiciary was the highest once upon a time. But it is quite unfortunate to say that now -a-days, the credibility of Judiciary is under suspicion. It is being questioned from various corners. I can cite so many examples. I am not going into the examples.

Sir, Parliament is the will of the people. Hence the Legislature of Parliament is accountable to the people. The main question which I would like to pose is, the Judiciary is accountable to whom.

The Executive is accountable to the people of India through the Parliament. The Parliament or the Legislature is directly accountable to the people of India, because they are being directly elected by the people and they have to go back to the electorate for subsequent elections. So, the accountability of the Judiciary has to be earmarked; that has to be defined.

Now, I come to the point relating to the National Judicial Appointment Commission Act, 2014 which was struck down by the Supreme Court. I fully appreciate that it was one of the landmark Acts which was brought by this Government and enacted by the Parliament. The entire House appreciated it. What was the accountability of the National Judicial Appointment Commission? Was it accountable to the Constitution? Both the Houses of Parliament had passed the legislation, 20 States had passed the legislation, the President had given assent to it and it had become an Act of Parliament. After it became an Act of Parliament, the Supreme Court struck down the law only on the ground that it was changing the basic character of the Constitution. What was the logic in that? ... (*Interruptions*) That is why, it was being said by the Solicitor General and late Arun Jaitley that it is the tyranny of the unelected.

The Parliament and the Government should rise to the occasion to protect the legislative supremacy of Parliament. So, I appeal to the Government to please bring back the legislation. The National Judicial Appointment Commission Bill should be brought back and it should be passed by the House. The Government should have the political courage; the Government should have the political will to pass that legislation again and constitute the National Judicial Appointment Commission. Otherwise, these things will go on.

Sir, finally I would like to say that four members of the Judiciary simply struck down that law. What is their accountability? It means they are not ready to respect the will of the people. That is why, I am saying that Parliament

represents the will of the people. The will of the people has to be respected. Judicial reform is the need of the hour. So, I appeal to the Government to come out with a comprehensive legislation so as to implement judicial reforms in our country.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI LAVU SRIKRISHNA DEVARAYALU (NARASARAOPET): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

The hon. Minister has been making all the right noises during the last few months after taking charge of the Law Ministry. He has appointed nine new Judges to the Supreme Court and there are also four women Judges in the Supreme Court now. It is a commendable job. There is nothing much to say about this Bill. Everybody is ready to support this Bill except for the fact what Shri Pinaki Misra has pointed out as to whether this House can actually pass the National Judicial Appointment Commission Bill again. I hope the Minister will clarify this point when he replies to the debate.

I have three points to make on this Bill. The first one is regarding the cooling off period which many Members have mentioned. This needs to be taken seriously because all the senior officers working in the public sector undertakings and the scientists working in ISRO also have cooling off period after they retire. So, how can the Judiciary not have it? During the last few months, I have seen the hon. Minister trying to revive the Arbitration Panel across the country. If we have this cooling off period and push them towards arbitration, the dream of the Minister will come true.

My second point is regarding the system of Collegium. There is nothing wrong with the people behind the Collegium. But the problem is with the opaqueness of the Collegium. The point is, even the people who had worked behind it also had been exposed. They conducted an unprecedented a Press Meet three or four years ago and they also asked for the revival of the system

behind the Collegium. Most of the Members are also saying that there should be transparency in the Collegium. This Parliament passed the National Judicial Appointment Commission Act. I hope that Bill would again see the light of the day under the leadership of the hon. Minister.

Now, we have brought this Bill and we are going to pass it now. There are many other institutions which have also served the country extremely well like the Army. The Armed Forces are really looking for One Rank One Pension' scheme. I hope the Members of the Treasury Benches would keep that in mind. I would like to say that other institutions have to be given preference like the Army.

With these words, I conclude.

*** DR. D. RAVIKUMAR (VILUPPURAM):** Hon. Chairman Sir. Vanakkam. Thank you for this opportunity to speak on an important Bill. I do not want to raise any issue creating confrontation between the Judiciary and the Parliament which has the power to legislate. Democracy will be protected only when the Judiciary and Parliament work hand in hand together. That is why, our revolutionary leader Dr. B.R. Ambedkar who framed our Indian Constitution, accorded the highest power to the Judiciary, the power to review the laws legislated by this Parliament. I want to say a few points on this Bill. The Experts who worked on the revision of salaries of Judges in India made a comparison with the per capita income existing in USA and Europe, came to a conclusion that the Judges in India are drawing more salary in comparison to these two countries. We should also take into consideration this aspect of comparison made by the Experts while arriving at a decision. Post retirement, the Judges are nominated to several Posts by the Union Government. As the Retired Judges are appointed as Chairpersons of the Tribunals and Commissions, there is an accusation that these Judges pronounce favourable judgement for the Government. The Law Commission headed by Justice Setalvad in its 14th Report had stated that the Retired Judges should not occupy or hold any Posts. That recommendation has not yet been accepted by the Union Government. Earlier some of the Judges who retired from Hon Supreme Court such as Justice Chelameswar and Justice Khehar have voluntarily announced that they would not accept any Post after retirement. But

* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil.

we have witnessed that some Judges are even nominated to Rajya Sabha post retirement. Therefore, the Government should take a clear stand on this aspect. There is an accusation that by allowing such post retirement appointments of Judges of High and Supreme Courts, the Government controls the Judiciary indirectly. As per the Article 50 of the Constitution, the Directive Principles clearly describe the aspect of protecting the freedom of the Judiciary. There should be any intervention from the Government in the affairs of the Judiciary either directly or indirectly so as to protect the freedom of the Judiciary. Many MPs who spoke here mentioned about NJAC which is a welcome step. Many people criticize the present Collegium system to be undemocratic. Therefore, we should have a system which is truly democratic. Since 25 years have passed after the introduction of Collegium system in the Judiciary, this should be reviewed. I therefore urge upon the Union Government to distinctly decide while making post retirement appointments after taking into consideration the points expressed on this subject. Thank you.

हलॉक्लिम वेनें हईकेट्सके आंशकें सिद्ध जान के प्रयसक्ति यह , जिमं समीन के हलें सिसं ही कसौटमनी ईह , जिमं वह हलें कॅलामें सिंष्ट आ के पूरा कत ह , नकिष्क प्रवेशन के हलें सिसं , जैसा किन्ययक्ति द्वारा व्यख्य के ईह । श्लिभक छल्लते के ईह ।

महेद्य , लेनिष्क साथं यहीमकन हूँ गां फिसु प्रीमकेट , हईकेट्ससौ श्लि आलें मं आमी स ख्यं मुमकन पडिं गहैं अश्लें तथक रक्षीगसंयक वीभुवतबड़े स ख्यं में रखी ह । जों के कस ख्य क सीध स बंधआलें मं बढे जा रहे मुक्यों से है । इशिम तेसहलके वकर ह । इबर मुकछकमठ ह , लेनिव नकफिह ।

महेद्य , इसार मम्लें पगं ससं कि वर यह तयकन कि कि सितह शीबें के ज्वे स न्ययलि । आं . टि . अशें क्र क्रान्तिक षेगकर म क्यों के ज्वे सि के व्यस्यवेनी छे । न्यकिप्रक्रिय मं देरी अशें गां हेने के आं शीबरस ज्यव पंसाहेत ह । इशिम संकर ध्यनद ।

महेद्य , आं इमहत्व पूर्ण श्लिषम डे बेला के समयि , इकं सिआ धयद ।

श्री सुरेश पुजारी (बारगढ़): महेद्य , आ 'मुझे बेला' क आरर दिय , झाके सिआ
 धयद ।

महेद्य , 'म झलिक ' सथ' नमें बेला' के सिखु हआह ' । वर्ष 2008 'म वेनें ,
 सिलिस ' तके सिमसह ईकेट ' जजेके सिमह व्यसथके ई , कयेकिसिल
 र्खे त' लोह' , जिफ' सिकेईकन 'ूनके व्यसथनेह ' । सिम 'मैर'म' साडॉ 'र
 हे य , 20 एसें ट, 40 एसें ट, 50 एसें टऔ 100 एसें टतल । ससथजे किललय
 य , स' श्वली क ' साव्यहर क ' करणह क 'पयुजा हे य । 'मने गुवहीट छव
 न्ययत्यकीमिडॉ 'र हसैकिलहेन ' के नते साभीप 'ूरा 'मने इंरिट 'शाकन ' के
 केसि । 'मने मध्यप्रदे साभीडॉ 'र हसै 'ु प्रीमकेट 'मीमजे एसा खिजुहआ ,
 'मने सा' बरे 'मीमह । मुझे ला ह ' किगु वहीट छवयत्यक जे इ 'रिट 'साथ , वह
 कसखी थ । रि 'री मनिंग आह 'ूडेगे , 80 ईस' बेला' से 79 ईस' कपलीहेन ' के
 बदशुरु हेत है , लेकिन that was not the intention of the Government. मुझे ला ह '
 किरि 'री मनिंगके छेडइ 'टशाफे म 'मटदेस' , इंटाफे ल 'जिलेय
 देखे ते सधे साडॉ 'र नगु वहीट छवयत्यम ' हेत , नसु प्रीमकेट 'म हेत । झ
 सिथक ' बरे 'म य' सीम मनीयरस्यबेलच 'ु केह । स' बसक ' साफेईकेट ' के
 बरे 'मीमबतुहह ' । 'म बेला छत ह ' किमें जिख 'त्र से आह ' , मनीयम 'त्री जी , 50 साल
 हे ह' सिथक ' सिमक्ष 'त्र से सभस 'येगदे सिजे असाप मनीयसधि
 बैठे हह' , वे कस 'ह । कम ' जे हईकेट ' है , सा बसक ' साहमलोग छत 'ह । झ
 सिथके 50 सालहे ह ' ।

सर , प्र'च-प्र'चीस ' यह छरह ह ' । हमने आ ' पूर्वकी मंत्री जी कीमझबर 'म
 सिथ । मुख्यमंत्री जी ने खुदीमइन्त ' प्र' फेसिओ सात ' प्र' फेसिम ' '
 हईकेट ' कवन' के सिथिथ , लेकिन आ ' पूर्वकी मंत्री जी ने मुख्यमंत्री के ही सिथ
 सिथ ' बन छत ' हे , जा , लोके सातओ , जूसिडिशाबत असेअ 'रुं किं सिथ

किर 'किर गवर्णा ' सेजआह 'ने के सिता 'यर हे । मुझे ला ह ' क्रिआ ' बादकेईजाबन्हें
आ । आ ' बादकिरजसिकेभीआ ' पूर्वकी मंत्री जी ने लिखथ । 10 सालहे ए
'ह । ... (व्यधन)

श्री पिनाकी मिश्रा: आलिक ' लसी कह रह 'ह, यहीक्रिआसिक ' 'जेनेमें है।... (व्यधन)

श्री सुरेश पुजारी: ठेकह', आक्रिआसिक ' 'जेनेमें है, लेकिनम' यहबेला छतहू ' 'कि
फ्लॉसिस्टक ' 'ही सिध ' के बाद, कमु ख्यात्री केही सिध ' के बाद 10 सालहे ए
'ह। कयें 'व' य 'न' न्हेंवे ख ह ' ? य ते 'व' वेन छिए , न्हेंते 'न' वेन छिए । कससाल
हे गए। आ क ' 'मठह' ' 'के बतस ' 'ने के सिआही क चरद ' 'ने के सिहई
केट तैयरन्हेंहेग ' 'ते मुझे ला ह ' 'कि if we are not in a position to do justice to the
Central Government and to the Chief Minister, how can we render justice to
the common people? आ ' बरेमेंभिमैं यहछतहू ' 'क्रिआबरा सिध ' । मुख्यमंत्री
केभीसिआसिककेभीसिध ' । मुख्यमंत्री के यहबतह ' 'कि
कह ' कन ह ' ? कय वेस्ट ' 'केईजाक नमह ' ' ? कहकअ ' 'क नमह ' ' । वेस्ट '
'सिम ' ' कह ' कन छत ' 'ह, आ ज ' 'सिआकय हेगा ' ? इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चक'े सि , जीनक'
सिआके जो आ ' 'ष क्रिव्यस्थकन ' 'के सि , रिकिर गवर्णा ' सेजके साथ-साथआ
केही सिहईकेट ' 'केही सिध ' ।

मुझे ला ह ' 'किमनीयसा ' 'सकवसिके बतकर रहे थे। जाआलाबम ' 'टैलेंट
ढुंढेगे ते ओ छैटमली सि ' 'ी, लेकिनआआसा ' 'द्रमेंढुंढेगे ते ओ बड़े मली
'मिनि 'ी। आभीवर्णा ' 'साहेन छिए । आज्ज ' 'जके अह ' 'हें तके बरेमें बेलरह'
थे। हें भिमैक सि छिए , आ आहम ' 'हईकेट' वेगे ते हम लोगब ' 'हरीनज्ज ' 'ज
प्रोड्यूसकके पूरे हिन्दु स्तनके सिआ ' 'ह। मुझे ला ह ' 'क्रिवेस्ट ' 'सिम ' 'टैलेंट' ।
जब 'तसि 'हकीशकप ' 'रामेडम' ने हह ' 'सोप्रीमह ' ' । सिमि ' 'सिम ' 'हईकेट' के
'मनें छें कन ' 'के सिजब ' 'तकीशीम ' 'राजी है, सेंट्रलम ' 'मठेभराजी ह ' 'मुख्यमंत्री जी

कीमत्त ह ' किहीमत 'यरहें । आ आगत 'यरहें , ते देर कयें वे र्खे ह' ? मेरा आ ' मध्यमस' मंत्री जी से यही आ रोधहै कि कृ प्रवेस्त' अिम ' अीहईकेट ' के एमन ' ट ' बन्दहन ' के लिआ व्यक्तीर एस्प ' इइ ' ट्रेस्लीमि । आ बुहत -बुहतधर्याद । माननीय सभापति: यह फलॉनम ' डि गडि ' ङ्क' । ज्यूसनकी सीमव ' ठ है , क्कीटके रिफ्ट' भिह' सौ ज्यस्करके तरफस ' अी म ' जूरी भिद' वी ईह ' । केन्द्र स्करके तरफ से भियहम ' जूरी हईह' ।

श्री पिनाकी मिश्रा: म्हेदय , हमअी तरफस ' ओ प ' र आसाद ' तेहं किबीजू जत दल के तरफस ' , स्करके तरफस ' इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चके सिजे भिहिए , वह मु हैय व्वाय जाए । 'म इहसक ' साधकूह ' सौ' आ ' मि के साधकूह ' ।

SHRI SURESH PUJARI: Perhaps, it is a golden day for me as we have got the support from the Biju Janata Dal, we have got the support from the House, and we have got the support from the hon. President. Thank you.

KUNWAR DANISH ALI (AMROHA): Thank you very much, hon. Chairperson Sir, for allowing me to speak on the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2021.

मैं जिस बात के अर्थ में बोल रहा हूँ, मैं आपको धन्यवाद शुरू कर लेता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं हैलफ़े बना रहा हूँ।

माननीय सभापति : आरंभ प्रसन्न हूँ।

कुंवर दानिश अली: सर, मेरे ते आभार हैं, यह धन्यवाद से तब है।

माननीय सभापति : ऐसा नहीं होगा। आरंभ प्रसन्न हूँ के ईबेलचु के हैं।

कुंवर दानिश अली : सर, प्रसन्न हूँ के फ़र्क से बोल रहा हूँ।

माननीय सभापति : आरंभ प्रसन्न हूँ।

कुंवर दानिश अली: सर, मैं आपका धन्यवाद शुरू कर रहा हूँ। मैं यहाँ बोल रहा हूँ कि मैं चार प्रदक्षिणा अंदर हाईकोर्ट के बेंच के डिपेंडेंसी के दिग्गजों और वकीलों पर रानी के हैं। वह डिपेंडेंसी लाने के लिए वेस्ट यूरोप की, स्मॉल्ड से 800 किलोमीटर हाईकोर्ट से न्यून होने के लिए बढ़ावा देता है। मेरी सरकार से यह मांग है, मैं जानता हूँ कि यह जिम्मेदार लोग बने रहेंगे, सरकार इसी काजरीभिनें है, क्योंकि हम लोग "हैं" ते कह रहे हैं कि साइंस प्रीमियर सुनना नहीं है। मुझे मालूम है कि आप सरकार के क्लिबेते हैं ते सुप्रीमकोर्ट के कलैजिम्स के वरिष्ठों के य ते वह इन्फ्लुएंस करती है य कलैजिम्स का वकालत है कि फ़िराज के आरिफ़ा खरेगे ते हम के ईमरिफ़ा डेवेलपमेंट मनगे। पूरा देश प्रान्त है कि जस्टिस ... * जो हाईकोर्ट के लिस्ट से स्थिर मेस्थे, जिसे सुप्रीमकोर्ट जान था, लेकिन कलैजिम्स के फ़रसर क काव थकि आरंभ नम इवलू करके आगे भेजा ते हम फ़ीमनम प्रसन्न हैं वेंगे।... (व्यथन)

میں شامل نہیں) جو ہائی کورٹ کی لسٹ میں سینئر موِسٹ تھے، جن کو سپریم کورٹ جانا تھا لیکن کاليجيم کے اوپر سرکار کا دباؤ تھا کہ اگر ان کا نام شامل کر کے آپ نے بھیجا تو ہم ایک بھی نام پاس نہیں کریں گے۔

کاليجيم نے پچھلے ڈیڑھ سال تک ریکمنڈیشن نہیں کی۔ ڈیڑھ سال تک کاليجيم کی ریکمنڈیشن نہیں ہونے دی گئی۔ چیرمین صاحب، میں آپ کے ذریعہ سے اتنا ہی کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ملک میں انصاف کی کیا حالات ہیں؟ 50 لاکھ سے زیادہ کیسز ہائی کورٹ میں پینڈنگ ہیں اور 4 کروڑ سے زیادہ کیسز لوور کورٹس میں پینڈنگ ہیں۔ اس میں بڑی تعداد اس ملک کے غریب سماج کی ہے۔ جو دلت ہے، پچھڑا ہے، اقلیت ہے، آدی واسی ہے۔ ان کے کیسز پینڈنگ ہیں۔ چیرمین صاحب، میں آپ کے ذریعہ سے یہ بھی کہنا چاہوں گا کہ پچھلے کچھ دنوں میں یہ دیکھنے کو ملا ہے کہ جو ریپریزینٹیشن ایس۔سی۔، ایس۔ٹی۔، او۔بی۔سی۔ اقلیتوں کا ہونا چاہیے میں نے ابھی ایک مثال دی کہ سرکار کو جہاں چاہیے ہوتا ہے وہاں سرکار دباؤ بنا لیتے ہے۔ لیکن جب ایس۔سی۔، ایس۔ٹی۔، او۔بی۔سی۔ مائنورٹیز کے ریپریزینٹیشن کی بات آتی ہے تو سرکار دباؤ نہیں بناتی ہے۔ سرکار کئی مہینوں تک سال۔سال بھر تک فائل پینڈنگ رکھ کر اس پر بیٹھ جاتی ہے۔ اس کو کلیئر نہیں کرتی ہے۔ جناب، میں اپنی بات مکمل کر رہا ہوں، میں آپ کے ذریعہ سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ آئریبل کورٹس آج کل جو ہیں، آپ دیکھ رہے ہیں، ہم دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ جو اہم کیسز ہوتے ہیں، یو۔اے۔پی۔اے۔ میں جو لوگ بند ہیں، جو دوسرے کیسز ہیں جو کانسٹی ٹیوشن بینچ کے پاس ہیں سرکار کی ول ہوتی ہے، سرکار اگر چاہ لیتی ہے کہ اس ایشیو کو ابھی نہیں ٹیک اپ کرنا ہے تو آئریبل سپریم کورٹ میں پینڈنگ چلا جاتا ہے۔

جناب، میں یہ بھی کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ کورٹس بند نہیں پڑے ہیں۔ پناکی جی کہیں گے کہ وکیل جو ہیں کئی بار ہم نے کلپنگس بھی دیکھی ہے کہ بڑے لائرس (Lawyers) کس طریقے سے کس حالت میں بیٹھ کر آن لائن ہیرنگ میں شامل رہتے ہیں۔ سر میں بس کنکلوڈ ہی کر رہا ہوں (مداخلت)۔ سر میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ غریب کو ہائر جیوڈیشری میں انصاف نہیں مل رہا ہے کیونکہ جو ریپریزینٹ کرنے والے لوگ ہائر جیوڈیشری میں ہیں، جو وکیل ہیں ان کی فیس اتنی زیادہ ہوتی ہے کہ غریب آدمی اس کا افورڈ نہیں کر پاتا ہے۔ میں بات کے ساتھ اپنی بات مکمل کرنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ہائی کورٹ کی بینچ مغربی اتر پردیش میں مرادآباد منڈل میں میرے یہاں گڑھ مکتیشور ہے، برج گھاٹ اتنا بڑا تیرتھ استھان بن رہا ہے کم سے کم آپ وہیں دے دیجیئے، محترم قانون منتری صاحب، آپ کی سرکار اتر پردیش میں بھی ہے۔ مرکز میں بھی ہے اور آپ اگر چاہیں تو یہ کر سکتے ہیں (مداخلت)

ختم شد

SHRI THOMAS CHAZHIKADAN (KOTTAYAM): Respected Chairperson Sir, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2021.

Sir, upon reading the Bill, I had the impression that this is just to clarify on the effective dates on which the revised pension is to be provided to the retired judges. But after hearing hon. Member, Shri Pinaki Misra and hon. Member, Shri N.K. Premachandran, I have a doubt whether it was necessary for the Government to bring in such a Bill because we should always appreciate that the services of judicial officers, especially in the High Courts and in the Supreme Court, are very good. They are giving a very good service to the community and to the society and we should appreciate that by giving proper monetary benefit for that.

However, I would like to point out three serious deficiencies in the judicial system in our country. One is the insufficient judicial infrastructure which was mentioned by some of our Members. Second one is the large number of cases pending, and the third one is the absence of a branch of the Apex Court in South India.

First of all, coming to the insufficient judicial infrastructure, we have a majestic building for the Supreme Court and most of the High Courts have very big buildings. But should not we examine whether these infrastructures have modern facilities with the latest technology? This was evident during the COVID-19 pandemic when all the courts had to resort to virtual hearing mode.

Most of the High Courts do not even have sufficient court rooms to accommodate the offices of the courts and the litigants.

Upgradation of the judicial infrastructure with modern facilities is an urgent need of the hour.(*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Please conclude.

SHRI THOMAS CHAZHIKADAN: Sir, I will just conclude in a minute.

The next issue is with regard to the huge number of pending cases. Every year the number of cases instituted are much more than the number of cases disposed of. This results in piling up of the undisposed cases in every court. This backlog leads to a situation where most of the important questions of law do not receive timely answers.(*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude it with the last line.

SHRI THOMAS CHAZHIKADAN: Important constitutional law cases, many of them relating to the fundamental rights of the citizens, have been pending for years and even decades. In criminal cases, delays create great hardships, as the accused, many of them housed in jail, often must wait years for justice.(*Interruptions*) Thank you. Sir.

श्री एम. बदरुद्दीन अजमल (धुबरी): चेयरमैन साहब, आज मुझे इम्पियर बेला के कैंक
 थि, इका सिम आ श कुगाज हूँ।

सर, चूंकि आइस मके की है। इमें अच्छे तरह से समझ लें। इकाज स में
 मिस्ट साहब से उग्र वती क्लन हूँ गा कि आज़ों क प शब्द, केर्ट के जिम में
 लोग हैं, जो आजी स धि दे वीजिफिकेड रिटर्न के बाद सि दूरी नैकी के
 न्हें दे सड़ सोंशि के प्रसआ सीर के ब च न्हें ड। इप्रकर आज़ों क
 ममले में पूरे मुल्क में बुहत सार के सेसपें डिंग हैं। आसार लों न बतय किस प्रीम केर्ट में
 वीब 75 हजार के सेसपें डिंग हैं। इ तरीक से लोअ केर्ट में भी है। इकीट्स के अंदर
 त्सी बनला रेक के सेसपें डिंग हैं। लोअ केर्ट्स में वीब 4.5 कोड़के सेसपें डिंग हैं। आज
 पूरे ममले के देखे के जल है।

चेयरमैन सर, में मिस्ट साहब से कूँगा कि दे शों जस्टिडी वि वे जाती है कि
 लोंकि पूरी जिंवा गु ज जाती है। लोग जेलों में मर जाते हैं। जेलों में जो केईप लूखे वाला
 न्हें हेत है। जो बहरी भी केईप लूखे वाला न्हें हेत है। अजिन ज्वी हे सक, केसेस
 के डिप्रजन के केसीजि। इको सारकन के सिडॉ र वीजि। आज़ों के
 संख्य बड़। आहर जजों के की है। सुप्रीम केर्ट, इकीट्स सलौअ केर्ट्स में
 जों के संख्य बड़ के जल है, तकिके सेसज्वी से ज्वी डिप्रजें। हमरे फसीथ
 आबत रह थे कि आय केसेसनर्म लतीके से लों ते डिप्रजेन में कासे का 300
 साललागे। इप्रकर हमरा मु ल्वसितरफजाए।

सर, हमरे मंत्री जी अनैजान है। यह कम इक व शॉ है। इको जिम ज्वी हे
 सके, अडिजिजि। आकेर्ट्स में इंप्रास्ट्रक्चर के कफिकी है। जहमा यं यं
 केर्ट्स में जाते हैं ते वें शिं वी वेते है। हमरी कमिटी सीधन बतय किमि लओं के
 स्थि लू सिनलकीमिड तजम न्हें है। इ तरीक से केईणे इंप्रास्ट्रक्चर न्हें है, जिके फ

इं उवेक वीललोगओ सूक्षित ल । ह्मरे लोगीमकेट ' में जाते ह, ऊो भी
 सूक्षितलि । आ ' य्हँ येनने न्हँ हेते हँ , इक आध्यलख ' गे ।

बुह त-बुह शक्रिय ।

*** DR. THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN (CHIDAMBARAM):** Hon. Chairman Sir. Vanakkam. I wholeheartedly thank you for this opportunity to speak on an important Bill. Judiciary is one among the important pillars upholding our democracy. We should find ways and means to ensure the freedom of Judiciary in our country without any political interventions or interference. The number of Judges in Hon High Courts and Hon Supreme Court is very less. That is why several thousands of cases are pending even in these appellate Courts, the High Courts and the Supreme Court. Therefore, my demand is that the number of the Judges in the Hon High Courts and Hon Supreme Court should be increased.

A reservation policy is to be adopted while appointing Judges for the Hon. High Courts, Hon. Supreme Court and other Courts. I urge that a separate legislation should be brought in ensuring reservation for SCs, STs, OBCs, Women and Disabled persons as regards appointments of Judges. Hon. Supreme Court is located in New Delhi. As we know India is a country with vast area, it becomes more critical as it needs lots of time and energy to travel a long distance to reach New Delhi from Tamil Nadu if an appeal is to be made on a particular case in the Hon. Supreme Court of India. Therefore, I request that a Bench of Hon Supreme Court should be set in the southern part of this Country, particularly in Hyderabad.

* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil.

There are so many vacant posts in Hon. High Courts and Hon. Supreme Court. The Government should act swiftly to fill up all these vacant posts. As Collegium system is undemocratic, it should be discarded and a more transparent and democratic system should be evolved replacing the Collegium system.

There are political interventions in the transfer of Judges, as they face injustice in some cases. Hon Chief Justice of Madras High Court Justice Sanjib Banerjee was transferred recently from Madras High Court to Meghalaya High Court. Justice Banerjee was working in a large State of Tamil Nadu. But as gross injustice, Justice Sanjib Banerjee was transferred to a small State Meghalaya with less powers. Therefore I urge that the undemocratic Collegium system should be replaced with a new transparent system which can be truly democratic.

Thank you.

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SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR): Chairperson, Sir, I rise to make a brief intervention in the discourse pertaining to the High Court and Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Amendment Bill, 2021.

It appears that these amendments are not substantive changes to the law, but are instead clarificatory amendments to clearly state when retired Judges or their families in the case of a Judge's death are entitled to additional quantum of pension in accordance with the scales as mentioned under the respective Parent Acts. In 2009, the Parent Acts were amended to provide for pension or family pension to retired Judges or to the family of a Judge after his death.

So, it appears innocuous. However, the lucid argument made by our esteemed colleague, Mr. Pinaki Misra, has triggered a great confusion, if not controversy, on this legislative document. Therefore, I think that it is prudent to suggest our hon. Law Minister that he should make it a ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Facts do not confuse.

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: Yes, a little. So, the Minister himself should make it clear so as to diffuse any kind of remaining confusion, if it is so.

The motto of our judiciary is *यो धर्मे जयते* -- where there is righteousness there will be victory. Since, 28th January, 1950, the odyssey of Supreme Court was set off and still the caravan has been going on, which ensures justice in our country even if deficiencies or lacunae are observed. It is a different kettle of fish. However, we all believe that our Constitution is the

supreme law of our country. Our Constitution consists of regulatory law, common law, statutory law and not only that the system basically is based upon, to a larger extent, an advisory assistance whereby a neutral Judge would offer his judgement after hearing deliberations by both the parties. So, this kind of institution we have in place.

I would like to know this from the hon. Minister. Can we not explore an institutional mechanism to have a permanent pay matrix in so far as the salaries and other issues with the judicial system are concerned? It is because the bedrock of our country's democracy is the rule of law and that means that we have to have an independent judiciary, judges who can make decisions independent of the political winds that are blowing. I quote it from Caroline Kennedy.

I am good at only to plead for our subordinate judiciary because being a representative of people from an aspirational District, I have been witnessing during my political career the trials and tribulations being confronted by the poor and marginalised people of my District and my State.

20.00 hrs

I want to quote Shri N.V. Ramana, the Chief Justice of India.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Just a minute. The time was extended up to 8 o'clock. I believe, Shri Chowdhury is going to take another five minutes. If the House agrees, the time of the House would be extended till Shri Chowdhury completes his speech.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: I would simply highlight two or three issues, before concluding my speech.

There is a perception which has been growing in the country that Judiciary is also infected by corruption. We cannot defy the perception. Even in the year 2011, this Parliament has impeached Judge Soumitra Sen for some sort of corruption cases.....

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Misdemeanour.

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY : Misdemeanour.

So far as corruption in Judiciary is concerned, there must be some system of accountability because the media also do not give a clear picture on account of the fear of contempt. There is no provision. I do not know whether there is any provision is in existence for registering an FIR against a Judge for taking bribe, without taking the permission of the Chief Justice of India. I do not have any idea. The Minister may clarify.

Everybody has expressed their apprehension and concern in regard to the huge pendency of cases. Virtually, the country has been sitting on the `pendency' bomb. The victims are the ordinary and the poor people. While the rich can afford an expensive lawyer like Shri Pinaki Misra, and change the course of dispensation of law in their favour, the poor cannot. This also creates a big blockade for the international investors also.

About the lack of transparency, I do not know how much accessibility is enjoyed by the common people through the instrument of the Right to Information Act in the justice system of our country. I do not have the elaborate idea of it but I think, the RTI Act should be given due priority in our judicial system so that the common people can have the information about the functioning of the Judiciary, about the substantial issues like the quality of justice, accountability, etc.

Hardship of the undertrials is a well-known fact for all of us because most of the MPs are hailing from the countryside. I personally have a bitter experience in regard to the undertrial prisoners of our country. In my State, West Bengal, hundreds of poor, common man and innocent people are being lodged in the jails on fabricated charges. They have been languishing for years together inside the jails because they have been implicated in such a case, which is unbailable, such as, cases under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (NDPS) Act. A number of cases under the NDPS Act are slapped against those innocent political workers. Their only offence is that they belong to the opposition parties, much to the disapproval of the ruling dispensation.

Rijju ji, how can we get rid of this kind of situation? I do not know whether we have any mechanism in the judicial system which can provide any kind of succour to those poor and innocent victims of our country.

I would like to draw the attention of the House and of the hon. Minister that, still, judiciary has been inheriting the colonial hangover of the British imperialism. The reason is that they still live in a secretive society. They do not

have any direct interaction with the mainstream society of our country. Naturally, we do not have any idea about them and they also do not have any idea about us. More and more interaction of the judiciary with the mainstream society certainly will give a little fillip and impetus of the judicial system because then can have the idea about the nitty gritty of the existing society also.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude now.

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: Sir, I have only two or three points that I will narrate very briefly. Actually, sometimes, I came to learn something from our friends from legal field like lawyers. I used to ask them about the deficiencies being suffered by our judicial system. They drew my attention on three to four points that I think should be expounded here. First, the infrastructure is pathetic. They do not get proper coats, chambers or even good chairs. The courts do not have air conditioners. There is no room to even store records. This is the state of judicial system at a subordinate level. This needs to be corrected.

Use of technology is at a minimum level. They do not have even high-speed internet to upload daily data. The system needs to be revisited and revitalised. Even in the covid situation, when hybrid mechanism was explored, I do not know whether it has succeeded or not, but numerous courts tried hybrid mechanism, half physically and half virtually. The shortage of judges and court staff is causing huge pendency. Scope of innovation is also very little. No one is taking care of new research in judiciary at the district level. The

salary is not at par with the 7th Pay Commission. Even the trial court judges nowadays are scared and afraid of their security as one incident took place in Jharkhand also. So, security of trial court judges also needs to be whipped up. Transparency in policy for transparent posting is urgently required.

I am simply referring a few observations made by a judge of our country. Former Chief Justice of India, Sharad Bobde, had made it clear to the States and Union Territories that the recommendation made by the second National Judicial Pay Commission to nearly triple the pay and allowances for subordinate judiciary should be implemented proactively. The hon. Supreme Court highlighted in its order of 28th February, 2020, that a financially self-sufficient subordinate judiciary was pivotal for the existence of an independent judiciary. Self-reliance is the foundation of independence. The society has a stake in ensuring the independence of the judiciary, and no price is too heavy to secure it to keep the judges for want of essential accoutrements, and thus to impede them in the proper discharge of their duties is to impair and whittle away justice itself.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the review verdict of 1993 in which the Supreme Court made an observation that judicial service is not a service in the sense of employment, and judges are not employees. I am proud of our hon. Law Minister Shri Kiren Rijju ji because he is now holding the position which was once adorned by Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar, the first Law Minister of independent India. We expect to get more elaboration on various points from his reply. Thank you.

20.11 hrs(Hon. Speaker *in the chair*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभके कय वृत्त बुधवार सिंक 8 सिंबर, 2021 के प्रातः 11 बजे तक
सिंसिके जाते ह ।

20.11½ hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday,
December 8, 2021/Agrahayana 17, 1943 (Saka)*

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