

(1100/RV/SM)

1100 बजे

(माननीय अध्यक्ष पीठासीन हुए)

**श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी (बहरामपुर):** सर।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** आप क्या बोलना चाहते हैं? ऐसे प्रश्न काल में बोलते नहीं हैं।

**श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी (बहरामपुर):** सर, बस एक मिनट।

सर, मैं आपकी सराहना के लिए यहां खड़ा हुआ हूं। बात ऐसी है कि जनरल बजट पर जो चर्चा हो रही है, उसके लिए ट्रेजरी बेंच का रवैया था कि यह आठ घंटे चले, हमने कहा था कि यह दस घंटे चले, लेकिन आपने बीच में कहा कि यह 12 घंटे तक चले। इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि बहुत सारे मेम्बर्स को इसमें योगदान करने का मौका मिला। इसलिए मैं आपकी सराहना करना चाहता हूं।

सर, कल सवा ग्यारह बजे रात तक इस सदन की कार्यवाही चली। लेकिन, मैं एक और बात आपके संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूं कि हमारे एम.पीज़. लोगों को तो रात का भोजन मिला, पर हमारे पार्लियामेंट के जितने स्टाफ हैं, उन्हें भोजन वगैरह कुछ नहीं मिला। दूसरी बात यह है कि यहां के जो स्टाफ हैं, उनके घर जाने का कोई इंतजाम नहीं था। उन्हें न बस मिली, न ट्रेन मिली।

सर, कृपया अगली बार आप इस विषय पर थोड़ा ध्यान दीजिएगा।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** अब सब कुछ मिलेगा।

प्रश्न संख्या 241.

**(प्रश्न 241)**

**श्री गिरीश भालचन्द्र बापट (पुणे):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, भारत में रेल यातायात की सुविधा बहुत अच्छी है। मैं दोनों मंत्रियों को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि अधिक लक्ष्य देकर उन्होंने रेलवे की सेवा में बढ़ोतरी की है।

महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न है कि पूरे भारत में रेलवे के कुल कितने कर्मचारी हैं? 'ए', 'बी', 'सी', 'डी' श्रेणी में कर्मचारियों की क्या संख्या है? क्या ये कम हैं? क्या अधिक कर्मचारियों की भर्ती के लिए प्रक्रिया चालू है?

**SHRI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA ANGADI:** Sir, the hon. Member comes from Pune, an intellectual city of the country. He has asked a valid question. There is an on-going process. More than 4.5 lakh people have been recruited during the last 15 years and it is an on-going process. When people get retired, immediately, the process of RRBs and RRCs is followed; and as per rule, they are recruiting the people.

Sir, today, technology has quite improved. The quality of service depends not only on the workforce but also on the extent of the use of technology and automation systems with the emerging mechanism of automation. A number of employees are now needed for the same jobs.

सर, यह पार्लियामेंट है। In 1952, 489 Members were there. Today there are 545 Members. 130 करोड़ लोगों के लिए वही रेलवे सर्विस दे रही है। इसलिए ज्यादा लोगों के होने से केवल काम नहीं चलेगा, बल्कि काम की क्वालिटी बढ़ानी होगी। इसलिए क्वालिटी वाले काम करने में हमारे रेलवे के सभी कर्मचारी लगे हैं। They are working very well in the country and they have shown to the world that the Indian Railways can also do better than any other world class. So, this is the suggestion.

(1105/MY/RK)

**श्री गिरीश भालचन्द्र बापट (पुणे):** महोदय, रेलवे कर्मचारियों की संख्या ठीक है। आज सारी दुनिया में जो नयी टेक्नॉलजी आ रही है, उसमें हमारे रेलवे कर्मचारियों के लिए ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम और नयी टेक्नॉलजी के वास्ते रेल मंत्रालय क्या काम कर रहा है? रेलवे में जो टेम्परेरी कर्मचारी हैं, उनकी संख्या कितनी है और आगे आने वाले दिनों में उनके लिए सरकार का क्या प्रारूप है? अभी आप कितने कर्मचारी रिक्रूट करेंगे और रेलवे के डेवलपमेंट तथा अच्छी सर्विस के लिए आपने कौन-सी नई टेक्नॉलजी को प्रारंभ किया है?

**श्री सुरेश चन्बासप्पा अंगडी:** सर, हमारे प्रधान मंत्री का लक्ष्य है to connect every person in every corner of this country. हमारे एम्प्लॉइज़ को नयी टेक्नॉलजी के लिए जो भी सुविधा चाहिए, the Ministry of Skill Development is there for that. The Ministry as well as the trained senior employees are giving training in skill development. There is also a provision to take the retired persons' services and powers to recruit such persons have been given to the respective General Managers. This has resulted in employment generation and has also created a very good atmosphere in the Railways. There is no problem in providing services to the people of the country.

**DR. SHRIKANT EKNATH SHINDE (KALYAN):** Thank you, Speaker, Sir. Some 80-85 lakh commuters travel on the Mumbai Suburban Railway every day. With aging bridges and tracks, Mumbai Suburban Railway is grappling with repeated rail fracture incidents in the last many days. The job of repairing these fractures and technical glitches is of the safety category personnel, often referred to as trackmen and gangmen. These trackmen and gangmen, the guarding angels of the Indian Railways though, have to face many adversarial situations like accidents and murky work environment. Although Indian Railways is one of the

best employers in the country with just close to three to four per cent attritions; Indian Railways currently have 1.5 lakh vacant posts across various safety categories. While Central Railway has 980 vacancies in grades I to VII; 35 per cent to 40 per cent of 144 posts are vacant in the bridges department alone of the Western Railway.

I would like to ask the hon. Minister, through you, Speaker, Sir, what hiring mechanism has been acquired by the Ministry of Railways to recruit skilled workforce to these safety category openings and by what time. I would also like to ask the hon. Minister what steps have been taken by the Ministry of Railways to provide dignified work environment to make lives better for these gangmen and trackmen.

SHRI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA ANGADI: Sir, the hon. Member comes from Mumbai and he has a very valid question. I would like to say that 21 RRBs and 16 RRCs are engaged in recruiting the skilled manpower in safety category. The recruitment process has been initiated. This includes recruiting 36,576 technicians and 35,573 gangmen and trackmen in 2018. In the year 2019, 40,071 trackmen and gangmen are being recruited. In the last two years 76,294 gangmen and trackmen have already been recruited. We are also taking the services of ex-servicemen and retired personnel of the Railways. As Mumbai has very thick population, its railway schedule is always very busy and because of this busy schedule, the gangmen and trackmen are going for work in the night. So, the efficient railways employees and engineers are rendering services in the night so that there is no disturbance on the tracks during day time.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (SREERAMPUR): Thank you, Sir. I have gone through the reply given by the Minister. Apart from the permanent employees, Railways is engaging a number of contractual labourers. The service which these contractual labourers are rendering is perennial in nature. The Contract Labour (Abolition and Regulation) Act says that contract labour cannot be employed for any job which is perennial in nature. In the Steel Authority case, the judgement of the Supreme Court is that the Government will formulate a scheme to appoint contractual labour.

(1110/RU/CP)

Now, IRCTC is also an organisation functioning under your Ministry. It is in a pathetic state. Almost 80 per cent of the workers in catering service are contractual workers. The workers who are sweeping the compartments are also contractual labourers.

I want to know whether you will abolish the system of contractual labourers where the services are perennial in character and appoint permanent employees.

If you read Chapter 25 of the Railway Manual, you will find that if an employee works for 120 days, he gets the status of temporary employee; and if he works for five years, he gets the status of permanent employee. Your own Manual speaks about it. I want to know whether this system will be taken away and whether you will absorb them or not.

SHRI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA ANGADI: Sir, Shri Kalyan Banerjee is a very senior Member of this House. His supplementary is not pertaining to the

main Question but today, for engaging small contractors who are creating employment, contracts are given by the Railways for various works like sweeping, cleaning and other things. Most of the skilled workers are engaged by the contractors. If any specific case is brought to our notice, we will take action but this supplementary is not pertaining to the main Question. So, I will study it and then I will reply to the hon. Member's question.

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** अधिकतम माननीय सदस्य रेलवे के सब्जेक्ट पर सप्लीमेंट्री प्रश्न पूछना चाहते हैं। रेलवे की डिमांड फॉर ग्रांट्स पर जब चर्चा होगी, उस समय मैं अधिकतम सदस्यों को बोलने का मौका दूंगा।

(इति)

**(Q.242)**

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MONDAL (BARDHMAN PURBA): Hon. Speaker Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to raise my first question in the first Session of 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha. Sir, I thank the hon. Minister who is a new Minister for providing me the reply to my question.

There are many mines over various States of India which are our treasure. Mines are also a huge source of income through revenue collection for both the State and the Centre but there are various mines all over the State which lack modern equipment. It is also found that there are various small mines which have become their own bosses. As a result, many mines are involved in black market and this has caused a huge loss in revenue collection.

Through you Sir, I want to ask my supplementary to the hon. Minister. Can we not stop this black-market system by modernizing the mines with the joint effort of the Central and the State Governments? If not, is there any plan as such to do so in the near future?

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Sir, basically the question is about alleged corruption about the officials in the Mines Department. However, he has asked a question about black marketing. It appears that he is talking about illegal mining.

Illegal mining is the outlook of basically the State Governments. As far as the Department of Mines is concerned, we only make the policy. Whenever corruption cases of our officers come to us, respective CEOs and CVC, take action according to the grade of the officer involved. If he is in 'A' Grade, action

is different and if he is in a lower grade, action is different. We are taking that sort of action.

(1115/SRG/NK)

But as far as the issue of black marketing and illegal mining is concerned, Department of Mines has a Mines Surveillance System. The Mines Surveillance System was upgraded in 2016. It is satellite-based. There is a trigger report. Since it is satellite-based, whatever information we get, it automatically gets transferred to the respective State Government's Mines Department. They have to take action accordingly since it is a law and order problem.

SHRI SUNIL KUMAR MONDAL (BARDHAMAN PURBA): My second supplementary is this. We know that India is one of the largest producers of various minerals in the world. But the saddest part is that just because of illegal ownership of various mines, the State and Central Governments face a huge loss. Also, there being various preventive laws and task force, these do not seem to be effective to the mines. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether there is any intention of the Central Government to take any steps to resist the illegal companies relating to mining. If not, what are the reasons thereof?

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: As I already stated, the Mining Surveillance System is in place. The question of taking action in most of the cases falls under the purview of the State Government. I have taken the details about how many cases have been booked after this Mining Surveillance System. After sending the data to the respective State Governments, I have the data of what action has been taken and I will send it to the hon. Member and I will table it in the House.



SHRI P.V. MIDHUN REDDY (RAJAMPET): During the previous NDA-I regime, a lot of coal blocs were put for auction and the Government expected revenues of Rs. 1,70,000 crore. But the sad fact is that almost 90 per cent of the mines are not operational right now. It is a national waste that we have our own mines on one side and we are importing coal with huge extra cost. So, my specific question to the hon. Minister is this. When will these coal blocs put for auction be operational and what is the revenue that they have generated so far against Rs. 1,70,000 crore that was envisaged.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: This question pertains to the Ministry of Mines and not the Coal Ministry.

SHRI P.V. MIDHUN REDDY (RAJAMPET): Only coal mines are auctioned.

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Coal mines are auctioned, but if I read out the question, the question was: "Whether the Government has received complaint on the alleged corruption in the Department of Mines about our officials." But still I can say that overall 64 mineral blocs in 9 States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, have been actioned and the auctioned mines include limestone and the coal blocs. It is an ongoing process. All these years, the allocation system was there on 'first come, first serve basis'. After the Coal Act was amended in 2015, it was on auction basis. After this system, as you know, there are certain issues, but in spite of that, the coal production has increased in a short period of time.

As far as coal mining is concerned, very shortly, there is going to be an auction process; and in that process, a lot of modifications have already been

done and it will be notified. Once it is notified, this time, I am quite hopeful that there will be a successful auction; and after that auction, the production will further increase. We have undertaken major policy changes. It will be notified very shortly.

(ends)

(1120/SMN/SK)

**(Q. 243)**

SHRI K. NAVASKANI (RAMANATHAPURAM): Hon. Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. South Tamil Nadu is very famous for producing spices. Many types of chillies are grown on a high scale in Paramakudi which comes under my Ramanathapuram constituency. But there are many problems that are being faced by chilli farmers and are not able to realise better value for their produce. Due to improper storage, farmers are not able to cater to the international market demand. Due to improper drying methods, they are facing enormous problems.

My first supplementary question is this. I want to know whether the Government is proposing to open any training centre to train the chilli growers about drying and wedging so as to enable the farmers to cater to the international market demands and I also want to know about the export incentives that are being given to the chilli growers.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Hon. Speaker Sir, the Government of India is very much keen that spices should be exported in a big way, and therefore, we have a Spices Board which not only looks after the development of various spices but is also concerned more about chillies and many other spices. But we must note that in Tamil Nadu, the total production of chillies is about one per cent of the country's total production. I think much more is produced in Andhra Pradesh. However, we have set up three offices for the Spices Board in Tamil Nadu. In these three offices, we are giving several outreach programmes and several

facilities to the chilli growers. If there are any specific issues related to the chilli growers in the hon. MPs constituency, we will be happy to examine them.

SHRI K. NAVASKANI (RAMANATHAPURAM): My second supplementary question is this. I want to know whether it is proposed to give Geographical Indication Tag to Ramnath Mundu, a chilli variety with a unique pungency produced at Paramakudi in Tamil Nadu considering its popularity.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Sir, GI tagging is done for products on a more general basis. It is not for every single product that is made in a particular area. But we will examine the request which the hon. Member has said. If we find that it merits consideration and it can expand the export, we will certainly try and look at that but we must recognise that in the whole State of Tamil Nadu, it is one per cent of total India's production. So, obviously, we will have to carefully balance the interests of various States while developing the chilli production.

ADV. DEAN KURIAKOSE (IDUKKI): Sir, I am representing the Idukki constituency where the maximum share of cardamom is produced in India.

Earlier there were large number of field offices which were functioning in different parts of Idukki. But, unfortunately and unexpectedly, those offices have been closed one by one. My question is this. Will the Government of India take initiative to restart those closed offices or will the Government take proactive steps to empower the existing Spices Board offices in Idukki, especially from Santhanpara to Vandiperiyar by filling the vacancies and by appointing qualified staff and also by introducing schemes for cultivation, promotion and quality maintenance?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Hon. Speaker, Sir, the nation is very proud of the cardamom that is produced in Idukki, Kerala. We would certainly like to develop a cluster over there in which we can develop more and more production. In the Cluster Policy, we try to bring in laboratory and we try to bring in training programmes. Idukki has been identified as the area where we will set up a cluster for cardamom.

(ends)

(1120/SK/SMN)

**(Q. 244)**

**श्रीमती दीया कुमारी (राजसमन्द):** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के यशस्वी नेतृत्व में और रेल मंत्री जी के परिश्रम से रेल मंत्रालय ने देश में नए आयाम स्थापित किए और वर्षों से लंबित रेल परियोजनाओं को पूरा किया। इसके लिए मैं उनका बहुत आभार व्यक्त करना चाहती हूँ और बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहूँगी। बहुत - बहुत बधाई।

मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूँ कि उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे के अंतर्गत स्वीकृत मावली-मारवाड़ रेल लाइन का कार्य कब तक पूर्ण होगा? यह बहुत समय से पेंडिंग चल रहा है। गेज कन्वर्जन के कार्य की वर्ष 2017-18 बजट में डीपीआर सैंक्शन हुई थी, लेकिन अभी तक काम शुरू नहीं हुआ है। इसके साथ ही पुष्कर से मेड़ता एवं नाथद्वारा से देवगढ़ होते हुए ब्यावर के लिए दो नई रेल लाइनों की मांग वर्षों से पेंडिंग चल रही है। इन दो रेल लाइनों की स्वीकृति कब तक होने की संभावना है?

(1125/VR/SK)

**SHRI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA ANGADI:** Sir, the hon. Member has asked a very valid question, which pertains to your State also. Every hon. Member is interested in getting railway connectivity in his constituency. At present, we have a total of around 170 gauge-conversion projects which were included in the Budget of 2017-18, subject to the requisite approvals. The final survey of locations of the projects is going on. Alignment of broad-gauge lines is passing through two wildlife sanctuaries. The final decision will be taken after the completion of the survey. This is regarding Marwar and Mavli in Rajasthan.

Secondly, the hon. Member has raised her concern about Pushkar and Merta Road new line. Railways has a policy of setting up joint venture companies

with the help of State Governments. In most of the States, they have set up joint venture companies for developing railway infrastructure, including my State of Karnataka. The projects which are identified by the joint venture companies are taken up for development. The Rajasthan Government is yet to form a joint venture company. Once it is formed, these two lines will be taken up at the earliest.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, while most States come forward, join with the Railways, sit together and thus we promote projects jointly. This should be the way infrastructure is created in a federal structure. But, sadly, I have received a letter very recently from the hon. Chief Minister of Rajasthan saying that they will not be able to support any further projects and withdrawing even from the earlier commitments. I would urge the hon. Members from Rajasthan to please take up the issue in Jaipur in the State Capital and sort it out so that our work for expansion of railways can be speeded up.

SHRIMATI DIYA KUMARI (RAJSAMAND): Thank you, hon. Minister. I hope the party which is in power in the State will take it up seriously because this will really benefit the whole region.

Sir, I have another question to raise. नागौर जिले में बुटाटी धाम में हजारों की संख्या में लकवाग्रस्त रोगी प्रतिदिन आध्यात्मिक उपचार के लिए आते हैं। बुटाटी धाम के लिए निकटतम स्टेशन रैण है। इस स्टेशन पर यात्री सुविधाओं को बढ़ाने के लिए और साथ ही कुछ एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियां, मुख्य रूप से जोधपुर-इंदौर इंटरसिटी व सलारसर सुपर फास्ट का ठहराव अनिवार्य

किया जाना चाहिए। गोटन व्यापारिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशन है, वहां भी सलारसर सुपरफास्ट का ठहराव किया जाना आवश्यक है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहती हूं कि इन मांगों को पूरा करने के संबंध में सरकार का क्या विचार है?

**SHRI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA ANGADI:** Sir, the hon. Member is very much concerned about the passenger services in her constituency. A detailed study will be conducted in this regard. Once the study is done, we will try to do our best accordingly.

**श्री रवि किशन (गोरखपुर):** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं रेल मंत्रालय को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। I also wish to thank this Government for the fantastic job they are doing. मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र गोरखपुर है। Gorakhpur is the longest railway station in the world. इससे कनेक्टिड बार्डर एरिया नेपाल और बिहार का है। यहां से लोग बहुत संख्या में जाते हैं। रोज हमें सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से, ट्विटर, फेस बुक या पर्सनली फोन पर डिमांड आती है कि वहां ट्रेन के डिब्बे एक्सट्रा किए जाएं। पुरी के लिए ट्रेन चाहिए, दिल्ली, मुंबई और पुणे के लिए ट्रेन चाहिए।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या उनका ऐसा कोई विचार है कि डिब्बे बढ़ाए जाएं या ट्रेन दे रहे हैं? If it is so, I will be very happy to know about it.

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, जैसे तो माननीय मंत्री जी इसका जवाब देते लेकिन मुझे लगा कि मैं मौका पाकर सभी माननीय सदस्यों को रेलवे की स्थिति से अवगत करा दूं ताकि कल की चर्चा और सार्थक हो सके। कल हमें डिमांड फॉर ग्रांट्स पर चर्चा करनी है। सबकी डिमांड्स आएंगी, रेल लाइन और स्टापेज और नई गाड़ी की डिमांड स्वाभाविक रूप से आएगी।

(1130/MK/AK)

मैं चाहूंगा कि सभी माननीय सदस्य ध्यान में रखें कि गत 65 वर्षों में यानी वर्ष 2014 के पहले सिर्फ 30 प्रतिशत रेलवे के इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर में वृद्धि हुई थी और पैसेजर ट्रैफिक, माल ढोने का फ्रेट



ट्रैफिक है, उसमें 1300 से 1500 प्रतिशत यानी तेरह गुना या पन्द्रह गुना वृद्धि मात्र 65 साल में हुई है। वैसी परिस्थिति में, आप समझ सकते हैं कि रेलवे की व्यवस्थाएं कितनी जर्जर होंगी। आपको जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि अगर हम चाहें तो भी लाइन्स पर और गाड़ियां नहीं चला सकते। हम जितने स्टॉपजेज देते हैं, उतनी ज्यादा रेल व्यवस्थाएं कम होती रहती हैं, स्लो होती है, गाड़ियों की पंच्युएलिटी अफेक्ट होती है, कैपेसिटी यूटलाइजेशन बिगड़ता है और इसके कारण हरेक की मांग पूरी करना असंभव है। लेकिन, इस सरकार में बजट में जैसे 50 लाख करोड़ रुपये की घोषणा की गयी है, इससे मैं समझता हूं अगले 12 वर्षों में आगे चलकर सुविधाओं में बहुत फर्क पड़ेगा। कृपया करके, अगर हो सके तो हम इसे बियॉण्ड हमारी स्टॉपेज की लाइन रखें, वह मुझे आप पत्र में लिख दें तो उस पर पूरे तरीके से विचार कर लेंगे। लेकिन, रेलवे के ओवरऑल पर्सपेक्टिव पर चर्चा हो तो ज्यादा सार्थक रहेगा।

**श्री दुष्यंत सिंह (झालावाड़-बारां):** अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूं क्योंकि मैं जो प्रश्न पूछने वाला हूं, वह आपके लोक सभा क्षेत्र का भी विषय है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि जो रामगंज मंडी भोपाल ट्रेन लाइन है, जो आपके क्षेत्र से मेरे क्षेत्र में आती है और मेरे क्षेत्र से राजगढ़ होते हुए भोपाल जाती है, वह कई सालों से बन रही है, उसका कार्य बहुत धीमी गति से चल रहा है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से चाहूंगा कि जो नई ट्रेन लाइन है, उसका काम जल्दी से हो जाए और मुझे आश्वासन दें कि कब तक यह लाइन बनकर हमारे क्षेत्र में चलने लगेगी, जिससे हमारे जो धनिया के व्यापारी हैं, रामगंज मंडी से लेकर दक्षिण भारत तक और बारा से जो नई ट्रेन लाइन बन रही है, अटरू से लेकर रूठियाई तक, रूठियाई से लेकर अशोक नगर तक, ये कब तक बन जाएंगी, जिससे दोनों जगह, मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र रामगंज मंडी से भोपाल और रूठियाई से अशोक नगर तक ट्रेन लाइन कब तक बनेगी, इससे हमें ट्रेन लाइन का अच्छा माध्यम मिलेगा और दक्षिण भारत जाने में और आपके क्षेत्र में भी इसकी सुविधा मिलेगी।

**श्री सुरेश चन्बासप्पा अंगडी:** माननीय सदस्य के जो भी प्रश्न हैं, हम उन प्रश्नों का स्टडी करके उन्हें डिटेल में बताएंगे।

(इति)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** एक मिनट माननीय मंत्री जी । मैंने सभी माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह किया था कि रेल पर डिमांड फार ग्रंट में चर्चा होगी। मैं अधिकतम माननीय सदस्यों को बोलने का मौका दूंगा। आपको स्पेशल रूप से मौका दूंगा। आपकी पार्टी भी देगी तो मैं आपको अपनी तरफ से भी मौका दूंगा।

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** उस समय आप प्रश्न पूछिएगा, उसका जवाब आपको मंत्री जी देंगे।

...(व्यवधान)

SHRI T. R. BAALU (SRIPERUMBUDUR): Sir, this is not right. None of the Opposition Members got a chance to ask a supplementary on this Question. The Opposition is simply being ignored. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL : No, Sir. How can the hon. Member say this?

...(*Interruptions*) The Question was on an issue, which has been answered.

...(*Interruptions*) Queries on every line cannot be answered in the House.

...(*Interruptions*)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** माननीय मंत्री आप उनकी बात का जवाब मत दीजिए।

...(व्यवधान)

SHRI T. R. BAALU (SRIPERUMBUDUR): You are totally wrong.

...(*Interruptions*) You should have courtesy towards the Opposition Party

Members. ...(*Interruptions*) The Speaker is there to regulate the House.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAGATHRAKSHAKAN (ARAKKONAM): Sir, this is wrong.

...(*Interruptions*)

**(प्रश्न 245)**

**श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो (जमशेदपुर):** धन्यवाद अध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र भाई मोदी जी और तत्कालीन विदेश मंत्री सुषमा स्वराज जी को हृदय से धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने सभी लोक सभा क्षेत्रों में पासपोर्ट सेवा केंद्र खोलने का काम किया। माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा प्रश्न है कि हमारे देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में बड़ी संख्या में भारतीय हर साल अपनी आजीविका कमाने के लिए विदेश जाते हैं, उनमें से कई भारतीय वहां वाणिज्य दूतावास की दूरी अधिक होने के कारण अवैध रूप से विभिन्न देशों में प्रवेश करने के लिए एजेंटों की सेवाओं का उपयोग करते हैं। यह भी देखा गया है कि संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका, कनाडा, आस्ट्रेलिया व यूरोप में वाणिज्य दूतावास लंबी दूरी पर स्थित हैं।

(1135/YSH/SPR)

जिसका उपयोग करना असुविधाजनक है अतः महावाणिज्य दूतावास को भारत के विभिन्न स्थानों पर अधिक संख्या में खोलने की आवश्यकता है, जिससे लोगों को परामर्श सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए लंबी दूरी की यात्रा न करनी पड़े। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार मेरे राज्य में दूतावास खोलने पर विचार कर रही है? विशेषकर मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र जमशेदपुर से हजारों की संख्या में लोग विदेश जाते हैं। ऐसी परिस्थिति में अधिकतम क्षेत्रों को कवरेज करने हेतु क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं?

**SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN:** Sir, the hon. Member has asked a question regarding the services of Passport Seva Kendras. I would like to inform the House, through you, Sir, that during the last five years we are in an era of highly globalised economy, and passport has become a tool of empowerment of the youth and common man of this country. The services of Passport Seva Kendras have increased during the last five years under the Government of Shri Narendra Modi ji. From 77 Kendras in 2013, we now have 5,505 Kendras. Passport

services have increased. This is a great leap which helps the common man and youth of this country.

We have announced that we would have Passport Seva Kendras in all the Lok Sabha constituencies. In that context, the effort is on. We have now reached 412 constituencies.

Hon. Member has asked about the situation of the Consulates, which is not directly related to this question. So, I would like to inform the Member that I will have to get the details. Then, I would be able to inform him.

**श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो (जमशेदपुर):** महोदय, मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से दूसरा पूरक प्रश्न यह है कि वर्तमान में जो पासपोर्ट सेवा केन्द्र खोले गए हैं, उनमें से देश के कोई भी पार्सपोर्ट सेवा केन्द्र निजी कंपनी को चलाने हेतु नहीं दिया गया है। उन पासपोर्ट सेवा केन्द्रों में न तो पर्याप्त स्टाफ और न ही कोई बेसिक सुविधा है, जिसके कारण पासपोर्ट सेवा केन्द्र सुचारु ढंग से नहीं चल पा रहे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार देश के सभी पासपोर्ट सेवा केन्द्रों को अपने अधीन रखकर चलाएगी? क्या इसमें कोई आधुनिकीकरण करने का विचार है जिससे जनता को सुचारु ढंग से इस सेवा का लाभ प्राप्त हो सके?

**SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN:** Sir, we planned to expand the Passport Seva Kendras from the original 36 Regional Passport Offices, which were not covering all the States also. For example, in the North-East, after Narendra Modi ji's Government came to power, 16 new Passport Seva Kendras were opened. It ensured that all the States of the North-East were covered with Passport Seva Kendras.

After that, Post Office Passport Seva Kendras were opened, which are operated under the MoU entered between the Department of Post and the

Ministry of External Affairs. No private individual or private entity is involved in the running of the Post Office Passport Seva Kendras.

**श्री सुधीर गुप्ता (मन्दसौर):** अध्यक्ष जी, धन्यवाद। मैं देश के प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ, साथ ही पूर्व विदेश मंत्री सुषमा स्वराज जी को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने आम आदमी की पहुंच तक और हर एक संसदीय क्षेत्र तक पासपोर्ट सेवाओं को पहुंचाने में सुलभ और त्वरित गति से काम किया है। आज देश के लगभग 412 पोस्टऑफिसेज में पासपोर्ट सेवा केन्द्र कार्यरत हैं, लेकिन मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के जिला मन्दसौर और नीमच में पासपोर्ट सेवा केन्द्र स्वीकृत हुए थे, वहां काम भी प्रारम्भ हुआ था, मगर वहां काम अचानक बंद हो गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपको वहां पासपोर्ट सेवा केन्द्र की स्वीकृति के बाद स्थानों में कितना स्थान न्यूनतम चाहिए। क्या डाकघरों को आपने इसके लिए निर्देश दिए हैं? आपकी स्वीकृति के बाद स्थान की उपलब्धता की जवाबदेही किसकी सुनिश्चित की है? आप कृपया बताएं।

(1140/UB/RPS)

**SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN:** Sir, regarding the Post Office Passport Seva Kendras, as I mentioned, in 412 post offices, the Passport Seva Kendras have started functioning.

I am aware that the hon. Member represents the Mandsaur Lok Sabha Constituency of Madhya Pradesh. In his Constituency, we have been making efforts to get a space from the Postal Department because, basically, the Postal Department has to provide the space, and on that basis, we, the External Affairs Ministry, take the responsibility of starting the service. So, we are continuing the efforts and I am sure that in the coming days, we will be able to start the Post Office Passport Seva Kendras in the hon. Member's Constituency also.

SHRI MANISH TEWARI (ANANDPUR SAHIB): Hon. Speaker, Sir, the Right to Travel has been upheld as a Fundamental Right by the hon. Supreme Court of India in a catena of judgments which goes back to the very famous Maneka Gandhi Case.

Sir, rather than having this distinction between passport offices, State-wise Passport Seva Kendras, Post Office Passport Seva Kendras – this is a basic service, it has to be provided to each and every citizen of the country – what stops the Government from actually having a passport office in every district of the country?

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, I would like to inform you that progress has been made. I mentioned it in the beginning also that we were in a situation where we had only 36 regional passport offices in the year 2000 and then we moved up to 77. During the last five years of Narendra Modi Government, we have taken the offices from 77 to 505...(*Interruptions*).

Now, we have reduced the time taken in the issuance of granting passports, from the considerable time that was being taken, to only eleven days. We are providing the passport in eleven days in a normal case to every individual who applies. For a *tatkal* Passport, we are hardly taking one day. You apply for it today, the next day you get the passport.

For the information of the hon. Members, in 731 districts out of 771 districts, we have introduced a mobile app through which the police verification, which was a means of corruption for many people and which used to cause undue delays, is done.

So, our aim is that whether in India or abroad, out of 184 Missions in the whole world, we, at present, have the facility of printing of passports at 22 places but we want to increase it further so that this facility is available to every citizen of our country and the efforts are being made in this regard.

(इति)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** माननीय सदस्य, आप बैठ जाइए। मैंने आपको एलाऊ नहीं किया है। आप बैठ जाइए।

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** आप बैठ जाइए।

प्रश्न संख्या 246 - श्री महाबली सिंह ।

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** माननीय सदस्य, आप एक मिनट बैठ जाइए।

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्य, प्लीज बैठ जाइए।

माननीय सदस्य, मैंने पहले भी आपको आग्रहपूर्वक कहा है कि बैठे-बैठे नहीं बोलें, अगर आपको सप्लीमेंट्री प्रश्न पूछना है तो आप रिक्वेस्ट भेजिए, मैं सभी की रिक्वेस्ट एलाऊ करता हूँ।

माननीय सदस्य, आप बोलिए।

...(व्यवधान)

(1145/RAJ/KMR)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** प्रश्न काल में कोई पॉइंट ऑफ आर्डर नहीं होता है। आप बैठ जाइए।

आप नियम-कानून की किताब को ढंग से पढ़ लीजिए।

माननीय सदस्य, आप पूछिये।

**(प्रश्न 246)**

**श्री महाबली सिंह (काराकाट):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, हम आसन का संरक्षण चाहेंगे। 17वीं लोक सभा में पहली बार इस सत्र में मुझे आपने बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया है। इसलिए मैं हृदय से आपका आभार प्रकट करते हुए, देश के प्रधान मंत्री, आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और बिहार के लोकप्रिय मुख्य मंत्री आदरणीय नीतीश कुमार जी के साथ-साथ काराकाट क्षेत्र की जनता का भी हृदय से आभार प्रकट करते हुए, माननीय मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहेंगे कि वर्ष 2007 में रेलवे ने रोहतास उद्योग समूह से 220 एकड़ जमीन कम्पनी कैम्पस सहित 140 करोड़ रुपये में क्रय किया था। वर्ष 2008 में तत्कालीन रेल मंत्री ने रेल वैगन और कपलर का खोलने के लिए शिलान्यास किया था, लेकिन वह शिलान्यास सिर्फ पत्थर की शोभा बढ़ाती रह गई और सारे लोग आस लगाए बैठे रह गए। वर्ष 2014 में जब आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी प्रधान मंत्री बने तो लोगों में आशा की एक किरण जगी और वह काम आगे बढ़ा।

महोदय, आपने जो उत्तर दिया है कि उस कम्पनी कैम्पस से जितने भी कबाड़ थे, उसको हटाने का काम शुरू है, लेकिन जहां से आपको कार्यशाला का निर्माण करना है, वहां से कबाड़ को हटा लिया गया है। अब आप वहां से कार्य को प्रारंभ कर सकते हैं। इसलिए हम माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहेंगे कि आप उस काम को कब शुरू करा रहे हैं और कितने दिनों में उस काम को पूरा करेंगे? आप मुझे यह बताने का कष्ट करें।

**SHRI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA ANGADI:** Sir, the hon. Member comes from Bihar and he has expressed his concern for the people there. वर्ष 2007 में, वहां 140 करोड़ रुपये में जमीन खरीदी गई थी। उसके बाद वहां काम पेंडिंग रहा था। Now the work is under progress. Indian Railways is setting up wagon POH workshop in Dalmianagar on the land purchased from the erstwhile Rohtas Industries. The work has been sanctioned and execution started. Work for setting up the workshop has been entrusted to the RITES. यह काम RITES को दिया है। वैगन आवधिक



ओवरहालिंग और हजारों लोगों के लिए एम्प्लॉयमेंट जेनरेट करने का काम चालू है। Work on wagon workshop is under various stages at Bandar, Vadlapudi and Kazipet; Bandar and Vadlapudi are expected to be completed by 2020. आपने जिस काम के लिए प्रश्न पूछा है, हम उसे वर्ष 2020 तक पूरा करने का प्रयास कर रहे हैं। बाकी का जो भी काम है, अभी 94 करोड़ रुपये में स्क्रेप और डिसमेंटल करके, there, work is under progress now. हम वह काम जल्दी से जल्दी कराने के लिए सोच रहे हैं। हम उसके बारे में स्टडी भी कर रहे हैं। It is expected shortly.

**श्री महाबली सिंह (काराकाट):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय से इस पर एक बात जरूर कहना चाहेंगे कि सदन में वर्ष 2008 में भी इसी तरह की बात आई थी, वह न हो जाए, क्योंकि बिहार की जनता ने बहुत आशा और विश्वास के साथ लोक सभा की 40 सीट्स में से 39 सीट्स झोली में डाली हैं कि जो काम नहीं हो सका, आदरणीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के रहते हुए बिहार का कल्याण हो जाएगा।

(1150/IND/SNT)

इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि इस काम को दो वर्षों में पूरा करें। इससे वहां के बेरोजगार युवकों को काम भी मिलेगा।

**SHRI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA ANGADI:** Hon. Member is very much concerned with the employment of the people of Bihar. The opening date of tenders for construction is 26.07.2019. इसी महीने में ही टेंडर ओपन होने का चांस है। आपको मालूम है कि श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के कार्यकाल में काम कैसे चलता है। The tender work has already been handed over to RITES. The work is under progress and it will be completed within 24 months. उन्हें टार्गेट भी दिया है। हमारी सब्सिडरी बहुत अच्छा काम कर रही है। उन्हें टाइम बाउंडेड टार्गेट दिया है। Already, the factory scrap has been sold through e-auction for Rs. 94 crore. The project was initially sanctioned for

Sonapur. वर्ष 2006-07 में सोनापुर में किया था। उस समय सोनापुर में लैंड नहीं मिली, इसलिए पुरानी फैक्टरी खरीदी। बाकी प्रोसेस नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के आने के बाद प्रोग्रेस शुरू है। जल्दी से जल्दी यह काम पूरा होने को हम एक्सपेक्ट कर रहे हैं। Shortly, all the processes will be completed. The work can be expected to be completed by 2020 by RITES.

**श्री पीयूष गोयल:** अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह एक और एग्जाम्पल है कि कैसे पुराने जमाने में एक-एक करके कुछ भी प्रोजेक्ट्स एनाउंस किए जाते थे और उन पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं होती थी, कोई प्रोसेस नहीं होता था। आज से 12 साल पहले यह जमीन रेलवे के पास आ गई थी, लेकिन वर्ष 2007 से वर्ष 2014-15 तक कोई काम नहीं हुआ। इस वजह से लैंड पड़ी रही और बिहार की जनता भी त्रस्त रही तथा उस क्षेत्र का भी विकास नहीं हो पाया। यह सही बात है कि बिहार की जनता ने 40 में से 39 सीटें दी हैं, इसका परिणाम है कि तेज गति से काम चल रहा है।

(इति)

**(प्रश्न 247)**

**डॉ. प्रीतम गोपीनाथ राव मुंडे (बीड):** अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मराठी में सवाल पूछने की आपसे अनुमति चाहती हूँ।

\*First of all, I would like to thank Hon. Piyush ji Goyal, Railway Minister for expediting the work of Ahmadnagar-Beed-Parli railway line which has been pending for last 40 years. You have already given a very detailed answer to this question and hence I don't feel like asking a supplementary question. You have explained in your answer that no passenger train has been identified to be run by private players but it is under examination. Parli Vaijyanath is one of the 12 Jyotirlingas which falls in my constituency. You have a plan to connect different tourist circuits. You are also planning to connect religious tourist sites. So, does the Government intend to connect religious places through private train operations? I would like to know this from the Hon. Railway Minister through you Hon. Speaker Sir.

SHRI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA ANGADI: Sir, the hon. Member has asked a very valid question regarding privatisation of Indian Railways. 12 ज्योतिर्लिंग जाने के लिए इन्हें सुविधा चाहिए। The vision of Shri Narendra Modi and our hon. Minister for Railways, Shri Piyush Goyal is an investment of Rs. 50 lakh crore in the Railways in the coming 12 years. इसके बारे में ट्रायल अभी चल रही है।

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\*Original in Marathi.

महोदय, आपको 'उडान' योजना के बारे में पता है। देश में हवाई चप्पल पहनने वाला भी हवाई जहाज में जाना चाहिए, ऐसा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था। If the private people do good service at competitive prices, they will be engaged on trial basis in the coming days. If we start that on trial basis and get better results, people will be happy. That process is under progress. We will do it as early as possible and then the people can go to tourism centres. India is one of the great tourist centres. In the coming days, that can be started and further studies are going on in this regard.

(1155/VB/GM)

**डॉ. प्रीतम गोपीनाथ राव मुंडे (बीड):** सर, मेरी विनती है कि आप उस ट्रायल में इस ज्योर्तिलिंग तीर्थ क्षेत्र का समावेश करें।

मैं एक सवाल और पूछना चाहती हूँ, जैसे एयरपोर्ट्स का प्राइवेटाइजेशन किया गया और उनका अपग्रेडेशन हुआ, उस हिसाब से आप ट्रेन्स का अपग्रेडेशन नहीं कर रहे हैं, तो क्या रेलवे स्टेशंस के अपग्रेडेशन के लिए प्राइवेट कम्पनीज़ को इनवॉल्व करने का कोई प्रयोजन है?

**SHRI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA ANGADI:** In this matter, the work under public-private partnership is already in progress. The upgradation of railway station is an on-going process. We want every railway station to be of world class. When we go abroad, we find that the railway stations are so good. But why are our railway stations so dirty? It is the responsibility of all the Members sitting in this House. हमें भी लोगों को भी सीखाना चाहिए, बताना चाहिए। We have to keep them clean. When Shri Narendra Modi took a broom in his hand, तो देश में स्वच्छता का एक आन्दोलन शुरू हो गया। आने वाले दिनों में भी रेलवे में अच्छी सुविधाओं के लिए हम सभी का प्रयास है। यदि सदन की सहमति हो, तो ज्योर्तिलिंग तीर्थ क्षेत्र के लिए भी पीपीपी मॉडल में स्टडी करके इसे शामिल करने का प्रयास शुरू किया जा सकता है।

SHRI T. R. BAALU (SRIPERUMBUDUR): Hon. Speaker, Sir, the density of the passengers from Western Chennai to deep South of Peninsular India is increasing exponentially. That is why the UPA Government headed by Dr. Manmohan Singh had envisaged a new rail line between Avadi, Sriperumbudur and Guduvancheri. This is a very small rail link, not a very long railway track. If it is established, people commuting from Chennai will have a hassle-free traffic.

Hon. Speaker, you are kind enough to allow me to speak. But the senior Minister is very harsh. His father was very close to me. The senior Goyal was very nice to me. This is what I want to express to the junior Goyal.

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Sir, we are all very kind to you and we respect you. You are a very senior leader and my father was your friend.

I thought you said that the answer has not been given, to which I was responding that a detailed answer has been given. But all across the country, there are remote areas which need to be connected. I wish the same hon. ex-Prime Minister and the Party whom your Party had supported had, instead of only announcing the intention to set up this line, also provided funds to invest in the Railways and started setting up rail lines; then possibly the Railways would not have been in such a bad situation that we are finding it in today. However, we will examine the request of the hon. Member. If it is found feasible and if we can get the technical connectivity and other facilities, we will be most happy to

work on this project given the land availability and other techno-economical feasibilities.

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** श्री टी.आर. बालू जी, अब आप बताएँ, आप क्या पूछना चाहते हैं, बीच में डिस्टर्ब न करें। आप एक वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं। आपको अपनी बात कहने का पूरा मौका दूँगे।

SHRI T. R. BAALU (SRIPERUMBUDUR): I am sorry, hon. Speaker, Sir. This is in my own constituency where a lot of pilgrims pass through. It is just abutting the National Highway and this rail line has to be set up. This is a very important project. Moreover, Ambattur is an industrial area; Sriperumbudur is the place where Shri Rajiv Gandhi was assassinated. Every day, a lot of people come. A responsible Ruling Party should help the responsible Opposition. Let them show generosity. We should not fight like cat and rat. We are friends. They should help us.

SHRI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA ANGADI: Shri T.R. Baalu is a very senior Member and he was the Transport Minister in the Vajpayee Government. He came to my constituency also. ...*(Interruptions)*

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** माननीय सदस्य, आपस में बात न करें। माननीय मंत्री जी, आप चेयर को अट्रैस करके जवाब दें।

...*(व्यवधान)*

SHRI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA ANGADI: Whatever demand the hon. Member has raised will be examined and then the details will be given to the hon. Minister.

**QUESTION HOUR OVER**

(1200/PC/RK)

### स्थगन प्रस्ताव के बारे में घोषणा

1200 बजे

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे कई माननीय सदस्यों की ओर से स्थगन प्रस्ताव की सूचनाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं। यह आवश्यक है, लेकिन अभी किसी स्थगन प्रस्ताव को स्वीकृति नहीं दी गई है।

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### रक्षा मंत्री को जन्मदिन बधाई संदेश

आज हमारे सदन के उप-नेता माननीय श्री राजनाथ सिंह जी, जो भारत के रक्षा मंत्री भी हैं, को उनके जन्मदिन पर मैं अपनी तथा पूरे सदन की ओर से बधाई देता हूं तथा उनके स्वस्थ जीवन एवं दीर्घायु की कामना करता हूं। माननीय राजनाथ सिंह जी वह सदस्य हैं, जो उत्तर प्रदेश के विधान परिषद के भी सदस्य रहे, विधान सभा के भी सदस्य रहे, लोक सभा के भी सदस्य हैं और राज्य सभा के सदस्य भी रहे।

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** हां, चीफ मिनिस्टर ऑफ उत्तर प्रदेश भी रहे हैं।

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय राजनाथ सिंह जी सभी सदनों के माननीय सदस्य रहे हैं, इसलिए सभी सदस्यों की तरफ से तथा सदन की ओर से मैं उनको बहुत-बहुत शुभकामनाएं देता हूं।

...(व्यवधान)

### सभा पटल पर रखे गए पत्र

1202 बजे

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** अब पत्र सभा पटल पर रखे जाएंगे। श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमरा

**कृषि और किसान कल्याण मंत्री; ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री तथा पंचायती राज मंत्री (श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह तोमर) :** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं वर्ष 2019-20 के लिए पंचायती राज मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की विस्तृत मांगों की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

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**विधि और न्याय मंत्री; संचार मंत्री तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्री (श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद) :** अध्यक्ष जी, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ –

- (1) विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1987 की धारा 30 की उप-धारा (1) के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित अधिसूचनाओं की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-
  - (एक) राष्ट्रीय विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण (निःशुल्क और सक्षम विधिक सेवाएं) संशोधन विनियम, 2018 जो 25 अक्टूबर, 2018 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एल/61/10 एनएलएसए में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
  - (दो) राष्ट्रीय विधिक सेवा प्राधिकरण (लोक अदालत) संशोधन विनियम, 2018 जो 25 अक्टूबर, 2018 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या एल/28/09/एनएलएसए में प्रकाशित हुए थे।
- (2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलंब के कारण दर्शाने वाले दो विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।



THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS AND MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Inspection Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
  - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Inspection Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017, together with Audit Report thereon.
  - (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Export Inspection Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2016-2017.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

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THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND MINISTER OF STEEL (SHRI DHARMENDRA PRADHAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas for the year 2019-20.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF COAL AND  
MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions)  
between the Hindustan Copper Limited and the Ministry of Mines for the year  
2019-2020.

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions)  
under sub-section (1) of Section 28 of the Mines and Minerals (Development  
and Regulation) Act, 1957:-

- (i) The Atomic Minerals Concession (Second Amendment) Rules, 2019  
published in Notification No. G.S.R.134(E) in Gazette of India dated  
20th February, 2019.
- (ii) The Atomic Minerals Concession (Amendment) Rules, 2019  
published in Notification No. G.S.R.126(E) in Gazette of India dated  
19th February, 2019.
- (iii) G.S.R.135(E) in Gazette of India dated 20th February, 2019,  
reserving the area of 150 acres in block No. 13/1, Ramanadurga  
Forest Range, Sandur Taluk, Bellari District, Karnataka for mineral  
iron ore for undertaking prospecting or mining operations through  
M/s Steel Authority of India Limited/Visvesvaraya Iron and Steel  
Limited, a Central Public Sector Undertaking under administrative  
control of Ministry of Steel for a period of ten years.

(iv) G.S.R.1220(E) in Gazette of India dated 19th December, 2018, reserving the area except the area already held under PL or ML for purposes of Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 so as to undertake prospecting or mining operations through the M/s FCI Aravali Gypsum and Minerals India Limited in respect of Minerals-Rock Phosphate and Dolomite in Districts Banswara, Jaisalmer and Jodhpur, in the State of Rajasthan for a period of ten years.

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

(1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation for the year 2019-2020.

(2) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Planning for the year 2019-2020.

उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री; प्रधानमंत्री कार्यालय में राज्य मंत्री; कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत और पेंशन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग में राज्य मंत्री तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (डॉ. जितेन्द्र सिंह) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपकी अनुमति से मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ -

(1) निम्नलिखित पत्रों की एक-एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण):-

(एक) वर्ष 2019-2020 के लिए अंतरिक्ष विभाग की अनुदानों की विस्तृत मांगें।

(दो) वर्ष 2019-2020 के लिए परमाणु ऊर्जा विभाग की अनुदानों की विस्तृत मांगें।

(2) एंट्रिक्स कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड तथा अंतरिक्ष विभाग के बीच वर्ष 2019-2020 के लिए हुए समझौता ज्ञापन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SOM PRAKASH): On behalf of Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coffee Board, Bangalore, for the year 2017-2018.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Coffee Board,

Bangalore, for the year 2017-2018, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Coffee Board, Bangalore, for the year 2017-2018.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- (3) A copy of the Footwear Design and Development Institute Ordinances, 2019 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. No. FDDI/HO/MDO/CoP(DP)/2019/044 in Gazette of India dated 21<sup>st</sup> June, 2019 under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Footwear Design and Development Institute Act, 2017.
- (4) A copy of the Tea Warehouses (Licensing) Amendment Order, 2019 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O.1919(E) in Gazette of India dated 4<sup>th</sup> June, 2019 issued under Section 30 of the Tea Act, 1953.
- (5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 19 of the Foreign Trade (Development and Regulation) Act, 1992:-
- (i) S.O.6309(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24<sup>th</sup> December, 2018, regarding prohibition on import of milk and milk products from China.
- (ii) S.O.6364(E) published in Gazette of India dated 28<sup>th</sup>

December, 2018, regarding amendment in import policy conditions of Peas including Yellow peas, Green peas, Dun peas and Kaspas peas.

- (iii) S.O.128(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8<sup>th</sup> January, 2019, regarding import policy for electronics and IT Goods under Schedule-I (Import Policy) of ITC (HS), 2017.
- (iv) S.O.129(E) published in Gazette of India dated 8<sup>th</sup> January, 2019, regarding amendment in Import Policy of Aviation Gasoline under Exim Code 27101219 in the ITC (HS) 2017, Schedule-I (Import Policy).
- (v) S.O.320(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15<sup>th</sup> January, 2019, regarding incorporation of Appendix-V under ITC (hs) 2017, Schedule-I (Import Policy).
- (vi) S.O.321(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15<sup>th</sup> January, 2019, regarding amendment in policy condition of Nicotinic Acid and Nicotinamide under HS Code 29362920 of ITC (HS) 2017, Schedule-I (Import Policy).
- (vii) S.O.1478(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29<sup>th</sup> March, 2019, regarding amendment in import policy conditions of Beans of the SPP Vigna Mungo (L.) Hepper, Split and other.

- (viii) S.O.1479(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29<sup>th</sup> March, 2019, regarding amendment in import policy conditions of Peas (*Pisum Sativum*) including Yellow peas, Green peas, Dun Peas and Kaspas peas, Split and other.
- (ix) S.O.1480(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29<sup>th</sup> March, 2019, regarding amendment in import policy conditions of Beans of the SPP *Vigna Radiata* (L.) *Wilczek*, Split and other.
- (x) S.O.1481(E) published in Gazette of India dated 29<sup>th</sup> March, 2019, regarding amendment in import policy conditions of Pigeon Peas (*Cajanus Cajan*)/Toor Dal, Split and other.
- (xi) S.O.1628(E) published in Gazette of India dated 23<sup>rd</sup> April, 2019, regarding prohibition on import of milk and milk products from China.
- (xii) S.O.1701(E) published in Gazette of India dated 7<sup>th</sup> May, 2019, regarding import policy for Electronics and IT Goods under Schedule-I (Import Policy) of ITC (HS), 2017.
- (xiii) S.O.1818(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24<sup>th</sup> May, 2019, regarding amendment in import policy of

biofuels.

- (xiv) S.O.1955(E) published in Gazette of India dated 12<sup>th</sup> June, 2019, regarding amendment in import policy conditions of cashew kernels (Broken/whole).
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Footwear Design and Development Institute, Noida, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Footwear Design and Development Institute, Noida, for the year 2017-2018.
- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.
- (8) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for the year 2019-2020.



मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; संचार मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा इलेक्ट्रॉनिकी और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री संजय धोत्रे) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ -

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI SURESH CHANNABASAPPA ANGADI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the IRCON International Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2019-2020.
- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Konkan Railway Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2019-2020.
- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Dedicated Freight Corridor Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2019-2020.
- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Railway Finance Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2019-2020.
- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Rail Vikas Nigam Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2019-2020.
- (vi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2019-2020.

- (vii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Braithwaite and Company Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2019-2020.
  - (viii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Railtel Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2019-2020.
  - (ix) Memorandum of Understanding between the RITES Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2019-2020.
  - (x) Memorandum of Understanding between the Container Corporation of India Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2019-2020.
  - (xi) Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2019-2020.
  - (xii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Railways for the year 2019-2020.
- (2)
- (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rail Land Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts.
  - (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of

the working of the Rail Land Development Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2017-2018.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.
- (4) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Railways for the year 2019-2020.

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THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY  
AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Nalanda University, Nalanda, for the year 2017-2018.
  - (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Nalanda University, Nalanda, for the year 2017-2018, together with Audit Report thereon.
  - (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Nalanda University, Nalanda, for the year 2017-2018.
- (2) Statements (Hindi and English Versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SOM PRAKASH): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Static and Mobile Pressure Vessels (Unfired) (Amendment) Rules, 2019 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R.148(E) in Gazette of India dated 26<sup>th</sup> February, 2019 under sub-section (8) of Section 18 of the Explosives Act, 1884.

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013:-

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Jammu and Kashmir Development Finance Corporation Limited, Jammu, for the year 2017-2018.

(ii) Annual Report of the Jammu and Kashmir Development Finance Corporation Limited, Jammu, for the year 2017-2018, along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

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

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, Trade Marks and Geographical Indications, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, Trade Marks and Geographical Indications, Mumbai, for the year 2017-2018.
- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

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**STATEMENT RE: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF  
RECOMMENDATIONS/OBSERVATIONS IN 30<sup>TH</sup> REPORT OF  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COAL AND STEEL - LAID**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF COAL AND  
MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): I beg to lay a statement  
regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations/observations  
contained in the 30<sup>th</sup> Report of the Standing Committee on Coal and Steel on  
Review of Function of Coal Mines Provident Fund Organisation (CMPFO)  
pertaining to the Ministry of Coal.

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(1205/RC/SPS)

**STATEMENT RE: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF  
RECOMMENDATIONS IN 147<sup>TH</sup> REPORT OF  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE - LAID**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND  
INDUSTRY (SHRI SOM PRAKASH): On behalf of Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, I  
beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the  
recommendations contained in the 147<sup>th</sup> Report of the Standing Committee on  
Commerce on Demands for Grants (2018-19) (Demand No. 11) pertaining to the  
Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

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**STATEMENT RE: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF  
RECOMMENDATIONS IN 148<sup>TH</sup> REPORT OF  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE - LAID**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SOM PRAKASH): I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 148<sup>th</sup> Report of the Standing Committee on Commerce on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in 141<sup>st</sup> Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2018-19) (Demand No. 12) pertaining to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.



## ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

### (i) Tea Board

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SOM PRAKASH): On behalf of Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, I beg to move the following:-

“That in pursuance of clause (f) of sub-section (3) of Section (4) of the Tea Act, 1953 read with rules 4(1)(b) and 5(1) of the Tea Rules, 1954, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Tea Board subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder.”

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** प्रश्न यह है :

“कि चाय नियमावली, 1954 के नियम 4(1) (ख) और 5(1) के साथ पठित चाय अधिनियम, 1953 की धारा (4) की उप-धारा (3) के खंड (च) के अनुसरण में, इस सभा के सदस्य, ऐसी रीति से जैसा कि अध्यक्ष निदेश दें, उक्त अधिनियम के अन्य उपबंधों तथा उसके अधीन बनाये गए नियमों के अधीन चाय बोर्ड के सदस्य के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए अपने में से दो सदस्य निर्वाचित करें।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

**(ii) Coffee Board**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SOM PRAKASH): On behalf of Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, I beg to move the following:-

“That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-section (2) of Section (4) of the Coffee Act, 1942, read with rules 3 and 4 of the Coffee Rules, 1955, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Coffee Board subject to the other provisions of the said Act and the rules made thereunder.”

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** प्रश्न यह है :

“कि कॉफी नियमावली, 1955 के नियम 3 और 4 के साथ पठित कॉफी अधिनियम, 1942 की धारा (4) की उप-धारा (2) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में, इस सभा के सदस्य, ऐसी रीति से जैसा कि अध्यक्ष निदेश दें, उक्त अधिनियम के अन्य उपबंधों तथा उसके अधीन बनाये गए नियमों के अध्याधीन कॉफी बोर्ड के सदस्य के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए अपने में से दो सदस्य निर्वाचित करें।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

**(iii) Spices Board**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SOM PRAKASH): On behalf of Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, I beg to move the following:-

“That in pursuance of clause (b) of sub-Section (3) of Section (3) of the Spices Board Act, 1986, read with rules 4(1)(b) and 5(1) of the Spices Board Rules, 1987, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Spices Board subject to the other provisions of the said Act and rules made thereunder.”

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** प्रश्न यह है :

“कि मसाला बोर्ड नियमावली, 1987 के नियम 4(1) (ख) और 5(1) के साथ पठित मसाला बोर्ड अधिनियम, 1986 की धारा (3) की उप-धारा (3) के खंड (ख) के अनुसरण में, इस सभा के सदस्य, ऐसी रीति से जैसा कि अध्यक्ष निदेश दें, उक्त अधिनियम के अन्य उपबंधों तथा उसके अधीन बनाये गए नियमों के अध्याधीन मसाला बोर्ड के सदस्य के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए अपने में से दो सदस्य निर्वाचित करें।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

**(iv) Marine Products Export Development Authority**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI SOM PRAKASH): On behalf of Shri Hardeep Singh Puri, I beg to move the following:-

“That in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-Section (3) of Section (4) of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972 read with rule 4(1) of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Rules, 1972, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Marine Products Export Development Authority subject to the other provisions of the said Act and rules made thereunder.”

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** प्रश्न यह है :

“कि सामुद्रिक उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण नियम, 1972 के नियम 4(1) के साथ पठित सामुद्रिक उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण अधिनियम, 1972 की धारा (4) की उप-धारा (3) के खंड (ग) के अनुसरण में, इस सभा के सदस्य, ऐसी रीति से जैसा कि अध्यक्ष निदेश दें, उक्त अधिनियम के अन्य उपबंधों और उसके अंतर्गत बनाए गए नियमों के अध्यक्षीन सामुद्रिक उत्पाद निर्यात विकास प्राधिकरण के सदस्यों के रूप में कार्य करने के लिए अपने में से दो सदस्य निर्वाचित करें।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

(1210/KDS/SNB)

### विशेष उल्लेख

**श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल (मिर्जापुर):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के मिर्जापुर, सोनभद्र, चित्रकूट, इलाहाबाद आदि अन्य जिलों में कोल आदिवासी समुदाय के लोग बड़ी संख्या में निवास करते हैं और इन्हें उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में अनुसूचित जाति की श्रेणी में रखा गया है, किन्तु उत्तर प्रदेश के अलावा अन्य सभी प्रदेशों जैसे: मध्य प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, बिहार, झारखण्ड में अनुसूचित जनजाति की श्रेणी में रखा गया है। उत्तर प्रदेश का कोल आदिवासी समुदाय एक लम्बे समय से समानता के लिए संघर्ष कर रहा है कि इन्हें अनुसूचित जनजाति की श्रेणी में उत्तर प्रदेश में भी रखा जाए। मैं इस समुदाय के बीच में लगातार जाती रहती हूँ। वे अपनी इस गंभीर समस्या को बार-बार उठाते रहते हैं। मैंने इसे 16वीं लोक सभा में भी उठाया था।

महोदय, यह बहुत ही गंभीर मसला है और मैं बताना चाहती हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के अनुसूचित जाति एवं अनुसूचित जनजाति शोध एवं प्रशिक्षण संस्थान द्वारा इस कोल आदिवासी समुदाय के ट्राइबल कैरेक्टर को स्टडी करके एक विस्तृत सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट इस अनुशंसा के साथ उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार को सौंपी गई थी कि इन्हें अनुसूचित जनजाति की श्रेणी में शामिल किया जा सकता है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने वर्ष-2013 में इस रिपोर्ट को संलग्न कर इसकी संस्तुति करते हुए अपनी आख्या केंद्र सरकार को भेजी थी और इस बात का अनुरोध किया था कि कोल समुदाय, जो उत्तर प्रदेश में निवास करता है उसे भी अन्य प्रदेशों की तरह अनुसूचित जनजाति की श्रेणी में शामिल किया जाए। किंतु 6 वर्ष का लंबा समय बीतने के बाद भी अभी तक इस पर जो प्रभावी कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए, वह नहीं हो पाई है।

मैं माननीय जनजातीय कार्य मंत्री जी से व्यक्तिगत रूप से भी मिलकर इस विषय से उन्हें अवगत करा चुकी हूँ। कोल समाज के अंदर बहुत तड़प है और न्याय के लिए यह समाज तड़प रहा है। आज, मेरा सदन के माध्यम से उनसे विशेष अनुरोध है कि वे इस रिपोर्ट को अविलम्ब संज्ञान में

लेते हुए उत्तर प्रदेश के कोल समुदाय को अनुसूचित जनजाति की श्रेणी में सम्मिलित करने हेतु आवश्यक कार्रवाई करना सुनिश्चित करें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** श्री विनोद कुमार सोनकर, श्री रवि किशन शुक्ला, श्री आर.के.सिंह पटेल और डॉ. किरिट पी.सोलंकी को श्रीमती अनुप्रिया पटेल द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** श्री हिबी इडन जी।

**श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी (बहरामपुर):** माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारा एक बहुत गंभीर मुद्दा है। कृपया मुझे कुछ समय बोलने का मौका दीजिए।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** आपकी पार्टी के नए सदस्य को क्या आप बोलने नहीं देंगे? आपका विषय क्या है? आप नोटिस दें, लिखकर भेजें।

**श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी (बहरामपुर):** सर, आप सब जानते हैं कि कर्नाटक की मौजूदा सरकार को गिराने के लिए एक धिनौनी साजिश चल रही है। ...(व्यवधान)। इसे अंजाम देने के लिए कोई भी कसर नहीं छोड़ी जा रही है। ...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्य, आप इस विषय पर पिछले दो दिनों से लगातार बोल रहे हैं और तब आपने सदन से वाक आउट भी कर दिया था। केवल श्री हिबी इडन जी की बात की ही रिपोर्टिंग हो।

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्य, क्या आप बोलना चाहते हैं? श्री एस.मुनिस्वामी जी।

**श्री एस. मुनिस्वामी (कोलार):** कन्नड़ भाषा में जारी।

(1215/MM/RU)

\*SHRI S. MUNISWAMY (KOLAR): Hon'ble Speaker Sir, at the outset I would like to express my sincere thanks for giving me an opportunity to speak for the first time in this august house.

Sir, I got elected as a member of Parliament with the blessings of the people of Kolar and hon'ble Prime Minister shri Narendra Modi ji. When I came to the house for the first time, my colleagues appreciated me by saying that "you have come from the treasure of gold". It made me feel happy for one reason and sad for another. Yes, my district has treasury of gold. However it is not being utilized for the betterment of the people. The government should take steps to restart the operation of the Kolar Gold Field, which has been closed.

In the pre-independence era British looted us and thereafter, it was looted by the party which is now in opposition.

There were 32000 labours working in the KGF mines. After the closure of the gold mine the labours became jobless and leading a pathetic life.

Kolar Gold Field was, once, famous for supplying gold to the entire country but it is not functioning now a days. Therefore I would like to request the hon'ble minister to ensure that the Gold mining operation resumes as soon as possible in this backward district.

The opposition party has been making fake claims that it worked for the poor and for the farmers, but no jobs are created for the poor. No help is given to the poor. So they do not have any moral right to claim that they worked for the poor and farmers.

KGF has 12,600 acres of land. It is under the control of Central government. The people are leading a deplorable life as they don't have jobs to earn their livelihood. Therefore, I request the government to take steps to open Special Economic Zones in the land available there. It would help to create jobs for the people of Kolar. Then they can live a happy and peaceful life. I urge the hon'ble minister to set up industries to create employment opportunities for the people of Kolar.

Earlier, my district Kolar was represented by a Congress member for 7 consecutive terms. He also served as a minister for Railways. He misled the people as he installed only bill boards and he just laid the foundation stones, but no development works were executed during his tenure.

Therefore I urge upon the union government to ensure that the Gold Mine is opened to continue its operation and set up industries to do justice to the people by providing them jobs.

**श्री विनायक भाउराव राऊत (रत्नागिरी-सिंधुदुर्ग):** महोदय, सीआरएफ फण्ड के बारे में एक महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ ... (व्यवधान) सीआरएफ फण्ड का निर्माण वर्ष 2000 में सर्वप्रथम हुआ था। पेट्रोल और डीजल पर एक रुपया सैस लगाकर इकट्ठा होने वाली धनराशि सीआरएफ फण्ड में खर्च करने की व्यवस्था



थी...(व्यवधान) 57 परसेंट राशि एनएच के निर्माण में खर्च हो रही थी, 12.5 परसेंट राशि रेलवे को दी जाती थी और 30 परसेंट राशि सीआरएफ फण्ड में दी जाती थी...(व्यवधान)

1217 hours

*(At this stage, Shri Anto Antony and some other hon. Members came and stood near the Table.)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय, उसके बाद ऐसा हुआ कि केन्द्रीय सड़क परिवहन मंत्रालय से राशि देने का जो प्रावधान था, वह निकाल कर वित्त मंत्रालय के हाथ में दे दिया गया...(व्यवधान) उसके बाद इसके विनियोग के लिए एक समिति का निर्माण हुआ। उसका परिणाम यह आया कि लोक प्रतिनिधियों के क्षेत्र में सीआरएफ फण्ड के माध्यम से रास्ता बनाना, नदियों के ऊपर ब्रिज बनाना, रेलवे ब्रिज बनाने का जो काम चलता था, वह सारा का सारा बंद हो गया...(व्यवधान) मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से विनती करता हूँ कि पहले की तरह से सीआरएफ फण्ड का विनियोग परिवहन मंत्रालय के माध्यम से एनएच और एनएचएआई के लिए किया जाए...(व्यवधान) ताकि लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा उसका फायदा मिले सके, यही मेरी विनती है...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** डॉ. निशिकांत दुबे को श्री विनायक भाउराव राऊत द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

**श्री देवसिंह चौहान (खेड़ा):** अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से मिनिस्ट्री ऑफ रिन्युएबल एनर्जी विभाग का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ...(व्यवधान) जैसे कि सब जानते हैं कि पूरे विश्व में भारत एक फास्टेस्ट ग्रोइंग इकोनॉमी है...(व्यवधान) भारत की इकोनॉमी एग्रीकल्चर बेस्ड है और पूरे वर्ल्ड में हमारे देश की पहचान एग्रीकल्चरल बेस्ड नेशन के रूप में है...(व्यवधान)

(1220/SJN/NKL)

लेकिन आज जो एग्रीकल्चर वेस्ट की समस्या है। उस वेस्ट से एनर्जी कन्वर्ट करने के लिए हमारे यहां पर हमारी सरकार की ओर से, विशेष तौर से हमारे श्रद्धेय प्रधान मंत्री जी की एक विशेष योजना है, उससे उनको महत्व मिलता है और उनको प्रोत्साहित करने के लिए गवर्नमेंट की ओर से

फाइनेंशियल असिस्टेंस भी होता है। उनको सब्सिडी भी प्रोवाइड की जाती है।...(व्यवधान) गवर्नमेंट के इसी विज़न के कारण हमारे क्षेत्र में एक युवा एनआरआई आए हैं। हमारे क्षेत्र में 240 मेगावाट का वेस्ट टू एनर्जी कन्वर्ट करने का प्लान, जिसमें शुगर केन वेस्ट है, काऊ डंग है, फ्रूट और वेजीटेबल्स वेस्ट है, पोल्ट्री वेस्ट है, उस वेस्ट से उन्होंने सीएनजी बायोगैस और फर्टिलाइज़र का प्रोडक्शन शुरू किया है।...(व्यवधान) लेकिन गवर्नमेंट के रूल्स के हिसाब से उनको जो फाइनेंशियल असिस्टेंस मिलना चाहिए, उनको जो सब्सिडी प्रोवाइड करानी चाहिए, वह किसी कारणवश नहीं मिल रही है।...(व्यवधान)

मैं आपके माध्यम से विभाग से यह निवेदन करता हूँ कि जल्द से जल्द जो युवा एनआरआई हैं, जो इतना बड़ा साहस कर रहे हैं, उनको ये फैसिलिटी दी जाए, उनको फाइनेंशियल असिस्टेंस दिया जाए, जिसके कारण बाकी अन्य लोग भी प्रेरित हो सकें।...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** श्री देवजी एम. पटेल और श्री नारणभाई काछड़िया को श्री देवुसिंह चौहान द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

**SHRI TEJASVI SURYA (BANGALORE SOUTH):** Hon. Speaker Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to bring to the notice of this august House the matters of national security and internal security threat that my State, Karnataka and specifically my city Bengaluru is facing due to the influx of illegal Bangladeshi immigrants into this State and this city....(*Interruptions*)

Sir, last year, the State Government as well as the hon. Chief Minister had said that there are more than 40,000 illegal Bangladeshi Muslim immigrants in the State of Karnataka who have now taken up jobs illegally by procuring Aadhaar cards, Voter-ID cards etc., through the help of the State Government and the authorities....(*Interruptions*) They are now posing a very important

security threat to the State. I request the Central Government and the hon. Home Minister to immediately address this issue....(*Interruptions*)

Just yesterday, a terror module, which operates from Bangladesh, was busted in Bengaluru. The details which have come out of the investigation are very scary because they point to these illegal immigrants plotting terror attacks in different parts of the country....(*Interruptions*) They are a security threat. They are trying to change the demography of Karnataka....(*Interruptions*) There is also a very serious economic threat to people – the localites of the State – because these illegal immigrants are taking away the jobs of many people, whether it is cab driving or working in hotels or garbage collection....(*Interruptions*) Yesterday, a very senior employee of a private company Ola, was also arrested by the CCB, and it came to light that even that man was an illegal Bangladeshi immigrant....(*Interruptions*)

Therefore, I call upon the Central Government to extend the National Register of Citizens to Karnataka as well as Bengaluru to weed out these Bangladeshis who have come illegally inside this country. Since the extension of the NRC in the North-Eastern India, these illegal immigrants are going to different parts of the country and taking refuge....(*Interruptions*) In my home State, in Coorg and Chikmagalur, many plantation workers are today from Bangladesh. They have come here illegally, and are trying to procure Voter ID cards and Aadhaar Cards through local agencies. This will prove to be a very important security threat....(*Interruptions*)

I am fortunate that the Minister of State, Shri Anurag Thakurji is here today....(Interruptions) Therefore, I urge upon the Government to kindly extend the NRC to Karnataka, especially Bengaluru and, in fact, all over the country because a sovereign State must protect the integrity of its borders and the interest of all its citizens by sending out and deporting the illegal immigrants. Thank you so much....(Interruptions)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** श्री एस. सी. उदासी, श्री विनोद कुमार सोनकर और डॉ. निशिकांत दुबे को श्री तेजस्वी सूर्या द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

(1225/GG/SRG)

**श्री अर्जुन लाल मीणा (उदयपुर):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं राजस्थान के उदयपुर लोक सभा क्षेत्र से आता हूँ ... (व्यवधान) उदयपुर संभाग मुख्यालय है। ... (व्यवधान) महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से विधि मंत्री जी के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि उदयपुर संभाग मुख्यालय पर एक हाईकोर्ट बेंच की स्थापना की जाए। ... (व्यवधान) महोदय, यह मांग पिछले 37 सालों से वहां की बार काउंसिल के माध्यम से और वहां के लोगों द्वारा की जा रही है। ... (व्यवधान) उदयपुर, डूंगरपुर, बांसवाड़ा, प्रतापगढ़, चित्तौड़गढ़ और राजसमंद जिला इस संभाग के अंतर्गत आते हैं।

महोदय, वहां के जो नागरिक हैं, उनको न्याय प्राप्त करने के लिए जोधपुर जाना पड़ता है। ... (व्यवधान) जोधपुर जाने के लिए बांसवाड़ा जिले से, कुशलगढ़ क्षेत्र से अगर जोधपुर जाना पड़ता है तो 600 किलोमीटर की दूरी तय करनी पड़ती है। ... (व्यवधान) डूंगरपुर, बांसवाड़ा और प्रतापगढ़ के लोगों को 1200 किलोमीटर की दूरी तय करनी पड़ती है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय विधि मंत्री जी के संज्ञान में यह लाना चाहता हूँ कि उदयपुर संभाग मुख्यालय टीएसपी क्षेत्र है। ... (व्यवधान) यह शेड्यूल 5 में आता है। ... (व्यवधान) यहां के लोगों को सस्ता और शीघ्र न्याय मिले, इसके लिए एक हाईकोर्ट बेंच की स्थापना की जाए, ताकि वहां की जनता को सस्ता और सुलभ न्याय मिल सके। यह मेरी मांग है। ... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** श्री कनकमल कटारा को श्री अर्जुन लाल मीणा द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

**श्रीमती क्वीन ओझा (गौहाटी):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र से संबंधित एक लोक महत्व विषय पर बोलना चाहती हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र गौहाटी में ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी के साराघाट पुल के नीचे रेलवे की सिंगल लाइन है। ... (व्यवधान) सिंगल ट्रैक होने के कारण यहां काफी गतिरोध रहता है। ... (व्यवधान) मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र की जनता इस सिंगल ट्रैक को डबल करने की मांग काफी लंबे समय से करती रही है। ... (व्यवधान) यदि इस रेल लाइन को डबल ट्रैक कर दिया जाए तो यात्रियों की आमद भी बढ़ेगी और मालगाड़ी के दृष्टिकोण से भी यह रेलवे के लिए काफी लाभदायक रहेगा। ... (व्यवधान) ऐसा होने से मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र सहित पूरे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट क्षेत्र में हो रहे विकास को ध्यान में रखते हुए सकारात्मक संदेश जाएगा। ... (व्यवधान)

**श्री विष्णु दयाल राम (पलामू):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आंगनवाड़ी की सेविकाओं और सहायकों से संबंधित मुद्दा उठाना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान) आंगनवाड़ी में छोटे-छोटे बच्चे जाते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) जहां पर उनकी देखभाल की जाती है और उनकी प्रारंभिक शिक्षा का भी प्रबंध किया जाता है। ... (व्यवधान) परंतु आज के दिन में आंगनवाड़ी उन छोटे बच्चों के लिए सुरक्षित नहीं रह गया है। ... (व्यवधान) क्योंकि आंगनवाड़ी सड़कों के किनारे पर बना हुआ है, जहां पर यातायात का बहुत ज्यादा आवागमन रहता है। ... (व्यवधान) बच्चों की सुरक्षा के लिए कोई चारदीवारी वगैरह की व्यवस्था नहीं रहती है। ... (व्यवधान) मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध है कि सारे आंगनवाड़ी केन्द्रों में चारदीवारी की व्यवस्था की जाए, ताकि छोटे-छोटे बच्चों की सुरक्षा का प्रबंध किया जा सके। ... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** डॉ. संजय जायसवाल को श्री विष्णु दयाल राम द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

**श्री नन्दकुमार सिंह चौहान (खण्डवा):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्य प्रदेश के बुरहानपुर जिले में केले की फसल प्रमुख रूप से की जाती है। ... (व्यवधान) 2-3 जुलाई के दरम्यान बुरहानपुर में आए आंधी

तूफान से 30-35 गांवों में केले की फसल को भारी नुकसान हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान) हवा आंधी से फल लगे हुए केले के पेड़ लाखों की संख्या में धराशाही हो गए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) किसानों की फसल का भारी नुकसान हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान) केले का पेड़ बहुत नाजुक होता है, व 25 किलोमीटर की वायुगति से भी पेड़ पूरी तरह धराशाही हो जाता है। ... (व्यवधान)

(1230/KN/KKD)

प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना में 40 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा की वायु गति को नुकसान का माना गया है। ... (व्यवधान) स्ट्राइक वन में 25 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटे की वायु गति में पेड़ को हानि पहुँचाने के लिए पर्याप्त गति होती है इसलिए 40 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा की वायु गति को घटाकर 25 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटा किया जाए, जिससे किसानों को फसल बीमा का लाभ मिल सकें। ... (व्यवधान) प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना में हवा, आंधी, तूफान काल का समय 1 सितम्बर से 31 अक्टूबर, दो माह तथा 1 मई से 30 जून तक दो माह का ऐसे दो कालखंड हवा, आंधी, तूफान के माने गए हैं। ... (व्यवधान)

1231 hours

*(At this stage, Shri Kodikunnil Suresh, Shri Gaurav Gogoi and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.)*

ओलावृष्टि जोखिम का समय 1 जनवरी से 30 अप्रैल रखा गया है, जबकि जून में भी ओलावृष्टि होती देखी गई है। स्ट्राइक दो में 33 किलोमीटर प्रति घंटे की रफ्तार वायु गति की मानी जाए ताकि किसानों को प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा का लाभ मिल सके। जोखिम काल जो 1 जनवरी से 30 अप्रैल रखा गया है, उसे 1 जनवरी से 15 जुलाई रखा जाए, जिससे किसानों को फसल बीमा योजना का लाभ मिल सके। 2-3 जुलाई के दरम्यान बुरहानपुर जिले के लगभग 30-35 गाँवों में हुए केले की फसल के नुकसान के लिए जांच दल भेज कर भारत सरकार से विशेष सहायता राशि केला उत्पादक किसानों को दी जाए। यह मेरा अनुरोध है।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** श्रीमती रेखा वर्मा को श्री नन्दकुमार सिंह चौहान द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

श्री हिबी इडन।

SHRI HIBI EDEN (ERNAKULAM): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to speak ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SURESH KODIKUNNIL (MAVELIKKARA): Sir, please allow our floor leader to speak first ...*(Interruptions)*

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** आपके माननीय सदस्य ज़ीरो अवर में बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाना चाहते हैं। उसके बाद मैं आपको एलाउ करूँगा।

...*(व्यवधान)*

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** आप बैठ जाइये। आपका नया सदस्य मेरे से चैम्बर में आकर मिल कर गया था।

...*(व्यवधान)*

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्य, आप चैम्बर में आए थे। आपका मैंने दो बार नाम बोल दिया है। हिबी इडन जी, अब आपका नम्बर है।

...*(व्यवधान)*

**श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी (बहरामपुर):** ऐसा न कीजिए...*(व्यवधान)*

**श्री हिबी इडन (एरनाकुलम):** सर, मेरा नाम लॉटरी में निकला है। मुझे कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं है। आप इनको बोलने दीजिए।

**श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी (बहरामपुर):** सर, सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी को आप एक घंटे का समय दीजिए, हमें मिनट दीजिए। उसमें हम खुश हैं।...*(व्यवधान)*

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** मैं आपको भी पूरा समय देता हूँ। बजट पर कल आपके जो माननीय सदस्य नहीं बोलना चाहते थे, उनको आग्रह करके मैंने बजट पर बुलवाया है।

...*(व्यवधान)*

**श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी (बहरामपुर):** हाँ सर। आपने समय दिया। फिर भी मैं कहता हूँ कि सत्तारूढ़ पार्टी को आप एक घंटे का समय दीजिए, हमें मिनट दीजिए। हम मिनट में खुश हैं। सर, छोटी सी बात है।...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** एक मिनट, यह सदन आपका है। मैं सभी माननीय सदस्यों को हमेशा बोलने का मौका देता हूँ।

...(व्यवधान)

**श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी (बहरामपुर):** सर, इसीलिए मैं आपके पास बार-बार जाता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** आप एक ही विषय को हर रोज सदन में उठाएँगे तो अच्छा संदेश नहीं जाएगा।

**श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी (बहरामपुर):** सर, यह आपका तर्क वाजिब है, लेकिन मैं एक ही इश्यू बार-बार नहीं दोहराता हूँ। आज का इश्यू महाराष्ट्र का है, जहाँ मार्शल लॉ लागू हो चुका है। महाराष्ट्र में मार्शल लॉ लागू हो चुका है। कैसे? कर्नाटक के इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर बॉम्बे गए। होटल बुक किया। उनका नाम शिवकुमार है। कर्नाटक के इरिगेशन मिनिस्टर बॉम्बे गए, होटल बुक किया, गाड़ी से उतरे। जब होटल में जाने लगे, दरवाजे पर पहुंचे तो पुलिस ने उनको घेर लिया। उनको कहने लगे कि आप अंदर नहीं जा सकेंगे। होटल का मालिक आकर कहता है कि आपकी बुकिंग कैंसिल हो गई है। इसका मतलब क्या है? सर, एमएलएज को वहाँ जबर्दस्ती ले गए थे, आज चुने हुए नुमाइंदों की खरीद-फरोख्त की जा रही है। मंत्री जी से उनको मिलने नहीं दिया जाता है, मंत्री जी भी उनसे नहीं मिल पाते। यह घिनौनी साज़िश बंद होनी चाहिए। सर, आज हिन्दुस्तान के लोकतंत्र की धज्जियाँ उड़ाई जा रही हैं।...(व्यवधान)

(1235/CS/RP)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** केवल जोशी जी की बात ही रिकॉर्ड में जाएगी।

...(कार्यवाही-वृत्तान्त में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया।)

...(व्यवधान)



संसदीय कार्य मंत्री; कोयला मंत्री तथा खान मंत्री (श्री प्रहलाद जोशी): एक मिनट रुकिए। आप हमारा जवाब सुनिए।...(व्यवधान) When you have raised this issue, you have to listen. ...(*Interruptions*) Sir, they have to listen now. ...(*Interruptions*) He has raised the issue regarding Maharashtra where MLAs are staying....(*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मंत्री जी, जवाब देना चाह रहे हैं। आप सुनिए।

...(व्यवधान)

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: I will put it on record that the MLAs belonged to the Congress Party. ...(*Interruptions*) MLAs, who were from the Congress Party, have resigned....(*Interruptions*) Their resignation is not being accepted....(*Interruptions*) It is delayed. ...(*Interruptions*) For that purpose, they might have gone to Mumbai....(*Interruptions*) They have given in writing to the Mumbai Police Commissioner. ...(*Interruptions*) All the MLAs, who were there, they have written. ...(*Interruptions*) MLAs of the Legislative Assembly of Karnataka have written that they are staying in such and such hotel....(*Interruptions*) They wrote: "We have learnt that Mr. D.K. Shivakumar has come to Mumbai. ...(*Interruptions*) There is a threat to our lives from Mr. D.K. Shivakumar." ...(*Interruptions*) They have given in writing to the Police Commissioner: "There is a threat to us from Mr. D.K. Shivakumar. Do not allow him." ...(*Interruptions*) This is what they have written in a letter to the Mumbai Police Commissioner. That is why, it is being written....(*Interruptions*) They cannot control their MLAs. ...(*Interruptions*) As already said by Shri Rajnath Singh, Rahul Gandhi ji has started this resignation process. ...(*Interruptions*) राहुल गाँधी जी ने इस्तीफे का सिलसिला चालू किया है।...(व्यवधान) उसके अनुसार इस्तीफा देकर

वे मुंबई चले गए हैं और उन्होंने कहा है कि ये जो डी.के.शिवकुमार हैं, उनके कारण हमको थ्रेट है...(व्यवधान) उन्होंने ऐसा लिखित में मुंबई पुलिस कमिश्नर को दिया है...(व्यवधान)

1237 hours

*(At this stage, Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, Shri T.R. Baalu, Shri Kalyan Banerjee and some other hon. Members left the House.)*

*... (Interruptions)*

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: After that written complaint, the Mumbai Police Commissioner is giving security to that MLA and to that hotel. What is wrong in that? Let him understand. Mr. Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury, a learned Member, should understand what is happening in West Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)* In spite of that, he has been told to go to another hotel because MLAs have given in writing to the Mumbai Police Commissioner. I want this to put on record. Thank you very much, Sir.

**डॉ. सुकान्त मजूमदार (बालूरघाट):** महोदय, आज मैं हिन्दी में बोलने की कोशिश कर रहा हूँ और इसके लिए मुझे आपका संरक्षण चाहिए। मैं फिल्म की तरह बोल सकता हूँ, लेकिन I am little slow in Hindi. आप फिल्म की तरह नहीं बोल सकते, स्लोली समझाना, किसको जल्दी है, क्योंकि आपको जल्दी है।

मैं इस दिक्कत के बाद अपनी दिक्कत पर आ रहा हूँ। मेरा निर्वाचन क्षेत्र बालूरघाट दक्षिण दीनाजपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में आता है। इस डिस्ट्रिक्ट की खासियत यह है कि जब 15 अगस्त, 1947 को देश आजाद हुआ, तब यह हिस्सा पाकिस्तान में था और 18 अगस्त को हम भारत से जुड़े। इस क्षेत्र के तीन हिस्से बांग्लादेश से घिरे हुए हैं। मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र की मुख्य समस्या कम्युनिकेशन की है। जब हमें वर्ष 1947 में स्वाधीनता मिली, उसके बाद लगभग 6 दशक हो गए हैं, वर्ष 2004 में हमें रेल कनेक्टिविटी मिली। उस समय स्वर्गीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी प्रधान मंत्री बने। मैं उनको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी वजह से हमें रेल कनेक्टिविटी मिली। तब से हमारी रेल कनेक्टिविटी बहुत

बुरी हालत में है। कोलकाता जाने के लिए वहाँ से कोई रेगुलर ट्रेन नहीं है। जब वीकेंड होता है, तो सारे सांसद अपने क्षेत्र में जाते हैं, लेकिन मैं नहीं जा पाता हूँ, क्योंकि वहाँ कनेक्टिविटी बहुत बुरी है। मेरे वहाँ पहुँचते-पहुँचते वहाँ से लौटने का टाइम हो जाता है। पश्चिम बंगाल में दो बड़े शहर हैं- एक तो नॉर्थ बंगाल में सिलीगुड़ी है और दूसरा साउथ बंगाल में कोलकाता है। किसी भी शहर से हमारे यहाँ रेल कनेक्टिविटी नहीं है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि हमें एक हीलिंग टच की जरूरत है, नहीं तो पता ही नहीं चलेगा कि केंद्र सरकार कहाँ है। वर्ष 2004 में हमें रेल कनेक्टिविटी मिली है, हीलिंग टच हमारे लिए जरूरी है, तभी लोगों को पता चलेगा कि हाँ केंद्र में कोई सरकार है और वह हमारे बारे में सोचती है। धन्यवाद।

(1240/RV/RCP)

**श्री अरूण साव (बिलासपुर):** आदरणीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से राज्य सरकार का ध्यान अभिभावकों की समस्या की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। सी.बी.एस.ई. पाठ्यक्रम संचालित करने वाली निजी शैक्षणिक संस्थाएं अपनी मनमानी करती हैं। वे जब चाहे, जितना चाहे फीस बढ़ाती हैं। वे अपने स्कूलों में एन.सी.ई.आर.टी. द्वारा प्रकाशित पुस्तकें नहीं चलाती हैं और अभिभावकों को भारी कीमत वाली निजी प्रकाशकों की किताबें खरीदने के लिए बाध्य करती हैं। मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र बिलासपुर में अभिभावक संघ द्वारा लम्बे समय से इस विषय को लेकर आंदोलन किया जा रहा है।

सी.बी.एस.ई. के द्वारा रिमार्किंग, रिवैल्यूएशन और कॉपी प्रदान करने के लिए जो फीस है, उसे भी मनमाने ढंग से बढ़ाया गया है। इसी तरह से, निजी शैक्षणिक संस्थाएं अपने कर्मचारियों और शिक्षकों का शोषण करते हैं और इन्हें पर्याप्त वेतन-भत्ते नहीं देते हैं।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि इस दिशा में कोई आवश्यक दिशा-निर्देश और नियम बनाने का कष्ट करें।

SHRI MAHESH SAHOO (DHENKANAL): Hon. Speaker, Sir, I am really grateful and very much thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the problems arising out of industries in Talcher.

Talcher is an important place; you know it better. That place gives maximum revenue to the Government in comparison to all other constituencies. The maximum revenue of Rs. 1 lakh crore is given to the Government of India. Due to industries, several diseases have been prevalent there. The Government of India decided to set up one Medical College in Talcher. Accordingly, the then Minister of Coal laid the foundation stone. The infrastructure was completed in Talcher. One of the Ministers inaugurated that building also. As of today, the Medical College in Talcher is not functioning. I would request the Government, through you, that it should be started immediately.

Also, the concerned Parliamentary segment is a worker-dominated area. An ESI hospital should come up there. The Government of India has decided to set up another Medical College at Dhenkanal. As of today, the Government of India is silent over this. Keeping in view the potentiality and importance of the locality, that should be done immediately. I would request the Government, through you, that the matter should be sorted out as soon as possible.

Thank you, Sir.

**श्री भागीरथ चौधरी (अजमेर):** माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे शून्य काल में बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद एवं आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र अजमेर की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहूँगा। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र अजमेर में केन्द्र सरकार की महत्वपूर्ण

योजना दिल्ली-मुम्बई मालभाड़ा गलियारा योजना के तहत डेडिकेटेड फ्रेट कॉरिडोर का कार्य गत चार-पाँच वर्षों से प्रगतिरत है। उक्त योजना के तहत मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आने वाले गांव एवं शहरी क्षेत्र के रेलवे स्टेशनों के आस-पास में एवं पूर्व स्थापित अण्डरपासों का चौड़ाईकरण, लम्बाईकरण एवं आधुनिकीकरण कर निर्मित किया जा रहा है, ताकि ग्रामीणों, राहगीरों के साथ-साथ पशुपालकों को भी आवाजाही हेतु सुगम एवं सुलभ आवागमन का मार्ग उपलब्ध हो सके। लेकिन, अभी गत दो-तीन दिन पूर्व वहां मैंने अपने जन-सम्पर्क एवं भ्रमण के दौरान देखा कि बरसात के इन दिनों में वर्षा होने से अधिकांशतः अण्डरपासों की स्थिति अत्यंत विकट-सी हो गई है। अण्डरपासों के अन्दर एवं बाहर के आस-पास के क्षेत्रों में जगह-जगह पानी भर जाने से स्थानीय वाशिनदों एवं राहगीरों को वहां से आने-जाने में अत्यंत कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। वहीं दूसरी ओर इन अण्डरपासों में दस-बारह फीट तक की गहराई में पानी भर जाने से चार-पाँच दिनों तक उक्त मार्ग अवरूद्ध-सा हो जाता है, जिसके चलते स्थानीय लोगों का सामान्य जनजीवन रुक-सा जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, हालांकि वर्तमान में फ्रेट कॉरिडोर एवं रेल विभाग के उच्चाधिकारियों द्वारा इन अण्डरपासों पर वैकल्पिक व्यवस्था कर मोटर पम्प एवं टुल्लु पम्प आदि लगाकर अण्डरपासों में जमा पानी को बाहर निकाला जा रहा है। इस कार्य में कहीं-कहीं पर पाँच-छः दिनों का समय भी लग रहा है।

(1245/MY/SMN)

अतः केन्द्रीय रेल मंत्री महोदय से मेरा निवेदन है कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र अजमेर में एल.सी. नंबर 14-15 से 39-40 तक अजमेर के पहले अर्थात् साखुन, साली, गहलोता, तिलोनिया, मण्डावरियां, सांवतसर, कृष्णापुरी, किशनगढ़, परासीया, गेगल, मुहामी, लाडपुरा क्षेत्र तथा अजमेर शहर में एल.सी. नंबर 41 से 48 अर्थात् मदारपुरा, किरानीपुरा, सुभाषनगर क्षेत्र तथा अजमेर से ब्यावर खंड के अधीन एल.सी. नंबर 01 से 17 तक यथा सुभाषनगर, दौराई, सराधना, मकरेडा, मांगलियावास, दौलतखेडा, लमाना एवं खरवा क्षेत्र के अण्डरपासों पर वर्षा के पानी एवं अन्य पानी

के निकास की स्थाई व्यवस्था एवं अण्डरपासों पर टीन शेड निर्माण हेतु आवश्यक सक्षम विभाग से क्रियान्वित करा कर स्थानीय आम जन एवं राहगीरों को आवाजाही का सुगम मार्ग उपलब्ध कराए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जो वर्षा हुई है, उससे ऐसी स्थिति बन गई है कि गांव इधर है और किसानों की खेती दूसरी तरफ है। आवागमन का सारा रास्ता अवरूद्ध हो गया है। हमारे किशनगढ़ और अजमेर में रेलवे स्टेशन से भी इधर से उधर जाने में कठिनाई हो रही है, इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि इसका स्थाई समाधान करने का प्रयास करें।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** श्री सुमेधानन्द सरस्वती को श्री भागीरथ चौधरी द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं पुनः आग्रह करता हूं, विशेष रूप से नये माननीय सदस्यों से आग्रह करता हूं और कई वरिष्ठ माननीय सदस्यों से भी आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि शून्य काल में वे अपने विषय को संक्षिप्त में रखें। कई माननीय सदस्य जब अपना विषय लिखकर लाते हैं तो उसे पूरा ही पढ़ते हैं। शून्य काल में अधिकतम सदस्य बोलें और जिस सब्जेक्ट पर लिखकर लाये, उसको संक्षिप्त में सरकार के ध्यान में डाल दें।

पढ़ने के लिए 377 है, जिसकी मैंने पूर्व में व्यवस्था दी थी कि बजट के रिप्लाय के बाद हम प्रयास करेंगे कि सत्र के अधिकतम समय में 377 के तहत माननीय सदस्यों को पढ़ने का मौका दिया जाए।

**श्री विजय कुमार (गया):** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैं पहली बार गया संसदीय क्षेत्र से जीतकर आया हूं। आपने मुझे शून्य काल में बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसलिए मैं तहे दिल से आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं।

मैं गया संसदीय क्षेत्र का एक अहम मुद्दा उठाने का काम कर रहा हूं। गया विष्णुपद एवं पिंडदान के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण धर्मस्थल है। हिन्दु धर्म में यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। वहां पर मोक्ष भूमि है, जहां पितरों का मोक्ष होता है। गया में पानी लगभग 70 से 80 फीट नीचे चला गया है, इसलिए हम चाहते हैं कि वहां बियर बांध का निर्माण हो। गया में आने वाले लोगों की सहूलियत के लिए बियर बांध

का निर्माण किया जाए। बोधगया एक महत्वपूर्ण टूरिस्ट प्लेस है। यहां बौद्ध धर्म के बहुत से अनुयायी रहते हैं और दलाई लामा जी भी आते रहते हैं। हम चाहते हैं कि निरंजना नदी पर एक बांध का निर्माण करके पानी के ठहराव की व्यवस्था की जाए।

महोदय, इसी सदन में मेरी माँ भगवती देवी ने पत्थर तोड़कर लोक सभा में पहुंचने का काम किया था। यहां माननीय रामविलास जी हैं, वह भी मेरी माँ के साथ रहे हैं। मैं इस सदन से उनका नमन करना चाहता हूँ और गया संसदीय क्षेत्र के लोगों का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

महोदय, बिहार के मुख्यमंत्री माननीय नीतीश कुमार जी ने बिहार में 'हर घर नल का जल' सहित कई योजनाएं चलाई हैं, लेकिन इसके लिए भारत सरकार का समर्थन भी अनिवार्य है। मैं जल शक्ति मंत्री जी ने निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि वे मेरी मांगों को पूरा करने का काम करेंगे।

जय हिन्द।

**श्री सुधाकर तुकाराम श्रंगरे (लातूर):** माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं पहली बार लोक सभा में चुनकर आया हूँ। सड़क तथा रेल जैसा बुनियादी ढांचा समाज एवं क्षेत्र के आर्थिक एवं सामाजिक विकास के लिए एक आवश्यक एवं महत्वपूर्ण घटक है। किसी भी समाज एवं क्षेत्र के विकास की परिकल्पना बिना रोड, रेल और अन्य किसी जुड़ाव के नहीं की जा सकती है।

महोदय, मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र लातूर, जो कि महाराष्ट्र के मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र में है। यह सर्वविदित है कि मराठवाड़ा एक सूखा प्रभावित क्षेत्र है। यहां पर कृषि सूखे के कारण काफी प्रभावित हुई है एवं रोजगार का भी पर्याप्त साधन न होने से स्थिति दिन-प्रतिदिन विकट होती जा रही है।

(1250/CP/MMN)

रेल मंत्रालय ने इस क्षेत्र के लोगों की सुविधा के लिए, आर्थिक तथा व्यापारिक गतिविधियों को प्रोत्साहित करने के उद्देश्य से कोल्हापुर-बीदर गाड़ी नंबर 11415/11416 शुरू की थी। यह गाड़ी सप्ताह में केवल एक दिन ही चलती है। इसकी टाइमिंग आम लोगों, खासकर महिलाओं के लिए

सुविधाजनक नहीं है। इस गाड़ी की भरपूर उपयोगिता नहीं हो पा रही है। मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र लातूर और उस्मानाबाद की आम जनता की ओर से माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि कोल्हापुर-बीदर रेलगाड़ी को कोल्हापुर-हैदराबाद किया जाए। इसके कोल्हापुर पहुंचने के समय में सुविधाजनक परिवर्तन किया जाए, जिससे और अधिक लोग लाभान्वित हों एवं रेलवे को भी अधिक राजस्व की प्राप्ति हो सके।

**श्री विजय कुमार दूबे (कुशीनगर):** महोदय, खिलाड़ी चाहे गांव से हो या महानगर से हो, वह किसी भी खेल से जुड़ा हो, अगर उसको उचित प्रशिक्षण, उचित संसाधन, उचित खेल के उपकरण मिलें, तो गांव, देहात से होते हुए भी वह राष्ट्रीय स्तर तक पहुंच सकता है। मैं खेल से जुड़ा एक खिलाड़ी रहा हूँ। मेरे अधीन खेलने वाला नरेन्द्र हिरवानी गोरखपुर, कुशीनगर छोड़कर इन्दौर चला गया, तो उसने वर्ल्ड रिकार्ड बना दिया। मैं कुशीनगर, गोरखपुर तक सीमित रहा, तो स्टेट लेवल तक का खिलाड़ी रह सका। हमारे कुशीनगर के हाटा तहसील के रधिया, देवरिया गांव से राष्ट्रीय स्तर के तैराक हैं, लेकिन वहां तरणताल की कोई सुविधा नहीं है। वे देशी पोखर से तैर कर आज यहां तक पहुंचे हैं।

हमारे जिला मुख्यालय पड़रौना में प्रदेश सरकार की तरफ से एक स्टेडियम है। इसमें न तो तरणताल है और न ही क्रिकेट, हाकी या फुटबाल खेलने की कोई व्यवस्था है। वहां कोई प्रशिक्षक नहीं है। मैं आपके माध्यम से खेल मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि कुशीनगर जिले में एक उच्च कोटि का बड़ा स्टेडियम बनाया जाए, जिसमें हर तरह की सुविधाएं हों, संसाधन हों, प्रशिक्षक हों, ताकि हमारे गांव क्षेत्र से भी निकल कर देवरिया के उमेश यादव की तरह राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर पहुंच कर न केवल अपने जिले का नाम, बल्कि देश का नाम भी आगे बढ़ाने का कार्य करें। मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे शून्य काल में बोलने का अवसर दिया।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं फिर आपसे आग्रह कर रहा हूँ। यह आपका सदन है और इस सदन को चलाने की जिम्मेदारी आपकी है। कई माननीय सदस्य अभी भी खड़े होकर सदन में बात करते हैं। चाहे माननीय प्रधान मंत्री हों या गृह मंत्री हों, जब माननीय मंत्री बोलते हैं, तो वे वहां



खड़े रहते हैं, इंतजार करते हैं और जब माननीय मंत्री जी जवाब दे देते हैं, तब बैठते हैं। मैंने कई बार आग्रह किया है। मैं किसी माननीय सदस्य को इस व्यवस्था से बोलना नहीं चाहता हूँ। मेरा आपसे फिर आग्रह है। अगर आप उचित समझेंगे कि हमें सदन में खड़े-खड़े बात करना है, तो मैं उस तरह का सदन चला सकता हूँ। बैठे-बैठे बोलने की इजाजत का अगर सदन फैसला करता है, तो बैठे-बैठे बोलने का सदन भी चला सकता हूँ। यह संसद है। हम इस संसद की गरिमा को विश्व स्तर पर पहुंचाना चाहते हैं। मेरा आपसे पुनः आग्रह है कि गैलरी पास है, दो कदम पर है। जिसको बात करनी है, बाहर जाकर बात कर लो। मैं इस सदन में किसी को खड़े होने और बातचीत करने नहीं दूंगा।

**श्री सुदीप बन्दोपाध्याय (कोलकाता उत्तर):** आप धीरे-धीरे इनको कंट्रोल में लाइए, क्योंकि यह हैबिट तो पिछले कई सालों से है। ... (व्यवधान) एक दिन में आप बोलेंगे और सब सुधर जाएंगे, ऐसा नहीं है। But we agree with you. Your ideas are noble ideas. We will try to implement it.

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** आप बैठ जाइए।

**डॉ. किरिट पी. सोलंकी (अहमदाबाद पश्चिम):** स्पीकर महोदय, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने की अनुमति दी है। मैं औषधियों के बारे में बोलना चाहता हूँ। मैं अपने प्रधान मंत्री जी और अपनी सरकार का हृदय से बहुत-बहुत आभार और धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि जेनरिक दवाइयों के माध्यम से गरीबों को सस्ते दामों पर दवाइयां उपलब्ध कराने के लिए हमारी सरकार ने भरसक प्रयास किए हैं। ये दवाइयां मरीजों को करीब 60 से 80 परसेंट तक कम दामों पर मिलती हैं और इसीलिए मरीजों का उनको आशीर्वाद रहा है। इसी की बदौलत हम दोबारा 303 सीट और एनडीए 352 सीटों पर चुनकर यहां आया है।

(1255/NK/VR)

मैं आपके माध्यम से डॉक्टरों से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि जो दवाइयां वे प्रिस्क्राइब करते हैं, सरकार द्वारा उन्हें एक डॉयरेक्टिव दिया जाए कि वे ज्यादा से ज्यादा जेनरिक दवाइयों का प्रिस्क्रिप्शन इस्तेमाल करना चाहिए। जेनरिक दवाई गरीबों के लिए आशीर्वाद होती है। मैं गुजरात के

अहमदाबाद से आता हूं। भारत में खासकर अहमदाबाद मेडिसिन फार्मास्यूटिकल्स का हब रहा है, हमारे देश से जेनरिक मेडिसिन विश्व के अन्य देशों में भी जाती है। मेडिकल काउन्सिल ऑफ इंडिया ने डॉयरेक्टिव जारी किया है, मैं खुद डॉक्टर हूं। मैं पूरे देश के डॉक्टर मित्रों से आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा जेनरिक दवाइयों का इस्तेमाल करें।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** श्री उदय प्रताप सिंह, श्री एस.सी. उदासी, श्रीमती रेखा वर्मा और श्री नारणभाई काछड़िया को श्री डॉ. किरिट पी सोलंकी द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

**श्री अशोक कुमार यादव (मधुबनी):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक ऐसे प्रदेश से आता हूं जहां अधिकांश लोग कृषि पर आधारित हैं। उनकी आय का मुख्य स्रोत कृषि है। लेकिन आज पूरे बिहार में सूखे की स्थिति है, सूखे की स्थिति के कारण किसान त्राहीमाम है। मैं आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने वर्ष 2022 तक किसानों की आय को दोगुना करने का लक्ष्य रखा है। बिहार में भी डीजल पर अनुदान दिया जा रहा है। मैं मिथिला के मधुबनी से जीत कर आया हूं, जहां अगल-बगल के इलाके में दो ही फसल धान और गेहूं पैदा होती है, अगर धान की फसल अच्छी होती है तो उसको बेच कर गेहूं की फसल लगाते हैं। इस बार की स्थिति यह है कि अगर धान की फसल नहीं होगी तो गेहूं की फसल पर भी असर पड़ने वाला है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करता हूं कि बिहार सरकार से बातचीत करके तत्काल सूखाड़ की जो स्थिति है, किसानों को राहत देने के लिए ठोस उपाय किया जाए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

**श्री हिबी इडन (एरनाकुलम):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूं। आपने मुझे एक और मौका दिया है, इसके लिए शुक्रिया अदा करना चाहता हूं।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** माननीय सदस्य को मैंने तीसरी बार मौका दिया है।

**श्री हिबी इडन (एरनाकुलम):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप युवाओं को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए बहुत कोशिश कर रहे हैं। आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद, it is quite unfortunate to understand that the

Government is privatizing the Public Sector Undertakings of this country. Even the shares of companies procuring huge profits are being sold. These PSUs are the wealth of our nation.

Kochi is the commercial capital of Kerala and there are many public sector companies like Cochin Shipyard, Cochin Port, Kochi Refinery, Hindustan Machine Tools (HMT), Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT), LNG Terminal etc. Cochin shipyard is one of the oldest and the first greenfield shipyard in India. It is also the most modern shipbuilding yard at present. The prestigious warship, INS Vikrant was built in Cochin Shipyard. The Government has already sold 25 per cent share of Cochin Shipyard, even though it is a profit-making company. The Government should include Cochin Shipyard in the tendering process for Landing Platform Dock (LPD). But currently the Government has eschewed from doing so.

Cochin port was one of the major ports in Kerala which in due course of time has lost its charm due to the inception of new ports and terminals. It was an important centre for Indian spice trade. Now the facilities in this port are insufficient to handle bulk cargos. The deficiency of equipment, employees, godowns and storage capacity are the cardinal challenges to handle bulk cargos in the port.

Sir, BPCL Kochi Oil Refinery is one of the biggest and profitable refineries in India. A petrochemical park has already been proposed, which had taken a back seat owing to lack of land, is currently on the road to actualization, as it sits with the Central Government. In order to create more MSME units using

byproducts of Kochi Refinery, it needs more investments in projects which will garner increased employment opportunities for youngsters.

Sir, out of six HMT units in India, HMT Kalamassery is the only profit-making unit. But this particular unit is not getting sufficient working capital to complete its current orders. Salary packages of its employees are also outdated. So, the salary packages should be reviewed and new appointments to various posts should be done.

At the last, the Fertilizer and Chemicals Travancore Ltd. (FACT) is a pride of Kerala which has immensely contributed to agricultural and social progress of our nation. They have availed a loan of Rs.1000 crore from the Government of India. I request the Government to convert this amount as a grant to FACT and it should be waived off. The Government should also provide a special package for the revival of FACT.

Sir, these are the major PSUs which need serious consideration from the Government of India. Thank you, Sir.

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन को श्री हिबी इडन द्वारा उठाए गए विषय के साथ संबद्ध करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाती है।

(1300/SK/SAN)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** सभा की कार्यवाही दो बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

1300 बजे

तत्पश्चात् लोक सभा मध्याह्न-भोजन के लिए अपराह्न दो बजे तक के लिए स्थगित हुई।

(1400/MK/RBN)

1400 बजे

मध्याह्न-भोजन के पश्चात् लोक सभा अपराह्न दो बजे पुनः समवेत हुई।

(माननीय अध्यक्ष पीठासीन हुए)

### नियम 377 के अधीन मामले – सभा पटल पर रखे गए

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्यगण, नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा, जिन सदस्यों को नियम 377 के अधीन मामलों को आज उठाने की अनुमति दी गई है और जो उन्हें सभा पटल पर रखने के इच्छुक हैं, वे 20 मिनट के भीतर मामले का पाठ व्यक्तिगत रूप से सभा पटल पर भेज दें। केवल उन्हीं मामलों को सभा पटल पर रखा जाएगा जिनके लिए मामले का पाठ निर्धारित समय के भीतर सभा पटल पर प्राप्त हो गया है, शेष को व्यपगत माना जाएगा।

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### **Re: Problem of water-logging in under-passes at railway level crossings**

**श्री सुमेधानन्द सरस्वती (सीकर):** मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र सीकर सहित देश में विभिन्न रेलवे फाटकों पर अंडरपास बने हुए हैं। बरसात के दिनों में उनमें जल भराव की स्थिति बनने के कारण लोगों को आवागमन में काफी परेशानी होती है और कई घंटों तक जाम की स्थिति बनी रहती है। प्रायः वाहन अंडरपास में फंस जाते हैं जिससे जनहानि की स्थिति बन जाती है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय जी से सदन के माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस समस्या का स्थायी समाधान करवाने की कृपा करें।

(इति)

**Re: Need to provide benefits of centrally sponsored schemes  
and related information to farmers  
and others by nationalized banks**

**श्री रामदास तडस (वर्धा):** सदन के माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र। वर्धा तथा सम्पूर्ण भारतवर्ष राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार की विविध योजनाओं का कार्यान्वयन होता है। प्रधानमंत्री फसल बीमा योजना, प्रधानमंत्री कृषि समृद्धि योजना के साथ-साथ केन्द्र तथा राज्य सरकार से होने वाली कर्ज माफी योजना है। किन्तु ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के किसानों और बैंक के ग्राहकों को बैंकों के कर्मचारियों/अधिकारियों के द्वारा ठीक से जानकारी नहीं देने की शिकायत मुझे बड़े पैमाने पर आए दिन मिलती रहती है। किसानों से जुड़े इस गंभीर विषय पर माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के लिए सरकारी योजना का लाभ लेने वाले किसानों की सुविधा हेतु कठोर कदम उठाते हुए सभी राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों को निर्देश जारी करने का कष्ट करें ताकि सभी सरकारी योजना की जानकारी एवं सुविधा किसानों को बैंकों द्वारा मिल सके।

(इति)

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**Re: Changing the name of Sealdah railway station, Kolkata**

**SHRIMATI LOCKET CHATTERJEE (HOOGHLY):** Dr. Shyamaprasad Mukherjee was one of the greatest sons of this soil. He fought hard to see a united India and a united Bengal and, in the end, laid down his life as well. He made sure that India remains united. His contribution to this great nation can be traced both before and after independence. This great son of Bharat Mata is yet to receive his dues. Many Governments of the State and the Union have come and gone yet no one thought about paying a homage to this brave soul. Today as a representative from Bengal, I urge this government to take steps to recognize the contribution of this great patriot. I propose to change the name of Sealdah Railway Station in Kolkata, West Bengal after Dr. Shyamaprasad Mukherjee as a befitting tribute to the great legend. We as a nation owe this to him.

(ends)

**Re: Improvement of rail services in Jhunjhunu parliamentary constituency, Rajasthan**

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार (झुंझुनू):** राजस्थान राज्य की शेखावाटी क्षेत्र में जिला झुंझुनू आता है। सैनिक बाहुल्य क्षेत्र होने के साथ-साथ शिक्षा की दृष्टि से भी महत्वपूर्ण जिला है। साथ ही व्यापारी एवं पर्यटन की दृष्टि से भी महत्वपूर्ण जिला है। जिले में सैनिक एक्सप्रेस 14021/14022 जो कि दिल्ली से रिगस के लिए वर्तमान में बुधवार, शुक्रवार व रविवार को तीन दिवस चलती है। अतः उक्त ट्रेन को प्रतिदिन चलाने की व्यवस्था करे साथ ही झुंझुनू से बिसाऊ रेलवे ट्रैक का सर्वे करवाने की व्यवस्था की जाए। लूहारू से जयपुर के लिए मीटरगेज के समय प्रतिदिन ट्रेन का संचालन होता था लेकिन अब बी0जी0 कन्वर्जन के बाद लूहारू की तरफ से अब केवल एक ही ट्रेन का संचालन हो रहा है।

अतः लूहारू की तरफ से व सीकर की तरफ से दिन के समय भी ट्रेनों का संचालन बढ़ाने का श्रम करावें। झुंझुनू जिले के स्लायू कलां तहसील सूरजगढ़ में लूहारू सूरजगढ़ के मध्य रेलवे लाइन मार्ग पर अंडरपास बनवाने का श्रम करावें।

(इति)

**Re: BSNL mobile towers in Bharuch parliamentary constituency, Gujarat**

**श्री मनसुखभाई धनजीभाई वसावा (भरूच):** मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र भरूच-नर्मदा जिले में बीएसएनएल मोबाइल टावर बहुत कम होने की वजह से नेटवर्क नहीं मिल पाने से दूरसंचार में काफी कठिनाइयाँ आती हैं और जिससे स्थानीय जनता को परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है। मैं जब भी अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र में प्रवास पर रहता हूँ तो ये समस्या प्रमुख रूप से सामने आती है।

वैसे भी नर्मदा जिले में सरदार सरोवर के तट पर स्टैच्यू ऑफ यूनिटी के विशाल प्रोजेक्ट की वजह से देश और विदेश के पर्यटक गण बड़ी संख्या में आते रहते हैं। यहाँ आने वाले पर्यटकों की सुविधा को ध्यान में रखते हुए भी दूरसंचार की कठिनाई को तत्काल दूर करने की आवश्यकता है।

भरूच जिले के नेतरंग तालुका के वनखुटा, मुंगज, मचामढी, जैसपुर क्षेत्र में भी एक मोबाइल टावर लगाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। नर्मदा जिले के डेडियापाड़ा तहसील के देवमोगरा जो कि आदिवासियों की आस्था का केन्द्र है तथा साथ ही मालसामोठ का एक हिल स्टेशन के रूप में विकास हो रहा है तथा मौजूदा क्षेत्र भी मोबाइल टावर की सुविधा से वंचित है। मेरे पूरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र में लगे हुए बीएसएनएल टॉवर ठीक तरह से कार्य नहीं कर रहे हैं जिसकी वजह से आम जनमानस को दूरसंचार में कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है।

उपरोक्त परिप्रेक्ष्य में मेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में नये मोबाइल टावरों को लगाने के साथ ही वर्तमान में लगे हुए बीएसएनएल टावर्स का ठीक तरह से काम करना सुनिश्चित करने हेतु तत्काल आवश्यक कदम उठाने की कृपा करें।

(इति)



**Re: Construction of bridge over Ganga between Danapur-Sherpur and Dighwara in Bihar**

**श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी (सारण):** बिहार सरकार ने अपनी केबिनेट की बैठक में यह निर्णय किया है कि पटना को सारण से जोड़ने के लिए दानापुर-शेरपुर और दिघवारा के बीच गंगा नदी पर एक नये छः लेन पुल का निर्माण किया जायेगा। इस विषय में राज्य सरकार के साथ भारतीय राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग (एन.एच.ए.आई.) की बैठक भी हुई है और सहमति भी प्राप्त कर ली गई है। इसके पश्चात यह तय किया गया है कि गंगा नदी पर बनने वाले इस नये पुल का निर्माण कार्य केन्द्र सरकार व एन.एच.ए.आई. द्वारा कराया जायेगा। लगभग पांच माह पहले इस सहमति के पश्चात यह भी निर्णय हुआ था कि एन.एच.ए.आई. द्वारा दानापुर-शेरपुर और दिघवारा के बीच गंगा नदी पर नये पुल के निर्माण के लिए डीपीआर का निर्माण किया जायेगा। परन्तु अभी तक हमारी जानकारी में इस कार्य को एन.एच.ए.आई. द्वारा या संबंधित सलाहाकार (कंसलटेंट) द्वारा प्रारंभ नहीं किया गया है। अतएव मेरा निम्नलिखित आग्रह है कि :

1. एनएचएआई द्वारा कंसलटेंट की नियुक्ति की जाये और उसके संदर्भ में पूरी

जानकारी उपलब्ध कराई जाये।

2. डीपीआर निर्माण का कार्य कब प्रारंभ होगा और निर्धारित तिथि और प्रस्तावित व्यय क्या होगा?

कृपया एनएचएआई द्वारा इस कार्य को त्वरित कराने के लिए उठाये गये कदम से अधोहस्ताक्षरी को भी अवगत कराया जाये और इस कार्य को विशेष प्राथमिकता दी जाये।

(इति)

**Re: Need to run superfast trains between Delhi and Maldah  
Uttar parliamentary constituency in West Bengal**

**श्री खगेन मुर्मु (माल्दहा उत्तर):** मेरा लोकसभा क्षेत्र मालदा (उत्तर) एक सीमांत जिला है। यहां रोजगार की संभावना वर्तमान में बहुत कम है। मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र में उद्योग धंधे भी नहीं हैं। जिस कारण मेरे क्षेत्र की जनता रोजगार की तलाश में देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में यात्रा करती है। इसके साथ ही मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र में स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं का भी घोर अभाव है। कोई एक सुविधाओं से सुसज्जित अस्पताल नहीं है जहां मेरे क्षेत्र की जनता का समुचित ईलाज हो सके। इस कारण भी मेरे क्षेत्र की जनता को अपने ईलाज के लिए दिल्ली और अन्य स्थानों पर आना-जाना पड़ता है। इसके अलावा मेरे क्षेत्र के छात्रों को भी उच्च शिक्षा तथा प्रतियोगिता परीक्षाओं की तैयारी के लिए लगातार दिल्ली आना-जाना लगा रहता है।

महोदय, मेरे लोकसभा क्षेत्र में आवागमन का एक मुख्य साधन मात्र रेलवे ही है। मेरे क्षेत्र की जनता ज्यादातर सफर रेलवे से ही करती है। मेरे क्षेत्र से दिल्ली आने के लिए कोई दूसरा माध्यम नहीं है। आम जनता को अपनी आवश्यक जरूरतों के लिए मेरे क्षेत्र से दिल्ली तक का कोई तीव्रतम माध्यम नहीं है। इस कारण उन्हें काफी परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। ट्रेनों की सुलभता के ना होने के कारण कई बार मरीजों की रास्ते में ही मृत्यु हो जाती है।

अतः महोदय मैं आपके माध्यम माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि मेरे क्षेत्र की आम जनता की परेशानियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मालदा से दिल्ली वाया समसी, कटिहार तक तेजस और हमसफर जैसी सुपर फास्ट ट्रेनों का परिचालन किया जाए जिससे कि मेरे क्षेत्र की जनता को हो रही परेशानियों से निजात मिल सके और मेरे क्षेत्र की जनता को दिल्ली तक का सफर सुगम, आरामदायक और कम समय में पूरा हो सके।

(इति)

**Re: Need to establish a Central Tribal University in  
Banswara district, Rajasthan**

**श्री कनकमल कटारा (बांसवाड़ा):** माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत बांसवाड़ा-डूंगरपुर (राजस्थान) के अनुसूचित जनजाति क्षेत्र (टी.एस.पी.) में केन्द्रीय जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। स्वाधीनता सात दशक बीत जाने पर भी जनजाति बाहुल्य ऐसे भौगोलिक परिक्षेत्र हैं, जिन्हें उच्च शिक्षा, अनुसंधान एवं शोध के अवसर उपलब्ध करावाने वाले संसाधन नगण्य हैं। राजस्थान के दक्षिणांचल में स्थित जनजाति परिक्षेत्र राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश व गुजरात तीनों ही राज्यों से आपस में जुड़ा हुआ है। इस सम्पूर्ण जनजातीय परिक्षेत्र में राजस्थान के सात, गुजरात के पांच एवं मध्य प्रदेश के पांच जिलों की आबादी उच्च शिक्षा एवं अनुसंधान की दृष्टि से उपेक्षित है। राजस्थान राज्य के दक्षिणी भाग में जनजातियों का बाहुल्य है। जनगणना 2011 के अनुसार अनुसूचित जनजाति क्षेत्र में कुल आबादी में से लगभग 74 प्रतिशत आबादी जनजातियों की है। जनजातियों की सांस्कृतिक परम्परा, भाषा, साहित्य कला, विधियां और इतिहास विशिष्ट है, जिनका अध्ययन आजादी के बाद से उपेक्षित रहा है।

अनुसूचित जनजाति क्षेत्र में बांसवाड़ा जिला भौगोलिक दृष्टि से केन्द्रीय स्थान पर है। वर्तमान में राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा स्थापित गोविन्द गुरु जनजातीय विश्वविद्यालय बांसवाड़ा में संचालित है, जिसमें बांसवाड़ा, डूंगरपुर एवं प्रतापगढ़ जिलों के राजकीय एवं निजी 118 महाविद्यालय सम्बद्ध हैं तथा वर्तमान में शैक्षणिक सत्र 2019-20 में लगभग एक लाख पचास हजार विद्यार्थी अध्ययन करेंगे।

वर्ष 2022 में हमारा देश आजादी की 75वीं वर्षगांठ मनाने जा रहा है। जनजातीय क्षेत्र में उच्च शिक्षा के स्वर्णिम अवसर उपलब्ध हो सके, इसके लिए मैं बांसवाड़ा जिले में केन्द्रीय जनजाति विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना की मांग करता हूँ।

(इति)

**Re: Need to accord approval to Hathnikund Link Channel -II project in Kairana parliamentary constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

**श्री प्रदीप कुमार चौधरी (कैराना):** मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र कैराना के अंतर्गत आने वाली विधानसभा नकुड़, गंगोह एवं शामली में वाटर लेवल बहुत नीचे पहुँच गया है। जिससे किसानों को कृषि भूमि में सिंचाई करने हेतु कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है जिससे पर्याप्त रूप से फसल की पैदावार ठीक प्रकार से नहीं हो पा रही है। वाटर लेवल बहुत नीचे होने के कारण ट्यूबवैल से पानी निकाल पाना संभव नहीं है। इस समस्या को लेकर क्षेत्रवासियों द्वारा लगातार मांग की जा रही है। पिछले कई वर्षों से हथनीकुण्ड लिंब चैनल टू परियोजना में नहर को निकलवाने का प्रस्ताव भी चल रहा है।

अतः सरकार से मांग है कि किसानों की इस गंभीर समस्या को दृष्टिगत रखते हुए विधानसभा नकुड़, गंगोह एवं शामली में नहर हेतु हथनीकुण्ड लिंक चैनल टू के नाम से प्रस्तावित परियोजना को स्वीकृत कराने की कृपा करें।

(इति)

**Re: Need to undertake doubling of  
Lucknow - Sitapur Railway line**

**श्री राजेश वर्मा (सीतापुर):** महोदय, लखनऊ-सीतापुर रेलवे लाइन का बड़ी लाइन में किये गये आमामान परिवर्तन की ओर आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं। इसी संदर्भ में आपसे अनुरोध है कि लखनऊ-सीतापुर रेल लाइन का दोहरीकरण कराने का निर्णय करें, जिससे लखनऊ-सीतापुर वाया शाहजहांपुर होते हुए दिल्ली तथा नई दिल्ली तक रेलगाड़ियों का आवागमन हो सके और यात्रियों को सुविधा प्रदान हो सके।

बुढ़वल-सीतापुर रेलवे लाइन का दोहरीकरण किया जा रहा है और लखनऊ-सीतापुर रेलवे लाइन का दोहरीकरण हो जाने से पटना की ओर जाने वाले यात्रियों की यात्रा काफी सुगम हो जायेगी। सीतापुर एक बड़ा औद्योगिक केन्द्र है तथा यहां पर एक प्रसिद्ध सीतापुर आंखों का अस्पताल है, जिससे पूरे देश से सीतापुर आने-जाने वाले लाखों लोगों को बड़ी कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है।

अतः सदन के माध्यम से मेरा रेल मंत्री जी से आग्रह है कि लखनऊ-सीतापुर रेल लाइन का दोहरीकरण कराने हेतु शीघ्र आवश्यक कार्यवाही करें, जिससे सीतापुर आने-जाने वाले लाखों यात्रियों एवं आंखों के मरीजों तथा व्यापारियों की यात्रा को सुविधाजनक बनाया जा सके।

(इति)

**Re: Toll-free movement in Ajmer parliamentary constituency, Rajasthan**

**श्री भागीरथ चौधरी (अजमेर):** मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र अजमेर में किशनगढ़ से पश्चिम दिशा में साढ़े तीन किलोमीटर की दूरी पर अजमेर की तरफ राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 8 पर गत यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने किशनगढ़ से ब्यावर खण्ड मार्ग बना कर 6 लेन निर्माण कर किशनगढ़ के पास ही गेगल टोल बूथ पर टोल टैक्स वसूला जा रहा है। वहीं दूसरी ओर किशनगढ़ से पूर्व दिशा में भी साढ़े तीन किलोमीटर की दूरी पर जयपुर की तरफ उक्त राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 8 पर किशनगढ़ से जयपुर खण्ड मार्ग पर 6 लेन का निर्माण होने से बडगांव टोल बूथ पर भी टोल टैक्स वसूला जा रहा है।

मान्यवर मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र अजमेर में स्थित उक्त दोनों टोल बूथों के बीच की दूरी मात्र 7 किलोमीटर है जो कि देश भर में ही नहीं है। उक्त दोनों टोल टैक्स अजमेर लोक सभा क्षेत्र की जनता के साथ सर्वथा न्याय संगत नहीं है।

मान्यवर सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग के मापदंडों के अनुसार दो टोल बूथों के मध्य की एक निश्चित दूरी लगभग 60 से 65 किलोमीटर होती है। जबकि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 8 . के उक्त किशनगढ़ से ब्यावर खण्ड मार्ग पर मात्र 46 किलोमीटर की दूरी पर ही दो टोल बूथ स्थापित कर दिए गए हैं। यानि कि राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 8 पर स्थित बडगांव (किशनगढ़) से पीपलाज (ब्यावर) के मध्य तीन टोल बूथों के माध्यम से टोल वसूला जा रहा है।

अतः अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मेरा केन्द्रीय सड़क परिवहन एवं राजमार्ग मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन है कि आप उपरोक्त सभी तथ्यों को ध्यान में रखकर जनहित में मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र अजमेर के समस्त निजी फोर व्हीलर/चौपहिया वाहन धारियों को निःशुल्क आवागमन की महती योजना केन्द्रीय स्तर पर स्वीकृत करावे ताकि संसदीय क्षेत्र के आम-जन को राहत मिल सके।

(इति)

**Re: Need to establish Kendriya Vidyalayas in Potka and  
Patmada in Jamshedpur parliamentary constituency,  
Jharkhand**

**श्री बिद्युत बरन महतो (जमशेदपुर):** महोदय, आपका ध्यान अति महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र जमशेदपुर में स्थित सुभाष चन्द्र बोस विश्वविद्यालय के उद्घाटन समारोह कार्यक्रम में दिनांक 23 अक्तूबर, 2018 को तत्कालीन मानव संसाधन विकास राज्य मंत्री श्री उपेन्द्र कुशवाहा के द्वारा 2 केन्द्रीय विद्यालय पोटका और पटमदा में खोलने हेतु घोषणा की गई थी। विदित हो कि पोटका और पटमदा माइन्स क्षेत्र होने के कारण बहुत सारी कम्पनियां यहां स्थापित हैं, जिसके अंतर्गत भारी संख्या में लोग कार्यरत हैं, जो अपने बच्चों को केन्द्रीय विद्यालय में पढ़ाना चाहते हैं। उक्त स्थानों पर केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने की वर्षों पुरानी मांग है।

अतः आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री, मानव संसाधन विकास विभाग, भारत सरकार से मांग है कि उपरोक्त स्थानों पर केन्द्रीय विद्यालय खोलने की कृपा की जाये।

(इति)

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**Re: Promotion of jute sector**

**श्री अर्जुन सिंह (बैरकपुर):** 1. एलेकजेंड्रा, किनसन और खरदाह जूट मिलों का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। बंद हुए जूट मिलों को केन्द्र सरकार एक बार फिर से स्वयं अथवा पब्लिक प्राइवेट पार्टनरशिप के माध्यम से शीघ्र संचालित करने की योजना पर विचार करें।

2. जिस तरह पूरी दुनिया प्लास्टिक से बने बैग को जूट के बैग से प्रतिस्थापन कर रही है उससे भारत में जूट उद्योग को अवसर मिलेगा।

3. ज्यादा पैदावार के लिए अच्छी किस्म के बीज प्रदान करना पड़ेगा, किसानों को प्रोत्साहन भत्ता या न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य प्रदान करना पड़ेगा। जूट केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान मौजूद होने के बावजूद जूट का बीज महाराष्ट्र के नासिक से मंगवाना पड़ता है, क्योंकि बीज की गुणवत्ता भी संदेह के घेरे में है। आवासीय सुविधाएं बहुत ही खराब स्थिति में हैं। क्योंकि घर लगभग 100 वर्ष पुराने हैं और नए श्रमिकों के कारण जूट उद्योग में शामिल होने की अनुमति नहीं है।

(इति)

**Re: Need to empanel hospitals in Dhule parliamentary constituency, Maharashtra under PM National Relief Fund**

**डॉ. सुभाष रामराव भामरे (धुले):** मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र धुले जिले के एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। इस क्षेत्र का बहुत कम हिस्सा अर्ध-शहरी और बाकी क्षेत्र ग्रामीण तथा पिछड़ा है। वहाँ की जनता गरीब और कमजोर तबके की है। लोगों में सजगता का अभाव होने के कारण खतरनाक बीमारियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। प्रधानमंत्री राहत कोष से बीमार लोगों को राहत दिलाने हेतु आर्थिक सहायता मिलती है, लेकिन पिछड़ा क्षेत्र होने के कारण एक भी अस्पताल प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय राहत कोष से सूचीबद्ध नहीं है और यहाँ के लोग गरीबी के कारण बड़े शहरों में जाकर ईलाज नहीं कर पाते। धुले संसदीय क्षेत्र में कार्यरत धर्मदाय तथा विशेषज्ञ अस्पतालों को मैंने प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय राहत कोष से सूचीबद्ध होने के लिए आग्रह किया है। धुले स्थित कुछ अस्पताल प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय राहत कोष से सूचीबद्ध होने के लिए प्रस्ताव भेज रहे हैं।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार को नम्र निवेदन करता हूँ कि धुले संसदीय क्षेत्र की जनता को राहत मिले और प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय राहत कोष से लाभान्वित हो इसलिए क्षेत्र के कम से कम 3-4 विशेषज्ञ अस्पतालों को प्रधानमंत्री राष्ट्रीय राहत कोष से सूचीबद्ध होने के लिए अनुमति दी जाए।

(इति)

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**Re: Need to accord approval to the establishment of Integrated Ayush hospital in Maharajganj district, Uttar Pradesh**

**श्री पंकज चौधरी (महाराजगंज):** आयुष मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार के राष्ट्रीय आयुष मिशन योजना के अंतर्गत जनपद महाराजगंज, उ.प्र. में 50 बेड का एक इन्टीग्रेटेड आयुष अस्पताल की स्थापना किये जाने के संबंध में उ.प्र. सरकार द्वारा एक प्रस्ताव आपके मंत्रालय को प्रेषित किया गया है। इस अस्पताल की स्थापना से महाराजगंज जिले के लोगों को आयुष पद्धति की बेहतर सुविधा प्राप्त होगी। इस संबंध में मैंने पूर्व में भी अनुरोध किया है।

अतः मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि जनहित में जनपद महाराजगंज उ0प्र0 में 50 बेड का इन्टीग्रेटेड आयुष अस्पताल की स्थापना किये जाने के संबंध में प्रशासनिक एवं वित्तीय स्वीकृति प्रदान करने की कृपा करें।

(इति)



## **Re: Extension of Kolhapur - Bidar Express upto Hyderabad**

**श्री सुधाकर तुकाराम श्रंगरे (लातूर):** रेल मंत्रालय द्वारा लातूर संसदीय क्षेत्र (महाराष्ट्र) एवं इसके आसपास के क्षेत्रों के लोगों की सुविधा के लिए एवं आर्थिक तथा व्यापारिक गतिविधियों को प्रोत्साहित करने के उद्देश्य से कोल्हापुर-बीदर गाड़ी (1 1 4 1 5/1 1 4 1 6) शुरू की गयी थी लेकिन यह गाड़ी केवल सप्ताह में एक दिन ही है। इसकी टाइमिंग आम लोगों और खासकर महिलाओं के लिए सुविधाजनक नहीं होने के नाते इस गाड़ी का भरपूर उपयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है। इसलिए मैं माननीय रेल मंत्री जी से मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र लातूर और उस्मानाबाद की आम जनता की ओर से मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि इस कोल्हापुर-बीदर रेलगाड़ी को कोल्हापुर-हैदराबाद किया जाये एवं कोल्हापुर पहुँचने के समय में सुविधाजनक परिवर्तन किया जाये जिससे और अधिक लोग लाभान्वित हों एवं : रेलवे को भी अधिक राजस्व की प्राप्ति हो सके।

माननीय रेल मंत्री इस पर उचित निर्देश देंगे एवं जल्द ही इस मांग को लागू करेंगे ऐसी हमारे क्षेत्र के लोगों की आशा एवं प्रार्थना है।

(इति)

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## **Re: Need to expedite construction of Panduka Sone bridge project**

**श्री छेदी पासवान (सासाराम):** बिहार, झारखण्ड, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा छत्तीसगढ़ को जोड़ने वाला पंडुका से श्री नगर पलामू के बीच सोन नदी पर पुल निर्माण की अति आवश्यकता है। ज्ञातव्य हो कि चार प्रदेशों को जोड़ने वाला चिर प्रतीक्षित परियोजना 'पंडुका-सोन ब्रिज' के निर्माण हेतु माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के पैकेज से 500 करोड़ रुपये की स्वीकृति हुई थी, जिसे परिवर्तित करते हुए इसे अन्तर्राज्यीय कोरीडोर की परियोजना में प्रेषित कर दिया गया। जिस कारण जनता में भारी आक्रोश है। इस परियोजना के पूर्ण होने से बिहार, झारखण्ड, छत्तीसगढ़ तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के बीच आवागमन का मार्ग प्रशस्त होगा तथा सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं औद्योगिक उन्नति होगी तथा लोगों को आवागमन का साधन सरल हो जाने से बेरोजगारी की समस्या दूर होगी।

अतः विशेष आग्रह है कि पंडुका सोन ब्रिज परियोजना को शीघ्र क्रियान्वित करने हेतु संसद के माध्यम से संबंधित मंत्रालय को निर्देशित करने की कृपा की जाए।

(इति)

**Re: Revival of Paper mills of  
Hindustan Paper Corporation, Assam**

SHRI PRADYUT BORDOLOI (NAWGONG): Sir, in the aftermath of the abrupt closure of two very large and important paper mills of Hindustan Paper Corporation (HPC) at Panchgram and Jagiroad, Assam's economy is suffering a lot. Both these Paper Mills were running to full capacities and were contributing immensely to the national growth since the late 80's. The Govt. of India through a Cabinet decision on 29 May 1970 converted these Paper Mills into public sector with entirely local resources in order to generate employment and facilitate economic activities in the North East.

However, now both these paper mills have been closed down, Panchgram in 2015 and the Jagiroad in 2017. With the closure of these Mills along with hundreds of acres of developed land, infrastructure and facilities remaining idle thousands of employees have been rendered jobless. And the most tragic part of the closure is the suicides of scores of distressed employees who were not able to meet the challenges to sustain their families. The GOI passed a Supplementary Budget grant of Rs.90 crores to meet the additional expenses (for payment of arrear salary and dues) for the employees of Hindustan Paper Corporation in the year 2018-19, but that was not disbursed complicating the distressful situation in the Mills. Now the NCLAT in its order dated 29th May 2019 has categorically said that HPC Mills have to be considered as "Going Concern" and that the "Union of India is expected to release some fund" for its employees. I would like to know the stand of the Government regarding revival of these paper mills.

(ends)

**Re: Need to expedite completion of Pamba-Achankovil-Vaippar river linking project in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI B. MANICKAM TAGORE (VIRUDHUNAGAR): I would like to raise the issue relating to the present status of Pamba-Achankovil-Vaippar river linking project. Water scarcity has been a big concern in South Tamil Nadu and multiple researches done by Governmental and Environmental agencies have stated that canal linking and diversion of water from west flowing rivers from Western Ghats towards the Eastern slopes and arid regions of Tamil Nadu have huge potential to extend benefits to the people and farmers of the region. I would request the Jal Shakti Minister to inform the House on present projects undertaken by his ministry for river linking across western Ghats in South Tamil Nadu-Kerala region and areas they would benefit including timeline for completion of projects.

The project looks at diverting 634 cubic metres of water from Pamba and Achankovil rivers to Vaippar in Tamil Nadu through tunnels and dams. The aim is to irrigate three districts in - Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi and Virudhunagar. It also looks at production of 500 MW electricity. Three dams at Punnamedu, Chittar Muzhi and Achankovil have also been proposed. Punnamedu and Chittar Muzhi reservoirs are interconnected with an 8-km tunnel. Water from Achankovil reservoir has to be pumped to Chittar Muzhi reservoir. A 9-km tunnel will be constructed through the Western Ghats. A 50-km-long canal has been proposed to bring water from the tunnel to Mekkara dam. Six mini hydro power plants have been proposed in Achankovil, Punnamedu and in TN along the canal route.

Hence, I urge upon the Union Government through this august house to expedite the matter to do the needful at the earliest to solve the water problem in the state.

(ends)

**Re: Completion of Nashipur to Azimganj Railway bridge in Murshidabad district of West Bengal**

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR): Nashipur-Azimganj Railway Bridge in the district of Murshidabad, West Bengal existed during British Raj. Later it was discarded and destined to be wiped out. But again a serious bid was made to restore the said railway bridge during U.P.A. regime in view of its strategic and commercial importance. It would connect the two Railway Divisions namely Sealdah and Howrah and also reduce the length by 40 Kms, which in turn will save precious fuel. 96% of work has been completed over the years, now at the fag end of the project it has been stalled much to the disappointment of the people of my district.

My earnest request to the concerned Railway Ministry is to expedite the work by resolving the glitches, if any, and realise the dream of the people of Murshidabad district.

(ends)

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**Re: Utilization of Aadhaar data**

SHRI D. RAVIKUMAR (VILUPPURAM): In the Economic Survey Vol.-I page 94 it has been mentioned that "Undoubtedly the data revolution envisioned here is going to cost funds. Although the social benefits would far exceed the cost to the government, at least a part of the generated data should be monetized to ease the pressure on government finances." This is not only shocking but also completely against the supreme court ruling on Aadhaar. Selling the data of citizens is equal to selling him/her. No government or authority has the right to sell its citizen's data. It is nothing but a state sponsored slave trade. This should be stopped forthwith.

(ends)

**Re : Opening of AIIMS in Cuddalore parliamentary constituency, Tamil Nadu**

SHRI T.R.V.S. RAMESH (CUDDALORE): I wish to highlight problems relating to medical education being faced by residents of Cuddalore Parliamentary Constituency (Tamil Nadu).

I would like to draw attention of the government towards the fact that there is not even a single Government medical college in entire Cuddalore Parliamentary Constituency (Tamil Nadu). So students of my Constituency are compelled to study in private medical college and most of them can't afford high fee charged by private medical college. Moreover, aim of most of the private medical college is to make money.

I, therefore, request you to consider to grant approval for opening of new AIIMS in my Constituency so that students residing in and around Cuddalore Constituency could avail world class education at a reasonable fee.

(ends)

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**Re : Fostering communal tolerance**

SHRI KANUMURU RAGHURAMA KRISHNARAJU (NARSAPURAM): Primary/Secondary education level should contain a chapter on religion which should teach about all the religions in the country so as to develop communal tolerance in the country. Today no one is really aware of the other's religion and only hatred is developing. As the essence of all religion will be taught with development of patience towards other religions, the problem of the country would gradually be reduced.

(ends)

**Re: Interlinking of Penganga and Wainganga rivers in  
Maharashtra**

**श्री प्रतापराव जाधव (बुलढाणा):** नदी जोड़ो परियोजना के अंतर्गत देश के जिन क्षेत्रों की नदियों में अधिक पानी है और जिनमें कम पानी है उनको जोड़ने का कार्य विगत काफी लंबे समय से चल रहा है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य के विदर्भ क्षेत्र के बुलढाणा, चन्द्रपुर, यवतमाल, वाशिम, अमरावती, अकोला, वर्धा इत्यादि जिले सूखे से बुरी तरह प्रभावित रहते हैं जिस कारण किसान, जिनकी जीविका कृषि पर आधारित है। फसल की बरबादी के कारण बुरी तरह से आर्थिक जंजाल में फंस जाते हैं तथा उनके द्वारा की जाने वाली आत्महत्या का प्रमुख कारण भी यही है।

मेरा सुझाव है कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र बुलढाणा के अंतर्गत पेनगंगा होकर गुजरती है। यदि इस नदी को वेणगंगा, जिसका पानी समुद्र में बेकार जाता है, से जोड़ दिया जाए तो न केवल बुलढाणा जिले के बल्कि इसके निकटवर्ती जिले चन्द्रपुर, यवतमाल, वाशिम, अमरावती, अकोला, वर्धा इत्यादि के किसानों को भी उनकी उपज हेतु पानी उपलब्ध होगा तथा महाराष्ट्र राज्य में सूखे की समस्या से मुक्ति मिलेगी। पेनगंगा को वेणगंगा से जोड़ने का सर्वेक्षण कार्य चल रहा है। इसके सर्वेक्षण कार्य को शीघ्र पूरा कराए जाने की आवश्यकता है ताकि उपरोक्त दोनों नदियों को जोड़ने का कार्य तेजी से हो सके।

अतः मेरा अनुरोध है कि महाराष्ट्र राज्य के सूखाग्रस्त बुलढाणा, यवतमाल, वाशिम, अमरावती, अकोला, वर्धा इत्यादि जिलों के किसानों के हितार्थ पेनगंगा को वेणगंगा का सर्वेक्षण कार्य अविलम्ब पूरा करवाकर इन नदियों को शीघ्र जोड़ने का कार्य प्रारंभ किए जाने हेतु आवश्यक कार्यवाही की जाए।

(इति)

**Re: Need to install mobile towers in Ramnagar block in West Champaran district,  
Bihar**

**श्री वैद्यनाथ प्रसाद महतो (वाल्मीकिनगर):** मैं आपका ध्यान अति महत्वपूर्ण विषय "पं० चम्पारण जिला अंतर्गत रामनगर प्रखंड में नेटवर्क की उपलब्धता नहीं रहने की ओर आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ। बिहार राज्य के पं० चम्पारण जिला में रामनगर प्रखण्ड जो कि थारू आदिवासी बाहुल क्षेत्र है, में मोबाइल नेटवर्क उपलब्ध नहीं रहता है जिससे यहां के स्थानीय निवासियों को बड़ी परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ता है। बीमार व्यक्ति न तो डॉक्टर से सम्पर्क कर पाता है और न ही एम्बुलेंस बुला सकता है। एमरजेंसी के समय वह प्रशासन को कोई सूचना भी नहीं दे सकता है। कभी-कभी लोग ऊंचे पेड़ों पर चढ़कर फोन लगाते हैं। सेखा दोन, नौरंगिया दोन, गौवरहिया दोन, शीतलवाड़ी दोन, सेमरानी दोन एवं नरकटियागंज दोन में टॉवर लगाना अति अनिवार्य हो गया है।

अतः आपके माध्यम से मेरी संचार मंत्री जी से मांग है कि उपरोक्त सभी स्थानों पर यथाशीघ्र टॉवर लगवाने का कष्ट करें।

(इति)

**Re : Need to provide financial support to Odisha Hydro Power Corporation by relaxing existing norms of National Clean Energy Fund**

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): The Union Government has been collecting a Central Cess on coal towards 'National Clean Energy Fund' (NCEF) meant to be used for research and development of Clean Energy Technology. In the Union Budget for 2016-17 'Clean Environment Cess' had been increased from Rs. 200 to Rs. 400 per MT of coal. Resultant, the Union Government has collected Rs. 6400 crore from Odisha in 2016-17 without any benefit to the host State. The coal rich States like Odisha have been contributing to the enrichment of the said Fund while the benefits are largely being given to other States. The said Fund is mainly used for generation of Solar Energy and the existing policy considers small hydro power stations upto 25 MW only as Renewable Source of Energy and others as Conventional Sources of Energy. Odisha Hydro Power Corporation has been planning to set up three hydro power plants with total capacity of 1320 MW at Upper Indravati, Balimela and Upper Kolab at a cost of Rs. 3950 crore to address peak power requirement in the State. The Government of Odisha has, therefore, requested the Union Government to provide financial support from the NCE Fund by relaxing the existing policy keeping in view that hydro power is a clean source of energy. However, no response has been received from the Union Government so far. I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take urgent steps to provide financial support to the said projects of OHPC considering that Odisha is one of the major contributors to NCEF.

(ends)



**Re : Remunerative price to tobacco farmers**

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA (GUNTUR): Tobacco purchases commence from March every year. But, this year, due to drought conditions in AP, production of high grade tobacco is less and low grade tobacco when compared to last year is expected to be more. The authorized crop size this season in Andhra Pradesh is fixed at 136 million kgs and the actual output is expected to be around 133 million kgs.

Auction of tobacco in 18 floors commenced in phases from March this year and buyers by forming a cartel are not buying low grade tobacco even at Rs. 90 per kg. Last year, low grade tobacco was sold for Rs. 130-140 per kg. Now, buyers are not even giving Rs. 90 per kg and if farmers sell their produce at this price, they incur heavy losses and they would not even recover input costs. Even ITC, the lead buyer, is also not coming forward to buy low grade tobacco. This is a great cause of concern. Secondly, export orders have also not been finalized by Ministry which is further creating confusion and fear in the minds of tobacco farmers. The export orders normally are finalized in May every year. But, this year, I understand, export orders have not been finalized so far.

In view of the above, I request Minister of Commerce & Industry to immediately intervene and ensure that tobacco farmers get remunerative price for their tobacco, particularly low grade, and direct companies and Tobacco Board to buy the entire produce from farmers of Andhra Pradesh.

(ends)

**Re: Need to provide adequate compensation and employment to people whose land has been acquired for the construction of N.H. 754K in Rajasthan**

**श्री हनुमान बैनिवाल (नागौर):** भारत माला परियोजना के तहत अमृतसर से कांडला राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग 754 के हेतु भू अवाप्ति हेतु उचित मुआवजा व राजस्थान के जोधपुर जिले की बालेसर पंचायत समिति सहित समस्त अंचलो से जहाँ से यह राजमार्ग गुजरेगा वहाँ की मांगों की तरफ ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए यह मांग है। कि भारत सरकार राजस्थान में भी अधिगृहित की जाने वाली भूमि की वर्तमान दरों की पुनः समीक्षा करते हुए डीएलसी रेट से पांच गुना अथवा पंजाब या हरियाणा राज्य की तर्ज पर मुआवजा जारी किया जाए साथ ही जोधपुर-पोकरण राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग संख्या 125 से 500 मीटर तक अवाप्त करने वाले खसरो को भी राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग से सटी भूमि के भाव गुणांक में मुआवजा जारी किया जाये साथ ही इस परियोजना में जमीन अवाप्ति से मकान, दुकान स्थाई और अस्थाई निर्माण टूट रहा है उसका वहाँ के किसानों की मांग के अनुसार मुआवजा दिया जाए क्योंकि इस वजह से कई लोग तो भूमिहीन हो जायेंगे साथ ही मैं मांग करूंगा कि . जमीन अवाप्ति से प्रभावित लोगों को इस परियोजना में स्थाई रोजगार मुहैया करवाने की नीति को भी अमलीजामा पहनाया जाए।

(इति)

**Re : Introduction of local self governance system in Bodoland Territorial Council in Assam**

SHRI NABA KUMAR SARANIA (KOKRAJHAR): I would like to draw your attention towards non-implementation of the Panchayat System in my constituency under Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC).

My Kokrajhar Lok Sabha Constituency encompasses Kokrajhar, Baksa and Chirang districts which come under BTAD. Though it falls under Sixth Schedule to the Constitution, there is no Panchayat system working as guaranteed by the Constitution. The Village Council Development Committee (VCDC) —Territorial Council Level Coordination Committee (TCLCC) which are unconstitutional bodies, in these districts function as an alternative to Panchayat system but the office bearers are nominated by the BTC which allegedly breeds cancerous corruption. As a result, the developmental works for the benefit of people are carried out in a allegedly mala-fide manner by these bodies.

Therefore, my submission to Government of India through Hon'ble Speaker is:-

- (1) Please dissolve these unconstitutional bodies and implement the Panchayat system/ Local self governance system as per the Law guaranteed by the Indian Constitution.
- (2) Please order for CBI inquiry into the corruptions by the VCDC-TCLCC.
- (3) Please order for confiscation of illegal earnings, properties both moveable and immovable.

(ends)

## सामान्य बजट - सामान्य चर्चा - जारी

1403 बजे

**श्री गिरीश भालचन्द्र बापट (पुणे):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस अर्थसंकल्प में मुझे भाषण करने का मौका मिला, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। पूरे अर्थसंकल्प में बहुत सारी चीजों पर मार्गदर्शन हुए हैं, चर्चा हुई है। उसमें बहुत सारे ऐसे महत्वपूर्ण विषय हैं जिनके बारे में बहुत सारे लोगों ने चर्चा की। मैं उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन वे महत्वपूर्ण विषय हैं। जैसे सुरक्षा व्यवस्था, शिक्षा, ग्रामीण विकास और अन्न-धन का विषय हो, ऐसे बहुत सारे विषयों, जिन पर माननीय वित्त मंत्री निर्मला सीतारमण जी ने प्रस्तावित भाषण में मुझे उपस्थित किए। मैं और एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर सभागृह का लक्ष्य आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं, जो मुझे बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण लगता है। इस अर्थसंकल्प में हर घर जल और सबके लिए घर ये जो दो मुद्दे उठाये गये हैं तथा इनके लिए प्रावधान भी किये गये हैं, मुझे लगता है बाकी विषय महत्वपूर्ण होने के बावजूद भी मेरे जैसा जमीन से जुड़ा कार्यकर्ता, जो हर दिन लोगों के बीच जाता है, बस्ती, गांवों एवं झोपड़पट्टी में जाता है। जब कोई आम आदमी मुझसे मिलता है तो दुनिया में क्या चल रहा है, भारत में क्या चल रहा है, उससे उसको कोई लेना-देना नहीं है।

(1405/YSH/SM)

उसको चिंता रहती है कि उसको घर कैसे मिलेगा, घर में पानी कैसे मिलेगा। इसलिए आम आदमी का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हुए मुझे गर्व से कहना पड़ रहा है कि इस विषय को उठाने के लिए आपने मुझे मौका दिया।

“आम आदमी के होते हैं, ज्यादा से ज्यादा तीन अरमान,  
दो वक्त की रोटी, तन भर कपड़ा और हो अपना एक मकान,  
पूरे दिन करके काम बिना किए आराम, आधी रोटी और थोड़ी सब्जी,  
पानी पीकर ही गुजर जाती है शाम, पूरी उम्र में करके काम, नहीं किया कभी आराम  
एक-एक ईंट जोड़कर भी नहीं हो पाता खुद का मकान”

जिंदगी भर काम करते हुए भी गरीब आदमी के पास अपना मकान नहीं होता है इसलिए वह दुखी रहता है। आज उसको जो मकान मिलेगा, उसका वह मालिक होने वाला है। वह सम्मानित होने वाला है। इसलिए इस बजट में मकान और पानी के बारे में कहा गया है। 'पानी' जिसको हम जीवन कहते हैं, हर आदमी को प्रत्येक दिन पानी के लिए बहुत कष्ट उठाना पड़ता है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे थोड़ा सा समय और दे दीजिए। मैं पहली बार इस सदन में बोल रहा हूँ।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** आप महाराष्ट्र सरकार में कैबिनेट मंत्री भी रहे हैं।

**श्री गिरीश भालचन्द्र बापट (पुणे):** मैं जब स्कूल में या कॉलेज में था, तो हमारी ग्राम पंचायत में जाकर भाषण दिया करता था। मैंने 15 साल नगर परिषद में काम किया तब मुझे शहर के बारे में सोचने का मौका मिला, उसके बाद मैंने महाराष्ट्र की विधान सभा में 25 साल काम किया, वहां भी गरीब लोगों के लिए प्रश्न उठाया और आज मैं स्वयं गर्व महसूस करता हूँ। मुझे आज देश की लोक सभा में गरीब लोगों के लिए मकान व पानी के विषय में प्रश्न उठाने का मौका मिला है। हर घर में जल और प्रत्येक आदमी को घर देने का जो कार्यक्रम है, वह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण है। मैं महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री श्री देवेन्द्र फडनवीस को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने घर बनाने के लिए कुछ कानून बनाए। केन्द्र और राज्य सरकार की अतिक्रमित जमीन आवास के लिए उपलब्ध करवाई। डी.सी. रूल्स में बदलाव किए और लोगों को घर उपलब्ध कराने के लिए बैंक से कर्जा और बाकी मदद भी की, इसलिए महाराष्ट्र एक नम्बर का राज्य होगा, जहां गरीब लोगों को घर मिलने की संख्या ज्यादा होती है। वे घर का सपना पूरा कर सकते हैं। मैं पंत प्रधान मोदी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। चुनाव में हम नारा लगाते थे और लगाते रहेंगे। 'हर घर मोदी घर घर मोदी' वह भी क्या अवस्था थी जब एक झोपड़ी में लोग रहते थे। खाने के लिए अनाज नहीं था, पीने के लिए पानी नहीं था, रहने के लिए घर नहीं था, झोपड़ी के ऊपर का छप्पर फटा हुआ था, मरीजों के लिए दवा नहीं थी, घर में महिलाओं के लिए गैस, चुल्हा यहां तक कि सिगड़ी भी नहीं थी। यह घरों की पांच साल पहले अवस्था थी। मोदी जी के माध्यम से हम सभी कार्यकर्ता घर-घर में गए। केन्द्र सरकार ने जो कार्यक्रम किया उससे मुझे खुशी है कि हर घर को एल.पी.जी. गैस मिली है, हर घर में विद्युत की रोशनी हुई है, हर घर में

शौचालय बनवाया है। घर में जो भी मूलभूत आवश्यकताएं होती हैं, वह मोदी जी ने देने का प्रबन्ध किया है। आज सुख और शांति से लोग अपने घर में रह रहे हैं। वह ऐसे घर का मालिक हो गया है इसलिए मैं आंकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता कि बजट में कितना प्रोविजन होगा, क्या होगा। वह विद्वान लोग चर्चा करेंगे और करनी भी चाहिए। मैं विद्वान नहीं हूँ। मैं एक कार्यकर्ता हूँ। मेरी आंख की दृष्टि ऐसी रहनी चाहिए कि गरीब को घर कैसे मिले और घर में पानी कैसे मिले। इसकी राह हम देखते हैं। मैं श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी को भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

(1410/RPS/AK)

उनके मंत्रालय ने गरीब लोगों के लिए काम किए हैं। देखिए नाम में भी जादू होता है, मैंने नाम लिया और आप आ गए। धन्यवाद, बहन जी। निर्मला निर्मल नाम होता है। सीता मैय्या के बारे में आप सबको मालूम है और राम भी हैं। इसलिए अभी सच्ची तरह से राम राज्य की शुरुआत हो गई है, ऐसा मुझे लगता है।

1410 बजे

(श्रीमती मीनाक्षी लेखी पीठासीन हुईं)

इसलिए, निर्मला सीतारमण जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। शायद अभी अनुराग जी यहां नहीं हैं, ...(व्यवधान) राज्य सभा में हैं। यहां सीता हैं, राम हैं और अनुराग जी भरत की भूमिका में काम कर रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं उनको भी धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जो काम किए हैं, मैंने पहले ही बोला है, बहुत सारे विषयों के ऊपर पैसा देना पड़ता है और वे देंगे ही, लेकिन एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय, जिसमें गरीब का कल्याण होने वाला है, मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री जी, आपके लिए मैं दो पंक्तियां भी पेश करना चाहता हूँ:

“रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान यह है बजट की शान,  
जनता को दिया बड़ा सम्मान,  
बढ़ जाएगी मोदी जी की शान,  
और बन्द होगी कांग्रेस की दुकान,  
गरीब को मिलेगा महान मकान।”...(व्यवधान)

मुझे पता नहीं है कि कुछ लोगों को दुख क्यों होता है। वह दुकान बन्द होने वाली है, क्योंकि अभी गरीब लोग हमारे साथ खड़े हैं। मैं ये चार पंक्तियां माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को समर्पित करता हूं ...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति (श्रीमती मीनाक्षी लेखी):** अब आप बैठ जाइए, आपका माइक बन्द हो गया है।

...(व्यवधान)

**श्री गिरीश भालचन्द्र बापट (पुणे):** यह पवित्र काम करते हुए, दिन भर राजनीति करते हुए, मुझे एक बात याद आती है कि रात को सोते समय हमको एक आनंद लगता है कि गरीबों के लिए हमने काम किया। यह एक काम हम जिस संस्कार से कर रहे हैं, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। ...(व्यवधान)

“वरदाय कार्याय बद्धा कटियम्, शुभाशीषं दे तत्पूर्तये।”

यह काम पूरा करने के लिए परमेश्वर हमें आशीर्वाद दे, हमारी सरकार को आशीर्वाद दे और जनता की सेवा हमारी तरफ से हो। इस बजट का समर्थन करते हुए, निर्मला सीतारमण जी को धन्यवाद देते हुए, मैं अपने भाषण को विराम देता हूं। जय हिन्द।

(इति)

1413 hours

SHRI MOHAMMAD AKBAR LONE (BARAMULLA): Madam, we had many expectations from the Union Budget, at least, with regard to the initiatives to be taken for infrastructure development and politico-economic empowerment of the people of Jammu and Kashmir, which has been passing through most difficult times.

The State needs a special dispensation because of its peculiar problems. Apart from addressing the core political issues, the State is craving for development and unhindered utility services that have received a huge dent during the past few years. However, the Budget is completely silent over the steps to be taken for expeditious completion of various projects, some of which have been flagged as priority.

Madam, as you know, due to inordinate delay of the railway project linking Kashmir with the rest of the country, the Valley is totally left at the mercy of Jammu and Kashmir National Highway. It is in complete disarray. The highway has almost become a fair-weather road. What to speak of heavy snowfall, even slight showers are triggering landslides leading to closure of the road for vehicular traffic causing difficulties for the commuters as also supply of essentials.

(1415/SPR/RAJ)

As if weather vagaries were not enough, manmade obstacles are contributing to the suffering of people beyond Banihal Tunnel. Frequent directives for closure of the highway, on one or the other pretext, has become



a norm. Even as I am speaking in this august House at this point of time, our people are protesting over closure of the road for substantial period during the day for, what they say, smooth movement of Shri Amarnathji pilgrims. The people of Kashmir are known for their hospitality. They have been extending all possible assistance to the *yatris* over the years, even during the most testing times in the past over two and half decades. The yatra has been a successful event all these years, and it is beyond our comprehension what has happened all of a sudden that the Governor's administration is feeling constrained to halt the civilian traffic movement. This is causing anguish and also affecting tourism at this peak season.

The mobility between the Valley and Jammu has been a constant irritant. The Mughal Road too is giving tough times due to its poor upkeep. We believe that surface transport in Jammu and Kashmir has been declared as a national priority but pretty little is being done towards realization of this vision. The work on the rail project is needed to be fast tracked between Udhampur and Banihal and improvement on the highway completed at the earliest.

We wish the Budget had reflected nation's determination towards expanding the railway network up to Kupwara, the remote area of my Baramulla Parliamentary Constituency, and Poonch-Rajouri in the Jammu Division. We are also craving for conceding to our demand of the construction of a tunnel at Sadhna Top in Karnah Tehsil. The road from Keran to Kupwara remains closed in the winter months and absence of a viable connectivity

leaves the major chunk of border area land-locked. In recent years, several precious lives have been lost in road mishaps while people were commuting on the difficult road. The construction of the 6.5 kilometre Sadhna Tunnel will go a long way in connecting thousands of residents of Keran with the mainland of Kashmir. It would have been in tune with the nation's resolve if adequate allocations would have been reflected and announced in the Union Budget with regard to road and rail development in the State.

As you know, the Jammu and Kashmir problem is essentially a political problem, which is needed to be addressed politically as per urges and aspirations of the people of all the regions. However, at the same time the other legitimate aspirations of the people cannot be ignored. The unemployment among educated youth is a burgeoning problem, especially in the absence of a viable job market due to absence of corporate and big business sector.

The Budget does not offer anything on priority on the health front. The much talked about AIIMS projects are yet to take off.

Above all, we have a problem. This time, we are in the midst of a peak season for tourism. If the roads are closed this time, it means you are stopping the communication of the people to the Valley, and the destinations which are loved by the country as a whole.

(1420/UB/IND)

So, I wish that a direction should go to the Governor of Jammu & Kashmir that they do not resort to such activities for closing the road.

(ends)

HON. CHAIRPERSON (SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI): Mr. Ramalingam, there is no party time left. We are just giving you three minutes and you need to confine yourself to three minutes. Let him start because we have a constraint. Hon. FM is also here.

1421 hours

SHRI S. RAMALINGAM (MAYILADUTHURAI): Though I have served in Tamil Nadu as a four-time MLA but it is the first time I am entering this House. Please allow me, Madam, only five minutes.

This is my maiden speech in this 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha amidst this august gathering. I would like to express gratitude to my respected leader, Thalapathy Dr. Muthuvel Karunanidhi Stalin.

First of all, I request the Government of India to put an end to the hydrocarbon and methane projects. This project has been initiated in Kadiramangalam, Kuttalam and Ammapettai villages. These are all situated in my constituency. People are totally against this project tooth and nail. Instead of closing the project, the Government has permitted to extract hydrocarbon and methane in 274 wells and in other parts of Tamil Nadu in an area of 6,000 sq.km. I request the hon. Prime Minister to cancel the agreement made with the ONGC, Vedanta and Reliance Group. Otherwise, it may lead to law and order problem. Please declare the Cauvery Delta region as Specially Protected Agricultural Zone.

An around 25 acres of agricultural land in the Cauvery Delta Region, paddy, banana, coconut, sugarcane, mango, groundnut and all other oil seeds,

and food grains are cultivated. About 3 crore farmers, agriculturalists, and agricultural labourers will lose their livelihood. If the projected is implemented, the ground water will be completely depleted. While extracting hydrocarbon and methane, the waste fluid, after injection of high-pressure fracturing fluid into the sedimentary rocks to extract rock gas and hydrocarbon, is mixed into the rivers, canals, and agricultural lands. Water contamination will cause incurable diseases which will lead to the deaths of human beings and cattle.

Waste fluid, if left into the atmosphere, will lead to fatalities. The process of fracturing into the sedimentary rocks by drilling the earth surface up to 10,000 ft. will lead to earthquake when rocks are broken destroying the entire segment.

After Gujarat, Tamil Nadu has the longest seashore of about 1000 kms. in shallow Bay of Bengal. The sea creatures will get destroyed by the extraction of hydrocarbon and methane. Five lakh fishermen will lose their livelihood. The fisheries export will also be affected. So, I request the Government to cancel this project immediately.

Madam, there is acute scarcity of drinking water in my constituency, especially in the seashore area. When my respected leader, Dr. M K Stalin was the Deputy CM of Tamil Nadu, he initiated so many drinking water projects. One of the schemes is the Kollidam Joint Villages Drinking Water Scheme which was launched in the seashore area. But now, the ruling AIADMK Government has totally abandoned the scheme. So, I request that the Kollidam Scheme be restored or a special project be initiated to convert sea water into drinking water in the areas of Poompuhar, Chandrapadi, Tharangambadi, Chinnangudi,

Thirumullaivasal, Pazhaiyarai, Thoduvai, Manikkapangu, Keezha Mokkalai and Mela Mokkalai. These areas very much affected.

(1425/KMR/VB)

Madam Chairperson, people of Tamil Nadu especially those living in the Cauvery delta area are suffering very much owing to scarcity of water. The ground water supply also depleted. Even the filter point borewells are not working owing to disturbed power supply. Poor agriculturists are unable to maintain their standing crops owing to water scarcity.

I want to bring to your notice that the order of the Cauvery Water Management Board has not been implemented far. Forty TMC of water to be released by Karnataka Government by July has so far not been released. ...(*Interruptions*) All crop loans in the State of Tamil Nadu should be waived immediately. Then only the people of Tamil Nadu can be saved from misery.

There is another important issue. There are three sugar mills in my Constituency. These mills have been closed indefinitely and thousands of employees have lost their jobs. They have not been paid their salary for 17 months. Just imagine their plight. The State Government is not at all interested in this issue. At least the Central Government should impress upon the State Government to take care of this.

Madam Irani is here. Thousands of silk handloom weavers live in my Constituency. The handloom societies are not functioning properly. They are not being supplied silk yarn, zari, cora and other raw materials. Madam, I want to know whether the State and the Central Governments are going to give any

rebate or subsidy to the handloom societies. During the 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha, you have given an assurance for setting up a textile park in Thirubuvanam but so far it has not started.

HON. CHAIRPERSON (SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI): Mr. Ramalingam, already extended time has been given to you. Please conclude now. Your last sentence, Sir.

SHRI S. RAMALINGAM (MAYILADUTHURAI): Madam, in my Constituency a village is situated on one side of the railway line and the approach road is on the other side. There is no level crossing to facilitate movement of people from one side to the other. In case there is a medical emergency, even an ambulance cannot reach there. ...(*Interruptions*)

(ends)

1428 hours

\*MOHAMMAD SADIQ (FARIDKOT): Hon. Madam Chairperson, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on the Budget, 2019-20.

MADAM CHAIRPERSON: You have three minutes.

\*MOHAMMAD SADIQ (FARIDKOT): I thank Hon. Chief Minister of Punjab Captain Amarinder Singh. I also thank my party high command Shri Rahul Gandhi and Shrimati Sonia Gandhi. I also thank lakhs of people of my Lok Sabha constituency Faridkot who elected me to represent them in this temple of democracy.

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN (CHENNAI CENTRAL): Madam, there is no translation.

\*MOHAMMAD SADIQ (FARIDKOT) : I have written that I will speak in Punjabi.

**माननीय सभापति:** मोहम्मद सादिक जी, आपने पंजाबी में बोलने का नोटिस नहीं दिया है, इस वजह से इसकी ट्रांसलेशन नहीं हो रही है। इसलिए आपको हिन्दी में बोलना है। सभी लोगों को तकलीफ है। वे आपकी बात नहीं समझ रहे हैं।

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति:** मुझे समझ आने की प्रॉब्लम नहीं है, बाकी हाउस को प्रॉब्लम है।

...(व्यवधान)

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN (CHENNAI CENTRAL): Madam, let him proceed in Punjabi now but let a decision be taken in this regard. India has so many languages. Let the translators be there.

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\*Original in Punjabi

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Maran, he has to give a notice. Please sit down.

... (*Interruptions*)

(1430/VB/SNT)

HON. CHAIRPERSON (SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI): This will not go on record. Sadique ji, you can speak but if you can combine it with Hindi, that will be nice.

श्री मोहम्मद सादिक (फरीदकोट): मैं हिन्दी में बोलूँ?

माननीय सभापति: जी हाँ।

श्री मोहम्मद सादिक (फरीदकोट): मैडम, मैं एक बात कह सकता हूँ कि इस बजट को पढ़कर और सुनकर ये दिल टूट गया। अकस्मात ही मुँह से निकल गया कि-

“मैंने तो चाँद सितारों की तमन्ना की थी,  
मुझको रातों के सिवा और कुछ न मिला।” ... (व्यवधान)

मैडम, इस बजट में दलितों, गरीबों, पिछड़ों, अति पिछड़ों, किसानों, मजदूरों और घट-गिनती यानी जो लोग कम गिनती के हैं, उनके लिए सिर्फ सपने दिखाये गए हैं। ऐसे सपने, जिनके साकार होने की बहुत कम उम्मीद है। मैं आपको एक बात बताता हूँ कि हर चमकने वाली चीज सोना नहीं होती है।

\*Let me recite another couplet which I am reminded of after going through this budget. The couplet says

“After mid night, in the wee hours.  
When eyes were filled with sleep.  
There was only a flicker of light,  
But, there was no warmth or heat.”

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\*Original in Punjabi



मैं आपको बताता हूँ कि यह ऐसा बजट है, जैसे आपने कोई चमकने वाली चीज, आपने जुगनू देखा है, वह होता है। लोग समझते हैं कि इसमें आग होगी, इसमें तपिश होगी, लेकिन जब उसे पकड़ा, तो बहुत ही शीतल, बहुत ही ठण्डा था। आप समझ गये? देखिए, मुझे गियर बदलना पड़ता है, मैं दुखी हो रहा हूँ ... (व्यवधान)

यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि पिछली बार 2014 में भी ऐसा ही हुआ था। जैसे कालाधन देश में आएगा, हर आदमी की जेब में 15 लाख रुपये मिलेंगे, चाहे उसकी जेब फट जाए... (व्यवधान) जैसा भी हो। ... (व्यवधान) इसके अलावा, अच्छे दिन आएंगे, झांसा देना, एक साल में नौजवानों को दो करोड़ नौकरियाँ देना, नारे लगाना आदि।

1433 बजे

(माननीय अध्यक्ष पीठासीन हुए)

मैं समझता हूँ कि मोदी जी के नारे, ब्याहे भी कुँवारे ... (व्यवधान) आप यह समझते हैं? विदेशों से पैसे हिन्दुस्तान में वापस लेकर आना, किसानों की आमदनी दोगुनी करना, लोगों की वे सारी बातें जैसे अंधेरे में खो गई होती हैं, ऐसा हुआ है। ... (व्यवधान)

सॉरी सर। मुझे फिर गियर बदलना पड़ेगा ... (व्यवधान) सर, सरकार ने कुछ अच्छे काम भी किये हैं। हम उनकी तारीफ भी करते हैं। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि हम सत्ता पक्ष की तरह सबकी निन्दा ही करते हैं, सबकी चुगली ही करते हैं, जैसे उधर से बोलने वाले लोग जब भी बोलते हैं, तो वे कहते हैं कि 70 साल में कांग्रेस ने क्या किया। ... (व्यवधान) ये सवाल आप अपनी दादी जी से पूछें, जो बोरी से कुर्सी पर और कुर्सी से सोफे पर आ गयी हैं। अपने दादा जी से पूछिए, जो हरिद्वार जाने के समय सभी लोगों से गले मिलकर रोते थे कि वापस आऊँगा या नहीं आऊँगा। आज वही दादा-दादी अपनी कार में हरिद्वार नहाकर शाम को वापस आ जाते हैं। ये सड़कें आपने नहीं बनाईं, बीजेपी ने नहीं बनाईं। ये बड़े-बड़े डैम पाँच साल में ही नहीं बने हैं। इसलिए आप लोग बोलते हुए थोड़ा ख्याल कीजिए। आपकी जो उपलब्धियाँ हैं, उनको बताइए। लेकिन, दूसरों की निन्दा करना, आपने अपना फ़र्ज मान लिया है। प्लीज, ऐसा मत कीजिए। मेरी आपसे विनती है।

मैं बोलना तो बहुत कुछ चाहता था, लेकिन मैं आपसे यही कहूँगा कि जो लोग दूसरों को छोटा गिनाते हैं और अपने को बड़ा मानते हैं, जो लोग दूसरों को झूठा कहकर खुद सच्चा बनते हैं, मैं उनसे यह विनती करता हूँ कि आप लोग थोड़ा सोचकर बोलिए। सोच-समझकर बोलिए।

(1435/PC/GM)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्य भी पूरे कवि हैं, आपकी कविता बाद में आराम से सुनेंगे। आज के लिए इतना ही काफी है।

**श्री मोहम्मद सादिक (फरीदकोट) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपना लास्ट प्वाइंट बोल देता हूँ। मैं आपके माध्यम से सत्ता पक्ष के लोगों से विनती करता हूँ कि वे सोचकर और समझकर बोलें, वरना

“न समझोगे तो मिट जाओगे ऐ बीजेपी वालों,  
तुम्हारा नाम-ओ-निशां तक न होगा। ”

महोदय, अब मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद। जय हिंद।

(इति)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** सी. आर. पाटिल जी।

हमारे सी. आर. पाटिल जी नए इन्वेंशन्स के लिए जाने जाते हैं। वे बेहतरीन मैनेजमेंट के सांसद हैं और सबसे ज़्यादा मतों से जीते हैं।

1436 बजे

**श्री सी.आर. पाटिल (नवसारी) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने इस बजट पर मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है और मेरे क्षेत्र के बारे में और मेरे बारे में आपने जो दो शब्द कहे, उसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत आभार प्रकट करता हूँ।

आदरणीय महोदय जी, आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने वित्त मंत्री निर्मला सीतारमण जी द्वारा दिए गए बजट पर कहा था कि इस बजट से गरीब को बल मिलेगा और युवा को बेहतर कल मिलेगा। इस बजट में देश को पांच ट्रिलियन डॉलर की इकोनॉमी बनाने के लक्ष्य से भी आगे बढ़ाने का सब कुछ है, जो न्यू इंडिया की नींव रखेगा। इस बजट से गांव, गरीब और किसान, सबको फायदा मिलेगा और सब समृद्ध भी होंगे। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी देश को पांच ट्रिलियन डॉलर की इकोनॉमी बनाने का लक्ष्य लेकर चल रहे हैं। यह देश के लिए अत्यंत आवश्यक भी है और आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की सरकार द्वारा लिए गए कदमों से यह संभव भी है। वर्ष 1996 में भारत की इकोनॉमी करीब 388 बिलियन डॉलर थी, जो दस सालों में, वर्ष 2006 में बढ़कर 920 बिलियन डॉलर हो गई थी। इसका मतलब है कि दस सालों में इकोनॉमी डबल हो गई थी। वर्ष 2006 से वर्ष 2016 तक देश की इकोनॉमी 920 बिलियन डॉलर से बढ़कर 2.3 ट्रिलियन डॉलर हो गई, यानी हर दस साल में देश की इकोनॉमी सहजता से डबल हुई है।

यहां तो नरेन्द्र मोदी जी हैं, उनकी सरकार है। दस सालों में इकोनॉमी का डबल होना, इतना स्लो होना उन्हें वैसे भी पसंद नहीं। इसीलिए, उन्होंने जो कदम उठाए, इन कदमों के जरिये आने वाले पांच सालों के अंदर इकोनॉमी को पांच ट्रिलियन डॉलर बनाने का जो टारगेट है, वह जरूर पूरा होगा। हम उस टारगेट को पार कर जाएंगे, ऐसा हम मान सकते हैं। आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी मोदी जी की सरकार की सबसे बड़ी उपलब्धि है कि पांच सालों में इकोनॉमी में स्टेबिलिटी आई है। वर्ष 2014 में फिस्कल डेफिसिट जीडीपी का 6 परसेंट था और वर्ष 2019 में फिस्कल डेफिसिट जीडीपी का 3.4 परसेंट था। यह बहुत ही पॉजिटिव डेवलपमेंट है। अगर वर्ष 2014 में फिस्कल डेफिसिट जीडीपी के 6 परसेंट की जो सिचुएशन थी, वह अगर चालू रहती, तो हमारे देश की स्थिति क्या होती? हमारे

देश की स्थिति होती कि हमें भी पाकिस्तान की तरह कटोरा लेकर घूमना पड़ता। हम आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का आभार व्यक्त करते हैं, जिन्होंने देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को मज़बूत करने के लिए जो कदम उठाए, उन कदमों की वजह से पूरे विश्व में हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था मज़बूत होने के साथ हम पूरे विश्व में सम्माननीय स्थान प्राप्त कर सके हैं।

आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री महोदया ने गोल्ड के ऊपर दो परसेंट इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी बढ़ाई। एफडीआई से आने वाला जो अमाउंट है, हम हर साल उससे ज़्यादा सोना खरीदते हैं। हमारे देश में पहले से सोने के प्रति एक लगाव रहा है। महिलाओं को लगता है कि वे गोल्ड का आभूषण या कोई गहना बना लें और पुरुषों को लगता है कि इसके अंदर इनवेस्टमेंट, सेविंग हो जाती है, इसलिए वे गोल्ड खरीदना चाहते हैं। हर साल हमारे पास जो एफडीआई आती है, हम उससे ज़्यादा पैसे का गोल्ड खरीदकर अपने देश को ही थोड़ा कमज़ोर कर देते हैं। गोल्ड के ऊपर दो परसेंट इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी बढ़ाने की वजह से लोग गोल्ड में कम इनवेस्ट करेंगे। वित्त मंत्री महोदया ने बहुत से मौके दिए हैं, हम बहुत सी दूसरी जगहों पर इनवेस्ट कर सकते हैं।

(1440/SPS/RK)

हम अगर वह करेंगे तो हमारा देश और भी ज़्यादा आर्थिक रूप से मज़बूत होगा। हम यह दावे के साथ कह सकते हैं। किसी ने कहा मैं उनको सुन रहा था। किसी ने कहा था कि और भी कई दाऊद पैदा हो जाएंगे और स्मग्लिंग शुरू हो जाएगी। पूरा देश जानता है कि कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं कि मोदी जी हैं तो मुमकिन है। यहां पर कोई दाऊद पैदा हो जाए और स्मग्लिंग फिर से शुरू हो जाए, लेकिन यहां मोदी है, इसलिए नामुमकिन है।

लोक सभा के चुनाव के पहले आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी साहब ने कहा था कि हम 300 के पार हो जाएंगे। हमारे सामने बैठे हुए दोस्त मानते नहीं थे। सबको लगता था कि यह सब कहने के लिए है, मगर उन्होंने कहा था कि 300 पार हो जाएंगे तो हम 300 के पार हो गए। आज वे कहते हैं कि हमारी 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की इकॉनोमी बनेगी, वह जरूर बनेगी। इससे देश के गरीब लोगों को फायदा होगा, किसानों को फायदा होगा। आदरणीय अध्यक्ष जी, वित्त मंत्री निर्मला सीतारमण जी ने

सभी सर्विसेज को कम्पोजीशन स्कीम में सैक्शन 10 को अमेण्ड कर दिया है। इससे छोटे सर्विस प्रोवाइडर, जिनका टर्न ओवर 50 लाख रुपये से कम था, उनको फायदा होगा। वह 6 परसेंट टैक्स भरकर निश्चित हो जाएंगे और उन्हें कोई प्रॉब्लम नहीं होगी। वे अपना कारोबार स्वायत्ता से कर पाएंगे और अपना कारोबार बढ़ा भी पाएंगे। इंटरसैक्शन 50 में जो इंस्ट्रुस्ट लगाया जाता है, उस प्रोवीजन को भी अमेण्ड कर दिया गया है। अब इंस्ट्रुस्ट नेट लाइबिलिटी पर लगेगा। कारोबारी को बहुत राहत देने के लिए बजट में प्रोवीजन किया गया है। मैं इसके लिए निर्मला सीतारमण जी का बहुत-बहुत आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

जी.एस.टी. की बात हुई थी। हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने पार्टी मीटिंग में भी एक बार कहा था कि जिस देश में भी जी.एस.टी. लगा है, उस देश में सरकार कभी रिपीट नहीं हुई। कांग्रेस कहती थी कि हम जी.एस.टी. लाएंगे, मगर लाने की हिम्मत नहीं कर पाई। वह बिना लाए ही चली गई। मोदी साहब ने जी.एस.टी. लाने के बाद भी फिर से सरकार बना दी, क्योंकि उन्होंने उसे ठीक तरह से लागू किया। उसका फायदा भी सबको लगा है। हमारे यहां सूरत में सबसे बड़ा आंदोलन हुआ। करीब 2 लाख से ज्यादा टैक्सटाइल के कारोबारी उस हड़ताल से जुड़े थे। हमारी बहुत सी विरोधी पार्टियों ने उसका लाभ उठाने की चेष्टा की, मगर वहां के कारोबारियों को नरेन्द्र मोदी साहब के ऊपर विश्वास था। उनकी डिमाण्ड क्या थी? उन्होंने कभी नहीं कहा कि जी.एस.टी. हट जाए, उन्होंने कहा कि जी.एस.टी. होना चाहिए। क्या उन्होंने रेट घटाने के लिए कहा था? उन्होंने यह भी नहीं कहा था। उन्होंने कहा कि हम रेट के बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना चाहते हैं। हमें सिर्फ सिम्पलीफिकेशन चाहिए। जो सिम्पलीफिकेशन के लिए उनकी डिमाण्ड थी, वह आदरणीय मोदी साहब ने और उस समय के वित्त मंत्री जेटली साहब ने सुनी और आवश्यकता के अनुसार जो सिम्पलीफिकेशन कर सकते थे, वह उन्होंने किया। सिम्पलीफिकेशन करने के कारण वहां का आंदोलन भी पूरा हो गया। जो उसका रिजल्ट आया उसमें फिर से नरेन्द्र मोदी साहब के ऊपर लोगों ने विश्वास जताया। वह बताता है कि जी.एस.टी. लागू करने का तरीका ठीक था और उससे फायदा भी हुआ है। निर्मला सीतारमण जी यहां पर बैठी हुई हैं, मैं आपसे विनती करूंगा कि हमारे यहां के लोगों की छोटी-मोटी प्रॉब्लम्स हैं, जो बिल्कुल छोटी

प्रॉब्लम्स हैं। वे चाहते हैं कि आई.टी.सी. 04 का एक प्रावधान है, जिसके ऊपर आपने स्टे लाग रखा है। मगर उस स्टे को उठाने के पहले आप उसका कोई रास्ता निकालें। वहां के कारोबारियों के मन में जो डर है, वह उसी का है। मैं आपसे ऐसी विनती करता हूँ कि आप उसके बारे में सोचें। मेरे गुजरात में टैक्सटाइल के साथ-साथ डायमण्ड का भी बहुत बड़ा कारोबार रहा है। डायमण्ड के कारोबारी बजट के पहले मैडम से मिले थे। उन्होंने अपनी जो डिमाण्ड रखी थी, वह उनको बताई थीं। वे दस लाख से ज्यादा लोगों को सूरत में काम देते हैं, इसके लिए उनकी हैल्प करने की आवश्यकता है। उन्होंने आपसे जो बात कही है, आप उनके बारे में सोचेंगी, मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ। मैं उनकी ओर से आपसे रिक्वेस्ट भी करता हूँ। मेरे गुजरात में करीब 1600 किलोमीटर का दरिया का किनारा है। मेरी कांस्टीटुएंसी के साथ भी करीब 60-70 किलोमीटर का दरिया का किनारा है।

(1445/RC/KDS)

वहां मछुआरे बड़ी संख्या में रहते हैं। और दरिया में जाकर मछली पकड़ने का काम करते हैं। उनकी प्रॉब्लम यह है कि उनके पास जो बोट है वह सिर्फ 12 किलोमीटर तक ही दरिया में जा सकती है। अब धीरे-धीरे मछुआरे अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों से भी आने लगे हैं जिसकी वजह से वहां पर मछलियां कम हो गई हैं। कई बार उनको खाली हाथ लौटना पड़ता है और नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है। मोदी साहब ने एक स्कीम रखी है कि पांच मछुआरे गुप बनाकर अगर बोट हेतु अप्लाई करें तो 15 किलोमीटर तक दरिया में जाने वाली बोट, जिसकी कीमत एक करोड़ रुपये है और उस एक करोड़ रुपये में पचास लाख रुपये की सब्सिडी मिलती है तथा उनको पचास लाख रुपये का बैंक लोन भी मिलता है, इसकी वजह से मछुआरे 15 किलोमीटर तक दरिया में जा पाएंगे और वहां ज्यादा क्वांटिटी में मछलियां लाएंगे तो उनको नुकसान नहीं फायदा होगा।

इस तरह की योजना, जिसकी आवश्यकता थी, उसे इस बार के बजट में उनके लिए रखा गया है। मैं इसके लिए विशेष रूप से आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और वित्त मंत्री जी का बहुत आभार प्रकट करता हूँ। हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बजट में बहुत सारे चेंजेज लाए। यह पहले से ही फिक्स था कि इसी तारीख को बजट लाया जाएगा, अतः तारीख बदलने का कोई कारण नहीं था।

इतने सालों में आज तक जो किसी ने नहीं सोचा था, वह आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने किया। वे हमें ब्रिटिश राज की याद दिलाते हैं। इस बार एक छोटी सी नई चीज आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने भी की, जिससे पूरे देश के लोग बहुत खुश हुए। वित्त मंत्री जी इस बार ब्रीफकेस के स्थान पर बहीखाता लेकर आईं। दूसरी बात, रेलवे बजट और आम बजट एक साथ किए गए हैं, इस वजह से रेलवे के बारे में हमें जो पहले बोलने का मौका मिलता था, वह इस बार नहीं मिला है। यहां पर रेलवे मंत्री जी भी बैठे हैं। मेरे क्षेत्र में पूरे देश के सभी प्रान्तों के, सभी शहरों और गांवों के लोग रहते हैं, इसलिए उनको ट्रेन की सबसे ज्यादा आवश्यकता होती है। अतः मैं रेलवे मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे इस बारे में सोचें। हमारी छोटी सी डिमांड उनके सामने पड़ी है। यदि उसमें आवश्यकता होगी तो मैं चाहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री जी थोड़े फण्ड की भी व्यवस्था करें। अब रेलवे मंत्रालय के प्रयासों से रेलवे स्टेशनों पर सफाई दिखने लगी है। जो पैसेंजर हैं, उनको सुविधा मिल रही है, मेडिकल सहायता मिल रही है, उससे सब लोग खुश भी हैं, मगर ट्रेनों की संख्या बढ़नी चाहिए। पहले लोग ट्रेन के स्टॉपेज बढ़ाने के लिए आते थे, कोटा बढ़वाने के लिए आते थे, लेकिन आज लोग सीधे ट्रेनों की संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए आते हैं, क्योंकि उनको लगता है कि 'मोदी है तो मुमकिन है।'

महोदय, इस तरह के विश्वास के वातावरण का निर्माण मोदी जी ने पूरे देश में किया है। अभी सूरत में पहला सबसे बड़ा वर्ल्ड क्लास रेलवे स्टेशन भी बनने जा रहा है। उसके टेंडर की प्रक्रिया भी पूरी हो चुकी है। मैं मानता हूं कि आने वाले दिनों में यहां सबसे पहला वर्ल्ड क्लास स्टेशन मिलेगा। गांधीनगर रेलवे स्टेशन के ऊपर 400 रुम्स का एक फाइव स्टार होटल बना है। शायद दिसम्बर के पूर्व इसका भी लोकार्पण हो जाएगा और लोग इसका उपयोग कर पाएंगे। इस तरह के कार्य हमारे आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के मार्गदर्शन में होते हैं। महोदय, आपने मुझे अपने क्षेत्र के लोगों की बातों को आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी तक पहुंचाने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूं और इस बजट को सपोर्ट करता हूं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। भारत माता की जया।

(ends)

1449 hours

**वित्त मंत्री तथा कॉर्पोरेट कार्य मंत्री (श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण):** धन्यवाद, स्पीकर सर। सबसे पहले मैं आपके द्वारा इस पूरे सदन को धन्यवाद कहना चाहती हूँ। I wish to thank all Members of this House who actively participated in the general discussion on the Budget which was presented to this House. The discussions have been very much in detail and the number of MPs who participated in the discussion makes me feel very reassured that this House shall give maximum attention to issues relating to the economy because, as I said during my Budget Speech, our emphasis is to ensure that economic growth which is the prime instrument to bring 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas' will be the focus of this Government as much as national security.

(1450/SNB/MM)

I wish to thank and name each of the hon. Members who have spoken in this discussion.

1. Dr. Shashi Tharoor.
2. Shri Jayant Sinha
3. Shri T. R. Baalu
4. Shri Kalyan Banerjee
5. Shri Vinayak Bhaurao Raut
6. Shri Santosh Kumar
7. Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab
8. Shri Sukhbir Singh Badal
9. Shri Kanumuru Raghurama Krishnaraju



10. Kunwar Danish Ali
11. Shri Sunil Dattatray Tatkare
12. Shri Jagdambika Pal
13. Shri Pradyut Bordoloi
14. Shri Baidyanath Prasad Mahto
15. Shrimati Aparajita Sarangi
16. Shri Tokihito Iaptomi
17. Shri Tokheho Yepthomi
18. Shri Jugal Kishore
19. Shri Ramesh Biduri
20. Shri Harish Dwivedi
21. Shrirang Appa Barne
22. Shrimati Raksha Nikhil Khadse
23. Shri Bhagwant Mann
24. Shri Virendra Singh
25. Shri Nama Nageswara Rao
26. Shri Vinod Kumar Sonkar
27. Shri Ramchandra Paswan
28. Shri A Ganeshamurthi
29. Shri H. Vasanthakumar
30. Shri S R Parthivan
31. Dr. Kirit P. Solanki
32. Shrimati Pratima Mondal
33. Shri Nandkumar Singh Chauhan

34. Shrimati Ranjanben Bhatt
35. Shri Mitesh Rameshbhai Patel
36. Shrimati Preneet Kaur
37. Ajay Mishra Teni
38. Shrimati Sunita Duggal
39. Shri A. Raja
40. Shri Rekha Verma
41. Shri K. Subbarayan
42. Shri Sisir Kumar Adhikari
43. Shri Nalin Kumar Kateel
44. Col. Rajyavardhan Rathore
45. Shri Anto Antony
46. Shri Margani Bharat
47. Shri P. P. Chaudhary
48. Shrimati Supriya Sadanand Sule
49. Shri Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu
50. Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil
51. Shri Feroze Varun Gandhi
52. Shri Dileshwar Kamait
53. Shri B B Patil
54. Shrimati Rama Devi
55. Shri Sudhakar Tukaram Shrangare
56. Shri Janardan Singh Sigriwal
57. Dr. K. Jayakumar

58. Dr. Shrikant Eknath Shinde
59. Shri Rajendra Dhedya Gavit
60. Shri Rajan Baburao Vichare
61. Shri S. Gnanathiraviam
62. Shri Bhagwanth Khuba
63. Shri Girish Chandra
64. Shri K. Navaskani
65. Shri Anubhav Mohanty
66. Shri Naranbhai Kachhadia
67. Adv. A. M. Ariff
68. Shri G M Siddeshwar
69. Shri N.K. Premachandran
70. Shri Asaduddin Owaisi
71. Shri Tirath Singh Rawat
72. Shri Saptagiri Ulaka
73. Shri Thomas Chazhikadan
74. Shrimati Aparupa Poddar
75. Shri Gajanan Kirtikar
76. Shri Sunil Kumar Pintu
77. Shri Asit Kumar Mal
78. Dr. Subhash Sarkar
79. Shrimati Anupriya Patel
80. Shrimati Rita Bahuguna Joshi
81. Shri M. Selvaraj

82. Shri Hanuman Beniwal
83. Shri Vijay Baghel
84. Shri Talari Rangaiah
85. Shri Pankaj Chaudhary
86. Shrimati Meenakshi Lekhi
87. Shri M.K. Raghavan
88. Shrimati Sumalatha Ambareesh
89. Shri D. Ravikumar
90. Dr. Virendra Kumar
91. Shri Nihal Chand
92. Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel
93. Shri Ajay Bhatt
94. Shri P. Raveendranath Kumar
95. Shri Ratansinh Magansinh Rathod
96. Prof. Saugata Roy
97. Shrimati Locket Chatterjee
98. Shri Badruddin Ajmal
99. Ms. Agatha K Sangma
100. Shri Pradeep Kumar Singh
101. Shri Komati Reddy Venkat Reddy
102. Shri Sanjay Kumar Bandi
103. Shrimati Goddeti Madhavi
104. Shri Khagen Murmu
105. Shri Thol Thirumaavalavan

106. Shri Ravi Kishan
107. Shri Prathap Simha
108. Shrimati Sangeeta Azad
109. Shri Sangam Lal Gupta
110. Shri Tapir Gao
111. Shri Om Pavan Rajenimbalkar
112. Shri Mukesh Rajput
113. Shri Dharmendra Kashyap
114. Shri Gaurav Gogoi
115. Shri Sushil Kumar Singh
116. Shri Ramcharan Bohra
117. Dr. Subhash Bhamre
118. Shri Parbatbhai Savabhai Patel
119. Shri Ajay Tamta
120. Shri Raju Bista

Probably, four more hon. Members have spoken this afternoon.

(1455/RU/SJN)

As of last night, there was a cumulative total of fifteen hours and nine minutes spent on the discussion. In addition to that, you may add the time that has been spent here now. So, I am extremely grateful to the Members who have volunteered to speak, came up with a lot of suggestions and questions and it is really very inspirational that the Budget has evinced so much of interest in this House.

I just want to bring in a factual picture of how this Budget has been presented to this House. There was an Interim Budget which was presented for 2019-20 in the Parliament on 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2019. The connected Appropriation Bill and the Vote on Account were passed. It was effective till 31<sup>st</sup> July, 2019. As a result, this Budget which is now being passed is essentially to keep the continuity post 31<sup>st</sup> July to maintain Government and its expenditure and also to provide for the fiscal year which has already commenced.

With the constitution of the Seventeenth Lok Sabha and the formation of a new Government, the regular Budget – as this is now called – for 2019-20 has been proposed to the Parliament in this Session. The regular Budget, as we call it, 2019-20 which includes the Finance Bill, 2019 and the Demands for Grants, 2019-20 will cover the entire fiscal year 2019-20.

I also wish to draw the attention of the hon. Members, through you, respected Speaker Sir, that this is the second Budget after the implementation of the Goods and Services Tax from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2017. So, I would like to just draw your attention and elaborate on some of the highlights of the Budget Estimates for 2019-20.

The entire details including the financial data are all provided in the entire set of Budget documents which were given to all Members. With continued emphasis on empowering States, the total resources transferred to the States including the devolution of States' share in taxes and the releases under the Centrally sponsored schemes in BE 2019-20 are estimated to be Rs.13,29,428 crore. I repeat that the amount is Rs. 13,29,428 crore. This entails an increase

of Rs. 82,845 crore over the RE of 2018-19 and Rs. 2,44,298 crore more than the actuals of 2017-18. So, I want to emphasise that two years after the GST implementation, even as we present this Budget, we are very clearly saying that, under the Centrally sponsored schemes, the amount that have been spent is far higher than what it was earlier.

The Budget, 2019-20, reflects the Government's commitment – I am happy to say that – to substantially boost investment in agriculture, substantially boost investment in social sector particularly in education, and health. Keeping the fiscal deficit at 3.3 per cent of GDP as against 3.4 per cent which was envisaged in the Interim Budget in BE 2019-20, the Government is committed to continue the path of fiscal consolidation – let me reassure this House – without compromising on the requirements of public expenditure placed by the various sectors.

(1500/NKL/GG)

So, there need not be any worries or anxiety that if we are really insisting on keeping the fiscal consolidation map, will the social sectors like health and education suffer? No, not at all. We are ensuring that they are taken care of, and this has been achieved through prudent rationalisation of expenditure and mobilisation of additional resource. In the Budget Estimates of 2019-20, those who are interested in the numbers, I would like to repeat here, the total expenditure is placed at Rs. 27,86,349 crore, showing an increase of Rs. 03,44,136 crore. The total expenditure of the Government has increased by Rs. 03,44,136 crore over the BE of 2018-19, and then an increase again of Rs. 03,29,114 crore over the RE 2018-19. So, with figures, I wish to say here....(*Interruptions*)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय मंत्री जी, आप उनको बोलने के लिए एलाऊ मत कीजिए। आप अपना रिप्लाइ कंटीन्यू कीजिए।

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्य, मैं आपको बाद में बोलने का मौका दूंगा। अभी आप बैठ जाइए।

...(व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, on concerns over the figures – the figures which have been released till now, figures which have been picked up from other sources like Economic Survey, which the Chief Economic Advisor has brought out – I have a separate section to address them during my Speech today....(*Interruptions*) So, I hope, that will address the concern. If only I can read your mind, hon. Member, I will....(*Interruptions*) Hon. Speaker Sir, Prof.



Sougata Ray is a very senior Member and has a lot of concerns. He noticed my absence about not being in the House yesterday. I shall respond to him and to the concerns that he has raised with just one comment to make that, the data did not make a part of my Speech. It was something which I myself stood up to say as soon as I finished the Budget Speech, with your permission. I wish, Prof. Sougata Ray heard me saying that then that it was part of the annexure to my Speech and part of our entire Budget document.

Respected Speaker Sir, if only the Professor and a senior Member of this House, as much as he noticed that I was not in the House, heard me as much as I spoke that day, and went over the weekend, into the Budget Document, he would not have this question today. But, never mind!

So, with your permission, I continue my reply to the Members. The Budget Estimate, which I have read out now, clearly shows increase in Government's expenditure, and the total expenditure includes a provision of Rs. 12,02,404 crore under various schemes. So, the expenditure figures, particularly on sectors which will be of keen interest for most of us, I have explained here.

There are, of course, a lot of questions about Tax Receipts. I will take one minute of your precious time, hon. Speaker Sir. The Gross Tax Receipts, and this is not something which I am saying today, they are all in the documents, are budgeted at Rs. 24,61,195 crore in the BE 2019-20. About the Tax Receipts, Members may please note what I said in the BE 2019-20. It marks an increase of Rs. 02,13,020 crores, that is, 9.48 per cent increase in Tax Receipts over 2018-19 RE.

(1505/SRG/KN)

Centre's net tax revenue, after transfer of State share and National Disaster Response Fund, is estimated to be Rs. 16,49,582 crore, with an increase of 1,65,176 crore, again an increase of 11.13 per cent over the RE of 2018-19. So, nowhere, I re-assure you Speaker Sir, there is a decline. Expenditure is improved and increased; income receipts have also increased. So, I would like to assure this House that the figures, which I am reading now, are there for you to refer, and if necessary, come back to me again. The non-tax revenue receipts are estimated at Rs. 3,13,179 crore in the BE of 2019-20 and the revenues expected from disinvestment, which will be of interest to many of our Members, are budgeted at a realistic Rs. 1,05,000 crore in BE 2019-20.

Now, let me assure you again, the projections made in the Budget are realistic and adequately provide for the items of expenditure such as Defence expenditure, pensions and salaries, internal security and other welfare programmes and establishment expenditure of the Government itself. So, to fully finance these expenditure commitments, necessary resource mobilization from tax and non-tax sources have also been envisaged.

As I said, Members have taken a lot of interest, a lot of inputs have come from Members who have raised various different questions, but here, I wish to aggregate the various comments made by different Members. Some of them will relate to one or two members, some of them will relate as my response, some of them will relate to many Members. So, I have tried only to collate all of them by topic and the responses from each one of those hon. Members who

have raised the questions. So, instead of going through response by each Member, I am going with a collective collated version, so that all of our time can be more optimally utilized. I recollect that when I was presenting the Budget, I have very clearly said that this Budget certainly comes at a time when an interim Budget had already been presented. I am also conscious that this is the last year of the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission and this year, probably some time in October-November, the 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission's Report will be received. It will be submitted to *Rashtrapati Ji* and then of course, the Government will get to see it. Therefore, the Budget which comes in February of 2020, will take onboard the recommendations, as it would be then decided of the new Finance Commission. But then this Budget definitely, as I kept saying to some of my colleagues, has two bookends - one is the interim Budget, which was submitted in February before the elections and the fact that there is a Finance Commission. Between the two bookends, we are making provisions, and therefore, this Budget gives a big picture of this newly elected Government, which has a strong mandate from the people of India. As a result, the big picture tells you what we want to do in 10 years, which was broadly mentioned even during the interim Budget. Even as it does roll out the 10- year vision, we have kept ourselves a mid-decadal target, which is the US\$ 5 trillion economy.

(1510/SRG/CS)

Towards it, we spoke of effectively bringing a good cycle towards investment, towards generating more jobs, towards greater manufacturing within India and making India a manufacturing hub. How would we do it? We would

do it by bringing in more steps towards having greater investments drawn into this country. For promotion of growth, among many other things, a few things, to which I want to draw the attention of the House to, which is also a part of what some of the Members have raised, Foreign Direct Investment Policy sees further liberalization. There is a turnover limit hike as regards lowering of the corporate tax from 30 per cent to 25 per cent. Today, only companies which have up to Rs. 400 crore get covered under the 25 per cent taxation. There is additional income tax deduction of Rs. 1.5 lakh on the interest paid on loans taken to purchase electric vehicles and moving the GST Council for the reduction of GST rates on electric vehicles from 12 per cent to five per cent. Along with all this, Government has also increased the scope of voluntary pension scheme for retail traders and shopkeepers, with an annual turnover of less than Rs. 1.5 crore. I also want to draw the attention of the House that Government has made it very clear that its intention to push the infrastructure development of the country with an intention to invest Rs. 100 lakh crore in infrastructure over the next five years.

These are some of the steps through which we want to improve investments in the country. There is also the scheme for funding, upgradation and regeneration of traditional industries, which has been started to facilitate cluster-based development to make traditional industries more productive, profitable and capable of generating sustained employment opportunities. Again, we are making sure that there are reductions of Custom Duty on certain raw materials and capital goods, all of which are necessary for better promotion of domestic manufacturing.

You are aware, keeping women in mind, we have extended the scheme to at least provide Rs. 1 lakh to a member of every SHG group. So, with all this, promotion of economic growth will be on top of our agenda. At the same time, taking care of the *kisan* of the country, we have ensured that cash transfers under the PM-Kisan providing for an income of Rs. 6,000 annually to all farmers, which was earlier limited only to farmers, who were holding less than two hectares of land. Now, it is available for all farmers throughout the country.

Further, to give focused attention to issues of growth, the Government has constituted a 5-member Cabinet Committee on Investment and Growth chaired by the hon. Prime Minister himself. So, if we have set the target of US\$ 5 trillion economy, it is because we are also taking very strong steps for promotion of growth. For promotion of growth, incentivizing investment, ensuring that investment comes to this country and it makes a collective sense for us to draw the attention of all the investments which can come saying that this country has the correct eco-system for it. That is why, policy changes are always prominently placed before the people.

I come to the data, data which is of great interest for many of our Members who actually have started, rightly because they want clarity, to question as to why there are so many different figures floating around. I would like to come specifically to the GDP growth rate related questions which all Members probably were meaning to ask me.

(1515/KKD/RV)

I seek their complete attention so that all doubts are dispelled. The growth rate of nominal GDP for 2019-20 in the Budget Documents, has been projected at 12 per cent over the advance nominal GDP estimates of Rs. 188,46,731 crore for 2018-19. The advance estimates of 2018-19 were released – the dates are important – on 7<sup>th</sup> January, 2019. The next figure is equally important so that all the gaps can be filled up. The growth rate of nominal GDP for 2019-20 in the Economic Survey – please note that the first one was from the Budget Documents, and this is about the Economic Survey – has been projected at 11 per cent over the provisional nominal GDP estimates of Rs. 190,10,164 crore of 2018-19. The provisional estimates for 2018-19 were released on 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2019. The first one was on 7<sup>th</sup> January, 2019. This one was released on 31<sup>st</sup> May, 2019. Both the projections, I underline, ‘both the projections’ are consistent with each other, as each of them projects the nominal GDP of Rs. 211,00,607 crore for the year 2019-20. This is because as compared to the Economic Survey, the higher GDP growth rate of 12 per cent projected in the Budget Documents of 2019-20, is on a lower base, lower GDP base for 2018-19.

So, why did the Budget use it? Naturally, that would be the question next: Why did the Budget use it, which is different from the Economic Survey? The Economic Survey is produced by the CEA, and the Government of India holds a respectful arms distance with the Economic Survey. Please do recollect that. And, why did the Budget Documents use this figure? A lower GDP base of 2018-19 has been used in the Budget Documents as the same GDP base was used

in the Interim Budget of 2019-20 projected and presented in January, 2019. Remember, the figures, which were used then in the Budget Documents, were released on 7<sup>th</sup> January. It is so latest. Using the same GDP base, ensures comparability – Budget to Budget, Interim and the Regular, Regular with the last year Regular. It is possible only by using comparable base. So, using the same GDP base ensures comparability of deficit ratios projected for 2019-20 in both the Interim and in this July Budget, and as much as what was relevant data in the last year's Budget.

So, I hope, scholars, respected hon. Members of this House who thought that too many figures were floating around, would now be clear that they have reasons for being there; and it is, therefore, the consistency with which the Government's Budget Document is produced – whether it is Interim or the Regular as different from what is used in the Economic Survey. All right! So, I hope, Members can now look at afresh ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI GAURAV GOGOI (KALIABOR): Which is the correct figure – private or official? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: So, you can please look at what has been given to you officially ...(*Interruptions*)

Hon. Speaker, Sir ...(*Interruptions*)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** माननीय सदस्य, मैं आपको भी बोलने का मौका दूंगा। आप बैठ जाइए।

...(व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, MINISTER OF COAL AND  
MINISTER OF MINES (SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI): Hon. Speaker, Sir, we had

heard them very patiently. The hon. Finance Minister is replying now. They should hear her ...(*Interruptions*)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** माननीय सदस्य, आप बैठ जाइए।

(1520/MY/RP)

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Is disturbing someone your right? ...(*Interruptions*) I am telling you that it is unfair. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Madam, you please continue.

... (*Interruptions*)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** माननीय सदस्यगण, प्लीज आप सब बैठ जाइए।

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** माननीय सदस्यगण, जब तक मंत्री जी बोलेंगी, तब तक कोई भी बीच में नहीं बोलेगा। आपको जो भी क्लैरिफिकेशन लेना है, आप मुझे बताएं। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से उसे क्लीयर कराऊंगा।

...(व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Hon. Speaker, thank you very much. If I am mocked at sometimes that I spoke like a teacher to a class of students, pardon me. And even if that is not sufficient, I am quite happy to receive Members in Room No. 36 with due respect. ...(*Interruptions*) Sir, quite a few Members have said that the Central Government provides fund to National Disaster Response Fund. ...(*Interruptions*) It is a cess-based Fund....(*Interruptions*) The NDRF is constituted under Section 46 of the Disaster Management Act of 2006....(*Interruptions*)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** माननीय मंत्री जी, एक मिनट।



...(व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down.

... (Interruptions)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं आप सभी को व्यवस्था दे रहा हूँ। प्लीज, एक बार आप बैठ जाइए।

...(व्यवधान)

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Sir, there is a point of order....(Interruptions)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** दादा, प्लीज आप बैठ जाइए। मैं आपको व्यवस्था दे रहा हूँ।

...(व्यवधान)

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Sir, there is a point of order....(Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: No point of order. I am not allowing any point of order.

... (Interruptions)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** माननीय सदस्यगण, अधीर रंजन जी बोलने वाले हैं।

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** माननीय सदस्यगण, ऐसी कोई भी बात जब मेरे पास आएगी तो मैं निश्चित रूप से देख लूंगा।

...(व्यवधान)

**श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी (बहरामपुर):** सर, एक छोटा-सा निवेदन है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का भाषण हम लोग बड़े ध्यान से सुन रहे हैं, लेकिन ध्यान से सुनने का मतलब यह नहीं है कि हमें गुमराह किया जाए और हम गुमराह होते रहें। यह तो ठीक नहीं है।...(व्यवधान) अगर कहीं हमें लगे कि इनके

भाषण द्वारा हमें गुमराह करने की कोशिश हो रही है, तो हम क्लैरिफिकेशन मांगेंगे ही। क्लैरिफिकेशन मांगने का मतलब यह नहीं कि ... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** कोई भी बात रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगी।

... (व्यवधान) ... (कार्यवाही-वृत्तान्त में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया।)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** माननीय सदस्य, आप पहली बार आए हैं। प्लीज, बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं बाद में आप सभी को बोलने का मौका दूंगा, कोई पाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर नहीं। दादा, मैं आपको क्लैरिफिकेशन करने का मौका दूंगा।

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** माननीय सदस्यगण, मैं आप सभी का क्लैरिफिकेशन कराऊंगा। प्लीज, आप सभी बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** माननीय मंत्री जी के भाषण के अलावा कोई भी बात कार्यवाही में नहीं जाएगी।

... (व्यवधान) ... (कार्यवाही-वृत्तान्त में सम्मिलित नहीं किया गया।)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी।

(1525/CP/RCP)

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्य, आपको एलाऊ नहीं किया है, प्लीज बैठ जाइए। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी।

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्य, आसन पैरों पर है, बैठ जाइए।

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** आसन पैरों पर है, प्लीज बैठ जाइए।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्लीज बैठ जाइए, आसन पैरों पर है।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, आसन पैरों पर है, प्लीज बैठ जाइए।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : गौरव जी, प्लीज सबको बैठाइए।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : दादा, आसन पैरों पर है। आप वरिष्ठ सदस्य हैं। प्लीज बैठ जाइए।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, आसन पैरों पर है।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मैंने आपको पूर्ण व्यवस्था दे दी थी। सभी कार्यवाही को देखने के बाद सदन में जो उचित होगा, आपसे चर्चा करके उसे कार्यवाही से हटाया जाएगा।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : दादा, व्यवस्था दे दी है।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्लीज बैठिए।

...(व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I talk about the Central Government funds. ...(*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, मैंने व्यवस्था दे दी है। आप बैठ जाइए।

...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, आप प्लीज बैठ जाइए।

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी।

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्य, बैठे-बैठे मत बोलिए।

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय वित्त मंत्री।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, the Central Government provides funds through the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) which is a cess-based Fund meant for providing relief of immediate nature in case of natural calamities, which is given to the States. NDRF is constituted under Section 46 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005. National Calamity Contingency Duty (NCCD) is levied to finance the NDRF and additional budgetary support is provided as and when necessary. A provision also exists to encourage any person or institution to make a contribution to the NDRF. Eventual to implementation of the GST, collection on account of the NCCD is on the lower side and, therefore, Gross Budgetary Support is being provided to supplement the requirement in this respect.

In addition, funds are also allocated under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) as Finance Commission grants. The amount of annual contribution to the SDRF of each State for each financial year would be as recommended by the Finance Commission for its award period. The share of the Central Government in the SDRF shall be remitted to the State Governments in two instalments, in June and December, in each financial year. Normally,

there arises a lot of discussion because when the amounts are due between June and December, there is a feeling that the Centre has not released the funds. But these are the two mileposts for releasing of such funds.

The State Governments shall also transfer their contribution to the SDRF in two instalments in June and December of the same year provided that the Ministry of Home Affairs, upon being satisfied that exigencies of a particular calamity so warrant, may recommend an earlier release of the Central share up to 25 per cent of the fund due to the States in the following year.

(1530/SMN/NK)

So, I just want to highlight that to meet the requirement of any natural calamities for the year 2019-20, the BE is Rs. 10,000 crore for the NDRF and Rs. 10,343.85 crore for the SDRF. Even those details are very clearly given and the data for the amount distribution by the States are also available. So, I would like to have a quick reference as to what has been festering in the name of Non-Performing Assets. ... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Madam, what is the total figure of NPA?

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, the banking system in the country has been operating against a very severe challenging backdrop and that backdrop is also aggravated by the difficult global economic conditions and that has lasted for a long period. So, it has generally adversely affected the bank's asset quality, earnings and also the capital adequacy. The problems in the banking sector have even more aggravated due to the stressed non-performing assets, (NPAs). This was recognised by the RBI. The Reserve Bank of India in December, 2015

had an Asset Quality Review (AQR). Some of the primary reasons as was recognised by the RBI's Committee are here. There has been spurt of stressed assets in the recent times and they have said, *inter alia*, aggressive lending practices during the downturn, some wilful defaults, some loan frauds, corruption in some cases and also the economic slowdown have all contributed to it. Systemic factors also have added to it such as a culture amongst some people lacking credit discipline and then, lack of domain expertise for loans to specialised nature, large exposure to some consortiums which have really had poor governance, non-adherence to loan covenants and so on. So, this Government came up with the 4 R strategy consisting of recognition of NPAs transparently leading to resolution: the first R, recovery of value from stressed assets; the second R, recapitalizing the Public Sector Banks; the third R and the fourth R – reforms in Public Sector Banks and financial eco-system, thereby trying to reduce the NPAs in total.

We also want to very clearly identify and mark what we have done in terms of bringing change in the credit culture through the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code which fundamentally changed the credit borrower relationship by taking away the control of defaulting companies from promoters or owners and debarring the wilful defaulters.

The second is the Securitisation and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interests Act which was also amended to make it more effective with the provision for three months imprisonment in case the borrower does not provide asset details and for the lender to get possession of

the mortgaged asset within 30 days. These have been absolute milestone steps taken towards addressing the issue of NPA and we strongly believe that we are not only acting from the point of view of drawing investments with newer activities but ensuring that the NPA issue is solved in a holistic fashion. ...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Madam, please give us the NPA numbers.

...*(Interruptions)*

(1535/MK/SMN)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** सौगत दादा ने कहा था कि मैं सदन में उठकर बीच में कभी नहीं बोलूंगा। आपने कहा था, सबने कहा था, मेरा आपसे आग्रह है, सदन आपका है। वित्त मंत्री जी के बाद मैं आपको क्लेरिफिकेशन के लिए समय दूंगा।

...*(व्यवधान)*

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** बीच में नहीं दादा, दादा प्लीज। माननीय सदस्य, आप बैठे-बैठे न बोलें। माननीय सदस्य आप सबने कहा था, आपको जब क्लेरिफिकेशन की आवश्यकता होगी तो मैं आपको समय दूंगा।

...*(व्यवधान)*

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** माननीय सदस्य अभी मंत्री नहीं बने हैं। भगवान ने आपको मंत्री बनाया है।

...*(व्यवधान)*

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, over the last five financial years, Public Sector Banks were recapitalised to the extent of Rs. 3,19,497 crore with the infusion of Rs. 2,52,987 crore by the Government and mobilisation of over Rs. 66,510 crore by the PSBs themselves. So, we have ensured that we address the NPA issues so that the banking sector will not have to struggle for funds and for addressing newer credit requirements.

Sir, one of the major concerns which some of the Members have said is that I have not read even one paragraph on agriculture. It is said that no mention of agriculture has been made. I was surprised to hear this because if I have elaborated much during my Budget Speech, it was for the agriculture sector, it was for farmers welfare, it was for modernizing agriculture and it was for making sure that agriculture in India gets prominence. Now, in response to the questions which have been asked by some of the Members, I would like to put that record straight.

Of course, every Ministry comes up with an Annual Report from their Ministry side to explain what exactly they have done over the year or several years. In the Budget, of course, we come up with some mentions of each of the Ministries. Therefore, on the agriculture subject, understanding that there are definitely a lot of challenges in the agrarian sector, not forgetting that legacy of the past is not something that has arisen during the period of 2014-19 alone, we are looking at a comprehensive solution for agriculture related matters. It is our Government that has realised very early, after taking over the responsibility in 2014, that the agriculture sector needs huge transformational steps. It is in this context that the Prime Minister had committed to doubling of farmers' income by 2022 and our Government has developed a strategy for doubling farmers income based on the recommendations of the Committee on Doubling Farmers' Income. So, it is not as if we have just come up with a couple of schemes. This is clearly based on the recommendations given by the Committee on Doubling of Farmers' Income and thanks to our policy. Let me put some data on record.



The country now produces foodgrains totalling 289 million tonnes, horticulture export is 385 million tonnes and 180 metric tonnes of milk is now being produced and you know often in this House during the Question Hour, several Members have asked the Ministers concerned and they have said how India tops the chart of production of vegetables, fruits, milk and so many other agricultural products.

The Universal Soil Health Card Scheme enhanced intensified coverage under the micro-irrigation, particularly, when we have a water problem all over the country, micro-irrigation is the way to go. Neem coated urea has been promoted and providing easy access to all the farmers to fertilizers has reduced the cost of cultivation. Again this is something which has been repeated all the while.

(1540/MMN/YSH)

After 2014, we have never seen queues of farmers waiting for fertilizer. There has been no *lathi* charge when farmers were waiting to collect their fertilizer. Earlier, the history was when farmers went for their fertilizer, they were beaten; and they were thrashed. Therefore, I would like to say that our measures have made a difference to the farmers. ...(*Interruptions*) Our new policy on the MSP, where a minimum of 50 per cent is added to the margin of profit on the cost of cultivation, is something which will be of great interest to all the Members of Parliament who are here today. We have often heard discussions on Swaminathan Commission. I will come to that in a minute.

With the adoption of this new MSP Policy in 2018, all the commodities, I underline, all the commodities for which MSP is notified have seen a big jump in

the MSPs. Earlier, we have heard only wheat and rice. There are 22 or 24 such items which are mentioned in the MSP list. We have never heard of any of them getting the MSP before 2014. Whereas now, 2014 onwards, you have, for every one of the 22 items listed, the MSP being provided, MSP being given and procurements happening on the ground. ...(*Interruptions*)

Market reforms have been our policy's cornerstone. Some of the initiatives included will link the National Agricultural Market through e-NAM, a new market architecture consisting of GrAMs, that is, competitive wholesale markets and agri-exports. In 2018 Budget, we had provided for a non-budgetary corpus fund of Rs.2,000 crore to supplement the budgetary allocations and accelerate the pace of coverage under the e-NAM and the GrAM. The Ministry of Commerce has also adopted an agri-export policy which is targeting to double the agri-exports by 2022. So, it is not just the farmers' income but also the agri-export that shall double by 2022 because of our policies.

If all these are reforms for agriculture, we have not forgotten the welfare measures, the measures that we need to take for the sake of the farmers. We have rolled out the PM-KISAN under which Rs.6,000 is annually transferred to every farmer, irrespective of the size of holding. This historic step costing Rs.87,000 crore in a year has been enabled by this Government. Everybody who talks about farmers' welfare, please note, we have not just spoken about it; we have acted on it; and this is the kind of Budget that has been given for the farmers' welfare.

We are now working on a pension scheme for all the farmers under the scheme called Pradhan Mantri Maan Samman Yojana. Again, just to make sure that greater focus is given on risk management through Crop Insurance Scheme, that is also being accelerated. I mentioned earlier, Mr. Speaker, Sir, about the National Farmers Commission, what is otherwise popularly known as the Swaminathan Commission. It is our Government that took it seriously and started implementing the recommendations since 2014. Of the 272 recommendations, some of the recommendations have already been implemented. The most important recommendation relates to giving the farmers 50 per cent of the cost of production as profit margin. Again, it is our Government that took the historic decision of providing a minimum of 50 per cent as the margin of profit on the cost of production in the year 2018. ...(*Interruptions*) So, that is very important to notice about agriculture. There is not just mention of one paragraph but several instances where the Government has reached out and will reach out further to our farmers.

(1545/VR/RPS)

Minimum Support Price (MSP) is notified annually for *rabi* and *kharif* crops. Accordingly, MSPs have been notified regularly, including for *kharif* 2019, which is already done.

Sir, I want to draw your attention very quickly to Zero Budget Farming on which a lot of work has been started. Greater details will be shared with the respectful Members of Parliament.

Sir, I shall get into the details of crop insurance but keeping the time in mind and because I have a few more other things to share on agriculture, I want to draw your attention to the fact that 5.61 crore farmers have been covered under the crop insurance schemes between 2018 and 2019 over an area of about 30 per cent of the gross cropped area. We are taking steps to use special technology, smart phones, rationalise the number of crop-cutting experiments and it is ensured that it is conducted in the presence of all concerned stakeholders – farmers, insurance agencies, the State Government representatives and the local elected representatives. They all can be there when the stakeholders are invited to talk on these things.

We are also planning to make the whole thing voluntary so that the farmers willing to pay the premium will alone be covered under these schemes. So, let me assure that the Members' concern on farmers is well addressed and the Budget did speak quite a lot about it.

Sir, again questions were raised that Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) does not get money adequately. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) does not receive money adequately. I would like to address this issue. I want to say that, first of all, both the schemes, MGNREGS and PMAY, are demand driven schemes. In 2018-19, the Budget Estimates in MGNREGS was at Rs.55,000 crore. ...(*Interruptions*) However, depending on the demand for work, as MGNREGS is a demand driven scheme as I said a minute ago, the allocations were enhanced at the RE level to Rs.61,084 crore. So, compared to the BE of 2018-19 of Rs.55,000 crore, there

has been an increase of Rs.5000 crore in MGNREGS allocation. ...*(Interruptions)* Additionality will be examined at the RE stage in the current year's Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon. Speaker, Sir, if I am being rebutted, even before hearing the whole thing, even before I conclude my point, I may have to add in here that MGNREGS implementation during UPA, which was criticized by the CAG and the implementation now mark a very big difference and that should answer the hon. Members. The CAG pointed out to very big slippages, wrong doings, wrong records. ...*(Interruptions)* That was the CAG's report. ...*(Interruptions)* So, on MGNREGS the difference now is, we are implementing it better than what was done earlier. ...*(Interruptions)*

(1550/VR/RAJ)

Sir, the additionality will be examined at the RE stage in the current year's Budget. The BE 2019-20 allocation under MGNREGS is Rs.60,000 crore which is kept at a level of the Interim Budget. It is the same figure which was given during the Interim Budget presented during 2019. So, this can be augmented during the RE stage.

Let me now come to PMAY-Rural. If only the hon. Member can hear what I would want to say, Prof. Saugata Roy is very keen to know the figures and I am giving him the answer, I wish he hears me out, in the RE 2018-19, PMAY-Rural allocation was Rs.19,900 crore. Additionally, extra budgetary support of Rs.10,668 crore was also provided. Thus, the total support was to the tune of Rs.30,568 crore in 2018-19....*(Interruptions)*

In BE 2019-20, the budgetary support has been pegged at Rs.19,900 crore. PMAY beneficiaries are almost being fully covered. ...(*Interruptions*) But if required, the fund can be augmented again during the RE level or through the EBR. Decision on the EBR is yet to be taken. ...(*Interruptions*)

I will very quickly refer to the PMAY-Urban. In the RE 2018-19, the allocation for PMAY-Urban was Rs.6505 crore. Additionally, EBR support of Rs.20000 crore was also provided. ...(*Interruptions*) I repeat, EBR support of Rs.20,000 crore was already provided. ...(*Interruptions*) Thus, the total support was to the tune of Rs.26,505 crore. ...(*Interruptions*) Therefore, this implies an overall increase of about Rs.340 crore. ...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, another issue, which will really make the Opposition think as to why today they are rejected by the people. ...(*Interruptions*) I would like to draw the attention of the entire House to inflation management. ...(*Interruptions*) In 2014-15, when we took over charge, soon after that the Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation was at 5.9 per cent. ...(*Interruptions*) In our time, between 2014 and 2019, this has come down steadily to 3 per cent now. ...(*Interruptions*) Even worse, the Opposition will today know as to why people have rejected them. ...(*Interruptions*) I will give you the food inflation figures. ...(*Interruptions*)

Sir, I am sure they do not want to hear it. ...(*Interruptions*) The food inflation was at 6.4 per cent in 2014-15. ...(*Interruptions*) Today, it has come down to 0.3 per cent. ...(*Interruptions*) As of March, 2019, this figure of 6.4 has come down to 0.3 per cent. ...(*Interruptions*) I wish the Opposition hears this fact, this figure. ...(*Interruptions*)

(1555/SAN/IND)

When I give them figures, they do not hear me. ...(*Interruptions*) Sir, without taking much of your time, I wish to tell you that on a quick scan of 99 schemes all of which have implications on the common man, I can tell you the schemes in which our Government has given more money. ...(*Interruptions*) In Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme, we have given Rs. 55,000 crore to Rs. 60,000 crore. ...(*Interruptions*) Allocation to the umbrella scheme for Scheduled Castes has seen an increase. Allocation to the umbrella programme for development of Scheduled Tribes has seen an increase. Allocation to the umbrella scheme for development of minorities has seen an increase. Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana has also seen an increase in allocation. ...(*Interruptions*) The amount of allocation has increased in Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. National Rural Drinking Water Mission has also seen an increase in allocation amount. The amount allocated to National Health Mission has increased. Allocation to National Programme for Mid-Day Meal in Schools has increased. The amount of allocation has also increased for umbrella ICDS. The amount of allocation has increased for Mission for National Livelihood, Aajeevika. ...(*Interruptions*) For jobs and skill development, the amount of allocation has increased. The amount has also increased for crop insurance scheme. Then, the amount for distribution of pulses to States/Union Territories and welfare schemes has increased. So, I would like to draw your attention, Speaker Sir, to the fact that in every one of the schemes

having an implication for the common man, we have increased the amount.

...(Interruptions)

Sir, there would be common mobility card and model tenancy law. Three crore retailers and small shopkeepers are getting better benefits from us. To those having annual turnover less than Rs. 1.5 crore, Pradhan Mantri Karamyogi Maandhan Scheme is given. We have proposed to provide 1.95 crore houses to the eligible beneficiaries under PMAY(G) - Grameen Phase II. That will last between 2019-20 to 2021-22. ...(Interruptions)

1557 hours

*(At this stage, Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury and some other hon. Members left the House.)*

SFURTI envisions setting up of 100 new clusters during 2019-20 which should enable 50,000 artisans to join the economic value chain. ...(Interruptions)

Sir, most importantly, we will work with the States to ensure 'Har Ghar Jal' piped drinking water scheme for all the people, to all rural households by the year 2024. That is under the Jal Jeevan Mission. ...(Interruptions)

Sir, it is important again to notice that 1,592 critical and over exploited blocks spread over 256 districts identified for the Jal Shakti Abhiyan will be taken up seriously by the Government. So, sustainable waste management will also be taken up in the rural areas. ...(Interruptions)

Sir, you know that for labour welfare, we have already decided that the Labour Codes will be brought in. Already the Cabinet has approved at least one of them. Labour reforms will also happen. ...(Interruptions)



Sir, I can elaborate on what we have done for the start-ups, but very quickly, before doing that, I want to underline with figures as to how we have increased allocations for the welfare of SCs/STs. The allocations for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes in BE 2018-19 was only Rs. 0.62 lakh crore whereas now it is Rs. 0.81 lakh crore. There is an increase of 30.6 per cent in the allocation for the welfare of the Scheduled Castes. ...(*Interruptions*) For the welfare of the STs, similarly, the allocation amount earmarked for the BE of 2018-19 was Rs. 0.41 lakh crore. Now, in the BE of 2019-20, it is 0.53 lakh crore for the welfare of the STs. There is an increase of 29.3 per cent. ...(*Interruptions*)

(1600/RBN/VB)

For women, the allocation in the year 2018-19 was Rs. 1.28 lakh crore. Now, in the BE of 2019-20, it is Rs. 1.41 lakh crore. It is a 10.2 per cent increase. For children, it was Rs. 0.81 lakh crore in the RE of 2018-19. That has gone up to Rs. 0.92 lakh crore, an increase of 13.6 per cent.

Similarly, the North-Eastern region has not lost out the importance, the importance that this Government has been giving to that region. You are aware, in the last Government, between 2014 and 2019, Ministers went to the North-East at least three times in a month. Cabinet Ministers and other Ministers visited the North-East to ensure that the pending projects are all completed. Continuing to place the importance on the North-East, we have increased the allocation for North-East. The Budget provisions under the RE

of 2018-19 for the North-East was Rs. 0.47 lakh crore. Now, it has gone to Rs. 0.59 lakh crore, an increase of 25.5 per cent.

Coming to subsidies, I would like to say that there is a general fear, probably because we are maintaining the fiscal deficit gliding path, that we will not give attention to the subsidies. Major subsidies have had 13.5 per cent increase in allocations. Last time it was Rs. 2.66 lakh crore under the RE of 2018-19. Now, it is Rs. 3.02 lakh crore.

I would not take much of your time. Members have been very considerate to talk to us about the various schemes. I welcome any Member who wants to have clarification on any of that which has been said in this House to please give me a call. I will go where they are, explain what we want to say and prove that the data which is given in this Budget is 100 per cent above board. There shall be enough exercise and more. I am willing to engage with them as much as they want and whenever they want.

Hon. Speaker, through you, I wish to assure the entire House that there need not be any speculation on the figures which have been given out. Every number is authentic. I have also quoted the reason as to why there are differences between one number in *The Economic Survey* as opposed to what appears in the Budget document.

Having said this, I just want to end my thanks giving speech and also my response to the Budget discussions by saying that I am very pleased that the Members have taken this much of interest. We wish to assure that

this Government believes in bringing in transformational changes in India, keeping the common man in mind whether he is in village, whether he is in cities, or whether he lives in far-flung areas. Every aspect of the economy has been given priority. We shall do it, making sure that Members of Parliament can constantly be informed about it in various ways.

I thank each one of the Members who participated in this discussion. I am very happy to be able to give these explanations. Thank you.  
...(Interruptions)

(ends)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** क्या कोई माननीय सदस्य बैठकर बोलना चाहते हैं?

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** आपने बीच में बहुत समय ले लिया है, इसलिए आपका क्लैरिफिकेशन हो गया।

श्री सुदीप बंद्योपाध्याय जी।

...(व्यवधान)

**प्रो. सौगत राय (दमदम):** सर, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर भी टीचर हैं और हम भी टीचर बन गये हैं।

...(व्यवधान) ये नहीं करना चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)

**SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (KOLKATA UTTAR):** Sir, we are habituated to hearing about Surplus and Deficit Budget. This has been projected as a Zero Budget. But it has not been explained properly as to what Zero Budget means.

Secondly, increase in the price of petrol and diesel is a genuine problem for the poor farmers which causes increase in the price of every other commodity.

(1605/SM/PC)

Prof. Saugata Roy wanted to mention it through a point of order, neither it was allowed, nor the reply was given to the questions. As the questions have not been replied properly, as a mark of protest, we are also walking out.

1605 hours

*(At this stage, Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay and some other hon. Members left the House.)*

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** भर्तृहरि महताब जी, आप बोलिए।

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्य, एक मिनट रुकिये। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी कुछ कह रही हैं।

**श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, जब ज़ीरो बजट की बात हुई। Generally, about the Budget, it is not what it has been. It is Zero Budget Farming. We are talking about farming, Zero Budget Farming. Regarding the Budget, we have already spoken about the fiscal deficit. यह ज़ीरो बजट उसके लिए नहीं है, यह फार्मिंग के लिए है। I do not know if it is a Budget related thing. I am sure you will allow me to request the Members to pass the Budget.

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** भर्तृहरि महताब जी, अब आप बोलिए।

**SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK):** I had requested the Hon. Speaker to allow me to seek certain clarifications as this has arisen from your today's speech in reply to all the discussions that has occurred during the last two days.

At one point of time, you mentioned that all farmers have been brought under PM-KISAN. Telangana was the first State to start the Scheme, Rythu Bandhu, providing support to the farmers with Rs.10,000 per acre, per family. The next State was Odisha which started KALIA Scheme. It was for all farmers, not only the land-holding farmers but farm labourers and also share croppers. ...*(Interruptions)* Yes, Jharkhand has done that, West Bengal has done that, and number of other States have also done that. Even Karnataka has also done that. ...*(Interruptions)*. Andhra Pradesh has also done that.

A number of States are conscious of the problems that the farmers are facing. So, they are also coming out with this type of scheme from their own resources.

My first question here is, whether PM-KISAN is covering all those farmers who are engaged in farming, who are landless labourers, and who are share

croppers today or not. You have announced that it is not confined to those farmers who have land less than two hectares.

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्य, कुछ अन्य सदस्यों के भी क्लैरिफिकेशंस हैं।

**SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK):** A suggestion was given by Odisha Government at the meeting of NITI Aayog. Why should it not be on sharing basis? Odisha Chief Minister had given this suggestion. Let the Union Government come with 70 per cent and the State Government will provide 30 per cent. Let us make it a cohesive programme where both the Centre and the State can go together for the benefit of farmers.

My second question is, whether you are going ahead with the consultation of the State Governments as it would be helpful for solving the genuine problem which the farmers are facing.

**डॉ. निशिकांत दुबे (गोड्डा) :** अध्यक्ष महोदय, धन्यवाद।

महोदय, एनपीए का जो मामला है, इसमें 70 हजार करोड़ रुपये की कैपिटल एडिक्वेसी के लिए भारत सरकार ने दिया हुआ है। एनपीए का मामला लैंगेसी का एक बड़ा प्रॉब्लम है। वित्त की जो स्थायी संसदीय समिति है, उसमें भर्तृहरि महताब साहब और एस.सी. उदासी साहब भी मेंबर्स थे, जिसके अध्यक्ष कांग्रेस के वीरप्पा मोइली और पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री मनमोहन सिंह जी हुआ करते थे।

स्पीकर महोदय, मनमोहन सिंह जी ने दो एग्रीमेंट्स साइन किये थे। इस देश ने बासिल नॉर्म्स का एक एग्रीमेंट साइन किया था और दूसरा एग्रीमेंट इंटरनैशनल फाइनेंसिंग रिपोर्टिंग सिस्टम का था। ये दोनों एक प्राइवेट बॉडी हैं, एक प्राइवेट संस्था हैं। वित्त की उसी समिति ने, जिसके मेंबर मनमोहन सिंह जी थे, उनको कमेटी में आने के बाद यह ज्ञान हुआ कि यह देश के लिए और बैंक्स के लिए बहुत खराब है और कैपिटल एडिक्वेसी बढ़ाने के लिए हमें इन दोनों सिस्टम्स से बाहर निकलना चाहिए। वित्त की स्थायी समिति में हम लोगों ने एक कमेटी बनाने के लिए रिक्मेंड कर के भेजा है।

वित्त मंत्रालय ने उस पर क्या कार्रवाई की? क्या हम लोग बासिल और आईएफआरएस से बाहर निकल रहे हैं?

(1610/SPS/AK)

**श्री नामा नागेश्वर राव (खम्माम):** कल पूरा हाउस और पूरी कंट्री ने इस बात को एक्सेप्ट किया है कि पहले तेलंगाना ने दस हजार रुपये प्रति एकड़ के लिए किसान को दिया। उसी तरह से हर घर जल की जो बात हुई थी, हम लोग घर-घर को पानी दे रहे हैं। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने इसको आगे ले जाने के लिए बताया है, हम लोगों की भी यही रिक्वेस्ट है। नीति आयोग ने भी इसके लिए रिक्मेण्डेशंस दी थीं, जो स्टेट पहले से इस तरीके से आगे चल रहा है, उसका साथ दिया जाए। अभी जैसे महताब जी ने बोला है कि कुछ शेयर के साथ सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट 70 परसेंट और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का 30 परसेंट हो, सभी गवर्नमेंट से बात करके इस स्कीम को फाइनेंस की सपोर्ट मिलने से कंट्री में 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की इकॉनोमी की जो हम सोच रहे थे, वह पॉसिबल है। But you have to take the State Governments together in this Programme. This is our request. हमारे तेलंगाना स्टेट के लिए जो प्रोग्राम था, उसके लिए कंसिडर करने के लिए है।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** मैं माननीय सदस्यगण से आग्रह करता हूँ कि जो बीच में उठकर बोलेंगे, उनको क्लेरिफिकेशन की आज्ञा नहीं दी जाएगी। आज के बाद यह मेरी व्यवस्था है। इसलिए दानिश अली जी आपको मौका दे रहा हूँ। अगर मैं अध्यक्ष रहा, तो बीच में उठकर बोलने वालों को क्लेरिफिकेशन का मौका नहीं दिया जाएगा।

**कुंवर दानिश अली (अमरोहा):** धन्यवाद अध्यक्ष महोदय। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से छोटा सा क्लेरिफिकेशन लेना चाहता हूँ। जो प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना है, जिस तरीके से इंश्योरेंस सेक्टर को खुली लगाम दी गई है। अगर कोई किसान, किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड के माध्यम से कर्जा लेता है तो उसकी जमीन का इंश्योरेंस बैंक के द्वारा ऑटोमेटिकली कर दिया जाता है। उससे प्रीमियम वूसल भी कर लिया जाता है। जब किसान की फसल नष्ट होती है और किसान जो कर्जा लेता है, लेकिन जब वह मुआवजे के लिए जाता है तो उससे कहा जाता है कि आपके क्षेत्र में, आपके ब्लॉक में, आपकी

तहसील में अगर 33 परसेंट से ज्यादा किसानों की फसल नष्ट हुई है, तभी आपको मुआवजा मिलेगा। मुझे माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से यह पूछना है कि जब किसान इण्डिविजुअल प्रीमियम देता है तो उसको मुआवजा इण्डिविजुअली क्यों नहीं मिलता है? यह कहीं न कहीं इश्योरेंश सेक्टर को मुनाफा कमाने की खुली छूट दी गई है।

**श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण:** सर, मैं ब्रीफली रिस्पोण्ड करना चाहती हूँ।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** आप तीनों का एक साथ ही जवाब दे दीजिए।

**श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण:** माननीय भृत्हरि महताब जी ने विषय उठाया कि What happens to those farmers who do not possess land? मैं माननीय राजनाथ सिंह को धन्यवाद कहना चाह रही हूँ, who reminded me that the PM Shram Yogi Maan-Dhan Scheme में जो लैण्डलैस लेबरर्स हैं, उनको भी जोड़ा जाता है। So, we are not leaving them out, but they are covered under a different Scheme. This is one thing.

Secondly, शेयरिंग के विषय सजेशन के नाते दिए हैं। I will have to see as to how it works out.

As regards Shri Nishikant Dubey's query about capital adequacy, the BASEL norms, and his reference to the Standing Committee on Finance in which Dr. Veerappa Moily and Dr. Manmohan Singh were eminent Members, I will have to definitely go back and get some time to talking, maybe, aside from the House here with Shri Nishikant Dubey to see what are the other things that are implied in that Report. So, I will do that exercise with the hon. Member separately.

As regards the query of Shri Nama Nageswara Rao about *Har Ghar Jal*, Telangana, of course, does a lot of interesting experiments. Many States do a lot of experiments, and I do grant that. But if I know it right and if I am not



mistaken, even the Telangana Government probably went and saw the experiment on water in Gujarat.

(1615/SPR/KDS)

Gujarat experiment had started. Many States, of course, have their own exemplary ways of doing it. Telangana is also doing. It is doing even for the landless workers. Even Bihar is doing it. So, about *Har Ghar Jal*, today, we are talking at the national level and talking about the blocks which are acutely suffering. I do take the suggestion of the hon. Member, Shri Nama Nageswara Rao. All the States are desperately now trying and the Centre would like to work with all of them. Thank you.

(ends)

**कुंवर दानिश अली (अमरोहा):** सर, मेरे सवाल का जवाब अभी तक नहीं मिला है। यह नाइंसाफी क्यों? ... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्य, कृपया बैठ जाइए। सदन में आप प्रथम बार आए हैं। कृपया बैठ जाइए। आइटम नंबर 23, श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी।

**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF NEW DELHI  
INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION CENTRE ORDINANCE**

**AND**

**NEW DELHI INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION CENTRE BILL.**

1616 hours

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, we shall now take up Item Nos.23 and 24 together.

Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury.

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR): Sir, I beg to move:

“That this House disapproves of the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Ordinance, 2019 (No.10 of 2019) promulgated by the President on 2 March, 2019”.

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE, MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS  
AND MINISTER OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

(SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill to provide for the establishment and incorporation of the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre for the purpose of creating an independent and autonomous regime for institutionalised arbitration and for acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution and to vest such undertakings in the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre for the better management of arbitration so as to make it a hub for institutional arbitration and to

declare the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre to be an institution of national importance and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, I hope my friend and distinguished Member, Shri Adhir *Babu*, he listens to me what this whole thing is about. I will explain to him in detail while responding to the debate, I am sure he would not surely press for the Motion to disapproval of the Ordinance.

Our Government is very keen that India should become a big hub of domestic and international arbitration. This New Delhi International Arbitration Centre is basically designed to give the International Arbitration Centre an eminent institution of global importance. I want to just convey to this House that the Government have to spend Rs.30 crore. Since 1995, only 55 arbitrations have taken place. No work was going on. Therefore, the Justice Srikrishna Committee was set up, under an eminent Supreme Court Judge, who had given a recommendation that this Centre must be taken over by the Government to make it an eminent Centre of global arbitration.

1619 hours

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

They have recommended that other proper other arbitration laws should also be made. With that, we had to fast track and convey a good sentiment to the global community and Indian community. I would like to say that we are very serious about fast tracking arbitration proceedings. Therefore, we have come before the house. I would urge the hon. Adhir *Babu* - if he listens to me – that when the debate moves on, he may please explain his point.

(1620/UB/MM)

I will reply to it. In fact, this is one issue. There should be bipartisan understanding for the sake of India becoming a good hub of arbitration. I would request him not to press for it.

HON. CHAIRPERSON (SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN): Motions moved:

“That this House disapproves of the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Ordinance, 2019 (No.10 of 2019) promulgated by the President on 2 March, 2019”.

“That the Bill to provide for the establishment and incorporation of the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre for the purpose of creating an independent and autonomous regime for institutionalised arbitration and for acquisition and transfer of the undertakings of the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution and to vest such undertakings in the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre for the better management of arbitration so as to make it a hub for institutional arbitration and to declare the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre to be an institution of national importance and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

1622 hours

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR): I do not have any two opinions with you insofar as the contents of the Bill is concerned. So, I am wholeheartedly supporting you because the intention of this legislative document is noble; that I cannot deny. It is commendable in intention but, again, I would like to flag your attention that it appears to me as ambitious in terms of execution.

Litigants experience eternity when they go through courts seeking resolution of disputes and the Law Commission headed by Justice A. P. Shah paved the way for the amendment of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996....(*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please, the House be in order.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR): Sir, India has a long tradition of arbitration. It is not a new practice. In our ancient times also, for dispute resolution, there were various kinds of mechanisms. Even in the ancient text of Narada, it refers to three types of popular courts – Puga, Sreni and Kula. Besides, at the village level, panchayats have also been a prevalent form of alternate dispute resolution. So, what you are proposing here is an alternative dispute resolution.

The Bill, actually, is simply a new incarnation of ICADR. Now, you are going to replace the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution by New Delhi International Arbitration Centre. This is the simple difference. Yes, your intention is that India should become a global hub for arbitration like

Singapore, Hong Kong and Japan. We need a modern dispute resolution mechanism and we need modern judicial processes so as to facilitate arbitration because India is now witnessing an outward and inward FDI. Naturally, many companies are involved in trans-national commercial and business activities.

In order to resolve any dispute, we need a tribunal. But, again, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that the experience of fast-track courts in our country is dismal. Do we have the requisite infrastructure for the expeditious resolution of disputes? I would suggest that the Government contemplates devising newer methods to allure arbitration cases to Indian soil which is still an on-going exercise. Merely modernising the law and scaling up judicial commitment towards ensuring unbiased and expedient enforcement of arbitral award will not suffice. I must flag your attention on this issue.

Sir, I am quoting these few words from an eminent person, the Registrar and Assistant Registrar, Supreme Court of India.

“The Indian judiciary has a greater responsibility to guard investors’ interests while, at the same time, ensuring that the State policies are economically beneficial for the country and lead to sustainable development. The appropriate State action for expropriating the assets of the foreign investor is a critical issue that needs careful judicial scrutiny. In order to compete with regional and neighbouring arbitration friendly States, India will have to invest internally in strengthening the judiciary by increasing its workforce as well as by promoting highest level of judicial independence free from Executive influence”.

(1625/KMR/SJN)

Sir, there is a severe lack of judicial officers in our courts starting from District Courts to the Supreme Court. So, we need to have this infrastructure in place before contemplating to turn India into an arbitration destination. Yes, it is time to turn India into an arbitration destination specially in contrast to the contemporary institutions which are available across the globe.

I would also suggest that the Government should conceptualise a National Arbitration Policy in line with the National Intellectual Property Rights Policy to foster investor confidence in Indian legal system. This will in turn strengthen Indian judicial institutions in re-orienting themselves and help India emerge as a regional champion of the international dispute resolution regime, and make the centre a model judicial institution especially amongst the Commonwealth sister States.

Ravi Shankar Prasad Ji, you should think over it. You were saying that we are going to oppose the Bill. That is not correct. The way you are resorting to the path of Ordinances simply draws my criticism. Otherwise, we do not have any dispute with you in this regard.

Strengthening of arbitration in the country would have to be coupled with promoting arbitration as a mode of dispute resolution. This should include preventing the tendency of private players to rush to courts without resorting to relevant provisions of arbitration in the contract where the commencement of work was stalled. This can be done to create awareness – I would emphasise this - and to bring a better understanding of commercial matters and an

ecosystem wherein the awards are passed by neutral umpires to ensure that it is a win-win situation for all the stakeholders, leaving limited scope for the award being challenged under Section 34 of the Arbitration Act, 1996.

Sir, that is why I suggest that the Government should be careful on the issue of control mechanism. According to the Bill, the Central Government is the appointing authority of members of NDIAC, and a periodic contributor to its fund. Further, its accounts are proposed to be audited by the C&AG. The Central Government would also have the power to remove members from office.

Investors adopting alternative modes of dispute resolution prefer a neutral decision-making body. This is the moot point. You should provide a body which maintains the sanctity of arbitration. A neutral decision-making body is a must to make it a success. A proactive role played by the Central Government may discourage the contracting parties from referring disputes to the proposed institution NDIAC.

The Bill only addresses the administrative issues relating to NDIAC. It remains to be seen how the procedural framework concerning the settlement of disputes is laid. If you want to compete with the other contemporary international institutions, first of all it must be competitively priced.

(1630/SNT/GG)

Ease of Doing Business has to be established. So, it must be competitively priced, have state-of-the art facilities, and must have precise timelines for the completion of arbitration proceedings. Separately, provisions such as consolidation of arbitrations, emergency arbitrators, immunity to



arbitrators, and confidentiality of information that were not envisaged under the ICADR Rules must be incorporated in the NDIAC procedural framework.

That is why we are helping the Minister and the Government to make the institution more robust, more comprehensive, and to be able to compete with contemporary international competitors.

I will simply flag the attention of the hon. Minister not for opposing the contents of the legislative document, but I would like to know whether The International Arbitration is governed by the UNCITRAL Model Law which has been adopted by the present statute called the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 and whether it may say that there is no further need to set up a Centre for dispute resolution as all the commercial disputes covered under the Act can be settled under the Act.

In the case of international arbitration, the seat of arbitration is important and after the judgement of the hon. Supreme Court in Indus Mobile Case, in 2017 –the Indus Mobile Case must be remembered – which followed a number of previous Supreme Court pronouncements, the jurisdiction of arbitration is much more streamlined. Here, you are talking about the streamlining of this institution. So, in the wake of Indus Mobile Case, 2017, which followed a number of previous Supreme Court pronouncements, the jurisdiction of arbitration is much more streamlined, which means, already streamlined, and the issue with relation to seat of arbitration and jurisdiction has been already simplified.

There has been a recent amendment in the Arbitration Act of 1996 which has even more simplified the situation as the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh

Schedules have been incorporated in the Act, making them an integral part of the Act, and any further centre for international arbitration will not suffice the cause and can make it even more cumbersome. So, this kind of apprehension is being expressed by various expert organisations.

The powers of appointment of arbitrators have been vested with the Act under section 11 of the Act and it has undergone a sea change over the past two decades upon pronouncement of various path-breaking judgements of the hon. Supreme Court starting from Patel Roadways Case and Kaiser Constructions Case decided by the hon. Supreme Court and the Act itself is a complete code for conducting the process of the alternative dispute resolution process. No further centre is required to be added and the Act itself covers all aspects of arbitration. So, yes, some sort of confusion are being arisen. Therefore, I would like to have a clarification from the hon. Minister.

The enforcement of foreign award is done in terms of section 48 onwards if an award is passed outside the Indian territorial jurisdiction and the New York Conventions are applicable to enforcement of the awards which are speedy and efficacious. India is a signatory to the convention and the process is a more revised version of the earlier convention called the Geneva Convention Awards. It is a more plausible and speedy way to deal and dispose off the disputes in hand.

My argument is this. You are exhausting all your resources to project India as an international arbitrational destination. We are supporting it. But does this kind of institution need any kind of Ordinance in order to give it a shape? Do you

think that invocation of Ordinance only for replacing a former institution into a new incarnation was an imperative need? That is why I am opposing the way you are resorting to the path of Ordinance. But I do not have any dispute with you in regard to arbitration and for the arbitration mechanism to resolve any kind of commercial dispute or business dispute because, like you, we are also eager to see India as an attractive destination for arbitration and for dispute resolution mechanism. With these words, I am concluding my speech.

Thank you.

(ends)

(1635/GM/KN)

1635 hours

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI (NEW DELHI): Thank you, hon. Chairperson, for letting me speak on this subject. I was just listening to Mr. Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury and all that has happened between 1995 and 2019 so far as this particular institution is concerned.

If I may begin with Hindi, हमें तो वायदा पूरा करने की आदत है, चाहे आपका हो या हमारा हो। They promised to set up an institution of international recognition; they promised that they will have Delhi as the centre of arbitration and the litigation burden that this country is faced with, shall be reduced. But all that could not be completed because nobody bothered about the institution after it was set up. All the money that was spent on the land and infrastructure and the salaries of the staff etc. could only bring results in 23 cases in 22 years. This is the achievement of the past Government.

We were faced with handling of this institution. So, when this institution was brought to us and it came to our notice, we tried to study every aspect of litigation and we tried to study every aspect by which it can be corrected. So, to begin with, if I may take the needle back a little bit in time, in 2015 we brought out the legislation which was the Commercial Courts Act, setting up Commercial and Appellate Divisions of High Courts, by which we tried to expedite the settlements of commercial disputes and their litigation processes in an efficacious manner. The second amendment was the amendment to Arbitration and Conciliation Act in 2017, where we brought a series of amendments – if I

am not wrong, more than 15 amendments happened in that Act- to again make the process more favourable to the process of arbitration and alternate dispute resolution. What really transpired was to make India the hub of commercial litigation.

It is only a premonition that the Budget Speech gets concluded and this Bill comes up. I see the linkages between the two. The linkages are that if India wants to get FDI, if India wants to progress economically, if India wants to be a global leader, then disputes related to money and finance need to be handled in an efficacious manner. If they are not handled in an efficacious manner, India as a destination for money and as a place where investments can happen will always suffer. It is for this reason that all these amendments in the economic restructuring had to happen. We, as a Government, had already decided our roadmap and one after the other, we are bringing these structural changes. The next structural change was to set up this particular institution.

When we were setting up this institution, Mr. Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury rightly said, "You only change the name". But what he missed out is that it is not just the re-branding which has happened by virtue of this Bill, but in addition to that, the entire administrative structure has been changed to identify areas where work can take over and it is interesting enough that impediments to the efficacious disposal of commercial cases was judicial overreach at times. There was two-fold overreach. One was that while parties who are not in agreement of arbitration but arbitrations are agreed upon in agreements in their settlement

clauses, one of the two will approach the court and by approaching the court, impede the process of arbitration.

(1640/RK/CS)

The second aspect is, while interim orders need to be granted, those interim orders will suffer because a stay will be granted by one court or the other. To get out of this particular impediment, changes were made in the ACA. By virtue of those changes in the ACA, we are at present in a new set up. Adhocism, which was the currency of the earlier days, was going on and through ad hoc processes the so-called arbitration mechanism in this country existed.

As per the NITI Aayog Report by Bibek Debroy and Miss Jain, India takes 1420 days and **39.6 per cent** of the **claim value** for **dispute** resolution. This is a very-very high rate, which is higher than OECD countries and South Asian countries. Globally, we are standing at 178<sup>th</sup> rank, out of a list of 189 countries in ease of enforcing contracts. We are seeking global investment when we stand at this position. We have improved upon the ease of doing business. We have moved to a big number. But ease of enforcing contracts still remains a dream. To ensure the ease of enforcing contract, this is one such step. With 3.1 crore cases pending before courts, in addition to the commercial litigation, it leads to difficulties in commercial litigation. So, we had to find a solution to speed up the dispute resolution and that comes from this particular Bill.

In this particular Bill, there is a permanent structuring. The International Centre for Alternate Disputes Resolution, which was earlier working in Delhi, was actually ineffective. I have given you the statistics of 23 cases in 22 years,

and nobody ever revised that mechanism. It is surprising that when the Government is incurring the huge expenditure, nobody ever revised either the expenditure or the mechanism. The Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha and subsequently the Bill lapsed because of the announcement of elections. The 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha came in and an Ordinance was brought in.

By replacing the Ordinance and bringing it as a Bill, we are trying to make it a statutory structure. By virtue of making a statutory structure, all the expenses which are incurred on this particular Centre – we will be making it an international centre of excellence – will be subjected to C&AG and thus auditing will be done by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. This is a good mechanism by which efficacy can be tested and checked repeatedly. The Parliament also will definitely have a right to get the details.

What was the need or importance of this particular Bill and what is the target that we have set up? I have said it earlier also and I am repeating myself that this is a Government which is working with a plan. The plan is to enhance gross inputs and gross revenues and filling the gaps so that all the leakages stop. If you look at the litigation structure, you will find that for arbitration a lot of business is going to Singapore, London, and Hong Kong. All the five big bodies, including Stockholm, are the ones who are taking away our business. Since they are taking away our business, we need to stop it from going there.

The Government of India is one such body which is itself litigating at many places. In view of the fact that we are litigants in areas outside the country, it

was a matter of surprise for me, that the London Court of International Arbitration had its office in Mumbai till 2016.

(1645/RC/RV)

It was operating out of Mumbai. Then, the International Chambers of Commerce also had its centre in Mumbai, though it is doing only the administrative work. Most of the arbitration proceedings are getting shifted to Singapore. Then, ICC was operating from here. Now all these big chambers are operating here but what is happening to domestic and international arbitration in India? What is happening is that we have ad hocism that somebody approaches the court and seeks an arbitrator to be appointed. Somebody from the panel of local commissioners will be appointed and that ad hoc method will lead to misuse of funds, no certainty of methodology, rules, etc. The UN court will adopt those rules and somebody will adopt their own rules. So, this ad hoc process had to finish. That is why, this particular Centre is a Centre of great importance to bring in a shift in our thinking process and also the litigating process.

Now business of lawyers need not come out of courts. Business of lawyers can come out of arbitration proceedings. To adopt that methodology, the mindsets need to change, and for changing those mindsets, this particular institution will go a long way. To establish that, we set up a committee to look into all the aspects, all the vulnerable sections, and how and why India was vulnerable. Why were we not able to get adequate inputs into this process?



Why were we suffering till 2016-17? Other institutions were getting business out of India.

Finally, the Justice Srikrishna Committee Report came and it suggested many methodologies. It suggested various methodologies and also discussed excessive court interventions. Excessive court interventions were one of the many things which were impeding the process. The judicial interpretations were leading to slowing of the process. As per certain reports, in 2011, Rs.56000 crore was stuck in infrastructure development projects. This money is the money lost. I remember from my experience that the Signature Bridge which was to be completed in Delhi was not getting completed. We have seen Bogibeel bridge in Assam. We have seen Zoji La tunnel. All these projects were not getting completed because there were something or the other which was relating to disputes of contractors, etc.

We have to look at the structure again and see what was available to us and how you deal with those litigations. We have to see time and money which is going to be consumed from the trial court to the Supreme Court. In commercial litigations, you lose out on money and time. The time is of essence. The alternative dispute redressal mechanism did not exist in the format which is required. It is because it did not exist. There was economic slow down and GDP rate not being there; and job is one issue which they keep talking about. So all these problems are inter-related. To deal with it, we had about 35 institutions working in India. The Srikrishna Committee sent various forms to be signed by people across. What was surprising is that some of the so-called

centres which were running dispute resolution mechanism did not even have a proper website and they were not even answering those forms or any of the questionnaires. All the Chambers of Commerce which are based in various cities were the ones which were running massive task of dealing with arbitration process. In the name of national body, we had the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution in Delhi.

(1650/SNB/MY)

There were some branches in Mumbai and in a couple of other places. So, all that has been taken over because this was a society and this society came up as a society which was virtually non-functional in its true nature and was not really leading to the objective it was set up. The previous Government had set up the objective. We are the ones who are trying to achieve those objectives. We are trying to achieve those objectives by working in seriatim by correcting various laws and in that process of correction, the correction is also to the statutory mechanism which has been sought to be brought in.

Sir, so far as this particular aspect of why alternative dispute resolution mechanism is necessary, I remember one of the Chief Justices of Singapore once said that it is not alternative dispute resolution, it is an appropriate dispute resolution. This is an appropriate dispute resolution because of the amount of money and funding since most of the companies will always have a panel of lawyers and if they owe some money, a few thousand crores to a set of companies, they will refuse to pay that money because they always have a battery of lawyers who are on the payroll and can litigate. A small person suffers

in these processes and will never be able to recover the rightful amount. So, dispute resolution is one mechanism by which all sides win. The efficacy is maintained; the cost is less; and alternatively the adversarial methodology which we adopt in the courts is also not there. The adversarial mechanism leads to a lot of bitterness and that bitterness is reduced by this mechanism.

In alternative dispute resolution there are various methodologies – negotiate, mediate, conciliate, and arbitrate. So, arbitration itself is beyond the dispute that has happened. First approach is the preventive approach. In preventive approach the three methodologies can work – you negotiate; you try to conciliate and adopt some methodology so that there is no dispute. But finally if dispute has happened before making it a worst form of dispute that it goes to a litigating side it should be brought before the arbitrator and the arbitrator is a neutral party or a third party which will take a call on how to negotiate between the two parties and bring in a proper mechanism so that no injustice happens and the award is granted and it is settled between the parties and the parties can continue.

In our country we had a number of PSEs. They had their own methodology which they call permanent method of arbitration which is dealing with arbitration. But this permanent body is not actually under SEA and because this body is not under SEA, the award granted or disputes settled cannot be enforced in the court of law. So, this itself was a big dispute and a big problem. Then we had issues with BIT – Bilateral Investment Treaties – and I remember when the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi ji went to Canada, there was a BIT and there

was a dispute regarding the earlier BITs which existed. We tried to alter that aspect and non-negotiations and other things happened. So, this Government has chosen to do the BIT correction as well. We are focussing on multi-lateral treaties also.

This centre will be working as a composite centre dealing with all aspects. When we look at polity, I believe that policy decides on economy; economy decides on society and society, in turn, decides on polity and polity, in turn, decides on policy. This is a cyclic cycle and in this cyclic cycle each side is impacting the other. So, there is a symbiotic relationship among all. If we really want to change the country, if we really want to settle dispute and if really we want *sabka sath, sabka vikas and sabka viswash*, that cannot happen until and unless we have adequate economic worth. That adequate economic worth will not happen until and unless our global positions changed; until and unless our parameters changed and until and unless the way people look at us changes, and for changing all that, we have to change our ways also. This is one way of changing our ways in which we change the way we litigate and the way we litigate is not necessarily through 10 years or 14 years of litigation in the courts but by bringing these centres in the country.

(1655/RU/CP)

Even the PSUs are in dispute with the Government. So, in most disputes, arbitration mechanism can exist and Government itself can be a body to promote that kind of an arbitration.

I am surprised to know that when big industrialists go for arbitration, they choose London over Delhi, Singapore over Delhi, Stockholm, ICC and Hong Kong over Delhi. And parties are all Indians. On all sides, parties involved are Indians. If parties are Indians, why have they chosen to go to Singapore? I think, we all need to understand that point also. We all need to understand that if there is a litigation between Indian parties, if companies are Indians, if executives are Indians, then why is it that everyone is choosing to go out of the country? Why is business going out of the country? Business is going out of the country because of enforcement aspects. It is because of the impacts it has and clarity methodology. Why is adhocism chosen? It is because there is no clarity to show that this is the time frame, this is the fee structure, this is the place where recordings can happen, this is the place where Google hangout is possible, this is the place where you can have multiple bodies interacting with each other, and this is the place where screen is available. Infrastructure itself is an issue. From infrastructure to qualified arbitrators, to qualified methodologies is an issue.

I was talking with some youngsters and I saw the way they were discussing arbitration. The best thing is that they write papers on arbitration. The country where those papers and magazines are getting published happens to be Singapore or London or Hong Kong. No such magazine of repute or journal of repute is coming out in India publishing them.

When I was growing up, I remember that I participated in one arbitration in early years of my practice. The arbitrator was a criminal lawyer who practised

criminal law and the person arguing before him happened to be an engineer because it was an infrastructure development issue. This was the condition of arbitration in India thirty years ago. Now when I look at the present-day scenario, I find that youngsters are travelling all over, they are writing papers and they are participating in how to improve BITs in India, they are members of those Committees and speaking about arbitration. They say that this is the game changer. So, I go back to the words of Swami Vivekanand who said that youth of character is what he had faith in. I also have the same faith in youth of character and youth which is obedient, knows, follows the rules and will bring processes in a transparent manner and forward direction and change the way we, as a country and an economy, operate. The reason for us to operate as a country and economy is necessary to be mentioned. ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON (SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN): The main question is regarding reputed qualified arbitrators.

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI (NEW DELHI): Sir, I am coming to that point.

Reputed qualified arbitrators is the one which this Bill is providing for. Infrastructure to the cost of litigation which is speedier and cheaper will be taken care of. Ease of doing business will also be taken care of.

I am coming to the aspect as to what it is actually trying to bring out. It is trying to bring out quality of experts in India. That is why I narrated that incident of 30 years ago where arbitrator was a senior criminal lawyer and the arguing counsel before the arbitrator was an engineer. The cost incurred was huge. What is the claim and aim of this particular body, New Delhi International

Arbitration Centre? It is providing facilities and administrative assistance for conciliation, mediation, and arbitral proceedings. There is a technical difference between each of the three stages. It maintains panels of accredited arbitrators, conciliators, and mediators. It maintains a panel which is an authorised body. Then it provides cost effective and timely services for the conduct of arbitrators. It promotes studies in the field of alternative dispute resolution. It is basically like a research body. It cooperates with societies and institutions.

(1700/NKL/NK)

There are various bodies like CII, FICCI, and all the commercial bodies which have industrialists on board, and these are the people who will be litigating. So, cooperating with them and choosing arbitrators and all other kinds of facilities is what this is all about. It is going to be a registered society in order to promote resolution of disputes through alternative dispute resolution method.

So, composition is what is very interesting. I have already spoken about finance and audit. Now, composition is that the proposed NDIAC will consist of seven members which will include: (i) a Chairperson who has been a Judge of the Supreme Court or a High Court, or an eminent person with special knowledge and experience in the conduct or administration of arbitration, (ii) two eminent persons having substantial knowledge and experience in institutional arbitration, (iii) three ex-officio members – this is very important because it is including a nominee from the Ministry of Finance and a Chief Executive Officer (responsible for the day-to-day administration of the NDIAC), and (iv) a representative from a recognised body of Commerce and Industry. So, there will

also be a representative from the Commerce and Industry body appointed as a part-time member on a rotational basis. So, this is the structure. By having a statutory status, it is also going to have the impact of what a Statutory Body usually will have.

Coming back to the issue, I believe it is about 18 amendments which happened in the ACA to make it at par. Post an award is granted, nobody can go to Court. The Government can look into it in the rules because when the businesses go out of the country, like Singapore, etc., they then cannot be challenged in the local Courts. So, quick and effective prevention mechanism is what needs to be done. To fully embrace the institutional arbitration is what we need to deal with. So, 35 units which existed and the caseload are the issues which are significant. I have already spoken about PSEs, PMAs and ACA not being enforceable in the Courts and this is what is leading to the problem of efficacy and legitimacy.

So, all I can say is that the mission mode in which the Government of India is working and the Prime Minister is also setting target for each one of us including the Ministers, we all need to deliver on our promises and that is how important deliberations need to be made to ameliorate the business environment in the country. Then, the outcomes will be in line with outlays. Otherwise, the outcomes will never be in line with outlays. So, to improve all that, this is a policy move which will change the environment and the eco-system in which commercial litigation and also commercial development happens. For every development, we need economy to be with us. All I can say is this. आज जी तो



बहुत चाहता है कि सच बोलें, लेकिन हिम्मत नहीं होती। बाईस साल के अंदर 23 केस करने वाले इंस्टीट्यूशन को किसी ने चेक नहीं किया। उस समय कोई नहीं बोला कि इसको कैसे ठीक करना है। आज किसी ने बोलने की ही नहीं बल्कि ठीक करने की भी हिम्मत की है।

So, I support the Bill. Thank you very much.

(ends)

1704 hours

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Sir, I rise to speak on the New Delhi International Arbitration Centre Bill, 2019.

I feel highly inadequate to speak on the Bill. I have been preceded by a Lawyer, Meenakashi Lekhiji. Now, I will be succeeded by an eminent Lawyer of the Supreme Court, Pinaki Misraji. In the face of their knowledge, what else can I add? But I always believe that common sense is actually more important than a legal sense. Therefore, I will apply my common sense to speak on this Bill. Ultimately, the answer will be given by Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, an eminent former Lawyer of Patna High Court and then the Supreme Court.

(1705/SRG/MK)

So, I am sure, all the cobwebs in my mind will be cleared by their learned interventions. This Bill has a chequered history. This Bill was earlier discussed in this Lok Sabha. It was passed in Lok Sabha, then it went to the Rajya Sabha. The Lok Sabha was dissolved. So, the Bill, pending in Rajya Sabha, lapsed. After that, the President promulgated an Ordinance on 2<sup>nd</sup> March, 2019. This is an important Bill, but this is not an emergent Bill. There is nothing emergent about it. This has been hanging fire for years together. A Committee was appointed; the Committee submitted a report. Why did you come out with the Ordinance? I do not like any Government taking the Ordinance route without coming to Parliament. So, the Minister has a responsibility of answering what was the great urgency of promulgating the Ordinance.

Having said that, I may say that this Ordinance is mainly to take over the assets of an organization for arbitration which is already existing, that too in Delhi. Maybe the Government was afraid, it will clarify, that the Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution have taken over their assets. You are scared that the assets will go. That is why you did what you did. Arbitration is definitely a better way of dealing with contract disputes because disputes linger on in court. The Indian legal system takes 14-15 years to get disputes resolved. Arbitration is an easier way, where both parties agree to an Arbitrator. The Arbitrator is normally a former retired judge, who has no work. So, they earn a little bit extra in going for arbitration. If both parties agree, then there is no problem. Nowadays, there are a lot of international disputes happening.

Now, India claims to be sixth largest economy. We are proud that we are bigger than economies of small countries like France, England, Germany and Japan. These are small countries, equal to a State of ours. We tom-tom that. Now we are trying to enter the international arena. Many contracts are given to foreign companies. For instance, in all the Metro Railways, contracts are given to foreign companies to do the work. For national highways, you will see companies from Malaysia coming, this and that. For East West Metro in Kolkata, Spanish are supplying the rakes. So, if there is a dispute between the two, the Government and the foreign company, arbitration is called for. They would prefer to go for arbitration abroad. We would like to have the arbitration here, but for that we have to build up confidence in the disputing parties that

we have a good system of arbitration. Mr. Prasad's effort to have this arbitration system is a good effort in this regard and especially in Indian context. Alternative Dispute Resolution is a must because construction work takes a long time and things drag on for very long.

(1710/KKD/YSH)

Sir, this Bill has been brought in the House. The Bill has not been brought overnight. There will be a Committee appointed with Justice B.N. Srikrishna as Chairman. He normally presides over all Government Committees. He presided over the Mumbai Riots matter; and then, on arbitration also, he is supposed to be an expert. I do not know what law he is an expert on, but anyway, the Government gives him all the committees, which is a good thing for a retired person! ...(*Interruptions*) It is because Judges are supposed to be invalid.

Now, what are the objectives of the International Arbitration Centre?

They are:

1. To bring targeted reforms to develop itself as a flagship institution for conducting international and domestic arbitration;
2. To provide facilities and administrative assistance for conciliation, mediation and arbitral proceedings.
3. To maintain panels of accredited arbitrators, conciliators, mediators, etc.  
One chamber will be established where panels will be maintained.
4. To facilitate conducting of international and domestic arbitrations;

5. To provide cost-effective and timely services for the conduct of arbitrations; and
6. To promote studies in the field of alternative dispute resolution, cooperate with other societies.

Sir, the Bill also speaks of setting up of an arbitration academy where people will be trained as to how to arbitrate. All these are good ideas. Ultimately, the arbitration centre will be set up. Arbitrations have become necessary because the Government has not been able to unclog the country's courts. Since this involves hiring lots of new judges as well as building new courts, getting a model arbitration law was necessary.

The Arbitration and Conciliation Law was brought in 1995. The amendment to the Arbitration and Conciliation Law was brought in 2015. Then, we are coming with present Centre. But we can say that despite several years of the lobbying in place, the Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism has not really taken off. If that is so, it is due to the Government's obduracy as well as the fact that the initial law had some critical lacunae.

When arbitration awards went against the Government or a PSU, especially those from international tribunals, as we have seen in the Reliance-ONGC award, the Government's first attempt is to challenge it in the court. In this case, since ONGC lost, the Government has said that it will challenge it in an Indian court. Normally, arbitration awards can be challenged on very limited grounds. Otherwise, they would get struck in courts for decades. But this has never stopped the Government. Even in the Tata-Docomo matter

where the Government did not have to shell out anything, it challenged the global award against the Tatas. But the Tatas agreed to the arbitration. The Government went to court against the arbitration award.

The situation in domestic arbitration is very bad. Under earlier Indian law, if the losing party challenged the award in a court of law, the award never got implemented. The court, in turn, had to rule on it that 'your challenge was enough'. Many courts were happy to entertain such challenges even though the grounds were not solid enough.

So, arbitration also has had a chequered history. People have gone to court against arbitration awards; and the delay that they feared, has taken place.

This Committee will consist of a Supreme Court Judge and several experts. I do hope that proper persons are appointed to this Committee. Arbitration is the need of the hour. The Government talks so much about ease of doing business. But if the matters get clogged in courts, then what will be there as ease of doing business? The Government talks about calling foreign capital. In fact, the Government has gone to the extent of saying they will borrow money from abroad in dollar terms, which I do not think, is most advisable.

(1715/RP/RPS)

The system must be unclogged for people to really feel attracted to invest in India. So, this is a good step that is taken. I hope that the International Arbitration Centre will act.

With this, I support the efforts of the Minister to unclog the system.

(ends)

1716 hours

SHRI KANUMURU RAGHURAMA KRISHNARAJU (NARSAPURAM): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I am speaking after Meenakashi Lekhi ji and so many eminent lawyers and persons with abundant common sense. I am, in a way, the most experienced person in the field of litigation wherein I had filed many arbitration cases against the companies. So, I am an experienced person. In that sense, I will speak. Definitely, I wholeheartedly support this step of the Government of India through our hon. Minister.

It is a very welcome step to have this New Delhi International Arbitration Centre in lieu of the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution set up in 1995 under the Societies Act. It is already delayed. Many people were asking: "Why is this Ordinance?" It was already passed by the Lok Sabha. Then, it got stuck in Rajya Sabha because of Elections. There is nothing wrong to come with an Ordinance for a Bill which is already delayed. What I specifically want to emphasise is that it was taking years time. Despite some amendments that had come in 2015 and 2017, there is no change. When we are comparing ourselves with our competitors like Singapore and London – we want to be their competitor – they were doing most of their proceedings by mail. They were finishing their actual proceedings in five days compared to our four to five years of time that we were taking. They were able to complete their entire proceedings including evidences, etc., within five days.

Our hon. Minister has to take so many effective steps for bringing eminent people into the system. Not only jurists but also some technically sound people should be there as a part of this new Centre so that all the disputes can be resolved

in time. It should also be cost-effective. We all know how much costly and time-taking it is.

Saugata Roy *ji* has given an example of ONGC and Tata Docomo. I do not want to get into those examples. I have my own example wherein I had gone in an arbitration against GAIL and they preferred to go in for an appeal. That is pending for the last three years. It is only an example that I am giving you. There is no conflict of interest or anything. I do not have any Tata Docomo example. It is because of that I am only giving this as an example. A majority of litigations are with the public sector undertakings. We will have to see how we will boost the confidence of the investing community. Meenakashi Lekhi *ji* has made it very clear that after the Finance Bill, this would improve the GDP growth rate and 'ease of doing business'. A majority of litigations are with the public sector undertakings. The Government is taking a major step in setting up this organisation wherein majority of the appointments were made by the Government but sooner or later they should try to move as fast as possible to make it as an autonomous body.

(1720/RCP/RAJ)

This is very much required to make it as a real international hub. Then we can also have our offices in Singapore and London where we get such type of business. It is because, as Madam said, even for contracts between Indians, we are preferring to have an Arbitration Centre at London or Singapore. We are not able to get good lawyers also because when we request for a particular lawyer, they say that he or she is in London or Singapore. So, in the interest of the Indians, we should have a wonderful International Arbitration Centre and it should be totally autonomous and cost-effective. Thank you, Sir. (ends)



1720 बजे

**श्री विनायक भाउराव राजत (रत्नागिरी-सिंधुदुर्ग):** सभापति महोदय, मैं नई दिल्ली अंतर्राष्ट्रीय माध्यस्थम् केन्द्र विधेयक, 2019 को अनुमोदन देने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। दिल्ली एक अंतर्राष्ट्रीय शहर है। दिल्ली देश की राजधानी है। अगर हम विकास की दृष्टि से देखेंगे तो दिल्ली में कई काम होने की जरूरत है। पिछले कई वर्षों से यह हो रहा है कि कोई भी डेवेलपमेंट का काम हो, कोई भी विकास की योजना हो, जिससे किसी का कुछ संबंध नहीं होता है, ऐसे लोग पीआईएल के माध्यम से विकास कार्यों के बीच में खड़े होते हैं। कोई पीआईएल करता है, कोर्ट में जाता है, उसमें स्टे लाता है। कोई एनजीटी में जाता है, वहां से स्टे लाता है। गवर्नमेंट की चाहे कितनी भी इच्छा हो, लेकिन ऐसे जो स्पीड ब्रेकर्स बीच में आते हैं, उनकी वजह से सही समय पर उस शहर, प्रांत का विकास करने में बाधा आती है।

इस बिल में श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी ने बहुत अच्छा प्रावधान किया है। जिनके ऊपर अन्याय होता है, वे कोर्ट में जा सकते हैं, उनके लिए कोर्ट के दरवाजे खुले रहते हैं। योजनाओं पर अमल करना हो, लेकिन जिनका उन योजनाओं से कोई संबंध नहीं होता है, ऐसे लोग जब विरोध करने के लिए सामने आते हैं, तब ऐसे सारे मामले आर्बिट्रेटर के पास रख कर, उनका जल्दी से जल्दी समाधान खोजना है। यह अच्छी बात इस बिल के माध्यम से माननीय कानून मंत्री जी लाए हैं, मैं उनको बधाई देता हूँ। जैसे यह दिल्ली शहर के लिए है, वैसे ही यह हमारे मुंबई शहर के लिए भी है। मुंबई महाराष्ट्र राज्य की राजधानी है और देश की आर्थिक राजधानी है। वह कम से कम दो करोड़ की आबादी का शहर है। मुंबई महानगरपालिका का बजट 30-35 हजार करोड़ रुपये का है। आज ऐसे मुंबई शहर में दिन में कम से कम 80 लाख लोग लोकल ट्रेन से आना-जाना करते हैं। यह दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी सिटी है। पांच लाख से ज्यादा लोग मेट्रो से आना-जाना करते हैं और लाखों लोग बाय एयर यात्रा करते हैं। मुंबई जैसे शहर में भी रेल के ट्रैक बढ़ाने के लिए जगह है, लेकिन वहां ट्रैक नहीं बढ़ाया जा सकता है, क्योंकि वहां झुग्गी-झोपड़ी खड़ी है। अगर झुग्गी-झोपड़ी को हटाने

जाएं तो लोग वहां पीआईएल करके सामने आते हैं। मुंबई के लिए कोस्टल रोड की जरूरत है। पिछले 30 सालों से मुंबई महानगरपालिका का जो कार्यभार है, वहां पर शिवसेना और भाजपा का प्रशासन है, उनके माध्यम से वह बड़ी अच्छी तरह से किया जाता है। कोस्टल रोड के लिए जब ऐलान किया गया तो जिनका मुंबई से कुछ संबंध नहीं, महाराष्ट्र राज्य से संबंध नहीं, केरल के लोग सामने आए और बोलें कि अभी मैन्ग्रोव्स तोड़ने का काम चालू करें, वे एनजीटी के पास गए ... (व्यवधान) मैंने दिल्ली के साथ-साथ मुंबई का थोड़ा आधार लिया... (व्यवधान) मुंबई की जो समस्या है... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय सभापति (श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन):** कृपया आप चेयर को एड्रेस कीजिए।

**श्री विनायक भाउराव राऊत (रत्नागिरी-सिंधुदुर्ग):** सभापति महोदय, ऐसे वे योजना रोकने का काम करते हैं। आज कोर्ट में मामले जाएं तो चार-पांच साल तक काम में रूकावट आती है।

(1725/IND/SMN)

जैसा पहले सुझाव आया कि जो मामला आर्बिट्रेशन के पास जाए, उस पर सही समय में निर्णय लेना चाहिए, इस बात का प्रोविजन करने की जरूरत है। एक निश्चित समय में दो महीने में, तीन महीने में उस मामले में निर्णय आ जाना चाहिए। टाइम बाउंड निर्णय होना चाहिए। यदि आर्बिट्रेशन में कोई मामला जाता है, तो उसकी प्रोजेक्ट कास्ट बहुत बढ़ जाती है। इससे न तो लोगों को फायदा होता है, न सरकार का फायदा होता है और पीआईएल डालने वाले आराम से बैठे रहते हैं। सुप्रीम कोर्ट और हाई कोर्ट के जजेज के साथ-साथ उस क्षेत्र के जो एक्सपर्ट्स हैं, उनकी भी नियुक्ति करने का प्रयोजन इस बिल के माध्यम से मंत्री जी करने जा रहे हैं, इसमें उन्हें सफलता मिले।

दिल्ली के एक्सपेंशन के लिए मेरा कहना है कि दिल्ली की आबादी बढ़ती जा रही है। दिल्ली के महत्व को संभालने के लिए ऐसा कानून बनाने की जो जरूरत है, वह आज माननीय मंत्री जी के माध्यम से पूरी हो रही है, इसके लिए मैं उन्हें बधाई देता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

(इति)

1726 hours

SHRI PINAKI MISRA (PURI): Thank you hon. Chairman Sir, I rise to support this Bill that the Government has brought into this House. I think every like-minded person and every right-minded person is going to support this Bill. There is no question about that. I just want to flag one issue before the Government. The hon. Home Minister is here. So, I should flag it in his presence. The hon. Law Minister is also here. In this Session of Parliament, this is the fifth or sixth Bill that is coming which has been passed by the Lok Sabha and has lapsed because of dissolution of the 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha. I think the time has come that this kind of criminal waste of public money now must be avoided in future. It is a very simple resolution. Article 107(5) of the Constitution of India states:

“A Bill which is pending in the House of the People, or which having been passed by the House of the People is pending in the Council of States, shall subject to the provisions of Article 108, lapse on a dissolution of the House of the People.”

Article 107(3) says:

“A Bill pending in Parliament shall not lapse by reason of the prorogation of the Houses.”

Therefore, Article 107(3) can quite easily be replicated, even for the dissolution of the Lok Sabha. It is because I am given to understand – forget the Bill that we have already seen – that the Consumer

Protection Act which has come in this Session was passed on 20<sup>th</sup> December, 2018. Similarly, there is the Triple Talaq Bill, the Aadhar Bill, the SEZ Bill and the J & K Reservation Bill. My friend, Mr. Nishikant Dubey, who is very well-versed in these matters, informed me that there are 28 Bills which the 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha had cleared and which lapsed because of the fact that the Rajya Sabha did not clear them. Therefore, I urge upon all sections of this House to seriously consider whether this kind of replication of work, this kind of criminal waste of public money must be allowed. Going forward, should we not put our heads together and think that a simple amendment to the Constitution can avoid this in future? I would request this House to seriously consider on this issue.

1727 hours

(Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

Having said that, hon. Speaker, Sir – I am grateful that the hon. Speaker has given us time on this very important Bill – Para 3 of the Objects and Reasons of this Bill makes a very disconcerting reading. Para 3 says that --

“The international Centre for Alternate Dispute Resolution which was set up in the year 1995 with Government funds to promote alternate dispute resolution mechanism has however not been able to achieve the objectives.”

I think that is the understatement of this year. As Meenakashi Ji has said, 22 years have seen the passage of only 23 cases. This really ranks as a gross-understatement. Something has seriously gone wrong

and I think a forensic audit ought to be done to see what went wrong, why it went wrong. They are taking over the assets now in a new institution, which is, of course, a welcome step; the old institution must go. But why this has happened and why this kind of criminal waste of money took place? How is this passed under their scanner of many of the authorities which in this country otherwise go to town flagging the issue of wastage of public funds and public monies? It is something that one must also look into very seriously because this is again a criminal waste of public money and public time.

(1730/MMN/VB)

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the fact of the matter is this. I believe since I have been to Singapore, for instance, for an international arbitration. Today, SIAC is the pre-eminent place for international arbitrations. I have been there with opposite lawyers who are Indians and retired judges of the Supreme Court who are arbitrators. Why two Indian parties, which are locked in arbitration, go to Singapore with retired Indian Supreme Court judges and senior Indian advocates? They all go and sit in that beautiful little SIAC chamber. Why does this happen?

It is because the problem is this, and I think the hon. Law Minister will be the first to concede that despite the amendments that we have made to our Indian Arbitration Act, there continues to be too many loopholes. So, anything that you, the hon. Minister, bring in, is not going to plug the system or give inspiration to people to come to India because ultimately situs, as you know is

everything. So, if the situs is going to be the Indian law and Indian jurisdiction, then unless you tighten the Indian laws—and the Indian laws, despite the last amendment that we have made, still continue to be so porous that my friend is a भुक्तभोगी , who has gone through an arbitration process himself--this endless fate of litigation will continue.

I am happy to say that the calendars of the retired Indian Supreme Court judges, once they are retired, are so full now that you cannot get a date from them for 6-8 months. I have tried to get an early date from the retired Indian Supreme Court judges. There are a handful of judges who are very popular or a handful of retired High Court Chief Justice or judges. Their dates are choc-a-bloc. They cannot give dates before six months or eight months in a year. So, the same problem that we have in court that they are not able to give dates, obtains with arbitrators in India.

Now, you plan to bring in expert arbitrators who are obviously in the nature of professional arbitrators. I do not know whether the two systems will therefore coexist. There will be a system which will operate by mutual consent under Section 11 of the Arbitration Act and there will be something which will operate independently here under this particular Act. Therefore, the possibility of a mismatch is very, very apparent and it is very possible. So, I would urge the hon. Law Minister to bring another amendment because Section 15, Section 28 and Section 29 of this Act are really the operating provisions and the rest are all about taking over the assets of this defunct organisation.

Therefore, if these are going to be given teeth, then, perhaps, what is co-terminus with this, you need to bring in a very, very strict amendment to the Indian Arbitration Act to ensure that going forward with this endless process of litigation that we are subjected to under the Indian laws comes to an end.

I commend the Government for making all-out attempts to bring ease of business into India and to make India an attractive hub for arbitration but a lot more needs to be done. I think the hon. Law Minister will be the first to concede that. Hon. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful to you.

(ends)

1733 hours

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA (GUNTUR): Sir, I rise to support the Bill since it is a very crucial Bill to build our country into a global hub for arbitration. The Bill also aims to create a new structure in the form of New Delhi International Arbitration Centre by taking over the existing International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution.

In spite of having so many positives in this Bill, right from the institutional framework to making this an institution of national importance which gives autonomy to it, there are some ambiguities and drawbacks which I wish to highlight and request the hon. Minister to address them to make it more effective.

The first one is, the Central Government is the appointing authority for the members of the NDIAC and a periodic contributor to its funds. Further, its accounts are proposed to be audited by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India. Also, the Central Government would have the power to remove members from this office.

But the problem is, investors adopting alternate modes of dispute resolution prefer a neutral decision-making body. The proactive role proposed by the Central Government may discourage contracting parties from referring disputes to the NDIAC for fear that the independence and credibility of the arbitral institution will be compromised, especially in cases where the opposite party is a Public Sector Undertaking.



(1735/VR/PC)

Even the SAIC, which many hon. Members talked about in Singapore was established with Government aided funding but it has now become a completely self-sufficient and independent arbitration institution.

The second is, the Bill is dealing only with administrative issues and leaving aside the procedural framework on how to settle disputes, timelines for completion of arbitration proceedings, etc. I am saying this because ICADR failed because of its outdated approach in resolving disputes. So, what I suggest for consideration of the hon. Minister is to include the procedural framework within the Bill and do not leave it to the bureaucracy. Otherwise, NDIAC may meet the same fate as ICADR did.

The third point is that it is not going to be easy sailing for NDIAC. The critical and important issue faced by ICADR is the negligible number of cases before it. Let me give a comparative analysis of ICADR and other international arbitration institutions. The total number of cases taken up by the ICADR since its inception in 1995 till 2016 is just 49. But, at the same time, if you look at SIAC in Singapore, it has handled nearly 350 cases in 2016 alone and ICC in London has handled 966 cases. This clearly indicates whom the NDIAC is up against. So, we have to be doubly cautious in giving a framework to NDIAC.

The next point is that this very House passed the Arbitration and Conciliation Bill last year, the objective of which is to establish the Arbitration Council of India in order to review and give grading to arbitral institutions. But this Bill has lapsed due to the dissolution of Lok Sabha. So, I suggest the hon.

Minister to bring this Arbitration and Conciliation Bill without any delay because periodic review and grading will help in promoting the credibility of NDIAC, particularly among foreign investors.

My final point is that there is no mention about setting up of regional centres. Clause 14 simply says that facilities would be set up in India and abroad. Regional centres are very important for the success of NDIAC. I request the hon. Minister to set up one regional centre at Amaravati in Andhra Pradesh to cater to the needs of South India. It is going to be a new modern city and with the support of the State Government hopefully it will soon become a reality.

With these observations and in anticipation that the hon. Minister will reply to these points, I support the Bill. Thank you.

(ends)

1738 hours

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM): Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. I would like to join my friend and learned party leader Shri Adhir Ranjan in saying that we support the very much objective of the Bill. We want India to be a destination for international arbitration. But we have issue with the content in the text of the Bill.

After all what is the problem the Bill is trying to address here? They are trying to address the absence of a credible international arbitration centre in India which, therefore, is not attracting foreign companies as many of the eminence Members, who themselves are lawyers have pointed out. We need a credible centre. But it must be one that is attractive enough and interesting enough, so that when foreign companies are concluding contracts, they will want to come here rather than, as Pinaki Mishra was pointing out, taking all their cases, involving Indian disputes to Singapore. This is something that we really need to take very seriously. Therefore, very clearly the new centre has to be better than what we already have which has been rightly criticized by the preceding speakers.

The fact is that if we want companies to come here, it must meet the highest possible standards and this is where the Bill disappoints. After all you are trying to look at institutional arbitration whereas in our country's culture most arbitration tends to be *ad hoc*, people just agreeing on a contract between themselves to arbitrate in a one-off procedure.

When you are looking at international arbitration, you are certainly looking at institutional arbitration and there we have to overcome the inefficiencies of the past, that everyone has already pointed to. Also, the purpose of arbitration is to cut through the existing inefficiency of the court process which has made ease of doing business such a problem because of the difficulty of fulfilling contracts. When obviously contracts are resolved and arbitration moves in a swift manner, then of course the whole process is where companies are encouraged to come here.

(1740/SAN/SPS)

Now, the more bureaucratic the nature of the Centre and the more Government control there is, unfortunately, the less attractive it is going to turn out to be to others. We have seen this already with the Chinese Arbitration Centre or CIETEC which is unfortunately very similar to what our Government has come up with. The CIETAC is also an arbitration institution governed by the Government of China. No one considers it to be autonomous of the Government and people do not like going there whereas the Singapore International Arbitration Centre, obviously, attracts all the number of cases we have been hearing about as does the ICC in London. What is striking is this. Please remember that it is not you and I and the lawyers here who have to be happy; those who will be taking cases to the court are foreign companies for the most part or companies that are concluding contracts between a foreign company and an Indian company. If you do not set up an institution that appeals to them, then all your efforts will go in vain.

Sir, I would like to urge six specific suggestions on the Minister under four broad headings very briefly. One is on autonomy. Clause 11 of the Bill states that the general superintendence, direction, control and management of affairs shall be vested either with the Central Government or with the custodian appointed by the Central Government. This is a mistake. There is no question. Every study on arbitration shows that independence of the arbitration institution is the key when it comes to why companies choose the same institution for arbitration and what is the choice of a forum for dispute settlement. When a foreign investor is coming here, if he does not think that ours is autonomous of the Government, there is going to be a problem. Let us face it that in our country, a lot of disputes involve PSUs, as Prof. Saugata Roy pointed out, Metros and so on. Therefore, the influence or even the perceived influence of the Government over the Arbitration Centre would work against the perception of its autonomy. So, I would have suggested that you ought to leave the authority with the Chairperson of the Committee and not with the Government or the custodian, or you remove the term 'direction and control' from clause 11. So, you do not leave this control in a way that undermines its autonomy.

The second one is flexibility of rules. Clause 32 says that every rule under the Act has to come before Parliament, but the fact is that while you can say that for rules regarding the constitution, composition and internal functions of the organisation, Arbitration Proceeding Rules have to be amended very, very often. In fact, I was checking and found that the Singapore Centre has amended its rules in 2010, 2013, 2016 and 2017. This is necessary to keep up

with the changing speedy perspectives and requirements of the international issues and international users of arbitration. Therefore, for you to lock our Centre into a situation where they cannot amend anything without coming to Parliament puts a burden on them and a burden on us, which I think is not the intention because this will actually reduce the efficiency of this procedure. So, I would suggest to exclude the Arbitration Rules from the set of rules which require parliamentary sanction under the clause and show that you are responsive to the needs of the clients.

Lastly, a broader mandate is needed so that you can actually develop more expertise, create a vibrant arbitration community here by including in the terms of the New Delhi Arbitration Centre education, skill development, awareness in arbitration and to create opportunities for young professionals to develop expertise, which is something that the London Centre, the International Centre of Chamber of Commerce and the Singapore International Centre do. They all have specific programmes targeted for the development of young arbitration practitioners whereas as Prof. Roy pointed out, all that we have is retired judges monopolising our arbitration work. Why do you not include in the mandate of the Centre these things? You can do that under the rules attached to the Bill.

Finally, in reaching the highest standards, statistics must be maintained as all the other prominent arbitration centres do and transparency must be absolutely essential. Sadly, there is very little reference to transparency in the Bill. So, my suggestion is that while your objectives are very laudable and we

must make India an arbitration destination, your Bill does not go far enough. You are going to create a Centre, but do not create one that fails to fulfil the very purpose for which you are creating the Centre, by failing to attract the people you want to attract. My advice would be to either include these additional points and bring back the Bill or if you insist on passing it today, because we do not want to oppose it, let me say at least include these suggestions and points in the arbitration and conciliation law which is also lapsed and which you need to bring back to this House. Reconciling the two would give you a better Centre, one that will fulfil the laudable objectives that the Government says it is seeking to fulfil from this law.

Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

(ends)

(1745/RBN/KDS)

1745 hours

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (HYDERABAD): When there is a fracture, you do not apply a band-aid. Now, this is what is happening over here. Enforcement of contracts takes six months in Singapore. In our country it takes four years. I would like to request the Government, through you, to simplify litigation by providing fixed timelines for resolution of disputes. Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanism and fast track courts should be promoted. Will they do that? Will they create a cadre of contract practitioners who will play an important role in dispute resolution in tribunals and commercial courts? They should limit adjournments. They should introduce pre-trial conferences as part of case management techniques for commercial courts. Mediation is very important. Will they introduce financial incentives for parties in commercial cases to attempt mediation?

I would like to quote from *The Economic Survey 2017-18*. It says:

“For smooth contract enforcement, it may be necessary to build capacity in the lower judiciary to deal with economic and commercial cases. This may be done through training of judges and digitization of judiciary.”

*The Economic Survey* of 2017-18 also talked about injunctions and stays. It said that reliance on injunctions and stays should be reduced. Courts



may consider prioritizing stayed cases and impose stricter timelines for deciding cases with temporary injunctions.

What we have now is that if the judiciary is overloaded, we have created NCLT and NCLAT. Then we have consumer dispute forums. For telecom, we have TDSAT. So, what happens is that, even though decision is given, still the appeal is there. So, I want to ask the Government a specific question.

Sir, I want you to come to my rescue. It is about this whole issue of issuing Ordinance. The Government is issuing an Ordinance to satisfy the whims and fancies of World Bank. But why did the Government take so much time to introduce an Ordinance when the Supreme Court overturned the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Act? There is an ICADR regional court in Hyderabad and Bengaluru. The grants are given by the respective State Governments. I want to know how the Government is taking over these entities which were set up with the support of the State Governments.

What is the assurance which this Government is giving to the country and to this august House for this ADR to be taken seriously? How impartial is the Government going to be? What is the distance that you are going to maintain from this particular Centre which you are going to establish? I am asking this because for it to be taken seriously, the Government must stay far away. This is why the ICADR was set up as an independent society receiving grants from the Government and the non-Government sources.

These are the important points. I hope the Minister will reply to it and does not run away from it. (ends)

1748 hours

SHRI E.T. MOHAMMED BASHEER (PONNANI): I am quite happy to state that the Government's move is in the correct direction and it is a very useful move to establish the Delhi International Arbitration Centre. Once this is established, as envisaged in the Bill and with the proper kind of activities, we can be proud of having an international institution of higher reputation.

India is a fast-developing economy. We are confident that we can make our own International Centre much higher than Institutions established in other countries like Singapore and U.K. The credit for success for this Bill goes to the good home work done by the Committee headed by Justice B.N. Srikrishna. Nobody can have dispute that the Alternative Dispute Settlement mechanism is the need of the hour.

While we are doing this, I am of the firm opinion that we must learn lessons from similar institutions and ground realities, like experiences of countries like Singapore and U.K. Arbitration as a mode of dispute resolution is getting popularity especially in national and international commercial agreements. Similar mechanisms like mediation and reconciliation are also coming up.

With regard to Indian judiciary approach in this, I would like to say that pro-arbitration approach of Indian judiciary is also praiseworthy. The courts are considering that once it is considered that the matter is covered by arbitration agreement, the courts prefer to make a 'no-interfere' stand.

(1750/SM/MM)

An important fact that needs to be kept in mind is that the very acceptability of this international centre should be based on two bases, (1) creditability of it and (2) cost and time effectiveness.

Regarding the procedural rules, we have to be careful about it. It should be scientific and faster. Rules should be updated. We all know that the other institutions are doing that. The most important thing is the quality of the arbitrators. We must have a descent pool of potential arbitrators, I mean, the best out of the best.

Chapters 28 and 29 deal with the chamber of arbitrators and academy respectively. When we are appointing the persons, we must be very careful. If that is done, then we will have a bright future. While selecting the persons to the panel, trustworthiness, efficiency and time management expertise are the factors which will have to be considered.

Sir, I would like to say that if we plan the things accordingly, if we do our homework properly, if we have very good infrastructure and select this kind of capable persons, we can be confident that we can have the best institution in the world. With these few words, I conclude. Thank you very much.

(ends)

1752 hours

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill and oppose the Ordinance route of this legislation. It is a disputed legislation relating to redressal mechanism. I fully agree with what Madam Meenakshi Lekh Ji has suggested that on the basis of an international report, it should be an alternate dispute redressal forum; it should be an appropriate forum, International Dispute Redressal Forum. I fully support the suggestion made by the hon. Member. Sir, I would like to urge upon the hon. Law Minister that instead of bringing a piecemeal legislation, let us have a comprehensive legislation on all aspects.

As Shri Pinaki Misra was talking about, we had the experience of 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha. I fully disagree with him. When the House is dissolved, the Bill also gets lapsed. The wisdom of the previous House is entirely different from that of the wisdom of the present House. It is entirely different. ...(*Interruptions*) We will debate it afterwards. ...(*Interruptions*). Only one third of the Members retire by rotation ...(*Interruptions*). That is a permanent House. This is not a permanent House. The period of this House is only for five years. ...(*Interruptions*) So, Sir, in order to have a full-proof and effective legislation, it should be comprehensive. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PINAKI MISRA (PURI): ...(*Interruptions*) In 2009, the Rajya Sabha passed the Women's Reservation Bill. I do not think that there were even five members and the Bill is still continuing. How does it continue?

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): That is a matter to be debated. I think it will be better to have a discussion on this if the Government comes with an appropriate Motion. Definitely, we will have a discussion. Sir, it is an academic issue.

SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA (BARDHAMAN-DURGAPUR): Sir, I would like to inform that a Bill introduced in Rajya Sabha never dies. But a Bill introduced in Lok Sabha and passed and then sent to the Rajya Sabha and if the Lok Sabha gets dissolved, the Bill will die. That is the point. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): I thank Shri Ahluwalia Ji for supporting my cause. ...(*Interruptions*) Sir, we are having the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. The sole purpose of this Bill is to have the change in law in tune with the commutable changes. Yes, we do agree that the ease of doing business has drastically changed. We also appreciate that India's position has greatly improved. But, at the same time, I would like to say that the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 is 23 years old ...(*Interruptions*) So far, no appropriate/drastring changes have taken place in this Act. So, I urge upon the hon. Law Minister to have a look into the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996 and come with appropriate changes in tune with the changes of the commutable situation which is prevailing in the international scenario. Definitely, we will also support that Bill.

(1755/AK/SJN)

Coming to the contents of the Bill, I could not move the Amendments because the BAC had already decided that the Bills will be taken up only after

17<sup>th</sup> after passing of the Budget. So, I could not give notice for the Amendments, under that impression. Last time also I had given nine Amendments, and the hon. Law Minister may kindly see that even those Amendments -- for grammatical mistakes that were included in the Bill -- were not being taken into consideration. I am not going into all those things that when we are taking the second Bill or when we are giving a fresh Bill.

The main focus issue is the quality of the arbitrators. What is the quality of the arbitrators? Prof. Sougata has also stated that the quality of the arbitrator is the main issue, and corruption is there in almost all the arbitration proceedings. We all are very well aware about it. It is time consuming, and finally the Government is forced to accept the award of the arbitrator. If you analyse the burden of time and money spent on it, then one will find that most of the time it is becoming fruitless.

Hence, I am supporting this Bill with a suggestion that please come with a comprehensive legislation on the Arbitration and Conciliation Act of 1996. With these suggestions, I support the Bill. Thank you very much, Sir.

(ends)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय मंत्री जी, आप बोलें। इससे पहले मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। माननीय सदस्यों, क्या सदन की सहमति है कि विषय की समाप्ति तक सभा की कार्यवाही को बढ़ा दिया जाए, ताकि बीच में डिस्टर्बेंस पैदा न हो?

**अनेक माननीय सदस्य :** हां-हां।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** विषय की समाप्ति तक सदन का समय बढ़ाया जाता है।

1756 hours

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Sir, I am really grateful that the debate rose to great heights. We all noticed extraordinary unanimity even by hon. Shri Premachandran. For the first time I am seeing that he is supporting a Bill except the NJAC, which I had noticed in 2014. Good!

Sir, I am not taking the names of all Members. The quality of debate was very good whether Adhir *babu* in his own inimitable style also supported it. I will reply to the issue of Ordinance later on. Shrimati Meenakashi and Shri Pinaki rose to great heights. Prof. Sougata *babu*, with your earthy common-sense you added great value to the debate.

Sir, at the very outset, let me highlight why we had to come with this Bill. India is becoming a big investment centre and the fastest growing economy of the world, and alternative dispute redressal is an important component of this process. There was a Conference where the hon. Chief Justice was present; hon. Prime Minister was present; and as the Law Minister, I was also present and a conscious decision was taken that India must strive to become a global hub of domestic and international arbitration.

I was having this Portfolio then, and I decided that we should not go piecemeal. We need to have a comprehensive review of the entire ecosystem as to what is required to be done. Thereafter, we came with a suggestion of making Justice Srikrishna, a very distinguished retired Judge of Supreme

Court, to give us a Report both on the roadmap and the legal architecture, which is required to be improved upon.

We had some of the finest minds of India as part of that Committee including Mr. Venugopal, the Attorney General; some eminent arbitrators were there; lawyers from Mumbai were there; law firms were there; and they had got proper feedback from all over the country. They said two things. Firstly, it was stated to please make this centre as a centre of international eminence. Secondly, to make India a hub of institutional arbitration. I am saying this because I would like to inform this hon. House that globally institutional arbitration has become the order of the day so that parties can grow. Even in India, 35 institutions have started working.

London and Singapore have become important well-known centres, but to become a global hub of institutional arbitration we must have a mechanism in place, which can properly accredit the institutions as to which institutions are doing well or which arbitrators are of good quality. The subsequent part, which was lost and which Mr. Shashi Tharoor talked about contains the entire mechanism that there shall be a proper Arbitration Council of India headed by a retired Supreme Court Chief Justice consisting of eminent people, which shall accredit institutions doing arbitration; arbitrators disposing of cases; they will individually give Report; and their accreditation would be a benchmark for their efficacy for the global clients also to see.



(1800/SPR/GG)

Before I come to other points, I want to make one larger observation. Pinaki *Babu*, my good friend, mentioned about his Singapore experience. But of late we are witnessing a new kind of imperialism in arbitration: Queen's Counsel Barristers becoming arbitrators everywhere, as if with great respect, that they are the last word.

What is happening in bilateral treaty? I attended certain international conferences. South Africa has walked out; we know it very well. Mexico and Brazil have walked out. Why? These arbitration proceedings are imposing heavy damages upon small countries, which they can't afford. For instance, in one case, only 100 million were to be invested; they invested five million. They came with a grievance that the Government is not giving us support; give us damages. They were given about 30-40 per cent damages. All the small countries said that this is too skewed proceedings in favour of big power. I am sorry to say, but I will have to say. None of these bilateral treaty proceedings ever gave any big award against any big American or European companies. I am sorry to say that.

When I studied, I had taken upon myself in the national and international forums, and I have been speaking that this kind of new imperialism in arbitration will not be acceptable. India have very good arbitrators, very good Judges, very good lawyers. That was the larger issue, Saugata *Babu*, which was working in my mind when I wanted India to become a good centre for arbitration disposal mechanism.

I wanted to tell Adhir *Babu* who talked about uni-sectoral model, which is a global model, the UN approved model, whereupon all the countries of the world have remodelled their arbitration laws. But in the light of the Srikrishna Committee recommendations, we need to further reinforce our arbitration proceedings. Kindly wait. That law would also come very soon. I want to assure.

As far as specific concerns in the present proceedings are concerned, let me put the record straight. The Government has given Rs.30 crore to this international arbitration, including land. Just now I asked my staff to tell me the exact number. Since 1995, till last year end, Adhir *Babu*, only 55 cases were referred to them; 44 cases were disposed of; 10 are pending, and only four are of international arbitration. When I was reviewing, I found out that 700 members are there. I found this seminar or that seminar, Delhi to Hyderabad, Hyderabad to Mumbai, train fair, etc. are going on. The core work was missing completely. Shri Misra, you talked about why it could happen? That is a sensitive question. I regret to tell you, if a Law Minister seeks to make it a private property, what will happen? I am sorry to say that.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (SARAN): Open it.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: No. Let us leave it there. I think, I have given enough indications. I regret to say, in 10 years, some action ought to have been taken. It was not taken. Let us leave it there.

Now, what are we doing? First see the professional part of it. The Government does not have the power. The Government will appoint the head, a retired Supreme Court Judge or a retired High Court Judge, in consultation with

the Chief Justice of India. Second is to have two eminent arbitrators, who have experience in that. Third is to have the Law Secretary and someone from Finance. But is this the composition of the body? But I really appreciate what Shrimati Meenakashi Lekhi has pointed out: the crux of the matter of Clause 28. The Centre shall establish a Chamber of Arbitration, which shall empanel an arbitrator, and also scrutinise the application for admission in the panel of reputed arbitrators to maintain a permanent panel of arbitrators.

If you ask me, what is the harm? Let there be Judges; let there be retired Secretary, Ministry of Finance, the Government of India; or let there be a top executive of a good international firm working in India. All this can be kept. Now, I know that handling the IT and Communications portfolio, now serious technical issues would come to the arbitration proceedings.

(1805/UB/KN)

What is the harm if some top IT giant experts are also a part of the panel? So, this liberty must be given to the arbitration body to keep a panel of eminent arbitrators.

I think the House is completely right that the success of this institution will depend upon the kind of arbitrators they keep. Speaking for myself, I want to give the assurance to this House, our Government's concern is very, very clear and categorical. We really want this Institution to emerge as a global hub of international and domestic arbitration. The autonomy, flexibility, everything would have to be there.

Now, Dr. Tharoor specifically talked about Section 11. I think if you read, you will notice that the direction of the Government is only till the assets are taken over by the custodian, not beyond that because there is a transitory phase. Why have we done like this? We are not touching the society which was running the institution. Let the society remain with itself, we are taking over only the asset part as in the case of Asiatic Society, Auroville Society or Sapru House, as you know, the Indian Council of World Affairs. We have applied the same model whereby we are only taking over the asset to make it more professional.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM): Why do the Government need to give Rs. 30 crore if they have got a building and land? They will start work from there.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: This Rs 30 crore has gone since 1995 till now.

डॉ. निशिकांत दुबे (गोड्डा): 300 करोड़ रुपये की सम्पत्ति है...(व्यवधान)

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Nishikant ji put it very rightly. If you value this property today, it would be worth hundreds of crores of rupees. What was it used for? Beyond this, I have already given enough indication. I regret to say, Sir, that this body could have evolved as a beacon of India in arbitration proceedings. I regret to say what happened.

Now, questions were asked what we have done. Yes, I will explain the arbitration part. In enforcing the contract, the biggest problem was Specific Relief Act where damage was the norm, performance of contract was exception. We changed that also. Now, a party, in the wake of any recalcitrant party, can get the contract executed by a third party and recover the amount from them. Now, the damage is the exception.

I would like to talk about the commercial court, Sir, the system giving the Ease of Doing Business benchmark. You have norms for disputes amounting to Rs. 1 crore or Rs. 2 crore. What about small commercial disputes? Now, we have also reduced that to Rs. 3 lakh and we have set up good commercial courts all over the country including in Delhi and Mumbai which are functioning. But what is important, I would like to share that with this House, is that we have come with a very robust mediation law. In commercial court, no one can go to the court straightway unless you need injunction etc. First, you have to go to the mediation and within a defined frame, mediation will have to be decided. If the mediation is not able to give the right result, then your dispute will go to the court. That we have done under the aegis of the Delhi High Court, Bombay High Court, the hon. Supreme Court and the rules have become very robust.

Now, Sir, some questions were asked: What if the arbitrators also delay? The question is right. Therefore, the subsequent 1996 Amendment which we are going to bring again was passed by this House and lapsed again in the Rajya Sabha because it was kept pending. We are framing a timeframe for disposal of cases by the arbitrator. I am very clear, let me tell this House that when the rules will be framed, I will bring them very soon. When the rules will be framed, I will insist that all the institutions must keep one fact in mind that ये आर्बिट्रेटर साहब ने पिछला फैसला कितने दिन में किया था? उनका यह साइट पर रहना चाहिए, इसलिए आगे से इनको रखने के पहले इनकी इस कुंडली को देख लिया जाए कि ये कितने दिन में फैसला करते हैं। I am very clear about it because if we have to really develop India as a centre of good global or international arbitration, these do's and don'ts will have to be done.

What is the transparency level? This question was raised by Dr. Tharoor. The regulations are very clear that these aspects will have to be covered. Dr. Tharoor, today, I do not know what I should say. At one point you say, “you are bypassing Parliament”, and when we are saying, “the rules and regulations shall be placed before the Parliament”, you have a problem.

(1810/KMR/CS)

The framing will not be done by us; the framing will be done by them. They will be placed here only for parliamentary scrutiny - if you have any question to ask, suggestion to give - so that they can take corrective measures subsequently. ...(*Interruptions*) Most of these are brought. So, you should not make an issue about it.

Today, I have to make one appeal, Sir, when we are considering to make New Delhi a centre of global eminence. What is my vision, the Government's vision, the vision of all of us? India must have a very robust bar of young lawyers who are practising arbitration. It is a great avenue for us. India must have good teachers teaching arbitration and teaching arbitration laws in National Law School and other schools. And most importantly, India must have a robust set of good arbitrators - trusted, honest, transparent and disposing cases with efficiency.

Today, taking the benefit of this great, sacred floor of the Parliament, I would like to appeal to all the arbitrators in India that if India has to emerge as a global centre of eminence, we have to be honest, we have to be expeditious, and we must need to understand the changing profile of India.

Sir, my two friends who have personal experiences have conveyed a concern and that concern I take on board.

सर, अब ओवैसी साहब की परेशानी है कि बाकी कानून में क्या कर रहे हैं, तो बाकी कानून में बदलाव कर रहे हैं। काफी कुछ किया है और करने की जरूरत है, मिलकर करेंगे, लेकिन अगर एक अच्छा काम हो रहा है, उस अच्छे काम को अपनी चिंताओं के कारण रोकने की कोशिश करना सही नहीं है। ओवैसी साहब, हमारी सरकार से आपकी नाइत्तेफ़ाकी मुझे मालूम है, लेकिन कभी-कभी कुछ अच्छाई देख लिया कीजिए तो बड़ी मेहरबानी होगी...(व्यवधान) मुझे यह बड़ा अजूबा लगा कि पूरा हाउस आज इस बिल के साथ है, यहाँ भी आपकी नाइत्तेफ़ाकी है। कभी ना कभी तो मुस्कुरा दिया कीजिए तो अच्छा रहेगा...(व्यवधान)

**श्री असादुद्दीन ओवैसी (हैदराबाद) :** सर, जब तूफान आता है, तो एक ही पेड़ खड़ा रह जाता है...(व्यवधान)

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद :** अच्छा, ठीक है। आप बैठ जाइए...(व्यवधान)

सर, मैं क्या कहूँ? इस तूफान की आशंका में वे और उनकी सियासत करने वाले कितने सालों से बैठे हुए हैं कि एक तूफान आएगा, हम खड़े रहेंगे और पूरी गंगा हमारे साथ चलती है। सर, अब हम क्या बताएं, इसे छोड़ा जाए।

Before concluding I would say, Sir, that I am very happy to really compliment all the Members of this House who have so wholeheartedly supported the Bill. Let this House today take a resolve. This Bill is being passed today. I promise Mr. Misra, Mrs. Lekhi, and Mr. Tharoor that I am going to bring the other Bill very soon. Now these two platforms will surely give a big support and strength to India's alternative disposal mechanism system. And surely, the global community of investors, clients, and professionals are also seeing today

that India's Parliament, the Lok Sabha, has risen in support of India becoming a centre of arbitration.

Thank you, Sir.

(ends)

SHRI S.C. UDASI (HAVERI): Sir, I support the Bill but I need a clarification regarding dispute resolution.

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** आपको बोलना नहीं है। मंत्री जी की बात के बाद नहीं बोलते हैं। आपको मंत्री जी से कोई क्लेरिफिकेशन लेना हो तो ले लीजिए।

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्य, अगर आपको बोलना था तो आप पहले बोलते। अगर अब आपको कोई क्लेरिफिकेशन करना हो तो कर लीजिए।

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्य, मैंने आपको बोलने की इजाजत नहीं दी है। शिव कुमार उदासी जी, आप बोलिए।

SHRI S.C. UDASI (HAVERI): Sir, I support the Bill but I would like to seek a clarification.

Sir, after the verdict of the International Arbitration Centre comes, can that be challenged in the lower court or will it be referred to the High Court? I ask this because all the clients who are going for arbitration say that ultimately in the verdict the Singapore law is applicable. So, every international corporation wants to settle the dispute in Singapore. So, is that clause there that it should not go to the lower court? Let the hon. Minister clarify. Thank you.



(1815/SNT/RV)

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: I want to assure that there must be a provision for appeal. I take your point that it should not go to a lower court. But suppose, a particular arbitrator becomes corrupt or commits a misconduct, there must be a forum for the party. I want to assure you that we should not have any presumption that other systems are completely okay and our system is necessarily bad. Let us not have any presumption. But yes, we need to expedite. I take your concern on board and surely when the Second Arbitration Law Amendment comes about, your concerns will be addressed.

SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI (NEW DELHI): Sir, I have only one clarification. Can we limit the number of appeals after the awards are granted?

...(Interruptions)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** माननीय मंत्री जी, एक मिनट रुकिए।

क्या और कोई माननीय सदस्य बोलना चाहते हैं? सब इस पर क्लैरिफिकेशन ले लें क्योंकि संसद में विधेयक पर खुल कर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। संसद का काम ही विधान बनाना है, इसलिए इसके विधान पर खुल कर चर्चा हो जाए।

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM): I made suggestions about young professional arbitrators and transparency; would you like to introduce it into the Rules after the Bill is passed?

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: Yes, obviously.

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** माननीय मंत्री जी, आप एक साथ जवाब दे दीजिएगा।

...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** सौगत दादा, मैं आपसे हाथ जोड़ कर निवेदन करता हूँ। मैं आपको हर बार मौका दूंगा, पर कुर्सी पर बैठे-बैठे न बोलें।

**प्रो. सौगत राय (दमदम):** सर, देखिए कितना अच्छा डिस्कशन हुआ! क्या इसमें किसी ने टोका? अगर डिस्कशन ठीक होगा तो कोई नहीं टोकेगा...(व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** आप बहुत वरिष्ठ प्रोफेसर हैं।

**PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM):** Sir, all that I want to ask the hon. Minister is this. He has said that the Arbitration and Conciliation (Amendment) Bill will come very soon. He has assured that. But the matter of greatest worry is how long the arbitration proceedings will take. The main thing is to limit the time for arbitration. You are saying that you will fix it in the rules, but it would have been better if you had fixed it in the law itself. Rule is subordinate legislation. You bring a law to tighten the Act and fix the maximum limit of arbitration. These endless litigations must stop.

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** माननीय मंत्री जी, एक मिनट रुकिए। माननीय पी. पी. चौधरी जी वरिष्ठ अधिवक्ता हैं। ये भी बोल लें। माननीय सदस्य को बोलने का अधिकार है।

**SHRI P. P. CHAUDHARY (PALI):** Sir, this Arbitration Centre, no doubt, is a centre of excellence and it will prove as such. But the question is how to deal with the large pendency of the cases. The Arbitration Act deals with the mediation and conciliation. But so far as the pre-litigation mediation is concerned, that is not prevalent in our country. I would like to know whether the Government is considering that the pre-litigation mediations should also be introduced in the Arbitration Act or not.

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** अगर सदन सहमत हो तो माननीय मंत्री जी जवाब दे दें क्योंकि फिर मुझे इन्हें बार-बार उठाना-बिठाना नहीं पड़ेगा।

माननीय मंत्री जी, पहले आप बोल लें। उसके बाद अधीर रंजन जी बोलेंगे, यह उनका अधिकार है।

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद :** सर, मुझसे एक बात छूट गई। मैं आपसे क्षमा चाहता हूँ।

सर, हम ऑर्डिनैस लेकर क्यों आए, इस बात का मैं उत्तर देना चाहता हूँ कि किस कारण से इसकी यह स्थिति बनी। चुनाव के पहले हम लोग चले गए, वहां से पास नहीं हुआ। दुनिया के सामने हम अपना इंटेंशन बताना चाहते हैं कि हम इस कानून को लाने के लिए बहुत ही प्रतिबद्ध हैं। यह हमारा संकेत है, यह हमने करने की कोशिश की और इसका ढाँचा वही था, इसलिए हमने उसको टेक-ओवर करने की कोशिश की है। हम बाकी काम कर रहे हैं। हम कस्टोडियन अपॉयंट कर रहे हैं। इसके पीछे हमारी और कोई मंशा नहीं थी।

सर, मैं सब प्रश्नों का उत्तर दे दूँ। जो मीनाक्षी जी ने कहा है, अभी वर्तमान कानून के 29A में इस बात का प्रावधान है कि आपको इसके रेफरेंस के समय से 12 महीने के अन्दर इसे पूरा करना पड़ेगा। हमने इसे थोड़ा और सुधारने की कोशिश की है। अब जब हम दोबारा बिल लेकर आएंगे तो इसे विस्तार से रखा जाएगा।

सर, हमारे पूर्व राज्य मंत्री माननीय पी. पी. चौधरी ने जो बात कही, अगर आप सेक्शन-29 देखेंगे तो उसमें ऑलरेडी मीडिएशन का प्रोवीजन है। अगर मीडिएशन सफल हो गया तो आप उसका सेटलमेंट उसी तरह से कर सकते हैं।...(व्यवधान)

(1820/GM/MY)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** हमारे माननीय सदस्य अति विद्वान सदस्य हैं।

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात अवश्य कहूँगा कि जो बातें सामने आई हैं, अगर इसको फास्ट ट्रैक करने के लिए और तेज करने की जरूरत है, तो मैं जरूर देखूँगा। जैसे अभी 37 में

मीनाक्षी जी को मालूम होगा कि there is a whole provision of appealable orders. वहां किस-किस तरीके से अपील हो सकती है।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** आज तो सारे वकील यहीं वकालत कर रहे हैं।

...(व्यवधान)

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** सर, मैं आपकी अनुमति से एक बात बोलूँ कि मेरी वकालत तो बंद है, मंत्री बनने के बाद मेरी वकालत बंद है, लेकिन बाकी लोगों की चल रही है। I want to assure this House that if some more consideration is required for fast-tracking, I am open for that.

**SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR):** In response to Shrimati Lekhi's clarification, the hon. Minister has replied that a time-frame has been given for expeditious disposal of cases. My question is: if the timeline expires, is there any provision for penalty? Without having punitive measures, law cannot be implemented as desired.

Secondly, I have suggested to the hon. Minister that he should conceptualize a national arbitration policy in line with the National Intellectual Property Rights Policy to foster investors' confidence in the Indian legal system. This will, in turn, also strengthen the Indian judicial institutions in re-orienting themselves and emerging as the regional champions of the international dispute resolution regime and as model judicial institutions, especially among the Commonwealth establishments.

All of us want to see India emerge as a hub of institutional arbitration, both domestic and international. But before doing anything else, what we need is an

institution which is free from corruption and which maintains institutional sanctity. That is why I propose for national arbitration policy. We should bring a comprehensive legislation on this subject.

Insofar as the Ordinance is concerned, what you have argued is far from convincing. Even ICADR which is going to be taken over by its new incarnation, has challenged the Ordinance before the Delhi High Court in a writ petition primarily on the ground that the requirement under article 123 of the Constitution for immediate action has not been met. So, the Ordinance was not a pre-requisite; the Ordinance was not essentially sought after by you only to show us that your intention is noble. I myself, and on behalf of my Party also, wholeheartedly support the contents of the Bill. But the way you are taking recourse to the Ordinance path is really regrettable and reproachable also.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: As far as the policy part is concerned, the hon. Member should kindly wait for the new law which we are coming up with. It outlines our very pre-eminent policy ecosystem structure and how to take Indian arbitration system forward.

As regards the penalty part, even in the existing law, section 29A clearly says that if an arbitrator completes the proceedings in six months, and if he does not complete it in one year, it will lapse. It can be extended only by the Court order and the Court can levy a penalty of five per cent of his remuneration. Therefore, in the existing architecture itself, there is provision for both the incentive and the penalty. Therefore, Sir, we should not have any problem.

(1825/RK/CP)

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR): Do you have any knowledge about the backlog of the cases?

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** मैं आपसे एक ही बात कहूंगा। एक दिन लॉ पर, जस्टिस सिस्टम पर पूरे दिन डिसकशन करा लें। मैं भी सदन के सामने आना चाहता हूँ। अपनी बात कहूंगा, उनकी बात सुनना चाहता हूँ। आगे का रास्ता क्लियर होगा। आर्डिनेंस पर तो मैंने अपनी बात कह दी। चौधरी साहब, कभी-कभी तो हमारी बात मान लिया कीजिए। That is all I have to say.

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** अब मैं श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत सांविधिक संकल्प को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

प्रश्न यह है :

“कि यह सभा राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 2 मार्च, 2019 को प्रख्यापित नई दिल्ली अंतर्राष्ट्रीय माध्यस्थम् केन्द्र अध्यादेश, 2019 (2019 का संख्यांक 10) का निरनुमोदन करती है।”

प्रस्ताव अस्वीकृत हुआ।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** प्रश्न यह है :

“कि सांस्थानिक माध्यस्थम् के लिए एक स्वतंत्र और स्वायत्त व्यवस्था का सृजन करने के लिए नई दिल्ली अंतर्राष्ट्रीय माध्यस्थम् केन्द्र की स्थापना तथा उसका निगमन करने और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकल्पी विवाद समाधान केन्द्र के उपक्रमों के अर्जन और अंतरण के लिए तथा माध्यस्थम् के बेहतर प्रबंधन के लिए उपक्रमों को नई दिल्ली अंतर्राष्ट्रीय माध्यस्थम् केन्द्र में निहित करने के प्रयोजनों के लिए जिससे नई दिल्ली अंतर्राष्ट्रीय माध्यस्थम् केन्द्र को संस्थागत माध्यस्थम् का केन्द्र बनाया जा सके और उसे एक राष्ट्रीय महत्ता की संस्था घोषित करने के लिए तथा उससे आनुषंगिक विषयों का उपबंध करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** अब सभा विधेयक पर खंडवार विचार करेगी।

### **खंड 2 से 5**

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** प्रश्न यह है:

“ कि खंड 2 से 5 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 2 से 5 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

### **खंड 6**

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** श्री कोडिकुन्निल सुरेश, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 1 और 2 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): I beg to move:

Page 3, line 40,-

for “there years”

substitute “two years”. (1)

Page 3, line 41,-

for “shall be eligible for re-appointment”

substitute “shall be eligible for re-appointment based on satisfaction of meeting the selection and re-appointment criteria laid down by an appointment committee duly constituted for the purpose”. (2)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** अब मैं श्री कोडिकुन्निल सुरेश द्वारा खंड 6 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 1 और 2 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 6 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 6 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

### खंड 7

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** श्री कोडिकुन्निल सुरेश, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 3 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): I beg to move:

Page 4, line 10,-

for “Central Government”

substitute “Government of India”. (3)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** अब मैं श्री कोडिकुन्निल सुरेश द्वारा खंड 7 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 3 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखा गया तथा अस्वीकृत हुआ।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 7 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 7 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 8 से 13 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।



**खंड 14**

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** श्री कोडिकुन्निल सुरेश, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 4 और 5 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): In Clause 14 it says, “has become physically or cognitively incapable of conducting himself as a Member’. I am moving an amendment as the term ‘mentally incapable’ is no longer appropriate in an important Bill like this. Such terms must be avoided and care must be taken to incorporate a modern term while drafting definition and explanatory terms.

I beg to move:

Page 6, for line 7 to 9,-

*substitute* “to endeavour on academic research and studies, providing teaching and comprehensive training, and conducting policy conclaves, seminars and thematic in-depth international and nation conferences in arbitration, conciliation mediation and other alternative dispute resolution matters;”. (4)

Page 6, for line 17,-

*substitute* “to establish facilities in India and other countries to promote and expound the stated objectives of the Centre;”. (5)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** अब मैं श्री कोडिकुन्निल सुरेश द्वारा खंड 14 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 4 और 5 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 14 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 14 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 15 से 16 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

### **खंड 17**

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** श्री कोडिकुन्निल सुरेश, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 6 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): Sir, I am not moving.

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** प्रश्न यह है:

“कि खंड 17 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 17 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

**खंड 18**

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** श्री कोडिकुन्निल सुरेश, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 7 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): Sir, looking at the unanimity of the House, I am not moving my amendment.

(1830/NK/RC)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** प्रश्न यह है:

“ कि खंड 18 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 18 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 19 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

**खंड 20**

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** कोडिकुन्निल सुरेश जी, क्या आप संशोधन संख्या 8 और 9 प्रस्तुत करना चाहते हैं?

SHRI SURESH KODIKUNNIL (MAVELIKKARA): Sir, I am not moving.

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** प्रश्न यह है:

“ कि खंड 20 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 20 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 21 से 35 विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

खंड 1, अधिनियमन सूत्र, उद्देशिका और नाम विधेयक में जोड़ दिए गए।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** माननीय मंत्री जी प्रस्ताव करें कि विधेयक पारित किया जाए।

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ:

“कि विधेयक पारित किया जाए।”

**माननीय अध्यक्ष:** प्रश्न यह है:

“कि विधेयक पारित किया जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

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**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** सभा की कार्यवाही गुरुवार, दिनांक 11 जुलाई, 2019 को सुबह 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

1833 बजे

तत्पश्चात् लोक सभा गुरुवार 11 जुलाई, 2019 / 20 आषाढ, 1941 (शक)

के ग्यारह बजे तक के लिए स्थगित हुई।