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Tuesday,
14th December, 2021
23 Agrahayana, 1943 (Saka)

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

RAJYA SABHA

OFFICIAL REPORT (FLOOR VERSION)

(PART-II)

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[P.T.O]

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NEW DELHI

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RAJYA SABHA

Tuesday, the 14th December, 2021/23 Agrahayana, 1943(saka)

*The House met at eleven of the clock,
MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.*

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. CHAIRMAN: Papers to be laid on the Table.

Report and Accounts (2019-20) of PCIM&H Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh and related papers

THE MINISTER OF AYUSH (SHRI SARBANANDA SONOWAL): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy (PCIM&H) Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2019-20, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5876/17/21]

- I. **Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs**
- II. **Report (2020-21) of CCI, New Delhi and related papers**
- III. **Report and Accounts (2020-21) of the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority, New Delhi and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, on behalf of Rao Inderjit Singh, I lay on the Table—

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Notification No. G.S.R. 843 (E), dated the 1st December, 2021, amending Notification No. G.S.R. 38 (E), dated the 19th January, 2011 to substitute certain entries in the original Notification, under Section 30 B of the Chartered Accountants Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5420/17/21]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, under sub-section (4) of Section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

- (1) G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 9th November, 2021, publishing the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Second Amendment Rules, 2021.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5422/17/21]

- (2) G.S.R. 791 (E), dated the 12th November, 2021, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 785 (E), dated the 9th November, 2021.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5877/17/21]

(iii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs', Notification No. L-3(2) RegIn-Gen. (Amdt.)/2021/CCI, dated the 6th September, 2021, publishing the Competition Commission of India (General) Amendment Regulations, 2021, under sub-section (3) of Section 64 of the Competition Act, 2002.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5421/17/21]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (3) of Section 53 of the Competition Act, 2002:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Competition Commission of India (CCI), New Delhi, for the year 2020-21.
 (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5416/17/21]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2020-21.
 (b) Annual Accounts of the Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
 (c) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5417/17/21]

- I. Notifications of the Ministry of Power
- II. Reports and Accounts (2020-21) of various companies and corporations and related papers
- III. Reports and Accounts of FOR, Janpath, New Delhi and JERC, Goa and Union Territories, Gurugram, Haryana for various years and related papers

विद्युत मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण पाल): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Power Notification No. G.S.R. 573 (E), dated the 16th August, 2021, publishing the Bhakra Beas Management Board (Amendment) Rules, 2021 under sub-section (3) of Section 97 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5382/17/21]

- (ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Power, under sub-section (1) of Section 59 of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001:-

- (1) G.S.R. 544 (E), dated the 9th August, 2021, publishing the Bureau of Energy Efficiency Appointment and Terms and Conditions of Service of Director-General (Amendment) Rules, 2021.
- (2) No. 18/1/BEE/DISCOM/2021, dated the 7th October, 2021, publishing the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Manner and Intervals for Conduct of Energy Audit in Electricity Distribution Companies) Regulations, 2021.
- (3) No. 18/1/BEE/DISCOM/2021, dated the 28th October, 2021, publishing the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (Manner and Intervals of Time for Conduct of Energy Audit) Amendment Regulations, 2021.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (3) See No. LT-5672/17/21]

- (iii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Power, under Section 179 of the Electricity Act, 2003:-

- (1) G.S.R. 711 (E), dated the 1st October, 2021, publishing the Electricity (Transmission System Planning, Development and Recovery of Inter-State Transmission Charges) Rules, 2021.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5380/17/21]

- (2) G.S.R. 751 (E), dated the 22nd October, 2021, publishing the Electricity (Timely Recovery of Costs due to Change in Law) Rules, 2021.

- (3) G.S.R. 752 (E), dated the 22nd October, 2021, publishing the Electricity (Promotion of Generation of Electricity from Must-Run Power Plant) Rules, 2021.
- (4) No. L-1/247/2019/CERC, dated the 26th November, 2019, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Power System Development Fund) Regulations, 2019.
- (5) No. L-1/253/2019/CERC, dated the 2nd November, 2020, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Procedure, Terms and Conditions for grant of trading licence and other related matters) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2020.
- (6) No. L-1/236/2018/CERC, dated the 13th September, 2021, publishing the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Terms and Conditions of Tariff) (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2021.
- (7) No. L-1/42/2010/CERC, dated the 1st November, 2021, repealing with immediate effect the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Regulation of power supply) Regulations, 2010 along with the Central Electricity Regulatory Commission (Regulation of Power Supply) (First Amendment) Regulations, 2021.

[Placed in Library. For (2) to (7) See No. LT-5673/17/21]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

(i)(a) First Annual Report and Accounts of the TUSCO Limited, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5667/17/21]

(ii) (a) Thirty-third Annual Report and Accounts of the THDC India Limited (THDCIL), Rishikesh, Uttarakhand, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5666/17/21]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the North Eastern Electric Power Corporation Limited (NEEPCO), Shillong, Meghalaya, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5665/17/21]
- (iv) (a) Forty-Fifth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Thermal Power Corporation Limited (NTPC), New Delhi, along with that of its subsidiary companies, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5664/17/21]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL), New Delhi, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5376/17/21]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the NHPC Limited Faridabad, Haryana, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Performance Review on the working of the above Corporation, for the year 2020-21.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5669/17/21]
- (vii) (a) Twenty-First Annual Report and Accounts of the NHDC Limited, Bhopal, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5668/17/21]

(viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Power System Operation Corporation Limited (POSOCO), New Delhi, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5670/17/21]

(ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the SJVN Limited, Shimla, Himachal Pradesh, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5671/17/21]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

(1) (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Forum of Regulators (FOR), Janpath, New Delhi, for the year 2015-16, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Forum.

(c) Annual Report and Accounts of the Forum of Regulator (FOR), Janpath, New Delhi, for the year 2016-17, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(d) Review by Government on the working of the above Forum.

(e) Annual Report and Accounts of the Forum of Regulators (FOR), Janpath, New Delhi, for the year 2017-18, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(f) Review by Government on the working of the above Forum.

(g) Annual Report and Accounts of the Forum of Regulators (FOR), Janpath, New Delhi, for the year 2018-19, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(h) Review by Government on the working of the above Forum.

(i) Annual Report and Accounts of the Forum of Regulators (FOR), Janpath, New Delhi, for the year 2019-20, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(j) Review by Government on the working of the above Forum.

[Placed in Library. For (a) to (j) See No. LT-5379/17/21]

- (ii)(a) Annual Accounts of the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC), for the State of Goa and Union Territories, Gurugram, Haryana, for the year 2010-11, and Audit Report thereon.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC), for the State of Goa and Union Territories, Gurugram, Haryana, for the year 2011-12, and Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Annual Accounts of the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC), for the State of Goa and Union Territories, Gurugram, Haryana, for the year 2012-13, and Audit Report thereon.
- (d) Annual Accounts of the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC), for the State of Goa and Union Territories, Gurugram, Haryana, for the year 2013-14, and Audit Report thereon.
- (e) Annual Accounts of the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC), for the State of Goa and Union Territories, Gurugram, Haryana, for the year 2014-15, and Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library. For (a) to (e) See No. LT-5140/17/21]

- (iii)(a) Annual Report of the Joint Electricity Regulatory Commission (JERC), for the State of Goa and Union Territories, Gurugram, Haryana, for the year 2020-21.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) and (ii) above.

[Placed in Library. For See No. LT-5378/17/21]

I. Report and Accounts (2020-21) of IREDA, New Delhi and related papers

II. MoUs between MNRE and IREDA and SECI

नवीन और नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री भगवंत खूबा): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (a) Thirty-fourth Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA), New Delhi, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Performance Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5687/17/21]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and the Indian Renewable Energy Development Agency Limited (IREDA) for the year 2020-21.
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and the Solar Energy Corporation of India Limited (SECI) for the year 2020-21.

[Placed in Library. For (i) and (ii) See No. LT-5688/17/21]

- I. Notifications of the Ministry of Finance**
- II. Reports and Accounts (2020-21) of various Banks and related papers**
- III. Report and Accounts (2020-21) of the United India Insurance Company Ltd., Chennai and related papers**
- IV. Statement of Accounts (2020-21) of IRDAI, Hyderabad and related papers**
- V. Report and Accounts (2020-21) of NHB, New Delhi**
- VI. Review of Performance of RRBs and Audit Reports of CAG on the accounts of SASF for various years and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (DR. BHAGWAT KISHANRAO KARAD): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. (i) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), Notification No. S.O. 4915 (E), dated the 1st December, 2021, publishing the National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development (Removal of Difficulties) Order, 2021, under sub-section (2) of Section 46 of the National Bank for Financing Infrastructure and Development Act, 2021.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5812/17/21]

(ii) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the

Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services), under sub-section (3) of Section 36 of the Recovery of Debts and Bankruptcy Act, 1993, along with Delay Statement:-

- (1) G.S.R. 426 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2021, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Allahabad and Debts Recovery Tribunals at Allahabad, Ranchi, Jabalpur, Patna, Lucknow and Dehradun Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2021.
- (2) G.S.R. 427 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2021, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Chennai and Debts Recovery Tribunals at Ernakulam, Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore and Bangalore Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2021.
- (3) G.S.R. 428 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2021, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Delhi and Debts Recovery Tribunals at Chandigarh, Delhi and Jaipur Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2021.
- (4) G.S.R. 429 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2021, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Kolkata and Debts Recovery Tribunals at Hyderabad, Guwahati, Kolkata, Visakhapatnam, Siliguri and Cuttack Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2021.
- (5) G.S.R. 430 (E), dated the 22nd June, 2021, publishing the Debts Recovery Appellate Tribunal, Mumbai and Debts Recovery Tribunals at Aurangabad, Mumbai, Ahmedabad, Pune and Nagpur Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 2021.

[Placed in Library. For (1) to (5) See No. LT-5811/17/21]

II.(A) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Reports and Accounts of the following Regional Rural Banks, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts, under Section 20 of the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976 :-

1. Andhra Pradesh Grameena Vikas Bank, Warangal, Telangana;
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5452/17/21]
2. Andhra Pragathi Grameena Bank, Kadapa, Andhara Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5453/17/21]
3. Arunachal Pradesh Rural Bank, Naharlagun, Arunachal Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5454/17/21]
4. Aryavart Bank, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5455/17/21]

5. Assam Gramin Vikash Bank, Guwahati, Assam;
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5456/17/21]
6. Bangiya Gramin Vikash Bank, Murshidabad, West Bengal;
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5457/17/21]
7. Baroda Gujarat Gramin Bank, Vadodara, Gujarat;
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5458/17/21]
8. Baroda Rajasthan Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Ajmer, Rajasthan;
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5459/17/21]
9. Baroda U.P. Bank, Gorakhpur, Uttar Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5460/17/21]
10. Chaitanya Godavari Grameena Bank, Guntur, Andhra Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5461/17/21]
11. Chhattisgarh Rajya Gramin Bank, Raipur, Chhattisgarh;
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5462/17/21]
12. Dakshin Bihar Gramin Bank, Patna, Bihar;
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5463/17/21]
13. Ellaquai Dehati Bank, Srinagar, Kashmir;
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5464/17/21]
14. Himachal Pradesh Gramin Bank, Mandi, Himachal Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5465/17/21]
15. J&K Grameen Bank, Jammu, UT of Jammu & Kashmir;
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5466/17/21]
16. Jharkhand Rajya Gramin Bank, Ranchi, Jharkhand;
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5467/17/21]
17. Karnataka Gramin Bank, Ballari, Karnataka;
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5468/17/21]

18. Karnataka Vikas Grameena Bank, Dharwad, Karnataka;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5469/17/21]
19. Kerala Gramin Bank, Malappuram, Kerala;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5470/17/21]
20. Madhya Pradesh Gramin Bank, Indore, Madhya Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5471/17/21]
21. Madhyanchal Gramin Bank, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5472/17/21]
22. Maharashtra Gramin Bank, Aurangabad, Maharashtra;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5473/17/21]
23. Manipur Rural Bank, Imphal, Manipur;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5474/17/21]
24. Meghalaya Rural Bank, Shillong, Meghalaya;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5475/17/21]
25. Mizoram Rural Bank, Aizawl, Mizoram;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5476/17/21]
26. Nagaland Rural Bank, Kohima, Nagaland;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5477/17/21]
27. Odisha Gramya Bank, Bhubaneswar, Odisha;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5478/17/21]
28. Paschim Banga Gramin Bank, Howrah, West Bengal;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5479/17/21]
29. PrathamaU.P. Gramin Bank, Moradabad, Uttar Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5480/17/21]
30. Puduvai Bharathiar Grama Bank, Muthialpet, Puducherry;
[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5481/17/21]

31. Punjab Gramin Bank, Kapurthala, Punjab;
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5482/17/21]
32. Rajasthan Marudhara Gramin Bank, Jodhpur, Rajasthan;
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5483/17/21]
33. Saptagiri Grameena Bank, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh;
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5484/17/21]
34. Sarva Haryana Gramin Bank, Rohtak, Haryana;
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5485/17/21]
35. Saurashtra Gramin Bank, Rajkot, Gujarat;
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5486/17/21]
36. Tamil Nadu Grama Bank, Salem, Tamil Nadu;
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5487/17/21]
37. Telangana Grameena Bank, Hyderabad, Telangana;
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5488/17/21]
38. Tripura Gramin Bank, Abhoynagar, Agartala, Tripura;
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5489/17/21]
39. Utkal Grameen Bank, Bolangir, Odisha;
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5490/17/21]
40. Uttarbanga Kshetriya Gramin Bank, Coochbehar, West Bengal;
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5491/17/21]
41. Uttar Bihar Gramin Bank, Muzaffarpur, Bihar;
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5492/17/21]
42. Uttarakhand Gramin Bank, Dehradun, Uttarakhand;
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5493/17/21]
43. Vidharbha Konkan Gramin Bank, Nagpur, Maharashtra;
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5494/17/21]

(B) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (8) of Section 10 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 and 1980:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the following Banks, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts:—
- (i) Bank of Baroda, Baroda, Gujarat
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5806/17/21]
- (ii) Bank of India, Mumbai, Maharashtra
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5809/17/21]
- (iii) Bank of Maharashtra, Pune, Maharashtra
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5800/17/21]
- (iv) Canara Bank, Bengaluru, Karnataka
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5807/17/21]
- (v) Central Bank of India, Mumbai, Maharashtra
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5801/17/21]
- (vi) Indian Bank, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5808/17/21]
- (vii) Indian Overseas Bank, Chennai, Tamil Nadu
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5802/17/21]
- (viii) Punjab National Bank, New Delhi
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5803/17/21]
- (ix) Punjab & Sind Bank, New Delhi
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5810/17/21]
- (x) UCO Bank, Kolkata, West Bengal
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5805/17/21]
- (xi) Union Bank of India, Mumbai, Maharashtra
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5804/17/21]
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Banks.

(C) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (4) of Section 40 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955, as amended by the Banking Laws (Amendment) Act, 1985:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the State Bank of India, Mumbai, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Bank.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5798/17/21]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the United India Insurance Company Ltd., Chennai, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5794/17/21]

IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Statement of Accounts of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI), Hyderabad, for the year 2020-21, and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (3) of Section 20 of the Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority Act, 1999.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT- 5797/17/21]

V. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Annual Report and Accounts of the National Housing Bank (NHB), New Delhi, for the year 2020-21, under Section 42 and sub-section (5) of Section 40 of the National Housing Bank Act, 1987.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5450/17/21]

VI. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) Review of Performance of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs), for the year ended 31st March, 2021.

(ii) (a) Separate Audit Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the accounts of the Stressed Assets Stabilization Fund (SASF), for the year ended 31st of March, 2014, 31st of March, 2015, 31st of March, 2016, 31st of March, 2017, 31st of March, 2018 and 31st of March, 2019.

(b) Review by Government on the above Reports.

[Placed in Library. For (i) and (ii) See No. LT-5451/17/21]

I. Notification of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare

II. Reports and Accounts (2020-21) of various Population Research Centres and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR): Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare Notification No. G.S.R. 730 (E), dated the 12th October, 2021, publishing the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Rules, 2021, under sub-section (3) of Section 6 of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5411/17/21]

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Institute for Social and Economic Change (ISEC), Bengaluru, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5167/17/21]

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Maharaja Sayajirao Univeristy of Baroda, Vadodara, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5169/17/21]

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Centre for Research in Rural and Industrial Development, Chandigarh, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5471/17/21]

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Panjab University, Chandigarh, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5168/17/21]
- (v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, The Gandhigram Institute of Rural Health and Family Welfare Trust, Dindigul, Tamil Nadu, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5176/17/21]
- (vi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Department of Statistics, Gauhati University, Assam, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5170/17/21]
- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, University of Lucknow, Lucknow, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5177/17/21]
- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Department of Statistics, Patna University, Bihar, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5164/17/21]
- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Pune, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5172/17/21]

- (x) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Dr. Harisingh Gour University, Sagar, Madhya Pradesh, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5165/17/21]
- (xi) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Himachal Pradesh University, Shimla, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5173/17/21]
- (xii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, University of Kashmir, Srinagar, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5174/17/21]
- (xiii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Mohanlal Sukhadia University, Udaipur, Rajasthan, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5175/17/21]
- (xiv)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, Andhra University, Visakhapatnam, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5166/17/21]
- (xv)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, JSS Institute of Economic Research, Dharwad, Karnataka, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.
- (xvi)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research

Centre, Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

(xvii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre, University of Kerala, Kariavattom Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

[Placed in Library. For (xv) to (xvii) See No. LT-5409/17/21]

(xviii)(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Population Research Centre (PRC), Utkal University, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2020-21, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5727/17/21]

- I. **Notifications of the Ministry of Port, Shipping and Waterways**
- II. **Report and Accounts (2019-20) of HDPEL, Kolkata and related papers**
- III. **Report and Accounts (2020-21) of the New Mangalore Port Trust, Mangalore, Karnataka and related papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PORT, SHIPPING AND WATERWAYS (SHRI SHANTANU THAKUR): Sir, I lay on the Table —

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Port, Shipping and Waterways, under Section 73 of the Major Port Authorities Act, 2021:-

(1) G.S.R. 725 (E), dated the 8th October, 2021, publishing the Chennai Port Trust (Licensing of Stevedoring and Shore Handling) Regulations, 2021.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5401/17/21]

(2) G.S.R. 820 (E), dated the 23rd November, 2021, publishing the Major Port Authorities (Accounts and Audit) Rules, 2021.

(3) G.S.R. 821 (E), dated the 23rd November, 2021, publishing the Major

Port Authorities (Master Plan and Application of Funds from Non Port related Use) Rules, 2021.

- (4) G.S.R. 823 (E), dated the 23rd November, 2021, publishing the Major Port Authorities (Corporate Social Responsibility) Rules, 2021 (1 of 2021).
- (5) G.S.R. 824 (E), dated the 23rd November, 2021, publishing the Major Port Authorities (Fixation and Implementation of Scale of Rates, Fees and Conditions) Rules, 2021.
- (6) G.S.R. 825 (E), dated the 23rd November, 2021, publishing the Major Port Authorities (Application of Money in Sinking Fund) Rules, 2021.

[Placed in Library. For (2) to (6) See No. LT-5400/17/21]

II. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) (b) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:—

- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited (HDPEL), Kolkata, for the year 2019-20, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5399/17/21]

III. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 103 and Section 106 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—

- (a) Administration Report of the New Mangalore Port Trust, Mangalore, Karnataka, for the year 2020-21.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the New Mangalore Port Trust, Mangalore, Karnataka, for the year 2020-21.
- (c) Review by Government on the Administration Report of the above Port Trust.
- (d) Review by Government on the Annual Accounts of the above Port Trust.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-5397/17/21]

MESSAGE FROM LOK SABHA

The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Bill, 2021

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Bill, 2021, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th December, 2021."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FOOD PROCESSING

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं कृषि, पशु पालन और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति (2021-22) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Thirty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in its Twenty-fourth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2021-22)' pertaining to the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare;
- (ii) Thirty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in its Twenty-fifth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2021-22)' pertaining to the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare;
- (iii) Thirty-third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in its Twenty-sixth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2021-22)' pertaining to the Ministry of Food Processing Industries;
- (iv) Thirty-fourth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in its Twenty-seventh Report on 'Demands for Grants (2021-22)' pertaining to the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying; and

- (v) Thirty-fifth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in its Twenty-eighth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2021-22)' pertaining to the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

**REPORTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES
AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

श्री रामकुमार वर्मा (राजस्थान): महोदय, मैं अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के कल्याण संबंधी समिति (2021-22) के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Tenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in its Third Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on "Ways and Means to ensure reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the light of Privatisation, outsourcing of work and contractual employment in Government Services, PSUs and Autonomous Bodies with special reference to Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)"; and
- (ii) Eleventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in its Eighteenth Report (Sixteenth Lok Sabha) on "Reservation for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Food Corporation of India (FCI)".

**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT-RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, ANIMAL HUSBANDRY AND FOOD
PROCESSING**

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): महोदय, मैं विभाग संबंधित कृषि, पशु पालन और खाद्य प्रसंस्करण संबंधी संसदीय स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदनों पर सरकार द्वारा आगे की गई कार्रवाई को दर्शाने वाले विवरणों की एक-एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (i) Sixteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in its Fifth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2019-20)' of the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying;
- (ii) Seventeenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in its Sixth Report (Seventeenth

- Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2019-20)' of the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare;
- (iii) Eighteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in its Seventh Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2019-20)' of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries;
- (iv) Nineteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in its Ninth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' of the Department of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare;
- (v) Twenty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in its Twelfth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' of the Department of Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying; and
- (vi) Twenty-third Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/Recommendations contained in its Thirteenth Report (Seventeenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2020-21)' of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries.

**MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL
SCIENCES, VIJAYPUR (J&K)**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. BHARATI PRAVIN PAWAR): Sir, I move the following Motion:—

"That in pursuance of Section 4(g) read with Section 6(3) of the AIIMS Act, 1956 and Section 6 of the AIIMS (Amendment) Act, 2012, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to be a member of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Vijaypur (J&K), in the vacancy caused due to the retirement of Shri Shamsher Singh Manhas from the membership of Rajya Sabha on 10th February, 2021."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MOTION FOR ELECTION TO THE TOBACCO BOARD

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA SINGH PATEL): Sir, I move:-

"That in pursuance of Section 4(4)(b) of the Tobacco Board Act, 1975, read with Rule 4(1) of the Tobacco Board Rules, 1976, this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, one Member from amongst the Members of the House to serve as a member of the Tobacco Board constituted under the said Act."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have to inform the Members that a letter has been received from Ms. Saroj Pandey, Member, stating that she is unable to attend the sittings of the current, 255th Session of Rajya Sabha on medical grounds. She has therefore requested for grant of leave of absence from the entire sittings of the current session of Rajya Sabha.

Does she have the permission of the House to remain absent from the sittings of the House from 29th November to 23rd December, 2021 of the current, 255th Session of Rajya Sabha?

(No hon. Member dissented)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Permission to remain absent is granted.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is one notice for discussion on price rise. The discussion was allowed, but, it was not allowed to take up. So, the Member has no right to raise the issue again. Now, Zero Hour; Shri Harnath Singh Yadav. ...*(Interruptions)*.... This is Zero Hour. ...*(Interruptions)*....

Increasing illegal religious conversions in the country

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से देश भर में सुनियोजित तरीके से चल रहे धर्मांतरण की ओर सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is Zero Hour. Every day, you are bruising Zero Hour.
...(Interruptions)....

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव: महोदय, भारत विश्व का एकमात्र देश है, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : यह सब रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा। This will not go on record.
...(Interruptions)....

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव : जहां अल्पसंख्यक मतों के लोग अवैध तरीकों से धर्मांतरण अभियान चलाने का संवैधानिक अधिकार बनाये रखना चाहते हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: They have done a mistake, the House has taken a decision and there is no question of discussion on them. ...(Interruptions)....

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव : वहीं बहुसंख्यक धर्मावलंबी लोग मतांतरण पर रोक लगाना चाहते हैं।
...(व्यवधान)... दुनिया के अधिकांश देशों में अल्पसंख्यक समुदाय के लोग अपने अनुयायियों को बहुसंख्यकों द्वारा मतांतरण से बचाने के लिए धर्मांतरण पर प्रतिबंध की मांग करते हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not go on record. The Government has already made a statement....(Interruptions).... The LoP made a statement, the Government has made a statement. Now, Zero Hour. ...(Interruptions)....

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव : महोदय, विदेशी मिशनरियों द्वारा देश भर में आदिवासी और गरीब तबके के लोगों का प्रलोभन अथवा बलपूर्वक धर्मांतरण अभियान एक सोची-समझी रणनीति के तहत चल रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are 25 Zero Hour notices. ...(Interruptions).... There were 50 notices, 25 have been admitted. Zero Hour is very important for the Members.
...(Interruptions).... A handful of Members cannot disturb the entire House.
...(Interruptions)....

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव : मान्यवर, मैं झारखंड का उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN: They are depriving other Members of an opportunity, unfortunately.
...(Interruptions).... This is happening. ...(Interruptions)....

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव : वर्ष 2011 की जनगणना के अनुसार 2001 से 2011 के मध्य दस वर्षों के अंदर आदिवासी हिन्दुओं की संख्या 30 प्रतिशत घट गई। ...(व्यवधान)... आखिर ये 30 प्रतिशत आदिवासी कहां गये?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*.... This is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Even your people have given Zero Hour notice. ...*(Interruptions)*.... It is admitted. There were 50 Zero Hour notices for today, 26 are admitted. ...*(Interruptions)*....

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव : पूर्वोत्तर से लेकर संपूर्ण देश में यह अभियान चल रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर धर्मांतरण कानून बनाने के लिए 1954, 1960 व 1979 में संसद में बड़े जोर से आवाज़ उठाई गई। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are variety of issues, ...*(Interruptions)*.... very important issues; illegal conversions, rehabilitation of children, need to pay compensation to farmers whose crops were damaged in recent cyclone, ...*(Interruptions)*.... the issue of Myanmar refugees in Mizoram, demand for establishment of Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel (MITRA) in Kadapa, all these things. ...*(Interruptions)*....

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव : इसमें अनेक सत्ता पक्ष के संसद सदस्य शामिल थे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वर्ष 1995 में उच्चतम न्यायालय ने महिलाओं के हितों की रक्षा और धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार का दुरुपयोग रोकने के इरादे से धर्मांतरण कानून बनाने के लिए उस समय की सरकार को एक समिति बनाने का सुझाव दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not going to help them. You are complicating the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*....

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव : परन्तु अल्पसंख्यक वोटों के लालच व उनके दबाव के कारण यह कानून ज़मीनी हकीकत प्राप्त नहीं कर सका। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude, Harnath Singhji. ...*(Interruptions)*....

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव : महोदय, भारत में बहुसंख्यक समाज अपने ही देश में असुरक्षित है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take the mike, take the mike. ...*(Interruptions)*....

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव : एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार पिछले 25 वर्षों में हरियाणा के मेवात क्षेत्र में 180 से अधिक गांव हिन्दू-विहीन हो गये। कश्मीर से तीन लाख से अधिक हिन्दू प्रताड़ित व मार कर भगा दिए गये। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आज उत्तर प्रदेश के कैराना से हिन्दुओं के पलायन का मुद्दा पूरे देश में चर्चित है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, पूज्य महात्मा गांधी कहते थे कि "मानवता की सेवा की आड़

में धर्म परिवर्तन रुग्ण मानसिकता का परिचायक है और छल-प्रपंच, प्रलोभन व जबरन धर्म परिवर्तन जघन्य अपराध है।"...(व्यवधान)...

मान्यवर, स्थिति अत्यंत भयावह और चिंताजनक है। ...(व्यवधान)... अतः मैं देश में सामाजिक सुरक्षा, सामाजिक सौहार्द व समरसता, भावनात्मक एकता और देश की सुरक्षा को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर कठोर धर्मांतरण विरोधी कानून बनाने की मांग करता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती सीमा द्विवेदी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती गीता उर्फ चंद्रप्रभा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री राम विचार नेताम (छत्तीसगढ़): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ।

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next Zero Hour submission is of Dr. Ameer Yajnik; ...*(Interruptions)*.... She has gone to the Well, ignoring her own notice; Shri Y.S. Chowdary. ...*(Interruptions)*....

Need to pay compensation to the farmers whose crops were damaged in recent cyclone in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): The recent cyclone in the months of November and December severely affected many Districts of Andhra Pradesh and the farmers have lost standing crops. ...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a farmers' issue. ...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: People living in the vulnerable areas in the respective districts have been evacuated. ...*(Interruptions)*....Many standing crops were either totally damaged or partially damaged due to heavy rains and cyclone that ravaged our State of Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*....Sir, last week also, I had tabled a question on PM Fasal Bima Yojana and urged the hon. Minister to pay more compensation by way of crop insurance and to cover more areas and to bring more farmers into the insurance coverage. ...*(Interruptions)*....Sir, now that the two cyclones consequently have pounded our State, apart from other two States, I urge upon the Government of India to immediately take action to pay compensation to the affected farmers under the PM Fasal Bima Yojana. Thank you.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

Myanmar Refugees in Mizoram

SHRI K. VANLALVENA (Mizoram): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I want to inform the hon. Members of this House about the present situation of Myanmar refugees in the State of Mizoram. ...*(Interruptions)*....There are about fifteen thousand Myanmar refugees in the State of Mizoram due to the Myanmar military coup. ...*(Interruptions)*....These refugees are scattered everywhere within the State of Mizoram. Some of them are living with their relatives among the people of Mizoram. In the meantime, most of them are living in the refugee camps, which were jointly built by an NGO and the Government of Mizoram at different fifteen villages. The people of Mizoram, Government of Mizoram, the NGO, churches, political parties and every individual do love and care for them. We provided them food, clothing, water, medicine, shelter, children education without the help of the Union Government during these eleven months in the midst of corona pandemic. ...*(Interruptions)*....Hon. Chairman, Sir, I am requesting the Union Government to help all these Myanmar refugees even though India is not a signatory for the refugees. Being the biggest democracy in the

world, it is our duty to help our neighbours who love democratic rights and principles. Thank you.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: A Member from Mizoram, North East State, is raising an important issue and we are not allowing him to be heard. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ajit Kumar Bhuyan, an hon. Member from Assam. He is absent. ...*(Interruptions)*....Please. ...*(Interruptions)*....Shri Vijayasai Reddy. ...*(Interruptions)*....What you say, will go on record, therefore, don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*....

**Need to establish Mega Intregrated Textile Region and Apparel (MITRA) Park in
Kopparthy, Kadapa district of Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the Congress Party has not learnt lessons from the past. ...*(Interruptions)*....I request you to * ...*(Interruptions)*....* the people of this country will teach the lesson to the Congress Party, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*....This submission is for establishing a textile mega park at Kopparthy. ...*(Interruptions)*....Sir, the Government recently notified the establishment of seven Mega Integrated Textile Region and Apparel Parks in the country with a total outlay of Rs.4,445 crores. Sir, these Parks, in abbreviated form we call them MITRA Parks, these MITRA Parks will integrate the entire textile value chain from spinning, weaving, dyeing and printing at a single location and introduce modern infrastructural facilities for the entire value chain. ...*(Interruptions)*....This will help in reducing the logistic cost, generate employment and attract local and foreign investment in the textile sector. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Sir, the Kopparthy region of the YSR Kadapa district is home to a thriving and dynamic textile industry with a strong presence of textile-based industries.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't obstruct the Member. He is speaking. You are not supposed to obstruct him. ...*(Interruptions)*....You are obstructing an hon. Member.

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

...(*Interruptions*).... You are obstructing him. ...(*Interruptions*)....Is this the justice you are meting out to a fellow Member? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI V. VIJAYASAI REDDY: With the recent establishment of the Mega Industrial Hub in the region, it possesses the infrastructural and logistical linkages needed for the MITRA Parks to flourish. ...(*Interruptions*)....In the past few years, the region has become a preferred destination for investors and the Andhra Pradesh Government is working actively to promote it as an investor-friendly region through a host of incentives and subsidies. ...(*Interruptions*).... Andhra Pradesh is the second largest producer of cotton and silk, possesses a skill base of 4.5 lakh handloom and powerloom workers. It is a well-developed spinning and processing sector. Hence, the State would greatly benefit from the establishment of MITRA Park, which would help integrating the supply chain spread across the State at a single nodal point. Hence, I urge the Government of India to establish one of the MITRA Parks in Kopparthi region of Andhra Pradesh. Thank you, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)....

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will name you. Do you want to be named? ...(*Interruptions*).... If you don't want that, please go to your seat. ...(*Interruptions*).... His name has to be put in the Bulletin today. ...(*Interruptions*).... Shrimati Jaya Bachchan.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN: Sir, I can't speak in the din. So, I will lay my Zero Hour mention on the Table. ...(*Interruptions*)....

MR. CHAIRMAN: As they are not allowing you to make your submission, you are laying it on the Table. As a special case, I am permitting it. ...(*Interruptions*)....

Conservation and use of traditional practices in new constructions in public space

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, the Central Government on 5th June, 1972, through the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, issued

guidelines in terms of which every public project should be earmarked, at least one per cent and up to two per cent of the project cost, for the work of art in public buildings. The Urban Art Commission has, from time to time, emphasized that the work of art in the public projects need to be an integral part of the project.

Each region of India has traditional building crafts and concrete steps should be taken by the Government to encourage this craftsmanship in new construction and encourage the sensitive use of traditional materials which will not only keep our traditional art and craft alive but also provide employment to the masters of this craft who are on the verge of extinction.

The Central Vista project is a great opportunity for the conservation and rejuvenation of traditional, cultural and heritage forms by incorporating and showcasing it to the entire world. Through you, Sir, I urge the Government and the Minister to take up this matter seriously and implement it, which will enhance the image of the country.

DR. SONAL MANSINGH (Nominated): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Mention made by the hon. Member.

**Need to investigate the incident caused due to dam induced flood
disaster in Andhra Pradesh**

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me to speak. Recently, eight persons were killed and 50 others have been reported missing after they were washed away in gushing waters after the Annamayya project breached near Rajampeta in the State of Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*....

The Annamayya project was receiving an inflow of 3.25 lakh cusecs of flood water, as against its capacity of 1.40 lakh cusecs. Sensing the danger and severity of the situation, the State Government should have acted in a time-bound manner. ...*(Interruptions)*.... On the other day, in this very August House, the Minister of Jal Sakthi, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat stated in this House that Annamayya dam in Andhra Pradesh suddenly started getting water more than its bearing capacity. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Then, this spillway broke and caused damage. Any accident might have happened. But, can the dam water be released suddenly? We have to take care of the project. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Sir, through you, I want to bring to your notice that sudden inflow of water in the Annamayya dam more than its spillway capacity. It is overflowing with water. ...*(Interruptions)*.... As much water is coming in, by matching both the gates, that much water should come out. ...*(Interruptions)*.... I would like to say with a sense of great sadness that one of the five gates didn't open. Found as it was not functional. Was it not the responsibility of the State? To see how far this effect was felt. Thousands of cattle lost their lives. People lost their lives...*(Interruptions)*.... When it was mentioned, till the time another dam has broken... *(Interruptions)*...

When the ground reality is such, the concerned Minister of State in Government went into a denial mode as soon as he heard about the Minister's Statement. ...*(Interruptions)*.... There is a controversy with regard to the accident. So, the matter is very sensitive. ...*(Interruptions)*.... It also involves the safety and protection of the public at large. Moreover, I request the Central Government, through you, Sir, to conduct an independent investigation by a Central Government team and fix the responsibility as to who is responsible for the negligence in the State Government. Thank you.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Mention made by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go to your seats. Members, I would tell you that this sort of tactics is not going to help. You are not going to achieve your objective. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Let me make it clear that you can't force the Chair. Coming into the Well, raising slogans, shouting and clapping are very indecent, unparliamentary and uncivilised. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Let it go on record and then these Member's

names should also be recorded in the Bulletin. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Now, Dr. Narendra Jadhav.

Need to regulate, subsidise and fix a price ceiling on the cardiovascular surgeries and pacemaker surgeries

DR. NARENDRA JADHAV (Nominated): Sir, post Covid-19 pandemic, there is a significant rise in the number of patients reporting breathlessness and palpitations. Similarly, it has been observed that post-Covid, there is an increased tendency of clot formation. Serious long-term complications in cardiovascular and respiratory system have also been reported, especially in the patients with severe Covid-19, who were hospitalized.

Sir, the disruption in the flow of blood to heart due to clot formation can also cause cardiac arrest. Many people who have developed cardiovascular diseases are going in for a pacemaker implantation procedure. ...*(Interruptions)*.... This phenomenon has been witnessed in almost every age group. Even people of young age are opting for heart surgeries in order to survive. People with dysfunctional lungs or respiratory system failure have also developed cardiovascular diseases. ...*(Interruptions)*.... The pacemaker surgery costs anywhere between Rs. 45,000 and Rs. 3 lakhs whereas the cost of cardiovascular surgery may go up to Rs. 8 lakhs. In 2018, a report published by the Public Health foundation of India revealed that Out-of-Pocket (OOP) health expenses drove 55 million people below the poverty line. ...*(Interruptions)*.... It is hard to imagine the havoc that has been wreaked on families by Covid-19 pandemic and how many families may have been pushed into poverty in their bid to fight against Covid-19! The situation has now exacerbated further with these patients developing post Covid-19 conditions. ...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your time is over. Shri G. K. Vasan.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

Inclusion of Narikurava Community in Tamil Nadu in the Scheduled Tribes list

SHRI G. K. VASAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, thank you for permitting me to raise an important issue in Zero Hour regarding Narikurava community which is long pending in Tamil Nadu. The Narikurava community which had migrated to the southern States from other parts of India and those in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Kerala have been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes. However, to underline, the community in Tamil Nadu has not been included in the list of Scheduled Tribes despite efforts by previous Governments. There is a general consensus among various political parties both at the State level and at the national level to grant Scheduled Tribe status to the Narikurava community in Tamil Nadu. A Bill to give effect to such inclusion of this community in the List of Scheduled Tribes was introduced in the 15th Lok Sabha and the 16th Lok Sabha, but could not be passed on both occasions and the Bill lapsed. Therefore, I request the hon. Minister of Tribal Affairs and the Government of India to kindly take necessary steps for including the Narikurava community in Tamil Nadu in the Scheduled Tribes List. Thank you.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Tiruchi Siva, are you going to raise your Zero Hour mention?

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: No, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*.... How can I...
...*(Interruptions)*.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, you are not going to raise! You have to take care of your colleagues.

Heavy losses to the PSU Banks

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR RAY (West Bengal): Sir, I would like to raise a matter of public importance because as far as the public sector banks are concerned, it appears that huge corporate bad loans have been resolved with heavy haircut and loss to the banks. ...*(Interruptions)*.... For example, in 13 accounts of the public sector banks, the total loan due was Rs. 4,46,800 crores; this was resolved and

settled for Rs. 1,61,820 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*.... The banks have suffered a loss to the extent of Rs. 2,84,980 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*.... So, the total haircut was 64 per cent! ...*(Interruptions)*.... In this way, the public sector banks have suffered huge losses. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Sir, 64 per cent haircut has been allowed in favour of loaned companies. The new companies have purchased these loans at a much less price. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Sir, there appears to be cartelization. ...*(Interruptions)*.... The question of cartelization cannot be ruled out. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Therefore, Sir, through you, I would urge upon the Government to institute a Commission of Enquiry to find out whether there is any cartelization keeping in view huge losses suffered by the public sector banks which is, essentially, public money. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Thank you.

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

SHRI JAWHAR SIRCAR (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

DR. SANTANU SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: As Shri John Brittas and Shri Sanjay Singh are in the Well, so, they are not in a position to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, I will speak. ...(*Interruptions*)....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot do this. You enter into the Well, shout slogans and now going back to your seat and wanted to speak. It is not allowed. ...(*Interruptions*).... Now, Shri Ramji ...(**व्यवधान**)... श्री रामजी के साथ न्याय करें।

Discrimination against students belonging to SC/ST community

श्री रामजी (उत्तर प्रदेश): सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री जी का ध्यान वर्तमान में विश्वविद्यालय की प्रवेश परीक्षाओं में हो रही अनियमितताओं एवं भेदभाव की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।...(**व्यवधान**)... महोदय, विगत दिनों जेएनयू में पीएचडी के प्रवेश के लिए इंटरव्यू लिए गए। उनमें लिखित परीक्षा के लिए 70 तथा मौखिक साक्षात्कार के लिए 30 अंक निर्धारित किए गए।...(**व्यवधान**)... इंटरव्यू के निर्धारित 30 अंकों में से एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के छात्रों को सिर्फ दो से तीन अंक दिए गए। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि इस इंटरव्यू में एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी के छात्रों को दो से तीन अंक देना तार्किकपूर्ण और न्यायपूर्ण नहीं है।...(**व्यवधान**)... जेएनयू में कम फीस और quartile सिस्टम की वजह से अधिकांश बच्चे वंचित वर्ग से आते हैं और वे उच्च शिक्षा से वंचित रह जाते हैं। श्रीमान्, यह देश के भविष्य के साथ खिलवाड़ है।

इसके साथ ही मैं आपके माध्यम से संसद का ध्यान एक और गम्भीर विषय की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ, जो अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्र-छात्राओं को मिलने वाली छात्रवृत्ति से सम्बन्धित है।...(**व्यवधान**)... अभी तक पूरे देश में एससी और एसटी के छात्रों की छात्रवृत्ति समय से मिलने के कारण इन वर्गों के अधिक से अधिक लोग शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बढ़-चढ़कर शिक्षित हो रहे थे।...(**व्यवधान**)... परंतु जब से वर्तमान सरकार आई है तब से एससी और एसटी के छात्रों के साथ अन्यायपूर्ण व्यवहार करते हुए उनकी छात्रवृत्ति बंद कर दी गई है।...(**व्यवधान**)... इसके दो उदाहरण मेरे सामने आए हैं, जिन्हें मैं यहां बताना चाहूंगा। उत्तर प्रदेश में S.R. Institute में पढ़ने वाली छात्रा रीना कुमारी बी.टेक. बायोटेक से कर रही थी, लेकिन उसकी फीस न आने की वजह से उसकी पढ़ाई छूट गई है।...(**व्यवधान**)... ऐसा ही दूसरा केस राजस्थान के अलवर के अंकुश गौतम नाम के एक छात्र का है, जो गुजरात के नेशनल लॉ कॉलेज में पढ़ाई कर रहा था।...(**व्यवधान**)... उसकी तीन साल से scholarship नहीं आई है, जिसकी वजह से उसकी पढ़ाई भी छूटने वाली है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... श्रीमान् जी, मेरी आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग है कि जिन छात्र-छात्राओं के साथ अन्याय हुआ, उन्हें न्याय दिलाया जाए और एससी, एसटी तथा ओबीसी के छात्रों को जल्द से जल्द छात्रवृत्ति जारी की जाए।

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour submission made by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Abdul Wahab. He is in the Well of the House. So, he is not called to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति : श्रीमती ममता मोहंता।

Need for revision of compensation amount under the *Jatiya Parivar Mangala Yojana* in Odisha

श्रीमती ममता मोहंता (ओडिशा): सभापति महोदय, मैं 'जातीय परिवार मंगल योजना' के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहती हूँ। 'जातीय परिवार मंगल योजना' वर्ष 2008 में शुरू हुई थी। इसमें पहले सहायता राशि 10,000 रुपए दी जाती थी, लेकिन वर्ष 2012 में इसे बढ़ाकर 20,000 रुपए कर दिया गया। इस योजना के तहत अगर किसी परिवार के मुख्य आय करने वाले व्यक्ति का निधन हो जाता है और यदि उसकी उम्र 60 साल से कम हो तथा उसके बच्चे नाबालिग हैं, तो उस परिवार को इस योजना में शामिल किया जाता है। इस योजना में हिताधिकारी को 1997 के बीपीएल सर्वे के अनुसार सहायता राशि मिलती है। बीपीएल सर्वे हर पांच साल में होना चाहिए, क्योंकि इन 24 सालों में बीपीएल के सर्वे के मुताबिक गरीब परिवार की आर्थिक स्थिति पहले से ज्यादा बेहतर है और अमीर परिवार के लोग भी गरीब हुए हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि 1997 के BPL सर्वे में संशोधन करके आर्थिक स्थिति के हिसाब से इन परिवारों को इस योजना में शामिल किया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसके साथ ही, आजकल के ज़माने में 20 हजार रुपए कोई मायने नहीं रखते, इसलिए इसको बढ़ा कर 2 लाख रुपए किया जाए, धन्यवाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mamataji. Next, Shri Digvijaya Singhji; in his seat! No. Now, Lt. Gen. (Dr.) D.P. Vats (Retd.). ...*(Interruptions)*...

Biases over functioning against *Khap Panchayats*

ले. जनरल (डा.) डी. पी. वत्स (रिटा.) (हरियाणा): सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से खाप पंचायतों के बारे में मीडिया द्वारा और कुछ तत्वों द्वारा गलत धारणाएँ फैलाए जाने के खिलाफ आवाज उठाना चाहता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... खाप पंचायतें भाईचारा पंचायतें हैं, जो लोक-लाज से लोक राज चलाती हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... खाप पंचायतों ने नारा दिया है कि "समाज की रोटी और बेटी एक करो, जाति तोड़ो, समाज जोड़ो"। ...**(व्यवधान)**... खाप पंचायतों ने नारी शिक्षा के लिए सराहनीय काम किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... खाप पंचायतों ने कन्या भ्रूण हत्या के खिलाफ सराहनीय काम करके gender ratio को ठीक किया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री सभापति : आपका सुझाव क्या है?

ले. जनरल (डा.) डी. पी. वत्स (रिटा.) : सर, मेरा सुझाव यह है कि खाप पंचायतों के बारे में लोग ठीक से सीखें और अपनी धारणा को correct करें, ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्योंकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट में भी इनके खिलाफ PIL डाली गई थी, लेकिन सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उस PIL को सुनने से इंकार कर दिया ...**(व्यवधान)**... और खाप पंचायतों पर ban लगाने से इंकार कर दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... खाप पंचायतें progressive पंचायतें हैं, भाईचारा पंचायतें हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये एक सुधार के through स्वस्थ progeny पैदा करने में भी मदद करती हैं, क्योंकि ये अंतरजातीय विवाह को बढ़ावा देती हैं, inbreeding को रोकती हैं और cross-breeding को बढ़ावा देती हैं तथा नशे वगैरह के खिलाफ हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... थैंक यू, सभापति जी।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Next, Dr. L. Hanumanthaiah; is not in his seat. So, next, Shri Md. Nadimul Haque. ...**(Interruptions)**...

Impact of inflation on poor and middle classes

SHRI MD. NADIMUL HAQUE (West Bengal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the recent World Inequality Report 2021 has flagged India as a 'poor and very unequal country'. ...**(Interruptions)**... With the economic downturn engendered by the pandemic making matters worse, India's middle class shrunk to a frightening extent during the pandemic years. ...**(Interruptions)**... According to a study by Pew Research Centre, the recent figure of this shrinkage is approximately 32 million, accounting for 60 per cent of the global shrinkage. ...**(Interruptions)**...

Inflation, resulting from this economic decline, has disproportionately and adversely affected the poor and the middle classes. The prices of essential food items, like, tomatoes, milk, edible oils, etc., have been going through the roof, throughout the last two years. ...**(Interruptions)**... Prices of transport fuels and

cooking gas have been exorbitantly high due to the Government's unjustified taxation policy. ...*(Interruptions)*... In spite of a fall in global crude oil prices, Indian excise taxes on petrol and diesel were increased. ...*(Interruptions)*... A recent Crisil Study has shown that food and fuel prices affect the bottom 20 per cent of the population the hardest. ...*(Interruptions)*... An estimated 10 million migrant workers, who had come to cities looking for greener pastures, have now gone back to farming. ...*(Interruptions)*... Inflation figures have risen from 4.48 per cent in October to 4.91 per cent in November. ...*(Interruptions)*...

In conclusion, these figures show that instead of taking an empathetic view of the poor and the middle classes, the Government has continued with its neoliberal economic policies, which have been ruining lives and livelihoods alike. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is high time that the Government realizes its folly and undertakes a much-needed course correction; if not, the electorate will. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI ABIR RANJAN BISWAS (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI JAWAHAR SIRCAR (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री सभापति : धन्यवाद, नदीमुल हक जी। श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमरा। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

Exploitation of farmers in procurement of paddy throughout the country

श्री विजय पाल सिंह तोमर (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार ने धान के दाम लागत से डेढ़ गुणा किए हैं, रिकॉर्ड खरीदारी की है, इसके लिए मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन जितना लाभ किसानों को मिलना चाहिए, आम तौर पर उन्हें उतना लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है ...(व्यवधान)... आढ़तियों और बिचौलियों द्वारा उनका शोषण हो रहा है। ...(व्यवधान)... मान्यवर, उनका दो तरह से शोषण होता है। ...(व्यवधान)... एक तो जब किसान क्रय केन्द्र पर अपना धान बेचने जाता है, तो moisture नापने के नाम पर किसानों को रोक दिया जाता है ...(व्यवधान)... और अधिक नमी बताकर 10-15 परसेंट तक की कटौती की जाती है। ...(व्यवधान)... कुछ किसानों को कई दिन बाद वापिस धान लेकर जाना पड़ता है या औने-पौने दाम पर बेचना पड़ता है। किसान मजबूर हो जाता है, उनके धान को रिजेक्ट कर दिया जाता है, जिसके कारण 1,200 रुपये में वह व्यापारी को अपना धान बेच देता है और वही धान उस व्यापारी के माध्यम से क्रय केन्द्र में 1,960 रुपये में खरीद लिया जाता है।...(व्यवधान)... इस तरह से आम गरीब किसान का शोषण होता है।...(व्यवधान)...

दूसरा, कुछ राज्यों में ऐसा भी देखने को मिला है कि किसानों को एक टोकन जारी होता है।...(व्यवधान)... जो बड़े किसान हैं, जिन्होंने धान की रोपाई भी नहीं कर रखी, फिर भी उन्हें टोकन मिल जाता है, लेकिन छोटी जोत के किसानों को टोकन नहीं मिलता है।...(व्यवधान)... छोटी जोत का किसान अपना धान किसी बड़े किसान या व्यापारी को बेचने के लिए विवश होता है और 1,000-1,200 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के दाम पर वह अपना धान उन्हें बेच देता है।...(व्यवधान)...

मान्यवर, केन्द्र की दो संस्थाएं हैं - कृषि विज्ञान केन्द्र (KVK) और ATMA. इनके अपने स्टैंडर्ड लैब्स हैं, जिनमें moisture नापने के सही यंत्र उपलब्ध हैं। इनका नमी नापने में उपयोग कर सकते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... केन्द्र के पास KVK और ATMA दोनों हैं।...(व्यवधान)... मान्यवर, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से यह मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि धान के हर क्रय केन्द्र पर एक सरकारी संस्था का कर्मचारी बैठा हो, जिसके पास मशीन हो और वह नमी का सर्टिफिकेट दे, तब वह धान खरीदा जाए।...(व्यवधान)... इससे किसानों का शोषण होने से बचाया जा सकेगा।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

Need to direct social media companies to allocate specific budget to flag problematic content on their platform and its removal

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI (Bihar): Sir, Google and Facebook together take away around 75 per cent of the total digital advertising market in India. With ad revenues of Rs.23,213 crores, Rs.9,326 crores of Facebook and Rs.13,887 crores of Google, they earn a share higher than the combined revenues of the top 10 listed traditional media companies, at Rs.8,396 crores. ...*(Interruptions)*...Through their Advertisement Reseller model, they send away the major portion; the Facebook sends 90 per cent of gross advertisement revenues to the global subsidiary, while the Google India pays 87 per cent. The issue is that these big tech firms are getting rich at the expense of traditional media. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, it does not pay traditional news platforms sufficiently despite making huge money by displaying their journalistic content. ...*(Interruptions)*... To ensure this, following an EU directive, countries like France, Germany and Australia have already legislated neighbouring rights in which platforms like Google are made to pay traditional media outlets for use of their content. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, Facebook is undermining safety of the largest user base of 34 crores of users in India. It does not flag problematic content like fake, misinformation and hate speech. As per a report, Facebook found that over 40 per cent of top views in the State of West Bengal were 'fake/unauthentic'. ...*(Interruptions)*...Even on the death of Shri Bipin Rawat, there were objectionable tweets on Facebook and other social media platforms. The Facebook spends a miniscule just 13 per cent of its budget to flag content in markets outside the US. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thus, the percentage of budget which gets allocated to India is even less than 13 per cent. It lacks capacity to flag content for Hindi and Bengali. Just recently, even the PM's account was hacked by crypto lobby bringing out a tweet declaring that India has 'officially adopted Bitcoin as legal tender'. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would, therefore, urge that India must form an independent regulatory body that ensures a legislative framework which shall oversee the activities of these Big Tech Companies and also ensures that these platforms dedicate proper budgetary allocation towards 'content moderation' and 'revenue sharing' with traditional media. ...*(Interruptions)*...Sir, with these words, I, again, urge that the Government of India should take action against these social media giants. Thank you.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SURESH GOPI (Nominated): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI KAILASH SONI (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I also associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Need for 25% reservation for the residents of Puducherry in Pondicherry University

SHRI S. SELVAGANABATHY (Puducherry): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Pondicherry University is a Central University established by an Act of Parliament in October, 1985. Our hon. Chairman himself is the Chancellor of the university. ...*(Interruptions)*...

The Central Universities in India are functioning with the land, water, electricity and other infrastructural facilities of the local Government. Despite utilising the resources, the students of Puducherry are not assured of a share in admissions for all the courses conducted by the Central University. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is really unfortunate. I feel that the privilege of the native students of Puducherry is being denied. ...*(Interruptions)*... To be specific, the people of Puducherry have been requesting the Pondicherry University to reserve 25 per cent of the seats exclusively for students of Puducherry for several years. ...*(Interruptions)*.... The University is conducting 78 courses in various disciplines. ...*(Interruptions)*.... However, the reservation to the residents of Puducherry is given only for 21 courses and the demand is only to extend the reservation to the remaining 57 courses. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Denying the reservation to the people of Puducherry is unreasonable. It is not only perplexing but denies natural justice. ...*(Interruptions)*....

We do not deny its Pan-India character and the right of students of other States in a Central Government establishment. ...*(Interruptions)*.... What we want is only a minimal of reservation of just 25 per cent of seats. ...*(Interruptions)*....

I am not placing an uncomfortable and unreasonable request. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Nor is it an untenable. ...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot read. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Mr. Selvaganabathy, you have to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*.... You cannot read. ...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI S. SELVAGANABATHY: Reservation for residents is not a new phenomenon. ...*(Interruptions)*.... In my own state, JIPMER is a Central Government organisation. ...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are a first-timer, I am allowing you; but no reading. ...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI S. SELVAGANABATHY: It provides 25 per cent reservation to the locals, and the National Institute of Technology gives not 25 per cent but 50 per cent reservation to the locals. ...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

SHRI S. SELVAGANABATHY: Let such a reservation be not only for Pondicherry University but for all 54 Central Universities. ...*(Interruptions)*....

Sir, I would also like to justify the need for my request that Puducherry is not having any State University and the students of Puducherry have to depend only on the Central University. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Hon. Chairman, Sir, as a special case, the Pondicherry University may be permitted to extend 25 per cent reservation in all courses conducted by the University*(Interruptions)*....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Right. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Please try to conclude before time. Make it a practice, at least. You are a new beginner. You have to understand the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Shri Sambhaji Chhatrapati. ...*(Interruptions)*....

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

Excavation of important sites by the Archaeological Survey of India

SHRI SAMBHAJI CHHATRAPATI (Nominated): Sir, while ASI is globally known for outstanding archaeological investigations through explorations and excavations throughout the country, it is quite intriguing to raise that the dedicated Excavations Branches, that is, six numbers, have not been assigned any major excavations for the last more than 15 years. ...*(Interruptions)*.... It seems, the ASI has totally forgotten its primary responsibility to discover, excavate and interpret the archaeological evidence for unbiased reconstruction of Indian history. ...*(Interruptions)*.... There are many dark periods in the history and archaeology of the country, but it appears ASI has no formal or informal plan to bridge the dark periods. ...*(Interruptions)*....

In the past, the Branches used to be respectable establishments because they were mainly engaged in first-hand research in the field and interpretation of valuable data for reconstruction of history. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Sir, many of them are sitting idle and no substantial work or any befitting work to their reputation has been assigned to them. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Even with regard to fund allocation for excavations of sites in the country, ASI is not even allocating 2 per cent of its budget. ...*(Interruptions)*.... To turn the tide over, the Government needs to give its support. ...*(Interruptions)*.... A large number of ancient sites in various States are yet to receive the attention of ASI for taking up major excavations. ...*(Interruptions)*.... The sites like Mathura, although being centres of religions and trade, are yet to be thoroughly excavated. Despite the association of Mathura with Lord Krishna, no work has been done for the last 40 years. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Barring a few exceptions, ASI has not laid bare the town-planning of any major city after Independence for public viewing. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Even all the work which has been done, it has been done before Independence....*(Interruptions)*....

Hon. Chairman, Sir, large-scale excavations may extend great help in the reconstruction of Indian history based upon impeccable evidence and thus make an appeal to the Government to direct ASI to take up large-scale excavations at the important sites for which proposals have already been submitted during 2021-22. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Thank you, Sir.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I would like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. SONAL MANSINGH (Nominated): Sir, I would also like to associate myself with the Zero Hour mention made by the hon. Member.

**Need to celebrate the role of 15 women representatives in the Constituent Assembly
on the occasion of 75th year of Indian Independence**

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम निर्देशित): सभापति महोदय, भारत सरकार आज़ादी का 'अमृत महोत्सव' मना रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... इस अवसर पर मैं एक ऐसे मुद्दे को उठा रहा हूँ, जो उचित है और इस अवसर पर उन्हें सम्मान देना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

महोदय, भारत की संविधान सभा में 15 महिला सदस्य थीं। ...(व्यवधान)... ये वे सदस्य थीं, जिन्होंने स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन में बड़ी महती भूमिका निभायी थी। ...(व्यवधान)... उन्होंने सिर्फ स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन में ही भूमिका नहीं निभायी थी, बल्कि सामाजिक सुधार और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति में भी इनकी अहम भूमिका थी। ...(व्यवधान)...

महोदय, मैं एक नाम हंसा मेहता जी का लेना चाहता हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... हंसा मेहता जी के आग्रह पर संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ का जो Universal Rights Declaration है, जिसमें 'all men are equal' कहा गया था, उनके हस्तक्षेप के बाद United Nations ने उसमें परिवर्तन किया और 'all men are equal' की जगह 'all human beings are equal' किया गया। ...(व्यवधान)... इसी तरह से लीला रॉय जी थीं, जो 6 साल जेल में रहीं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सभापति : यह freedom fighters के बारे में है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राकेश सिन्हा : महोदय, मालती चौधरी, कमला चौधरी जैसे कुछ नामों को हम जानते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... सुचेता कृपलानी जी, विजयलक्ष्मी पंडित जी जैसे नामों को भी हम जानते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... लेकिन बहुत से ऐसे नाम हैं, जिन्होंने स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन में भूमिका निभायी, लेकिन हम उन्हें नहीं जान पा रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं दुर्गाबाई देशमुख जी का नाम लेता हूँ, जिन्हें हम 'Iron Lady' के नाम से जानते थे। ...(व्यवधान)... उसी तरह से अम्मु स्वामीनाथन, पूर्णिमा बनर्जी, राजकुमारी अमृत कौर के नाम हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... राजकुमारी अमृत कौर 10 साल तक स्वास्थ्य मंत्री रही थीं, उन्होंने All India Institute of Medical Sciences की स्थापना की थी। ...(व्यवधान)...

मेरा इस सदन के माध्यम से और आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार से आग्रह है कि 'अमृत महोत्सव' के अवसर पर ये 15 महिला सदस्य, जो कि Constituent Assembly की सदस्य थीं, इनके ऊपर monographs publish किये जाएँ। ...(व्यवधान)... इनके ऊपर seminars आयोजित किये जाएँ, जिससे भारत में जो महिलाओं के सशक्तिकरण एवं महिलाओं की राजनीति में

भागीदारी की बात कही जाती है ...**(व्यवधान)**... तृतीय विश्व के देशों में भारत ही एक ऐसा देश है, जिसकी संविधान सभा में 15 महिला सदस्य थीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... दुनिया के किसी भी देश में इतनी बड़ी संख्या में महिला सदस्य नहीं थीं। इसलिए आज दुनिया के platform पर यह बताने की जरूरत है कि भारत के स्वतंत्रता आन्दोलन, भारत की राजनीति और भारत के सामाजिक जीवन में महिलाओं की भागीदारी सतत बनी रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

इसलिए मैं, अन्त में, भारत सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि ऐसी सभी महिला सदस्यों की भूमिकाओं को और उनकी सामाजिक-राजनीतिक गतिविधियों को प्रकाश में लाया जाये, जिससे समाज उनके बारे में सुपरिचित हो सके, धन्यवाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती गीता उर्फ चंद्रप्रभा (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्रीमती सीमा द्विवेदी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

श्री हरनाथ सिंह यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री कैलाश सोनी (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री सकलदीप राजभर (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाये गये विषय से स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI SUJEET KUMAR (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI DEEPAK PRAKASH (Jharkhand): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI NARAYANA KORAGAPPA (Karnataka): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

श्री सभापति : राकेश जी, धन्यवाद। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप एक अच्छा विषय ध्यान में लाये। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इसके ऊपर ध्यान दे। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह एक महत्वपूर्ण सुझाव है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो महिला सांसद संविधान सभा में सदस्य थीं और जिन्होंने अपना योगदान किया, ऐसी महिलाओं का अलग से सम्मान आज़ादी के इस 'अमृत महोत्सव' के संदर्भ में होना चाहिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह उनका सुझाव है, जो कि एक अच्छा सुझाव है। आप इसे नोट करके concerned मंत्रालय से बातचीत करके देख लीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; कोयला मंत्री; तथा खान मंत्री (श्री प्रहलाद जोशी): महोदय, मैं concerned Ministry से बात करके इसे संज्ञान में लेता हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions. ...**(Interruptions)**.... डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Need to declare cow as national animal

डा. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा (राजस्थान): महोदय, गाय भारतीय संस्कृति का अभिन्न हिस्सा है। भारतीय संस्कृति में गाय को पूजा जाता है। यह समय की माँग है कि गाय को 'राष्ट्रीय पशु' घोषित किया जाए और गौरक्षा को हिन्दुओं का मौलिक अधिकार बनाया जाए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

हम जानते हैं कि जब किसी देश की संस्कृति और उसकी आस्था को ठेस पहुँचती है, तो देश कमजोर होता है। चाणक्य ने अर्थशास्त्र में लिखा है कि किसी देश को नष्ट करना है, तो पहले उसकी संस्कृति नष्ट कर दो, देश स्वतः ही नष्ट हो जाएगा। इन्हीं बातों को ध्यान में रखकर बहुतायत राज्यों में गौहत्या प्रतिबंधित है। सनातन धर्म में गाय को माता मानकर पूजा जाता है। गाय हिन्दू संस्कृति का मजबूत प्रतीक एवं आस्था का केन्द्र है, इसलिए जब कोई भी गौहत्या कर देता है, तो सामाजिक सौहार्द बिगड़ जाता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

गाय का मांस खाना किसी भी प्रकार से किसी का मौलिक अधिकार नहीं हो सकता, बल्कि जो लोग गाय की पूजा करते हैं, गाय की रक्षा करना उनका परम कर्तव्य है। लोग आर्थिक रूप से भी गाय पर निर्भर करते हैं। गौरक्षा किसी धर्म से जुड़ा विषय नहीं है। मुस्लिम शासकों ने भी गाय को भारतीय संस्कृति का महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा माना है। बाबर, हुमायूँ और अकबर सहित कम से कम पाँच मुस्लिम शासकों ने गौहत्या पर प्रतिबंध लगाया था। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

अतः मेरी मांग है कि केन्द्र सरकार गौहत्या को रोके जाने की दृष्टि से प्रभावी कानून लाये तथा गौ माता को 'राष्ट्रीय पशु' घोषित किया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I too associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

Need to promote the use of Bio-ethanol in the country

श्री महेश पोद्दार (झारखंड): महोदय, पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के क्रय पर देश की विदेशी मुद्रा का एक बड़ा भाग खर्च होता है और इनका इस्तेमाल प्रदूषण भी बढ़ाता है। दूसरी तरफ, सरकार किसानों की आर्थिक स्थिति सुधार कर उनकी आय दोगुनी करने को प्रयासरत है। बायो एथेनॉल पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों का उत्कृष्ट विकल्प है और इसे तैयार करने में कृषि उत्पादों के अतिरेक का इस्तेमाल भी किया जा सकता है। सरकार यदि देश के कृषि उत्पादों की एक निश्चित मात्रा की खरीद और उनका इस्तेमाल बायो एथेनॉल तैयार करने के लिए करे, तो एक साथ दोनों समस्याओं का समाधान संभव है। ...(व्यवधान)...

अतः मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वह बायो एथेनॉल पेट्रोलियम के इस्तेमाल को बढ़ावा देने हेतु शीघ्र नीति बनाए। ...(व्यवधान)...

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the matter raised by the hon. Member.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad.

श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद: सर, देश में किसानों की फसलों को अन्ना जानवर या अन्य जंगली जानवर खा रहे हैं। किसानों के इस नुकसान की भरपाई हेतु मैं इसे प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना में शामिल करने के लिए कह रहा हूँ।*

श्री सभापति : यह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जायेगा। आपने जो कहा, उसे आपको वापस लेना पड़ेगा। वह रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जायेगा। ...(व्यवधान)... श्रीमती झरना दास बैद्य ...(व्यवधान) ... She doesn't want to speak. ...(Interruptions).... नहीं, बीच में नहीं ...(व्यवधान) ... Let everybody go to his seat. ...(Interruptions).... Let everybody go to his seat. ...(Interruptions).... Respect the LoP. ...(Interruptions).... This is not the way. ...(Interruptions).... Please go to your seats; you can't demand that. ...(Interruptions).... LoP has been given opportunity. ...(Interruptions).... I will give

* Not recorded.

him opportunity provided you go to your respective seats. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Take back your Members to their respective seats. ...*(Interruptions)*.... If you are helpless, then I am also helpless. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Shri Subhas Chandra Bose Pilli ...*(Interruptions)*....

Need for granting Special Category Status to Andhra Pradesh

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, post-bifurcation of the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh in 2014, the newly formed State of Telangana and the successor State of Andhra Pradesh have several bifurcation related issues that are yet to be resolved. ...*(Interruptions)*.... The long pendency of these issues would not only force the States to endure a huge economic loss but would also have the potential to strain the relationship between the States. ...*(Interruptions)*.... The bifurcation of the erstwhile State of Andhra Pradesh has caused immense hardship to the successor State of Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*.... In recognition of the necessity to provide support to the State of Andhra Pradesh, commitments were made on the floor of the House at the time of passing the AP Reorganisation Bill, 2014. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Further, important measures were contemplated under the Act to assist the successor State in strengthening its economy and State finances. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Even after seven years of bifurcation, the majority of the commitments remain unfulfilled and Andhra Pradesh continues to face immense economic hardships and deprivation. In this regard, grant of special category status is a must for Andhra Pradesh. Thank you.

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, I also associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

Need to increase the developmental activities to control Left Wing Extremism in Odisha

DR. SASMIT PATRA (Odisha): Sir, under the leadership of hon. Chief Minister of Odisha, Left Wing Extremism has come down in Odisha. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Hon. Union Home Minister's 'Review of LWE-Affected States' was held on 26th September, 2021 where hon. Chief Minister of Odisha, Shri Naveen Patnaik offered proposals which if undertaken by centre would help in further reducing LWE extremism in

Odisha. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Firstly, the four-laning of road NH 326 from Jeypore to Motu via Malkangiri upto Bhadrachalam. ...*(Interruptions)*.... This will provide a parallel road for traffic from eastern India, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand to South India, especially Bengaluru and Hyderabad providing huge economic impetus to this region. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Secondly, Railway Ministry and Odisha Government are already constructing two legs -- from Jeypore to Nabarangpur and Jeypore to Malkangiri through cost sharing. ...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't sit in the Well. ...*(Interruptions)*.... You have to go and sit in your respective seats. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*....

DR. SASMIT PATRA: This missing part between Malkangiri to Bhadrachalam of length 153 Km and Nabarangpur to Junagarh of length 118 Km can be undertaken to provide a very viable alternative path to the trunk routes of railway and improve economic growth of these areas.

Thirdly, providing mobile connectivity to areas of southern and western Odisha with an estimated 2,000 more mobile base stations to be set up. Fourthly, Bank branches should be set up in Left Wing Extremism areas with free land and building provided by Odisha Government. Fifth, the Government should strive to ensure that more children from these Left Wing Extremism affected areas secure admissions through NEET, IIT-JEE, etc. It is primarily through economic prosperity of these Left Wing Extremism affected districts that we can stop Left Wing extremism. I, therefore, urge the Government to accept these proposals to tackle the Left Wing Extremism in Odisha. Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If everybody goes to his seat, sit peacefully, then the LoP will be called. If you want to respect him...*(Interruptions)*.... No, you can't dictate to me. You cannot dictate to me. I can tell you, hon. Members...*(Interruptions)*.... With all humility, I want to tell you, let us maintain decency and decorum in the House. And, this sort of pressure is not going to work on me and the Government. The Leader of the House met me. I discussed with him. I discussed with the LoP and the Deputy Leader also. Then, they said that if they, the Members who have done this, regret, then, the Government is willing to reconsider. That is the position. You know that I can't go beyond that. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Moreover, by unruly scenes, unparliamentary behaviour and obstructing other Members and then trying to force is not going to work at all. You are not going to help them. Please understand, if you

want to strengthen their hands, be in your respective seats, follow the rules and then plead their case or your case. Then, that can be taken into consideration. But if you violate the rules and if you use slogans and you do all sorts of things, gesticulating, and then sitting in the Well of the House, you can't expect anybody to respond to that. ...*(Interruptions)*.... So, everybody, this side or that side, has to follow the rules; go by the rules and precedents of the House. I am bound by the rules. ...*(Interruptions)*.... I am bound by the precedents. So, don't make unnecessary slogans which are not going on record. They are not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*.... You ask all your people to sit down. You can speak. ...*(Interruptions)*.... You please go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Sit down. I will allow him. If you sit down, I will allow him. You can't dictate to me. I am going to call him provided you go to your seats. ...*(Interruptions)*.... You don't want to go to your seats. Do you not want to hear the Leader of the Opposition? What is this happening? You don't want to hear the Leader of the Opposition and you want to dictate to me. ...*(Interruptions)*.... The Members in the Well have to go to their seats. If the House is not in order, we cannot insult the Leader of the Opposition by calling him in between. ...*(Interruptions)*.... It is the right of the Members. They have performed their duty and I compliment them, whoever has spoken today. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Now, that Zero Hour is over...*(Interruptions)*.... Zero Hour is over. It is not going on record. Mr. Sanjay Singh, please go to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*.... You are compounding the offence. ...*(Interruptions)*.... You are compounding the offence. संजय सिंह जी को बाहर भेज दीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*... संजय सिंह जी को बाहर भेज दीजिए।...*(व्यवधान)*... He is challenging the Chair. You can't. You go to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*.... You go to your seat. Some people are bent upon creating problem. I can't help it. ...*(Interruptions)*.... The House is adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock.

The House then adjourned at fifty-nine minutes past eleven of the clock.

*The House reassembled at two of the clock,
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.*

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 2021

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Statutory Resolution. ...*(Interruptions)*....

श्री जयराम रमेश (कर्नाटक) : सर, इन्हें बोलने नहीं दिया गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : प्लीज़, प्लीज़ ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़, आप लोग आपस में बात न करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़ ...**(व्यवधान)**... माननीय मंत्री जी ...**(व्यवधान)**... प्लीज़, प्लीज़ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, there are two Bills listed for today. One Bill is regarding the Director, CBI and the other is regarding the Central Vigilance Commission. Sir, there is one suggestion. As both the Bills are on similar subjects, if the House agrees, we may combine the two Bills and have the discussion together. ...**(Interruptions)**....

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Himachal Prasad): No, it cannot be done.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): The allotted time will increase.

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Yes, time can be increased.

श्री उपसभापति : अगर हाउस सहमत है, तो हम लोग इस पर बात कर सकते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We cannot combine the two. ...**(Interruptions)**.... There are Statutory Resolutions for the respective Ordinances to be disapproved by the House. These should be taken up separately. ...**(Interruptions)**....

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: We can increase the time. ...**(Interruptions)**....

श्री उपसभापति : कोई बात नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Agreed, Anand ji. We will take both the Bills separately.

Now, let us take up the Statutory Resolution disapproving the Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Ordinance, 2021 (No. 10 of 2021) promulgated by the President of India on 14th November, 2021, and, the Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 2021 are to be taken up together. Shri Derek O'Brien, not present; Shri Shaktisinh Gohil, not present; Shri Mallikarjun Kharge ji. Please move the Statutory Resolution. ...**(Interruptions)**....

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे) : सर, हम आपसे बार-बार विनती कर रहे हैं कि सदन को ठीक ढंग से चलाने के लिए हम सभी आपके साथ कोऑपरेट कर रहे हैं, लेकिन हमारे जो 12 सदस्य ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय एलओपी, क्या आप इस विषय पर बोल रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... आपका Statutory Resolution है। ...(व्यवधान)... Please speak on this.

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे : देखिए साहब, जो 12 लोग सस्पेंड होकर बाहर बैठे हैं, ...(व्यवधान)... मैंने आज आपको एक स्पेशल लैटर लिखा है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : उनके बारे में माननीय चेयरमैन साहब ने अपनी बात को कह दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे : मैंने आज आपको एक स्पेशल लैटर लिखकर रिक्वेस्ट की है कि 11 तारीख को हमारे सदस्यों पर किस ढंग से charges लगाए गए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : प्लीज, यह विषय अभी बोलने के लिए नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे : *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing. ...(*Interruptions*).... Nothing is going on record. ...(*Interruptions*).... क्या आप Resolution move कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)... आप Resolution move कर रहे हैं या मैं दूसरा नाम पुकारूँ? ...(व्यवधान)... Nothing is going on record.

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे : *

श्री उपसभापति : मैंने यह सब्जेक्ट परमिट नहीं किया है। ...(व्यवधान)... माननीय मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे जी, आप Statutory Resolution move नहीं कर रहे हैं, this must go on record. ...(*Interruptions*).... Shri Bikash Ranjan Bhattacharya, not present. ...(*Interruptions*).... Dr. V. Sivadasan, are you moving the Statutory Resolution? ...(*Interruptions*)....

DR. V. SIVADASAN (Kerala): Sir, the Leader of the Opposition is speaking.

* Not recorded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Sivadasan, are you moving it or not? Yes or No? ...*(Interruptions)*.... I am not allowing any other subject. ...*(Interruptions)*....

DR. V. SIVADASAN: Sir, the Leader of the Opposition is speaking.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Sivadasan, are you moving it or not? ...*(Interruptions)*.... Let me move on. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Shri K.C. Venugopal, are you moving the Statutory Resolution? ...*(Interruptions)*.... This means that the Statutory Resolution is not moved. This must go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*.... This must go on record. Now, hon. Minister, Dr. Jitendra Singh to move a motion for consideration of the Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 2021. ...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, the Leader of the Opposition, while speaking...

श्री उपसभापति : कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... किसी और विषय पर बोलने की इजाजत नहीं है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, hon. Minister, Dr. Jitendra Singh, to move a motion for consideration of the Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 2021.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY;
THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; THE MINISTER
OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; THE MINISTER

* Not recorded.

OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ATOMIC ENERGY; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF SPACE (DR. JITENDRA SINGH): Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Act, 1946, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय मंत्री जी, आप बिल मूव करते हुए कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, as you and hon. Members of the august House would appreciate, under the leadership of the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, this Government has sought to follow a policy of zero tolerance against corruption. ...**(Interruptions)**.... This is evident from a number of steps and a number of decisions taken over the last seven and a half years. ...**(Interruptions)**.... If you recall, in the very first Cabinet Meeting held after Shri Narendra Modi was sworn in as the Prime Minister on 26th of May 2014, one of the first decisions was to constitute an SIT to investigate into the matter of black money. ...**(Interruptions)**....

श्री उपसभापति : प्लीज़, आप लोग आपस में बात न करें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जो माननीय सदस्य बैल में हैं, उनसे मेरा आग्रह है कि वे अपनी सीट्स पर जाएँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**... बैल में placard लेकर खड़े होना, बैल में नारे लगाना, यह राज्य सभा के Rules of Procedure के against है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please go back to your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**....

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: The approach of the Government has been (a) to check corruption and (b) to ensure enhanced transparency in the functioning of the Government. ...**(Interruptions)**.... With these two motives, I have the confidence to say that the Modi Government has walked the talk over the last seven years. ...**(Interruptions)**.... This is also borne out by the fact that the Prevention of Corruption Act was amended after 30-long years. ...**(Interruptions)**.... It was formulated in 1988 and under the leadership of the Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, in 2018, certain amendments were brought in to include provisions which were relevant to the contemporary times and the changing contexts of the nation. ...**(Interruptions)**.... These, for example, included holding the bribe giver also guilty as much as the bribe taker in cases of corruption. ...**(Interruptions)**.... They offer certain safeguards to well-performing, honest officers and also enlarge the gamut of the anti-graft Act. ...**(Interruptions)**.... Therefore, I think it is in the fitness of things, and it is in the same spirit, that these amendments are being brought in because in

the recent years, as all of us know, the nation is faced with the triple menace of corruption, black money and international crime. ...(*Interruptions*).... This triple menace in turn is linked to another triple menace which is that of drugs, drug trafficking, terrorism and criminal offence. ...(*Interruptions*).... All these maladies put together are a threat to the national security. ...(*Interruptions*).... At the same time, they are a threat to the stability of financial structure. ...(*Interruptions*).... The methodologies of crime have changed. ...(*Interruptions*).... New technologies have come in. ...(*Interruptions*).... The new methodologies are highly sophisticated, highly structured and also, to a great extent, cloned, which makes crime investigation a far more difficult task, and therefore these amendments have been brought in. The Financial Action Task Force, of which India is a Member country, also expects us to improve the resources for financial crime investigation and international crime. ...(*Interruptions*).... In India, so far, the tenure of the Director, CBI, was of two years with the clause not less than two years. ...(*Interruptions*).... I think contrary to the popular impression in certain quarters, the amendment does not seek to increase the tenure. Rather it seeks to put an embargo on the tenure which is that of five years. ...(*Interruptions*).... The existing law under the DSPE Act prohibits for a tenure not less than two years. ...(*Interruptions*).... We are suggesting a tenure not more than five years. ...(*Interruptions*).... So, in a way, we are making it more streamlined, more institutionalized and more democratized. ...(*Interruptions*).... At the same time, any extension given wherever ...(*Interruptions*)....

श्री उपसभापति: आप प्लीज़ अपनी सीट पर जाएँ, तो सब सुनाई देगा। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप सबने कल बहस में हिस्सा लिया, कितनी अच्छी बहस हुई! Please go back to your seats. ...(*Interruptions*).... मेरी रिक्वेस्ट है कि आप लोग अपनी सीट्स पर जाइए और सुनिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Contrary to the popular perception or impression that the term is being increased, it is being restricted to five years. The extension would be that of one year ...(*Interruptions*)....

श्री आनन्द शर्मा: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, यह the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act है। ...(**व्यवधान**)... मंत्री जी Prevention of Corruption Act पर बोल रहे हैं, Delhi Special Police Establishment Act पर नहीं बोल रहे हैं। ...(**व्यवधान**)... आप रिकॉर्ड चेक कर लीजिए। ...(**व्यवधान**)...

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: He is not listening. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Unfortunately, the hon. Member is not listening. ...*(Interruptions)*.... I am referring to the Prevention of Corruption Act. ...*(Interruptions)*.... I am referring to Prime Minister Modi. ...*(Interruptions)*.... But I am talking of DSPE Act. ...*(Interruptions)*.... I am saying clearly. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Unfortunately, if the hon. Member is not able to hear, he should put on earphones. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Yes, I am talking about the Prevention of Corruption Act because that is the spirit of Prime Minister Modi of zero tolerance against corruption. ...*(Interruptions)*.... From there emanates the amendment which is related to Director of CBI. ...*(Interruptions)*.... So, that does not mean that we don't have to talk about it. ...*(Interruptions)*.... So, what I am trying to say is, contrary to what is being said, we are actually fixing a tenure of five years. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Each extension will have the reasons put on record and will go through the same selection process. ...*(Interruptions)*.... In other words, this process is rather being streamlined contrary to what the hon. Member has understood or made out. ...*(Interruptions)*.... I wish he could have listened to it more attentively and therefore would have understood what it is all about. ...*(Interruptions)*....

Sir, I would request, in the spirit of these amendments and the spirit with which these are being brought forward, the august House will approve of these amendments and allow them safe passage. Thank you, Sir.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is one amendment by Shri John Brittas for reference of the Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 2021, as passed by Lok Sabha, to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Mr. John Brittas, are you moving? ...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Sir, I will move. ...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Are you moving? ...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, I move the motion to revoke the suspension. ...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are not moving the motion which you have given. ...*(Interruptions)*.... It must go on record that you have not moved the motion for

reference of the Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 2021, as passed by Lok Sabha, to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*.... I have given you opportunity three times but you have not moved. ...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Your name is here. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*....

DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI (West Bengal): Sir, I need to speak when the House is in order. ...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am requesting. ...*(Interruptions)*.... You can request your Members. ...*(Interruptions)*....

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the House is not in order. ...*(Interruptions)*....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Let us hear Dr. Singhvi. ...*(Interruptions)*.... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*....

श्री जयराम रमेश : सर, हाउस ऑर्डर में लाइए।

श्री उपसभापति : आपके लोग खड़े हैं, आप उन्हें वापस ले जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... डा. अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी जी। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

डा. अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी: सर, मैं कैसे बोलूँ? हाउस ऑर्डर में नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then, Lt. Gen. D.P. Vats. ...*(Interruptions)*....

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.) (Harayana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on the Delhi Special Police Establishment (Amendment) Bill, 2021. ...*(Interruptions)*.... The Bill seeks to regulate the tenure of the Director of the premier investigating agency of the country, that is, the Central Bureau of Investigation. ...*(Interruptions)*.... But, इसने जो मुद्दा टच किया है, करप्शन, that is a mammoth problem in the country. ...*(Interruptions)*.... As far as tenure regulation is concerned, even in the UPA regime and in Congress Government, if you see the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act from the beginning, the tenure of Directors has been 5 or 7 or 10 years. ...*(Interruptions)*.... One Director was appointed for a single day.

...(Interruptions).... When he went on temporary duty to Bihar, someone else was appointed. ...(Interruptions).... In world agencies also, when you look at the FBI and the criminal investigating agencies of the UK, Germany and Australia, the most extreme has been that an FBI Director stayed for 48 years. But average tenure of directors or senior officials of these premier investigating agencies is between five years and ten years. ...(Interruptions)... As far as India is concerned, Prime Minister Modi's zero tolerance against corruption is a step forward or I should say कि उन्होंने करप्शन को खत्म करने के लिए अभी झाड़ू उठाया है। यह फर्स्ट स्टेप है। महोदय, देश में करप्शन एक बहुत बड़ा मुद्दा है, जैसे कल डिस्कशन हो रहा था कि ज्यूडीशियरी से लेकर, even Chief Justices of Supreme Court are agreeing to it that they are no exception to this, and it is now an accepted way of life. ...(Interruptions)... Now, how to take out the country from this dragon's mouth perpetrated by the UPA and Congress regime? ...(Interruptions)... Just to go into the magnitude of problem, you see, there is कांग्रेस का कच्चा चिट्ठा which I would like to speak to. ...(Interruptions)... Total corruption in seventy years by their State Governments, by their Central Governments amounts to a Defence Budget. ...(Interruptions)... और यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने घोटालों में Scorpene पनडुब्बी घोटाला, सिंचाई घोटाला, शारदा चिट फंड घोटाला, AugustaWestland घोटाला, Tatra Truck खरीद घोटाला, Commonwealth घोटाला, सत्यम घोटाला, 2G घोटाला, यानी घोटाले और करप्शन कांग्रेस...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You cannot dictate to the Chair. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... मैंने अपॉर्च्युनिटी दी थी। जब मैंने बुलाया तो आपने उनको बोलने नहीं दिया। ...(व्यवधान)... आप लोग LoP को बोलने नहीं दे रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.): Sir, corruption, Congress and chaos.....(Interruptions)... even in Parliament.....(Interruptions)... have become synonymous. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...(Interruptions)... Let the opportunity come, I would give. ...(Interruptions)... I would give; he is speaking. ...(व्यवधान)... यदि आप विषय पर बोलना चाहते हैं तो मैं परमिट करूंगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.): And as per their tradition, they are adding to it. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: पहले जो लोग खड़े हुए हैं, वे अपनी सीट पर जायें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जब तक आप बैल में रहेंगे, I am not allowing. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please go back to your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.): Not only that, as far as our Government's performance against corruption is concerned, our world rating has improved in the.....**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति : जो वक्ता बोल रहे हैं, उनकी बात के अलावा कोई और बात रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रही है।...**(व्यवधान)**...

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.): Our ratings by the world agencies have improved and we have to be up to the standards of FATF also. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, as I mentioned various *ghotalas* in UPA regime, I would put it this way कि 'कच्चे हैं, खम सबूचे, कुछ जरूरफ जर्रे, रोना नहीं है एक का, अवा बिगड़ गया,' यानि एक potter ने अवा लगाया और जब घड़े निकाले कच्चे...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : एक मिनट। माननीय LoP आपसे कुछ कह रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

एक माननीय सदस्य: सर, इनको बोलने दीजिए।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : बाकी सब लोग अपनी सीट पर जायें। माननीय LoP बोलें, इसके पहले आप अपनी सीट पर जायें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे: सर, मैं आपसे विनती करता हूँ कि थोड़ा शान्ति से, एक मिनट मेरी बात सुन लीजिए। मैं आपका ज्यादा वक्त नहीं लेना चाहता। मैंने कल आपको एक लैटर लिखा है। उसमें से सिर्फ चार शब्द मैं आपको पढ़कर सुनाऊंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय LoP, मुझे वह लैटर मिल जायेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप इस विषय पर कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं?

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे : मैं इसी इश्यू पर बोल रहा हूँ, क्योंकि हम सभी इस चर्चा में भाग लेना चाहते हैं। मैं भी तैयारी के साथ आया हूँ, हमारे सिंघवी साहब भी आये हैं, बहुत से इधर के, डी.एम.के. के लीडर्स भी हैं, सभी लोग इस पर बोलना चाहते हैं, लेकिन जिन 12 मेम्बर्स को आपने सस्पेंड किया है, kindly revoke that order and.....**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय चेयरमैन ने ऑलरेडी इस विषय पर कई बार कहा है। आज सुबह भी उन्होंने स्पष्ट कर दिया है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... No more than that. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... माननीय लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस आपसे कुछ कहना चाहते हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री मल्लिकार्जुन खरगे : आप सुनिये। लीडर ऑफ दि हाउस बोलते चले जा रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... * ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, if you do not allow me to talk and the Leader of the House often being requested...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. ...**(Interruptions)**... I request both of you. ...**(Interruptions)**... I

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE: We are not going to tolerate. ...**(Interruptions)**... We walk out for the entire day. ...**(Interruptions)**...

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I request both of you to talk on the subject. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, he has said something.... ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, he has cast aspersions. ...**(Interruptions)**... You have to respond to that. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, condemning the injustice done to the 12 Members and not revoking the suspension, we are walking out. ...**(Interruptions)**...

(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber.)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; I am not allowing you. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. ...**(Interruptions)**... Mr. D.P. Vats, you continue please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.): Sir, I was talking about the tenures. As I mentioned, in world agencies also, the tenures are quite long also and as far as, the Congress regime is concerned, the tenures have been of one day also and ten years also. Now, this tenure, for stability, for proper regulation, has to be regulated. That regulation, as per the Supreme Court directions, the tenure has to be of minimum two years rather two years not minimum. But, we are making it of minimum two years and extension by a high-powered committee, that is, presided by the Prime Minister, the Chief Justice of India and LoP. Now, this appointing committee was also made by the Congress Government. The Modi Government has not added to it. We are only complying with the rules of that committee, depending upon the performance of the Director, will extend the tenure by one year and up to five years. Five years is maximum because sometimes, the statutory agencies become state within states. As far as, CBI's reputation is concerned, at one stage, the Supreme Court had commented that यह गवर्नमेंट के पिंजरे का तोता है। माननीय मोदी जी की सरकार इस तोते को liberate करने के लिए स्टेप उठा रही है, तो उसमें उनको objection है, जिन्होंने पिंजरे का तोता पैदा किया और अब वे उड़कर चले भी गए। वे अभी भी तोते को पिंजरे में ही रखना चाहते हैं। वे ऐसा क्यों चाहते हैं? यदि तोता पिंजरे से बाहर निकला, तो बहुत काले-कारनामे बाहर निकल आएंगे। That is the thing. ऐसे हालात में tenure को रेग्युलेट भी किया है, एक ample time भी दिया है। It is not only in this agency but in any Government agency, you see, in Armed Forces also, take the tenure of the Army Commander also which are equivalent to the Directors of the said agencies, even the Army Chief and even the CDS. The tenures are of minimum two years and CDS tenure even went up to the age of 65 years as we have done about the Judges of the Supreme Court yesterday. This is for the ease of working, for stability and not only that, now, the CBI, being a premier investigating agency, the Director has to liaise in the cases with international ramifications, and as I mentioned, the Augusta घोटाला and many other like submarine घोटाला. The CBI Director cannot be on a musical chair. He has to be stable also. He or she has to be stable also. Now, about the...

श्री उपसभापति : वत्स जी, आपका समय खत्म हो रहा है। प्लीज़, आप अपनी बात कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

LT. GEN. (DR.) D.P. VATS (RETD.): Sir, I will just conclude. As far as the CBI jurisdiction is concerned, I had earlier also pointed out that States have become immune to it. Some States opt for the CBI investigation, if it suits them, otherwise, they say, 'it is federal structure, you do not disturb us.' Now, we have to take up the war or crusade against corruption on a war-footing and CBI's jurisdiction in States

has also to be increased so that corrupts are not spared. Otherwise तो यह होता है कि रिश्वत लेते हुए पकड़ा गया और रिश्वत देकर छूट गया। ऐसा कहां तक बरदाश्त करेंगे? And deterrent and exemplary punishment, as we give in armed forces, has to be followed here also और ऐसा नहीं कि छूट गया। Thank you very much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri P. Wilson; not present. Now Dr. Amar Patnaik.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, as the hon. Minister started by talking about corruption, it is no denying the fact that corruption has not only economic cost, but also has a very heavy and huge social cost. In fact, the United Nations estimates that developing countries will lose around 1.26 trillion dollars to corruption, bribery, theft, tax-evasion and money laundering every year. Moreover, most importantly, because of corruption, Governments lose trust of their citizens and I think that is the most important point which was picked up by Odisha's Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik in ensuring a corruption free Government in Odisha for so many years now. Now what has he done? For the first time, last year he announced that it is not only the Government officials but even political functionaries of our party will have to file annual returns, property returns with the Lokayukta. So far, about 150 Government servants have either been dismissed, removed or other action has been taken against them. We are also aware that more than 40 of his own Ministers were dropped by Shri Naveen Patnaik during the last so many years of his Government in Odisha. Within the party, very recently, he removed an ex-Minister on charges not of anti-party activities, but of anti-people activities. Now this Bill, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, states, "Effectively tackling corruption and financial crimes is essential for the realisation of economic and social rights of people and for maintaining their faith in institutions of governance." Therefore, since there is a marriage of thoughts of our hon. Chief Minister with the Statement and Objects of the Bill, we support the Bill. While supporting the Bill, our case is also that there should be a robust and a non-biased, strong, independent, fair investigating agency mechanism in this country as part of the executive like the CBI and the ED. The current legislation which has been introduced is only an enabling provision made with the intention at par with some of the developed countries of the world that two-year tenure is the minimum tenure but it is too short probably for going after certain cases which require long-term involvement of the highest authorities of that particular organisation. But there are allegations of motivated action taken by some of these agencies. There is a theory which was given by Prof. Robert Klitgaard of RAND Corporation and he says, "Corruption is equal to monopoly plus discretion minus accountability."

So, if you have discretion even in these organisations, if you do not have accountability in these organisations well laid out, then, there will be corruption even in these organisations. And, therefore, while supporting the Bill, we would like to bring to the notice of the Government through you, Sir, that the action of these organisations should be independent, should be fair and should appear to be fair as well and should also ensure that there is no corruption by functionaries of that organisation themselves. In this connection, I would like to bring certain issues relating to delay aspects. Recently, the Supreme Court decided to review the performance of the CBI and the figures which were given by the CBI itself suggest that there are 500 cases which are pending for investigation for more than 20 years. There are 921 cases between 15 and 20 years. There are 2908 cases between five and ten years. Now, this is not all attributable to the organisation itself. There are reasons for it. The prime reason, both in ED and CBI, is the staff shortage. Now, this is something where the Government can itself take proactive action to explicitly ensure that their legislative and their executive intent is expressed by giving staff to these organisations to complete these trials so that justice is actually done and these organisations appear to be fair. The processes within these organisations to initiate a case, to record a case, to decide the course of investigation, to decide which are the cases that have to be taken for prosecution, which are the cases to be closed, -- I know they are already there within the system as SoPs -- I think there is a need for relooking into that so that there are no allegations of motivated action by these agencies against the so-called political opponents or economic opponents for any reason whatsoever. We have to look at the work that the ED has been doing. I think the data states that the ED has done extremely good work since 2016 and 2017 in not only registering cases, but also by ensuring their logical conclusion of at least filing the prosecution. So far, Sir, the value of assets under PAO confirmed by the adjudicating authority is Rs. 46,985 crores which is not a mean achievement at all. It is signal salute to the organisation. But, these organisations will retain the confidence of the people, will retain the confidence of all political parties, only if they act fairly, if they appeared to be acting fairly and independently. Therefore, while supporting the Bill, I would like to reiterate that the Government should ensure that the processes within the organisations and the action taken by these organisations which are coming to the public should appear to be fair, just and independent. There should be very little interference by the courts to say at a later date that the action of these organisations in particular case has been motivated. It is better that these organisations, right from the beginning, follow a process which is transparent as the hon. Minister said and they are made accountable. Thank you so much, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Dr. Amar Patnaik. Now, Dr. M. Thambidurai.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, for giving the opportunity to speak on this Bill moved by the hon. Minister. This Bill has limited things only to pass. Everybody knows about the CBI's role and everything. It is not a new organisation. The Parliament knows very well, all the Members know very well. The main reason, the objective, the Minister has explained very well the reasons as to why he has brought this Bill, to be passed and approved by Parliament. This has already been passed by the Lok Sabha and now it has come to the Rajya Sabha to get the concurrence. Sir, you know very well the CBI, how it was established, which has already been given by the Minister in its objectives. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) traces its origin to the Special Police Establishment (SPE) which was set up in 1941 by the Government of India. Afterwards, the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act was therefore brought into force in 1946. A growing need was felt for a Central Police Agency at the disposal of the Central Government which could investigate not only cases of bribery and corruption, but also violation of Central fiscal laws, major frauds relating to Government of India departments, public joint stock companies, passport frauds, crimes on the high seas, crimes on the airlines and serious crimes committed by organized gangs and professional criminals. Therefore, the Government of India set up CBI by a Resolution dated 1st April, 1963. The agency is known to investigate several economic crimes, special crimes, cases of corruption and other cases. Sir, you know very well that if anything comes in the ruling party, many Opposition parties immediately ask for CBI enquiries. Sir, not only here, it is happening in the States also. The State Governments have their own agencies to investigate and to find out corruption that is there. Even the State Governments constitute the Committee of their own agencies to find out corruption, criminals and other things, in spite of that Opposition party demands that they only want CBI enquiry. Today also, you would have seen that a judgement is given by the Madurai bench of Madras High Court. They said today that an enquiry has to be conducted regarding the group service commission cases, and it has to be referred to CBI. Throughout the country, most of the people have faith in CBI. It is doing very well. That is why our hon. Prime Minister, Modiji wanted CBI to be strengthened. There is a lot of demand from States, and even the State Government has to give its consent, it is a known fact. But, in spite of that, there is a lot of demand and CBI has to take up many cases like that. We need some consistency in that period also. Therefore, at that time, two years' time was

there. Now, the Minister says it can go up to five years, but, one, one year extension should be there. Also, it should be there with the consultation of the Opposition leader, ruling party, hon. Prime Minister, the Chairman and also a constitutional body. It should be done like that. The Centre cannot appoint as they like. The Modi Government is doing this in a democratic way. Therefore, he has brought this Bill. This is a valuable suggestion. Therefore, the AIADMK party is also demanding that many of the cases in Tamil Nadu should be tackled by the CBI. I hope that the CBI will take up such cases which our leaders are asking. Nowadays, our leaders are OPS and EPS, O. Panneerselvam and Edappadi K. Palaniswami. They are recommending that so many cases that are going on in Tamil Nadu should be taken up by the CBI. They will consider that, and hope we will get the justice. I thank you, and support this Bill.

श्री उपसभापति : श्री विशम्भर प्रसाद निषाद - अनुपस्थित।

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर (बिहार): उपसभापति जी, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने के लिए समय दिया है। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन आपके माध्यम से मैं सरकार से दो बातों का निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। आपने इसका समय बढ़ाया है, 2 से 5 वर्ष तक किया है, तो उस आयोग में जो-जो कमियाँ हैं, आप उनको दूर करने का काम भी करें। यह निवेदन है, लेकिन एक प्रश्न भी है कि जाँच कब तक! बिहार में हमारे नेता श्री नीतीश कुमार जी class III तक शपथ दिलवाते हैं और उसकी जाँच होती है। उसकी जाँच होती है और कई दोषी पकड़े भी जाते हैं। इस बिल के ज़रिए आप समय बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं, तो मैं एक उदाहरण आपके सामने रखना चाहूँगा। बिहार में 3 जनवरी, 1975 को तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री श्री ललित नारायण मिश्र जी की हत्या हुई। उनकी हत्या की जाँच का केस सीबीआई को सौंपा गया था। आज उस घटना को 46 वर्ष हो गए हैं, लेकिन अभी तक उस जाँच का पता नहीं चला कि उसका परिणाम क्या हुआ। उनकी हत्या क्यों हुई, किसलिए हुई और क्या कारण थे, उसका कुछ भी परिणाम सामने नहीं आया है। अतः इस पर भी ध्यान देना चाहिए कि हम जिसे जाँच के लिए कोई केस देते हैं, उसकी अवधि तो आप बढ़ा रहे हैं, लेकिन वह काम क्या कर रहा है और उसके काम करने की कोई समय-सीमा है या नहीं है?

मान्यवर, मेरा निवेदन है कि सरकार इस बिल को यहां लाई है, तो एक समय सीमा के अंदर निर्णय हो और जाँच को तुरंत निपटाने का काम हो, अगर ऐसा होता है तब इस आयोग का समय बढ़ाने का औचित्य सही साबित होगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात को समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Shri Abdul Wahab, not present; Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar, not present; Shri Ramji, not present. Shri G.K. Vasan.

SHRI G.K. VASAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the intention of the Bill is welcome, no doubt, but, at the same time, we all understand that 'corruption-free' is the need of the nation. Sir, independent investigation, time bound action is a must, which must be underlined by the Government. It is very important that there should be no motivated actions and guidelines should be given on that, Sir. Both the State and Central Governments have their own agencies on this, but most of the time, Sir, demand always arises for a CBI inquiry. At the same time, when people feel that a CBI inquiry is justified in most of the cases, and they have confidence on the CBI inquiry, that means that the confidence level has to be increased. This is number one. Sir, pending cases have to be given a speedy inquiry and within a stipulated time it has to be completed. Another thing, Sir, is the time-limit for organization, two years and above, which has to be underlined by the Government, and within a stipulated time again, not exceeding the maximum time, the cases have to be completed. This will be in the interest of the nation and this will, definitely, be appreciated by the people. With these words, I support this Bill. Thank you.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for allowing me to speak on the Bill. I am standing here to support the Bill. Sir, CBI is one of the institutions of our country, which has a great credibility. We have seen everywhere that if any incident has happened, it may be physical assault, it may be criminal, it may be money laundering in any part of the country, in any State, a demand is coming for a CBI inquiry. Sir, this is a very good Bill. This was the call of the hour. It is better to strengthen the CBI more and more. Particularly, extension of the tenure of CBI Director for a further period is very important. We have seen in many cases that cases are continuously being investigated without completion because certain official would have retired or a new official would have come; hence, he would take more time. So, it is better to give extension to good officers for their good services. It is a good provision of the Bill. I totally support this Bill.

I would like to say one more point. India is a democratic country. The Narendra Modi Government has brought this Bill in a democratic manner in this House. With the approval of the public representatives in the House, the Government wants to amend this Bill. This is a true function of the Narendra Modi Government. This is a true function of our hon. Prime Minister who has a great respect to democracy.

With these words, on behalf of my party, Asom Gana Parishad, I rise to support the Bill totally. Thank you, Sir.

श्री उपसभापति : धन्यवाद, माननीय बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद बैश्य जी। माननीय बृजलाल जी।

श्री बृजलाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने Director, CBI की नियुक्ति, उनके कार्यकाल आदि के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहा है। सबको मालूम है कि प्रधान मंत्री जी की अध्यक्षता में जो समिति है, जिसमें Chief Justice of India या उनके द्वारा नामित सीनियर जज और Leader of Opposition भी एक मेम्बर होते हैं, उसके द्वारा यह नियुक्ति होती है। The Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 में minimum दो साल का कार्यकाल तो था, लेकिन maximum क्या होगा, इस संबंध में कोई प्रावधान नहीं था, जिसका प्रावधान इस बिल में किया गया है।

महोदय, CBI हमारी एक premier investigating agency है, जिसने समय के साथ विशेष अपराधों, आर्थिक अपराधों और नए युग के अपराधों में विशेषज्ञता हासिल की है। वास्तव में CBI ने जटिल और सनसनीखेज अपराधों के मामले में महत्वपूर्ण कार्य किए हैं। जहाँ तक tenure की बात है, पहले भी जो CBI के Directors रहे हैं, उनमें से कुछ के कार्यकाल काफी लंबे रहे हैं। CBI के संस्थापक और पहले निदेशक, श्री डी.पी. कोहली, जो हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश कैडर के थे, वे 1 अप्रैल, 1963 से 31 मई, 1968 तक लगभग 5 वर्ष रहे। उनको यह जो विस्तारित कार्यकाल मिला, इसमें उन्होंने संस्थापक निदेशक के तौर पर CBI में तमाम प्रणालियाँ लागू कीं और CBI को मजबूत किया। इसके दूसरे Director, देवेन्द्र सेन जी भी उत्तर प्रदेश कैडर के थे, जो 6.5.1971 से 29.3.1977 तक, लगभग 6 वर्ष तक रहे। श्री जे.एस. बाबा 4 वर्ष तक एवं श्री एम.जी. कात्रे, 28.2.1985 से 31.10.1989 तक, लगभग 4 वर्ष तक रहे। ये काफी लंबे कार्यकाल थे, क्योंकि उस समय की सरकारों ने माना था कि उनके लंबे समय तक पद पर रहने से जनहित में कार्य होगा। 1990 के दशक के उत्तरार्ध से किसी भी अधिकारी के दो साल से अधिक पद धारण करने का चलन नहीं रहा और दो साल का कार्यकाल वास्तव में ऊपरी सीमा बन गया।

महोदय, जैसा मैं बता चुका हूँ, CBI देश की premier agency है और इसको जो जाँचें मिलती हैं, वे बहुत जटिल होती हैं। CBI को जाँचें राज्य सरकारें refer करती हैं या हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के द्वारा जाँचों को refer किया जाता है। हम सभी जानते हैं कि राज्य सरकार और न्यायालय द्वारा आम तौर पर CBI को भेजे जाने वाले मामले पुराने और जटिल होते हैं और राज्य की एजेंसियों द्वारा परिणाम प्रस्तुत करने में सक्षम नहीं होने के बाद इन्हें CBI को सौंपा जाता है। अपनी कड़ी मेहनत, मजबूत प्रणालियों और उच्च गुणवत्ता वाले मानव संसाधनों के बल पर सीबीआई ने देश के भरोसे को कायम रखा है। सीबीआई द्वारा की गई विवेचनाओं में conviction rate लगभग 70% है, जो बहुत अच्छा माना जाएगा और जो इस संस्था द्वारा की गई कड़ी मेहनत और meticulous investigation का परिणाम है।

महोदय, मैं एक पूर्व पुलिस अधिकारी हूँ और अपने अनुभव से इस गरिमामयी सदन के सामने इस गंभीर सच्चाई को पेश करने की स्थिति में हूँ, जो भ्रष्टाचार से संबंधित है। मैं सदन के समक्ष भ्रष्टाचार, काले धन की उत्पत्ति, अंतरराष्ट्रीय वित्तीय अपराध, जिसमें आतंकवाद की वित्तीय फंडिंग भी शामिल है, उसके कुछ तथ्य रखना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, सीबीआई ने आतंकवाद की फंडिंग के संबंध में बहुत अच्छे काम किए हैं। 2001 में फिरौती के लिए कोलकाता से पार्थ रॉय बर्मन की किडनैपिंग की गई थी और 3 करोड़, 75 लाख रुपये लेकर उनको छोड़ा गया था। यह पैसा आतंकवाद की फंडिंग के लिए लिया गया था। इसमें से उस समय एक लाख डॉलर जैश-ए-मोहम्मद के पाकिस्तानी हैंडलर शेख मोहम्मद उमर ने

अलकायदा के मोहम्मद अट्टा को भेजी थी, जिसने 09.11.2001 को अमरीका के Twin Towers पर हमला किया था। उसका क्या परिणाम रहा, इसकी जानकारी आप सबको है।

दिसम्बर, 2000 में राजकोट, गुजरात से दो ज्वैलर्स - परेश शाह और भास्कर पारेख का अपहरण किया गया और उनसे कई करोड़ की फिरौती ली गई, जिसका प्रयोग आतंकवादी घटनाओं में किया गया। यह पैसा दुबई में बैठे आफताब अंसारी के पास भेजा गया, जो पाकिस्तानी हैंडलर शेख मोहम्मद उमर के लिए काम करता था और जो उस समय यूके में बैठा था।

शुरुआत में इंडियन मुजाहिदीन की जो फंडिंग हुई थी, वह इन्हीं पैसों से हुई थी। इंडियन मुजाहिदीन को लश्कर-ए-तैयबा के हाफिज़ सईद ने पाकिस्तानी सरकार के सहयोग से बनाया था। यह वही इंडियन मुजाहिदीन है, जिसने देश में मुम्बई लोकल ट्रेन ब्लास्ट, जर्मन बेकरी ब्लास्ट, जयपुर ब्लास्ट, अहमदाबाद ब्लास्ट, दिल्ली ब्लास्ट, बाटला हाउस ब्लास्ट इत्यादि सभी घटनाओं को अंजाम दिया। इन सब घटनाओं में 700 से अधिक लोग मारे गए थे और शुरुआत में इसकी टोटल फंडिंग, व्यापारियों की किडनैपिंग से जो पैसे मिले थे, उससे की गई थी।

महोदय, सीबीआई इन सब घटनाओं की तहकीकात में बहुत अच्छा काम कर रही है। संगठनात्मक उद्देश्यों और लक्ष्य प्राप्त करने की दिशा में संगठन का नेतृत्व करने में सीबीआई के निदेशक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं और सुनिश्चित करते हैं कि महत्वपूर्ण मामलों में जांच और follow-up action track पर रहे। मेरा मानना है कि यथायोग्य मामलों में Director, CBI का कार्यकाल बढ़ाना सुनिश्चित किया जाए ताकि सीबीआई की प्रासंगिकता बनी रहे और भारतवर्ष भ्रष्टाचार और आतंकवाद के खिलाफ वैश्विक आंदोलन का एक महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा बना रहे। महोदय, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय सदस्यगण, आप सभी से एक अनुरोध है। नियमतः बिल पर चर्चा शुरू होने से आधा घंटा पहले अपना नाम भेजने की प्रथा है, लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ कि कई सदस्य, जब बहस खत्म हो रही होती है, तब अपना नाम भेजते हैं। कृपया यह काम न करें, इसके लिए चेयर की व्यवस्था है।

माननीय मंत्री जी, अब आप अपना रिप्लाई दीजिए।

डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह : उपसभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद, मैं बड़े ध्यान से इस चर्चा को सुन रहा था। मैं उन सभी माननीय सदस्यों का धन्यवाद करता हूँ, जिन्होंने चर्चा में अपने-अपने विचार रखे - ले. जनरल डी.पी. वत्स साहब, डा. अमर पटनायक जी, थंबीदुरई जी, श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर जी, श्री जी.के. वासन जी, श्री बीरेन्द्र प्रसाद बैश्य जी एवं श्री बृजलाल जी।

I wish the other hon. Members, who have, in their wisdom, chosen to abstain themselves, were also present in this important discussion because we are, in fact, discussing a very important institution which has stakes with each of the citizens of this nation of 135 people and the relevance of which and the importance of which goes beyond the party lines. I wish those of us who have chosen to abstain would have given a thought to the possibility that history may not forgive us for abstaining from this discussion. Sir, history may accuse them of having tactically opposed an

important anti-graft measure. History may also accuse of having something to hide and, therefore, running away from facing the discussion. Therefore, with a heavy heart, I wish they were here. And, Sir, it also gives me pain to notice that in their misguided enthusiasm to oppose Prime Minister, Shri Modi, they have gone to the extent of showing irreverence to an institution which enjoys reverence of each and every citizen of India and across the country — North, South, East and West. उसके बाद सबसे नुमाया उदाहरण यह है, आपने भी देखा होगा कि गली-मोहल्ले में यदि कोई छोटी-मोटी चोरी हो जाए तो आम लोगों की यह मांग आने लगती है कि केस सीबीआई को दे दिया जाए, इस संस्था की इतनी विश्वसनीयता है, इतनी क्रेडिबिलिटी है। यदि हम चर्चा से भाग रहे हैं तो मैं इसके आगे कुछ नहीं कह सकता, maybe, the guilt is prompting us to do that. इसके अलावा, डा. अमर पटनायक जी ने ठीक कहा कि it is only an enabling provision. The entire intent is to make it more effective, streamline, institutionalize and democratize. न मालूम यह धारणा कहां से चल पड़ी और इसे फैलाने में शायद सबको सुविधा भी थी कि सीबीआई का कार्यकाल बढ़ाया जा रहा है, जबकि ऐसा नहीं है। महोदय, यह निर्णय सीबीआई के कार्यकाल को पांच साल तक सीमित करने का है। जो वर्तमान में धारा है या वर्तमान में जो इसकी क्लॉज है, उसमें upper limit was not fixed. The Section reads, 'not less than two years.' But, what is more than that was never defined! हमारे पूर्व डीजी साहब ने ठीक कहा, वे अपने अनुभव से इतने नाम बता रहे थे, जो बिना किसी नियम-कानून के दो साल से अधिक चले। हमने तो एक बंदिश डाली है और हर वर्ष जब कार्यकाल बढ़ाया जाएगा तो रिकॉर्ड में लिखा जाएगा कि उसके क्या कारण रहे? And, it will go through the same selection process. जिसमें सदस्य कौन हैं, यह भी एक बड़ी रोचक बात है - प्रधान मंत्री जी, चीफ जस्टिस ऑफ इंडिया और तीसरे एलओपी ऑफ लोक सभा, कौन हैं - हैं ही नहीं। 2016-17 की लोक सभा में there was no recognized LoP. Prime Minister Modi walked one step extra to accept the leader of the largest Opposition Party as the LoP. To prove our democratic credentials, we have walked an extra mile. Therefore, in the last seven-and-a-half years, in each of the meetings, the leader of the Congress Party, with just 40 or 44 Members, was invited. कोई संवैधानिक बंदिश नहीं थी और इसलिए if motives are attached, then those who attach motives have some reasons to do so. I also agree with Thiru Thambidurai when he says that the State Governments have their own agencies. True, Sir. Not only that, many of the State Governments find it very convenient and easy to withdraw the general consent which normally should be available to the CBI.

3.00 P.M.

That is what our proprietary demands, that is, if the CBI wants to take up a case in a given State, the State Government should be cooperative and responsive,

instead of holding it back from entry. तो इन्होंने general consent withdraw कर ली। But, at the same time, if they have to fix somebody, they refer the case to the CBI. Now, will they kindly take the pains to explain whether they trust the CBI or they do not trust? When a case is to be investigated by the CBI, they say that they do not trust the CBI; it is being manipulated by the Central Government. But, if they have to fix an adversary, they refer the case to the same CBI which they begin to trust for their own motives. And, I think, without being modest, I am proud to state the example of Gujarat Government, when the present Prime Minister was the Chief Minister of Gujarat. उनके पूरे कार्यकाल में एक के बाद एक, एक के बाद एक CBI के केसेज़ दर्ज किये गये। यह उसी दौर की बात है, जब 'parrot in cage' का मुहावरा आया था। That was also directed against the then UPA Government. There were allegations made against the Home Minister of Gujarat, also against the Prime Minister. But not even on a single occasion, for a single day, under the then Chief Minister of Gujarat and the present Prime Minister, the Government of Gujarat withdrew its consent even for a moment, even for a second. 12-12 घंटे जाँच होती थी। And, the State Government functionaries, including the Ministers, were cooperating. That is the kind of proprietary the Constitution of this country demands, the democracy of India demands.

सर, अब बहुत ज्यादा समय नहीं लेते हुए, मैं यह कहूँगा कि एक और बात भी आयी थी। हल्ला ऐसे हुआ कि जैसे मान लीजिए कि कार्यकाल 5 साल हो जाएगा, तो न मालूम क्या होगा। Possibly because, we have somewhere deviated from the culture of serious study and serious discussion in the Parliament. Most of our time goes occupied at Vijay Chowk. तो अध्ययन का समय नहीं रहता। India is one of the countries which has the least tenure for the head of the investigating agency. And, you will be pleased, if I read out, just for reference. The tenure of the head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation of the United States has tenure of ten years. लेकिन शायद हमें अध्ययन करने का समय नहीं रहा। And, that is the democracy. The Director-General, of the United Kingdom's Internal Counter Intelligence and Security Agency, which is called MI5, has no fixed term; functions by the pleasure of the Government. And, if you see, last few incumbents, the average term has been five to seven years. Then, you come to Germany. The Federal Convener Police Officer of Germany has no fixed term. It is by the pleasure of the Government. In the last few Governments, the average term has been six to ten years. The head of the Australian Federal Police has tenure of seven years, and that is renewable; you can give another seven years. यहाँ तो ऐसा हुआ कि जैसे बहुत बड़ा पाप होने लगा। The head of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police has an average tenure of four to six years, no fixed term. And, as I said in the beginning, history may not be kind to those of us who have run away from discussing it because it is borne by evidence कि 8 साल गुजर जाने के बाद भी वर्तमान सरकार के किसी मंत्री के खिलाफ घोटाले

का आरोप नहीं है, पिछली सरकार के मंत्रियों के खिलाफ था। It is an iconic contradiction because, normally, the incumbent functionaries enjoy the privilege and prerogative to indulge in corruption. लेकिन यहाँ उलटा हो रहा है। I think this is the highest kind of exercise of virtue and integrity. As Mahatma Gandhiji said in the context of non-violence, “non-violence is not a virtue of the meek and the feeble.” You have all the armamentarium to attack your aggressor and still you chose to be non-violent, that is non-violence. We have the incumbent Ministers, who could have also given into similar indulgences, but no. That is the kind of propriety and integrity maintained by the Prime Minister, Modi^{ji}, and his team. And, hence, without taking much time and while concluding, I will just say what I said in the beginning that methodologies of crime have undergone a change. New technologies have come in and the relevance of the head of the crime agency or the investigation agency is that many a time, quite a lot of information is privy only to him in person. So, in the middle of an important case, if you change the head of the agency, others may not be able to carry it forward in the same tone and tenor. There is confidentiality involved, there is rapport involved, particularly, when there are also international ramifications of this. Moreover, we are also now a part of the Financial Action Task Force. Therefore, I think in certain situations we need to have an extension of the head of the agency; otherwise, it could rather be counterproductive. Just imagine, if an important case is half way and the head of the agency changes, it might benefit the person against whom the prosecution or the interrogation is proceeding. So, in order to bring it to a rational and a logical conclusion, the upper limit of the tenure may have to be extended to maintain the independence of this body. I would just conclude by saying once again that this is indeed an enabling stipulation, while, at the same time, it is also including a rider which was not there in the earlier clause, which is why the former DG and hon. Member mentioned about terms getting extended. It also leaves sufficient room for the competent authority to decide on the tenure depending on certain sound reasons which will have to be recorded. It cannot be arbitrary. Therefore, I humbly request that the House approves the Delhi Special Police Establishment (Ordinance) 2021, which seeks to amend Section 4B of the said Act and to insert the following clause, which is, “Provided that the period for which the Director holds the office on his initial appointment may, in public interest, on the recommendation of the Committee under sub-section (1) of Section 4A and for the reasons to be recorded in writing, be extended up to one year at a time:

Provided further that no such extension shall be granted after the completion of a period of five years in total including the period mentioned in the initial

appointment.”, which in other words means that we are making the law much, much more candid, clear and stipulated. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion moved by Dr. Jitendra Singh to vote. The question is:

“That the Bill further to amend the Delhi Police Establishment Act, 1946, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there is one Amendment (No.1) by Shri John Brittas; he is not present.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Jitendra Singh to move that the Bill be passed.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Central Vigilance Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2021

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Statutory Resolution and the Central Vigilance Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2021 to be discussed together. Statutory Resolution, Shri Derek O'Brien, not present; Shri M.V. Shreyams Kumar, not present; Shri Shaktisinh Gohil, not present; Shri Mallikarjun Kharge, not present; Shri Bikash Ranjan Bhattacharyya, not present; Dr. V. Sivadasan, not present; Shri K.C. Venugopal, not present. Resolution not moved.

Dr. Jitendra Singh to move a motion for consideration of the Central Vigilance Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2021.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I move:

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

श्री उपसभापति : अगर आप अभी कुछ बोलना चाहते हैं, तो बोलें। अभी आप संक्षेप में बोलें, फिर सबके बोलने के बाद अंत में आप अपना जवाब दें।

डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह: उपसभापति महोदय, मुझे बहुत अधिक नहीं बोलना है, क्योंकि यहाँ पर जितने भी उपस्थित सदस्य हैं, वे सभी इस बिल की merit से लगभग सहमत हैं, परन्तु वही बात दो शब्दों में दोहराते हुए कि this is a reiteration of Prime Minister Modi's commitment against corruption, crusade against corruption, and the earliest declaration of intent which he made after taking over as Prime Minister on the 26th of May, 2014 which is that of 'zero tolerance' against corruption which is borne out by the very fact that at the very first Cabinet Meeting, the first decision was to set up an SIT against black money. Over the years, the ramifications of generating black money, criminalizing it, have also assumed new dimensions, including the international dimensions and the Enforcement Director has a very crucial role even in money-laundering cases, possibly, the only agency of its kind available in India. But for India, most of the other countries have a much longer term, and, here also, the term is not being made indefinite or at the pleasure of the Government as in the case of the earlier Bill. The Clause 'not less than two years' is just being amended 'to go up to five years with one year of a term on each occasion', and this is, I think, in the interest of not only national security of India but also the stability of the financial structure which might possibly sometimes suffer damage on account of international ramifications. Thank you, Sir.

The question was proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is one amendment by Shri John Brittas for reference of the Central Vigilance Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2021 as passed by Lok Sabha to a Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha. The Member may move his amendment at this stage. Shri John Brittas; not present.

The Statutory Resolution, not moved. Motion for consideration of the Bill now open for discussion. Dr. Abhishek Manu Singhvi, not present. माननीय सुरेश प्रभु जी।

श्री सुरेश प्रभु (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, हमारे देश के सामने जो बहुत सारी चुनौतियाँ हैं, उनमें से एक अहम चुनौती यह है कि किस तरह से कम से कम समय में देश की ऐसी आबादी, जो दुर्भाग्य से आज गरीबी के कारण सही जीवन जीने में असफल रहती है, उनको विभिन्न योजनाओं के माध्यम

से राहत दी जाए। ऐसे गरीब लोगों के लिए जो अलग-अलग प्रयास करने की जरूरत है, उनमें से एक प्रयास यह होना चाहिए कि उनको सरकार की तरफ से ज्यादा से ज्यादा राहत दी जाए। सरकार की तिजोरी को किस तरह से अनेक परियोजनाओं के माध्यम से गरीबों की तरफ मोड़ा जाए। यह करने के लिए सबसे बड़ी आवश्यकता यह है कि देश का tax to GDP ratio बढ़ना चाहिए। सर, सरकार के पास धन आने का एक ही प्रावधान है। सरकार लोगों की आमदनी के ऊपर या जो कंपनीज़ हैं, corporate sectors हैं, उनकी आमदनी के ऊपर जो टैक्स लगाती है, उसी से सरकार को धन मिलता है। दुर्भाग्य से हमने देखा है कि हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में काफी समय से एक बहुत बड़ी कमी रही है कि हमारे साथ एक parallel economy चलती है। एक अर्थव्यवस्था सरकार चलाती है, एक अर्थव्यवस्था formal sector चलाता है, लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ एक दूसरी व्यवस्था भी चलती है। एक समय तो ऐसा था कि पर्याय व्यवस्था, parallel economy, यह हमारी formal economy से भी ज्यादा तेज चल रही थी। काफी समय पहले एक Bhoothalingam Committee appoint की गई थी। यह पुरानी बात है। Bhoothalingam साहब तो जाने-माने अर्थशास्त्री थे। उन्होंने काफी अध्ययन किया और एक निष्कर्ष निकाला कि हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा काले धन के कारण सरकार या पूरी अर्थव्यवस्था के पास आता ही नहीं है। यह अर्थव्यवस्था कौन चलाते हैं? यह अर्थव्यवस्था चलाने वाले गरीब लोग नहीं हैं। गरीब लोग तो अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था में ही नहीं हैं, तो वे अर्थव्यवस्था चलाने में कहाँ कामयाब होंगे! यदि काले धन का निर्माण होता है, तो उससे सबसे ज्यादा शोषित हमारा गरीब आदमी होता है और यदि हम गरीब आदमी के लिए काम नहीं कर पाएंगे, तो मुझे लगता है कि हमारी आज़ादी का अभी 75वां साल चल रहा है -- आज़ादी दिलाने के लिए जिन्होंने अपनी जान कुरबान कर दी, उन्होंने ऐसा इसलिए किया था कि देश में जो सबसे बड़ा शोषित है, जो सबसे कम आमदनी पाने वाला आदमी है, उसके जीवन में कुछ अच्छे दिन आने चाहिए, इसलिए मोदी जी भी सरकार चलाने के लिए उसी विचारधारा, उसी सूत्र को लेकर काम कर रहे हैं।

सर, हमारी पार्लियामेंट ने The Prevention of Money Laundering Act पास किया। सर, पूरे विश्व में एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या है और यह सिर्फ हमारे देश तक सीमित नहीं है, आज सब लोग उसका सामना कर रहे हैं कि अलग-अलग तरीके से काला धन बनाया जाता है। जो ड्रग डीलिंग करते हैं, वे अपने मकान-दुकान के सामने बोर्ड तो नहीं लगाएंगे कि हम ड्रग डीलिंग कर रहे हैं! जो वेश्यावृत्ति करते हैं, वे भी ऐसा नहीं करेंगे। हालांकि, कुछ देशों में prostitution legal है, लेकिन जहाँ नहीं है, वहाँ तो नहीं कहेंगे कि हम prostitution कर रहे हैं! जहाँ gambling legal नहीं है, जैसे हमारे देश में legal नहीं है, वहाँ भी वे बोर्ड नहीं लगाएंगे कि हम gambling कर रहे हैं। इससे जो धन मिलता है, उसे अर्थव्यवस्था में लाने के लिए ये लोग अलग-अलग तरकीबें निकालते हैं। उसे layering भी कहा जाता है, उसका अलग-अलग तरीके से कलर बदला जाता है, ब्लैक को व्हाइट किया जाता है। वैसे तो इसके लिए dye ही लगती है। मैं भी अपने बालों को काला बनाने के लिए dye लगाता हूँ, लेकिन वे लोग अलग से dye लगाते हैं। वे dye लगाएंगे, तो ठीक है, लेकिन सही मायने में die का मतलब अंग्रेजी में मरना होता है, तो उसके कारण कुछ गरीब लोग मर भी जाते हैं। इस कारण से, अर्थव्यवस्था को काबू में लाने के लिए हमें सही मायने में कानून की जरूरत थी और इसीलिए The Prevention of Money Laundering Act पास किया गया। हम कानून पास तो करते हैं, We are the lawmakers, legislators, लेकिन कानून को

implement कौन करता है? कानून को implement करने के लिए कोई व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, इसलिए हमारे संविधान में भी तीन अलग-अलग प्रावधान हैं - Legislature, Executive और Judiciary. Executive का काम करने के लिए PMLA के अंतर्गत Enforcement Directorate का निर्माण किया गया। वैसे तो पहले कोई ईडी का नाम जानता ही नहीं था, लेकिन अब ईडी कोई भी सीढ़ी use करके आता है, इसलिए लोग ईडी से भी डरना शुरू हो गए। जब ईडी का निर्माण हुआ है, तो वह ईडी ही कानून को सही मायने में implement करेगा। आज हमारे मित्र डा. जितेन्द्र सिंह जी ने संशोधन करने के लिए जो बिल हमारे सामने रखा है, इसमें यह प्रावधान है कि ED का tenure कम से कम नहीं, यदि चाहे तो by recording the reasons for which such an extension is being given, पाँच साल तक उसको बढ़ाया जाए। सर, वह पाँच साल होना चाहिए, तीन साल होना चाहिए या सात साल होना चाहिए, इसके ऊपर बहस हो सकती है, क्योंकि आप भी जानते हैं कि जब हमारी Constituent Assembly बैठी थी, उस समय भी यह चर्चा चल रही थी कि पार्लियामेंट का tenure कितने साल का होना चाहिए? फ्रांस में जो Executive Presidency थी, वह सात साल के लिए थी। यूएस के प्रेजिडेंट चार साल के लिए होते हैं। हमारी पार्लियामेंट पाँच साल के लिए होती है, वैसे राज्य सभा तो निरंतर चलती है, लेकिन लोक सभा का कार्यकाल पाँच साल का होता है। मैं वहाँ चार बार था और अब आपने मुझे यहाँ बुला लिया है, जिसके कारण मुझे आपके सामने भाषण देने का मौका मिला है। उसका कार्यकाल पाँच साल का होना चाहिए, उससे ज्यादा होना चाहिए या कम होना चाहिए, इस पर बहस हो सकती है, लेकिन यह बात आवश्यक है कि उसका कार्यकाल ऐसा हो, जो उसे अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभाने के लिए पर्याप्त हो।

सर, अभी मैं काले धन की बात कर रहा था। वैसे तो कोई भी सीधे आकर यह नहीं कहता कि यह पैसा काला धन है। ऐसा कोई नहीं बताएगा, क्योंकि सभी नोट्स एक जैसे ही होते हैं - नकली नोटों की बात अलग है, लेकिन असली नोट्स तो वैसे ही चलेंगे। पूरे विश्व में यह एक पूरा नेटवर्क है, जिससे काले धन को परिवर्तित करने का काम चलता है। इसलिए जो भी आदमी यह काम करेगा, उसको इसके बारे में ज्ञान होना चाहिए। केवल ज्ञान रहने से ही काम नहीं होगा, बल्कि कभी-कभी contacts भी बहुत important होते हैं। प्रकाश जावडेकर जी मेरे बगल में बैठे हैं। अगर मैं इनको जानता हूँ और कभी मैं इनको फोन भी करूँगा, तो ये मुझे केवल इसलिए नहीं बताएँगे कि ये एक legislator हैं, बल्कि इसलिए बताएँगे, क्योंकि ये मेरे मित्र भी हैं। इस तरह, contacts भी बहुत important होते हैं और contacts establish करने के लिए समय मिलना चाहिए।

सर, इसके साथ-साथ यह issue इतना complex है कि इसके बारे में विश्व भर में चर्चा चल रही है। अभी मंत्री जी Financial Action Task Force के बारे में बता रहे थे। यह विश्व में काम करने वाली एक Inter Governmental body है। सर, SITF ने भी बहुत समय से इसके ऊपर काम किया है और वे भी कह रहे हैं कि यह बहुत ही complex issue है और ऐसा केवल हम ही नहीं मानते, बल्कि पूरा विश्व यह मानता है कि यह बहुत ही complex issue है। जिस issue की complexity जितनी ज्यादा हो, उसको समझने के लिए समय भी ज्यादा लगेगा, इसीलिए जब एक व्यक्ति को ज्यादा समय मिलता है, तो उसका लाभ उस पद को होगा, जिसके ऊपर वह बैठा है।

सर, SITF ने भी यह कहा है कि आप एक ऐसी व्यवस्था बनाइए, जिसमें एक institution भी हो। Institution is very important. One will deal with this. So, under the PMLA, the institution is the Enforcement Director. But institution alone will not be able to function unless there is a person sitting on the institution. So, we can create a sound and robust institution mechanism. But if you fail to put a right person in that place, it will fail. So, we have created the institution through an Act of Parliament. Unless we have efficacy in terms of implementing it through right person, it will not work. To find right person, there has to be a methodology. So, in 2003, in the collective wisdom, under the CVC Act, we created a mechanism as to how to select a person for this post. I think the hon. Minister will bear me out. There is no change in the methodology of selection. The outcome of the process of selection of the person may happen anyway. So, there is no change in that. If you are bringing an Amendment saying that it changes the methodology in such a way that his friend can become the ED, I would have said I am also opposing the Bill. But he is saying that the process is not laid down by this Government but by the earlier Government in 2003 and the same process is going to be followed to select the ED Director.

The only thing we are saying is -- not me, the Government is saying -- that the tenure of the person could be for a maximum period of five years; not more than five years, the maximum period is five years. And, in that, the reason for selection will be properly recorded in public interest, if it is there. Sir, I don't see any reason as to why such a clause should be opposed. If there is something wrong in the methodology, then, we should have opposed it in 2003, and, we should have said as to why you are making such a methodology for selection of the Enforcement Director but since we agreed then, I do not see any reason as to why we should oppose it now. सर, जैसा मैंने शुरू में कहा कि यदि आज हम हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था से पूरी तरह से काले धन का निर्मूलन करने में सफल रहते हैं तो आप देखेंगे कि हमारा देश गरीब नहीं है। हमारे पास सब चीज़ें स्टोर्ड हैं, लेकिन उसका इस्तेमाल करने वाले लोग यदि अपना दायित्व पूरा नहीं करते, अपने टैक्सेज़ नहीं देते तो हमारा देश गरीब रहेगा। यदि हम ई.डी. की व्यवस्था के कारण काले धन का निर्मूलन करने में सफल रहते हैं, तो आप देखेंगे कि आने वाले दिनों में हम गरीबों के जीवन में परिवर्तन लाने में ज़रूर सफल होंगे, क्योंकि सरकार के पास धन होगा, जो हम उन गरीबों को दे सकेंगे।

महोदय, मोदी जी ने कुछ समय से 85 करोड़ गरीब लोगों को मुफ्त में अन्न दान देने का एक कार्यक्रम चला रखा है, क्योंकि जब कोविड आया तो हमारी पार्लियामेंट भी नहीं चल सकी, वह कार्यक्रम उस समय से चल रहा है। यदि हमारे पास पैसे नहीं होते, तो हम उन्हें कहां से मुफ्त में अनाज दे पाते? महोदय, पैसे आने की क्षमता तब बनेगी, जब हमारा tax-to-GDP ratio बढ़ेगा - सिर्फ जीडीपी बढ़ने से काम नहीं चलेगा। जीडीपी बढ़ेगा, लेकिन यदि सरकार के पास कोई पैसा ही नहीं रहेगा, तो 85 करोड़ लोगों को हम किस तरह से राहत दे पाएंगे? इसीलिए यह आवश्यक है कि हम अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था में मूलगामी परिवर्तन लाएं। उसमें से एक परिवर्तन यह है कि किस

तरह स्थायी स्वरूप से हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में ऐसी पर्याय अर्थव्यवस्था न चले, जिसको हम parallel economy कहते हैं। उसको दूर करने के लिए अलग-अलग कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है। उसमें से एक अहम कदम यह है कि देश में parallel money न रहे। उसके लिए PMLA लाया गया, Enforcement Directorate का निर्माण किया गया - हम Enforcement Directorate का निर्माण तो करेंगे ही, institution होगा, लेकिन आदमी नहीं बैठेगा तो कैसे काम चलेगा? इसीलिए हम यह काम भी कर रहे हैं। इसलिए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और यह उम्मीद रखता हूँ कि आने वाले दिनों में हम हमेशा के लिए काले धन के ऊपर न खत्म होने वाली लड़ाई लड़ेंगे, जब तक कि काला धन खत्म न हो जाए। लड़ाई खत्म न हो, पहले काला धन खत्म हो - इसके लिए हम काम करते रहें और उस काम को करने में सफल होने के लिए पूरा सदन हमारे साथ रहे, ऐसी मैं अपेक्षा करता हूँ और आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Suresh Prabhu ji. Shri T.K.S. Elangovan, not present. Dr. Amar Patnaik; not speaking. Shri Subhas Chandra Bose Pilli.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA) *in the Chair.*]

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this Bill in Telugu language. *Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome the Central Vigilance Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2021 and on behalf of YSRCP, I completely support this Bill. Sir, this Bill seeks to amend Section 25 of the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003 which mentions that the tenure of the Director of Enforcement is either two years from the date of initial appointment or attainment of 65 years of age, whichever is earlier.

Sir, the Director of Enforcement should be given a fixed tenure. If he is not given a fixed tenure, the Director who is also the investigating officer cannot complete the work taken up by him as per his plans. He should be given a fixed tenure and independent powers for execution of his plans. The decision to extend the tenure has been taken as per the guidelines issued by the hon. Supreme Court in the year 1993. I have no doubt in saying that this Bill will be useful in trampling the financial terrorists. Sir, though this is a small Bill, it has widespread benefits. It is necessary to introduce such kind of Bills for the benefit of the country and I compliment the Government for introducing this Bill.

Sir, the Director of Enforcement's tenure was extended before the Parliament Session through an Ordinance. This Bill will help the Director of Enforcement to

* English translation of the original speech delivered in Telugu.

complete the investigation of the cases. There are instances where the Director of Enforcement froze assets of the terrorists from Jammu & Kashmir, extremists, Naxalite leaders and some NGOs who helped in fomenting terrorism in the country with the help of foreign funds from terrorist organizations. For this, he won appreciations from people across the country.

Sir, there are people who took loans from banks and have absconded. People like Vijay Mallya, Nirav Modi and Mehul Choksi took bank loans and fled the country without repaying the loans. If the Director of Enforcement has to take action against such people, he needs a little support and this Bill is aimed at it. If he is supported, it will be helpful for him in delivering more efficient results. The current Enforcement Director froze assets worth Rs. 8,444 crores belonging to loan defaulters, recovered the money and cleared the bank loans of the defaulters. We all have to appreciate him and should be proud of such officials. Sir, hon. Prime Minister scrutinises the performance of Enforcement Director on regular basis and this Bill is the outcome of the decision taken by him. This Bill will help in completing the inquiry of the cases which are in crucial stages. All the people associated in such cases are not common people but influential people. This Bill will help in giving more courage and morale to the investigating officer. As per Section 2, criminal action resulting in amassing wealth knowingly or unknowingly is an offence. Such assets can be frozen and this power is given to the Director of Enforcement. He is also given powers to auction these assets and because of this, the present Enforcement Director was able to collect Rs.8,500 crores. This amendment further allows investigation of all offences registered under PMLA, that is, Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002. Besides, the ED Officers are now empowered to arrest the accused without warrant. This is a very good Section which is incorporated in the Act. Therefore, the Bill is another step to improve and streamline the functioning of the Enforcement Directorate, which is currently dealing with some of the most high profile and sensitive cases. I appreciate the hon. Prime Minister and the Central Government for bringing this Bill and giving powers to the Director to inquire into such sensitive cases which involve influential people. Yuvajana Sramika Rythu Congress Party supports this Bill. Thank you, Sir."

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to say a few words on the Bills introduced by the hon. Minister. Already we had discussed that both Bills may be discussed together but some Opposition Members opposed to that and that is why we are taking them up separately. The spirit of the Bills is the same. In Section 25 of the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003, in clause (d), the following provisos shall be inserted,

namely: "Provided that the period for which the Director of Enforcement holds the office on his initial appointment may, in public interest, on the recommendation of the Committee under clause (a) and for the reasons to be recorded in writing, be extended up to one year at a time: Provided further that no such extension shall be granted after the completion of a period of five years in total including the period mentioned in the initial appointment." As discussed in the previous Bill, in the same way, they have made it five years maximum. Also, the extension is from year to year. That is the process.

Sir, now, I come to the role of the Vigilance Commission. Previous speaker and former Minister, Mr. Prabhu, spoke elaborately about the money laundering system, how enforcement matrix can get involved and control the economy, how the people are misusing money laundering and the action that they can take. As an economist, you very well know that in India, black money is a parallel economy. It is going on. It is well known. Not only in India, but throughout the world, it is going on. That is also creating assets and so many activities are going on. At the same time, the Government cannot only look at what is going on. They want to control it. That is why, hon. Prime Minister, Modiji, brought forward an Act to control money laundering. That is a welcome step because then only the economy can be streamlined. Also, through tax, the Government will generate more income and unethical activities can be controlled. That is why, the Act has been brought forward. That is a welcome thing. That is what is being done. At the same time, you know very well that not only money laundering, the Act provides for constitution of Central Vigilance Commission to enquire or cause inquiries to be conducted into the offences alleged to have been committed under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, by certain categories of public servants of Central Government, Corporations established by or under any Central Act, Government Companies, societies and local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government and for matters connected therewith. There is a conflict between CVC and CBI which came in that. That is the problem. On that only, you would have heard of the judgment of Vineet Narain and others *versus* Union of India, 1997, in which the Supreme Court directed that responsibility of exercising superintendence over CBI's functioning should be transferred from the Central Government to CVC and also had given direction related to the superior role of CVC. Therefore, the CVC has a very important role in that. That is why, Modiji's Government, when they brought legislations on money laundering and other things, they have given importance to the Enforcement Director, for the role of the E.D., to enable him to act without partiality. For impartiality in functioning, they brought this for giving extension 'of not more than five years', within five years only. And, also,

following the same process, not violating what was given by the previous Government -- this is what this Government is following -- they are only extending the period up to five years and that also enabling it by extending by one year at a time. Therefore, there is nothing wrong in that. Hence, as A.I.A.D.M.K. Party, we welcome that and support the Bill which the Minister has brought. I hope that whatever the Modi ji 's Government expect him to do through that, we appreciate that. Thank you very much, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Thank you. Now, Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad, not present. श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर जी, क्या आप बोल चुके हैं?

श्री राम नाथ ठाकुर : महोदय, मैं पहले बिल पर बोल चुका हूँ। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Thank you. Now, Shri K. Ravindra Kumar.

SHRI KANAKAMEDALA RAVINDRA KUMAR (Andhra Pradesh): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Central Vigilance Commission (Amendment) Bill, 2021. This Bill has been brought before this House with an object to ensure continuity of tenure of the Director of Enforcement Directorate. It intends to insert such a proviso to Section 25 (d). To ensure the continuity in office, an officer next in the list of promotion can be promoted and can continue the task of investigation. But, in a very recent judgement passed by hon. Supreme Court, it is categorically stated that we should make it clear that extension of tenure granted to officers who have attained the age of superannuation should be done only in rare and exceptional cases. Reasonable period of extension can be granted to facilitate the completion of ongoing investigations only after reasons are recorded by the committee constituted under Section 25(a) of the CVC. Any extension of tenure granted to persons holding the post of Director of Enforcement after attaining the age superannuation should be for a short period. We do not intend to interfere with the extension of tenure of the second respondent in this case but we make it clear that no further extension shall be granted to the second respondent. By virtue of the observations made by the hon. Supreme Court, it might be that the Central Government has introduced this Bill. However, apart from that, while issuing the Ordinance also, it is stated that the Directorate of Enforcement (ED) has a sole jurisdiction to investigate the money laundering cases. The Central Bureau of Investigation has the primary responsibility to investigate the

cases of corruption. With the interlinking of persons, groups involved in money laundering and corruption activities, unraveling the crime and corruption nexus, through the ED and CBI, becomes not only complex but also has international ramifications. I would request that the context in all these things is our collective fight against corruption. We have to realize that corruption and crime have attached multiple dimensions in recent years. Corruption is getting linked. Black money is also getting linked to international crimes and thereby an offshoot ramification. Now, we are also facing the drug trafficking. We have terrorism and criminal offences. All these have collectively led to new methodologies and new technologies. Sir, extension of tenure is not only sufficient because the hon. Supreme Court, time and again, observed and directed the investigating agencies and also the courts to dispose of the criminal cases against the people's representatives, particularly, who are facing CBI and ED charges but no progress. The investigating officers and the officers are supposed to conduct the investigation and dispose of the matter; take immediate and appropriate steps to get disposal of the cases, particularly, against the people's representatives. Sir, so many persons are facing serious allegations of corruption and money-laundering allegations, some of them are in power, including our Andhra Pradesh Chief Minister. Delay in disposing of the matters, possibility of tampering of evidences by abusing the power is also there. Therefore, it the organizations, like CBI, ED and the Vigilance Commission take appropriate and immediate steps to dispose of the cases, then only the purpose of this Bill will be served. Thank you.

श्री सुशील कुमार मोदी (बिहार): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। महोदय, इस देश के तीन पूर्व मुख्यमंत्रियों को जेल जाना पड़ा। एक मेरे राज्य के पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री हाल ही में बेल पर छूटे हैं, बगल में एक राज्य के पूर्व मुख्य मंत्री 11 साल जेल की सजा काटकर निकले और एक अन्य राज्य के मुख्य मंत्री को भी लम्बे समय तक जेल में रहना पड़ा, लेकिन नरेन्द्र मोदी जी देश के एक ऐसे मुख्य मंत्री रहे, जो 13 साल तक गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री और सात साल से देश के प्रधान मंत्री हैं। इन बीस वर्षों में न तो उनके ऊपर कोई आरोप लगा और न ही उनकी मंत्रिपरिषद् के किसी सदस्य पर आज तक भ्रष्टाचार का कोई आरोप लगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सीबीआई, ईडी और सीवीसी तीन एजेंसीज़ हैं, जो करप्शन से लड़ने का बड़ा हथियार हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब 2019 का लोक सभा चुनाव हो रहा था, तो आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी पर राफेल का आरोप लगाया गया कि राफेल की खरीद में भ्रष्टाचार हुआ है। जिन लोगों ने आरोप लगाया था, उन लोगों को न्यायालय के सामने जाकर माफी मांगनी पड़ी और राफेल के मामले में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा कि 'We are, thus, of the view that the review petitions are without any merit and are accordingly dismissed. We do believe that persons holding

such important positions in the political spectrum must be more careful. Certainly, Mr. Gandhi needs to be more careful in future.' तो जिन लोगों ने आरोप लगाया था कि सारे मोदी चोर हैं, चौकीदार चोर है, उनको जनता ने सबक सिखा दिया था, उनको जनता ने जवाब दे दिया था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, राफेल के मामले में सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने आगे कहा, 'We would not like to continue these proceedings further and thus close the contempt proceedings with the word of caution for the contemnor to be more careful in future. These applications do not survive for consideration and the same are disposed of. Any other pending applications also stand disposed.'

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह कोई सामान्य बात नहीं है कि सार्वजनिक जीवन में इतने लम्बे समय तक रहने के बावजूद किसी प्रकार का कोई आरोप नहीं लगा है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ग्लोबल करप्शन की रैंकिंग करने वाला एक ऑर्गनाइजेशन है, that is, known as TRACE. यह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बिजनेस एसोसिएशन से जुड़ा एक संगठन है, जो bribery-risk faced by the foreign investors, जो फॉरेन इन्वेस्टर्स हैं, उनको किन-किन देशों में, किस प्रकार भ्रष्टाचार या bribery का मुकाबला करना पड़ा, तो मैं सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि TRACE के ट्रैक के अनुसार 2014 में जहां भारत 185वें स्थान पर था, वह छह साल में 2020 में, 77वें रैंक पर पहुंच गया। हमने जिस प्रकार से भ्रष्टाचार का मुकाबला किया, यह उसका परिणाम था।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने पिछले सात वर्षों में भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ लड़ाई लड़ी है - उन्होंने कहा कि 'न खाऊंगा और न खाने दूंगा' और यह भी कहा कि 'न मैं किसी को छोड़ूंगा और न किसी को छोड़ूंगा' - इसीलिए हमने किसी को जान-बूझकर छोड़ने का काम नहीं किया है, लेकिन अगर कोई भ्रष्टाचार में लिप्त होगा, तो सरकार उसको छोड़ेगी भी नहीं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारी सरकार ने मंत्रिपरिषद् की पहली बैठक में SAT का गठन किया। SAT का गठन करने के लिए सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्देश तीन वर्षों से था। मैं यूपीए के लोगों से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब सुप्रीम कोर्ट का निर्देश था, तो आपने तीन साल तक SAT का गठन क्यों नहीं किया? जब नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार बनी तब मंत्रिपरिषद् की पहली बैठक में, पहला निर्णय SAT गठित करने का लिया, जिससे कि ब्लैक मनी के विरुद्ध कार्रवाई की जा सके।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, पिछले सात वर्षों में हम लोगों ने जो काम किया है, मैं उसी संदर्भ में बताना चाहता हूँ कि Mauritius, Cyprus, Singapore ऐसे देश थे, जिनके माध्यम से India में black money route होता था। यहाँ की सरकार ने कानून बनाया, ताकि Mauritius, Cyprus, Singapore से आने वाला जो black-money था, उस को रोका जा सके। इन देशों से आने वाले black money को रोकने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने कानून बनाया। इतना ही नहीं, अगर भारत के किन्हीं लोगों का स्विट्जरलैंड और यूरोप के बाकी देशों में वहाँ के bank account में पैसा है या उन देशों के लोगों का हमारे bank account में पैसा है, तो हमने एक समझौता किया - real-time transaction data with Switzerland and other European countries, ताकि दुनिया के यूरोपीय देशों के बैंकों में भारतीयों का जो पैसा जमा है और यहाँ जो पैसा है, उसकी real-time जानकारी मिल सके।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, benami transaction का कानून कब बना था, लेकिन यूपीए की सरकार ने उसको इस देश में लागू नहीं किया। Benami transaction कानून को श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार ने लागू करने का काम किया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, political funding का प्रावधान था कि अगर कोई 20 हजार रुपये तक नकद देना चाहे, तो यह धन दिया जा सकता है, लेकिन यह हमारी सरकार थी, जिन्होंने इस कानून में परिवर्तन करके प्रावधान किया कि किसी पार्टी को 2,000 रुपये से ज्यादा कैश नहीं दे सकता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, चाहे वह नीरव मोदी हो, चाहे मेहुल चोकसी हो, चाहे विजय माल्या हो, हमने ऐसे लोगों को वापस लाने के लिए भी कानून बनाया। Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill to empower law enforcement agencies to confiscate the assets of economic absconders. जो लोग इस देश का, बैंकों का पैसा लेकर भाग गए, उन्हें वापस लाने के लिए, उनकी संपत्ति को ज़ब्त करने के लिए हमने Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill लाकर उनकी संपत्ति को ज़ब्त करने का भी काम किया है। महोदय, यह है नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यूपीए सरकार के Coal block आवंटन को रद्द कर दिया था। उनके ज़माने में नियम था, first come, first serve यानी 'पहले आओ, पहले पाओ', लेकिन इसका क्या परिणाम हुआ? उस सरकार के कितने लोगों को जेल जाना पड़ा था। हमारी सरकार के आने के बाद Coal blocks का online auction किया गया, जिसके कारण इस देश को 5 लाख करोड़ रुपये से ज्यादा का लाभ हुआ है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह हमारी सरकार के प्रयासों का परिणाम है, मेरे पास 21.5.2021 तक का आंकड़ा है कि Black Money Act, 2015 has been passed and in 166 cases, demand of Rs.8,216 crores has been raised. ब्लैक मनी एक्ट सिर्फ बनाया ही नहीं गया, बल्कि बनाने के बाद 166 मामलों में 8,216 करोड़ रुपये टैक्स की उनके खिलाफ डिमांड रेज़ करने का भी काम किया है। Undisclosed income of Rs. 8,465 crore has been brought under tax and a penalty of Rs. 1,294 crore has been levied in HSBC cases.

महोदय, undisclosed income of more than Rs.11,000 crore has been detected in International Consortium of Investigative Journalists cases. अभी हाल के दिनों में एक अखबार ने Panama cases, Paradise Paper leaks को उद्घाटित किया था और मैं सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि in the Panama Paper leaks cases an undisclosed credit of Rs. 20,078 crore has been detected. In the Paradise Paper leaks cases, an undisclosed credit of Rs.246 crore has been detected.

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इस सरकार ने कानून बनाया और कानून बनाने के बाद उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई की।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हमारी सरकार ने केवल बड़े-बड़े लोगों के खिलाफ ही कार्रवाई नहीं की, अपितु जो गाँव का सामान्य आदमी है, उसको 'डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर स्कीम' के माध्यम से पैसा भेजकर इस देश के more than Rs.2,67,000 crore of money has been saved, जो कि बिचौलियों, मिडलमैन के पास चले जाते थे। इस देश के हर गाँव में दलाल होते थे, मिडलमैन होते थे, बिचौलिए होते थे, जिनके पास पैसा चला जाता था, लेकिन हमने 'डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर

स्कीम' के माध्यम से इस देश के गरीबों के 2 लाख, 67 हजार करोड़ रुपये बचाने का काम किया है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस 'डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर स्कीम' के माध्यम से अभी तक कुल 19,75,000 करोड़ रुपए इस देश के गरीबों के खाते में ट्रांसफर किये जा चुके हैं।

महोदय, सबसे ज्यादा लीकेज पीडीएस यानी जन वितरण प्रणाली की दुकानों में थी। देश में चार करोड़ से ज्यादा बोगस, फेक और डुप्लीकेट राशन कार्ड्स को रद्द किया गया और 1,10,000 करोड़ रुपए की बचत केवल पीडीएस के माध्यम से हुई है।

महोदय, इसी प्रकार गैस कनेक्शन के अंदर भी काफी घपला था। एक व्यक्ति को एक गैस कनेक्शन लेने का अधिकार है, लेकिन बड़े लोग पांच-पांच, छह-छह, एक-एक दर्जन गैस कनेक्शंस रखते थे। डीबीटी के माध्यम से 4 करोड़, 11 लाख से ज्यादा फेक और डुप्लीकेट गैस कनेक्शंस को रद्द करने का काम हमारी सरकार ने किया है। इस कारण से इस देश को 72,000 करोड़ रुपए की बचत हुई है।

इसी तरह से scholarship. देश में करीब 24 लाख fake scholarships बच्चों को जा रही थीं, उसे रोकने का काम हुआ है। जहां तक खाद की बात है, अगर आज कोई फर्टिलाइजर की दुकान पर जाता है, पीडीएस की दुकान पर जाता है, तो वहां POS machines लगी हुई हैं। आपको उस पर अपना finger लगाना पड़ेगा, उसका biometric identification होगा, उसके बाद ही वह फर्टिलाइजर ले सकता है। करीब 10,000 करोड़ रुपए की बचत इस माध्यम से हुई है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, लोग कहते थे कि इस देश में गरीबों का खाता कैसे खुलेगा, उनके खाते में डीबीटी कैसे जाएगा? इस देश में प्रत्येक गरीब को जो 'मनरेगा' के beneficiaries हैं, उनका एक-एक पैसा उनके बैंक खाते में जा रहा है। देश को 33,475 करोड़ रुपए की बचत केवल 'मनरेगा' के डीबीटी के कारण हुई है। चाहे 'पेंशन योजना' हो, चाहे 'वृद्धावस्था पेंशन योजना' हो, उनमें 10 लाख से ज्यादा बोगस और फेक beneficiaries को पकड़ा गया। उसी प्रकार Women and Child Development Programme में एक करोड़ से ज्यादा fake beneficiaries detect किए गए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार में जो लोग सीबीआई, सीवीसी और ईडी के बारे में तरह-तरह के आरोप लगाते हैं, उन्हें मैं जानकारी देना चाहता हूं कि हम लोगों ने सात साल के अंदर इस देश की जनता को जो वचन दिया था - न खाऊंगा, न खाने दूंगा। जब तक नरेन्द्र मोदी जी देश के प्रधान मंत्री हैं, हम किसी को नहीं छोड़ेंगे और भ्रष्टाचार के मुद्दे पर हम किसी प्रकार का कोई समझौता नहीं करेंगे, चाहे वह हमारी केन्द्र की सरकार हो या हमारे राज्यों की सरकारें हों।

महोदय, अच्छा होता यदि विपक्ष के लोग सदन में मौजूद रहते। उन्हें भी 10 साल सत्ता में रहने का मौका मिला, तो वे भी बताते कि उन्होंने भ्रष्टाचार रोकने के लिए क्या कार्रवाई की। मंत्री महोदय जी ने स्पष्ट बताया है कि सीवीसी और जो स्पेशल पुलिस एक्ट सीबीआई का बन रहा है, जिसमें संशोधन किया जा रहा है, उसमें कार्यकाल बढ़ाया जाएगा तो उसे केवल सरकार अकेले नहीं बढ़ा सकती है उसके लिए एक कमेटी बनेगी, जिसके अंदर चीफ जस्टिस ऑफ इंडिया, प्राइम मिनिस्टर ऑफ इंडिया और लीडर ऑफ दि अपोजिशन, ये तीनों मिलकर निर्णय करेंगे। जब इनकी सहमति बनेगी तब ही उनका कार्यकाल बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल को लाने के लिए सरकार को धन्यवाद देते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल पर अपनी बात कहने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

*आज का दिन मुझे हमेशा रहेगा याद,
प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का मैं करता हूँ धन्यवाद।
भ्रष्टाचार को हम मिलकर करेंगे बरबाद,
भ्रष्टाचार को हम खत्म कर देंगे,
जितेन्द्र सिंह जी को देंगे प्रतिसाद।
मोदी जी को खत्म करना है भ्रष्टाचार,
काले धन पर करना है हमें वार।
मोदी जी बनेंगे प्रधान मंत्री और तीन बार,
क्योंकि कांग्रेस और विपक्षी दलों की हो जाने वाली है हार॥*

4.00 P.M.

आज जो बिल लाया गया है, यह एक important बिल है। देश का विकास बढ़ाने के लिए, देश के गरीब लोगों को उनके development के लिए पैसा मिले, यह बिल इसके लिए है और जो काले धन वाले हैं, भ्रष्टाचार करने वाले हैं, यह बिल उनके खिलाफ है।

महोदय, माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी नोटबंदी का कानून लाए थे। जब डा. बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी London School of Economics में पढ़ते थे, तब उन्होंने 'The Problem of the Rupee' नाम की एक thesis लिखी थी। उसमें बाबा साहेब ने लिखा था कि अगर भ्रष्टाचार को टालना है, भ्रष्टाचार खत्म करना है, तो 10 साल के बाद एक बार नोटबंदी होनी चाहिए, सदन में बदलाव होना चाहिए। इसी तरह की भूमिका उन्होंने रखी थी। जब से नरेन्द्र मोदी जी आए हैं, तब से हमारे सभी मंत्री साफ हैं। माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ हैं। वे जान-बूझ कर E.D. की inquiry नहीं लगाते हैं। E.D. Department एक special department है, CBI Department एक independent department है। E.D. के पास वैसे लोगों के पेपर्स मिलते हैं, जो ज्यादा पैसा कमाने का काम करते हैं, लेकिन income tax नहीं भरते हैं। आप ज्यादा कमाओ, कमाने के लिए कोई विरोध नहीं है, लेकिन आपको सरकार का टैक्स भरना चाहिए। अगर सरकार का टैक्स न भर कर आप ज्यादा पैसा कमाते हैं, तो इससे काला धन ज्यादा बढ़ जाता है। काले धन से देश का भारी नुकसान होता है और सरकार के खजाने में पैसा नहीं आता है। इसीलिए मुझे लगता है कि आज यह जो बिल लाया गया है, जिसे हमारे जितेन्द्र सिंह जी लाए हैं, हमारे जितेन्द्र सिंह जी बहुत विद्वान हैं, मैं आज यहाँ उसका समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हूँ। मेरी जो Republican Party of India है, यह बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी की विचारधारा की पार्टी है, भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म करने वाली पार्टी है। माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार को हमारी पार्टी का पूरा support है। भ्रष्टाचार को खत्म करने के लिए आज यह जो बिल लाया गया है, हम उसका समर्थन करते हैं।

भ्रष्टाचार खत्म होना चाहिए, काला धन खत्म होना चाहिए और सरकार के खजाने में ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा आना चाहिए, मैं यही अपेक्षा करता हूँ। इसी के साथ, मैं अपने दो शब्द खत्म करता हूँ। जय भीम, जय भारत।

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I stand to support the Amendment Bill which seeks to give a tenure up to five years to the Director of the Enforcement Directorate. I think the Bill that we are discussing now relates to the Enforcement Directorate which actually oversees enforcement of two major Acts of Parliament; the PMLA (Prevention of Money Laundering Act) and FEMA (Foreign Exchange Management Act). I do not know why the Opposition chose not to participate in discussion on this and the earlier Bill because both the Bills seek to give continuity to these institutions. They also have enabling provisions to ensure that both ED, and in the previous Bill, the CBI can function more effectively. What has the Opposition got to oppose or to fear about these particular amendments which ought to have been welcomed by the entire House? Under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modi, in the last seven years, we have ended the era of political corruption, we have ended the crony capitalism and also there have been a series of punitive steps that are taken against the financial fraud and also malpractices. To cite certain achievements of the present establishment, the present Government, I would like to mention a couple of facts. In the last seven years, and particularly in 2017, 3.38 lakh companies, which were considered to be shell companies, I think, this is a staggering number, possibly, nowhere in the world would you encounter such an abnormality. Those 3.38 lakh companies were found to be shell companies. The ED had taken a decision to shut them down. Sir, more than 1 lakh Directors, 1.06 lakh Directors in different companies were found to be either fake or were found to be not *bona fide* members of the respective companies. A decision was also made to debar them. About the Enforcement Directorate in the last seven years, I would like to give some statistics. As of now, as on date, 888 prosecution complaints were filed under PMLA and these cases are in different stages of trial. It would be important to know that these numbers are very significant. Properties worth Rs.89,547 crores were attached under PMLA cases in these 888 ongoing cases and Rs.50,945 crores have already been confirmed by the adjudicating authority. So, the kind of detection of unaccounted money is significant. The numbers are really staggering. In order to fast-track trial under PMLA and increasing the effectiveness, a new legal framework has been put in place. New standard operating procedures have been put in place and the amendment that is being brought now is an extension of one of these measures to ensure that the head of the organization has a long tenure. The

extension is to be decided by a Committee that is prescribed under the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003 passed by the Parliament. Therefore, this extension will have certain safeguards and extension can go on up to for five years. The hon. Minister said that in many countries these officers hold their office for a very long time and sometimes even in perpetuity. The Statement of Objects and Reasons also mentions how the Financial Action Task Force to which more than 200 countries are signatories, is actually putting in place certain oversight mechanisms to ensure that the institutions that are required to oversee or prevent terror financing in their respective countries, they have to conform to certain procedural frameworks. India is due for renewal, I think, there will be a renewal of this review mechanism going forward in 2022 and 2023. Therefore, it would be important for us to have stability and continuity in the office of the Enforcement Directorate to ensure that we are able to take all the cases to their logical conclusions. Terror financing is one part and another problem that we have seen is how people could rob the banks of thousands of crores of rupees and go with impunity in the past. But under Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, we have ensured that every penny that is borrowed from the banks and every person who has borrowed from the banks is made liable for repayment. I will just mention a few of these cases. Vijay Mallya, Nirav Modi and Mehul Choksi together have caused a loss of Rs. 22,586 crores to the public sector banks and due to the credible investigations carried out assets worth Rs.19,111 crores were attached under PMLA, of which Rs.15,113 crores have been restituted to the public sector banks. The State Bank of India alone was able to recover Rs.7,975 crores by selling only a part of the assets. Sir, this shows how, under Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, the Enforcement Directorate was able to take effective steps to ensure that those who ran away with India's money were actually to pay for it, were actually made to recover. Sir, 50 cases of terror funding have also been taken by the Enforcement Directorate which has resulted in detection of proceeds of crime to the tune of Rs.12,000 crores of which, Rs.881 crores were attached. So, this also shows how the ED has been able to not only keep a watch on the terror financing in the country but also to ensure that the terror financing is not only detected, it is actually recovered.

In the case of Popular Front of India, credible investigation resulted in the arrest of a person and identification of proceeds of crime of Rs.120 crore. Certainly, both on the side of curbing terror financing as also money laundering, the agencies have been extremely effective.

Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the House to a certain set of factors. The Opposition, though not present in the House today, had made certain critical observations about these Amendments. I am at a loss to understand why they didn't

choose the floor of Parliament to make those statements. But, it is important that we address them. One of the reservations was why the term of the Enforcement Director, which expired in November, 2020, was extended by one year. This is the question they raised. Hon. Supreme Court upheld the decision of the Government to give one year extension. I would like to read from page 29 of the judgment which clearly stated that the decision to extend the tenure of the second respondent, the incumbent Enforcement Director, is pursuant to the recommendations made by a high-powered committee, consisting of the Chief Vigilance Commissioner as the Chairman along with other Vigilance Commissioners, the Secretary, Home and the Secretary, Personnel. "The decision to extend the tenure is pursuant to the recommendation. We have upheld the power of the Union of India to extend the tenure of Director of Enforcement Directorate beyond a period of two years." This is what the hon. Supreme Court mentioned. Further, it said, "Reasonable period of extension can be granted to facilitate the completion of ongoing investigations, only after reasons are recorded by the committee constituted under Section 25A of the CVC Act." So, certainly, the decision of the Government not only has been upheld by the hon. Supreme Court, but it has also found valid reasons for it, as are registered by the high-powered committee that gave the extension.

In this Amendment, the Government is saying that even the earlier Acts mention that the period of appointment will be not less than two years. So, going by the existing legal provisions also, we could have given it for a longer duration, but the hon. Supreme Court made some observations and it said, "We make it clear that no further extension shall be granted to the second respondent." So, it was felt incumbent to ensure that we are able to give a longer extension if the situation so called for it so that we can ensure that the ongoing investigations into the existing cases can be continued.

I will only mention a few other facts, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, before I conclude. As regards the political allegations made by the Opposition, we would like to only counter them by saying how the institutions, be it the CBI or the ED, were subverted under the previous Governments. Let me take the classic case of Bofors. This is a report by the former Director of the CBI, Mr. R.K. Raghavan, in a book titled, 'A Road Well Travelled'. Mr. Raghavan, who was the Chief of the CBI from 4th January, 1999 to 30th April, 2001, makes a very important observation and this is certainly something for our Opposition Members to ponder over. He says, 'If the historic investigations didn't ultimately succeed in the courts, it was because of several factors. The chief among them were the change of Government in 2004. The CBI faced several constraints and obstacles.' It is a longer paragraph and I will quickly

run through the most relevant part. 'The Bofors case will remain an example of how a genuine case can be deliberately sabotaged by a Government run by a party, which has a lot to hide from the public. The guilt here rested squarely on the shoulders of those who controlled the CBI in the 1990's and later during 2004 to 2014.

If the CBI registered a preliminary inquiry in 1988, it was solely because of the huge public furore created by the Swedish radio and *The Hindu* disclosures. This is the former Director, who also supervised during the time of the period he was heading the CBI, -- he was in charge of the Bofors case -- and he says, "The Government led by Rajiv Gandhi had no option but to do a thorough investigation, even if it meant an unobtrusive 'operation whitewash'. This is the former CBI Director describing how the investigations were subverted during the Congress regime. Also, let me draw your kind attention to an exposure by a Republic Television channel. On the Republic TV, this is what they said, "Republic TV was able to access a secret memorandum on February 1, 1992 that lays bare an attempt by the then Congress-led Government to scuttle the ensuing Swiss probe into illegal remittances." I think this story relates to a former Minister in P.V. Narasimha Raoji's Government who actually had to resign subsequent to certain disclosures and as per the media reports these are some of the contents of the memo. This was an unsigned memo handed by a former Foreign Minister of India to the then Foreign Minister of Sweden at a World Economic Forum meeting, an unscheduled meeting, where this document was given upon which he had to eventually resign. This is how the institution of CBI was subverted. This is the Coalgate scam. How the CBI was subverted! The CBI filed a fresh affidavit in the Supreme Court on coal scam. We all know how the Supreme Court called the CBI a caged parrot. This is an important sentence. I would like to read from this particular news report. "The heart of the Coalgate report was changed on suggestions of the Government officials." This is what the Supreme Court said. The apex court called it a "caged parrot speaking in its master's voice. It is a sordid saga that there are many masters and one parrot. The job of CBI is not to interact with the Government officials but to interrogate to find the truth." These are the observations of the hon. Supreme Court.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Please conclude.

SHRI G. V. L. NARASIMHA RAO: Sir, I will just finish. Commenting on the then Law Minister, the court said that a Minister can ask for a report, but cannot interfere with the CBI probe. Even the Attorney General, at that time, had an interaction with the CBI officials before they filed the report and the court found fault with it. These are

several instances which tell us how the CBI was subverted in the previous Governments, but this Government had certainly maintained arms distance. I will cite this in the end, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, please allow me this indulgence. This is about the appointment of a Central Vigilance Commissioner. In 2006, Mr. P. J. Thomas was appointed by the High-powered Committee. At that time, the Leader of the Opposition, late Shrimati Sushma Swaraj disagreed with his appointment because of certain charges against him, but the Government went ahead and appointed him. Eventually, the Supreme Court struck down that particular appointment saying that he is not eligible because they said, Justice Kapadia who wrote the judgment, held invalid the High-powered Committee's decision and pointed out that as of date, Mr. Thomas was accused No. 8 in the Kerala palmolein case pending in the court of the Special Judge, Thiruvananthapuram. So, the opposition which has been making unwarranted criticism of this Government must ensure that they have a lot of skeletons in the cupboard and certainly it would not suit them if we have a very open and an honest discussion on this because we have ensured that these institutions conform to the integrity and honesty expected of them. Thank you, Sir.

श्री राकेश सिन्हा (नाम निर्देशित): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं अपने दल के वरिष्ठ लोगों को सुनने के बाद संक्षेप में अपनी बात कहूंगा। लोकतंत्र की आयु वर्षों में नहीं गिनी जाती, उसकी आयु गुणात्मकता से गिनी जाती है। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि जिस मुद्दे पर आज हम बहस कर रहे हैं, उस पर पूरे देश का ध्यान है। यह संशोधन विधेयक तो बहुत छोटा है, लेकिन इसका असर भारतीय जनतंत्र पर, भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था पर, भारत के सार्वजनिक जीवन पर गहराई से होता है। महोदय, विपक्ष मौजूद नहीं है, तो मैं लोक सभा में विपक्ष के द्वारा उठाए गए सवालों को देखकर यह मानकर चल रहा हूँ कि इन छोटी बातों पर विपक्ष की वही राय है। इस देश में एक अजीब दास्तान है। यह विपक्ष बार-बार हर बात पर मुहूर्त पूछता है कि इस तारीख को ही क्यों, चाहे वह राम मंदिर का सवाल हो या किसी Ordinance का सवाल हो। मैं विपक्ष से कहूंगा कि वह आगे से एक मुहूर्त का कैलेंडर बनाकर भारत सरकार को दे दे। जो प्रश्न उठा है कि tenure क्यों बढ़ाया जाए, मैं सबसे पहले उस पर बोलना चाहता हूँ। इसका तार्किक उत्तर विपक्ष को मिलना चाहिए, मिल रहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हम सब जानते हैं कि संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में Federal Bureau of Investigation से पहले Bureau of Investigation नाम की संस्था थी और उसके डायरेक्टर Mr. John Edger Hoover थे। वे सन् 1924 में डायरेक्टर appoint हुए और 11 साल के बाद उसे उन्होंने Federal Bureau of Investigation बनाया। वे सन् 1935 से लेकर सन् 1972 तक, यानी 1924 से लेकर 1972 तक कुल 48 वर्ष तक Federal Bureau of Investigation के डायरेक्टर रहे। इस बीच में कितने ही राष्ट्रपति आये और गये, Republic Party और Democratic Party की सत्ता आई और गई, लेकिन Mr. Hoover बने रहे। एक सवाल उठता है कि इतने लंबे अरसे तक रहकर सरकार ने क्या किया? आज जो हम finger prints का investigation देखते हैं, forensic labs

का investigation देखते हैं और जो FBI index है, जिसमें कि आज के समय के terrorists का एक index बना हुआ है, यह सब Mr. Hoover का दिया हुआ है। राष्ट्र के निर्माण में संस्थाओं का जो महत्व होता है, उन संस्थाओं का योगदान तब तक नहीं हो सकता जब तक कि उसका नेतृत्व करने वाले लोगों में आत्मविश्वास न हो, उस संस्था की जो टीम होती है, उसमें स्थायित्व का भाव न हो, उसके पास आधारभूत संरचना न हो। हमने कांग्रेस शासन में देखा कि राज्यों में संस्थाएं तो बनीं, लेकिन जो संस्था उनके मनोनुकूल नहीं बनी, उसे आधारभूत संरचना नहीं दी गई, जो संस्थाएं उनके मनोनुकूल नहीं बनीं, उनके हेड की आयु को कम करते रहे-दो साल के लिए बने, आज नियुक्ति हुई और तीन महीने बाद हटा दिया गया, तीन महीने बाद जिनकी नियुक्ति हुई, उन्हें छः महीने बाद हटा दिया गया। संस्थाओं को अस्थिर करके आप प्रशासन को पारदर्शी नहीं बना सकते। Mr. Hoover का उदाहरण देकर एक महत्वपूर्ण पक्ष मैंने कहा।

महोदय, माननीय जितेन्द्र सिंह जी ने अनेक देशों का उदाहरण दिया, मैं उसे दोहराना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन मैं जो पक्ष रखना चाहता हूँ वह यह है कि भ्रष्टाचार का सबसे ज्यादा असर हम पर नहीं होता, मध्यम वर्ग पर भी नहीं होता है और उच्च वर्ग पर भी नहीं होता। हम पर असर तो पड़ता है, लेकिन उसका सबसे ज्यादा असर उस गरीब आदमी, उस मेहनतकश पर पड़ता है, जो खेतों में काम करता है, जो 12 घंटे काम करने के बाद छोटी सी इन्कम लेकर घर जाता है और 24 घंटे अपना घर चलाता है-भ्रष्टाचार का सबसे ज्यादा असर उसी पर पड़ता है। इसलिए 100X24 services में प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने जो direct benefit transfer किया है, जो DBT है, उसका सबसे बड़ा लाभ किसको हो रहा है? जो लोग जमीन से जुड़े हुए नहीं हैं, जो कि आम किसानों, आम मजदूरों के बीच न रहे हैं, न रह सकते हैं, न उनसे उनका संबंध है, उन गरीबों की जिन्दगी में बिचौलियों के जाने से जो खुशहाली आ रही है, वे लोग उसका अनुमान भी नहीं लगा सकते हैं। मैं प्रधान मंत्री मोदी जी की वह बात क्वोट करना चाहता हूँ, जो कि बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। उन्होंने सीबीआई और सीवीसी के डायरेक्टर्स के बीच 20 अक्टूबर, 2021 को एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बात कही थी कि 'Corruption takes away the rights of people and hinders the pursuit of justice.' जब भ्रष्टाचार होता है, तो आम लोगों को जो न्याय मिलना चाहिए, वह न्याय नहीं मिल पाता है। आम लोग न्याय से वंचित होते हैं, जिस न्याय से उनका घर चलता है, जिस न्याय से वे सम्मानित जीवन जीते हैं। दूसरी बात जो उन्होंने कही, वह जाँच एजेंसियों के लोगों से कही। उन्होंने उन सब जाँच एजेंसियों के लोगों से जो बात कही, विपक्ष उस पर गौर करे। "You need to implement the laws in a way poor comes closer to the system and corrupts move out of it". प्रधान मंत्री जी उन लोगों से यह अपील कर रहे हैं, उन लोगों को यह हिदायत दे रहे हैं कि हमारे पास political will है। प्रशासनिक कॉरिडोर में, पावर कॉरिडोर में जो मिडलमैन घूमते हैं, जिनके कारण राजीव गाँधी जी ने कहा था कि एक रुपए में से सिर्फ 12 पैसे नीचे तक पहुँचते हैं। हम उनकी इस स्पष्टोक्ति को बार-बार उद्धरित करते रहे, लेकिन उसको ठीक नहीं किया गया। वह ठीक कब हुआ? हम दावे के साथ कह सकते हैं कि सात वर्षों के प्रयासों के बाद आज एक रुपए में से 80 पैसे जरूर गरीबों के पास पहुँच रहे हैं। इन सात वर्षों में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो इस सिस्टम को inaugurate किया, मैं उसकी एक घटना का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। मैं Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। यह IBC क्या है? इस IBC को लाने के लिए एक लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में political will चाहिए। अर्थव्यवस्था

को खोखला करती हुई जो कंपनियाँ थीं, जिनमें ब्लैक मनी का उपयोग होता था, ऐसी कंपनियों को बंद किया गया। बैंक से सैकड़ों, हजारों करोड़ रुपए लेकर उनको एनपीए declare कर दिया जाता था। यह क्रम 1950 के दशक से लगातार चलता रहा और सरकारी बैंक विफल होते रहे। न सिर्फ तीन लाख सेल्स कंपनियों को बंद किया गया, बल्कि IBC आने के बाद तीन लाख करोड़ रुपए भारत सरकार के खाते में आये तथा दो लाख करोड़ रुपए और आने हैं। आप कल्पना कीजिए कि अगर यह कोड नहीं आता, तो क्या होता? आने वाले समय में ये कितने लाख करोड़ रुपए हो जाते और यह कितना multiply करता जाता, कितने गुणा बढ़ जाता! यह किसका पैसा था? यह उन लोगों का पैसा है, जो खेतों में काम करते हैं। यह उन लोगों का पैसा है, जो गरीब, मजदूर, किसान की तरह खेतों और कारखानों में काम करते हैं। उनके पैसे को ये खाते रहे हैं। इसलिए आज विपक्ष को सोचना चाहिए कि जब हम संस्थाओं को स्थायित्व देते हैं, तो वह स्थायित्व किसी व्यक्ति के लिए नहीं देते हैं, स्थायित्व unconditional नहीं देते हैं, उसमें पारदर्शिता है। क्या विपक्ष को मालूम नहीं है कि सीवीसी के डायरेक्टर को किस प्रकार से नियुक्त किया जाता है? क्या उस नियुक्ति में उनकी भागीदारी नहीं है? क्या उसमें न्यायपालिका की भागीदारी नहीं है? जब कार्यपालिका, न्यायपालिका और विपक्ष की भागीदारी के साथ जिस डायरेक्टर की नियुक्ति होती है, उसको conditional स्थायित्व दिया जाता है, तो यह तो हम संस्थाओं से राष्ट्र के निर्माण की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं।

महोदय, एक महत्वपूर्ण पक्ष उठा। आज सीबीआई, सीवीसी के पास जो बड़ी संख्या में केसेज़ आते रहे हैं, 2012 में उनमें से कुछ केसेज़ का investigation हुआ, सीबीआई ने उनको analyse किया। 264 केसेज़ का internal analysis करने के बाद उसने पाया कि 698 accused politics से जुड़े हुए थे, 486 private individuals थे। कांग्रेस की सरकार के दौरान भ्रष्टाचार जिस प्रकार से राजनीति को अपने अंदर समेटता रहा और बड़े-बड़े पदों पर बैठे हुए लोग जिस प्रकार से भ्रष्टाचार को प्रश्रय देते रहे, उसके भागीदार बने रहे, उसी के कारण सीवीसी के डायरेक्टर ने 2012 में एक साक्षात्कार में कहा था कि राजनीतिक कैदियों, राजनीतिक आरोपियों पर काम करने के लिए, action लेने के लिए हमें more clarity की जरूरत है, स्पष्टता की जरूरत है। जो स्पष्टता नहीं थी, उसको देने के लिए आज मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। उन्होंने संस्थाओं में स्थायित्व, पारदर्शिता और अर्थव्यवस्था में नैतिकता लाने का काम किया है। जो आज तक कहा जाता था कि economics and morality don't go together, आज पहली बार भारत ने इसको करके दिखाया है कि हम morality के साथ चलते हैं। मैं एक बार फिर से भारत के प्रधान मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि वे इस तरह के अमेंडमेंट बिल लाए, धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Hon. Minister.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I have to thank all the hon. Members of Parliament for their valuable views and inputs-- our senior Member, Suresh Prabhuji, Subhas Chandra Boseji, Thambiduraiji, Sushil Modiji, Ramdas Athawaleji and Rakesh Sinhaaji, जिनका वक्तव्य अभी आपने सुना। I think, now that much

has been spoken, there is not much left to retreat because we have already discussed a part of it in the discussion regarding the earlier Bill. But after listening to all these speakers, what I would say in a nutshell is that the noble motive behind bringing this Bill stands fully established. However, what is the motive of those who have chosen to walk away from the discussion or to shy away from the discussion, I leave that to the judgement of the history and the writers of the history. माननीय सुरेश प्रभु जी ने अपने वक्तव्य में एक बात कही कि आजकल कुछ लोग ईडी के नाम से डर जाते हैं, तो मेरे मन में तत्काल विचार आया कि कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं कि जो लोग डर जाते हैं, वे ही इसका विरोध भी करते हैं। Our Prime Minister, Modi ji, accords the highest esteem to this institution of Enforcement Directorate because he has nothing to hide and he has nothing to be afraid of. I cited an example of his exemplary conduct when he was the Chief Minister of Gujarat, and, not for a single day, the then investigating agency of the CBI was obstructed. What is unfortunate, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, is that in their misguided zeal to oppose the Prime Minister, Modi ji, the Opposition has gone to the extent of opposing a highly esteemed constitutional institution, which is mandated to protect the national security of India and also mandated to preserve the financial stability of India. Incidentally but not insignificantly, most of the money laundering cases being investigated by this agency belong to those ten years tenure of the UPA-I and the UPA-II, and involves some of the high and mighty of those times. To that extent, I can say it is also a sad day in the history of India's Parliament that the principal Opposition party has chosen not to side with those who are working against black money but instead to side with those who are the beneficiaries of black money. Soon after Independence, within a few months, there was a debate related to corruption in the Parliament and the then Home Minister, Sardar Patel, had very meaningfully pointed out that the fight against corruption is a collective responsibility of all the political parties. Seventy years have passed and, over the last seven decades, much water has flown down the River Yamuna, the River on the banks of which stands the National Capital of Delhi and also the Parliament House of India. The pollution also has grown much higher as all of us can see around. Therefore, what we need to understand is that the ramifications of this entire investigation format have also not only got complicated but also got very much intricate. As I said, we are now faced with the triple menace of corruption, black money and international offence, which, in turn, is linked to another triple menace, which is that of drugs, terrorism and crime. All of these together are a challenge and a threat to the national security of India and also to the financial stability. Being a student of science, we have been taught not to speak without evidence. India happens to be a member of the Financial Action Task Force comprising 200 countries across the world, which has in one of its

latest reports, paragraph 8, recommended, and I quote, "Law enforcement authorities and prosecutorial authorities should have adequate financial, human and technical resources. Countries should have in place processes to ensure that the staff of these authorities maintain high professional standards, including standards concerning confidentiality -- I underline 'confidentiality' -- and should be of high integrity and be appropriately skilled."

As I said in the opening remarks, the continuity, the rapport and also the confidentiality of the information to which the Head of the ED is privy to have a very critical role to play. In the middle of a very critical or a crucial investigation, if the Head or the Director or the Head of ED or the Director's tenure suddenly comes to an end or abrupt end, the beneficiary may be the person against whom the interrogation was happening because the entire information by the Interrogating Officer may not have been shared even with his peers, and, therefore, that is in the interest of arriving at judicious conclusions.

May I also point out that the same FATF, which I was referring to, has already placed Pakistan in the grey list? Now do our Opposition Members want us to also share the same dubious distinction as Pakistan? Therefore, without having to say much, I would just conclude by saying that under Prime Minister Modi, the crusade against corruption has reached a decisive turn, and, if you recall, 26 मई, 2014 की संध्या को जब प्रधान मंत्री मोदी का शपथ-ग्रहण हुआ, तो पहले मंत्रिमंडल की बैठक में जो निर्णय लिया गया था, वह काले धन के खिलाफ SAT गठित करने का निर्णय था। प्रधान मंत्री ने उस निर्णय के द्वारा देश में एक संदेश भेजा, एक पैगाम भेजा कि संकल्प से सिद्धि की यात्रा का प्रारंभ हुआ है। आज मैं देख सकता हूँ, हम उस संकल्प से सिद्धि की यात्रा के महत्वपूर्ण पड़ाव पर खड़े हैं और लोकतंत्र का सर्वोच्च मंदिर अथवा भारतीय सदन इस पर मुहर लगाकर इसे मान्यता दे रहा है।

Therefore, I would say and I am proud to note that the Upper House of Indian Parliament which is also known as the House of Elders, the House of the Wiser, has today, by deciding to debate and deciding to pass this Bill, shown its solidarity behind Prime Minister Modi's determined bid to liberate India from the stigma of corruption, and, having said this, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I seek your permission to request the House that the Bill may be passed and Section 25A may be suitably amended to include this clause. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): I shall now put the motion moved by Dr. Jitendra Singh to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): We shall now take up Clause-by-Clause consideration of the Bill. In Clause 2, there are two Amendments; Amendments (Nos.1&2) by Shri John Brittas; absent.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Dr. Jitendra Singh to move that the Bill be passed.

DR. JITENDRA SINGH: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SASMIT PATRA): Special Mentions. Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad - not present; Shrimati Jharna Das Baidya - not present; Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha - not present.

The House stands adjourned to meet at 1100 hours on Wednesday, the 15th December, 2021.

The House then adjourned at forty-one minutes past four of the clock till eleven of the clock on Wednesday, the 15th December, 2021.

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