

LOK SABHA

**SYNOPSIS OF DEBATES
(Proceedings other than Questions & Answers)**

Thursday, December 12, 2019 / Agrahayana 21, 1941 (Saka)

**THE INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE (SECOND
AMENDMENT) BILL, 2019**

**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE
AFFAIRS(SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN)** moved that the leave be
granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Insolvency and Bankruptcy
Code,2016.

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY *opposing the introduction of the
Bill, said:* As per under Rule 19B of the Directions by the speaker, Lok Sabha, I
would like to oppose the introduction of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code
(Second Amendment) Bill. One after another, amendments have been brought into
and getting passed. It simply implies the inconsistency of this Government in so far
as managing of our finance and economy are concerned. No Bill shall be included
for introduction in the List of Business for a day until after copies thereof have
been made available for the use of Members for at least two days before the day on

which the Bill is proposed to be introduced. That is our objection. This should not be the concept of any democratic Parliament.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN *replying said:* Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, came to this House for amendment during the Budget Session in July. Even at that time, I had very clearly explained that because the way in which some misinterpretations of different interpretations had occurred in the courts and the industry was feeling the need for a quick response with amendments to the legislation, we had to come in July. Then, the question is that why are we coming here again now. I am coming back with an amendment because there is a lot of doubt in the mind of small home buyers and others. So, some amendments are required in addition to what we did in July, and therefore, I have come back. So, It is in response to the development which we see in the economy.

The Bill was introduced.

***MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

- (1) **SHRI RAJESH VERMA** laid a statement regarding vacant defence land in Sitapur Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh.

* Laid on the Table as directed by the Speaker/Chair.

- (2) **SHRI BRIJENDRA SINGH** laid a statement regarding need to sanction a railway station in village Sorkhi in Hissar district of Haryana.
- (3) **SHRI VIVEK NARAYAN SHEJWALKAR** laid a statement regarding implementation of 74th Constitutional Amendment Act in letter and spirit by State Governments.
- (4) **SHRI KHAGEN MURMU** laid a statement regarding need to run a superfast train from Malda to Delhi and Bengaluru.
- (5) **SHRI AJAY MISRA TENI** laid a statement regarding need to connect uncovered villages in Kheri Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh with mobile and internet services.
- (6) **SHRI KUNAR HEMBRAM** laid a statement regarding setting up of an AYUSH Medical College and Hospital in Jhargam, West Bengal.
- (7) **SHRI MANSUKHBHAI DHANJIBHAI VASAVA** laid a statement regarding need to undertake repair of National Highways from Ankleshwar to Maharashtra Border and Netrang to Rajpipla.
- (8) **SHRI DURGA DAS UIKEY** laid a statement regarding need to extend the benefit of Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Scheme to farmers living in forest areas in Betul district, Madhya Pradesh.

- (9) **SHRI RAVI KISHAN** laid a statement regarding need to establish a working women hostel in Gorakhpur Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh.
- (10) **SHRIMATI JASKAUR MEENA** laid a statement regarding need to augment railway services in Dausa Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan.
- (11) **DR. (PROF.) KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI** laid a statement regarding need to set up common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment Plants.
- (12) **SHRI KAPIL MORESHWAR PATIL** laid a statement regarding need to utilize the services of homoeopathy doctors for treatment of patients under Ayushman Bharat Yojana.
- (13) **SHRI MOHANBHAI KUNDARIYA** laid a statement regarding need to set up a Medical College in Morbi in Rajkot Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat.
- (14) **SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH** laid a statement regarding development of Sabarimala in Kerala.
- (15) **SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN** laid a statement regarding revision of pay of Assistant Accounts officers in Ministry of Defence.
- (16) **SHRI RAJMOHAN UNNITHAN** laid a statement regarding Indo-Nepal Diplomatic relations.

- (17) **SHRI A. RAJA** laid a statement regarding setting up of a Medical College at Udthagamandalam in Tamil Nadu.
- (18) **SHRI POCHA BRAHMANANDA REDDY** laid a statement regarding Krishna-Godavari river linking project.
- (19) **SHRI RAM SHIROMANI VERMA** laid a statement regarding need to enhance the amount for construction of toilets under Swachh Bharat Abhiyan.
- (20) **SHRI JAYADEV GALLA** laid a statement regarding withdrawal of notification by South Central Railway.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Re: Crop loss due to various reasons and its impact on farmers- Contd.

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY: Although an hon. Member from BJP was saying the other day that Congress knows nothing about farmers but the fact remains that from Nehru ji to Indira ji, the Congress has always taken care of the interests of the farmers. Were the BJP a well wisher of farmers, the condition of agriculture would not have been so pitiable. I demand that the minimum support price should be made legal right. Today, agriculture growth has slipped below two percent. Economic condition of the country cannot improve until the consumption in agriculture increases. On an average, one farmer is

committing suicide every day. The farmers do not get remunerative price of their produce. The allocation made by the government for farmers does not reach the targeted beneficiaries. The corporates have started undertaking agriculture work hence the money intended for the farmers is going into the pockets of corporates. The Government has not been able to bring about APMC reforms. There are 'Rayatubandhu' and 'Kaliya' schemes in Telangana and Odisha respectively. The Government should introduce such schemes. India ranks even below Bangladesh in global hunger index. As per NSSO report, consumption is down at a 47 year low and household savings are at a 20 year low. The farmers did not get the MSP for their Kharif crops. The MSP of Rabi crops has been increased merely by 4-7 per cent. This is a government of traders and not the farmers.

**THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE;
MINISTER OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF
PANCHAYATI RAJ (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR) *replying said:***

Approximately 52 Members have participated in this discussion. BJP has never claimed that the other Governments or other Prime Ministers have not done anything for the farmers after independence. All have done their best in their times. However, what was necessary, could not be done till now. That is why the farmers face difficulties from time to time. Mainly this discussion is centered around natural calamities. Certainly, the entire world is affected by climate change. Foodgrains worth about 750 billion dollars are wasted every year across

the world. 31 per cent area in the country has faced excessive rains and 15 per cent area has faced less rains. 54 per cent area has had normal rains. 15 States are affected by this. Although, this imbalance in nature has been created by the man only but India is fully committed to deal with this problem. We are implementing several programmes to have crops suitable to the climate. The Government is also working on to have accurate weather forecast. ICAR has been working to develop crops suitable to the climate. It has developed and released 1020 such varieties. Regarding the claims of crop insurance, if the company does not make the payment, it will have to pay interest at the rate of 12 per cent as fine. Certain cases are stuck for want of subsidy from the State Government. Payments will be made to the eligible persons very soon.

The share of the premium under Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana of the Centre is deposited with the states. But, generally most of the processes under the scheme like inviting tenders, fixation of the claims, coordination with the companies and making payment, all these are carried out by the State Governments. Currently, onion is the burning issue. As against the estimates of 69.9 lakh tonnes of production of onion only 53.73 lakh tonne total production is expected. So, there is a gap of 15.8 lakh tonnes which is likely to cause difficulties. To deal with this problem, the Government has banned the export and also ordered its import. One subject that has always been taken up is that MNREGA should be included under agriculture. A lot of work is now being done under agriculture

through MNREGA. There are 260 works under MNREGA which have been given in the guidelines out of which 164 are related to agriculture. These works can be geo-tagged, allow transparency, create permanent structures and also generate employment. The potential of palm oil is 19.33 lakh hectares in 19 states of the country. Unprocessed Palm oil production was 2.78 lakh tonnes in 2018-19 but it should be increased because we are not self-sufficient from the point of view of oil production. We are making efforts to increase the production of oil seeds on the lines of pulses. The Government has launched mission Oilseed for this. Economic assistance is also provided to the states to increase the cultivation of palm oil and we are working in mission mode on this. Currently, the crisis of ground water is increasing sharply. The priority of the Government is to first complete the 79 big projects which remained incomplete during the UPA-II rule. We have made efforts to cover around 41 lakh hectares of area with micro-irrigation facility. Regarding natural calamities, under the previous NDRF norms, the farmers used to get benefit only when the damage was 50 per cent. But, our Government has reduced it to 33 per cent. During 2018-19, six states-Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Jharkhand submitted memorandum to receive financial assistance from NDRF and an amount of Rs. 9,200 crore was sanctioned by the high level committee. The outstanding dues of sugarcane farmers upto 03.12.2019 were to the tune of Rs. 81,626 crore out of which Rs. 78,471 crore have been paid which amounts to 96 per cent of the total dues. Swaminathan Commission's report

contained 201 recommendations. I feel happy to tell that the Government has accepted 200 recommendations on which it is working. The major difficulty was regarding increasing the MSP to 1.5 times of the cost. That has also been done. The percentage of non-debtor farmers has increased from 5 per cent to 42 per cent. We have also created a crop insurance portal. We have also made it mandatory to send the production data through Agri App. We have also ensured that the selection of the insurance companies should be done through auction. The total claims of crop insurance in Tamil Nadu amounted to Rs. 1649.24 crore and the payment made was Rs. 1485.50 crore. Remaining claims are under consideration of the state government and the insurance companies. Villages and agriculture are the spine of our economy and since 2014 we have consistently made efforts to strengthen it. The agriculture budget was Rs. 1,21,000 crore during 2009-2014 which has been raised to Rs. 1,31,000 crore for the year 2019-20. This increase shows that this Government is committed to the farmers. I would like to urge all the hon. Members that whatever suggestions will be received from them on farmers and agriculture, the Government will definitely consider them on the basis of their utility.

The discussion was concluded.

THE CENTRAL SANSKRIT UNIVERSITIES BILL, 2019

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR.

RAMESH POKHRIYAL NISHANK) *moving the motion for consideration of the*

Bill, said: The three important institutes are the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, Shri

Lal Bahadur Shastri Vidyapeeth and Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati. This

legislation intends to upgrade these three deemed to be universities to the level of

Central Universities. Sanskrit is the soul of our country. There were Taxila,

Nalanda and Vikramshila universities in our country where people from across the

globe used to come for attaining education. Our country was at its pinnacle in the

field of knowledge, science and research in the whole world. Sanskrit language

has got umbilical connect with the culture and the culture relates to our *samaskars*.

Today, Sanskrit is being taught in 250 universities of 100 countries in the world.

In Germany alone, about 1400 schools are teaching Sanskrit. I, therefore, request

that this Bill be passed to take the country ahead.

SHRI BENNY BEHANAN *initiating said:* The declared objective of this

legislation is to form Central Universities for Sanskrit by elevating three existing

deemed to be Universities. The attempt is laudable. All of us are aware that

Sanskrit is the repository of our ancient knowledge and the world outside honours

this land for that language. Unfortunately, this great treasure was confined for a

long time to the elite belonging the upper layers of the society. The discovery of

Sanskrit by the outside world in the 18th and 19th centuries revolutionized the

thought process of that era. Sanskrit was the source for the emergence of new systems like linguistics and other Indological studies. We hope that the new Central Universities will co-ordinate the research activities in these centres and collaborate for new ventures in new areas. Even foreign countries are spending resources to exact this knowledge. However, we should not mix up language with religion. All languages are great in their own way. In Kerala, the Sanskrit University, Sri Shankaracharya University of Sanskrit is situated in my constituency. Dr. M.C. Dilleep Kumar, the previous Vice Chancellor had submitted two proposals to the Government. I would urge upon the Parliament and the concerned Ministry to kindly reconsider these proposals. It is also my humble request to convert Sri Shankaracharya University into a Central University considering the importance of this great language. Functioning of higher centres of learning in our country under the present Government, be it IIT or Central University or any other institution, is far from satisfactory. This House would like to get an assurance that this social imbalance will not be created and reservation rules will be strictly followed in the recruitment of teachers in this University. There are vast resources of knowledge yet to be unearthed in Sanskrit. So, let us strive to preserve, propagate and explore.

***DR. SATYA PAL SINGH:**

***SHRI A. RAJA:**

* Please see Supplement

PROF. SOUGATA RAY: For the first time, I rise to support this Bill brought in by the Government. Three deemed universities, two are situated in Delhi and the other in Tirupati, will be converted into Central Universities through this Bill. The post-doctoral research is required to be conducted on Sanskrit language along with promoting it. It is quite clear that there are two families of classical languages. One is Sanskrit from which Hindi and Bengali languages have emanated. Second one is Dravidian group of languages in which Tamil is the main language. Tamil is also 5000 year old language. So, I would like to request that a Central University for Tamil language should also be set up on the lines of Sanskrit. Sanskrit language is the heritage of India and everybody has a share in this language. All people should be given an opportunity to learn Sanskrit language whether they belong to the Hindu, Muslim, Sikh or Christian community. No one should have any sort of objection on it. At last, I would also like to request the hon. Minister to issue a directive to teach Sanskrit language at secondary and higher secondary level of education all over the country.

DR. BEESETTI VENKATA SATYAVATHI: As per the provisions of the Bill, three Sanskrit deemed universities, namely, Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan at New Delhi, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha at New Delhi and Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha at Tirupati will be converted into Central Universities. On behalf of our Party and on behalf of the people of Andhra Pradesh, I would like to thank the Government for upgrading the Tirupati-based

Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth into a Central University. It is important to highlight here that the relation between Sanskrit language and Indian languages, scheduled and non-scheduled, is symbiotic in nature and as a result development of Sanskrit means development of other languages also. The establishment of a Central Sanskrit University will give Sanskrit language the prestige that it rightly deserves. In conclusion, I would like to say that Sanskrit is a culturally and historically rich language whose importance is declining in the modern times. Establishing a Central University for Sanskrit research will help in preserving and propagating this beautiful language.

SHRI KAUSHLENDRA KUMAR: With the passage of this Bill three deemed universities will be converted into Central Universities. Sanskrit is one of the ancient languages of our country. I would like to thank the Government for bringing this Bill in order to promote this language. At the same time, I would like to urge upon the Government to accord the status of the Central University to Kameshwar Singh Sanskrit Vishavidyalya set up in 1922 in Darbhanga. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that 709 posts of lecturers are laying vacant in the Sanskrit colleges all over the country. Hence, appropriate step needs to be taken to fill up these vacancies.

DR. RAJASHREE MALLICK: Sanskrit is called the mother of all languages. It is a language of love, humanity, peace and tranquility. The Upanishads, Vedas, Mahabharata, Bhagwat Geeta and Ramayana are written in

Sanskrit language. The Government is promoting Sanskrit language at all levels. Sanskrit is taught as the third language to all students of class 6 to 8 of Kendriya Vidyalaya across the country. There are 15 Sanskrit universities. There are also 1000 traditional Sanskrit colleges affiliated to these universities with about 10 lakh students. There are 41 central universities in the country at present. When there are already two language specific central universities, I strongly demand a central university for Sanskrit. Now, the Government has initiated a proposal to turn three deemed universities imparting education in Sanskrit into central universities and I heartily and strongly support this initiation of the Government.

SHRI HEMANT PATIL: Sanskrit was the language of the whole world even 3,000 years ago. Our 4 Vedas, 18 Puranas, 27 Smritiyans and 108 Upnishads were written in Sanskrit language. There has been a tradition of Gurukul in our country since thousand years wherein Sanskrit was taught to the students. I would like to urge upon the Government that Sanskrit should be promoted by making it compulsory for every student of the country.

KUNWAR DANISH ALI: Sanskrit is a great classical language and there is a need to promote it. Similarly, all the regional languages of this country should also be promoted. I would like to request the Government that some consideration must be given to Urdu language also.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: The language, Sanskrit is one of the best classical languages. It has definitely contributed a lot for the cultural tradition of our country, and the Indian philosophy. By putting clause 7 in the Bill, Government is indirectly admitting that in the name of language of Sanskrit, there is a clear-cut discrimination prevailing in the country as against the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes of this country. There is another discrimination, which I would like to mention. If you see, the funds that have already been provided, in the financial year 2011-12, the MHRD has given around as Rs. 150 crore to various Sanskrit institutes. Whereas, all other languages including Tamil, Malayalam, have been provided just Rs. 12 crore. So, that the amount given for all other classical languages, comes to even less than 10 per cent of the amount given to Sanskrit language. That is why, we are saying that this needs to be avoided. We will definitely support the Sanskrit University. But at the same time, same treatment should be given to all other universities and all other languages. I would also urge the Government to provide maximum financial assistance to the Sanskrit University in Kerala and a centre in my Constituency also.

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SNEHLATA SHRIVASTAVA
Secretary General

**Supplement covering rest of the proceedings is being issued separately.

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