

## C O N T E N T S

**Fifteenth Series, Vol.XXI, Ninth Session, 2011/1933 (Saka)  
No.20, Wednesday, December 21, 2011/ Agrahayana 30, 1933(Saka)**

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**OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA**

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**PANEL OF CHAIRMEN**

Shri Basu Deb Acharia

Shri P.C. Chacko

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan

Shri Inder Singh Namdhari

Shri Francisco Cosme Sardinha

Shri Arjun Charan Sethi

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh

Dr. M. Thambidurai

Dr. Girija Vyas

Shri Satpal Maharaj

**SECRETARY GENERAL**

Shri T.K. Viswanathan

**LOK SABHA DEBATES**

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LOK SABHA

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Wednesday, December 21, 2011/ Agrahayana 30, 1933(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

MADAM SPEAKER: Secretary-General may call the name of the Member for taking oath.

**MEMBER SWORN**

SECRETARY GENERAL : Shri Subrata Bakshi.

Shri Subrata Bakshi (Kolkata Dakshin)

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**11.01 hrs.****REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER****Loss of lives in Southern island Mindanao of Philippines due to tropical storm 'Sendog'**

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the southern island Mindanao of Philippines was hit by a tropical storm 'Sendog' on the night of 16 December, 2011, in which over 957 persons are reported to have died, 1582 persons have been injured and 49 are reported missing. Most of the victims were asleep when flash floods cascaded down the mountain slopes. The storm has displaced about 45,000 villagers and damaged more than 10,000 houses.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

**11.01 ½ hrs.**

*The Members then stood in silence for a short while.*

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MADAM SPEAKER: Q.381 – Shri Hassan Khan.

... (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदया : आज लास्ट क्वेश्चन ऑवर है, आप क्वेश्चन ऑवर हो जाने दीजिए, कृपया बैठ जाइये। आप रोज यही बात करते हैं।

... (Interruptions)

अध्यक्ष महोदया : बसुदेव आचार्य जी, आप बैठिये। ऑनरेबल मैम्बर, हसन खान जी, आप बोलिये।

... (Interruptions)

**11.02 hrs**

*At this stage, Shri Nama Nageshwara Rao, Dr. N. Sivaprasad and some other hon.*

*Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: This is not good.

... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing would go on record except Shri Hassan Khan.

(*Interruptions*) ... \*

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\* Not recorded.

**(Q.381)**

**श्री हसन खान :** मैडम, ऑनरेबल मिनिस्टर ने मेरे प्रश्न के जवाब में कहा है कि नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ ओपन स्कूलिंग के तहत बहुत सी स्कीम्स चलाई जा रही हैं...(व्यवधान) जिनमें उन्होंने बोला है कि सीनियर सैकेन्डरी प्रोग्राम 15 वर्ष से ऊपर के स्टूडेंट्स के लिए, सीनियर प्रोग्राम फॉर 14 प्लस के लिए और इसी तरह से रहबर प्रोजैक्ट फॉर मुस्लिम माइनोरिटी स्टूडेंट्स के लिए ट्रेनिंग सैन्टर वगैरह मौजूद हैं। लेकिन जहां तक इन प्रोजैक्ट्स का सवाल है नेशनल इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ ओपन स्कूल ...(व्यवधान)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats. Have some parliamentary courtesy. The Speaker is standing. Go back to your seats. Please observe some courtesy.

... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats. I will allow you.

... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Do you not have any parliamentary courtesy left? Please go back to your seats. I am standing now. If you will stand here, then I will also stand.

... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions) ... \**

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I am standing here. First you go back and take your seats. Observe some courtesy in the House. The Speaker is standing. Please go back to your seats. I will keep standing.

... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions) ... \**

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\* Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record. I will give you time during the Zero Hour.

... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats. I will give you time during the Zero Hour.

... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You give your notice on the subject.

... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Go back to your seats and sit down. You give me a notice and then I will allow you. Go back to your seats.

... (*Interruptions*)

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE: Notice has already been given, Madam... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam Speaker, a discussion has been held. More time has been taken on discussions than on legislation. Nearly 66 per cent of the total time of the House has been wasted so far. Do they want the Question Hour at all or not?... (*Interruptions*) Madam, please consider it. If it continues like this, we will never have a Question Hour at all. Please consider it, Madam... (*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Just keep quiet, I am saying. What is all this going on? Today is the last day of the Question Hour and you have disrupted it. I am very sorry to adjourn the House till 12 Noon.

... (*Interruptions*)

**11.11 hrs**

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

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**12.00 hrs.**

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock

(Mr. Deputy Speaker *in the Chair*)

...(व्यवधान)

श्री दारा सिंह चौहान (घोसी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधान मंत्री की सुरक्षा के नाम पर हमारे सांसद के साथ दुर्व्यवहार किया गया है, यह माननीय सदस्य के विशेषाधिकार का मामला बनता है। ...(व्यवधान)

**12.01 hrs.**

*At this stage Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh, Shri Ghanshyam Anuragi, Shri Ramesh Rathod and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

श्री दारा सिंह चौहान : हमारे सांसद रमाशंकर राजभर के साथ एसपीजी के अधिकारी ने पार्लियामेंट की लॉबी में दुर्व्यवहार किया है। ...(व्यवधान) उस अधिकारी को तुरंत बर्खास्त करना चाहिए और सरकार को इसके लिए माफी मांगनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी की बात रिकार्ड पर नहीं जाएगी।

*(Interruptions) ...\**

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\* Not recorded.



**12.02 hrs.**

**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up Item No. 3, Papers to be laid on the Table.

Shri Virbhadra Singh – not present.

... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): On behalf of Shri G.K. Vasan, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Maritime University, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011.
- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Maritime University, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (3) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Maritime University, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5908/15/11)

THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI PRAFUL PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the flowing papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:--

- (1) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Paper Corporation Limited, Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.  
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5909/15/11)
- (2) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the NEPA Limited, Neapanagar, for the year 2010-2011.  
(ii) Annual Report of the NEPA Limited, Neapanagar, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.  
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5910/15/11)
- (3) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Tyre Corporation of India Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.  
(ii) Annual Report of the Tyre Corporation of India Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.  
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5911/15/11)
- (4) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 2010-2011.  
(ii) Annual Report of the Sambhar Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.  
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5912/15/11)
- (5) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 2010-2011.  
(ii) Annual Report of the Hindustan Salts Limited, Jaipur, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.  
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5913/15/11)

- (6) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited, Ranchi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 5914/15/11)
- (7) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Engineering Projects (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Engineering Projects (India) Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 5915/15/11)
- (8) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Triveni Structurals Limited, Allahabad, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Triveni Structurals Limited, Allahabad, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 5916/15/11)
- (9) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 5917/15/11)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): On behalf of Shri Salman Khursheed, I beg to lay on the Table:--

(1) A copy of the High Court Judges (Travelling Allowance) Amendment Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 330(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20<sup>th</sup> April, 2011 under sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the High Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1954.

(2) A copy of the Supreme Court Judges (Travelling Allowance) Amendment Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 331(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20<sup>th</sup> April, 2011 under sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the Supreme Court Judges (Salaries and Conditions of Service) Act, 1958.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5918/15/11)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): I beg to lay on the Table:--

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Fertilizer Corporation Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5919/15/11)

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Institute of Plastics Engineering and Technology, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5920/15/11)

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Statistical Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5921/15/11)

(4) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited for the years 2008-2009 to 2010-2011 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the respective accounting years.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5922/15/11)

(5) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited for the year 2010-2011 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5923/15/11)

(6) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited for the year 2009-2010 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5924/15/11)

(7) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Rajasthan Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited for the year 2010-2011 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5925/15/11)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): I beg to lay on the Table:--

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of World Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5926/15/11)

(2) A copy of the Power to Remove Difficulties Order, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 2626(E) in Gazette of India dated the 24<sup>th</sup> November, 2011, under sub-section (2) of Section 41 of the Nalanda University Act, 2010.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5927/15/11)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Registration of Foreigners (Amendment) Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions)

published in Notification No. G.S.R. 113(E) in Gazette of India dated the 25<sup>th</sup> February, 2011, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5928/15/11)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): I beg to lay on the Table:--

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5929/15/11)

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tata Memorial Centre, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5930/15/11)

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5931/15/11)

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Physics, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5932/15/11)

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Plasma Research, Gandhinagar, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Plasma Research, Gandhinagar, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5933/15/11)

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Harish-Chandra Research Institute, Allahabad, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Harish-Chandra Research Institute, Allahabad, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5934/15/11)



- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Atomic Energy Education Society, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Atomic Energy Education Society, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5935/15/11)

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5936/15/11)

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5937/15/11)

(10) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited, Chennai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5938/15/11)

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5939/15/11)

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5940/15/11)

- (d) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5941/15/11)

- (e) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5942/15/11)

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North Eastern Space Applications Centre, Umiam, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the North Eastern Space Applications Centre, Umiam, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5943/15/11)

(12) A copy of the Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 660(E) in Gazette of India dated the 3<sup>rd</sup> September, 2011, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5944/15/11)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): I beg to lay on the Table:--

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5945/15/11)

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5946/15/11)

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5947/15/11)

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5948/15/11)

- (5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5949/15/11)

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5950/15/11)

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the U.T. Chandigarh Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Society, Chandigarh, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the U.T. Chandigarh Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Society, Chandigarh, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5951/15/11)

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 2009-2010.

- (9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5952/15/11)

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Ujala Society, Srinagar, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of Ujala Society, Srinagar, for the year 2008-2009.

- (11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5953/15/11)

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Silchar, Silchar, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology Silchar, Silchar, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5954/15/11)

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy and Culture, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy and Culture, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5955/15/11)

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajya Madhyamik Shiksha Mission Chhattisgarh, Raipur, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajya Madhyamik Shiksha Mission Chhattisgarh, Raipur, for the year 2010-2011, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5956/15/11)

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Dr. Harisingh Gour University, Sagar, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Dr. Harisingh Gour University, Sagar, for the year 2009-2010.
- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5957/15/11)

- (17) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5958/15/11)

- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajasthan Council of Elementary Education, Jaipur, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajasthan Council of Elementary Education, Jaipur, for the year 2009-2010.
- (19) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (18) above.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5959/15/11)

- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Orissa, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2010-2011.



- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Orissa, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central University of Orissa, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2010-2011, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5960/15/11)

- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5961/15/11)

- (22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5962/15/11)

- (23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5963/15/11)

- (24) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhopal, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhopal, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhopal, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5964/15/11)

- (25) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5965/15/11)

- (26) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5966/15/11)

- (27) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5967/15/11)

(28)

- (28) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Open Schooling, Noida, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Open Schooling, Noida, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Open Schooling, Noida, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5968/15/11)

- (29) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of

the working of Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5969/15/11)

- (30) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Tibetan Schools Administration, Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5970/15/11)

- (31) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5971/15/11)

- (32) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2010-2011.  
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5972/15/11)
- (33) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.  
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.  
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5973/15/11)
- (34) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visva-Bharati, Shantiniketan, for the year 2010-2011.  
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of Visva-Bharati, Shantiniketan, for the year 2010-2011.  
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5974/15/11)
- (35) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer, for the year 2010-2011.  
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer, for the year 2010-2011.  
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5975/15/11)
- (36) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5976/15/11)

- (37) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of National Book Trust, India, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5977/15/11)

- (38) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Andhra Pradesh Mahila Samatha Society, Secunderabad, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of Andhra Pradesh Mahila Samatha Society, Secunderabad, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5978/15/11)

- (39) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Orissa Primary Education Programme Authority, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of Orissa Primary Education Programme Authority, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2009-2010.

- (40) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (39) above.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5979/15/11)

- (41) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tripura University, Agartala, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (42) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5980/15/11)

- (43) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar Garhwal, for the year 2009-2010.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar Garhwal, for the year 2009-2010.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5981/15/11)

- (44) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (43) above.

- (45) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Karnataka, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Karnataka, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central University of Karnataka, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5982/15/11)

(46) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5983/15/11)

(47) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Rajasthan, Ajmer, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5984/15/11)

(48) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5985/15/11)

- (49) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5986/15/11)



- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi, for the year 2010-2011.

(50) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 38 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009:-

- (i) S.O. 623(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24<sup>th</sup> March, 2011 granting relaxation to the State of Orissa in respect of the minimum teacher qualification norms notified by the National Council for Teacher Education on 25<sup>th</sup> August, 2010.
- (ii) S.O. 1352(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 10<sup>th</sup> June, 2011 granting relaxation to the State of West Bengal in respect of the minimum teacher qualification norms notified by the National Council for Teacher Education on 25<sup>th</sup> August, 2010.
- (iii) S.O. 1756(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 29<sup>th</sup> July, 2011 granting relaxation to the State of Manipur in respect of the minimum teacher qualification norms notified by the National Council for Teacher Education on 25<sup>th</sup> August, 2010.
- (iv) S.O. 2067(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 12<sup>th</sup> September, 2011 granting relaxation to the State of Assam in respect of the minimum teacher qualification norms notified by the National Council for Teacher Education on 25<sup>th</sup> August, 2010.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5987/15/11)

(51) A copy of the Notification No. F. 47-8/2011/NCTE/CDN (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 2011, nominating persons, mentioned therein, as members of the four Regional

Committees of National Council for Teacher Education under sub-section (3) of Section 20 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5988/15/11)

- (52) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Pt. Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology Design and Manufacturing, Jabalpur, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Pt. Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology Design and Manufacturing, Jabalpur, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Pt. Dwarka Prasad Mishra Indian Institute of Information Technology Design and Manufacturing, Jabalpur, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5989/15/11)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI S.S. PALANIMANICKAM): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Draft Notification No. F. No. 10/11/2011-BOA (Hindi and English versions) containing Order regarding conversion of Tier 1 Capital Bonds to the tune of Rs. 2,130.50 crore issued by IDBI bank Ltd. to Government of India into Equity Capital under sub-section (6) of the Section 81 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5990/15/11)

(2) A copy of the National Savings Certificates (VIII Issue) Second Amendment Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 842(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28<sup>th</sup> November, 2011, under sub-section (3) of Section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5991/15/11)

(3) A copy of the Public Provident Fund (Amendment) Scheme, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 844(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28<sup>th</sup> November, 2011 under Section 12 of the Public Provident Fund Act, 1968.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5992/15/11)

(4) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 15 of the Government Savings Banks Act, 1873:-

- (i) The Post Office Recurring Deposit (Second Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 843(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28<sup>th</sup> November, 2011.
- (ii) The Post Office (Monthly Income Account) Second Amendment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 845(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28<sup>th</sup>

November, 2011.

- (iii) The Post Office Time Deposit (Second Amendment) Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 846(E) in Gazette of India dated the 28<sup>th</sup> November, 2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5993/15/11)

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 38 of the Central Excise Act, 1944:-

- (i) G.S.R.860(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5<sup>th</sup> December, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 19/2004-CE(NT) dated 6<sup>th</sup> September, 2004.
- (ii) G.S.R.861(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5<sup>th</sup> December, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum rescinding Notification No. 20/2004-CE(NT) dated 6<sup>th</sup> September, 2004.
- (iii) G.S.R.862(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5<sup>th</sup> December, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 42/2001-CE(NT) dated 26<sup>th</sup> June, 2001.
- (iv) G.S.R.863(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5<sup>th</sup> December, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 43/2001-CE(NT) dated 26<sup>th</sup> June, 2001.
- (v) G.S.R.864(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5<sup>th</sup> December, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 44/2001-CE(NT) dated 26<sup>th</sup> June, 2001.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5994/15/11)

- (vi) G.S.R.865(E) published in Gazette of India dated 5<sup>th</sup> December, 2011 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments in the Notification No. 45/2001-CE(NT) dated 26<sup>th</sup> June, 2001.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5995/15/11)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS  
(SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): I beg to lay on the Table:--

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Research and Information System for Developing Countries, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (2) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Research and Information System for Developing Countries, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5996/15/11)

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सचिन पायलट): महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ:-

- (1) इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स एंड कंप्यूटर सॉफ्टवेयर एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउंसिल, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2010-11 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेज़ी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (2) इलैक्ट्रॉनिक्स एंड कंप्यूटर सॉफ्टवेयर एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन काउंसिल, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2010-11 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेज़ी संस्करण)।

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5997/15/11)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Coal India Limited and the Ministry of Coal for the year 2011-2012.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5998/15/11)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): I beg to lay on the Table:--

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
  - (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Kerala Land Development Corporation Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2006-2007.
  - (ii) Annual Report of the Kerala Land Development Corporation Limited, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5999/15/11)

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation, Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation, Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 6000/15/11)

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the U.P. Projects Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) Annual Report of the U.P. Projects Corporation Limited, Lucknow, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at item Nos. (a) & (c) of (1) above.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 6001/15/11)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): I beg to lay on the Table:--

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 6002/15/11)

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Aryabhata Research Institute for Observational Sciences, Nainital, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Aryabhata Research Institute for Observational Sciences, Nainital, for the year 2010-2011.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 6003/15/11)
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Sciences India, Allahabad, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Academy of Sciences India, Allahabad, for the year 2010-2011.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 6004/15/11)
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Navi Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 6005/15/11)
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bose Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bose Institute, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 6006/15/11)



- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Innovation Foundation, Ahmedabad, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Innovation Foundation, Ahmedabad, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 6007/15/11)

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Raman Research, Institute, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Raman Research, Institute, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 6008/15/11)

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 6009/15/11)

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 6010/15/11)

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 6011/15/11)
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 6012/15/11)
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Advanced Study in Science and Technology, Guwahati, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Advanced Study in Science and Technology, Guwahati, for the year 2010-2011.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 6013/15/11)
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Satyendra Nath Bose National Centre for Basic Sciences, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 6014/15/11)

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Science Congress Association, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Science Congress Association, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 6015/15/11)

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Vigyan Prasar, Noida, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Vigyan Prasar, Noida, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 6016/15/11)

- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Academy of Engineering, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian National Academy of Engineering, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 6017/15/11)

- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 6018/15/11)

- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 6019/15/11)

(19) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited, Bulandshahr, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Immunologicals and Biologicals Corporation Limited, Bulandshahr, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 6020/15/11)

- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Astrophysics, Bangalore, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 6021/15/11)

- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 6022/15/11)

- (22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian National Science Academy, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 6023/15/11)

- (23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Economic Growth, Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 6024/15/11)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:--

- (1) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Telecommunications Consultants India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 6025/15/11)

- (2) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 6026/15/11)

THE MINISTER OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI VIRBHADRA SINGH): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization, Wardha, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization, Wardha, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5900/15/11)

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the COIR Board, Kochi, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the COIR Board, Kochi, for the year 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the COIR Board, Kochi, for the year 2010-2011.

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5901/15/11)

- (a) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli Limited, Nani Daman, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Omnibus Industrial Development Corporation of Daman & Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli Limited, Nani Daman, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5902/15/11)

- (b) (i) Statement regarding Review by the Government of the working of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 2010-2011.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Integrated Development Corporation Limited, Port Blair, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5903/15/11)

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Fragrance and Flavour Development Centre (Technology Development Centre), Kannauj, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Fragrance and Flavour Development Centre (Technology Development Centre), Kannauj, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5904/15/11)

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for the Development of Glass Industry (Technology Development Centre), Firozabad, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith

Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for the Development of Glass Industry (Technology Development Centre), Firozabad, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5905/15/11)

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, Noida, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, Noida, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5906/15/11)

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises, Mumbai, for the year 2010-2011.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 5907/15/11)

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**12.05 hrs.**

**MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA**

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have to report a message received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:--

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 19<sup>th</sup> December, 2011 agreed without any amendment to the Damodar Valley Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 2011 which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7<sup>th</sup> December, 2011.”

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**12.05 ¼ hrs.**

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

SHRI MOHINDER SINGH KAYPEE (JALANDHAR): I beg to lay on the Table the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:-

1. Final Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in Chapter-1 of the Twentieth Report (14<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) – “Reservation for and employment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in All India Institute of Medical Sciences including reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in admission therein.”

2. Final Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in Chapter-I of the Second Report (15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) – “Situation arising out of the employment secured on the basis of the false caste certifications”.

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... (Interruptions)

**12.05 ½ hrs.**

**COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS  
18<sup>th</sup> Report**

श्री अनंत गंगाराम गीते (रायगढ़): महोदय, मैं न्यूनतम मजदूरी अधिनियम, 1948 का उल्लंघन और साथ ही असम, दार्जिलिंग और जलपाईगुड़ी जिले के डुअर्स में चाय बागान कर्मकारों को न्यूनतम मजदूरी का संदाय न करने के बारे में श्री एच. महादेवन, उप महासचिव, अखिल भारतीय व्यापार संघ कांग्रेस से प्राप्त अभ्यावेदन पर याचिका समिति का अठारहवां प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ।

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**12.06 hrs.**

**COMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN  
12th and 13th Reports**

SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI (JODHPUR): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women (2011-12):-

1. Twelfth Report (2011-2012) on the subject 'Working of National Commission for Women and State Commissions for Women'.
  2. Thirteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Fifth Report (15<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha) on the subject 'Women Victims of HIV/AIDS'.
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... (*Interruptions*)

**12.06 ½ hrs.**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR  
Statement**

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL (SUNDARGARH): I beg to lay on the Table the Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing further action taken by the Government on the recommendations/observations contained in Fifteenth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Labour on the recommendations contained in Eleventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Demands for Grants for the year 2010-2011 of the Ministry of Textiles.

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**12.07 hrs.**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE  
99th Report**

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (BARDHMAN-DURGAPUR): I beg to lay on the Table the 99<sup>th</sup> Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Commerce on Export Promotion of Agricultural and Processed Food Products.

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**12.07 ½ hrs.**

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT  
(i) 240th Report**

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG (ANANTNAG): I beg to lay on the Table the Two Hundred Fortieth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Human Resource Development on 'The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Bill, 2011'.

... (*Interruptions*)

**(ii) Evidence**

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG : I beg to lay on the Table the Evidence tendered before the Committee on Human Resource Development on 'The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Bill, 2011'.

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**12.08 ½ hrs.****STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 654 DATED 03.08.2011 REGARDING 'IRREGULARITIES IN MDMS' ALONGWITH REASONS FOR DELAY \***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): I beg to lay the Statement to correct the reply given to parts (a) & (b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.654 answered by the Ministry of Human Resource Development on 3<sup>rd</sup> August, 2011 regarding 'Irregularities in MDMS' which is as follows:-

Part of the Lok Sabha Question	For	To be read as
(a) & (b)	No case of irregularity in the distribution of uniforms to girls studying in primary schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has come to notice.	A complaint regarding certain irregularities, including in purchase of uniforms for girls, in District Maharajganj received in the Ministry was forwarded to Secretary (Basic Education), Government of Uttar Pradesh for necessary action in the matter. As per the report received from SSA, Uttar Pradesh, the District Basic Education Officer concerned has been transferred and disciplinary proceedings have been recommended by the State Project Office of SSA, Uttar Pradesh to the Government of Uttar Pradesh.  A Civil Miscellaneous Writ Petition (PIL) No. 6062 of 2011 is also pending in the Hon'ble High Court of Allahabad on this matter. W

The Correcting Statement has been necessitated due to an inadvertent error in the reply given to parts (a) & (b) of the Unstarred Question No.654 answered by the Ministry in Lok Sabha on 3<sup>rd</sup> August, 2011. The delay that occurred in laying of the Correcting Statement is due to the reason that the information required for finalising the additional information being provided now could not be gathered immediately. Furthermore, since the Statement could not be laid in the previous Session of Lok Sabha, it is now being laid in the current Winter Session.

\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 6027/15/11.

This Correcting Statement may be brought to the notice of the House.

The inconvenience caused is regretted.

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**12.09 hrs.**

**STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2656 DATED 17.08.2011 REGARDING 'JOB ORIENTED HIGHER EDUCATION' ALONGWITHREASONS FOR DELAY\***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): I beg to lay the statement in Hindi version of the reply to part (a) and (b) of the Question, the words "जी, हॉ" has inadvertently been typed instead of "जी, नहीं". The same may please be read as "जी, नहीं".

The error occurred due to oversight.

As soon as the error came to notice, action was initiated to rectify the error. Action has also been taken to ensure that such errors do not occur in future.

The inconvenience caused is regretted.

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\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 6027-A/15/11.

**12.09 ½ hrs.****STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1519 DATED 30.11.2011 REGARDING 'CONSTRUCTION OF UNIVERSITY BUILDING' ALONG WITH REASONS FOR DELAY \***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): I beg to correct the reply to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1519 answered on 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2011 regarding Construction of University Building as follows :

For	Read
The Vice Chancellor has informed that Govt, of Jharkhand, on <b>17.10.2001</b> , has allotted 319.28 acres of land for establishment of the permanent campus and the University has issued invitation for Expression of Interest for development of the permanent campus through advertisements. At this initial stage, no specific time frame can be set for completion of construction activities.	The Vice Chancellor has informed that Govt, of Jharkhand, on <b>17.10.2011</b> , has allotted 319.28 acres of land for establishment of the permanent campus and the University has issued invitation for Expression of Interest for development of the permanent campus through advertisements. At this initial stage, no specific time frame can be set for completion of construction activities.

The reasons for delay are as follows:

The error occurred due to oversight.

As soon as the error came to notice, action was initiated to rectify the error. Action has also been taken to ensure that such errors do not occur in future.

\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 6027-B/15/11.

The correcting Statement has been necessitated due to inadvertent typographical error in the answer of Unstarred Question No. 1519 dated 30 th November, 2011. The revised reply may kindly be brought to the notice of the House during the current Winter Session.

The error came to notice on 13.12.11. Action was initiated immediately to rectify the error.

The inconvenience caused is regretted.

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**12.10 hrs**

**MOTION RE: CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES (OBCs)**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I beg to move the following:--

- “(1) (a) That a Committee of both the Houses, to be called the Committee for Welfare of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) be constituted, consisting of thirty members, twenty from Lok Sabha and ten from Rajya Sabha, to be elected in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote;
- (b) That a Minister shall not be eligible for election as a Member of the Committee and that if a Member after his election to the Committee is appointed a Minister, he shall cease to be a Member thereof from the date of such appointment;
- (c) That the Chairman of the Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker from amongst the Members of the Committee;
- (2) That the functions of the Committee shall be :-
- (i) To consider the reports submitted by the National Commission for Backward Classes set up under The National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 and to report to both the Houses as to the measures that should be taken by the Union Government in respect of



matters within the purview of the Union Government including the Administrations of the Union Territories;

- (ii) To report to both the Houses on the action taken by the Union Government and the Administrations of the Union Territories on the measures proposed by the Committee;
  - (iii) To examine the measures taken by the Union Government to secure due representation of the Other Backward Classes, particularly the Most Backward Classes, in services and posts under its control (including appointments in the public sector undertakings, statutory and semi-Government Bodies and in the Union Territories) having regard to the provisions of the Constitution;
  - (iv) To report to both the Houses on the working of the welfare programmes for the Other Backward Classes in the Union Territories;
  - (v) To consider generally and to report to both the Houses on all matters concerning the welfare of the Other Backward Classes which fall within the purview of Union Government including the Administrations of Union Territories; and
  - (vi) To examine such of matters as may deem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker.
- (3) That the members of the Committee shall hold office for a period of one year from the date of the first meeting of the Committee which shall be reconstituted thereafter for one year at a time according to the procedure described in para (1) above;
- (4) That in order to constitute a sitting of the Committee the quorum shall be ten;
- (5) That in all other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and
- (6) That this House do recommend to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join the Committee and communicate to this House the names of

Members elected from amongst the Members of the Rajya Sabha to the Committee as mentioned above”.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

- “(1) (a) That a Committee of both the Houses, to be called the Committee for Welfare of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) be constituted, consisting of thirty members, twenty from Lok Sabha and ten from Rajya Sabha, to be elected in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote;
- (b) That a Minister shall not be eligible for election as a Member of the Committee and that if a Member after his election to the Committee is appointed a Minister, he shall cease to be a Member thereof from the date of such appointment;
- (c) That the Chairman of the Committee shall be appointed by the Speaker from amongst the Members of the Committee;
- (2) That the functions of the Committee shall be :-
- (i) To consider the reports submitted by the National Commission for Backward Classes set up under The National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993 and to report to both the Houses as to the measures that should be taken by the Union Government in respect of matters within the purview of the Union Government including the Administrations of the Union Territories;
- (ii) To report to both the Houses on the action taken by the Union Government and the Administrations of the Union Territories on the measures proposed by the Committee;
- (iii) To examine the measures taken by the Union Government to secure due representation of the Other Backward Classes, particularly the Most Backward Classes, in services and posts under its control (including appointments in the public sector undertakings, statutory and semi-Government Bodies and in the Union Territories) having regard to the provisions of the Constitution;

- (iv) To report to both the Houses on the working of the welfare programmes for the Other Backward Classes in the Union Territories;
  - (v) To consider generally and to report to both the Houses on all matters concerning the welfare of the Other Backward Classes which fall within the purview of Union Government including the Administrations of Union Territories; and
  - (vi) To examine such of matters as may deem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker.
- (3) That the members of the Committee shall hold office for a period of one year from the date of the first meeting of the Committee which shall be reconstituted thereafter for one year at a time according to the procedure described in para (1) above;
- (4) That in order to constitute a sitting of the Committee the quorum shall be ten;
- (5) That in all other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and
- (6) That this House do recommend to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join the Committee and communicate to this House the names of Members elected from amongst the Members of the Rajya Sabha to the Committee as mentioned above”.

*The motion was adopted.*

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**12.11 hrs****THE RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF  
YOUTH DEVELOPMENT BILL, 2011\***

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to declare the institution known as the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to declare the institution known as the Rajiv Gandhi National Institute of Youth Development, to be an institution of national importance and to provide for its incorporation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

*The motion was adopted.*

SHRI AJAY MAKEN: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 21.12.2011.

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**12.13 hrs****MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\***

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Hon. Members may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House immediately as per practice.

**(i) Need to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya at Ambalamedu in Chalakudy Parliamentary Constituency, Kerala**

SHRI K. P. DHANAPALAN (CHALAKUDY): I represent Chalakudy Parliamentary Constituency, Kerala which comprises of 7 assembly constituencies namely, Angamaly, Aluva, Perumbavoor, and Kunnathunadu in Ernakulam District and Chalakudy, Kodungallur and Kaipamangalam in Thrissur District. Major Central Public Sector Undertakings/industrial units namely Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore (FACT), Kochin Refineries Limited (KRL), Hindustan Oil Corporation (HOC) Kochi Unit, Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (BPCL) Kochi Unit, Hindustan Insecticides Limited (HIL) etc. are situated in Kunnathunadu Assembly Constituency. Besides, Naval Arms Depot (NAD) Aluva, Sree Sankaracharya Sanskrit University Kalady, Government of India Press Koratty, Appollo Tyres Ltd. etc. are the major institutions which are situated in my constituency. However there is not a single Kendriya Vidyalaya functioning in my constituency till date. In this regard, I would like to request for setting up of a Kendriya Vidyalaya in my constituency using the facility of FACT Ambalamedu School, which is not functioning from April, 2011. The FACT authorities have agreed to the proposal in-principle and promised to extend full support for the project. Besides, Government can take advantage of the existing building and

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\* Treated as laid on the Table.

save money and time for constructing new building. If the Kendriya Vidyalaya comes into reality, it will be very convenient to a large number of students, who are now depend on state aided and private unaided schools for their study. Hence, I request your esteemed office to examine the feasibility of setting up of a Kendriya Vidyalaya at FACT Ambalamedu using the above mentioned school building and premises.

**(ii)Need to formulate a plan to provide higher and technical education to students living in remote and far-flung tribal areas of the country**

श्री मारोतराव सैनुजी कोवासे (गडचिरोली-चिमूर): केन्द्र सरकार ने देश के निर्बल वर्ग के छात्रों को अच्छी शिक्षा प्रदान किए जाने के लिए नवोदय विद्यालय की स्थापना की है। चूंकि इन विद्यालयों में 12वीं कक्षा तक ही शिक्षा प्रदान किए जाने की सुविधा है, इसलिए ऐसे छात्र, जो निर्धन परिवार से हैं, वे 12वीं कक्षा के पश्चात् धनाभाव के कारण उच्च शिक्षा से वंचित रह जाते हैं। विशोकर देश के अनुसूचित जाति व जनजातीय बाहुल्य क्षेत्रों में स्थित नवोदय विद्यालय से 12वीं की कक्षा उत्तीर्ण करने वाले अनुसूचित जाति/जनजाति के छात्रों को उच्च शिक्षा/तकनीकी शिक्षा प्रदान किए जाने हेतु एक कार्यक्रम बनाए जाने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि वे उच्च शिक्षा/तकनीकी शिक्षा से वंचित न रह सकें।

आज देश नक्सलवाद से बुरी तरह प्रभावित हो रहा है। इसका एक प्रमुख कारण जनजातीय क्षेत्रों का अविकसित होना और जनजातीय छात्रों में उच्च शिक्षा/तकनीकी शिक्षा का अभाव है। यदि आदिवासी बाहुल्य क्षेत्रों में इस समुदाय के छात्रों के लिए उच्च शिक्षा/तकनीकी शिक्षा की सुविधा प्रदान करके इन युवकों को रा्ट्र की मुख्यधारा में जोड़ने का सतत् प्रयास किया जाए तो नक्सलवाद की समस्या से काफी हद तक निपटा जा सकता है।

अतः मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि वह देश के आदिवासी बाहुल्य क्षेत्रों में इस समुदाय के छात्रों के लिए उच्च शिक्षा/तकनीकी शिक्षा हेतु एक कार्यक्रम शीघ्र बनाए जाने हेतु आवश्यक पहल करें।

**(iii) Need to take steps to increase production and distribution of domestic fertilizers and provide incentives for organic farming and crop rotation in the country**

SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA (GURDASPUR): The price of fertilizer, an essential ingredient for farming in Punjab, has gone up considerably. Over the last six months alone, the price of DAP (Di-Ammonium Phosphate) and Potash, the most commonly used fertilizers have increased 52 and 88 per cent respectively. At a current price of around Rupees 920 a kilo for DAP, this has resulted in higher input costs for farmers and slimmer margins for their labour, leading to their anger. Similar cries are being heard across the country where the farmers, reeling under the increased expense of fertilizers, have stopped using fertilizer resulting in decreased yields.

With the domestic demand of DAP touching 12 million tonnes a year, there is a shortfall in the domestic supply over a half, i.e., 6.5 million tonnes of DAP needs are met by expensive imports. This is similar with Potash and Urea fertilizers. Regulatory measures such as freeing prices of DAP and Potash, implemented by the government to increase supply have not borne the intended result. There are cases where private firms over-invoice fertilizer purchases to claim benefits from the government. In turn the Maximum Retail Price increases are pinching the already financially strained farmers. All the while the fertilizer subsidy bill of the nation is increasing.

Although the fertilizer subsidy must not be reduced, immediate measures should be taken to increase the domestic fertilizer production and distribution. Measures must be taken to ensure reasonable retail price for fertilizers. The Minimum Support Price for produce should also be increased to offset these higher prices. The government should consider providing incentives for organic farming and crop rotation.

As it impacts food security of the nation it is high time that this matter is addressed on a priority basis. I call upon the Hon. Minister to take immediate remedial measures in the matter.



**(iv) Need to provide stoppages of all express trains at Tripunithura Railway Station in Ernakulam district, Kerala**

SHRI CHARLES DIAS (NOMINATED): Tripunithura in Ernakulam district, Kerala, is a municipal town and base town for a large number of industrial undertakings like the Fertilizers and Chemical Travancore (FACT), Kochi Refineries, Hindustan Organics Ltd., KEL Ltd. OEN Ltd. Hindustan News Print Ltd. etc. which are situated near this town with hundreds of auxiliary units functioning depending on these big factories. Also, Tripunithura was the capital of the erstwhile Cochin State and the Govt. Ayurveda College, Govt. Music College and a number of reputed educational institutions are situated here. Close to this town is the famous Chottanikkara temple where thousands of devotees come everyday.

While the facts are as mentioned above, the Railways show an unrealistic approach towards the necessity and demand of the thousands of people residing in and around Tripunithura. The popular express trains have no stoppage at Tripunithura. Large number of passengers are forced to go to the Ernakulam Railway Station and come back by vehicles on road which cause difficulties, loss of time and unnecessary expenses. Besides, works for the Metro Railway is going to start at Ernakulam and the passengers are going to face more trouble for the coming few years. The Tripunithura Municipality, Employees Unions of the industrial undertakings, the Tripunithura Action Council and many other organizations have raised their voice for allowing stoppage of the Express trains at Tripunithura.

In view of the above, I urge the Railway Minister to look into this matter urgently and allow stoppage for all express trains at Tripunithura Railway Station.

**(v) Need to make provision of capital punishment for cow slaughter**

**श्री जयवंत गंगाराम आवले (लातूर):** देश में गौ वध के कई मामले भूतकाल में होते आए हैं और समय-समय पर देश के नागरिकों द्वारा गौ-हत्या के खिलाफ आवाज भी उठाई गई। लेकिन देश में गौ-हत्या अभी तक बंद नहीं हो पाई है, जिसे भारतवर्ष में देवी स्वरूप पूजा जाता है।

पिछले माह गौ-हत्याओं का एक बहुत ही निर्मम दृश्य कानपुर के समीप देखने को मिला। वहाँ करीब नौ गायों के कटे हुए शव और उनके सिर मिलने से पूरे क्षेत्र में सनसनी फैल गई। यह मामला कानपुर के चौबेपुर और ककवन ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के जंगलों के बीच का है। इस निर्मम कृत्य के आरोपी हत्यारे वहाँ से गाँव वालों की भीड़ इकट्ठी होते देखकर फरार हो गए।

गौ-हत्या को बंद कराने हेतु सरकार को सख्त से सख्त कदम उठाते हुए गौ-हत्यारों को मृत्युदंड तक की सजा से कम न दी जाए तथा इस मामले में जो हत्यारे भाग चुके हैं उन्हें जल्द से जल्द पकड़कर कठोर रूप से दण्डित किया जाए।

गौ-हत्या करने वाले को मृत्युदंड से कम कोई सजा नहीं होनी चाहिए ऐसा सरकार को कठोर नियम लाना चाहिए।

**(vi) Need to conduct inquiry into the alleged misappropriation of funds released under National Rural Health Mission in Uttar Pradesh**

**श्री जगदम्बिका पाल (डुमरियागंज):** भारत सरकार के स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय के द्वारा राज्यों की आम एवं गरीब जनता के इलाज के लिए राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन के अंतर्गत काफी बजट दिया जाता है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत राज्यों के प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र एवं सरकारी अस्पतालों में निःशुल्क दवाओं, चिकित्सीय सुविधाओं एवं अन्य जीवन रक्षक उपकरणों के लिए धन आवंटित किया जाता है। इस योजना के अंतर्गत विगत 2005 से केन्द्र द्वारा आर्थिक सहायता राज्यों को दी जा रही है। इस मद में उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रतिवर्ष 3000 करोड़ रूपया केन्द्र द्वारा राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन में दिया जा रहा है। राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन में काफी वित्तीय अनियमितताएं हुई हैं। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में उत्तर प्रदेश के विगत तीन वर्षों में दिए गए राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन के पैसे में वित्तीय अनियमितताओं की जांच की मांग करता हूं।

**(vii) Need to allot sufficient land in Mumbai, Maharashtra for setting up of a suitable memorial in honour of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar**

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (NAGPUR): Madam, I draw the attention of this House to the situation developing in the State of Maharashtra owing to the denial of rightful demand of the people regarding the allotment of 12-/12 acres of land at “Chatiya Bhoomi” for a suitable memorial to be set up in Honour of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. All over Maharashtra, people are resorting to various kinds of agitational methods. In fact, they have already encroached upon the Indu Mill land and have threatened not to vacate till the Government formally allot the entire land for the purpose.

Bharat Ratna Dr. B.R. Ambedkar spent his whole life fighting against social discrimination and untouchability. He fought for the political rights and social freedom for India’s depressed classes and encouraged them to lead a life of dignity and self respect.

The principles of humanity and social justice as advocated by Dr. Ambedkar have not only improved the socio-economic condition of millions in our country but also has been a great source of inspiration for all the marginalized and socially deprived people in the world. His contribution to the making of the Constitution is unparalleled.

Dr. Ambedkar attained Mahaparinirvan on 6<sup>th</sup> December, 1956 at Dadar in Mumbai- the place where his cremation ceremony was performed is known as “Chaitya Bhoomi”. Millions of people still continue to visit this place to pay their homage to this pioneer soul of the country even after 55 years of his demise on his birth and death anniversaries which is a unique example in the world.

The Government of India has recently announced its decision to allot 4 acres of land adjoining to Chaitya Bhoomi in the premises of Indu Textile Mill, owned by National Textile Corporation, to set up a memorial in honour of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. But the people are demanding the entire land to be utilized for the erection of a suitable memorial dedicated in remembrance of Dr. B.R.

Ambedkar. In fact, both the Houses of the Maharashtra Legislature have unanimously adopted a Resolution requesting the Central Government for the allocation of the entire land. It is an issue concerning not only a particularly community but the sentiments of the entire nation are emotionally involved.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Hon'ble Prime Minister kindly to direct the authorities concerned to meet the genuine demand of the people and have the entire land of 12-1/2 acres allotted for setting up of a suitable memorial in honour of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.

**(viii) Need to ensure sale of coal from coal blocks at appropriate price in the country**

**श्री शिवराज भैया (दमोह):** अरुणाचल प्रदेश मिनरल डेवलपमेंट कार्पोरेशन अरुणाचल सरकार की कंपनी है। जिसको कोल ब्लॉक भारत सरकार द्वारा आवंटित किया गया है। जो कोयला पांच हजार रुपये प्रति टन है वह केवल 1250/- रुपये प्रति टन लेकर बेचा जा रहा है। जोकि उसके उचित मूल्य से काफी कम है। कोयला देश की सीमित मात्रा में उपलब्ध संपत्ति है। दो दिन में एक रैक कोयला लगभग 2600 टन चाराली स्टेशन (90 किमी. दूर खदान) से लदान होता है और देश में पंजाब, हरियाणा, उत्तर प्रदेश जाता है।

यह कार्य विगत पांच वर्षों से चल रहा है, जबकि कोल इंडिया की स्वयं की माइन्स मारग्रेटा (असम) में है जो अपना कोयला ई-आक्सन और लिंकेज के माध्यम से बेचती है जिसकी कीमत 7000/- रुपये प्रति टन होती है। यदि यही कोयला अरुणाचल सरकार ई-आक्सन के द्वारा बेचती तो इस कोयला का काफी अच्छा दाम अरुणाचल सरकार को मिलता। आज देश में कोयले की इतनी कमी है। गेरा सरकार से आग्रह है कि देश में कोयले की उपयोगिता को देखते हुए सरकार इसकी बिक्री उचित माध्यम से कराने की व्यवस्था करें ताकि कोयले से प्राप्त राशि से राजकोष में वृद्धि हो सके।

**(ix) Need to develop Deogarh in Jharkhand as a Mega Tourist Destination and provide all tourist facilities in the region**

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (GODDA): As you are aware that recently the Government of India has announced Deogarh as a Mega Tourist Destination, but since the economic position of Jharkhand is very poor, it is felt that without Government of India's support, we cannot revive the glory of this place.

As Mega Tourist Destination, till today, as per my knowledge, meeting for inter-department convergence is pending. As you know, Deogarh is one of the seats of dwadash Jyotirlinga and most important amongst 51 Shaktipeeths of the country, and at the same time it is the religious capital of Eastern India. Mandara Mountains of Samudra Manthan fame is just 50 kms. away from Deogarh and 6th century Vikramashila University is hardly 100 kms. away. In modern times Guru Ravindranath Tagore, Maharishi Arvind, Mahatma Gandhi, Swami Vivekanand were closely associated with this place. This is the birth place of great fighter Tilka Majhi, Siddhu and Kanhu, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee as well as Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar.

Keeping in view the importance of Deogarh, Basukinath, Pathrol, Rikhia, Vikramshila, Mandara, Tarapeeth, Parasnath and Champapuri of Jain culture in ancient and modern times which formed part of Anga-pradesh, the entire region should be preserved as cultural and tourist heritage and the Ministry of Tourism should expedite the process of connectivity like Deogarh Airport, holy city concept, connectivity to the places by trains and buses and establish a regional tourist centre of ITDC facilities at Deogarh to bring the entire region on the world tourist map.

### **(x)Need to carve out a separate State of Poorvanchal from Uttar Pradesh**

**योगी आदित्यनाथ (गोरखपुर):** भारत गणराज्य घोषित होने के उपरांत भी राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से तथा क्षेत्रीय विकास के असंतुलन को दूर करने के लिए समय-समय पर विभिन्न राज्यों का पुनर्गठन हुआ है। 10 वां पूर्व एन.डी.ए. सरकार के समय भी तीन नए राज्य उत्तराखंड, झारखंड और छत्तीसगढ़ का निर्माण हुआ। आज भी देश के अंदर विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में नए राज्यों के निर्माण की मांग लगातार हो रही है। नए राज्यों के निर्माण राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा तथा क्षेत्रीय विकास को ध्यान में रखकर हो इस दृष्टि से उत्तर प्रदेश के पुनर्गठन की मांग प्रारंभ हुई है। देश की सबसे अधिक जनसंख्या घनत्व का पूर्वी अंचल जिसकी आबादी लगभग 5-6 करोड़ है लगातार सरकारी उपेक्षा का शिकार हुआ है। इस क्षेत्र में एक भी केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय, केन्द्रीय चिकित्सा संस्थान, भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान अथवा भारतीय प्रबंधन संस्थान नहीं है। एक भी उद्योग नहीं है। एकमात्र नकदी फसल के रूप में विख्यात चीनी उद्योग लगातार दम तोड़ रहा है। नेपाल तथा बिहार से जुड़ी सीमा होने के कारण यह अत्यंत ही संवेदनशील क्षेत्र बन चुका है। राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा तथा क्षेत्रीय विकास की दृष्टि से इस क्षेत्र को नए राज्य के रूप में पुनर्गठित किया जाना आवश्यक है।

कृपया उत्तर प्रदेश का पुनर्गठन करके पूर्वी अंचल का पुण्यांचल (पूर्वांचल) के नाम पर नया राज्य बनाया जाए।

### **(xi)Need to evict Bangladeshi and Pakistani infiltrators from the country**

**श्रीमती जयश्रीबेन पटेल (महेसाणा):** आर.टी.आई. के द्वारा गृह मंत्रालय ने यह जानकारी उपलब्ध कराई है कि 7691 पाकिस्तानी तथा 33106 अन्य देशों के लोग वीजा समाप्ति के पश्चात् भी भारत में रह रहे हैं। गृह मंत्रालय का फोरेनर्स विभाग यह भी बता रहा है गैर-कानूनी दस्तावेजों के आधार पर भारत में आने वाली बांग्लादेशी एवम् पाकिस्तानियों की संख्या का निश्चित आंकलन नहीं हो पा रहा है क्योंकि यह लोग अवैध रूप से भारत में प्रवेश करते हैं।

मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करती हूँ कि इन अवैध घुसपैठियों एवम् वीजा समाप्ति के पश्चात् भी भारत में रह रहे लोगों को भारत से निकालने हेतु सक्षम/कठोर कार्यवाही करें।

**(xii) Need to accord approval to the proposal for electrification of villages in Kaushambi Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

**श्री शैलेन्द्र कुमार (कौशाम्बी):** देश की बढ़ती आबादी को देखते हुए 50 से 100 घर के समूह पर राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना को लागू करना चाहिए। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के दो जिलों में ऐसे बहुत गाँव एवं पुरवें छूटे हुए हैं जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश के कौशाम्बी एवं प्रतापगढ़ में राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण के लिए प्रस्ताव (कार्य योजना) भेजा गया है लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से आज 5 वर्षों में एक भी गाँव का विद्युतीकरण राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना से स्वीकृत नहीं किया गया है। केन्द्र सरकार ऐसे गाँव, पुरवों की खोज कराकर विद्युतीकरण कराएँ।

**(xiii) Need to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in Jamui Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar**

**श्री भूदेव चौधरी (जमुई):** माननीय अध्यक्ष जी के माध्यम से माननीय मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री जी का ध्यान अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र जमुई की ओर आकृष्ट करते हुए कहना है कि मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र अनुसूचित जाति के लिए आरक्षित है परंतु यहां एक भी केन्द्रीय विद्यालय नहीं है जिसकी स्थापना अनिवार्य है। विद्यालय भवन हेतु राज्य सरकार ने जमीन चिन्हित भी कर ली है। अतः जनहित एवं बेहतर शिक्षा तथा अपने कोटे के उपयोग हेतु जमुई में एक केन्द्रीय विद्यालय की स्थापना करने की कृपा करें जिससे कि आदमी का जनप्रतिनिधि एवं सरकार पर विश्वास बना रहे।



**(xiv) Need to extend crop loans to farmers to strengthen agriculture sector in the country**

SHRI D. VENUGOPAL (TIRUVANNAMALAI): In 2008, when developed countries like America faced economic crisis, India was not affected much. During that time, the measures Government of India took in the name of containing money circulation in the form of CRR adjustments and successive petrol price hike have geared up spiralling up of prices. But the basic problem for the present economic crisis our country faces with high prices of essential commodities is due to fall in growth rate and our misplaced Exim Policy. This has led to devaluation of our rupee. Only increasing our agricultural production can change this grave situation. Hence, there is an urgent need to provide crop loan timely to the agriculturists through our nationalized banks. There is also an urgent need to streamline the crop loan processing to benefit the rural farmers. Recently, the Reserve Bank of India reduced the CRR to see that more of funds are available for extending loans. At this point of time, educational loans and house building loans must be liberally and additionally extended especially in rural areas. These kinds of loans normally do not end up as NPAs. We must also ensure all the banks including the private ones follow the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India. For instance, the Reserve Bank guidelines not to levy penalty on pre-payment of house loans, have not been followed by all the banks. Hence, it is necessary to impress upon all the banks to restructure the increased rate of interest. So, I urge upon both the Agriculture Ministry and the Finance Ministry to collaboratively form local level monitoring committees with the inclusion of Members of Parliament to oversee the loan distribution by banks. I request the Hon'ble Prime Minister to look into this on an urgent basis.

**(xv) Need to construct a bridge on river Kansabati at Lalgarh under Binpur-I block of Paschim Medinipur district, West Bengal**

SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE (JHARGRAM): I would like to raise a long-standing demand of the entire tribal people of Jungle Mahals to construct a bridge on the river of Kansabati at Lalgarh under Binpur-I block of Paschim Medinipur district, West Bengal. The Jungle Mahals Area covering the North-West portion of West Midnapore District, Bankura and entire Purulia District is inhabited by the people belonging to scheduled tribes, viz. Santhals, Bhumij, Munda, Oraon, Lodha Sabar, etc., of West Bengal. They belong to labour classes But almost all of them having been suffering from varying degrees of bondedness and denial of human dignity. The injustices they suffer from relate to property, wages etc. They have been prevented from occupying the land and cultivating it. There are severe problems in enjoying even the fruits of their own labour. The problems were and still are basically economic.

Jhargram Parliamentary Constituency (ST) from where I represent is divided into two parts by the Kansabati River. Minimum distance from Garbeta, Salboni to Jhargram Headquarters is about 100 KMs. If the bridge is constructed on the river of Kansabati at Lalgarh, the distance will be reduced by 50 KM and people of Jungle Mahals will be benefited economically and socially. I urge upon the Government to sanction fund in the coming budget to construct the bridge for the betterment of the people of Jungle Mahals.

**(xvi) Need to provide a railway ticket counter near the foot over-bridge at Kodambakkam railway station in Tamil Nadu**

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN (CHENNAI SOUTH): Presently there is an increasing trend of people moving towards urban cities resulting in huge influx into cities and Chennai is not an exception.

There is a huge rush of passengers every day morning at the Suburban Railway Stations of Kodambakkam, Mambalam, Saidapet and Guindy in Tamil Nadu. They stand in very long queues sometimes for an hour for tickets. There is no sufficient ticket counters to cater to the needs of passengers especially in the morning hours. Hence, there is an urgent need for setting up of additional counters and automatic ticket vending machines at Mambalam, Saidapet and Guindy Railway Stations.

Moreover, there are only 2 ticket counters in Kodambakkam Railway Station functioning one on eastern side and another in the middle of the station platform. People coming from western side of Kodambakkam railway station like Choolaimedu, Rangarajapuram, Trustpuram, Vadapalini, etc., are facing hardship to purchase tickets from the middle of platform and to catch the train. So, I request the hon'ble Minister of Railways to provide one new ticket counter near the foot over-bridge similar to Mambalam Railway Station.

**(xvii) Need to provide protection to crops against damage caused by wild animals in Buxar Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar**

**श्री जगदानंद सिंह (बक्सर):** बिहार प्रदेश का बक्सर जिला एक कृषि प्रधान इलाका है। किसानों के अनाज, सब्जी, फल के उत्पादन का बड़े पैमाने पर इंतजाम किया है। विपरीत परिस्थिति, बाढ़ एवं सूखाड़ झेलना उनकी नियति बन चुकी है। गंगा के किनारे दियारा इलाके के किसान प्रकृति के प्रकोप को सहते हुए जीवन यापन के लिए संघारत रहकर परिवार की परवरिश करते रहे हैं।

किसानों को अब एक बड़ी समस्या का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। जंगली जीव नीलगाय तथा हिरण की बढ़ती आबादी ने खेती पर खतरा पैदा कर दिया है। खेती में लगी फसल तथा बागवानी को ये वन्यप्राणी समाप्त कर देते हैं। किसानों को फसल की बर्बादी अब असह्य हो चुकी है इसलिए किसान या तो खेती बंद कर रहे हैं या खेती की सुरक्षा में इतना व्यय करते हैं कि खेती अलाभकर होती जा रही है।

नीलगाय का प्रकोप गत 30 वर्षों से झेलते हुए किसान किर्कतव्यविमूढ़ होकर स्थानीय प्रशासन से लेकर सरकार के स्तर तक लगातार अपनी बात उठाते रहे हैं मगर समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो पा रहा है क्योंकि वन्यजीव प्राणियों के खिलाफ कोई भी कारवाई नियम विरुद्ध मानी जाती है।

बक्सर का दियारा इलाका वन का क्षेत्र नहीं है। ऐसी हालात में वन विभाग का कर्तव्य बनता है कि वन्यजीव प्राणी को संभलने का कार्य करें अर्थात् इन्हें खेतों को नुकसान करने से रोकने के लिए अन्यत्र स्थानांतरित करें या किसानों को हो रहे नुकसान का भरपाई करें। हर हालत में किसानों के फसल की रक्षा करना तथा क्षति होने पर भरपाई करना सरकार के कर्तव्य का हिस्सा है क्योंकि क्षति वन्यजीव प्राणियों के वन के बाहर विचरण का परिणाम है। अतः मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि इस भयानक समस्या से कृषि एवं किसानों की रक्षा करे।

**(xviii) Need to take steps for setting up of a petroleum refinery in Rajasthan**

**डॉ. किरोड़ी लाल मीणा (दोसा):** राज्य में खनिज तेल व प्राकृतिक गैस के विशाल भण्डार मिले हैं। यहां खनिज तेल का उत्पादन 29 अगस्त, 2009 को प्रारंभ हुआ। वर्तमान में 1,25,000 बैरल्स प्रतिदिन हो जायेगा। देश के बड़े राज्यों में राजस्थान एक मात्र ऐसा राज्य है, जहाँ रिफाईनरी नहीं है। यहां के लोगों की अपेक्षा है कि राज्य में शीघ्र ही रिफाईनरी स्थापित हो ताकि राज्य के निवासियों को मूल्य संवर्धन तथा रोजगार का लाभ मिल सके। राज्य सरकार द्वारा सेवानिवृत्त तत्कालीन केन्द्रीय पेट्रोलियम सचिव श्री एस.सी. त्रिपाठी की अध्यक्षता में एक विशेष समिति गठित की गयी थी। समिति ने बाड़मेर में प्रथम चरण में 4.5 से 6 मिलियन टन वार्षिक क्षमता की रिफाईनरी स्थापित करने की अनुशंसा की।

राज्य सरकार द्वारा त्रिपाठी कमेटी की सभी अनुशंसाएं मान ली गई हैं तथा ओ.एन.जी.सी. द्वारा चाही गई अतिरिक्त वित्तीय रियायतें भी देने की पेशकश की है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा 7 फरवरी, 2011 को बीपीसीएल के साथ रिफाईनरी उत्पादों के विपणन हेतु एम.ओ.यू. निपादित किया गया है। राजस्थान सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय वित्त मंत्री को पत्र लिखकर राजस्थान रिफाईनरी को उत्पाद शुल्क में 50 प्रतिशत छूट देने का आग्रह किया गया है। इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड ने राज्य सरकार के साथ रिफाईनरी परियोजना में सहभागिता की पेशकश की है।

अतः केन्द्रीय पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय राजस्थान रिफाईनरी को बाड़मेर ब्लॉक से कच्चा तेल खरीदने हेतु नामित करें तथा क्रूड उत्पादन 4.5 एम.एम.टी.पी.ए. से कम होने की स्थिति में आयात हेतु बाड़मेर-सलाया पाइन लाइन के उपयोग की स्वीकृति प्रदान करें। केन्द्रीय पेट्रोलियम मंत्रालय ओ.एन.जी.सी. को मुख्य प्रमोटर (69 प्रतिशत सहभागिता) के रूप में बाड़मेर रिफाईनरी स्थापित करने को कहे। राज्य सरकार 26 प्रतिशत सहभागिता इंजीनियर्स इंडिया लिमिटेड द्वारा की जायेगी।

**12.13 ½ hrs.**

**SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS**

**Re :Alleged misbehaving with a Member of Parliament in the Parliament House precincts**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Dara Singh Chauhan.

... (Interruptions)

**श्री दारा सिंह चौहान (घोसी):** माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रधानमंत्री की सुरक्षा के नाम पर जिस तरीके से उनके सुरक्षा अधिकारियों द्वारा यहां के सांसदों के साथ गुंडागर्दी की जा रही है, उन्हें अपमानित किया जा रहा है, यह हाउस का अपमान है, माननीय सांसदों का अपमान है। प्रधानमंत्री को माफी मांगना चाहिए। उस अधिकारी को सस्पेंड करके हाउस को बताया जाना चाहिए। प्रधानमंत्री की सुरक्षा के नाम पर आए दिन सांसदों को अपमानित किया जा रहा है। अगर यहां का सांसद हाउस में सुरक्षित नहीं है तो कहां सुरक्षित रहेगा?...(व्यवधान) यह विशेषाधिकार का मामला बनता है। ...(व्यवधान)

**उपाध्यक्ष महोदय :** श्री रामाशंकर राजभर की शिकायत अभी-अभी मेरे संज्ञान में लाई गई है। मैं इसे माननीय अध्यक्ष के संज्ञान में ला दूंगा ताकि वे उचित कार्यवाही कर सकें।

श्री दारा सिंह चौहान द्वारा उठाए गए मामले से श्री जितेन्द्र सिंह, श्री के. डी. देशमुख, श्री गोविन्द प्रसाद मिश्र, श्री हंसराज गं. अहीर, श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार, और श्री सोहन पोटाई अपने आपको संबद्ध करते हैं।

... (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stand adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

**12.14 hrs**

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



**14.00 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.*

(Shri Francisco Cosme Sardinha *in the Chair*)

... (व्यवधान)

श्री दारा सिंह चौहान : सभापति महोदय, पहले हमारी बात सुन लीजिए।

सभापति महोदय: श्री दारा सिंह चौहान जी, आप बैठ जाइए।

.. (व्यवधान)

**14.01 hrs.**

*At this stage Dr. Baliram and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions) ...\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, behave yourselves. Please take your seat.

... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Leader of the House is making the statement.

... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the hon. Leader of the House is on his feet.

... (Interruptions)

**14.02 hrs.**

*At this stage Dr. Baliram and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.*

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\* Not recorded.

**14.02 ½ hrs.**

**SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS- Contd.**

**Re :Alleged misbehaving with a Member of Parliament in Parliament House precincts**

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Hon. Leader of BSP, Shri Dara Singh Chauhan was expressing his concern about the unfortunate incident. It is not merely the question of one individual Member of Parliament, but if the Members of Parliament within the Parliament precincts are humiliated or insulted, it is not at all desirable. Therefore, I sincerely apologise for the incident which has taken place. On behalf of the Government, I express my regret. Not only I am expressing my regret, on earlier occasions also... .. (*Interruptions*)

श्री दारा सिंह चौहान : जब प्रधानमंत्री जी हाउस के अंदर आते हैं, यहां उनकी सुरक्षा के लिए वाच एंड वार्ड के लोग हैं, सिक्स्योरिटी गार्ड हैं।... (व्यवधान) फिर एनएसजी की क्या जरूरत है?... (व्यवधान)

श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी: मैं मानता हूँ, आपकी बात सही है। Within this premises, everybody is equal; within this Parliament precincts, Members of Parliament are equal. Therefore, there are no two opinions in it. I remember – again, you may say that I am going back to the memory lane of the history - but the fact is that in the first Lok Sabha, one Member was elected from Bengal, who was tried by trial court and was sentenced to death for his agrarian revolutionary activities. Police could not arrest him. Somehow or other, he was arrested near Parliament precincts. The then Speaker, Shri Mavalankar took strong exception, wrote to Panditji, and Panditji not only apologised for that. At this initiative, I am told, that ultimately from the Supreme Court, the Member got released. Not only once, a couple of times he was elected. Even during the fourth Lok Sabha, he was the Member, and I had the privilege of working with him. Then, of course, I was the Member of Rajya Sabha.

The short point which I am trying to drive at is that within the precincts of Parliament, everybody is equal, there is nobody higher; there is nobody lower.



Therefore, unfortunately, if something has happened, I am extremely sorry for it. The Prime Minister himself told me to apologise, on his behalf, and on behalf of the Government. As Leader of the House, I have some responsibility. Allow me to discharge that responsibility. Therefore, when I am speaking, I am not speaking individually as Pranab Mukherjee, I am speaking on behalf of the Government. ...

*(Interruptions)*

**श्री दारा सिंह चौहान :** ऐसे अधिकारी के खिलाफ कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए।...(व्यवधान) उसे सस्पेंड करना चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)

**SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE:** Therefore, in future so that these things do not happen, some institutional arrangement should be made. I can assure that. Once again, I apologise; let this matter be settled. Thank you, Sir.

...(व्यवधान)

**श्री दारा सिंह चौहान :** अधिकारी को सस्पेंड करना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान) आज के दिन यह अगर नहीं हुआ तो आए दिन ऐसी घटनायें घटती रहेंगी। ...(व्यवधान)

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** The Leader of the House has already apologized. Whatever action is envisaged will be taken in future. I request the Members to allow the House to function.

... *(Interruptions)*

**श्री दारा सिंह चौहान :** आश्वासन कहां दिया है ...(व्यवधान) उसको सस्पेंड करना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)

**श्री नामा नागेश्वर राव (खम्माम):** फार्मर्स का ईश्यू बहुत इंपोर्टेंट है। ...(व्यवधान) इस पर चर्चा होनी चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please do not hijack the proceedings of the House.

... *(Interruptions)*

**श्री मुलायम सिंह यादव (मैनपुरी):** यह जिसका भी मामला है, बहुत शर्मनाक और अपमानित करने वाली घटना है ...(व्यवधान) जो घटना इनके साथ घटी, उसी तरह से एक घटना प्रो० रामगोपाल के साथ भी घटी। आप उनके साथ राज्य सभा में रहे हैं, वे आज भी राज्य सभा में हैं। अब सोचिये कि यह किस तरह की मानसिकता है? आप इतनी छूट देंगे, तो क्या होगा? क्या यह अच्छा है? प्रधानमंत्री के साथ सुरक्षाबलों, विशेषकर एस. पी. जी. को कोई विशेष अधिकार हो, तो बता दीजिये। क्या सांसदों के साथ

ऐसा व्यवहार होगा? यह स्थिति होगी तो फिर यहां कोई नहीं आयेगा सिर्फ प्रधानमंत्री ही रह जायेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)

**श्री दारा सिंह चौहान :** प्रधानमंत्री अंदर होंगे, सुरक्षा गार्ड अंदर होंगे और कोई नहीं होगा। ...(व्यवधान)

**श्री मुलायम सिंह यादव:** फिर हम लोग यहां आकर क्या करेंगे? यहाँ कोई नहीं आयेगा, फिर तो यह सांसदविहीन लोक सभा होगी। कोई भी सांसद यहां न आये, इसका मतलब तो यही निकला। जब सांसद यहां अंदर टेलीफोन कर रहे थे तभी उनको अपमानित किया गया। अभी बीएसपी के सांसद के साथ किया, प्रो० रामगोपाल के साथ भी यही किया और सांसद शाहनवाज़ जी के साथ भी किया। ...(व्यवधान) सांसदों के साथ ही ऐसी घटना की जाती है क्यों ?

**श्री दारा सिंह चौहान :** किसी के भी साथ हो सकता है। ...(व्यवधान) कांग्रेस के साथ भी हुआ है। ...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions) ...\**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not hijack the proceedings of the House. Please maintain the decorum.

*... (Interruptions)*

**श्री मुलायम सिंह यादव :** ऐसा एक ही उदाहरण नहीं है, मुझे पता चला है कि कांग्रेस के एक सदस्य के साथ भी ऐसा ही हुआ। अगर इस तरह से पुलिस को, सुरक्षाकर्मियों तथा एस.पी.जी. को छूट दी जाएगी तो सांसदों के साथ ऐसा ही व्यवहार होगा। पुलिस को भी आप वैसी छूट देने जा रहे हैं, ऐसा ये बोलेंगे। लोकपाल बिल का शक्ति प्रभाव आपके हाथ में नहीं है, लोकपाल बिल का शक्ति प्रभाव दरोगा के हाथ में जाएगा। आप दरोगा के खिलाफ भी कुछ नहीं कर सकते हैं। एक आदमी के दबाव में क्या इस तरह कर सकते हैं? ये बोलेंगे, तो हम इस पर बोलेंगे और हम इसे नहीं पसंद करेंगे। हर हालत में जितना विरोध कर सकते हैं, हम करेंगे। यह अधिकार दरोगा के हाथ में जाएगा, दरोगा हम लोगों की कोई इज्जत नहीं करेगा और एसपी, डीएम जब चाहेंगे, तो हम लोगों को जेल में भेज देंगे। यह स्थिति है। आप गंभीरता से सोचिए कि आप किसको अधिकार देने जा रहे हैं? अधिकार आपके साथ रहे, तो मुझे आपत्ति नहीं है। आपके साथ रहे, प्रधानमंत्री के साथ रहे, चाहे पवार साहब के साथ पॉवर रहे तब मुझे आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन हर पॉवर आप दरोगा को देने जा रहे हैं, तो पूरे देश का क्या करना चाहते हैं? इस विषय पर

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\* Not recorded.

गंभीरता से सोचिए। ये दरोगा को पॉवर दे रहे हैं। लोकायुक्त आपके हाथ में नहीं होगा, लोकायुक्त दरोगा के हाथ में होगा। अब जो यह घटना हो गयी है, लोकायुक्त और बनाकर देखेंगे कि क्या होगा? ... (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You made your point.

... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no debate.

... (Interruptions)

श्री नामा नागेश्वर राव : महोदय, एक मिनट टाइम दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you will get your time.

... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions) ... \*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions) ... \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not 'zero hour'. Please take your seat.

... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please don't try to hijack the proceedings of the House.

... (Interruptions)

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THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, if the hon. Members want to discuss the issue of agrarian crisis and the issue of farmers' suicides, I have no objection to discuss it even tomorrow. Whatever time is allotted in consultation with the Leader of the Opposition, we can discuss it tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please give notice. Please take your seat now.

... (Interruptions)

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\* Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please maintain the decorum in the House.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*) ...\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don't waste your breath. Please sit down.

**14.12 hrs.**

**THE REGULATION OF FACTOR (ASSIGNMENT OF RECEIVABLES)  
BILL – Contd.**

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House will now take up item no. 31. Shri B. Mahtab.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am on my legs today to speak on the Regulation of Factor (Assignment of Receivables) Bill, 2011 which was taken up yesterday. Many amendments have been moved to this Bill and specially the title has been changed to be called the Factoring Regulation Act, 2011.

Sir, a number of suggestions were made by the Standing Committee. But the interesting aspect of this Bill is that this Bill has 35 clauses and I would deal with two clauses which have not been dealt with yesterday. The Minister has moved 23 amendments to this Bill. The clauses in the Bill are 35 and the amendments that have been moved are 23. That shows how much interest the Government has taken in framing of this Bill. Then there was another mistake that was pointed out relating to the verbatim Hindi translation of regulation of factor. Yesterday, when Shri Uday Singh was initiating the discussion, some hon. Members were asking him to speak in Hindi. The problem here is, the word 'factoring' also has been repeated in the Hindi translation of the Bill because the word 'factoring' has a different connotation when it is pronounced in Hindi. That is why that name has been changed. I think the Minister can explain that point also. ... (*Interruptions*) अगर वे हिन्दी में करें तो उसका अलग अर्थ निकलता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Mahtab, please address the Chair.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I am sorry, Sir.

The major problem of inadequacy of capital in a small scale or ancillary industrial undertakings is causing serious and endemic problems which are affecting the health of such undertakings. Therefore, it was felt that prompt payment of money by buyers should statutorily be ensured and mandatory provisions for payment of interest on the outstanding money in case of default should be made. This Bill is brought with a view to provide this and to regulate the payment of interest on delayed payment to small scale and ancillary industrial undertakings.

An Act was enacted in 1993. The provision of the said Act had made it mandatory for the buyer to the small scale industry promptly failing which he is required to pay interest to the supplier... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, please maintain some decorum. Please do not disturb the House.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: However, this Act did not improve the situation of delayed payments and it was repealed by Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act 2006.

This Act provided facilitating the promotion and development and enhancing competitiveness. This Act made provision for liability for buyer to make payment to the supplier, yet there were complaints regarding delay in payments to the micro or small industries.

I am reminded that it was in 1998 that the Reserve Bank of India had constituted a Study Group under the Chairmanship of C.S. Kalyanasundaram to examine the feasibility and mechanics of starting factoring organisation in the country. This committee had noted that inadequacy of working capital finance with its liquidity problem has been one of the major stumbling blocks in running of small scale industries. It had recommended that the factoring for small scale industries could be mutually beneficial to both factors and small scale industrial units.

I have some suggestions to make. Despite the factoring provision was stopped 20 years back, but invariably factoring was continuing, therefore, there was a requirement to regulate the factoring provision in our country. The Kalayanasundaram Committee had recommended that assignment of receivables in favour of factor be exempt from the stamp duty. The Standing Committee was also in agreement with this recommendation and the Government has considered this and therefore, there is a need today to bring in an amendment in the Indian Stamp Act 1889. This has not been done. They have brought it in here, but there is no amendment in the Indian Stamp Act 1889. So, I would like to understand from the hon. Minister that though they have exempted the provision as per the recommendation of the Standing Committee, is there a necessity to make certain amendments in the Stamp Act of 1889?

The Bill does not include any provision on the amount of commission or discount charged by factors. Mr. Uday Singh was referring to capping of that provision so that that can be implemented. This type of unregulated pricing will lead to exploitative practices... (*Interruptions*)

**श्री लालू प्रसाद (सारण):** सभापति महोदय..(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb.

**श्री लालू प्रसाद :** मैं डिस्टर्ब नहीं कर रहा हूँ।... (व्यवधान) माननीय मुलायम सिंह जी ने प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर के तहत लोकपाल के मामले में जो कहा, आप उस पर ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं, जैसे यहां से सरकार गायब हो गई हो। आप सबका गला काटने के लिए शक्ति देने जा रहे हैं। इस बारे में आल पार्टी मीटिंग हुई थी। आल पार्टी मीटिंग में जो सुझाव आए थे, उन पर सरकार ने क्या किया, क्या नहीं किया। अखबार में आया है कि आप कल इसे संसद में पेश कर रहे हैं। आप कहते हैं कि साथ रहिए, साथ रहिए। श्री मुलायम सिंह जी ने यहां जो सवाल उठाया है, वह कोई मामूली सवाल नहीं है। इस बिल पर सरकार का जवाब आए। ये धीरे-धीरे अपने बिल पास कर रहे हैं और पूरे देश के भविष्य, लोकतंत्र तथा सबका गला काट रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) माननीय मुलायम सिंह जी बोले, ये कौन हैं, विपक्ष कौन है, बीजेपी कौन है। इन्होंने क्या घालमेल किया है, हमें मालूम नहीं है। इसे पेश करने से पहले सारी फिगर्स हम लोगों के सामने आनी चाहिए। तब हम देखेंगे कि हम इसे पास करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे। कहीं एसपीजी एमपी को धकेल रहा है, कल

दरोगा धकेलेगा, थप्पड़ मारेगा।...(व्यवधान) यहां सरकार के मंत्री आयें। हमने जो सुझाव दिये थे, उन्हें समाहित किया है या नहीं? उसके बाद आप बिल लाइये, तब लोकपाल बिल लाइये। उसे पास करना हम लोगों का काम है। आप बोलते हैं कि शांत रहिए, शांत रहिए। क्या हम शांत होने के लिए यहां आये हैं? हम देश का भविष्य बनाने आये हैं। ...(व्यवधान) यह शांत हो रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान) हम इतना बड़ा निर्णय लेने जा रहे हैं बिना सोचे समझे।...(व्यवधान) सबको कह रहे हैं कि आप गड्ढे में गिरो, देश को धकेलो। ऐसा नहीं होगा। इसका फैसला आप कीजिए।...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : We will take it up after the Bill.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go ahead, Mr. Mahtab. Please continue.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : There should be specific guidelines on factor pricing and it needs to be issued by the Reserve Bank of India. This business of factoring specifically excluded agents of agricultural produce from the definition of 'factor' in the Bill, and this is a very welcome move.

Yet, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister to Clauses 8 and 18 of the Bill. These two Clauses are inconsistent in the sense that in clause 8 notice to debtor and discharge of obligation of such debtor... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I am referring to the Bill and this has not been discussed by the previous Members... *(Interruptions)*

श्री लालू प्रसाद : यह बिल क्या है? इस बिल का कोई मतलब नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions) ...\**

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have made your point.

*... (Interruptions)*

श्री लालू प्रसाद : सभापति महोदय, इस विषय पर क्या हुआ? ...(व्यवधान) हमारे प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर पर जवाब आना चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान) आप कोई व्यवस्था कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please maintain decorum.

*... (Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mahtab, please wind up; please conclude.

*... (Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : I was referring to Clauses 8 and 18 which are inconsistent. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister that in clause 8; notice to debtor and discharge of obligation of such debtor; that has been explained. And in Clause 18, breach of contract, that has also been explained. Here, in the Bill, it provides that the debtor is responsible to make payment to the assignee that is factor only after notice of assignment is served upon him by the assignor. Clause 18 provides that in case the assignor commits a breach of contract against the debtor, the debtor is not entitled to recover payments already made to the assignor or assignee, that is the factor. Clause 18 does not mention the rights of the debtor and is thus inconsistent with Clause 8, which determines the responsibilities of all parties. Clause 18 does not preclude the right of the debtor to claim any losses on account of defective goods or short supply from the assignor, and that an explanation to this effect may be added to Clause 18.

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\* Not recorded.





Sir, before I conclude, I believe, an enactment of this law would be significant for the furtherance of the factoring business in India and may also lead to mushrooming of factoring companies in the Indian market. This would regulate factoring business, besides enabling the factoring companies to obtain legal remedy.

**डॉ. रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह (वेशाली):** महोदय, आढ़ती विनियमन बिल आया है और सरकार ने दावा किया है कि हम उसकी तरक्की के लिए यह बिल लाए हैं। कल यहां लघु उद्योग मंत्री जी थे, आज यहां नहीं बैठे हैं और वित्त वाले दावा कर रहे हैं कि हम उनका सुधार कर देंगे। क्या सुधार होगा यहां पर? अपने देश में आज लघु उद्योग की क्या स्थिति है। महात्मा गांधी जी ने वकालत की थी और उन्होंने जोर दिया था हिन्द स्वराज में कि हिन्दुस्तान में छोटे उद्योग, लघु उद्योग, जो उद्योग हाथ से चले, उसको प्रश्रय देना चाहिए। जो काम हाथ से हो सके, वह मशीन से न हो और हाथ से न होने वाले काम ही मशीन से हों। यह गांधी जी की सोच थी। गांधी जी की हत्या नाथूराम ने की, लेकिन उनके विचारों की हत्या अभी भी हो रही है। सरकार यह बताए कि खादी ग्रामोद्योग की दुर्दशा क्यों है? क्यों उसको मारकर छोड़ दिया? उसकी सहायता क्यों नहीं हो रही है? यह सवाल नंबर एक है कि खादी भंडार, जो गांधी जी के सिद्धान्त पर चलने वाला था, रोजगारमूलक था, आजादी की लड़ाई में चरखा-तकली चालू रहे, यह आजादी के दीवानों का गाना था, उसका कार्यान्वयन हो रहा था, तो क्यों खादी ग्रामोद्योग को आपने बैठा दिया? उसका सुधार कब होगा और क्या कारण है कि यह सब जानकर भी उसका सुधार नहीं किया? आप दावा करते हैं कि लघु उद्योग की तरक्की के लिए आए हैं?

दूसरा सवाल, इन्होंने दावा किया है, सन् 1983 में, सन् 1987 में, सन् 1988 में, सन् 1998 में एक कमेटी बनी थी - कल्याणसुंदरम कमेटी। उस कमेटी ने सन् 1988 या सन् 1998 में रिपोर्ट दी, तो 20-25 वर्षों तक ये कहां थे? उस रिपोर्ट के बारे में इन्होंने दावा किया है कि उस रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक लघु उद्योग पैसे के बिना, पूंजी के बिना, कार्यकारी पूंजी के बिना मर रहा है, उसको हम सुधार करने के लिए यह बिल लाए हैं। 18-20 वर्षों तक आप क्यों बैठे रहे? क्यों सरकार ने इसकी उपेक्षा की? इस कारण महोदय उसकी दुर्दशा हुई है और आज यह विधेयक लाए हैं, कल्याणसुंदरम कमेटी की रिपोर्ट लाए हैं, विभिन्न मौद्रिक प्रणाली के सुधार के लिए रिजर्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया और स्टेट बैंक आदि सभी तरफ से जो कमेटियां बनी थी, उनकी रिपोर्ट को खटाई में डाले हुए थे, आज उसे लाए हैं, बीच में उसकी क्या दुर्दशा हुई, उसे भी जानना चाहिए। हमारे देश में आज दो करोड़ 61 लाख लघु उद्योग हैं जिनमें छः करोड़ लोग लगे हुए हैं, रोजगार मिला है, जीडीपी में आठ प्रतिशत कंट्रीब्यूशन है, लेकिन बड़े उद्योग हावी हैं, कारपोरेट का राज चल रहा है, लघु उद्योग मर रहा है, सिक होकर खत्म हो रहा है। आज उनकी क्षमता का केवल 70 प्रतिशत ही उपयोग हो रहा है, बाकी 30 प्रतिशत क्षमता का उपयोग नहीं हो रहा है। एसोचैम ने सर्वे करके यह रिपोर्ट दी है। विदेशों को जो एक्सपोर्ट हो रहा है, उसमें उनका 40 प्रतिशत कंट्रीब्यूशन है, लेकिन उनकी दुर्दशा है। सभी कमेटियों ने यही रिपोर्ट दी है कि पैसे के बिना, पूंजी के बिना उद्योग मर रहा

है और उसकी तरक्की नहीं हो रही है। लेकिन आज उनकी दुर्दशा है। सभी कमेटियों ने यही रिपोर्ट दी है कि पैसे के बिना, पूंजी के बिना उद्योग मर रहा है और उसकी तरक्की नहीं हो रही है। आज सरकार आढ़ती विनियमन बिल लाई है। माननीय सदस्यों से जानकारी ली जाएगी, लेकिन बिल पास कराने जा रहे हैं।

आढ़ती का क्या मतलब है, यह साफ नहीं है। क्या आढ़ती का मतलब बिचौलिया से होगा कि वहां लोग सामान जमा कर देंगे, वह पैसा देगा, फिर वह सामान बिक्री कर देगा, यह भी नहीं, क्योंकि इन्होंने बिचौलिया शब्द का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया, उसे दबा दिया है। इस तरह से वह न तो आढ़ती होगा और न बिचौलिया होगा, तो क्या होगा? आखिर आढ़ती क्या है, वह नान बैंकिंग कम्पनी भी नहीं होगी। इन्होंने आढ़ती के बदले फ़ैक्टर शब्द रखा है। हम सब लोग जो यहां बैठते हैं, कई विद्वान भी हैं और जानकार भी हैं। यह आढ़ती क्या है, नान बैंकिंग कम्पनी भी नहीं है, बिचौलिया भी नहीं है तो यह फ़ैक्टर क्या है। हमारे देश के लोग इतना नहीं जानते, लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि विदेशों में फ़ैक्टर शब्द चलता है इसलिए फ़ैक्टर शब्द का इस बिल में इस्तेमाल हो रहा है। जिस विधेयक में उसके नाम पर संदेह है, आढ़ती का नाम रखा, उससे क्या मतलब निकलता है, फिर यह उसे फ़ैक्टर शब्द से साफ कर रहे हैं कि वह नान बैंकिंग भी नहीं है, बिचौलिया भी नहीं है। अब समझ में नहीं आता कि वह कैसे जो लघु उद्योग बंद हो रहे हैं, उनकी सहायता करेगा, कैसे उन्हें पुनर्जीवित करेगा। बिहार में हजारों छोटे, सूक्ष्म उद्योग बंद पड़े हैं।

राष्ट्रपति जी ने हाल ही में कहा था कि लघु उद्योगों में स्किल डवलपमेंट और पूंजी का अभाव है। क्या सरकार ने इसका नोटिस लिया है और जो राष्ट्रपति जी ने कहा है, उस बारे में सरकार क्या कर रही है? लघु उद्योगों की तरक्की के लिए, स्किल डवलपमेंट होनी चाहिए, पूंजी की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, इसके लिए सरकार ने क्या प्रबंध किया है, जिससे लघु उद्योग चल सकें? इसलिए हम मंत्री जी से जानना चाहते हैं कि पूंजी के लिए, स्किल डवलपमेंट के लिए और मार्केटिंग के लिए आपने क्या उपाय किए हैं? इसके साथ ही हम सरकार से यह भी जानना चाहते हैं कि उसका जो खरीद महकमा है, उसने लघु उद्योगों से कितने प्रतिशत सामान खरीदा है? मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि यह महकमा लघु उद्योगों द्वारा उत्पादित सामान नहीं खरीदता, बल्कि कार्पोरेट से खरीदता है, क्योंकि वहां से ज्यादा आमदनी होती है। यही वजह है कि कार्पोरेट का, बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों का देश में बोलबाला है और लघु उद्योग को कोई पूछता नहीं है। लघु उद्योग के लिए पूंजी के लिए क्या व्यवस्था करेंगे, यह आढ़ती से नहीं हो पाएगी और न ही इस विधेयक पास होने पर व्यवस्था हो पाएगी। इ

इस देश में 2 करोड़ 61 लाख लघु उद्योग हैं, जिनमें से 1 करोड़ 35 लाख गांवों में हैं, लेकिन गांवों की कौन सुनता है, कौन देखता है इसलिए उनके सामने ज्यादा समस्या है। देश के इन 2 करोड़ 61

लाख लघु उद्योगों में करीब 6 करोड़ व्यक्ति लगे हुए हैं। इस तरह से देखा जाए तो यह रोजगारमूलक उद्योग है। इसीलिए महात्मा गांधी जी ने लघु और सूक्ष्म उद्योग पर जोर दिया था, लेकिन महात्मा जी की बात कौन सुनता है, आज कार्पोरेट सेक्टर का बोलबाला है। सरकार बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों को, उद्योग वालों को कर्ज में माफी देती है और ब्याज में भी छूट देती है। लघु उद्योग का विकास आदती से नहीं होगा, तो बैंकों से क्या होगा, क्योंकि बैंक उन्हें ऊंची ब्याज दर पर ऋण देते हैं। सरकार बताए कि लघु उद्योगों को बैंकों द्वारा कितने प्रतिशत पर ऋण दिया जाता है?

आज देश में खादी ग्रामोद्योग की बहुत खस्ता हालत है। यह उद्योग मर रहा है और कई राज्यों में तो मर भी गया है। इसका क्या कारण है, यह मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ? मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आदती शब्द संतोषजनक नहीं है, जिस विधेयक में नाम और काम दोनों संदेहास्पद हों, उससे कोई सहायता नहीं मिल पाएगी। आप लघु उद्योगों के विकास की बात को 18 से 20 वर्षों तक दबा कर बैठे हुए थे। आपने लघु उद्योगों को मारने का काम किया है। स्किल डवलपमेंट के लिए आपकी क्या योजना है, मार्केटिंग के लिए क्या योजना है? इंटरैस्ट और सब्सिडी की क्या योजना है? इन बातों को मंत्री जी अपने जवाब में क्लियर करें। सरकार द्वारा दावा किया जाता है कि हम लघु उद्योगों को जीवित करना चाहते हैं, उन्हें पनपने देंगे, उनमें पूंजी बढ़ाएंगे, तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या आदती से पूंजी बढ़ पाएगी, इसको सरकार द्वारा स्पष्ट किया जाना चाहिए। जिसमें फैक्टर-फैक्टर द्वारा सारा खेल खराब करने के लिए है। इसीलिए लघु-उद्योग हमारे देश में हाथ से काम करने वाला, हाथ से कारखाने में उत्पादन होने वाली चीजों को प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिए जिससे लोगों को रोजगार मिले और दो-चार महीने की ट्रेनिंग के बाद लोग चीजों का उत्पादन करने लगे, तब देश की तरक्की हो सकती है। इसीलिए इन सभी बातों का जवाब देकर पास कर दीजिए। लेकिन लोग पूछते हैं कि आदती क्या है लेकिन आप फैक्टर करके डि-फैक्टर करके क्या लिख रहे हैं। स्टैंडिंग कमेटी ने भी सवाल उठाया कि क्या आदती लिख दिया, आदती का क्या मतलब होता है। बिचौलिया नहीं, नॉन-बैंकिंग नहीं, तो यह क्या है, कौन है और इसे अंग्रेजी में फैक्टर कह करके लोगों को समझा रहे हैं। इसलिए सभी बातों को साफ करें और स्मॉल स्केल मिनिस्टर कहां हैं, वे भी नहीं हैं। उद्योग वाले तो सब काम को उलझा करके लोगों को परेशान करने के चक्कर में हैं। इसीलिए सब बातों को स्पष्ट करें और तभी विधेयक पास करें, नहीं तो हम लोग समर्थन में नहीं हैं, हम लोग इसके खिलाफ पार्टी हैं।

**श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार (नालंदा):** सभापति जी, सरकार यह जो विधेयक लाई है वह बिल्कुल समयानुकूल है और सरकार का यह कदम सराहनीय है। इस विधेयक के कानून बन जाने के बाद किसी लघु उद्योग या किसी औद्योगिक उपक्रम में अपर्याप्त कार्यकारी पूंजी से ऐसे उपक्रम की दशा को प्रभावित करने वाली गंभीर और स्थानीय समस्याएं जो उत्पन्न हो रही हैं वे दूर होंगी। मैं चूंकि स्थायी समिति का सदस्य भी हूं, इसलिए मैं इसे समझता हूं कि सूक्ष्म और लघु तथा मंझौले उद्योगों की क्या परेशानी है। सबसे बड़ी परेशानी पूंजी की है, इसलिए यह एमएसएमई बीमार हो रहा है। एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार सूक्ष्म एवं लघु उद्योगों को कर्ज देने के लिए बैंक भी कतरा रहे हैं।

धन की कमी के कारण पूरी क्षमता का इस्तेमाल एमएसएमई उद्योग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इसलिए इस क्षेत्र में तेजी से बीमार इकाइयों की संख्या बढ़ रही है। देश की जीडीपी में एमएसएमई का आठ फीसदी का योगदान है। निर्यात क्षेत्र में 40 प्रतिशत का योगदान है।

देश में 2.6 करोड़ एमएसएमई हैं एवं इस क्षेत्र में 6 करोड़ लोगों को रोजगार मिला हुआ है। व्यापारिक संगठनों ने यह बताया है कि एमएसएमई फंड की कमी की वजह से केवल 70 फीसदी क्षमता का इस्तेमाल कर पा रहे हैं। साथ ही इन इकाइयों को अपने बकाये का भुगतान हासिल करने में भी विलम्ब हो रहा है। एक अध्ययन के अनुसार 75 फीसदी बीमार एमएसएमई इकाइयों ने इसकी वजह धन की कमी को बताया है। इन इकाइयों का कहना है कि बैंकिंग क्षेत्र उन्हें ऋण देने से कतराता है।

एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार 92 फीसदी सूक्ष्म एवं लघु इकाइयां अपनी व्यक्तिगत या पारिवारिक बचत या दोस्तों, रिश्तेदारों से लिए गये कर्ज के बल पर अपना अस्तित्व बचाए हुए हैं। इन इकाइयों को ऊंचे ब्याज पर कर्ज लेना पड़ता है। एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार तकनीकी ज्ञान की कमी और बाजार कौशल के अभाव से भी इन इकाइयों की क्षमता प्रभावित हो रही है। अध्ययन में यह सुझाव दिया गया है कि एमएसएमई के लिए अलग कोष होना चाहिए और इस कोष का इस्तेमाल सूक्ष्म इकाइयों को ऋण, विपणन, श्रम, पुनर्वास और बाहर निकालने की नीति, बुनियादी ढांचा, टेक्नोलॉजी तथा कौशल विकास पर जोर दिया है।

एमएसएमई को कर्ता और विक्रेता से सम्पर्क बनाने एवं उसका भुगतान यथाशीघ्र कराने के लिए आढ़ती की व्यवस्था की गयी है, जोकि एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है।

इतना कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

**श्री हंसराज गं. अहीर (चन्द्रपुर):** महोदय, सरकार जो बिल लाई है, इसका समर्थन करते समय में सरकार से उम्मीद करता हूँ कि यह देश की परम्परागत संस्कृति के आधार पर जो व्यवसाय चलते थे, उन्हें प्रोत्साहन देने का काम करेगी। पहले जाति के नाम से भी व्यवसाय चला करते थे। इन उद्योगों से लोगों को रोजगार प्राप्त होता था। बहुत खुशी की बात है कि सरकार ने इस बारे में सोचा है और यह भी खुशी की बात है कि सरकार ने एफडीआई को नहीं बुलाया है। आढ़तियों को इसमें सम्मिलित करके बढ़ावा देने का जो प्रयास किया है, मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि जिस प्रकार से लिखा है कि देश में दो करोड़ से ज्यादा लघु और सूक्ष्म उद्योग हैं, मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या यह संख्या रजिस्ट्रेशन के आधार पर है या आपने अपने दिल से ही यह संख्या दी है? दो करोड़ साठ लाख उद्योगों का क्या अर्थ हुआ, जबकि देश में करीब छह लाख गांव हैं, तो इतने गांवों में इतने ज्यादा उद्योग कैसे लग गए? आपने आंकड़े दिए हैं और इस आधार पर यह बिल बनाया है तथा छह करोड़ लोगों को अगर रोजगार मिलता है, तो बहुत खुशी की बात है, लेकिन इतने रोजगार अगर छोटे और सूक्ष्म उद्योगों में मिलता है, तो सरकार ने इन लोगों को आढ़तियों के भरोसे क्यों छोड़ा है? सरकार ने इनके लिए बैंक द्वारा कम ऋण पर पैसा देने की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए, तभी इनका पोषण होगा और रोजगार निर्माण होगा। सरकार ने ऐसा नहीं किया है? करीब-करीब 75 प्रतिशत छोटे उद्योग बंद होने की कगार पर हैं। इन्हें आर्थिक सहायता न मिलने के कारण बंद होने की स्थिति में है। सरकार आगे आ कर इन्हें ऋण देने के लिए सभी बैंकों को निर्देश दे और कानून में प्रावधान करे और जहां छोटे उद्योग चलते हैं, उनके लिए रॉ मैटीरियल उपलब्ध कराने में सहायता करनी चाहिए। जैसे हमारे कुम्हार भाई हैं। इन्हें मिट्टी भी नहीं मिलती है। अगर ये लीज पर मिट्टी लेने के लिए जाते हैं, तो इन्हें लीज पर भी जमीन का पट्टा नहीं मिलता है। कई मध्यम उद्योग हैं, जिन्हें आयरन ओर की जरूरत है। कहीं पर छोटे उद्योगों में कोयला लगता है। इन छोटे उद्योगों को न कोयला मिलता है न आयरन ओर मिलता है। सरकार ने इनके लिए कोई कोटा निर्धारित नहीं किया है, कोई लिंकेज नहीं रखा है, तो यह कानून बना कर हम कैसे इन उद्योगों का पोषण कर सकते हैं? सरकार को सोचना चाहिए कि इन उद्योगों को बचाने के लिए बिजली, पानी भी देना है। बिजली के लिए एनओसी नहीं मिलती है, कनेक्शन नहीं मिलता है। पानी के लिए कलेक्टर या तहसीलदार से एनओसी मांगे, तो लघु उद्योग वालों को नहीं मिलता है। कानून बनाने के बजाए सरकार इन्हें बिजली, पानी और बैंकों द्वारा कम ब्याज पर ऋण दे। सिडबी बैंक इन लोगों को लोन नहीं देती है, तो ये उद्योग कैसे पनप सकते हैं?

सरकार बिल लाई है, इसका मतलब सरकार जरूर अच्छा सोच रही होगी, लेकिन इसमें आपने इन लोगों को कुछ भी नहीं दिया है। लघु उद्योग भारत देश की परम्परागत देन है। इन्हें जिंदा रखना पड़ेगा और

सरकार को इन्हें आर्थिक सहायता देने के लिए बैंकों को निर्देश देना चाहिए, जिससे कि बैंक उन्हें लोन दे। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि परम्परागत उद्योगों को जिंदा रखने के लिए अगर सरकार और अच्छा प्रावधान करती है, तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार की इसमें ईमानदारी है। छोटे उद्योगों को ब्याज देने के लिए आढ़तियों को लाइसेंस दिया जा रहा है, यह जिम्मेदारी सरकार बैंकों को दे, यह उम्मीद करता हूँ। इसके साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI PREM DAS RAI (SIKKIM): Thank you Chairman, Sir, for allowing me to participate in this debate on the Regulation of Factor (Assignment of Receivables) Bill, 2011.

At the outset, let me say that it is a laudable objective that the Bill seeks to achieve. It means that micro, small and medium enterprises will be able to get their working capital in time because if they assign their debt, then they are in a position to get the cash flows quickly, and so this is a very laudable objective. It is a welcome step that the 'factors' would also be regulated by the RBI. However, I have two or three points to make in this respect.

The first, which has been rightly stated, is that the Reserve Bank of India would regulate the discounts or the margins which the 'factor' would be able to play around with. So, hon. Minister, Sir, this is something which needs to be looked at very, very carefully because I think it is in this detail and it is in this that the real devil lies. I would like to urge the Government that all the factor organizations that will come up as a result of this, be regulated in such a manner that the micro, small and medium enterprises do not suffer and are able to carry on their business as quickly as possible.

One more point in this regard is that the micro and small enterprises that we are choosing to help are actually almost below the radar. They are so small that many of them may not be actually having the necessary registration and the necessary wherewithal to actually work with factor organizations. Therefore, I urge you that there is one more aspect which needs to be done is to educate such organizations.

And, the last point that I will make is this. In regions such as the North-East the micro and small enterprises are coming up. How will you allow such factor organizations to come up there? I think there is a need for the Government to be able to promote such factor organizations in the North-East Region, in mountainous States and in backward areas. Therefore, we will be able to see the



implementation or achieve the objective of this laudable Bill and this Act, which will come into force, once this is done.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (KARUR): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the small and medium scale industries are suffering a lot in our country. Actually, we want to promote these industries. But most of the entrepreneurs, who are starting the industries, are handicapped because they are not getting timely financial loan. That is the main issue. By promoting these industries, we want to see that the small scale industries has to come to give more employment opportunities and also give value addition to our agricultural products because most of the products which are produced in the villages can be used as a final product for starting small scale industries.

But what is actually happening is that the banks are not coming forward to give the loan. Even if they are giving, they are not giving it in time. That is the problem that these industries are facing. When they are producing their products, after getting some loans which they are not getting in time, then marketing is another problem. They have to market their products. How are they going to market it? Therefore, the Government has to come forward to purchase their goods.

But, there is a provision in some States. Some State Governments are doing it. In Tamil Nadu, we are doing it. Our Madam is promoting and encouraging small industries. Whatever products have been produced, some person has to purchase it. That is the rule there. The problem they are facing relates to other infrastructural facilities to develop industries. It is more important.

As the hon. Member said, water, electricity and such other facilities are not available. In our country, most of the industries are facing shortage of power. Power is the main thing. But, without power, how will the small scale industries survive? What is happening is that the big industries are also entering into this field. The products, which are reserved to be produced by the small scale industries, are produced by the big industries. Practically, the big industries are coming into the field and they are competing with the small scale industries. The big industries sometimes are quoting lower price for the products. The small scale industries are not in a position to market their products. Therefore, we have to



encourage the cooperative movement. There are associations formed. But, we have to give some kind of encouragement to them so that they market their products. The Government should come forward to promote these industries.

Unless you promote these kinds of industries, unemployment will grow in our country. It is because all the big industries are mechanised and are adopting modern technologies. So, the small industries cannot compete with them.

Take China, for example. What is happening? Most of our people are going to China to get their products. Even small tables, chairs or cords, they are purchasing from China. What about our industries here? We are not encouraging them. Unless we encourage these industries and give protection to them, they cannot compete with China and other countries. That is why our common man is suffering. We are only depending on big industries. But it does not mean that the small industry will go away. If we really want equal distribution of development in the country, we have to promote these small scale industries. For that, the Government should come forward to give them financial assistance and timely loans. Most of the banks are not giving them these facilities. I am repeatedly saying this. I know it because I have done some research on this project also, especially the financial aspect and promotion of small industries. I came across it when I visited those industries and I got the information. Their main complaint is that banks are not giving them the financial assistance and timely loans. Even after sanctioning the fund, they are diverting it sometimes.

Then, comes the running capital. The working capital is more important. What about the working capital? If we are not in a position to market any product then the working capital gets struck. The financial burden – interest on interest, penalty interest – is going on increasing. Therefore, I am requesting the Central Government to come forward and give them the financial assistance and timely loans for starting the industries. They should also come forward to help them with working capital for marketing of their products. Then, only these industries will survive.

**श्री कामेश्वर बैठा (पलामु):** सभापति महोदय, आज आपने आदती विनियमन के बारे में मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। आज हमारे बीच महात्मा गांधी नहीं हैं, लेकिन पूरे भारतवासियों के दिल में आज भी महात्मा गांधी के विचार और सिद्धांत विराजमान हैं। उस समय जिस तरह से महात्मा गांधी द्वारा लघु और कुटीर उद्योग चलाये गये थे, तब पूरे भारत का एक बड़ा हिस्सा स्वावलम्बी बना था, निश्चित तौर पर आज कहीं न कहीं उन्हें नजरअंदाज किया गया है। आज तमाम घरेलू और कुटीर उद्योगों को नष्ट किया जा रहा है। आज आप मार्केट में यदि देखें तो यदि चाइना का माल भारतवर्ष में आता है, वह अपना सस्ता माल हमारे बीच में लेकर आता है तो हमारे भारत के सारे कुटीर उद्योग, लघु उद्योग तथा जो लोग अपने हाथों से अपनी मेहनत और परिश्रम से माल बनाते हैं, उनकी सारी पूंजी संकट में फंस जाती है, चूंकि उनका माल नहीं बिकता है।

मैं बिल का स्वागत करता हूँ। लेकिन कहीं न कहीं यह बिल निश्चित तौर पर कुटीर और लघु उद्योगों को बढ़ावा नहीं दे रहा है। हमारा उद्योग-धंधा कहीं न कहीं संकट में फंस गया है। हम आज भारत सरकार से मांग करते हैं कि लघु और कुटीर उद्योग को बढ़ावा दिया जाए, उनके लिए पूंजी दी जाए।

गांवों में भेड़ पालनकर्ता होते हैं। भेड़ के जो बाल होते हैं, उनसे कमल बनाए जाते हैं। कमल एक परिवार नहीं बनाता है बल्कि उससे जुड़े सारे परिवार बनाते हैं। कोई भेड़ पालता है, कोई चराता है, कोई भेड़ को खाना देता है, कोई बाल काटता है, कोई कतार करता है, कोई बुनाई करता है तब कमल बनाए जाते हैं। इस प्रकार कमल बनाने में कई लोगों की भागीदारी होती है। उसी कमल को मार्केट में ले जाते हैं और बड़े पूंजीपतियों द्वारा लाया जाता है। निश्चित तौर पर कमल की कोई वेल्यू तो नहीं होगी। इस कमल को तो कोई पूछेगा नहीं। पूंजी लगा कर जो कमल बनाते हैं, उनकी पूंजी तो फंस गई। हमारे कई सदस्यों ने भी कहा है कि लघु उद्योगों को बड़े पैमाने पर चलाना चाहिए। महात्मा गांधी जी का यही विचार था, यही सिद्धांत था, और इसी आदर्श को लेकर पूरे भारतवर्ष में आज भी महात्मा गांधी प्रत्येक भारतवासी के दिलों में विराजमान हैं। हम मांग करते हैं कि लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों को बढ़ावा दिया जाए। जहां-जहां भी छोटे उद्योग-धंधे चलाए जा रहे हैं, उनको पूंजी दी जाए ताकि हमारे लघु और कुटीर उद्योग जिंदा रह सकें। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने इस बिल पर मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO (PURULIA): Mr. Chairman, thank you that you have given me a chance to participate in the discussions relating to Regulation of Factor (Assignment of Receivables) Bill. Many hon. Members in this august House have discussed about the weakness and the remedy for this problem due to which the cottage industry of our country is being weakened day by day due to lapses in the Government policy.

More than a crore of people who are engaged in rural areas in occupations like blacksmith, basket-making, etc., are feeling the hardship due to lack of capital. Among them there are many skilled workers and their production achievement is good and is valuable in the market. But, they are poor. They have no capital by which they will improve their cottage industry. In villages most of the people have got training in various modern technological cottage industry production methods. When these products come to the market, there is no demand and the price that they get is very low.

When they go to the bank, the bank is not maintaining their loan account. They are being harassed. Due to the Government laws or other troubles, they are facing a lot of hardship.

**15.00 hrs.**

Sir, through you, my humble submission to the hon. Minister is that there should be easy processing of things for their improvement, for improvement in their occupation and for improvement in their productivity, which would be very helpful to get them the market price in our country. It would also be very helpful to improve their livelihood. On the other hand, in the Bill, there are many objectives. There are also Act and rules and regulation which are very good and deserve merit, but they have to be implemented properly so that the down-trodden people in the rural areas get benefited. This is my humble submission to the hon. Minister, through you, Sir.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (KHAMMAM): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. The Regulation of Factor (Assignment of Receivables) Bill provides for a mechanism for assignment of the receivables for the industry to a factor and payment of consideration by the factor to the industrial unit. इस बिल में मेजर रिसिवेबल्स के ऊपर, पेमेंट के ऊपर लाया गया है, मगर आज के दिन माइक्रो, स्मॉल एंड मीडियम इंडस्ट्रीज डिफरेंट फैक्टर्स की वजह से काफी सफर कर रही हैं। They are suffering not due to this factor only, but due to various other factors also. इंडिया में अगर इंडस्ट्रीज को देखें तो, आजादी के बाद इंडस्ट्रीज के वर्ल्ड काम्पटीशन में इंडिया में बिगर फैक्ट्रीज के काम्पटीशन में दिन ब दिन ये बहुत प्रॉब्लम्स फेस कर रही हैं। उसमें अगर देखें तो, the first one is the bank loan. The second thing is working capital. The third one is receivables and payments. That is also one factor. इनमें इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की फैसिलिटीज नहीं हैं, विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज को जिस तरह से डेवलप करना चाहिए, विलेज इंडस्ट्रीज को डेवलप करने में इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की फैसिलिटीज आदि कुछ भी प्रोवाइड नहीं कर पा रही है। आज के दिन सबसे ज्यादा पॉवर इंडस्ट्री सफर कर रही है, non-availability of power. सरकार को इन फैक्टर्स में और भी महत्वपूर्ण फैक्टर्स को इंकलूड करना चाहिए। पॉवर की कमी की वजह से भी काफी इंडस्ट्रीज बंद हो रही हैं। अगर आप अनएम्प्लायमेंट को देखें तो, जब तक इन इंडस्ट्रीज का डेवलपमेंट नहीं होगा, इससे एम्प्लायमेंट भी काफी जनरेट होने के चांस हैं। आज के दिन देश में एम्प्लायमेंट इश्यू को शॉर्टआउट करने के लिए इंडस्ट्रीज को हर तरह से प्रोटेक्ट करना चाहिए।

महोदय, मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र खम्माम डिस्ट्रिक्ट में 500 स्मॉल स्केल, माइक्रो की ग्रेनाइट इंडस्ट्रीज हैं। उन ग्रेनाइट इंडस्ट्रीज में से काफी इंडस्ट्रीज सफर कर रही हैं। They are suffering mainly due to lack of working capital and due to competition from the Chinese industry.

महोदय, यहां से जो रॉ मैटीरियल वे लोग चाइना में ले जाते हैं, बिल्कुल वैसा ही रॉ मैटीरियल चाइना में प्रोसेस करके उसकी फिनिशिंग करके फिर इंडिया में लाकर हम लोगों को बेच रहे हैं। They are selling it at a price lower than the price at which Indian products are being sold. जो हम लोगों का रॉ मैटीरियल है, वे सिर्फ उसका प्रोसेसिंग करके हम लोगों को सेल कर रहे हैं। उसका मेन फैक्टर देखें तो वहां इंटेस्ट रेट के ऊपर, मार्केटिंग के ऊपर, सरकार के सपोर्ट के ऊपर, यह सब सपोर्ट जिस तरह से अन्य देशों में है, अपने देश में ऐसा सपोर्ट सरकार की तरफ से नहीं है। हम इस सबको इसमें

इंकलूड करने के लिए सरकार से डिमांड कर रहे हैं। सबसे महत्वपूर्ण यह है कि हमारे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में स्मॉल स्केल एंड मीडियम स्केल की, माइक्रो इंडस्ट्रीज जो इफैक्ट हो रही हैं, उसके ऊपर सरकार का ध्यान दिलाने के लिए, हम इसे कंसर्न मिनिस्टर के नोटिस में भी लाये, चीफ मिनिस्टर, आन्ध्र प्रदेश के भी नोटिस में लाये, वे इंडस्ट्रीज बंद हो रही हैं। मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के 50 हजार कर्मचारियों का जीवन इन छोटी इंडस्ट्रियों के ऊपर निर्भर है। यह रोजगार के ऊपर भी प्रभाव डाल रहा है। इसलिए इन इंडस्ट्रीज के ऊपर ध्यान देना है। इसी तरह से पूरे देश में इसके साथ अन्य इश्यूज भी जोड़ने के लिए, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करते हुए इस बिल को सपोर्ट कर रहा हूं।

**श्री घनश्याम अनुरागी (जालौन):** माननीय सभापति जी, आपने बड़े महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, मैं इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। यह लघु उद्योग और कुटीर उद्योग से जुड़ा मामला है। एक ओर जहाँ पूरे देश में बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों के लिए तो सरकार बड़ी उदारवादी विचारधारा से काम कर रही है, जहाँ बड़े उद्योगों को ही बड़ी बड़ी सब्सिडी दी जाती है, उनके विकास के लिए धन दिया जाता है, लेकिन सही बात यह है कि पूरे देश में सबसे ज्यादा उपयोगिता लघु और कुटीर उद्योगों की है।

अभी चर्चा हो रही थी तो माननीय सदस्य ने कपड़े के विषय में चर्चा की थी। कपड़ा एक ऐसा व्यवसाय है जिसमें सूत कातने से लेकर कताई, बुनाई, मड़ाई, पुरिया, बिनारा, रंगाई, छपाई आदि कामों के लिए ढेर सारे लोग एक ही उद्योग में लगे होते हैं। रंगाई वाले अलग होते हैं, छपाई वाले अलग होते हैं, बिनारे वाले अलग होते हैं, सूत कातने वाले अलग होते हैं, धुनकी जो रुई को धुनकते हैं, उनके लिए अलग मशीन लगी होती है, धुनकाई वाले अलग होते हैं। जो पुरिया पूरते हैं, बिनारा बीनते हैं, ऐसे ढेर सारे लोग लगे होते हैं। लेकिन सरकार इनकी तरफ चिन्तित नहीं है। इस देश में जहाँ तक कपड़े की बात आती है, बुनकरों की बात आती है, आज़ादी के समय जब इस देश में सूई भी नहीं बनती थी, तब इस देश में बहुत सुन्दर कपड़ा बनता था। हमारे देश की खादी का पूरे विश्व में नाम था लेकिन ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी आई तो सबसे पहला हमला उसने इस देश के बुनकरों पर किया। उस समय केवल एक ही व्यापार इस देश में था और वह था कपड़े बुनने का। इस देश का बुनकर कमज़ोर हो गया, व्यापार टूट गया, ईस्ट इंडिया कंपनी ने कपड़े की मिलें डाल दीं और जो बेचारे छोटे-छोटे लोग हाथ से कपड़ा बुनने का काम करते थे, कताई, रंगाई और बुनाई का काम करते थे, वे धीरे धीरे खत्म हो गए क्योंकि उनका कपड़ा महंगा बिकने लगा और मिल का कपड़ा कम पैसे में मिलने लगा। सरकार ने सोचा कि यह बहुत अच्छा काम हुआ। लेकिन धीरे-धीरे इस देश के लाखों न,हीं करोड़ों बुनकर लोगों की आबादी गरीब हो गई, बेरोज़गार हो गई। आज उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि दूसरे बड़े देश जिस देश को कमज़ोर करना चाहते हैं, जिस परिवार को कमज़ोर करना चाहते हैं, वे ऐसा करते हैं कि उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति को छीन लो, उसके व्यापार को छीन लो, अपने आप वह देश भुखमरी के कगार पर आ जाएगा। आज इस देश में सबसे ज्यादा यदि बरबादी है, गरीबी है, कमज़ोरी है, तो उन छोटे-छोटे कुटीर उद्योगों की है। बुनकर तो आज पूरी तरह से गरीब हो गया है, भूखों मरने लगा है, लेकिन सरकार ने इनकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। सरकार ने बुनकरों के उन परिवारों की चिन्ता नहीं की जिनके पास आज दो जून की रोटी खाने के लिए भी पैसा नहीं है। उनके विषय में सरकार ने कभी चिन्ता नहीं की कि आखिर उनके माता-पिता और परिवार के लोगों के पास इलाज के लिए भी पैसा है या नहीं। सरकार ने कभी यह चिन्ता नहीं की कि जो देश की संपदा का प्रतीक रहा हो,



जिसने दूसरे के तन को ढकने का काम किया हो, आज उसके बच्चे बिना कपड़े के हैं, आज सर्दियों में उनके पास तन ढकने के लिए कपड़े नहीं हैं, ओढ़ने के लिए रजाई नहीं है, खाने के लिए भोजन नहीं है। सरकार ने इनकी कोई चिन्ता नहीं की।

सभापति जी, मैं बार-बार इस बात को कहता हूँ क्योंकि मुझे इनकी चिन्ता है और मैं बुनकर समाज से हूँ। मैं जिस समाज में पैदा हुआ हूँ, हमने देश को इतना व्यापार दिया और आज हम लोग ही सबसे ज्यादा गरीब हैं, कमज़ोर हैं। बुनकर समाज से पूरा देश जुड़ा है। यह सभ्यता का प्रतीक है। किसी भी राजा महाराजा से लेकर छोटे व्यक्ति तक के घर जब बच्चा जन्म लेता है तो कपड़े की आवश्यकता पड़ती है। इसके बाद जीवन की पूरी लीला में कपड़े का बहुत महत्व है और जब जीवनलीला समाप्त होती है, तब कपड़ा भी मृत व्यक्ति के साथ जाता है। इस प्रकार जन्म से लेकर मृत्यु तक हमने समाज के हर व्यक्ति की सेवा की है, लेकिन समाज ने आज हमें भूखों मरने पर मजबूर कर दिया, हमें गरीबी की तरफ पहुँचा दिया। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो देश की सबसे ज्यादा सेवा करता है, उसका सबसे ज्यादा सम्मान होना चाहिए, उसके परिवार की देखभाल की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य इस बात का है कि आज़ादी के 63 सालों के बाद भी आज देश में कोई गरीब है, कमज़ोर है तो वह बुनकर है, चाहे वह हिन्दू हो, मुसलिम हो, जुलाहा हो या किसी भी समाज का हो, बुनकर की व्यवस्था को तोड़ने का काम किया है।

इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करे। मैं उम्मीद करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी इस पर जरूर वक्तव्य देंगे और बुनकरों की दीन-दशा पर ज़रूर विचार करेंगे।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, 14 hon. Members have participated in the debate. I would like to thank them all for their valuable suggestions, observations and also for supporting the Bill. Before responding to the issues raised by the hon. Members, I would like to apprise the hon. Members about the background of the Bill, which will also address some of the issues raised by them during the discussions.

Sir, this Bill is applicable to all types of industries, whether they are big, medium or small. Many industrial and commercial undertakings, especially the micro, small and medium enterprises/units continued to be plagued by non-payment of their dues by the other enterprises. A specific Act called the Interest on Delayed Payments (Small Scale and Ancillary Industrial Undertakings) Act, 1993 made it mandatory for the buyers to pay to the small-scale industries promptly failing which he was required to pay penal interest to the supplier. However, the Act was repealed by the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 after the substantive provisions of the Act of 1993 were suitably incorporated in the said Act of 2006. The Act of 2006 also did not improve the situation of delayed payments to MSMEs. Factoring is one of the important mechanisms to address the issues of resource constraints, delayed payments from buyers of goods and receivables management for the MSME sector.

Many expert committees of the Government recommended development of Factoring services for small-scale industries through policy and legislative prescriptions, including the Study Group constituted by the RBI in, 1988 headed by Shri C.S. Kalyanasundaram; the Prime Minister's Task Force on MSME of 2010, etc. In view of the recommendations made by various committees and after wider consultation process, the Government has decided to enact a legislation to provide for and to regulate the assignment of receivables by a Factor making provision for registration. This will in turn help to mitigate the problems of delayed payments to industrial and commercial undertakings, especially

MSMEs/units, would increase the credit access to MSME sector thereby increasing economic growth and employment.

Sir, now I would like to respond to the issues raised by some of the hon. Members. Shri Uday Singh, Shri Harish Choudhary, Shri Mahendra Kumar Roy, Shri Mahtab and Shri Roy highlighted the need for a cap on the commission that can be charged by the Factor. In this regard, I would like to bring to the kind attention of the hon. Members that the amount of commission charged or discount charged by the Factor to the assigner, who is the owner of the goods, would depend upon the bilateral contract between the two and the level of competition in the market. Thereby the market forces will set the commission. The rate of commission or discount would depend on the risk perception of the factor and business relations between the two parties. The regulator, RBI has moved away from administered rate of interest regime for financial products. Therefore, any suggestion to administratively determine the rates would not be in line with the existing policy. In any case, RBI has sufficient powers under RBI Act, 1934 to give directions to the non-banking financial company as well as to the Factor.

Shri Uday Singh Ji has raised the issue of whether the Bill supports factoring with recourse or without recourse. Here, I would like to clarify that the Bill allows all kinds of factoring transactions. The definition of factoring business in clause 2(j) of the Bill makes it clear that it allows factoring without recourse and factoring with recourse as the factor can do financing against the security interest over Receivables. Shri Singh has also stressed the need for consultation with other Ministries. As I have mentioned earlier, the Government followed a wide consultative process in the Ministry of the Micro, Small and Medium Industries. RBI, Indian Banks Association, Small Industries Association and the factoring companies were consulted while framing and finalising the Bill. Shri Mahender Kumar Roy and Shri Mahtab Ji has raised a concern that in clause 18 of the Bill, there need to provide some protection to the debtor. In addition, Shri Roy also suggested that the word 'Factor' should be used instead of non-banking

financial company in clause 32. I would like to inform the hon. Member that so far as clause 18 of the Bill is concerned, a proviso has been added to protect the interest of the debtor as it will enable the debtor to claim any losses on account of the defective goods or short supply from the assignor. Regarding clause 32, the concern had already been addressed by moving an official amendment to replace non-banking financial company by Factor. Sir, Shri Mahtab has also raised a question that Government is making any amendment in the Indian Stamps Act, 1899 to exempt factoring related transactions from imposition of Stamp duty. Sir, my reply is yes. A schedule has been added by way of an official amendment to exempt factoring related transactions from the Stamp duty and a new Section 8D will be added to the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 after this Bill is passed by both the Houses. He also raised why did we change the name to Factoring Regulation Bill in Hindi also and use the word 'Factor' in Hindi version of the Bill. The Standing Committee of the Finance recommended that the use of the word 'Factor' and change of title to the Factoring Regulation Bill will dispel the confusion that the Bill is about non-existent parent Act. Accepting the recommendation, the Government has used the word 'Factor' in Hindi version of the Bill instead of word 'Aadatiya'. इस वर्ड का सुझाव दिया, जिसे गवर्नमेंट मान कर ये लाई। There should be no confusion at all.

Prof. Raghuvansh Prasad ji and several other Members have raised the question of interest and credit flow to MSME. Although this is not directly connected with the Bill yet I would like to inform that the RBI has given the following target to domestic banks requiring that they achieve a 20 percent year-on-year growth in credit to micro and small enterprises. I am also happy to inform the hon. Members those who have raised this issue that during 2010-11, outstanding amount increased by approximately by 36 per cent against the mandated target of 20 per cent. The micro and small enterprises sector is part of the priority sector.

I would like to inform hon. Members including Shri Rao, Shri Anuragi ji, and Prof. Raghuvansh Prasad ji that the Credit Guarantee Trust at MSE has been set up for providing guaranteed credit to SME for a loan up to Rs. 1 crore thereby facilitating easier accessibility to credit.

I have covered almost all the issues raised by hon. Members. I am very thankful to them for supporting this. With these words, I commend the Bill for the consideration of the House.

SHRI UDAY SINGH (PURNEA): I had said that we are going to support the Bill. But the Minister's reply has been extremely disappointing. He has not been able to reply even on one thing that I have raised. He has just repeated the reply of the Ministry of Finance as they gave to the Standing Committee on the cap on interest and discount charges. In his reply, there is contradiction. He is saying that the MSME sector is a priority sector to which lending and credit flow is increasing. On the other hand, when we are asking that there should be a cap on what the factoring companies can charge, he is saying that the market will determine itself. Then what is this priority sector about? If he says that he has consulted the MSME Department before drafting this Bill, it only speaks volumes about the unimaginative people who are heading the Department or that Ministry to have not insisted on the Government to have brought that.

The other thing was that I had warned him, I had cautioned him that this is going to be misused by the mafia. Let me tell him that during the break just now, I had the occasion to talk to the hon. Finance Minister Shri Pranab Mukherjee. He was in agreement that the mafia will take undue advantage of this factoring thing. The hon. Minister has been completely silent on it. Therefore, though we had said yesterday that we would support this Bill, I am extremely disappointed at the cursory kind of reply that I have received from the Minister.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: I would like to inform the hon. Member that I have already stated that the RBI has the power to issue directions to the factor and the market forces will finalise what commission is to be given. All will depend on the party to party. It will depend on case to case as to how much commission is to be given by which party.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

“That the Bill to provide for and regulate assignment of receivables by making provision for registration therefore and rights and obligations of parties to contract for assignment of receivables and

for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*


MR. CHAIRMAN: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

## Clause 2

## Definitions

*Amendments made:*

Page 2, *After* line 8, *Insert* —

*"Explanation.*—For the purposes of this clause, undivided interest of any assignor  any receivable shall not include creation of rights in receivables as security for loans and advances or other obligations by a bank or a financial institution;". (2)

Page 2, line 38,—

*for* "means acquisition"

*substitute* "means the business of acquisition". (3)

Page 2, line 40,

*after* "any receivables"

*insert* "but does not include—

- (i) credit facilities provided by a bank in its ordinary course of business against security of receivables;
- (ii) any activity as commission agent or otherwise for sale of agricultural produce or goods of any kind whatsoever or any activity relating to the production, storage, supply, distribution, acquisition or control of such produce or goods or provision of any services;

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this clause—

- (i) the expression "agricultural produce" shall have the meaning assigned to it under clause (a) of section 2 of the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937; and

74 of 1952. (ii) the expressions "goods" and "commission agent" shall have the meanings assigned to them respectively under clause (d) and *Explanation* (ii) of clause (i) of section 2 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952". (4)

(Shri Namu Narain Meena)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

“That clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

### Clause 3

### Registration of Factors

*Amendments made:*

Page 4, line 2,—

*after* "factoring business"

*insert* "as its principal business" (5)

Page 4, *after* line 1, *insert*—

*"Explanation.*—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby clarified that a non-banking financial company engaged in factoring business shall be treated as engaged in factoring business as its "principal business" if it fulfils the following conditions, namely:—

- (a) if its financial assets in the factoring business are more than fifty per cent, of its total assets or such per cent, as may be stipulated by the Reserve Bank; and
- (b) if its income from factoring business is more than fifty per cent, of the gross income or such per cent, as may be stipulated by the Reserve Bank." (6)

(Shri Namu Narain Meena)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.*



*Clauses 4 to 6 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 7                      Assignment of Receivables**

*Amendments made:*

Page 5, line 5,—

*after "and the assignee"*

*insert "and the assignor shall at the time of such assignment, disclose to the assignee any defences and right of set off that may be available to the debtor".'*                      (7)

Page 5, line 14,—

*omit "sub-section (1) of.*                      (8)

(Shri Namu Narain Meena)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 7, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 7, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 8 to 10 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 11                      Right and obligations of Parties to contract for  
assignment of Receivables**

*Amendment made:*

Page 5, *for* lines 36 to 39,—

*substitute* "in force, the debtor shall have the right to notice of assignment under section 8 before any demand is made on it by the assignee and until notice is served on the debtor, the debtor shall be entitled to make payments to the assignor in respect of assigned receivables in accordance with the original contract and such payment shall fully discharge the debtor from corresponding liability under the original contract.

*Explanation.*—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby clarified that nothing contained in this section shall affect the rights of debtor to make payment to the assignee under section 9."  
(9)

(Shri Namu Narain Meena)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 11, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 11, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 12 and 13 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 14                      Liability of Debator in case of an assignor being  
micro or small enterprises**

*Amendments made:*

Page 6, line 6—

*for* "14"

*Substitute* "14.(1)".                      (10)

Page 6, *after* line 9, *insert*—

"(2) In the event of delay in payment on the part of the debtor to pay the receivable of any micro or small enterprise, the assignee shall be entitled to receive interest for the delayed period and shall take steps under the provisions of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 for the purpose of 27 of 2006. the recovery of the interest and shall pay such interest to the micro or small enterprise." (11)

27 of 2006.

(Shri Namu Narain Meena)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 14, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 14, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

### **Clause 15          Principle of Debtor Protection**

*Amendments made:*

Page 6, lines 14 and 15,—

*for* "modify the person, address or account"

*substitute* "modify the name of the person, address or account". (12)

Page 6, line 19—

*for* "at a place other than that in which the debtor is situated"

*substitute* "in case no such place is mentioned in the contract, the place of payment to a place other than where the debtor is situated". (13)

(Shri Namu Narain Meena)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 15, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 15, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 16                      Defences and right of set off of Debtor**

*Amendment made:*

Page 6, *after* line 27, *insert*—

"Provided that the assignee shall, unless otherwise agreed between the parties, be entitled to recover from the assignor, any loss suffered by it as a result of any such defences and right of set off being exercised by the debtor;"                      (14)

(Shri Namu Narain Meena)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clause 17 was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 18                      Breach of contract**

*Amendment made:*

Page 6, line 44,—

*after* "assignee"

*insert* "pursuant to the factoring transactions:"

Provided that nothing contained in his section shall affect the rights of the debtor to claim from the assignor any loss or damages caused to him by reason of breach of the original contract".                      (15)

(Shri Namu Narain Meena)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is:

“That clause 18, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 18, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 19 to 21 were added to the Bill.*



(Shri Namu Narain Meena)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 22, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 22, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*Clauses 23 to 29 were added to the Bill.*

**Clause 30                      Power to exempt**

*Amendment made:*

Page 8, *for* lines 45 to 49, *Substitute—*

"30. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the public interest, direct that any of the provisions of this Act,—

- (a) shall not apply to such class or classes of banks or a company or a factor; or
  - (b) shall apply to the such class or classes of banks or a company or a factor with such exceptions, modifications and adaptations as may be specified in the notification."
- (18)

(Shri Namu Narain Meena)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 30, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 30, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 31 Provisions of this Act not to apply  
or affect in certain cases**

*Amendment made:*

Page 9, *after* line 29, *insert*—

- "(j) any assignment of loan receivables by a bank or non-banking financial company to another bank or non-banking financial company;
- (k) securitisation transactions (including assignment of receivables to special purpose vehicles or trusts that issue securities against such receivables, bought from a single debtor or single group of debtors)". (19)

(Shri Nam0 Narain Meena)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 31, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 31, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

**Clause 32 Power of Central Government  
to make rules**

*Amendments made:*

Page 9, line 39,—

*for* "non-banking financial company"

*substitute* "factor". (20)

Page 9, line 43,—

*for* "sub-section (2)"

*Substitute* "sub-section (3)". (21)

(Shri Namu Narain Meena)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That clause 32, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.**Clause 32, as amended, was added to the Bill.**Clauses 33 to 35 were added to the Bill.***Schedule***Amendments made:**Page 11, after line 3, insert—*

"1899 2 The Indian After section 8C, the Stamp  
Act, following section  
1899 shall be  
inserted namely:—

'8D. Agreement or document for  
assignment of receivables not  
liable to stamp duty.—

Notwithstanding anything  
contained in this Act or any  
other law for the time being in  
force, any agreement or other  
document for assignment of  
"receivables" as defined in  
clause (p) of section 2 of the  
Factoring Regulation Act, 2011  
in favour of any "factor" as  
defined in clause (i) of section 2  
of the said Act shall not be liable  
to duty under this Act or any  
other law for the time being in  
force.'". (22)

*Page 11, after line 10, insert –*

"1934 2 The Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 In clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 8, for the words, 'one Government official', the words 'two Government officials shall be substituted.'" (23)



(Shri Namu Narain Meena)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*The Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

### **Clause 1      Short Title, Extent and Commencement**

*Amendment made:*

Page 1, *for* lines 4 and 5, --

*substitute* “1. (1) This Act may be called the Factoring  
Regulation Act, 2011.”.      (1)

(Shri Namu Narain Meena)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.*

*The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Minister may now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”



MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill, as amended, be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

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**15.36 hrs**

**THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF INDIA  
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2011\***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the Finance Minister, I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Export-import Bank of India Act, 1981, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, the Export-Import Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2011 was introduced in the Lok Sabha on 8<sup>th</sup> December, 2011. The Exim Bank was set up by an Act of Parliament in 1981 for providing financial assistance to exporters and importers and for functioning as the principal financial institution for coordinating the working of institutions engaged in financing export and import of goods and services with a view to promoting the country's international trade.

The basic objective of Export-Import Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2011 is to carry out the amendments in the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981 to increase the authorized capital of the Exim Bank from Rs.2,000 crore to Rs.10,000 crore with a provision empowering the Government of India to increase the authorized capital further that it may deem necessary from time to time through notification and to make a provision for appointment of two whole time Directors other than the Chairman and the Managing Director. The paid up capital of the bank has reached the level of its authorized capital of Rs.2,000 crore. To enable the Exim Bank to raise fresh borrowings to meet requirements of growing business, it has become necessary to increase its authorized capital and also to strengthen top management with induction of two whole time Directors at par with similar size public sector banks.

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 21.12.2011.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the Export-import Bank of India Act, 1981, be taken into consideration.”

Now, Shri Balkrishna Shukla to speak. Please confine to time.

**श्री बालकृष्ण खांडेराव शुक्ला (वडोदरा):** सभापति महोदय, मैं आपका आभार मानता हूँ। यह दो हजार करोड़ से दस हजार करोड़ रुपये तक जाते हैं और आप कहते हैं कि समय में कनफाइन कीजिए। अगर आप कहते हैं, तो मैं नहीं बोलता हूँ। अभी तो मैंने बोलना भी शुरू नहीं किया और आप कह रहे हैं कि टाइम पकड़ कर चलें। यह दो हजार करोड़ रुपये से दस हजार करोड़ रुपये यानी पांच सौ फीसदी बढ़ रहा है। ...(व्यवधान) आप मुझे बता दीजिए कि मैं कितना बोलूँ। अगर एक मिनट बोलना है तो मैं भारत माता की जय बोलकर बैठ जाता हूँ। अभी तक मैंने अपनी बात शुरू भी नहीं की है। ...(व्यवधान) ऐसे थोड़े ही चलता है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not waste your time. I will ring the bell. You have already wasted one minute.

**श्री बालकृष्ण खांडेराव शुक्ला :** मैं टाइम वेस्ट नहीं कर रहा हूँ। आप जो बोलेंगे, मैं वही बोलूंगा। ...(व्यवधान) लोक सभा में यह बिल सातवीं बार संशोधन के लिए आया है। जब इस बिल का मैं थोड़ा अभ्यास कर रहा था, तो मुझे मन्ना डे साहब की फिल्म एक फूल दो माली के गाने की एक पंक्ति याद आयी -- तुझे सूरज कहूँ या चंदा, तुझे दीपक कहूँ या तारा, मेरा नाम करेगा रोशन, जग में मेरा राजदुलारा। जो मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि 1981 में जब यह संशोधन आया और फिर 1982 में बैंक शुरू हुआ। मेरे लिए यह गर्व की बात है कि मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के एक व्यक्ति इसके आर्थिक सलाहकार बनाए गए, जो कि बैंक आफ बड़ौदा के चेयरमैन थे। उनके हाथ में भारत सरकार ने यह बागडोर सौंपी। मंत्री जी द्वारा जो ऑब्जेक्टिवज़ बताए गए, उनमें दो बाकी रह गए। To promote international trade into an Act on business principle with due regard to public interest. आप देखिए इतने दिनों के बाद छः बार संशोधन जाने के बाद आज एकाएक 2,000 करोड़ रुपए से 10,000 करोड़ रुपए पर हम आ रहे हैं तो आज की तारीख में भारत का फारेन ट्रेड कितना है? क्या हमारी परफार्मेंस है? सन् 2008-2009 में हमारा एक्सपोर्ट 28.90 प्रतिशत था। सन् 2009-2010 में वह .57 प्रतिशत हुआ। जो इम्पोर्ट था, वह 2008-2009 में 35.77 प्रतिशत था, वह पिछले साल निगेटिव यानि माइनस 78 प्रतिशत हुआ। रिपोर्ट में लिखा

गया है कि negative growth rate of import for first time in more than two decades. आज हम जो इस राजदुलारी की बात कर रहे हैं, इसमें चंद बातों का मैं जिक्र करना चाहूंगा। हमारे बिजनेस की मेन लाइंस क्या हैं, एक्सपोर्ट ट्रेडिंग है, फाइनेंस टू एक्सपोर्ट ओरिएंटेड यूनिट्स हैं और ओवरसीज इंवेस्टमेंट फाइनेंस है तथा लाइंस आफ क्रेडिट है। इसमें सबसे बड़ा ऑब्जेक्टिव यह है कि पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट को ध्यान में रखते हुए यह कर रहे हैं। यह जो ओवरसीज इंवेस्टमेंट फाइनेंस होता है, वह प्रदेश में जाइंटवेंचर होता है और कभी-कभी 100 प्रतिशत भी हो जाता है। अभी ग्लोबल रिसैशन चल रहा है, हालांकि हम एफडीआई की बात करते हैं और चाहते हैं कि परदेसी लोग, प्राइवेट कम्पनीज यहां आएँ और अपना बिजनेस डवलप करें। ग्लोबली जीडीपी देखी जाए, जो अतिप्रगति देश हैं, उनके साथ अपनी तुलना करें कि हम कहां हैं तो हमारे यहां 6.9 प्रतिशत है। इसकी तुलना में जो बाकी देश हैं, जैसे अमेरिका है, उसका 2.9 प्रतिशत है, यूरोप का 1.8 प्रतिशत है, जर्मनी का 3.5 प्रतिशत है, फ्रांस का 1.4 प्रतिशत है, इटली का 1.3 प्रतिशत है। जिस यूरोप की दुहाई देते हुए पूरी दुनिया आगे आ रही है, वहां ग्रीस, आयरलैंड, पुर्तगाल और स्पेन सबमें दो प्रतिशत है। पूरी दुनिया चाहती है कि हमें भारत में आकर निवेश करना है, तब हम चाहते हैं कि हमारा जो 2,000 करोड़ है, उसे 10,000 करोड़ किया जाए। यह एडवर्स एक्सपोर्ट-इम्पोर्ट बिजनेस में इस तरह से बढ़ावा देना, मुझे लगता है हायरएंड रिस्क हो जाता है। अगर हमें पब्लिक इंटरेस्ट को देखना है, तो मंत्री जी हमारा जो एक्सपोजर है फारेन ट्रेड में, वह सदन में करेंसीवाइज और कंट्रीवाइज बताएं और वह भी यूरोजोन के साथ। उसके साथ ही हमारा जो एक्सपोजर अनफ्रेंडली कंट्रीज के साथ है, वह भी बताएं।

परसों समाचार पत्र में दो बातें आई थीं। एक बात थी कि रशिया भारत को सुखोई विमान दे रहा है और दूसरी बात थी कि वहां पर भगवत् गीता पर प्रतिबंध लगाया गया है। अब हमें यह तय करने का समय आ गया है कि हमें किसके साथ दोस्ती करनी है और किसके साथ नहीं। पूरा यूरोजोन और दुनिया के करीब-करीब बड़े-बड़े देश जब आर्थिक मंदी में फंसे जा रहे हैं, तो यह ओवरसीज ट्रेडिंग इस प्रकार से क्यों कर रहे हैं। एक्जिम बैंक को जो अथोराइजेशन दिया हुआ है, वह 2,000 करोड़ रुपए का था।

Under the Companies Act, 1956, and also under the Banking Laws, the issued and paid up capital of a company cannot exceed the authorised capital of a company. It is a major violation of Exim Bank. किसको पूछकर, किसकी परमिशन से उन्होंने जो 2000 करोड़ के सामने 5415 करोड़ सिर्फ कैपिटल बताया है तो बैंक ने 3415 किस अधिकार से ज्यादा दिया है। इसकी कोई वजह है तो वह सभापटल पर रखी जाए। बैंक के डायरेक्टर और ऑडिटर ने बैलेंसशीट कैसे साइन की, इसकी भी जांच की जानी चाहिए। अब दूसरी बात यह आती है कि क्या भारत

सरकार ने इस मामले में किसी को दंडित किया है? साथ में इस प्रकार का वायलेशन, कैपिटल ऑथराइजेशन 2000 करोड़ रुपये का है और बाद में जो वायलेशन हुआ है वह कब से शुरू हुआ है? उसके साथ आज बैंक का एनपीए एकाउंट क्या है? एक साल में 100 परसेंट से ज्यादा एग्जिम बैंक का एनपीए हुआ है। 490 करोड़ रुपये से 930 करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। डिपार्टमेंट, मिनिस्ट्री यह बताएगी कि कोई भी कंपनी होती है, उसे घाटा होता है उसके एनपीए एकाउंट्स होते हैं। मान लीजिए कि किसी गरीब आदमी का एकाउंट एनपीए होता है, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र का कोई एकाउंट एनपीए होता है, वह तो देश की समाज-रचना, अर्थतंत्र को मजबूत करने के लिए होता है। लेकिन अगर इसमें 100 प्रतिशत बढ़ोत्तरी होती है तो किसे मुनाफा हो रहा है? आज एग्जिम बैंक के जो एकाउंट होल्डर्स हैं, **the largest single borrower holds 13.46 per cent of the total capital fund of the Exim Bank. The larger borrower group holds 30.46 per cent of the total capital fund of Exim Bank.** ये जो पहले 10 बॉरोवर्स हैं, ग्रुप और व्यक्तिगत उनकी जांच होनी चाहिए और उनमें से किसके एकाउंट एनपीए हैं उसकी भी जांच की जानी चाहिए। ये पूरा पैसा हम जो 2000 करोड़ से लेकर 10000 करोड़ कर रहे हैं, ये उन्हीं लोगों के पास जाने वाला है जिनके नाम पर अभी तक पूरा एकाउंट चल रहा है। अभी जो स्टेटस है लोन्स और एडवांस का 31 मार्च 2011 से, **loans to Bank outside India is Rs.2051 crore and loans to financial institution outside India is Rs.9400 crore.** जो लोन का राइटअप हुआ है वह है 254 करोड़।

सभापति जी, मैं आपका ध्यान एक दूसरे बिंदू पर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। दो पूर्णकालिक डायरेक्टर्स हैं। आज के समय में एग्जिम बैंक में 16 डायरेक्टर्स हैं उनमें से 13 डायरेक्टर्स भारत सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त होते हैं और दूसरे 3, आरबीआई, आरडीबीआई द्वारा नियुक्त होते हैं। यह बताया जाता है कि काम बढ़ा है इसके लिए दो और नियुक्त करते हैं तो जब हमारा ट्रेड पूरा नैगेटिव जा रहा है हमारा एनपीए एकाउंट सौ प्रतिशत हो गया है, तो ऐसा कौनसा काम बढ़ा है जिसके लिए हमें और दो लोगों को लगाना है, ताकि जो भी निर्णय लिये जाते हैं उनमें और भी ज्यादा विलम्ब हो या कोई ऐसी जगह पर जहां निर्णय लेने में सीएमडी या चेयरमैन सक्षम नहीं हैं। ...(व्यवधान) अगर दो के विरुद्ध मतदान करने की बात है तो अलग है। सर, मैं कंकलूजन पर आ रहा हूँ।

महोदय, मौजूदा वैश्विक मंदी के मद्देनजर अचानक पांच गुना पूंजी में बढ़ावा करने की अभी कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, जबकि यूरोप, अमरीका और यूके जैसे बड़े राष्ट्र आर्थिक मंदी में फंसे हुए हैं। पूंजी में पांच गुना बढ़ोत्तरी को देखते हुए बैंक की उधार लेने की क्षमता भी बढ़ जाती है, जो कि हानिकारक हो



सकता है। इससे बैंक की वित्तीय सहायता करने की क्षमता बढ़ेगी और बिना जरूरी वित्तीय सहायता को भी प्रोत्साहन मिलने की सम्भावना बन जाती है। प्रस्तावित बिल से आयातकारों और निर्यातकारों को वित्तीय सहायता देने से वित्तीय खतरा होने की सम्भावना है, क्योंकि यह पैसा वापिस आने वाला नहीं है। इम्पोर्टर्स को अधिक वित्तीय सहायता बढ़ाने के कारण घरेलू उद्योग इनकम और विकास दर, जिसे जीडीपी कहते हैं, इस पर भी खतरा बढ़ सकता है। इसके साथ-साथ प्रस्तावित बिल में पूर्वकालीन निदेशकों की नियुक्ति की वजह से बैंक के सही उद्देश्यों को कार्यान्वित करने में विलम्ब होने की सम्भावना भी बढ़ जाती है और बैंक में वर्ष 1981 से 2007 तक 500 करोड़ से लेकर 2000 करोड़ तक हुआ और आज वर्ष 2007 से 2011 में चार साल में सिर्फ पांच गुना जो वृद्धि हो रही है वह न्यायोचित नहीं है।

महोदय, मुझे लगता है कि इस बिल में काफी संशोधन की जरूरत है। आपने मुझे बोलने के लिए समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

DR. K.S. RAO (ELURU): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill. I heard with patience the opinions and views expressed by the hon. Member, Shri Shukla from the Opposition benches. Let me submit that there is nothing wrong in highlighting and speaking on the negative points that may have been there in the provisions of the Bill or for reasons of his experience about the performance of the Exim Bank, but he expressed pessimism and focused more on the negative aspects of it than on the positive aspects. I will explain how.

Sir, he mentioned that there is global recession and the GDP growth rate in India is 6.9 per cent and the GDP growth rate in developing countries is 21.5 and all that and from all those countries people who wanted to come to India to take up business and invest in manufacturing sector and import, export and business, how is it that Government of India is increasing capital to promote Exim bank to encourage more and more exports? I wish to bring it to the knowledge of my colleagues here that there are not only developing countries in this world, but there are also to be developed and being developed countries. There is ample opportunity for the Indian corporate sector to invest and gain profits out of continents like Africa, Asia, the Gulf and many other continents. Today if we were to see the presence of one country in all these countries, we would find only one country and that is China. They are entering in a big way -- whether in the manufacturing sector, infrastructure, education and even agriculture – in these continents. So, there is ample need and also necessity for us to encourage our corporate sector to spread their activities in such countries, be it even in the manufacturing sector.

Sir, as a matter of example I would like to cite one instance. One of the major commodities that is being imported in this country is edible oil and pulses. Lakhs and lakhs of acres of land is being offered by African countries for those who want to take up agriculture in their country. China is taking advantage of this offer. I have brought this fact to the notice of the hon. Minister as well. If we lose this opportunity to encourage our farming sector and our farmers, the cooperative

societies aided by the State Governments and the corporate sector to take up this opportunity where land is being offered almost free of any lease rent, then tomorrow they will gradually increase the lease rate for agriculture. Already in these last two to three years since the time they started offering the land for agriculture, they have now reduced the lease period of the land from 90 years to 60 years and also they have increased the lease rate from 5 dollars to 10 dollars to 20 dollars to 100 dollars per acre.

Why is it so? It is because of you. If some NPAs are there somewhere, we cannot burn them and we cannot stop the activity. China could do all this because the Government is supporting the corporate sector there and they are going in a big way. They are making tonnes of money and earning foreign exchange. Here, we have a trade deficit in our country. It is a necessity to earn foreign exchange from all these countries. Our corporate sector was not strong enough at the time of Independence and that is why, the Government has encouraged the public sector. But now the corporate sector has come to a stage where they can even extend their activities not only here but outside India also.

For example, consider the cement industry. There was shortage of cement for some time in this country. But today, there is surplus. If a cement company is started once again, it will lose in India and if the same company can do wonderful things if they start it in Africa. But who will finance them? Finance is not in terms of rupees but it is in dollars. It has to be financed in dollars. Where is the dollar for the corporate sector?

The EXIM Bank has to come into operation. It is only the EXIM Bank which can do it. In fact, I had requested the then Finance Minister, Shri Chidambaram in those days to keep 15 per cent of the foreign exchange reserves for financing the corporate sector to start industry outside the country. He did not agree with me at that time. Later, the Government has agreed to allocate 15 per cent of the foreign exchange.



So, please do not limit our corporate sector. You are very capable. Our people are very competent and intelligent. They are determined and hard-working. They have innovative ideas. Even the farmers are innovative. They can raise any crop. If the hon. Minister says that some hybrid variety has come up, the entire farming community is prepared to adopt that hybrid variety and increase production. If this is the situation, is it not the duty of the Government to encourage all these entrepreneurs to go to all those countries? Of course, it is not the USA. I can say with authority today that if you are to finance our corporate sector, they will excel even in USA, Europe and UK. We are aware that the health care sector in this country has gone up so much that the Britishers are coming to India for treatment. ... (*Interruptions*) The pharmaceutical industry in India has gone ahead so much that even America is lagging behind. ... (*Interruptions*)

So, to say that it is highly risky to increase the capital from Rs.200 crore to Rs. 400 crore to promote it and so, it should not be done is not reasonable. It is not deeply thought. They have not gone into the conditions in the globe. I can understand at a time when globalization was not brought in. Now there is globalization. If the price is down in one country, it has got an effect on our country also. In such a situation, we should not think in terms of limiting only to India or one particular State. We must see as to how there will be a reaction due to certain things that are happening outside India.

Why are we suffering? We are suffering because of the melt-down in USA. Our economy is strong enough. But still that impact will be there in our country. It is not about the increase of the equity from Rs. 2000 crore to Rs. 10,000 crore at one time.

**15.59 hrs**


**(Shri Satpal Maharaj *in the Chair*)**

It is authorizing the Government to increase the capital from Rs.2000 crore to Rs. 10,000 crore as and when required. Even if the Minister was not to bring this Bill

today, in fact, all of us should have asked him to bring it immediately and encourage the Export Import Bank to finance our corporate sector.

As I told earlier, why are we discussing about agriculturists every day? It is because there is no remunerative price but the consumer price is very high. All that is because there is terrible shortage of oilseeds in this country.

**16.00 hrs.**

That is why I made a request to the hon. Minister of Agriculture in this regard. We are importing Rs. 39,000 crore worth of edible oil every year. Indian farmers are ready to produce all that in India itself if he is given Rs. 15 of subsidy per kg. of oil. This is for the oil that is being imported from other countries. He brought the duty from 20 per cent to zero.  That means he has foregone the income also. But when our farmers are ready to produce all that oil worth eighteen lakh tonnes, the Government is not coming forward. It is a pathetic condition. Shri Sharad Pawar ji, please take care of it. You are not doing any big thing to the farmer. In fact, they are doing a great service to the nation. If they produce that kind of oil, then they are saving Rs. 39,000 crore of foreign exchange. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please summarise.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.S. RAO (ELURU): I once again request the hon. Members from the Opposition to please find fault if there is anything wrong in the Bill, which I do not oppose. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let him speak. Shri Rao, please summarise now.

SHRI K.S. RAO : Just because I am fielded from the Government side, I am not supporting out-right. There are certain things which the Government also has to do. I am finding fault with the Government for not giving remunerative price to the oil seed farmers and then importing oil regularly, every year. What is this pathetic condition! My humble request to the hon. Minister who is sitting here is to think of supporting the Exim Bank. Shri Namo Narain Meena is doing a wonderful job. Instruct the Exim Bank to increase its business multifold. Let them encourage the

corporate sector in this country to go to the African countries. Let them take up all the activities, right from manufacturing, infrastructure to agriculture. It is only in the interest of the nation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Rao, you made your point. Please conclude.

SHRI K.S. RAO : NPAs are there, and NPAs will be there. There will be some genuine failures and there will be some motivated failures with false intentions. You find fault with such cases where there are false intentions of cheating the banks. In those cases you can say that the Government should take action. There is nothing wrong in it. But in certain cases there are genuine failures. For that reason we cannot close down the banks. We cannot discourage the banks. In spite of making provision for the NPAs, the Exim Bank is earning profit every year. So, in such circumstances, I would humbly request the entire House to support this Bill unanimously and encourage the Exim Bank to go in a big way, not one-fold or two-fold or ten-fold, it should be hundred-fold increase in foreign business, including agriculture.

**श्री शैलेन्द्र कुमार (कौशाम्बी):** सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे भारतीय निर्यात-आयात बैंक संशोधन विधेयक, 2011 पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। इस विधेयक में 1981 का संशोधन है और 1981 में हमने पांच अरब रुपये से इसकी शुरुआत की थी और निर्यात-आयात बैंक की प्राधिकृत पूंजी को बिल में 20 अरब रुपये से बढ़ाकर एक खरब रुपये किया गया है। यह भी कहा गया है कि समय-समय पर यदि आवश्यकता समझेंगे तो इसकी धनराशि को हम और भी बढ़ा सकेंगे। निर्यातकर्ताओं और आयातकों को वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराने के लिए यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि यदि उन्हें धन की कोई कमी होगी तो समय-समय पर आवश्यकता के अनुसार हम धनराशि बढ़ाकर आयात-निर्यात को बढ़ावा देंगे।

लेकिन जहां तक देखा गया है कि वैश्विक मंदी के बढ़ने से डॉलर के मुकाबले रुपये में जो कमजोरी आई है, उससे निर्यातकों को कुछ राहत मिली है। लेकिन जो कठिनाइयां उनके सामने हैं वे आज भी बरकरार हैं। अगर हम भारत और चीन की तुलना करें तो चीन में भी भारतीय निर्यात की नई संभावनाओं को हमें खोजना पड़ेगा। हमने देखा कि आज चाइना से बने तमाम सामान यहां पर सस्ती दरों पर आते हैं लेकिन उस प्रतिस्पर्धा में देखें तो भारत कहीं भी खड़ा नहीं दिखाई पड़ता है। इसलिए हमें उनके मुकाबले में काफी मेहनत करनी पड़ेगी। अगर हम भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को अधिक मजबूत करेंगे तो हमें कृषि की अर्थव्यवस्था की ओर ज्यादा प्रोत्साहन देना पड़ेगा। अगर हम आयात-निर्यात को प्रोत्साहित कर रहे हैं, नए निवेशकों को आमंत्रित कर रहे हैं तो वहीं पर हमें कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था को भी प्रोत्साहन देना पड़ेगा। देश में आर्थिक संकट के बीच आईटी क्षेत्र एवं तमाम क्षेत्रों में नौकरियों में कमी आई है। बेरोजगारी बढ़ी है। बेरोजगारी से लड़ने के लिए हमें समुचित व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। भर्ती के मामलों के आंकड़ों को देखा जाए तो टेलिकॉम और आटो क्षेत्र में भर्तियां घटी हैं। दूसरी तरफ जो हमारे चमड़ा निर्यातक हैं, उनको बढ़ाने के लिए हमें कच्चे माल के आयात पर शुल्क और उससे जुड़े करों को घटाना होगा तभी हम प्रतिस्पर्धा कर सकते हैं। खड़ के आयात पर शुल्क कम करने की दिशा में हम एक पहल करेंगे तभी जा कर आयात-निर्यात को बढ़ावा दे सकेंगे। अगर तुलना कर के देखें तो चाइना आगे बढ़ कर सन् 2020 तक खाड़ी देशों का सबसे बड़ा आर्थिक साझेदार बनने का दावा कर रहा है। उस ओर हम अभी बहुत पीछे हैं। हमने अभी केवल वर्तमान समय में सन् 2011 की बात की है जबकि चाइना सन् 2020 की बात कर रहा है। हमें तुलनात्मक रूप से प्रतिस्पर्धा करनी पड़ेगी और और हमें एक कोशिश और भी करनी पड़ेगी कि देश की नई पीढ़ी को प्रतिभा कौशल और उन्नयन से सुसज्जित करके उनको निर्यात की डगर पर आगे बढ़ाने के लिए प्रोत्साहन देना पड़ेगा तभी हम आगे बढ़ सकते हैं। आज बैंको के क्षेत्र में अगर देखा जाए तो सरकार के

प्रस्ताव आए हैं कि बैंको में जनरल मैनेजर के जो पद हैं उनको कम करने की बात की गई है। हम अगर आयात निर्यात में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं तो बैंकों में भी प्रतिस्पर्धा होगी। हमें कोशिश करनी होगी कि विदेशी बैंकों के साथ हमारे बैंक प्रतिस्पर्धा कर सकें। इसके लिए हमें अपने कर्मचारियों प्रोत्साहन और बढ़ावा देना होगा। जनरल मैनेजर के जो पद कम करने की बात हो रही है उस पर भी गंभीरता से विचार करें। बैंकों में समुचित तरीके से कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों की संख्या बढ़नी चाहिए, तभी हम विदेशी बैंकों से प्रतिस्पर्धा कर सकते हैं। इन्हीं बातों के साथ इस बिल का पुरजोर समर्थन करते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

**श्री विजय बहादुर सिंह (हमीरपुर, उ.प्र.):** महोदय, यह जो एक्सपोर्ट-इंपोर्ट बैंक ऑफ इण्डिया एक्जिम विधेयक आया है, इसमें पहले पांच सौ करोड़ फिर एक हजार करोड़ और आज दस हजार करोड़ तक का पूंजी निवेश आया है। मैं इसका पूरी तरह से समर्थन करता हूँ। लेकिन जहां तक हिंदुस्तान में बैंकिंग सिस्टम का हम लोगों का अनुभव है, उसको देखते हुए एक्सपोर्ट गिर रहा है, इंपोर्ट बढ़ रहा है। इन बैंकों की एफिशिएंसी के बारे में क्या मॉनिट्रिंग है, इसको भी ध्यान देना पड़ेगा। अगर सिर्फ पूंजी बढ़ाने से ही काम बन जाएगा तो हमारे ख्याल से यह ठीक नहीं है। क्योंकि इसमें जनता का पैसा लगा हुआ है। मैं पहली अपत्ति यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसकी मानीट्रिंग की भी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। चूंकि इसमें हाई रिस्क में हाई मनी खर्च हो रहा है, इसकी मानीट्रिंग के लिए एक ऑपरेटिव सिस्टम होना चाहिए।

दूसरा, हमारा सुझाव यह है कि मैं अभी कमेटी में विदेश गया तो अब हम लोगों को अमेरिका और यूरोप से हटकर, अब मार्केट एकदम से सैचुरेशन प्वाइंट पर है, अब लुक ईस्ट देखना चाहिए, अफ्रीका देखना चाहिए और अन्य ऐसे देश हैं, जहां पर कोई ज्यादा व्यापार नहीं है। उन पर भी हम लोगों को बात करनी चाहिए। मैं आपसे यह बताना चाहता हूँ, अभी मैंने बिजनेस इंडिया में पढ़ा, मार्च 2010 से 2011 तक 43.92 मिलियन डॉलर का एक्सपोर्ट हुआ है। इसमें बढ़ोत्तरी तो हुई है, लेकिन इंपोर्ट में 23 परसेंट की बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। ट्रेड जो है, इंपोर्ट बढ़ रहा है और उस रेश्यो से एक्सपोर्ट नहीं बढ़ रहा है। हम चाहते हैं कि एक्सपोर्ट बढ़ाने के लिए, जो भी इसका एक्सपोर्ट सिस्टम हो, क्योंकि मंबर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट कोई इकोनॉमिक विजर्ड नहीं हैं, जिससे एक्सपोर्ट बढ़े, वह करना चाहिए।... (व्यवधान) धन्यवाद, ये तो पत्रकार हैं, अखबार के मालिक हैं, ये कहते हैं अखबार सब कर सकता है, ऐसा हो सकता है, जीसस क्राइस्ट ने कहा, “He saw there was a light. He saw there was a night.” ये तो अखबार वाले हैं, ये तो कह ही सकते हैं, लेकिन मैं अपनी अक्षमता स्वीकार करते हुए यह कहता हूँ।

दूसरा, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह ऑपरेशनल कॉस्ट, जैसे मेरे निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में जो गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया के नेशनलाइज बैंक हैं, उनकी मानसिकता बिल्कुल खराब है। गांव में वे जिस तरह से परेशान करते हैं, अगर यही सिनेरियो एक्जिम बैंक का वहां है तो यह फॉरेन बैंक से कम्पीट नहीं कर पायेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इनके ऑपरेशनल ऑस्पेक्ट में भी कोई न कोई बात को सुचारु रूप से देखा जाये। दूसरा, हम यह कहना चाहते थे कि इन बैंकों में पब्लिक मनी और पब्लिक ट्रस्ट इन्वॉल्व्ड है। **The greater is the risk, the greater is the care and caution.** अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहता था कि अभी मैं पिछले ब्रेक में दक्षिण अफ्रीका गया था। अभी भी वहां रेल, पॉवर, रोड आदि इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर की बड़ी जरूरत है। इस बैंक में भी प्रोविजन है, जैसा कि राव साहब कह रहे थे कि इन्हें 85 परसेंट तक लोन मिल सकता है तो

यह न्यू मॉर्केट क्यों नहीं हम एक्सप्लोर करते? अगर न्यू मॉर्केट एक्सप्लोर करें, जैसे चाइना कर रहा है, तो एक्विजिशन बैंक में जो पब्लिक ट्रस्ट इन्वॉल्व्ड है, वह पूरा हो सकता है। मैंने अभी माननीय कॉमर्स मिनिस्टर साहब का स्टेटमेंट पढ़ा। हिन्दुस्तान में हमने एक नया फ़ैशन पार्लियामेंट में देखा कि यहां टारगेट बड़ी जल्दी फिक्स कर लेते हैं। जब मैं शुरू में आया तो सरफ़ेस ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर साहब ने कहा कि हम 20 किलोमीटर सड़क रोज बनायेंगे। जब हम लोगों ने क्रॉस एग्जामिन किया तो वह 6 किलोमीटर निकली। माननीय शर्मा जी का एक स्टेटमेंट अखबार में आया था कि वर्ष 2011 में उनका टारगेट 300 बिलियन एक्सपोर्ट का है। अभी आज के दिन इम्पोर्ट ज्यादा है और एक्सपोर्ट कम है। या तो फिर मुंगेरी लाल के हसीन सपने सीरियल स्टॉर्ट कर दिया जाये, हम वही सीरियल देखें। मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ, यह बहुत अच्छी पूंजी बढ़ायी गयी है, पूंजी और भी बढ़ायी जाये, लेकिन इस पूंजी के साथ उसका केयर एंड कॉर्सन, उसकी मानीटरिंग, उसकी देखरेख और नये फाइनेंशियल ग्राउंड्स, नये-नये रास्तों में जहां पर और हमारे कम्पटीटर हैं, अगर हम वहां जायें तो मुझे सफलता काफी नजदीक लग रही है।

**श्रीमती मीना सिंह (आरा):** महोदय, मैं भारतीय निर्यात-आयात बैंक (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2011 पर बोलने के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ। जहां तक मैं समझ पायी हूँ कि इस संशोधन के साथ निर्यात-आयात बैंक की प्राधिकृत पूंजी को 20 अरब रुपये से बढ़ाकर एक खरब रुपये तथा भविष्य में सरकार प्राधिकृत पूंजी को आवश्यकता के अनुसार बढ़ा सकती है। साथ ही सरकार निर्यात-आयात बैंक में दो पूर्णकालिक निदेशकों की नियुक्ति कर सकती है।

महोदय, मोटे तौर से इस संशोधन से निर्यात-आयात बैंक को तथा देश के निर्यातकों तथा आयातकों को लाभ मिलेगा, परंतु मैं समझती हूँ कि सिर्फ कानून बना देने से या उस कानून को लागू करने से चंद लोगों को फायदा हो तो उससे देश को फायदा नहीं पहुँच पाता है। हमारे देश का आयात-निर्यात व्यापार मुख्यतः अमेरिका और यूरोपीय देशों के साथ है, परंतु वैश्विक मंदी के इस दौर में अमेरिका और यूरोपीय देशों में खर्चों में कटौती की जा प्रक्रिया चल रही है, उससे भारतीय निर्यातकों को ढेर सारी मुसीबतों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। उदाहरण के तौर पर हमारे देश का चमड़ा निर्यात जो लघु और मझौले उद्योग में आता है, उनमें लागत बढ़ने के कारण उनके मुनाफे में करीब 50 प्रतिशत की कमी आई है। फिलहाल विश्व निर्यात में भारत का हिस्सा महज एक फीसदी है जबकि चीन का हिस्सा 10 फीसदी है। हमें विश्व के निर्यात बाज़ार में चीन से चुनौती मिल रही है। उसका सामना करने के लिए हमारे निर्यातकों को वर्तमान से दो फीसदी कम ब्याज दर पर ऋण उपलब्ध कराना चाहिए ताकि प्रतिस्पर्द्धा के इस दौर में हम दूसरे देश के निर्यातकों का सामना कर सकें।

महोदय, मैं यहाँ यह भी बताना चाहूँगी कि हमारे देश के निर्यात ऋण चीन सहित दुनिया के अन्य देशों की तुलना में ज्यादा हैं, इसलिए देश के आयात-निर्यात व्यापार को सुस्ती से निर्यात के लिए प्रोत्साहन देना चाहिए। इसी के साथ मैं अंत में एक बात और कहना चाहूँगी कि इस संशोधन विधेयक के पास होने के बाद सरकार यह प्रयास ज़रूर करे कि इसका लाभ छोटे और मझौले व्यापारियों को भी मिले। ऐसा न हो कि इसका लाभ सिर्फ मुट्ठी भर बड़े व्यापारियों को मिले। इसी सुझाव के साथ मैं इस संशोधन विधेयक का समर्थन करती हूँ।



SHRI M.B. RAJESH (PALAKKAD): Sir, this Bill is to increase the authorized capital of Exim Bank from Rs.2,000 crore to Rs.10,000 crore. With the increased authorized capital, this Exim Bank must extend more support to traditional sectors like khadi, handloom, fisheries, cashew, etc., which are more labour intensive. Presently, the Exim Bank is not giving the kind of support expected to be given to these sectors.

One of the major objectives of setting up the Exim Bank in 1982 was to promote our international trade. In this regard, I would like to make three brief points. First is regarding the system of data collection. Recently, the Commerce Ministry has scaled down its estimate of exports. According to the Commerce Ministry's figure, exports grew up by 33.2 per cent to reach 197.2 billion dollars in April-November, 2011-2012. However, after the revision, the actual value was lowered by nine billion dollars than the official estimate. Still worse, there is difference between seven billion dollars between the figures of RBI and the Commerce Department. This raises a question mark over the efficiency and credibility of the system of our data collection. So, a more scientific system of data collection must be put in place. Either, there should be a single agency or more coordination between multiple agencies of data collection is needed.

Sir, the second point is regarding the trade deficit. The growth of our export has plummeted to a mere 4.2 per cent in recent months. At the same time, the imports are up by a whopping 29.1 per cent. So, this has led to a widening of our trade deficit. In the entire fiscal year, the trade deficit may be between 150 billion dollars and 160 billion dollars. With China alone, we are going to have an increase in the trade deficit by three fold from 23 billion dollars to 63 billion dollars. This exposes the weaknesses in our strategy. It means that the strategy of opening up of our trade has not benefited us, but, in fact, it has benefited other countries. In this context, we need to have a thorough introspection on our Free Trade Agreements especially with the European Union and ASEAN countries.

My last point is regarding the depreciation of rupee. The value of rupee was 45 per dollar a year back and it has fallen sharply to Rs. 53 recently. The Government is taking a position of non-intervention in this matter. All other countries, whose currencies have depreciated, are intervening to stabilise their own currencies. Even China has intervened to stabilise their currency. So, the idea of non-intervention is a bogus idea.

The depreciation of rupee is taking place because the FIIs are pulling out huge amounts of money. Again this exposes the weakness in our strategy because we have built our foreign exchange reserve not on the basis of our export growth but we are heavily dependent on short-term capital infusion. In this context, we must keep in mind the experience of East Asian countries in the late 1990s. Hence, it is high time for the Reserve Bank of India to consider capital controls in order to prevent such sharp falls in rupee value.

Sir, I would like to conclude with the expectation that the Export-Import Bank of India will extend more support to traditional sectors which are more labour intensive.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to participate in the discussion on the Export-Import Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

Sir, this is a very small, innocuous bill and there is nothing much to say, but it has large impact on our export and import facilities that have been provided. As has been said, this Bank was initially created in 1981 as a corporation to provide financial assistance to exporters and importers and for functioning as the principal financial institution for coordinating the working of institutions engaged in financing the export and import services with a view to promote the country's international trade. This is the basis on which this Bank was established. This Act has been amended six times namely in 1985, 1988, 1998, 1999, 2005 and 2006. Again this amendment has come in 2011.

I feel it is the responsibility of this Parliament to go into the functioning of this Bank. There are five or six issues which should be discussed. As this Bank is specially established to promote international trade, we should also find out as to how it has helped our indigenous traders, industrialists, how it has helped in opening of branches outside the country and how it has brought in support mechanism for our exporters and importers.

Sir, the basic idea of this Bill today has two aspects. One is to increase the authorized capital from Rs. 2,000 crore to Rs. 10,000 crore and the other aspect is to appoint two full time Directors by the Central Government. These are the two amendments which are before us for consideration. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises are benefited by this Bank.

I would like to know whether they have gone into this very aspect before coming with this amendment. If it is so, then we should be made aware about it because major thrust should be on the medium and small scale enterprises where more thrust should be given as has been said these are labour intensive and more



people are engaged in these industries. It should not be that the funds, which are being created by this Bank, which are supported by this Bank, are cornered by the big industries who are engaged in exports or imports.

I would also like to know whether in export and import food items are being encouraged; not only the food stock, like grains or *dal* or whatever it is, but there are food items which need to be encouraged to be exported and at limited level we are also importing those food items. I would like to know whether this Bank is catering to that need.

We have Most Favoured Nations Agreement with many countries and that MFN Status we have with Central Asian countries, with Latin American countries, with ASEAN countries and with African countries. Other than that we have a special arrangement with the SAARC countries where the trade facility has gone up within the last five to seven years to a great extent. But there the difficulty is still there. Suppose an industry which is sending its goods keeping the United States market in view, but it sends it to Mexico or to certain Latin American countries and there it can cope up with the competition which China, while dumping all those products in the United States, capturing that market. We have MFN Status with Mexico or with Brazil which will send those products there and from there it goes to the American market. But is EXIM Bank helping these Indian exporters in a big way that needs to be looked into?

The other aspect which I would say is that we have a greater presence in the European Union market. We also look into the Central Asian countries where we are going in a big way to import oil from Central Asian countries other than the Gulf countries. So, Latin American countries, European Union countries, the ASEAN countries and the African Continent, either it be the Eastern Coast or in the Western Coast of African Continent, the EXIM Bank should make its presence felt.

Another aspect which I would like to say here is that in this Bill there is an Annexure which has been added and there I would expect the hon. Minister to

come out with certain statement because that is a cause of concern of many. Here it is mentioned that if the Chairman or Managing Director is going to relinquish his job before time then he has to give three months' notice. That is a provision which needs to be there, 'but such salary and allowances as may be determined by the Central Government'.

As this is a Government sponsored Bank, this provision, no doubt, is required to be there. But the greater question which actually bothers many of us in this country is, should the Government determine the salary of the Chairman and Managing Director of financial institutions? I am not making a distinction between private banks or Government authorised banks. Should the Government determine the salary of the Chairman and Managing Director or should we leave it to the market forces which can determine how much salary is to be given?

Today, there is discontentment among Chairmen and Managing Directors of the public sector banks and the Chairmen and Managing Directors of private banks. The salary component is topsy-turvy, though private banks give more salary where as our public sector banks are giving less salary. That is not being determined by the Government. I think the Government should look into this aspect and take a decision. Are we going to curtail that or do we have to bring a semblance between them? That needs to be determined.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (SALEM): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to take part in the discussion on Export-Import Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2011. The Bill under discussion seeks to increase the authorised capital of the EXIM Bank from two thousand crores of rupees to ten thousand crores of rupees with the provision that the Centre may further increase the said capital up to an amount that it may deem necessary. It is not one-fold or two-fold increase; it is five-fold increase in the authorized capital. The purpose of the increase, the aim of the increase is to enable the Bank to take the higher export credit exposure and enable it to borrow funds to disburse under export Line of Credits.

Now, before us, the question is whether the EXIM Bank is functioning as per our expectation. But the answer is that definitely it is not functioning as per our expectation. My submission is that the EXIM Bank should not encourage the big corporates, as was just now pointed out, like Tata, Birla, Ambanis. The EXIM Bank must encourage small and medium industries. Then only a large number of our export industries and markets will grow up and they will survive. So the EXIM Bank should come forward to finance our people, to promote our export industry, to start the business and establish abroad our industries. Japan is following the same practice; Russia is following the same practice; South Korea is following the same practice; China is following the same practice. Why not India? So, my submission to the hon. Minister is that the aim of the Bank should be to promote our people, to promote our export industry in other countries. For that, we have to promote Special Economic Zones; we have to encourage our people; we have to encourage production. For that purpose, we must be very liberal in providing loans, financial assistance and some facilities also. In that line, the Minister has to think.

While supporting the Bill, I differ from our hon. Minister in one thing. I understand the need to raise the capital of the Bank to the extent of ten thousand

crores of rupees but I am not able to support the provision seeking further increase in the authorized capital without getting the approval of the Parliament. On each and every opportunity, the Centre tries to bypass the Parliament in a routine manner. This is deplorable. The supreme institution, I mean our Parliament, has become the least respected organ of the Government in the eyes of the UPA Government. So, I think and I feel that there is no need to incorporate the clause for further increase without getting the approval of the Parliament.

What is the justification in appointing two whole-time Directors by the Central Government? What is the justification that the UPA holds? In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, the Minister does not provide any reason or answer for that. The hon. Finance Minister also, while introducing the Bill, did not spell out any justification. So, the hon. Minister has to explain and clarify it. Unless it is absolutely necessary, there is no need for two whole-time Directors. The existing arrangement may continue. This is what I feel. With these remarks, I conclude.

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (KHAMMAM): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

In this Bill, the Government has brought two issues. First, the Government is increasing the authorization capital from Rs. 2,000 crore to Rs. 10,000 crore. Second, the Government is appointing the whole-time Directors.

When the whole-time Directors are appointed, the Government should fix the targets and responsibilities on them properly. Their selection process is also very important. It should be kept in the mind at the time of appointment of whole-time Directors. के. एस. राव साहब सदन से चले गए। उन्होंने अपनी बात कहते हुए दो ईश्यूज रैज किए। I am completely opposing what Shri K.S. Rao has said. वह एक बात कहते हैं कि अफ्रीका में जाकर एग्रीकल्चर डेवलपमेंट करो। इंडिया में एग्रीकल्चर डेवलपमेंट कुछ नहीं हो रहा है, अफ्रीका में जाकर पैसा लेकर उधर का एग्रीकल्चर डेवलपमेंट करेंगे, this is not the correct way. दूसरा, इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलपमेंट के लिए अफ्रीकन कंट्रीज में काफी स्कोप है। इंडियन इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर में इसकी काफी रिक्वायरमेंट है। This type of fund should not be mis-utilised for such type of works.

**सभापति महोदय :** संक्षिप्त करिए।

**श्री नामा नागेश्वर राव :** यूपीए के कांग्रेस मेंबर जो बोल रहे हैं, इस तरह से मिस-यूटिलाइजेशन नहीं होना चाहिए। फुल फोकस एक्सपोर्ट के ऊपर होना चाहिए। फुल फोकस एक्सपोर्ट्स के ऊपर रहने के लिए इंडिया में कई एसईजेड्स लाए गए हैं। इन एसईजेड्स में भी हैंड्रेड परसेंट एक्सपोर्ट ओरिएंटेड यूनिट्स को फर्स्ट प्रेफरेंस देना चाहिए, so that we can get more revenue. फॉरेन रेवेन्यू को लाने के बहुत चांसेज हैं। आज के दिन फॉरेन रेवेन्यू का ट्रेड डेफीसिट ही बहुत ज्यादा है। रूपए का डेप्रीसिएशन मेजर ईश्यू है। इसे कुछ हद तक कंट्रोल कर सकते हैं, इस ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

इंडिया में एक्सपोर्ट ओरिएंटेड यूनिट्स के लिए फर्स्ट प्रेफरेंस देना चाहिए। इंडिया में एक्सपोर्ट ओरिएंटेड यूनिट्स को अगर एग्जिम बैंक सपोर्ट करेगा, तो वर्ल्ड मार्केट में हम लोग कंपीट कर सकते हैं। आज के दिन यह नहीं हो पा रहा है। इंडियन इंडस्ट्री का इंटरनेशनल मार्केट में कंपीट करने के लिए मेजर ईश्यू इंट्रेस्ट बर्डन है। एग्जिम बैंक से मैक्सिमम सपोर्ट एक्सपोर्ट ओरिएंटेड एंड हैंड्रेड परसेंट रेवेन्यू, who is getting the revenue from foreign currency, इसके लिए होना चाहिए। सबसे ज्यादा स्माल



स्केल इंडस्ट्री के ऊपर ध्यान देना चाहिए। स्माल स्केल और मीडियम स्केल इंडस्ट्री पर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए।

**सभापति महोदय :** अब आप समाप्त करिए, आपने अपनी बात कह दी है।

**श्री नामा नागेश्वर राव :** महोदय, दो मिनट का समय दीजिए। ये लोग जितना इनक्रीज करेंगे, लेकिन दस हजार करोड़ रूपए मेजर कारपोरेट कंपनीज को नहीं जाना चाहिए। अगर दस हजार करोड़ रूपए चार-पांच कंपनीज को देंगे, यह सब देना गलत होगा। एग्जिम बैंक ने अब तक जो दिया है, वह मैक्सिमम परसेंटेज मेजर कारपोरेट सेक्टर्स को दे रहा है। इसका मैक्सिमम फंड यूटीलाइजेशन स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को, मीडियम स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज को देना चाहिए, एक्सपोर्ट ओरिएंटेड को देना चाहिए, एक्सपोर्ट फूड इंडस्ट्रीज पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। इन सब चीजों को आप इसमें इंकल्यूड करेंगे, तो हम इस बिल को सपोर्ट कर रहे हैं।

**16.39 hrs.**

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

**33rd Report**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Sir, I beg to present the thirty-third Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

Sir, though I would move the Report for its formal adoption tomorrow, I think, it is necessary that I mention, for the information of the hon. Members, that the Business Advisory Committee, yesterday, decided to sit on 27<sup>th</sup>, 28<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> of December, 2011 to complete the necessary Government business.

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**16.40 hrs.**

**THE EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF INDIA (AMENDMENT)  
BILL, 2011—Contd**

**सभापति महोदय :** डॉ. रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह थोड़ा संक्षेप में अपनी बात को सदन में रखिए।

**डॉ. रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह (वैशाली):** सभापति महोदय, सरकार यह बिल लायी है। सन् 1981 में आयात-निर्यात बैंक की स्थापना के लिए विधेयक पास हुआ था। वर्ष 1982 में इनकी पूंजी की क्षमता 500 करोड़ रुपये थी। वर्ष 2007 में इन्होंने पूंजी की क्षमता 500 करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ाकर 2000 करोड़ रुपये कर दी। अब यह कहते हैं कि इसे बढ़ा कर 10 हजार करोड़ रुपये करेंगे। ये एक्सपोर्ट-इम्पोर्ट में कितना उदार हैं? बड़े पूंजीपतियों के द्वारा जो कारोबार होता है उसके लिए ये कितना उदार हैं? इन्होंने तुरंत पांच सौ करोड़ रुपये से दो हजार करोड़ रुपये, दो हजार करोड़ रुपये से दस हजार करोड़ रुपये और फिर अधिसूचना कर उसको बीस हजार करोड़ रुपये या तीस हजार करोड़ रुपये कर देंगे। ये बहुत उदार हैं।

हिन्दुस्तान की क्या स्थिति है? हम दुनिया के आबादी के 17 फीसदी हैं। दुनिया का छठा हिस्सा हिन्दुस्तान है। यहां पूरे विश्व की 2.4 फीसदी जमीन है लेकिन व्यापार और कारोबार में हिन्दुस्तान का हिस्सा एक फीसदी है। व्यापार में चीन का पूरे विश्व में 10 फीसदी हिस्सा है। हम कहां पर हैं? फिर भी यह कहते हैं कि हम आयात-निर्यात से विश्व के व्यापार में वृद्धि करा देंगे और सहायता करेंगे। हम कहां पर खड़े हैं, कहां पर कमी है और कहां पर गड़बड़ी है? इन सब का मैं अभी उद्घाटन करता हूं।

विश्व व्यापार में इन्होंने वृद्धि का जो दावा किया है अब उसे देखा जाए। आयात बढ़ रहा है और निर्यात घट रहा है। आयात-निर्यात में असंतुलन बना हुआ है। दुनिया में हमारा व्यापार एक फीसदी है और उसमें भी हमारा आयात बढ़ रहा है और निर्यात घट रहा है। आज अमेरिका और यूरोप मंदी के शिकार हो रहे हैं। वर्ष 2008 के बाद फिर मंदी हो गई। अपने देश पर भी मंदी का खतरा है। रुपये का भाव घट रहा है। एक डालर का मूल्य 45 रुपये से 56 रुपये हो गया। इससे निर्यातक को कुछ फायदा हो रहा है लेकिन आयातक के प्राण छूट रहे हैं। सरकार ने इसके लिए क्या उपाय किए या क्या कर रहे हैं, बताएं। रुपये का अवमूल्यन हो रहा है और मंदी के दौर से हम गुजर रहे हैं। वह खतरा होने वाला है। आयात बढ़ रहा है और निर्यात घट रहा है। रुपये का दाम घट रहा है। उस के लिए इन्होंने क्या उपाय किया है? केवल पूंजी को बढ़ा दिया जाए। यह विधेयक बस दो बातों के लिए है। पूंजी दो हजार करोड़ रुपये से बढ़ा कर दस हजार करोड़ रुपये कर दी जाए और उसमें पूर्णकालिक दो नए डायरेक्टर बहाल करेंगे। यह पहले नहीं था। बस यही दो बातों के लिए ये विधेयक लाए हैं।

इन्होंने दावा किया है कि हम विश्व व्यापार का कारोबार एवं आयात निर्यात को बढ़ाएंगे लेकिन ये अभी तक कहां पर हैं? सरकारी बैंक का बोलबाला है। जब पूंजी घटती है उसी समय सरकार का खजाना खुल जाता है। लेकिन प्राइवेट बैंक का काम अच्छा चल रहा है और सरकारी बैंक का काम प्राइवेट बैंक की तुलना में कमजोर चल रहा है। इसलिए हम को एक स्पेसिफिक सवाल इन से पूछना है कि मूडी ने अभी एक रिपोर्ट दी है। इसने अपने बैंक के कारोबार का रेटिंग घटा दिया है। उसके सुधार के लिए आपने क्या उपाए किए हैं। केवल बड़े आदमी और कारपोरेट अपने सामान विदेश में भेजेंगे और मंगाएंगे उनकी सहायता करेंगे। लघु और मझोले उद्योगों के लिए आप के पास क्या योजना है? उनकी सहायता कैसे होगी ताकि उनका भी सामान विदेश में जाए और आए। हमारे किसान को तो कोई पूछने वाला नहीं है? किसान भी बहुत सामान का उत्पादन करते हैं। अभी नेता जी कह रहे थे कि हम चीनी निर्यात करने की स्थिति में हैं लेकिन वह आयात हो जाती है। इसका क्या कारण है? इसमें क्या पेंच है? इनकी तरकीब क्या है? ये सब बातें साफ होनी चाहिए। इसलिए शोध और विकास में इनकी क्या योजना है? आयात-निर्यात के कारोबार में रिसर्च एण्ड डेवलपमेंट विंग कुछ है। एक्जिम बैंक ने क्या किया है? उनकी क्या योजना है? हम यह जानना चाहते हैं। आप व्यापार में घट रहे हैं। आप आयात बढ़ा रहे हैं और निर्यात घटा रहे हैं। इस स्कीम के लिए रिसर्च एण्ड डेवलपमेंट विंग की कोई योजना है? ऊर्जा की कमी है। हिन्दुस्तान विद्युत संकट से गुजर रहा है। रिन्युवल एनर्जी, सूर्य वाली एनर्जी के बिना हमारा काम नहीं चलने वाला है। क्या रिन्युवल एनर्जी के लिए इनकी कोई योजना है, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं? मैं एग्जिम बैंक के बारे में पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सिर्फ उनकी पूंजी बढ़ी दी जाए, खर्चा बढ़ा दिया जाए और काम घटा दिया जाए। ऐसे नहीं चलेगा। हम काम भी देखेंगे।...(व्यवधान)

**सभापति महोदय :** अब आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।



...(व्यवधान)

**डॉ. रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह :** विदेशी मुद्रा संसाधन बढ़ाने की इनकी क्या योजना है, हम जानना चाहते हैं। देश जानना चाहता है कि जो विदेशी संसाधन हैं, उसे बढ़ाने की इनकी क्या योजना है।...(व्यवधान)

**सभापति महोदय :** मान्यवर, अब आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

...(व्यवधान)

**डॉ. रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह :** जापानी, स्विस्, ताइवान, इन सभी बाजारों में हमारी जाने की क्या योजना है।...(व्यवधान) ग्रासरूट से जो काम हो रहा है, ग्रासरूट पर इनकी क्या पहल है। हम जानना चाहते हैं कि

जो लघु उद्योग, ग्रामीण उद्योग, हमारे किसान थोड़ी-थोड़ी पूंजी लगाकर बढ़िया सामान उत्पादित करते हैं, जो एक्सपोर्ट करने लायक हैं, उनके लिए इनकी क्या योजना है।...(व्यवधान)

**सभापति महोदय :** ठीक है, आपने अपनी भावना व्यक्त कर दी है।

...(व्यवधान)

**डॉ. रघुवंश प्रसाद सिंह :** बड़े-बड़े लोग चल रहे हैं लेकिन गरीब, कमजोर व्यक्ति को कहा जाता है कि आपके लिए जगह नहीं है, जाइए। ऐसे नहीं चलने वाला है।...(व्यवधान) इसलिए ये इन सब सवालों का जवाब दें तब एग्जिम बैंक और इनकी पूंजी बढ़ाई जाएगी। ...(व्यवधान) इन सब बातों का साफ जवाब आना चाहिए, तब यह पास होगा।

\*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (BALURGHAT) : Respected Chairman Sir, we know that the EXIM Bank is a hundred percent Government concern. Therefore, the proposal to increase the authorized capital from 2,000 crores to 10,000 crores of rupees is a welcome proposal and there is no reason to oppose it. I also support this Export Import Bank of India (Amendment) Bill, 2011.

But certain questions arise if the background of presenting the Bill is analysed. Since 2008 we have been hearing about the economic recession. So if that is the scenario then what is the reason for such a huge enhancement in the capital of the Exim Bank which primarily deals with the export and import of the country. I request Hon. Minister to inform the House about this move.

It is well known that in India, import has exceeded export and our Balance of Payment is facing a grave crisis. Under such circumstances, who will benefit if the authorized capital is increased five times – it is not clear whether the exporters will gain or the importers will gain more.

Thirdly sir, the customers of Exim Bank of India, those who are running their businesses with the help of this bank are both exporters and importers but we should be aware of the exact ratio of the exporters-importers.

Lastly, the Exim Bank of India was established in 1989 and in the last 30 years the Exim Bank law has been amended six times. The authorized capital earlier was 500 crores which had been increased to Rs.2000 crores. Now again the amount is to increase to Rs.10,000 crores.

So all these issues must be first clarified by the Government and then the Bill should be passed. With these words, I support the Bill and conclude my speech here.

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\* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Bengali.

SHRI PREM DAS RAI (SIKKIM): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for allowing me to participate in the discussion on this Bill. I support this Bill. I would make only two points and conclude my speech.

My first point is that in the states objects, I think, bypassing the Parliament is an issue; and I would request the hon. Minister to really give us the justification as to why Parliament needs to be bypassed in framing of the capital requirements of Exim Bank. The capital requirements, in the past, also have been subjected to increases. The Act was amended in several years. It also shows that we are not applying our mind as to how much capital requirements are needed in view of the increase in business in this respect.

My second and last point is that the Exim Bank may like to look at the Look-East policy in greater details because it a policy of the Government of India. There is a need for EXIM bank to be much more aggressive in countries like Myanmar, for instance, and also in the ASEAN and SAARC regions. This will help the North-Eastern States of India to be much more aggressive in getting business in these countries. This, combined with the inland ports, which will now be made, will act as a facilitator for businesses in the future. So, there is a need to look at this. I would like the Minister to respond to this in greater detail.

With this, I thank you very much allowing me to speak.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Sir, in all 12 Members have participated in the discussion. I thank all of them for their valuable suggestions and observations and for supporting the Bill.

Before responding to the specific issues raised by the hon. Members, I would like to share the performance of the bank and the background which led to the introduction of this Bill as this will also address some of the issues raised by the hon. Members during the discussion.

The Export Import Bank of India was set up as a corporation in 1982 under the Export Import Bank of India Act, 1981 with authorized capital of Rs.500 crore. The Act was amended in the year 1999 to increase the authorized capital to Rs.1,000 crore with a provision that the Central Government may, by notification, increase the authorized capital up to Rs.2,000 crore. Through a Notification in May, 2007, the authorized capital has been increased to Rs.2,000 crore. The paid-up capital of the EXIM Bank as on date is equal to its authorized capital of Rs.2,000 crore.

The EXIM Bank's headroom for raising borrowings for financing its business growth is constrained by the Reserve Bank of India's prescribed ceiling of "10 times the Net-Owned Funds". As on March 31, 2011, the NOF of EXIM Bank was Rs.5,030 crore and the Bank's aggregate outstanding borrowings were Rs.45,128 crore leaving further headroom for incremental borrowings of about Rs.5,000 crore only.

Increased capital base will enable the Bank to sustain its growth momentum and to also meet its obligations under export Line of Credits (LOCs) on behalf of Government of India. As on March 31, 2011, the EXIM Bank had 118 operative LOCs to 53 countries, amounting to US dollar 6.3 billion. Further, on his recent visit to Ethiopia, the Prime Minister has pledged LOCs of US dollar five billion to Africa over the next three years.

The Bank's total business has increased from Rs.386 crore in 1982, its first year, to Rs.1,10,130 crore in November 30, 2011. This is the increase in business.



This strong business growth has been achieved by bank with a lean professional staff, base of just 277 officers, representing business per employee Rs.398 crore and profit per employee is Rs.2.82 crore. Its asset quality is considered good and the net NPAs at only 0.20 per cent of its loan portfolio. The net NPO is one of the lowest in the banking industry in the country. EXIM Bank has been consistently making profits since its inception and has paid dividend to the Government every year, cumulating to Rs.1228 crore so far. The bank's performance compares favourably with its peer EXIM banks in other countries as well as with the financial sector in India. Going forward the bank will continue to play a key role in export Lines of Credit, overseas investment of Indian companies and project exports from India.

Sir, now I would like to respond to some of the issues raised by hon. Members. The initiator of the discussions, Shri Shuklaji, raised that against an authorised capital of Rs.2000 crore, how is the paid-up capital of Rs.5230 crore? I would like your kind attention that there is no violation as the paid-up capital is Rs.2000 crore only. However, the figure of Rs.5238 crore mentioned by hon. Member is the net worth which includes paid-up capital of Rs.2000 crore and reserves and surpluses accumulated due to profits made by the bank. So, there is no violation.

Shuklaji raised a question about the NPA that there are lots of NPAs in the bank. That is not correct. The gross NPAs as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2011 were Rs.478 crore, that is, the business of over one lakh crore. As I have mentioned, the net NPA on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2011 is only 0.20 per cent, which is among the lowest in the banking industry in the country.

श्री बालकृष्ण खांडेराव शुक्ला (वडोदरा): इसका एमाउण्ट क्या है?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: I have told the amount. It is Rs.478 crore.


श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल (बीकानेर): आपने एमएसएमई को कम दिया है।

**16.57 hrs**

(Shri Basu Deb Acharia *in the Chair*)

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: Shri Balkrishna Shukla also raised a question that there are so many Directors. There are 16 Directors in the Board. Why are we adding two more? Sir, currently, only one whole-time Director is on Board. Others are nominee Directors, who only attend the Board meetings. This amendment seeks to make a provision of two whole-time Directors to strengthen the management. They will be amongst the 277 officers. They are not coming from outside. They are the whole-time employees, assisting the CMD of the bank. There is only one CMD. They are going to assist him.

**17.00 hrs.**

To strengthen management similar provisions exist in public sector banks with comparable business. The growth has been such that this is a small size bank. Banks with a business of more than one lakh crore rupees need somebody to assist the CMD. That is why we have come before you for your approval and this is justified. 

Shri Balkrishna Khanderao Shukla also raised a point that increasing capital from Rs.2000 crore to Rs.10000 crore is very risky. This proposal to increase the authorised capital is only an enabling provision. The actual capital will be infused by the Government based on growth in the business of the bank and to meet regulatory requirements of the RBI. As and when money is required, it will be infused through the Budget.

Many hon. Members have underlined the need to encourage export. Several Members have spoken about increasing the capital. That is why we have come before you to increase the capital. Increasing the capital and strengthening the management will help achieve the objective of export also.

Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh has raised the question of operational cost to be looked into. The administrative cost of the EXIM Bank is only 2.79 per cent of the total expenses in the year 2010-11, which is one of the lowest in the banking industry. There are only 277 persons working in the bank. So, the administrative cost is under control. He also raised the point as to how this monitoring

mechanism is working in the EXIM Bank. The EXIM Bank has a Board to run it professionally. RBI inspects it periodically. Every year a statement of intent is finalised with the Government. It means the Board is overseeing, the RBI is monitoring and the Government is also monitoring the performance of the Bank against which the performance is measured. Annual Reports are also placed on the Table of the House for your perusal. Therefore, there is an in-built mechanism.

Shrimati Meena Singh, Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab and Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh raised the question as to what is the bank doing for the benefit extended to small scale industries. To promote credit to SMEs, the Government fixes the target in respect of EXIM Bank. In the year 2010-11, a target of Rs.1160 crore was fixed, against which the EXIM Bank provided a credit of Rs.1196 crore. It was more than the target fixed. The credit flow to this sector was more than what was targeted.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL : What is the percentage of the total turn over?

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: What was the target fixed? The target fixed was Rs.1160 crore and they exceeded the target. It means they have achieved more than 100 per cent.

Many hon. Members have raised the point that area of operation should be diversified to other countries also. The EXIM Bank has extended the line of credit to promote India's export to developing countries and newer markets like Ethiopia, Sudan, Oman, Malaysia, Libya, UAE, Senegal, Tanzania, etc., for a variety of sectors such as infrastructure, industries, transportation, rural electrification, generation and transmission, etc.

Sir, the same question was asked by Shri S. Semmalai about the number of whole-time Directors. As I have already explained, there is only one whole-time Director; the other Directors are nominees. This is a small-size bank which is having business of more than Rs. 1,00,000 crore. So, two more persons are required. That is why, we have come to seek your approval.



A question was raised by Shri S. Semmalai, Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh, Shri Prem Das Rai and other hon. Members regarding the proviso that an open-ended provision may dilute the supremacy of Parliament and we should come again and again to Parliament for raising the capital. In this regard, I would like to tell two or three things. I have already told you that this is an enabling provision, but the authorised capital of a financial institution is a dynamic parameter, which has to be revised periodically keeping in view the growth of business volume, regulatory compliance and so on. Moreover, if there is a cap on the authorised capital, any further increase beyond the cap as necessitated would require amendment to the Act, which is a cumbersome and time-consuming process. Keeping this in view, it is prescribed in the proviso that the Central Government may be empowered to increase the authorised capital up to an amount, as it may deem necessary, through a notification which also be laid on the Table of the House.

Again, in any case, the capital infusion in the EXIM Bank is made through a budgetary provision and Plan schemes, which require specific approval of the Parliament. It means that the capital infusion will be through Budget. A provision will be made in the Budget that we would be capitalising the Bank, we would be giving so much of money for the business growth to EXIM Bank, and that will come before the House. That is why, this provision is there.

With these remarks, I commend the Bill for consideration of the House.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Sir, this Bank is especially going to provide or is providing it as a facilitator for export and import trade. Invariably cutting across party lines, all of us have said that small-scale industries should be provided more facility and more credit. The Minister very well knows that 45 per cent of our export relates to small-scale industries and medium-scale industries, but the target that has been fixed by this Bank is hardly one per cent of its total turnover. I would like to get a reply from the hon. Minister whether the Government is going to fix a specific ratio of the turnover that they have to meet, a specific target of the turnover that they have to meet for the small-scale industries which are engaged in export and import as it is with all public sector banks for agriculture. We have a specific target for every bank in every district that it has to meet. Similarly, in EXIM Bank, are they going to fix a specific target instead of leaving it to the concerned bank? I want to know whether the Government is going to raise it because 45 per cent of our export is relating to small-scale industries.

**श्री बालकृष्ण खांडेराव शुक्ला :** महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने बताया कि एनपीए बहुत ही कम है। पिछले दो साल में एनपीए इन एमाउंट, नॉट इन परसेंटेज, एक तो यह बात है। दूसरा आपने कैपिंग बताया है कि दस हजार करोड़ से ऊपर जाने के लिए हम थ्रू बजट प्रोविजन करेंगे। मुझे लगता है कि यह बिल में कहीं लिखा नहीं गया है कि थ्रू बजट यह प्रोविजन होगा। बिल में लिखा गया है कि थ्रू आथोराइज दि बैंक रिव्यु जो करना है और जो बढ़ाना है, उसकी आथोरिटी भी इसी बिल में सम्मिलित की गई है। मुझे लगता है कि बिल में यह कहीं संशोधित होना चाहिए कि थ्रू बजट करना है।

**श्री नमोनारायन मीणा :** महताब जी ने जो बताया, I agree with Mr. Mahtab that we need to improve the credit flow to the MSME sector. I have noted it as this is a policy matter. But about 2.6 per cent of the total lending during the year, was to MSME sector and the Bank has been achieving 100 per cent of whatever target was given to the bank.

As far as Mr. Shukla's question is concerned about capitalisation of the bank, it is depicted in the Budget. In any case, if some notification is to be issued, then it will be laid before the Parliament. So, there is no question of authorising the banks any other way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Export-Import Bank of India Act, 1981, be taken into consideration.”

*The motion was adopted.*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

“That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill.”

*The motion was adopted.*

*Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.*

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

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA : I beg to move :

“That the Bill be passed.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

“That the Bill be passed.”

*The motion was adopted.*

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**17.13 hrs**

**THE CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVENTH  
AMENDMENT BILL, 2009  
(Insertion of new article 43B)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up Item No. 33, Shri Sharad Pawar.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI SHARAD PAWAR): Sir, I beg to move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration.”

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, do you want to speak?

SHRI SHARAD PAWAR : Yes, Sir. This is a small amendment, but a very important amendment.

Hon. Members are aware that the Cooperative Societies is a State subject under Entry 32 of the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. Accordingly, the States have enacted their own Cooperative Societies Acts for incorporation, regulation and winding up of cooperative societies within their territorial jurisdiction. However, for incorporation, etc. of the cooperative societies with objects serving the interests of the Members in more than one State, the Parliament enacted Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984 under Entry 44 of the Union List of the Seventh Schedule replacing the Multi-Unit Cooperative Societies Act, 1942. The Act of 1984 has since been replaced by the Multi-State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002.

Since Independence, cooperative movement has grown significantly with most extensive network of cooperative institutions all over the country. These cooperative institutions are functioning in the sectors of agricultural credit, agricultural inputs, marketing of agricultural produce, storage and processing of agro produce, urban credit, housing, production of fertilizers, dairy, fisheries, handlooms and handicrafts, etc. However, it has been experienced that in spite of



considerable numerical expansion of cooperatives in different sectors of the national economy, their performance in qualitative terms has not been up to the desired level. Many of these institutions are not being managed on principles of democratic member control and professional management. In many cases, these cooperatives are heavily dependent on financial support from the Government, which has led to intervention in their day to day functioning. There are also instances of avoidable political interference in working of these institutions.

In this direction, the Government has enunciated a National Policy on Cooperatives. The Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 2002 has also been enacted with a view to provide a guiding framework for State legislations, though its application is limited to only those cooperative societies with objects serving interests of members in more than one State. It has been the endeavour of the Government of India to evolve an appropriate policy and legislative framework to create environment conducive to the healthy and sound growth of cooperatives. It has been felt that there are several provisions in the State Acts, which go beyond the spirit of democratic functioning of cooperatives, for which State Governments have been persuaded to amend their Acts. However, in spite of the felt need for amendments in the State Acts, the pace of reforms in cooperative legislations by the States is not encouraging. Therefore, a view has emerged in the cooperative sector, all over the country, to incorporate certain provisions in the Constitution to provide protection to cooperatives and to insulate them from avoidable political and bureaucratic interference. This was also endorsed by the Conference of State Cooperative Ministers held way back in December, 2004.

Accordingly, the Constitution (One Hundred and Sixth Amendment) Bill, 2006 was introduced in Fourteenth Lok Sabha on 22.5.2006. On reference from the hon. Speaker, the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture had also examined the Bill. However, the Bill could not be considered by the House as it lapsed.

It was decided to re-introduce the Bill for amendment to the Cooperatives. The Constitution (One Hundred and Eleventh Amendment) Bill, 2009 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 30.11.2009. The hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha referred the Bill to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture. The Standing Committee after holding discussions with Secretary and other officers of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation, State Governments, Experts and other stakeholders in the field of cooperatives, presented its Report to Lok Sabha on 30<sup>th</sup> August, 2010.

The suggestions made by the Standing Committee have been examined in the Department in consultation with the Ministry of Law and Justice. It has been decided with the approval of the Cabinet in its meeting held on 1.12.2010 to accept one of the main recommendations of the Standing Committee that is right to form cooperative societies as a Fundamental Right by amending Article 19 (1) (c) of the Constitution. The Bill already takes care of another important recommendation of the Committee to set up a specialized agency on the lines of Election Commission for conducting elections of the Cooperative Societies.

The object of the Constitution (One Hundred & Eleventh Amendment) Bill 2009 is to ensure that the Cooperative Societies in the country function in a democratic, profession, autonomous and economically sound manner. The proposed amendment in the Constitution, *interalia*, seeks to empower the Parliament in respect of multi-state Cooperative Societies and the State Legislatures in case of other Cooperative Societies to make appropriate law, laying down the following matters, namely:-

- a) Right to form Cooperative Societies as a Fundamental Right by insertion of the words 'Cooperative Societies' in sub clause (c) of clause (1) of Article 19.
- b) Insertion of Article 43B in part IV of the Constitution as Directive Principles of State Policy for voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of Cooperative Societies.
- c) Provisions for incorporation, regulation and winding up of cooperative based on the principles of democratic member-control, member-economic participation and autonomous functioning;
- d) Specifying the maximum number of Directors of a Cooperative Society not exceeding twenty-one members;
- e) Providing for a fixed term of five years from the date of election in respect of the elected members of the board and its office bearers;
- f) Providing for a maximum time limit of six months during which a Board of Directors of a Cooperative Society could be superseded or kept under suspension;
- g) Providing for independent professional audit;
- h) Providing for right of access to information to Members of Cooperative Societies;
- i) Empowering the Government to obtain periodic reports of activities and accounts of Cooperative Societies;
- j) Providing for reservation of one seat for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes and two seats for women on the Board of every Cooperative Society, which have individuals as members from such categories; and
- k) providing for offences relating to Cooperative Societies and penalties in respect of such offences.

It is expected that these provisions will not only ensure the autonomous and democratic functioning of cooperatives, but enhance the public faith in these institutions and also ensure the accountability of management to the Members and other stakeholders and also provide for deterrence for violation of the provisions of the law.

The Bills seeks to achieve these objects.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration.”

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (PATHANAMATHITTA): Thank You Sir. I take this opportunity to share the concerns of the crores of people in the country who will suffer by the implementation of certain clauses with regard to the 111<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the Constitution of India. Cooperative sector is the backbone of the agrarian economy of the country. An overwhelming majority of the Cooperative Societies is functioning in the rural sector and primarily they deal with agricultural credits. Therefore, any legislation which has adverse impact on Cooperative Societies will virtually devastate the rural sector and the agrarian economy of the country. Hence, I would request the Government to consider the following suggestions to the 111<sup>th</sup> Amendment of the Constitution of India.

Article 243 ZL(1)(v) states that Banking Regulations Act is applicable to the society carrying on Banking Business. I would request the Government to exclude the Primary Agriculture Credit Societies (PACS) engaged in the promotion of agricultural activities from the ambit of Income Tax.

At present, returns from agriculture are free from income-tax. Investment in primary agriculture credit society comes from the agriculture sector. However, primary agriculture credit societies are asked to submit the details of source and other documents to the Income-tax Department regarding the investment above the amount of Rs.50,000. In banking institutions, investments up to Rs.5 lakh are exempted from such procedures. Imposing such complicated procedure upon primary agriculture credit societies will have adverse impact on agriculture sector. For example, in Kerala, 90 per cent of 1,628 are primary agriculture credit societies functioning in rural areas and are well doing with the promotion of agriculture sector in the State. The total amount of banking investment in Kerala is nearly Rs.90,000 crore and out of this, Rs.70,000 crore is gathered by these primary agriculture credit societies. Imposing of Banking Regulation Act in primary agriculture credit societies will adversely affect 90 per cent of the farmers and 40,000 employees of primary agriculture credit societies in the State. The

Government should also consider that since primary agriculture credit societies come under the ambit of Ministry of Agriculture, therefore, it should be exempted from the Banking Regulation Act. Hence, Article 243 ZL (1) (5) may be amended into following:

“Provided further that in case of co-operative societies such as Primary Agriculture Credit Society, those are carrying on the promotion of agriculture activities as its main business, the provisions of Banking Regulation Act, 1949 shall not apply.”

I would request the Government to amend Article 243 ZO (1) of the Bill. This Article lays down that every member has access to the information regarding the accounts, regular transactions and books of the co-operative society of which he is a member. However, a Division Bench of the Hon'ble High Court of Kerala, in a writ appeal No: 1417/2009 declared that the provisions of the Right to Information Act is not applicable to the co-operative societies. Right to Information Act is applicable to such institutions in which 51 per cent of the share is owned by the Government. There is a possibility of the misuse of Article 243 ZO (1) of the Bill. Therefore, it is submitted that the aforesaid article may kindly be amended in such a way that a member shall have access to the books, information and accounts of the society with regard to that particular person and other records having general nature.

Part IX of the Bill is regarding the Co-Operative Societies. Article 243 ZJ (1) of the same part (Part IX B) mentions the number and term of members of board and its office bearers. However, it does not mention about the representation of cooperative employees in the board. Since the employees are the major factor behind the growth of co-operative societies excluding them from the board is injustice. Therefore, I would request the Government to kindly ensure the representation of employees in the board. Hence, I would request the Government to insert the following proviso in the Article 243 ZJ (1):

“Provided further that there shall be a director co-opted by the Board from among the employees of the Society to which the election is made, according to the majority decision of the employees of that society and such Director shall have all rights and privileges of an elected member except for voting in the election of the office bearers of that Board and also being elected as office bearer of that Board.”

I also request for the amendment of clause (3) of the Article 243 ZJ of the Bill lays down the co-option of professionals to the Board. The Reserve Bank of India has already directed the Urban Co-operative Banks to amend their bylaws to elect the professionals from the members. Priority is given to election. Co-option is only a substitution arrangement to comply with the provisions if needed. Therefore, I would request you to insert the term "election" instead of "co-option" in the paragraph 1 and insert the term "elected" instead of "co-opted" in the paragraph 2 and 3 of clause 3 of Article 243 ZJ. I further request the Government to replace "shall not have the right to" by "shall have the right to" in the third paragraph. I also request you to omit "shall be excluded" and insert "shall be included" in the fourth paragraph of the same clause. Therefore, the clause may kindly be amended as:

“The legislature of the of the State shall, by law make provisions for election of persons to be members of the Board having experience in the field of banking, management, finance or specialization in any other field relating to the object and activities under taken by the co-operative society such as members of the Board of such society. Provided that such elected members shall not exceed two and the total number of Directors shall not exceed 21 as specified in the proviso, Clause (1). Provided further that elected members shall have the right to vote in any election of the cooperative society in their capacity as much member and is eligible to be elected as officer bearers of the Board.”

I would also request the Government to insert a new paragraph in to the Article 243 ZJ. That may be laid down as the following:


“Provisions can also be made for co-option in case of the absence of elected directors from the ward and in such cases the co-opted members shall not have the right to vote in any election of the co-operative society in their capacity as such member or eligible to be elected as office bearers of the Board.”

The last paragraph of the clause 3 of Article 243 ZJ states that functional directors of a co-operative society shall be excluded for the purpose of counting the total number of directors. This is not fair, because, being the professionals in the Board, their opinions should be reckoned.

Therefore, I would request you to replace "shall be excluded" by "shall be included" in the paragraph. Therefore, it may be laid down as:

“Provided also that the functional directors of a co-operative society shall also be the members of the Board and such members shall be included for the purpose of counting the total number of directors specified in first proviso of clause (1) of this article.”

“Provided further that such elected members shall have the right to vote in any election of the co-operative society in their capacity as much member and is eligible to be elected as office bearers of the Board.”

I would also request the Government to insert a new paragraph in to the Article  ZJ. That may be laid down as the following:



“Provisions can also be made for co-option in case of the absence of elected Directors from the ward and in such cases the co-opted members shall not have the right to vote in any election of the co-operative society in their capacity as such member or eligible to be elected as office bearers of the Board.”

Last paragraph of the 3 of Article 243 ZJ states that functional directors of a co-operative society shall be excluded for the purpose of counting the total number of directors. This is not fair because being the professionals in the Board, their opinions should be reckoned. Therefore, I would request you to replace "shall be excluded" by "shall be included" in the paragraph. Therefore, it may be laid down as:

“Provided also that the functional directors of a co-operative society shall also be the members of the Board and such members shall be included for the purpose of counting the total number of directors specified in first proviso of clause (1) of this article.”

In almost all the States, even though there are Co-operative Societies Acts and Rules, there is no uniformity in the Act and Rules in the matter of appointment of employees, their service conditions, their pay scales, disciplinary matters, promotion and other service conditions including payment of pension, gratuity, bonus, and other allowances etc. Ample provisions are to be made in the 111<sup>th</sup> Amendment Bill enabling the State Governments to make provisions in the Act and Rules in the respective State Acts. Uniformity and guidelines are to be made in the amendment to achieve the above purpose.

I also take this opportunity to express my concerns over the dilution of the control of the State Governments. Absence of State control may push cooperative societies into a competitive market of financial institutions. Cooperative societies are not profit-making institutions and, therefore, suffer a lot in a *laissez-faire* system. Hence, I would request the Government to not to dilute the control of the State Government in this regard.

The Government has appointed three Task Forces, two under the Chairmanship of Shri Vaidyanathan and one under the Chairmanship of Shri G.C. Chaturvedi. These Task Forces had submitted various suggestions to strengthen the cooperative sector in the country. Revival of short-term credit structure of the cooperative institutions has resulted in tremendous improvement in their functioning. However, recommendations on Long Term Cooperative Credit Institutions have been pending. It is to be noted that the Central Government approved a scheme for reviving the Long Term Cooperative Credit Institutions with an outlay of Rs. 3500 crore, but the Scheme is not yet been implemented. If it is implemented, the Scheme would be a great relief for crores of rural households in the country. Therefore, I would request the Government to take urgent measures to implement the Scheme.

Cooperative sector faces a lot of challenges from the new generation financial institutions and private moneylenders. This trend is not good for the interests of the common people in the country. Strengthening cooperative societies is none other than empowering rural sector and agrarian economy of the country. Therefore, I would request the Government to take constructive steps in this regard.

Shri Sharad Pawar Ji, hon. Agriculture Minister, has been taking positive initiatives to reform agricultural sector in the country for the last seven years. His commitment to the farmers has been proved with a volley of agrarian packages, incentive schemes and debt waiver schemes. Therefore, I would request you to take immediate measures to protect and revive the cooperative sector in the country.

**श्री शैलेन्द्र कुमार (कौशाम्बी):** माननीय सभापति जी, आपने मुझे संविधान संशोधन विधेयक 2009 पर बोलने का अवसर दिया जो अनुच्छेद 43(ख) की अंतःस्थापना के बारे में है। अभी हमारे माननीय मंत्री शरद पवार जी कह रहे थे कि बहुत छोटा सा संशोधन है। लेकिन अगर देखा जाए तो यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन है। इसमें यह कहा गया है कि एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में, एक से अधिक राज्यों में अगर इसका कारोबार होता है तो उसके लिए यह विधेयक कारगर होगा जिसमें बहुराज्यीय सहकारी समिति संशोधन यह देखेगा कि समितियों में क्या गड़बड़ी हो रही है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह भी कहा कि जो राज्य की सहकारी समितियाँ हैं, वे राज्य उसको देखते हैं। राज्य उसका प्रबंधन देखते हैं, उसके निदेशक से लेकर डायरेक्टर तक जो भी बोर्ड है, वह सब राज्यों के हाथ में है। लेकिन एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्यों में समितियों का जो कार्य है, वह इन संशोधनों से प्रभावित होगा। इसमें यह भी कहा गया है कि प्रबंधन की जिम्मेदारी और प्रबंधन का जो कार्य होगा, उसकी जिम्मेदारी पूरे तरीके से प्रबंधन पर होगी, उसके बोर्ड पर होगी और उसके निर्धारित मापदंड होंगे। उसके जो खर्चे और हिसाब-किताब होंगे, वह भी अनिवार्य तरीके से बोर्ड को देना होगा और बताना होगा। इस प्रकार से देखा गया है कि बहुत सी ऐसी कंपनियाँ हैं जो ठेका देती हैं, प्रबंधन या बोर्ड जो ठेका देंगी किसी कंपनी को, तो उसके लिए निदेशक जिम्मेदार होंगे और बोर्ड की बैठक में पूरे तरीके से उसकी जिम्मेदारी दी जाएगी। हम लोगों ने एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य की सहकारी समितियाँ जो काम कर रही हैं, उसको नहीं देखा है, लेकिन जहाँ तक अपने राज्यों की सहकारी समितियाँ हैं, उनमें बड़े पैमाने पर घपले हैं, गड़बड़ियाँ हैं। इसमें आपने यह भी बताया है कि राज्य उसके नियम बनाते हैं, राज्य उसका काम देखते हैं और पूरी तरह से राज्य उस अधिनियम को बदलते हैं और पूरा प्रबंधन कार्य देखते हैं। आपने यह भी कहा कि सरकारी समितियों के अंतर्गत कृषि क्षेत्रों में जरूरी वितरण की व्यवस्था है और जो किसान उपज करता है, उसको बाज़ार में बेचने की व्यवस्था है। इसी प्रकार से तमाम समितियाँ हैं जैसे आवास समितियाँ बनाई हैं। इसमें आपने शिल्पकार, हथकरघा को भी लिया है, हस्तशिल्प को भी आपने इसमें कवर किया है। जहाँ तक देखा गया है, कृषि क्षेत्र में इसकी उपयोगिता सबसे अधिक है और आवासीय क्षेत्रों में यह बात सही है कि आवासीय क्षेत्रों में तमाम ऐसी कंपनियाँ हैं जो एक राज्य से दूसरे राज्य में अपना कारोबार फैला रही हैं। आज अगर उन्होंने दिल्ली में आवास बनाया है तो कल उत्तर प्रदेश में बनाया है। उत्तर प्रदेश से बढ़कर गुजरात में बनाया है। तमाम राज्यों में इस प्रकार के कारोबार को उन्होंने फैलाया है। मैं अभी इस रिपोर्ट के माध्यम से देख रहा था। तमाम सामग्री को भी मैंने देखा है। जो एपैक्स सोसाइटीज़ हैं इसमें 1571 सोसाइटी काम कर रही हैं और 32 वर्षों से ये काम कर रही हैं। इसमें सदस्यों को ऋण भी दिया जाता है जिसकी व्यवस्था नाबार्ड बैंकों से होती है तथा जिसमें करोड़ों रुपये का लेनदेन

हो रहा है। उन सोसाइटीज़ के कर्मचारियों के साथ ठीक व्यवहार भी नहीं हो रहा है। यहाँ तक कि उन कर्मचारियों के लिए कोई सर्विस रूल्स भी नहीं हैं। जो हमारी प्राथमिक सोसाइटी है, प्रारंभिक कृषि सहकारी समितियों के जो कर्मचारी महासंघ के अध्यक्ष हैं या उनकी जो रिपोर्टें आई हैं, उसमें इस बात को कहा गया है कि हम लोगों का कोई सर्विस रूल नहीं है। यहाँ तक कि हम लोगों की कार्रवाई को कौन देखता है, कौन समझता है, इस बारे में विस्तार से कोई कार्य योजना नहीं है। एक तरह से सोसाइटी और बोर्ड में जो लोग हैं, उनको मोनोपली है, उनका एकाधिकार है। इस बात को भी माननीय मंत्री जी को बड़े ध्यान से देखना पड़ेगा कि ऐसी सोसाइटीज़ जिनकी मोनोपली है या एकाधिकार है, उनकी तरफ भी विशेष गौर करने की ज़रूरत है। इस विधेयक के माध्यम से इन सोसायटियों को मंत्री जी बड़े विस्तार से देखेंगे।

आपने एक बात कही है कि राज्यों के प्रयास उत्साहवर्द्धक नहीं हैं। जब आपके पास राज्यों की सोसायटियों के उत्साहवर्द्धक रिपोर्ट नहीं है, तो उसके लिए भी आपको कारगर कदम उठाने पड़ेंगे। राज्यों को फंडिंग देने की व्यवस्था यहां से आप करते हैं और यहां से जो योजना आप देते हैं, उनकी आर्थिक व्यवस्था को भी आप देखते हैं कि राज्य के अपने आउट सोर्स या इनकमिंग सोर्स क्या हैं। राज्य अपने लैवल पर तो करते हैं, लेकिन आप यहां से जो बजट देते हैं, उसका मूल्यांकन भी आपको करना पड़ेगा कि वे सोसायटियां कैसे काम करती हैं। हमारे यहां राज्यों में सोसायटियां ज्यादातर कृषि क्षेत्र पर आधारित हैं। कृषि में उनको खाद दी जाती है। खाद की स्थिति है कि आप खाद यहां से भेजते हैं। राज्यों की मांग के अनुरूप आप सोसायटियों को खाद देते हैं, लेकिन सोसायटियों में किसानों को खाद नहीं मिल पाती है। न तो उन्हें कृषि का कोई उपकरण मिल पाता है, न ही बीज मिल पाते हैं। इस प्रकार की अव्यवस्था वहां फैली है।

महोदय, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की ताजा स्थिति आपको बताता हूँ कि जो भी खाद वहां गई है, पिछले दशक में भी कि वहां किसानों को डायरेक्ट खाद नहीं मिल रही है। यदि किसान सोसायटियों में जाता है और लाइन लगाता है, तो पुलिस के डंडे उसे पड़ते हैं और ऐसी कुव्यवस्था है कि तमाम खाद माफिया उस खाद को दूसरे राज्यों में, यहां तक कि पड़ोसी देशों में भी भेजते हैं। कृषि पर आधारित सहकारी समितियों को देखना आपकी नैतिक जिम्मेदारी है, क्योंकि हमारा कृषि प्रधान देश भी है। हमारा किसान तभी मजबूत होगा, जब किसान को उसकी उपज का उचित मूल्य मिलेगा। उसके उत्पाद के लिए यह भी निश्चित होना चाहिए कि बाजार में वह कहां अपनी उपज बेचे। जिस समय वह खेती करता है, तो सही समय पर उन्हें खाद, बीज और उपकरण मिले। साथ ही उन्हें सही समय पर ऋण मिले। ऋण की स्थिति यह है कि जब किसान ऋण लेने के लिए जाता है, तो तमाम बिचौलिए ऐसे हैं, जो बीच में किसान का पैसा खा जाते हैं और किसान बेचारा कमजोर है। चाहे उत्तर भारत हो या दक्षिण भारत हो, किसानों की आत्महत्या की बड़े

पैमाने पर शिकायतें मिल रही हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप संशोधन लाए हैं, लेकिन आपको निचले स्तर पर भी देखना पड़ेगा कि हमारी जो सहकारी समितियां हैं, वे सही तरीके से काम करें।

मैं इन्हीं बातों के साथ इस बिल का पुरजोर समर्थन करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

**श्री जगदीश शर्मा (जहानाबाद):** सभापति महोदय, माननीय मंत्री श्री शरद पवार जी ने संविधान में संशोधन का और उसके माध्यम से कोपरेटिव सोसायटीज के संशोधन का प्रस्ताव लाए हैं और उस प्रस्ताव में इन्होंने बहुत विस्तार से इसके जो उद्देश्य हैं, उनके बारे में बताया है। मंत्री जी किसान नेता भी हैं और इनका संबंध कोपरेटिव क्षेत्रों से भी रहा है। मैं भी छोटी कोपरेटिव संस्थाओं से लगातार जुड़ा रहा हूँ और मुझे उम्मीद थी कि आखिर बार-बार संविधान में संशोधन करने की क्या वजह है? आप क्यों नहीं एक बार, खास कर सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में एक मॉडल कोपरेटिव एक्ट लाइए, क्योंकि कोपरेटिव के माध्यम से कम से कम पूरे देश में दो राज्य ऐसे हैं। पूरे देश में दो ऐसे राज्य हैं- एक महाराष्ट्र और दूसरा गुजरात जिसने सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में काफी तरक्की की है और जिसके माध्यम से कृषि के क्षेत्र में भी खुशहाली आई है। कृषि के क्षेत्र में जो सहकारी समितियां हैं, वे समितियां अनेक क्षेत्रों में हैं। लेकिन कृषि और उससे संबंधित जो उत्पाद हैं, चाहे वे डेयरी हों, पोल्ट्री हों, पिग्गरी हों, और दूसरे जो काम हैं, इन सभी की सोसायटियां हैं। लेकिन एक प्रस्ताव जो इसमें आया है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ और धन्यवाद भी देता हूँ कि सरकारी नियंत्रण से इन सोसायटियों को मुक्त करने के लिए इन्होंने इसमें एक प्रावधान किया है। चूंकि मेरा बिहार के को-ऑपरेटिव के मामले में कुछ तजुबा रहा है। मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूँ अपने मुख्यमंत्री श्री नीतीश कुमार जी को कि उन्होंने बिहार में को-ऑपरेटिव का एक अच्छा कानून लाए हैं। उन्होंने पहली बार पैक्स का चुनाव एक प्राधिकरण के माध्यम से, स्टेट इलेक्शन ऑथोरिटी के माध्यम से कराया और उसको एक काम दिया। जैसे इनका प्रोवीजन हुआ है वीकर सेक्शन के लिए, अनुसूचित जाति, महिलाओं के लिए, नीतीश कुमार जी ने भी पहले से जो एक्ट है, उसमें प्रोवीजन किया है और उसी के आधार पर उन्होंने चुनाव भी कराया। लेकिन आज उन्होंने पी.डी.एस. को, हर पैक्स को बिहार में पी.डी.एस. भी दिया है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि इसका अच्छा नतीजा निकलेगा।

महोदय, चूंकि श्री शरद पवार एक किसान नेता हैं, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज किसानों के साथ बहुत बेबसी है। आज सवेरे भी हाउस दो घंटा डिस्टर्ब रहा। आज पूरे देश में हम सांसदों से एक सवाल पूछा जा रहा है कि संसद कब बन्द होगी? हम अपने इलाके में 29 दिसम्बर को जाएंगे। एक सवाल हम सभी सांसदों से अपने इलाके में हो रहा है कि आप किसानों के वोट से संसद में जाते हैं और किसानों के लिए, किसानों की दुर्दशा के लिए आपने कभी कोई आवाज नहीं उठाई?

महोदय, मैं जिस राज्य से आता हूँ बिहार से, खासकर जो दक्षिण बिहार का इलाका है, वहां तीन साल सूखा पड़ा। उग्रवाद प्रभावित इलाका आबल, गया, जहानाबाद, औरंगाबाद, और जमुई इलाके में तीन वर्षों के बाद धान की फसल हुई है। नालंदा भी हमारे बगल में है। मैं आपको याद कराना चाहता हूँ। मैं उस समय एम.पी. नहीं था, एम.एल.ए. था। पर, शरद पवार साहब उस समय भी मंत्री थे। आपने अपने समय में सपोर्ट प्राइस देकर धान की खरीदारी करवाई। मैं आपको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन आज यह मंत्रालय आपके साथ नहीं है। मैं और बिहार के सारे सांसद थॉमस साहब से भी मिले हैं। आप विश्वास नहीं करेंगे कि आज धान 600 से 700 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल है। किसान मजबूर है और बिचौलिया लेकर आपके एफ.सी.आई को वही धान दे रहा है। इससे धान का रि-साइक्लिंग हो रहा है और किसान हम लोगों से सवाल पूछ रहा है। आज मैं सदन के माध्यम से आपसे जानना चाहूंगा, चूंकि आप केवल महाराष्ट्र के नहीं हैं, आपको लोग किसान नेता के रूप में पूरे देश में जानते हैं, बिहार में एफ.सी.आई की धान खरीद के मामले में जो भूमिका है, उस भूमिका में बदलाव होगा या नहीं? अगर बदलाव नहीं हुआ तो आप समझिए कि उग्रवाद प्रभावित इलाका और तीन सालों के बाद धान की फसल हो रही है। लोग सवाल पूछते हैं। आपने डी.ए.पी. खाद का दाम 1100 रुपए प्रति बोरा कर दिया, और किसानों का धान आप 600 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल खरीद रहे हैं।

जिसके घर के लोगों के पास नौकरी एवं कोई व्यवसाय नहीं है, उसके घर में शादी है, श्राद्ध है, बच्चों की पढ़ाई का मामला है, वह धान बेचने के लिए मजबूर है। हम उम्मीद करेंगे कि बिहार के साथ भेदभाव नहीं होगा। बिहार के जो किसान हैं, वहां किसानों के लिए मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस भी कम है, अधिक नहीं है, लेकिन क्या मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस पर बिहार के किसानों का धान खरीदा जाएगा? ...(व्यवधान)

**सभापति महोदय :** अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।



**श्री जगदीश शर्मा :** ये दाम भी काफी नहीं हैं, लेकिन वह भी बिहार में नहीं खरीदा जा रहा है।

सभापति महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि इन्होंने सहकारिता के क्षेत्र में किसानों के लिए ऋण माफी दी थी, लेकिन उसका यह नियम बना कि जिसने एक किश्त दे दी, उस किसान के ऋण की माफी नहीं हुई। ...(व्यवधान)

**सभापति महोदय:** आप बिल के ऊपर बोलिए।

**श्री जगदीश शर्मा :** सभापति महोदय, यह बिल का पार्ट है, कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटियों से संबंधित है। क्या कानून बना, हम नहीं जानते। कृषि मंत्री जी से राय-मशवरा हुआ या नहीं? अगर इनसे राय-मशवरा हुआ होता तो इतना गलत कानून ऋण माफी का नहीं बनता। जो डिफाल्टर है, उसका पूरा ऋण माफ और

जिसने एक किश्त दे दी, उसके ऋण की माफी नहीं होगी। नतीजा यह है कि पूरे देश में किसानों पर आज भी बड़ी मात्रा में आउट-स्टैंडिंग ऋण है। ...(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय, हम आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि जिन किसानों ने किश्त दी, उनके ऋण की माफी नहीं होगी, आज क्या स्थिति है, कृपया आप पता करिए। जिन किसानों ने ऋण लिया है, वह कहता है कि सन् 2014 में फिर चुनाव आने वाला है। ...(व्यवधान) फिर शरद पवार साहब ऋण की माफी करेंगे।...(व्यवधान)

**सभापति महोदय:** शर्मा जी, अब आप अपनी बात समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्री जगदीश शर्मा :** बैंक का ऋण नहीं लौटाना है। आपके कानून से किसानों के दिमाग में यह बात गई है। आपका यह कानून बिलकुल फॉल्टी है, आप इसमें सुधार करिए। जिन किसानों पर आउट-स्टैंडिंग ऋण है, उनका ऋण आप माफ करिए, तभी ऋण चुकता होगा।



**श्री रमाशंकर राजभर (सलेमपुर):** सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे इस विधेयक पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद। संविधान (एक सौ ग्यारहवां संशोधन) विधेयक आज सदन में आया, जहां सहकारी, कोऑपरेटिव विषय आता है, जब व्यक्तिगत पूंजी से कोई उद्योगधंधा नहीं हो पाता तो गांव के दस गरीब व्यक्ति मिल कर एक सोसायटी बनाते हैं। देश के कई क्षेत्रों में सोसायटियों ने प्रगति भी की, उन्होंने जो प्रगति की, वह सब के सामने है। सहकारी क्षेत्रों में जो चीनी मिल लगाई गई, उनकी क्या दशा है, उससे पूरा सदन परिचित है। सहकारी क्षेत्र में जो कपड़े की मिल लगाई गई, उसकी क्या दशा हुई, उससे भी आप परिचित हैं।

अगर किसान की बात की जाए तो किसान सहकारी क्षेत्र में मत्स्य पालन, हथकरघा और छोटे-छोटे उद्योग करता है। हमारे देश का जो गरीब आदमी खेती पर आधारित है, उस कृषि ऋण के बारे में भी आप अवगत हैं। इस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए मैं एक-दो बातें कह कर अपनी वाणी को विराम दूंगा। सहकारी क्षेत्र में एक प्रांत से दूसरे प्रांत में कैसे विकास हो, इस पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। सबसे पहले सहकारी क्षेत्र में जो सरकारी नियंत्रण है, वह कितना काबिल है, अधिकतम सोसायटियां कुछ प्रभावशाली लोगों के हाथ में हैं और उसी में उनके परिवार के लोग छोटे-मोटे कर्मचारी हैं। अगर खाद बिकी, तो उसकी आय से उनका जीविकोपार्जन होगा और जो दूसरी आय होगी, उसी से वहां के सचिव को, लेबर को या कर्मचारी को लाभ होगा। सहकारी क्षेत्र में जो आपने धन दिया है, जिस पर सरकारी नियंत्रण है, यह टोटली मजाक बनकर रह जाता है। सहकारी क्षेत्र में हम जो काम करते हैं, उसकी ऐसी दुर्दशा है, जिसकी कोई सीमा नहीं है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि दूध के क्षेत्र में भी सहकारी सोसाइटीज हैं, दूध को हम देश के हर कोने में भेज सकते हैं, धान और चीनी को देश के हर क्षेत्र में भेज सकते हैं, कपड़े को देश के हर क्षेत्र में भेज सकते हैं, लेकिन हालत यह है कि आज जो किसान है, किसान के ऋण की हम बात करते हैं, लेकिन उसको कितने परसेंट पर ऋण देते हैं, इसे सहकारी खेमे में देखना चाहिए कि जो सहकारी सोसाइटी के अधीन हमारा किसान काम कर रहा है, उसे हम कितने परसेंट पर ऋण देते हैं? मैं समझता हूं कि आज तक भी अपने देश के किसान को हम चार परसेंट पर ऋण नहीं दे पाए। उसे आठ, नौ या ग्यारह परसेंट, जो बड़े उद्योगों के लिए ऋण दर है, वही आज हम किसान से ले रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, मत्स्य पालन और हथकरघा में लगा हुआ हमारा मछुआरा और बुनकर समाज है। एक बार अगर उसने ऋण लिया, अगर उसकी भैंस मर गयी, उसका कपड़ा जल गया या उसका उद्योग जल गया, फिर उसका कहीं कोई बीमा नहीं होता है। अब वह अपना ऋण शरीर बेचकर जमा करे, क्योंकि उसके पास कुछ नहीं है। तालाब में मछली पालन करने का सहकारी समितियों ने काम किया। अमूनन कहीं से जहर पड़ा और इसके बाद सारी मछलियां मर गयीं। सारी मछलियां मरने के बाद उसका कोई बीमा मानने को तैयार नहीं है और उसकी पूरी पूंजी डूब जाती है। जब सहकारी क्षेत्र का किसान देश के आर्थिक विकास में छोटी-छोटी सोसाइटी बनाकर काम कर रहा है, वह जिस पूंजी पर काम कर रहा है, अगर वह डूब जाएगी, तो फिर बैंक का ऋण वह कहां से दे पाएगा?

महोदय, मैं अधिकारियों के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। अच्छी बात है कि अधिकारियों का लेखा-जोखा होना चाहिए, ताकि सोसाइटी के अंदर भ्रष्टाचार मिटे, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज तक सोसाइटी के क्षेत्र में कहीं भी एससी, एसटी, ओबीसी, महिलाओं और माइनोरिटी का आदमी नहीं दिखता, इनके अधिकारी परपज में भी नहीं दिखता, इसको भी देखना चाहिए कि आखिर सहकारी समितियों में इनका क्या योगदान है? यह नहीं हो पाता है।

मान्यवर, सहकारी क्षेत्र में जो चीनी मिलें हैं, वह वहां के मजदूरों के गलत कामों की वजह से नहीं बंद हुयीं, घाटे में नहीं गयीं। मैं दावे के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि जो कपड़ा मिले और चीनी मिलें देश की डूबी हैं, वह वहां के अधिकारियों की बदौलत डूबी हैं, वहां के मजदूरों की बदौलत नहीं डूबी हैं। यह बात ठीक है कि हर प्रदेश का यह मामला है, प्रदेश अपना कानून बनाएगा, अपनी सहकारिता चलाएगा, लेकिन अगर हम एक प्रदेश से दूसरे प्रदेश में सहकारी क्षेत्र में काम कराना चाहते हैं, तो सभापति महोदय, क्या हम इस बात की श्योरिटी इस बिल के माध्यम से देंगे कि अगर कोई सोसाइटी अच्छा काम करके, अच्छा उत्पादन करके किसी एक प्रांत से दूसरे प्रांत में माल ले जाना चाहती है, तो हम उसे अन्य सहूलियतें देंगे? किसान के इस सामान को क्या अन्य सहूलियतों के साथ दूसरे प्रांतों में ले जाएंगे? हमने सहकारी क्षेत्रों में गोदाम बनाया। करोड़ों रूपए खर्च करके सहकारी क्षेत्रों में गोदाम बने और सारे के सारे गोदाम बिल्कुल बंद पड़े हैं, न कहीं उसमें आलू रखा जा रहा है और न अन्य कोई सामान रखा जा रहा है। करोड़ों रूपए लगाकर ये गोदाम बनाए गए और सब के सब बेकार पड़े हैं। ये क्यों बने हैं? इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बात की सहकारी क्षेत्र में गारंटी होनी चाहिए कि अगर देश के किसी दूसरे क्षेत्र की सहकारी सोसाइटी देश के किसी अन्य कोने में सामान बेचना चाहती है, तो उसे सहूलियतों के साथ बेचने दिया जाए। अगर हम बड़े उद्योगों को लोन दे सकते हैं, बड़े लोनकर्ताओं को लोन दे सकते हैं, तो देश के

किसान की कर्जमाफी हम करते हैं। दो, तीन, चार परसेंट या बिना ब्याज का ऋण क्या उन्हें हम नहीं दे सकते हैं? उनको बिना ब्याज का ऋण मिलना चाहिए।

महोदय, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, धन्यवाद।

**18.00 hrs.**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Members, it is 6 o'clock now and I have a list of more than 15 Members to speak on this Bill and thereafter, Zero Hour matters may be taken up.

... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is a Constitutional Amendment Bill. It has to be passed by the House today itself. So, is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time of the House till 8 p.m.?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, the time of the House is extended upto 8 o'clock. Dr. Ratna De may speak now.

DR. RATNA DE (HOOGHLY): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important Bill, namely, the Constitution (One Hundred and Eleventh Amendment) Bill, 2009.

The Bill, as the House is aware, was introduced in Lok Sabha on 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2009. This Bill primarily aims at adding a new Directive Principle of State Policy stating that the State shall endeavour to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of cooperative societies.

**18.02 hrs**

(Dr. M. Thambidurai *in the Chair*)

Apart from this, a new part IX B in the Constitution (adding Article 243 ZH through Article 243 ZT) would be inserted which outlines certain guidelines for running the cooperative societies.

There is no doubt that these changes are being brought about in the Constitution with the passage of the Bill. It will go a long way in streamlining the cooperative societies in the country. As is the case in our country, the cooperatives play a very vital role in the agricultural sector. It also ensures that cooperative societies function in a most democratic and professional manner.

This Bill provides for supersession of a board for a limited period on reasonable and tangible grounds in cases where the Government have a shareholding or have provided loan or financial assistance or any guarantee for a period not exceeding one year for the cooperatives societies during the business of banking and six months for other cooperative societies.

There cannot be two opinions that there is an urgent need to further promote and develop the cooperative sector. There is also an urgent need to strengthen our cooperatives. There is no doubt that the Government is making efforts to revitalize the cooperative societies in general and cooperative structure and other related activities of cooperatives in particular.

The Standing Committee, in its wisdom, had made several path-breaking recommendations. For example, the definition of 'active member' should be

included in the Bill. It also recommended that a specialized agency on the lines of Election Commission be set up for the task of conducting elections in the cooperatives. There are many such path-breaking recommendations made by the Committee which has already gone into the Bill in depth with a view to strengthen the cooperative movement in the country.

Sir, 80 per cent of our citizens toil in the informal sector and they also contribute to the GDP of our country but they have no say over the way growth is generated or they do not have any voice to claim a fair distribution of the wealth they produce. If the farmers store their produce in a common place and sell them through a common mechanism, then the farmers would recoup the legitimate value of their labour.

There are many cooperative societies in our country. There are some cooperative societies running with stunning progress. For example, Amul and Sugar Cooperatives in Maharashtra are doing very well. There are others whose performance is in poor light like the ones in our State, West Bengal. The reasons are well known like abuse, politicization, excessive dependency on the State and so on.

I would request the hon. Minister that not more than one person from a family should be a member of a society. The menace of the middlemen should be stopped.

I would strongly urge the Government to extend financial assistance to the cooperatives with the solemn pledge to ensure that the cooperative movement in the country is in order and that the cooperatives flourish for the benefit of farming and other communities.

I hope the passage of the Constitution (One Hundred and Eleventh Amendment) Bill, 2009, would bring the much-needed sea-change in the very face of the cooperative movement in our country.

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (AMRAVATI): Thank you Mr. Chairman. I stand here to support the Constitution (One Hundred and Eleventh Amendment) Bill, 2009.

First of all, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the hon. Minister, Shri Sharad Pawar because in my fifteen years of parliamentary experience I have seen nobody has touched this cooperative sector. You are the only person who has brought this important amendment. The cooperative sector plays an important role in the economy of the country, particularly in the lives of the rural people of this country. There are various societies registered under the Societies Act. There are various Acts in various States for the cooperative sector. In my State, the sugar industry, the cotton industry, the oil industry, the processing industry, the milk processing industry, and the cooperative banking industry are registered under the Societies Act 1960.

Fortunately, being the guardian of this cooperative sector in Maharashtra, the hon. Minister, Shri Sharad Pawar, has brought this amendment in the Central Act. In this amendment, there is a provision to restrict the number of Board of Directors to 21. My experience is that, in some societies it used to be thirty; in some societies it used to be fifty, etc. It is very much essential that the number of Directors should be restricted. This is a good amendment in that way.

Then, the tenure of the Board is five years. Not only that. There is a provision that before the expiry of the Board, the election should be held. That is also a very essential amendment. There is a good provision – which is in our Societies Act – of having two representatives from women and one representative from the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe. But unfortunately, you have forgotten to include the representatives of the employees. In the State Act of Maharashtra, there is a provision under Section 73 (b) (b), according to which, per ten Directors,

one representative of the employees is there. The same thing should have been brought here also. It is because he is the main factor in these institutions. He is working over there at least for eight hours. If it is a bank, he knows better about the financial condition of the bank. Participation of workers in the management is the Central Act. That is why it is very essential that the employees' representative should be included in this amendment.

Another provision is there. It is said that the Board of cooperative societies can be superseded in case of persistent default, negligence in the performance of the duties, commission of any act prejudicial to the interests of the cooperative societies or its members. It is also a very essential provision, which has been brought here in this amendment.

Sir here there is a doubt in my mind that another one provision is there. If the Government share is there in that particular society or any guarantee is given by the Government for any loan or any other business, there is a restriction that the Board will be superseded. But if there is not a share of the Government and if their working is prejudicial to the interests of the society or otherwise to the members of the society, then there is not a provision, and in that case what action will be taken? That is also very much essential to bring into this Act.

Sir, in totality, I have seen that there are very good provisions which will definitely give safety to the Central Act, viz., the Cooperatives Act. It will serve the purpose. That purpose is that those societies are of the common people and definitely the common people will get the benefit out of it.

Sir, with these words, I support this Bill.

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (DHARMAPURI): Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to participate in the debate concerning the cooperative societies.

Sir, at the outset, I rise to support the Bill titled 'The Constitution (One hundred and Eleventh Amendment) Bill, 2009, more particularly, in view of the fact that this Bill will settle and solve the problems in the cooperative societies and it will also give way for effective functioning of the cooperative societies and sectors. Sir the amendments envisaged in the Bill are commendable. No doubt, as addressed by the hon. Minister here, the provisions in the Bill will not only ensure the autonomous and democratic functioning of the cooperative societies, but also ensure the accountability of management to the members and other stakeholders and shall provide for deterrence for violation of the provisions of the law. I really appreciate the hon. Minister for bringing this kind of amendment Bill. But, at the same time, I would like to put forth certain points in this august House.

Sir our country after gaining Independence, the Governments, one after another, gave much importance to the cooperative movement in the country realizing that the country can develop through cooperative movements as adopted and followed in many countries in the world. But what we are experiencing is that the cooperative movements are getting less importance. We are going in a big way for establishment of multinational companies at the cost of cooperative movements. It is really very unfortunate.

The hon. Minister is well aware that if we are standing as the largest milk producers in the world, it was achieved only through cooperative sectors/movements. Even the milk producers' cooperative societies in rural areas play a vital role in rural economy. Can you think that the multinational companies with FDI can do such wonders? It is certainly not. Therefore, there should not be any going back to discourage the cooperative sectors or defeat its objectives.



I am happy that the hon. Minister is holding the dual post as Minister for Agriculture and Cooperatives. I would like to take advantage of mixing these two because the hon. Minister is one for both departments.

In India, cooperative farming has not gained any importance. The farming through cooperative movement is equal to nil in our country whereas this concept is highly successful in many parts of the world. By doing so, the farming can be more cost effective. Not only that, we can increase the area of cultivation also.

Yet another point is that while going through the amendment provisions, it has been noticed that reservation provided for SCs, STs, and women on the Board of every cooperative society which have individuals as members from such categories, the reservation of one seat for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes and two seats for women on the Board of every cooperative society is very low. In my opinion, the reservations provided for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women are not sufficient. It should be increased in accordance with the reservation policy for such categories. That apart, as my other colleagues have spoken here, the employees of the cooperative societies also should be given proper representation. It was not in the amendment Bill. So, the hon. Minister must kindly look into it.

That apart, one more point is there. If there is no other category of people other than the Scheduled Tribe people available in a particular area, the society which is to be constituted in that area has to be provided with only people belonging to the Scheduled Tribe community. There should not be any insistence to induct the other category people in the society.

With these suggestions, I conclude my speech and I support this Bill.

SHRI A. SAMPATH (ATTINGAL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill.

Sir, I seek your kind permission to speak from my colleague's seat.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes.

SHRI A. SAMPATH : Sir, I hope there is no conflict of interest in this legislation. I hope so, Sir. May I get an assurance from the hon. Minister?... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please address the Chair. You have got five minutes. Please conclude it within that time.

SHRI A. SAMPATH : Sir, please permit me to speak in my mother tongue Malayalam.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You speak in any language. I have no objection to it. There is no problem. You should restrict your speech to five minutes.

SHRI A. SAMPATH : Thank you, Sir.

\* Sir, I hope there is no conflict of interest in this bill. I want an assurance from the Minister. I support the broad contours of this bill. But, I propose some changes and retrospections with regard to some clauses in the bill. Sir, the co-operative units in the different states of our country, do not function in the same manner. In some states it is in the milk production and distribution sector that the cooperative units work. In some other states it is in the cotton farming and production sector. Some other regions have co-operatives in sugar cane growing and sugar production industries.

Sir, I come from Kerala. I want to mention a fact for the information of this House. The sum total of bank deposits in Kerala is one lakh seventy five crore rupees. The deposits of co-operative units alone come to 75,000 crore rupees.

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\*..\* English translation of this part of the Speech which was originally delivered in Malayalam

These are the figures of a small state. The total number of co-operative banks in India is ninety five thousand six hundred and thirty three. But the number with regard to the small state of Kerala is a mere one lakh six hundred and forty nine. This means, though we are less in number, the state has achieved phenomenal improvement in the functioning of cooperatives. India's last year's total deposits in the cooperative sector was thirty two thousand eight hundred and two crore rupees. Kerala alone mobilized twenty thousand four hundred and thirty two crore rupees. It means, 62.3% of the total mobilization in the country.

The average deposits in the country's cooperative banks is a mere thirty four lakh rupees. But, as regards Kerala, the average deposit in cooperative banks is 12.72 crore rupees. Sir, in our state, in all sectors, the cooperative bodies are involved and they play a constructive role. Beginning with small schools, to the compensation paid to the bereaved families of diseased persons, cooperative bodies play a role. Handloom sector, fishery, bamboo and cane handicrafts, forestry, women welfare activities works, matters concerning government employees, agricultural credit societies, in all these sectors; the state cooperative banks and its smaller units actively participate with a welfare spirit.

Sir, I am proud to take part in a discussion concerning this subject. I was one of the youngest presidents in the whole nation, in the agricultural co-operative banks. Sir, I have a request, in this regard, "Do not kill the golden goose".

If you are viewing in the same light the cooperative units spread across different states, and you are bringing a common legislation, you need to define certain terms and conditions with regards to certain clauses.

This is why, with your permission sir, I suggested some amendments in the bill. I have no vested interest sir.

In the first page, second para tenth line, I want to include the phrase "and also pay financial aid to ensure social justice".

This is the duty of the Government. Therefore I am stressing it again. Secondly, on second page part nine, 243(ZH) line 18; it should not just be 'elected' but also include , "Nominated by the board of any cooperative society". They too should become part of the general body.

Sir, thirdly, on page 3, para 243 ZK, line 14, it has to be "at least three months" before the expiry of the term of the board of directors. As per the present bill it would mean, that elections can be conducted even one day prior to the expiry of the term of a cooperative society. This could lead to further disputes, therefore, elections in cooperative bodies should be held at least three months prior to the term of expiry of an elected society.

Sir, on third page, Article 243(ZH) 25<sup>th</sup> line, I want you to add a clause, which I will now mention with your permission, for the kind attention of the Minister. With regard to the clause " In total, during the tenure of the board, the board can be held in suspension for a period of six months". I propose it should be "the total period of suspension should not exceed six months during the whole tenure of a board".

Sir, fifthly, on page 3, 243 article, ZH, line 35, the words "Shall not" should be changed to "May".

Similarly, on page 3, 243 ZL, line 36, "instead of change to "or kept suspended" should be changed as "even kept suspended".

On page three, para 243 ZL, "If any of the provisions of the clauses 1-5 of the above, article 343 ZL is violated Government should not interfere" must be changed. The bill clarifies that non interference by Government is warranted wherever, Government does not have share hold, or does not give grant or aid. This could mean that if affluent sections of society, constitute a cooperative body, and function as a cartel, then cooperative societies can turn to corporate houses. It can even lead to a situation, were, cooperative societies can become instruments for misappropriating the wealth of the country. In such cases, as per the bill, the

Government will be made incapable of interfering or superseding. Even in the case of Charitable Societies Act Government can intervene or supersede.

Before, I conclude, I want to mention about a small and marginalised community in our society. We mentioned about men and women. Sir, there are the sexual minorities. If they form cooperative societies, how can we insist “ Shall include two women” this would be sexual discrimination against those who are transgender. Therefore, their case too should be sympathetically considered in this bill.

Before I conclude, I do believe that the cooperative societies in India needs to be overhauled. It is also true, that presently cooperative societies in many places are in the hands of vested interest groups. It is also true, that political interference in many states have led to the weakening of cooperative societies. But let us not forget that in other states, the different political parties have contributed to the growth of the cooperative societies. \*

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY (KANDHAMAL): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very much thankful to you for giving me the opportunity to ventilate my ideas on the 11<sup>th</sup> Constitution amendment Bill tabled in this august House today.

Sir, the cooperative sector over the years has made significant contribution to the various sectors of national economy and has achieved voluminous growth. But due to lack of proper legislation, cooperative societies in the country are unable to function in a democratic, professional, autonomous and economically sound manner.

Sir, I am thankful to the hon. Minister of Agriculture for bringing this Constitutional Amendment Bill. The Government of India enunciated the National Policy Framework and also enacted the Multi State Cooperatives Act. But all these things have failed because the States could not bring proper legislation so that cooperative sector could function autonomously and professionally sound manner. So, this Bill was inevitable, and for this Bill, I think, six fundamental things should be carried out. They are - elections by independent authorities; five years term of functionaries; independent audit; in case the Board is dissolved, formation of a new Board within six months; limit the size of the Board of Directors; reservation of SCs and STs and women in the Board of Directors.

But this Constitution Amendment Bill seeks to do to the cooperative sector what the 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment did to the panchayats. In 1992, we have amended the Constitution by way of 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment for panchayats, to function as an autonomous body but till date, we have not been able to do it because the States have not framed the legislation accordingly to devolve power.

Shri Sharad Pawar has brought this Constitution (Amendment) Bill which is a holistic one. But I apprehend whether the State Governments will actually devolve powers to the cooperatives because in Article 243 (G) of Part IX, it has been clearly mentioned that subject to the provisions of this Constitution, Legislature of a State may, by law, endow the panchayats with such powers and



authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as institutions of self-governments.

Again, in Article 243Z (1), it is mentioned that subject to the provisions of this part, the Legislature of a State may, by law, make provisions with respect to incorporation, regularisation and winding up of cooperative societies based on the principle of voluntary formation, democratic functioning, economic participation and autonomous functioning. Here also it is stated that there will be autonomous functioning. But till date we have not achieved our goal of devolving all the functions to panchayats. As per Schedule XI of the Constitution, 29 subjects have to be devolved to panchayats, but they have not yet been devolved to them. Similarly, I doubt whether, by this amendment, you can compel the States to make devolution. So, some experts on panchayat matters have opined that you should bring the subject of panchayats into the Concurrent List or to the Union List. Otherwise it cannot be done.

Sir, I have objection to three clauses of this Bill. In Article 243Z J(1) of Part IX B, para 3, it has been mentioned that provided further that the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide for reservation of one seat for the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes. This means, one seat will be reserved either for the Scheduled Castes or for the Scheduled Tribes. But where the thickness of population of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is more, one section of the population will be overlooked. So, I would suggest to the hon. Minister that one seat should be reserved for the Scheduled Castes and another seat should be reserved for the Scheduled Tribes so that this will go to the State Governments and they can decide.

Similarly, in article 243Z J(2) and 243Z J(3), it is mentioned that co-opted persons will be the members of the board having experience in the field of banking. But the high-powered Committee constituted by the Government to review this Bill have categorically stated that those persons who have been defeated in the

election for the Board of Directors should not be co-opted, but here they have left it. I think this should be added to this clause.

As far as the super-session of the Board is concerned, the Board will be superseded where there is Government share. But the high-power Committee has recommended that when the Government share is less than 50 per cent, then the Board should not be superseded. Therefore, I would urge the hon. Minister to kindly consider this matter so that they must give due attention to the High-Powered Committee, which was constituted by them only.





SHRI S. SEMMALAI (SALEM): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

At the outset, I support the Bill as well as I welcome the Bill. As the hon. Minister mentioned in his opening speech, though it appears as a small amendment, as far as I am concerned, this amendment is a shining feather in the cap of the cooperative societies.

The prime objective of the Bill is to ensure the autonomous and democratic functioning of the cooperatives and to ensure the accountability of management. I wish the Bill should have more teeth to prevent autocratic functioning of the Board members of these societies.

The purpose of forming the cooperative societies got defeated with selfish and motivated persons occupying the positions of power and administration. Slowly the societies have come into the grips of unscrupulous elements turning the societies into family holdings. I believe that the Bill will put an end to such undesirable scenario.

In this context, I would like to make one suggestion to the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister may think it over. A suitable provision is to be incorporated to restrict the term of the Office of the President of the Cooperative Society to not more than ten years, that is, for two terms only. By restricting the term of the President, we may ensure that no vested interest is developed. I would request the hon. Minister to consider this suggestion and make a suitable amendment in this Bill or he may kindly mention it in his reply.

I welcome the provision in clause 243 (z)(j)(i) for providing reservation of two seats for women and one seat for SC/STs on the Board of every cooperative society as it would enable the depressed sections of the society to have a participatory role in the functioning of the cooperative societies.

In respect of part 9(b) under clause 243 (z)(1), there is a provision to supercede or keep a Board under suspension. I would like to mention that my apprehension is that this provision may be used arbitrarily by the authorities. So, before doing so a show-cause notice should be given detailing the irregularities committed and given reasonable opportunities to the Board to place its defects. Incorporation of the suitable provisions in this regard will remove any ambiguity.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I may further say that the United Nations declared 2012 as the International Year of Cooperative Societies and it is my earnest hope that the cooperative sector in India facing the challenge of tough competition would develop voluntary and open membership. I underline the word 'open membership with innovative vision'.

Sir, my last point is and before concluding I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister regarding the income tax problem faced by the cooperative societies. Agricultural cooperative societies, the hon. Minister may know, are the service societies. So, the societies are treated as service societies only. But I think the jewel loans offered by the cooperative societies are being treated as commercial enterprise in the eyes of the Income Tax Department. So, the hon. Minister is well aware of the fact that this is a wrong approach. The purpose of obtaining jewel loans by farmers is to invest the money in agricultural operations. It should not be computed as income to the societies which is taxable. In my own district, in Salem district in Tamil Nadu, a number of societies are forced to pay income tax. This is against the accepted principle. So, I would request the hon. Minister that he may take up this issue with the Finance Minister, the issue of getting exemption from the income tax in respect of the cooperative societies.

 With these words, I conclude.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (MIDNAPORE): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister has presented this Amendment Bill and in the course of presentation he has remarked that it is a very small amendment. It is very small in terms of words but it is heavy in terms of essence. Not only that, it is a blow to the very concept of the autonomous aspect of the cooperative sector.

It may be mentioned that this Bill is going to dilute the concept of autonomy of cooperatives by including it in the Directive Principles of State Policy and by taking away autonomy of cooperatives in an indirect manner. I think this is an attempt, this is a step to corporatize the co-operative sector. Many good things have been said but they can be mentioned in a separate manner. The primacy of the concept of autonomy for cooperative societies should be retained by making the right to form a cooperative society a Fundamental Right. The word 'cooperative societies' should be included in Article 19. A new provision should be added to Article 19 to form and run cooperatives based on the principles of voluntary formation, democratic member control, member economic participation and autonomous functioning. So, I am of the opinion that the proposed provisions of the Bill should not be included in the Constitution. It can be included as a separate Schedule under Article 19 (1) (c).

Sir, the definition of 'cooperative society' should be modified to include important terms such as autonomous association of persons, common needs, jointly owned, and democratically controlled enterprise, and 'active member' should be included. The idea of a separate agency for running elections is welcome. But on the question of suspending or superseding, if the Government takes the right, then is it not a blow to the autonomous system of the cooperatives? Not only that, this is enshrined in the State List. So, this is a sort of encroachment on the rights of the States. That is why, the autonomous identity of the cooperative societies and the cooperative sector should be retained. If some sort of a definition is required, it is welcome. There should be national guidelines; I have no objection in this regard.

Yes, the health of the cooperative sector is not good enough. There are allegations of corruption; there are allegations of bad habits; corrupt practice; mismanagement; and not holding elections timely. Even then, we have to admit that it is an autonomous sector. It cannot be treated as a corporate sector or as the Government owned enterprise.

I think, you are going to rationalise everything. That is understandable. But, you do not encroach the right of this autonomous body; do not dilute the very essence of the autonomous system of the cooperative sector. Instead of that, you can put everything separately that will help you enough and will not go to encroach the rights of the States.

Sir, while I am saying all these things, I register my serious reservation in this regard. I think, the Minister will convince us during the course of his reply and answer to all these questions.

SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA (KOPPAL): Hon. Chairman, Sir, I thank you, for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the occasion of Constitution (One Hundred and Eleventh Amendment) Bill, 2011, brought by the hon. Minister of Agriculture, Shri Sharad Pawar ji.

The Bill aims to bring a Constitutional Amendment to strengthen the cooperative sector by minimizing Government interference in the working of the institutions. It is a welcome move.

The Indian cooperative sector completed 107 years of its existence in 2011. The United Nations declared to observe the year 2012 as the International Year of Cooperatives. At this juncture, this Bill is brought before the Parliament. It is also a welcome step.

The cooperatives find mention in the Indian Constitution, explicitly, at two places. First, in Part IV, Article 43, as a Directive Principle, which enjoins the State Government to promote cottage industry on an individual or cooperative basis in rural areas, and second, in Schedule VII as Entries 43 and 44 in the Union List and Entry 32 in the State List.

The proposed Bill adds a new Directive Principle of State Policy stating that;

“The State shall endeavour to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of cooperative societies.”

If further inserts a new part IX B in the Constitution (adding Articles 243 ZH through 243 ZT), which outlines certain guidelines for running cooperative societies.

The major additions in the said Bill relate to:-

- i) To insert Article 43 B in Part IV of the Constitution as Directive Principle of State Policy for voluntary formation of cooperative societies.

- ii) To make provision for giving representation to women and the Schedules Castes and the Scheduled Tribes by provisions for the reservation of two seats for women and one seat for the Schedules Castes and the Scheduled Tribes on the Board of every Cooperative Society, which have individuals as members from such categories (Article 243 ZJ(1) second proviso).

I would like to ask the hon. Minister that on what criteria he fixed the number of Directors that is 21. I would also like to suggest that this number should be fixed according to the number of districts in the concerned State so that the representatives from all the districts would get priority in the State's apex cooperative bodies. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to look into this aspect.

I appreciate the stated objectives of the proposed Constitution (Amendment) Bill which seeks to promote and build cooperative societies on the principles of voluntary and open membership, democratic and member-centric participation and autonomous functioning.

However, the moot question is whether the proposed amendment is the most suitable mechanism to achieve this goal. It needs to be understood that cooperative societies are meant to be autonomous associations of persons united voluntarily to meet their common economic, social and cultural needs and aspirations.

They must not be treated as a part of the Government machinery like the institutions of local governance which have been established as the third tier of the Government following the 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment.

The Constitution is meant to define the role of the State, provide for mechanisms for proper functioning of the different organs of the State and protect citizens from undue encroachments on their liberty.

As such, the Constitution needs to contain detailed provisions only to this extent. In fact, the Directive Principles of State Policy lay down the fundamental

principles for the governance of the country and it is the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.

Sir, the cooperative philosophy is aimed at helping all sections by involving them in cooperative efforts. ... (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : That is all right. These are the general things which you are saying. You speak about the Amendment Bill.

SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA : Therefore, in order to fulfill the objective of the cooperative sector, it was to ensure that the benefits reached the people belonging to the lowest strata of the society. It was possible only when everyone in the cooperative institutions developed confidence about the cooperative principles. Hence, the Government should pay adequate attention to this aspect.

Sir, with these words, I support the Bill.

**श्री जगदानंद सिंह (बक्सर):** सभापति जी, आज सदन में माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी संविधान का 111वां संशोधन ले कर आए हैं। निश्चित रूप से हम सभी की तरफ से वे बधाई के पात्र हैं। दुनिया के सहकारिता आंदोलन का इतिहास दो सौ साल का है। भारत में भी सहकारिता आंदोलन को सौ साल से ऊपर हो गए हैं।

महोदय, ये केवल सहकारी संस्थाएं नहीं हैं, बल्कि बाजार की एक बड़ी ताकत के विरुद्ध हमारे कमजोर लोगों का एक संगठित आंदोलन है। सहकारिता आंदोलन को मजबूती देने के लिए निश्चित रूप से जिस कानून की आवश्यकता थी, संविधान के द्वारा ताकत देने की आवश्यकता थी आज उस कार्य को किया जा रहा है। लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि सहकारिता संस्थाओं को दो तरीकों से बांटा जा रहा है। एक वे संस्थाएं होंगी जो राष्ट्रव्यापी होंगी और दूसरी संस्थाएं वे होंगी जो राज्य के अंदर काम करेंगी। आज राष्ट्रव्यापी संस्थाएं ताकतवर हैं। चाहे वह दूध के व्यापार में लगा हुआ अमूल नाम का संगठन हो या हमारे कृषकों और इफ्को जैसी खाद बनाने वाली सहकारिता की संस्थाएं हैं। उन्हें सरकार का हस्तक्षेप नहीं चाहिए। सरकार भी यह वादा कर रही है कि यदि जिस संस्था में हमारा 51 फीसदी से कम शेयर होगा, हम उसे दूसरे स्वरूप में देखेंगे और जहां हमारा 50 या उसके अधिक प्रतिशत का शेयर होगा उसका दूसरा स्वरूप होगा। बड़ी संस्थाओं में अपनी पूंजी को लौटाने का काम शुरू किया है और वे सरकारी नियंत्रण से बिल्कुल मुक्त होना चाहते हैं और यह अधिकार इस संशोधन के द्वारा मिलेगा। लेकिन जो कमजोर वर्ग है, जो कृषक है, जो उत्पादनकर्ता है, जो बाजार की मार को झेल रहा है, उसको ताकत कैसे प्राप्त होगी? यह सबसे बड़ा प्रश्न है। आप एक प्रावधान कर रहे हैं और प्रावधान पहले भी था लेकिन अवक्रमण को आप प्रावधान में फिर से शामिल कर रहे हैं। यदि जहां सरकार की पूंजी लगी होगी, वहां आप किसी तरह की कमजोरी देखेंगे, गबन होगा या प्रशासनिक अराजकता होगी तो वहां आप संस्था का अवक्रमण करेंगे। लेकिन यह ठीक है कि वह अवक्रमण छह महीने से अधिक का नहीं होगा। आप यह भी प्रावधान कर रहे हैं कि यदि समिति सही ढंग से चले तो उसका कार्यक्रम पांच साल होगा।

मैं आपसे एक प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि ये कमजोर संस्थाएं, कमजोर लोगों के द्वारा सहकारिता आन्दोलन चलाया जाता है। इन्हें मजबूती चाहिए, संरक्षण चाहिए, सरकार के विधान के द्वारा इन्हें और ताकत चाहिए। हमें लगता है कि अवक्रमण के क्लॉज को हटा देना चाहिए। यदि कोई प्रबन्धन में गलती करता हो तो व्यक्ति को चाहे जितना आप दण्डित कर लें, लेकिन प्रशासक नियुक्त करके संस्था का अवक्रमण करके कृपया करके संस्था को दण्डित करने की व्यवस्था इसमें न रखी जाये। क्षमा करेंगे, यदि



सहकारिता आन्दोलन एक लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था है तो आपके पास मौका है कि यदि कहीं प्रबन्धन में गलती हो रही है तो उस प्रबन्धन को फिर नये ढंग से निर्वाचित करा दें।

महोदय, मैं कह सकता हूँ कि हम लोगों को जो सहकारिता आन्दोलन का अनुभव है, हमेशा प्रशासन चाहता रहा है कि सहकारिता आन्दोलन कमजोर रहे। बाजार में बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों के विरुद्ध सहकारिता आन्दोलन आम लोगों का एक संगठन है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से आग्रह करना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसे संरक्षण दीजिये। एक बात का ख्याल कर लीजिये, यह पूंजी के विरुद्ध श्रम पर आधारित लोगों का संगठन है और श्रम जिनका आधार हो, वह निश्चित रूप से पूंजी के लिए सरकार की तरफ निगाह उठाते हैं। सरकार की जिम्मेदारी होती है कि ऐसे लोगों को मजबूत किया जाये ताकि वे बाजार में खड़े रहें। आज क्या दृश्य है, पूरे देश में केवल 18 प्रतिशत ऋण इन सहकारी संस्थाओं के द्वारा दिया जा रहा है।

महोदय, मैं आपके सामने जिन चीजों को रख रहा हूँ, वे हमारे लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। हमें संरक्षण चाहिए। किसानों के लिए, व्यापार करने के लिए जितनी पूंजी की आवश्यकता है, उसके लिए सरकार के संरक्षण में, सरकार के द्वारा नाबार्ड गारंटी के आधार पर पूंजी मुहैया कराता है। निश्चित रूप से किसानों के पास व्यक्तिगत उतनी पूंजी नहीं है कि वे पूंजीपतियों के विरुद्ध किसी मजबूत संस्था को खड़ी कर सकें। ऐसे में जब उनकी संस्थाएं हैं तो सरकार को आगे आना पड़ेगा क्योंकि वे अपने उत्पादन की सामग्रियों के व्यापार में भी लगे रहते हैं। महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्पादनकर्त्ताओं का यह संगठन है। किसान या तो उत्पादनकर्त्ता है या उपभोक्ता है, व्यापार में उसका हस्तक्षेप नहीं है। वह स्वभाव से व्यापारी नहीं है, लेकिन व्यापारिक संस्था वह खड़ा करता है, यही सहकारिता आन्दोलन का मूल मंत्र है।

अंत में, मैं एक बात कहकर अपनी बात समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि अवक्रमण के क्लॉज को निश्चित रूप से उसमें से हटाइये और सहकारिता को केवल एक संस्था नहीं, बल्कि कमजोर लोगों का आन्दोलन मानकर उसे हर तरह से सशक्त कीजिये।

महोदय, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

\*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (BALURGHAT): Hon. Chairman Sir, today we are discussing the Constitution (One Hundred and Eleventh Amendment) Bill, 2009. Respected Minister said that it is a small bill. It is indeed a small bill but is of great importance. The cooperative societies is a subject enumerated in Entry 32 of the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the constitution and the state legislatures have accordingly enacted legislations on cooperative societies. However inspite of expansion of cooperatives, their performance and functioning have not been upto the desired level. Therefore proper vigilance and monitoring must be there to streamline their performances. The Central Government must ensure that the cooperative societies run well and in a sound manner. Currently, the principles of autonomy, fundamental right and the voluntary nature of the societies are being diluted. A new Article 19(C) must be inserted in Part IV of the Constitution (Directive Principles of State Policy) for the states to strive to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of cooperative societies and Article 43(B) should be removed.

Wherever two or three states have set up one cooperative, that too is being run by an existing law of 2002. The Centre should not interfere in the functioning of the states in as far as cooperatives are concerned. The states' rights must be safeguarded and the government bill should not encroach upon those prerogatives.

Due to paucity of time I will not go into more details but I want to make it clear that I strongly oppose the bill.

Thank you for allowing me to speak.

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\*English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Bengali.

**श्री कामेश्वर बैठा (पलामू):** माननीय सभापति जी, माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा जो संविधान संशोधन विधेयक (एक सौ ग्यारहवाँ संशोधन) सदन में प्रस्तुत किया गया है, मैं इसका पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ और मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद भी देता हूँ।

महोदय, सरकारी सैक्टर वर्षों से जो राष्ट्रीय कृषि अर्थव्यवस्था में काम कर रहा है, निश्चित तौर पर उसका योगदान रहा है और देश के हर प्रांत में जहाँ भी सरकारी सैक्टर काम कर रहा है, उसने प्रगति की है, उन्नति की है। इन सरकारी संस्थाओं और संगठनों में जो कमी रही है, इसके लिए जो 111वाँ संशोधन विधेयक आया है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ कि धारा तेल और अमूल दूध ने पूरे गुजरात प्रदेश को नाम दिया है, वहाँ की जनता का योगदान इसमें सहकारिता के माध्यम से होता है, जनता को रोज़ी-रोटी मिलती है। उसी तरह अगर सभी प्रदेशों में ये सहकारी समितियाँ काम करेंगी तो निश्चित तौर पर हमारा देश प्रगति करेगा, उन्नति करेगा।

महोदय, मैं अपने झारखंड प्रदेश में पलामू संसदीय क्षेत्र की ओर आपका ध्यान खींचना चाहूँगा। यह जंगल और पहाड़ों का क्षेत्र है। वहाँ बड़ी कीमती लकड़ियाँ होती हैं, महुआ होता है, बीड़ी पत्ता होता है, महुलाइन पत्ता होता है। अगर वहाँ सहकारी समितियाँ जंगल में बनाई जाएँ, अगर बीड़ी पत्ता मज़दूरों की सहकारी समिति बनाई जाए तो जो मज़दूर बीड़ी पत्ता तोड़ते हैं, उनको औने-पौने दामों पर ठेकेदार गिन कर ले जाते हैं जिसके कारण मज़दूर साल भर के लिए बेरोज़गार हो जाता है। अगर उस जंगली क्षेत्र के मज़दूरों को, जहाँ जंगल है, पहाड़ है, जहाँ बीड़ी पत्ता है, अगर वहाँ सहकारी समिति बनाकर उन मज़दूरों को बीड़ी पत्ता कटाई के लिए कार्ड दिये जाएँ तो निश्चित तौर पर हमारा झारखंड, या जहाँ जहाँ बीड़ी पत्ता होता है, चाहे छत्तीसगढ़ हो, बंगाल हो, उड़ीसा हो या आंध्र प्रदेश हो, जहाँ भी जंगली इलाका है, ट्राइबल इलाका है, वहाँ सहकारी समितियों के द्वारा उन लोगों को लाभ मिलेगा। महोदय, सहकारी समिति निश्चित तौर पर एक व्यवसाय नहीं है, गरीब, बेसहारा, लाचार और विवश मज़दूरों का एक आंदोलन है। अगर सचमुच में सहकारी समिति के आंदोलन को चलाया जाए तो देश से बड़े पैमाने पर गरीबी मिट जाएगी।

इसके साथ ही मैं माननीय मंत्री जी द्वारा लाए गए इस विधेयक का ज़ोरदार समर्थन करता हूँ और माँग करता हूँ कि झारखंड प्रदेश में मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र पलामू में यह लागू हो जहाँ जंगल और पहाड़ है, जो उग्रवाद प्रभावित क्षेत्र है, जो नक्सल प्रभावित क्षेत्र है, जहाँ लोगों को रोज़ी रोटी जुटाना भी मुश्किल है।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

**श्री रामकिशुन (चन्दौली):** माननीय सभापति जी, आपने संविधान संशोधन विधेयक के 111वें संशोधन पेर बोलने का अवसर मुझे दिया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

माननीय मंत्री जी यह संशोधन कोआपरेटिव क्षेत्र के लिए लाए हैं और विशेषकर कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए लाए हैं। मैं आपसे कहना चाहूँगा कि कोआपरेटिव सहकारी समितियों का जो संशोधन है, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण संशोधन है जिसका हम सब लोग स्वागत करते हैं।

### **19.00 hrs.**

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहूँगा कि ये कोआपरेटिव सोसायटियां सहकारी आंदोलन हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश में जब हमारी पार्टी की सरकार थी तो उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्यमंत्री माननीय मुलायम सिंह जी ने एक जन-आंदोलन चलाकर कोआपरेटिव सोसायटियों को मजबूत करने का काम किया था। लेकिन आज उत्तर प्रदेश की कोआपरेटिव संस्थाएं बर्बाद हो रही हैं। यद्यपि यह संशोधन दो-तीन राज्यों में काम करने वाली सहकारी समितियों के लिए है, जो कई राज्यों में काम करती हैं, उनके लिए है, उनको और मजबूत बनाने के लिए है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कोआपरेटिव में संशोधन करके नियम बना देने से ही नहीं, बल्कि उनमें बड़े पैमाने पर जो घोटाले हो रहे हैं, उन पर कठोर कार्रवाई करने की भी जरूरत है। जिन कोआपरेटिव संस्थाओं में घपले और घोटाले होते हैं, उन पर आर्थिक दण्ड भी लगाया जाना चाहिए ताकि उन कोआपरेटिव में रहने वाले लोग ऐसे घपले न करें, जिससे उसके अंशदाता, जो कि किसान हैं, जिनका उसमें योगदान होता है, उनकी पूंजी नष्ट होती है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज कोआपरेटिव की बहुत जरूरत है। उत्तर प्रदेश में धान नहीं खरीदा जा रहा है। हमें खाद भी नहीं मिल रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश में खाद की जो स्थिति है।...(व्यवधान) मैं आपसे एक मिनट चाहूँगा। माननीय मंत्री जी की भी इच्छा है और मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की हालत यह है कि धान बिलकुल भी कोआपरेटिव संस्थाओं से नहीं खरीदा जा रहा है और बड़े पैमाने पर इसमें लूट मची है। यही हाल खाद का है।...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is not allowed. Please conclude.

**श्री रामकिशुन :** महोदय, मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूँगा।...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, please take your seat. You have already spoken. You send a letter to the hon. Minister whatever you want to say.

**श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार (नालंदा):** सभापति महोदय, मैं संविधान (एक सौ ग्यारहवां संशोधन) विधेयक, 2009 के समर्थन में खड़ा हूँ।

माननीय मंत्री जी जो विधेयक लाए हैं, निश्चित रूप से सदन में बैठे 70 से 80 प्रतिशत सदस्य किसान परिवार से आते हैं। आज किसानों की जो बर्हाली है, हम बिहार से आते हैं। अभी माननीय सदस्य बता रहे थे कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कमी है। बिहार में भी वही हालत है। मंत्री जी जो संशोधन ला रहे हैं, मैं उसका पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ, लेकिन आपसे एक विनती करता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से बिहार में खाद की समस्या है, आपने बिल लाकर मजबूती प्रदान कर रहे हैं, सोसायटी को मजबूती प्रदान कर रहे हैं, बिहार में पैक्सो का चुनाव हुआ और मजबूती से चुनाव करके, उसे रास्ते पर लाया गया है। लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार के खाद नहीं देने के कारण, वहाँ के मुख्यमंत्री ने कहा था कि जब हमें खाद मिलेगा तब मैं पैक्सो के द्वारा खाद बटवाऊंगा, लेकिन समय पर खाद नहीं गया और पैक्स से जो खाद बंटना था, जितना किसानों को मिलना चाहिए था, वह नहीं मिला, इस पर भी ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। माननीय मंत्री जी से मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि आप भी किसान परिवार से आते हैं, कैसे पैक्स और सोसायटीज़ को मजबूत किया जाए, जो बिल आप लाए हैं, संशोधन छोटा नहीं, बल्कि और बड़ा लाएं। निश्चित रूप से किसान जब तक खुशहाल नहीं होगा, तब तक देश भी खुशहाल नहीं होगा। यही बात कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The discussion is over. Hon. Minister will reply tomorrow.  
We are taking up 'Zero Hour'.

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SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO (GUNTUR): I would like to bring to the kind attention of the Union Railway Minister the long cherished desires of the people of my Guntur constituency.

The long pending desire to have a day time train between Chennai and Guntur was met by the authorities with the announcement of diversion of Chennai-Vijayawada-Chennai Jan Shatabdi Express (2078/2077) with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2011. Revised time table for this route was also announced. However, so far the decision of diversion of route has not been implemented and the train has not been started.

Guntur is an important city and the largest populated district in Andhra Pradesh and also having the Railway Divisional Headquarters. The city is dotted with engineering college, medical college, Science and other degree colleges, and a number of corporate institutions. Many software engineers of Guntur are employed in IT industry in Hyderabad, as well as in Mumbai, Pune, Chennai and Bangalore. In view of this, it is requested to include the following intercity express trains in the coming Railway Budget of 2012-13.

Earlier, Nagarjuna Express was running between Guntur and Secunderabad. Now that Express train has been extended up to Visakhapatnam. By the time it reaches Guntur, the Guntur passengers do not even get one berth for them to travel. Now Nagarjuna Express has been converted into Janmabhoomi Express. It is a long bound train. By the time it reaches Guntur, not even ten persons get accommodation. Children, women and old-age people are boarding and alighting at Guntur. Sattenapalli, Piduguralla and Nadikudi passengers are not able to get even standing accommodation. During the festival seasons and week-ends...

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please ask what you want.

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO : We want the introduction of a day time Express between Guntur and Chennai, as well as Guntur to Secunderabad, Guntur to Tirupati. We request that in the next Budget all the three trains should be introduced.

Other than that, the Guntur Railway division consisting of 95 per cent of single and non-electrified track was formed a long time back and no infrastructural development has been taken up by the Railway authorities so far to make this a full-fledged headquarters.

The doubling and electrification of Nallapadu to Pagidipalli (Bibinagar) is quite essential.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not the discussion on the Railway Budget.

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: We want that electrification work of Nallapadu-Pagidipalli to be taken up in the next Budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to make only one point. Please do not bring up all issues.

SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO : A number of pilgrims from Guntur and surrounding places are visiting Shirdi. We want some diversion of trains *via* Guntur to Shirdi and Bibinagar. You are going to introduce Bullet train between Secunderabad and Chennai. This route is very convenient and it is the shortest route.

SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD (NOMINATED): Mr. Chairman, I would like to draw the kind attention of the august House towards an important issue of an eye camp at Balod Development Block in Durg district of Chhattisgarh reported in the press in the months of October and November, 2011.


An eye camp was organized by the State Health Department for the patients of cataract between 26<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> September 2011 at Balod Development Block of Durg district, Chhattisgarh. In this camp the operation was conducted on 327 patients by the doctors of the District Hospital, Durg. As per press reports about 45 patients got eye infection after the operation and lost their eye sight. Similar cases have come to light in Rajnandagaon, Bilaspur and Champa districts of Chhattisgarh.

Due to lack of proper treatment these patients have lost their eye sight. It is a case of abject misery that the persons who have lost their sight will now have to

suffer throughout their life due to negligence of the doctors. Apart from poverty and dependence, they will now have to face acute personal difficulties.

Therefore, I request the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare that a high level enquiry be ordered into this incident. Those who are affected should be provided the best treatment and they should be duly compensated. The doctors found guilty in this incident should be punished.

**श्री हंसराज गं. अहीर (चन्द्रपुर):** माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से कोयला मंत्रालय द्वारा कैप्टिव कोल के माध्यम से निजी कंपनियों को जो कोयले के ब्लॉकों का आवंटन किया गया है, उसमें भारी कोयले का भंडारण था। ऐसे कोयले वाले कोल ब्लॉक निजी कंपनियों को बिना मूल्य आवंटित किए गए हैं। इन आवंटित कोल ब्लॉकों के आवंटन में जो भारी धांधली और घोटाला हुआ है, उसके बारे में मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि इन ब्लॉकों को जिन निजी कंपनियों को बांटा गया है, उनमें ऐसी कोई कंपनी नहीं थी जिनका कोई अस्तित्व नहीं था। ऐसी कोई कम्पनियां नहीं थीं, जिन कम्पनियों का कोई अस्तित्व नहीं था। पेपर पर जिन कम्पनियों को दर्शाया गया, उन्हीं कम्पनियों को इन्होंने कोयले के ब्लॉक्स दिए। देश की जो कीमती खनिज सम्पदा थी, जो देश के 120 करोड़ लोगों की सम्पदा, 143 निजी कम्पनियों को जो कोल ब्लॉक बांटे गए हैं, उनमें से इस सरकार ने 2006 में 51, 2007 में 19 और 2008 में 41 तथा 2009 में 32 ब्लॉक्स बांटे हैं। इन ब्लॉक्स में करीब-करीब 43 ब्लॉक्स में 17 करोड़ मीट्रिक टन कोयले का भंडारण था।

सभापति  महोदय, एक एक्सपर्ट कम्पनी, निजी कम्पनियों द्वारा इस कोयले की जो कीमत निकाली है, वह करीब-करीब 50 लाख करोड़ का कोयले का भंडार निजी कम्पनियों को फ्री ऑफ कास्ट बांटा गया है। हमारे देश की 120 करोड़ जनता की यह सम्पत्ति बिना मूल्य बांटते समय, जिन कम्पनियों का अस्तित्व नहीं है, ऐसी कम्पनियों को दी गई हैं। मैं बार-बार इसकी शिकायत करता रहा हूं, हाउस में भी मैंने कई बार इस मामले को उठाया है कि जिन कम्पनियों ने ब्लॉक्स लिए हैं, ... (व्यवधान) वे इन्हें बेचने के लिए जा रहे हैं। ये अन्य कम्पनियों को बेच रहे हैं। इनमें से एक कम्पनी ऐसी है, जिसने पेपर में एड देकर इस ब्लॉक को बेचने का प्रयास किया। इसमें जो पेपर में नोटिस है, ग्रेस इंडस्ट्रियल लिमिटेड नाम की एक कम्पनी है।... (व्यवधान)

**MR. CHAIRMAN :** You come to the point and tell what the Central Government has to do in regard to this.



**श्री हंसराज गं. अहीर (चन्द्रपुर):** सभापति महोदय, यह महत्वपूर्ण विषय है।...(व्यवधान) इस कम्पनी ने अपना ब्लॉक दूसरी कम्पनी को बेचा है, जिसे वे नियम के अनुसार बेच नहीं सकते हैं। इस कम्पनी का नाम ग्रेस इंडस्ट्रियल लिमिटेड है।...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not necessary to mention the name.

**श्री हंसराज गं. अहीर :** इन्होंने एक कम्पनी को, जिस कोल ब्लॉक में 51 मिलियन का रिजर्व था, उस कोल ब्लॉक को इन्होंने उसे बेचा। उसे बेचने के बाद और किसी कम्पनी ने परचेस नहीं करते हुए एक नोटिस दिया। मैं बार-बार मंत्री महोदय को पत्र लिख रहा हूँ।...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all right. You have drawn the attention of the Government. This is what you wanted to do. That is all. You cannot give a speech. You have to take two minutes and come to the point. Do not drag on the issue. This is 'Zero Hour'.

**श्री हंसराज गं. अहीर :** आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका बहुत आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। इन कम्पनियों ने जो भी ब्लॉक बांटे हैं, इनकी तुरंत जांच होनी चाहिए। उच्चतम न्यायालय की निगरानी में इसकी जांच होनी चाहिए। कम्पट्रोलर एंड ऑडिटर जनरल के माध्यम से इसका ऑडिट होना चाहिए और जो बोगस कम्पनियां हैं, ऐसी कम्पनियों को जो ब्लॉक दिए गए हैं, ...(व्यवधान) वे कैंसिल करें।...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Devji M. Patel, Shri Dilipkumar Mansukhlal Gandhi, Smt. Bhavana Patil Gawali, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal and Shri Govind Prasad Mishra are associating themselves with the issue raised by Shri Ahir.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all. Now, Shri Ratan Singh will speak.

*(Interruptions) ... \**

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already spoken.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing further will go on record. Shri Ratan Singh.

*(Interruptions) ... \**

**श्री रतन सिंह (भरतपुर):** सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का समय दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। भरतपुर और धौलपुर की जाट जाति को केन्द्रीय सेवा में अन्य

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\* Not recorded.

पिछड़ा वर्ग की सूची में शामिल नहीं किया गया है, जब कि राजस्थान के सभी जाटों को केन्द्र में अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग में शामिल कर भरतपुर एवं धौलपुर दोनों जिलों के जाटों को वंचित कर दिया गया है। राजस्थान सरकार ने अपनी अधिसूचना दिनांक 3-11-99 से जाटों को भरतपुर एवं धौलपुर जिलों को छोड़ कर अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग में जोड़ा था। इस आदेश में इन दोनों जिलों के जाटों को अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग की सूची से बाहर रखा गया था। तत्पश्चात् राजस्थान सरकार ने वास्तविकता को देखते हुए, सही तथ्यों को देखते हुए अपने आदेश दिनांक 10-01-2000 से इन दोनों जिलों के जाटों को भी अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग में शामिल कर समस्त राजस्थान की जाट जाति को यह लाभ प्रदान किया।

भारत सरकार के सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय द्वारा भारत का राजपत्र भाग-1, 27 अक्टूबर, 1999 द्वारा अन्य पिछड़े वर्गों की केन्द्रीय सूची में राजस्थान राज्य के क्रमांक 11 पर जाट, भरतपुर-धौलपुर के अतिरिक्त जोड़ा गया है। इस प्रकार भारत सरकार ने राजस्थान राज्य की जाट जाति को भरतपुर, धौलपुर के अतिरिक्त केन्द्र में अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग में शामिल कर भरतपुर एवं धौलपुर इन दोनों जिलों के जाटों को छोड़ा गया है। यह न्यायोचित नहीं था। भरतपुर एवं धौलपुर के जाट अपने साथ हुए अन्याय के विरुद्ध पिछले दस वर्षों से संघर्ष कर रहे हैं, लेकिन इनको आज तक न्याय नहीं मिला है। भरतपुर एवं धौलपुर के जाटों को राजस्थान के समस्त अन्य जिलों के समान केंद्र के अन्य पिछड़ा वर्ग की सूची में शामिल कर, केंद्रीय पिछड़ा वर्ग आयोग की सूची में शामिल किए जाने हेतु संशोधन कराने की कृपा करायें, जिससे केंद्रीय सेवाओं में धौलपुर और भरतपुर के जाटों को भी दूसरों के समान लाभ मिल सके। हम सभी धौलपुर और भरतपुर वासी आपके बहुत आभारी होंगे। कृपया इस पर शीघ्र कार्यवाही करें, धन्यवाद।

**श्री वीरेन्द्र कश्यप (शिमला):** सभापति जी, मुझे किसानों की उपज से संबंधित मामले पर आपने शून्य काल के दौरान बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूं। इसमें कोई दो राय नहीं कि हमारे देश के किसानों को, उनकी खून-पसीने की कमायी को हमेशा ही नजरंदाज किया गया है। उनकी उपज का दाम कभी भी पूरा नहीं मिलता। जब से हमारे देश में कृषि उपज का आयात होने लगा है, खासकर उन उत्पाद का जिसका यहां काफी मात्रा में उत्पादन होता है, तब से हमारे किसान परेशान हैं।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान हिमाचल प्रदेश के लहसुन (गार्लिक) उत्पादक किसानों की समस्याओं के प्रति आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूं। हिमाचल प्रदेश में, आज लहसुन जो हमारे दिनचर्या के भोजन व औषधि में तथा अन्यान्य पदार्थों में प्रयोग होता है, किसान उसका काफी मात्रा में उत्पादन कर रहा है। इसके कारण उनकी आर्थिक स्थिति भी सुधर रही है। हिमाचल प्रदेश में जिला सिरमौर, कुल्लू, मंडी, सोलन व शिमला में लहसुन का भरपूर मात्रा में उत्पादन हो रहा है। आज यदि वर्ष 2007-08 के आंकड़ों

को लिया जाए, तो हम देखते हैं कि हमारे देश में 171.45 मिलियन हेक्टेअर में 923.23 मीट्रिक टन लहसुन की पैदावार होती है। जिसमें हिमाचल प्रदेश में 36.80 मीट्रिक टन पैदा किया जाता है। यहां पर कहने में मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है कि हिमाचल प्रदेश का लहसुन उच्च कोटि का है तथा उसमें औषधीय गुण भी सबसे अच्छे हैं। यही नहीं पंजाब प्रांत को यदि छोड़ दिया जाए, जहां पर लहसुन का उत्पादन 15.64 टन प्रति हेक्टेअर होता है, वहीं हिमाचल प्रदेश का दूसरा स्थान है। यहां पर इसका उत्पादन 13.78 टन प्रति हेक्टेअर है। पिछले कुछ दिनों से लहसुन का आयात चीन से हो रहा है, जिसके कारण हमारे किसान परेशान हैं, क्योंकि जिस कीमत पर चीन का लहसुन यहां बिक रहा है, उससे तो हमारे किसानों की उत्पादन लागत भी पूरी नहीं हो रही है।

अतः मेरी केंद्र सरकार से मांग है कि या तो लहसुन का आयात हमारे देश में पूरी तरह से रोक दिया जाए या उसके आयात पर इस प्रकार से टैक्स लगाया जाए ताकि हमारे उत्पादक किसानों को आयात के कारण नुकसान न हो।

**श्री रामकिशुन (चन्दौली):** सभापति जी, पूरे उत्तर भारत सहित उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वांचल के सभी जनपदों में अब तक गलन वाली शीतलहर और ठंड से सैकड़ों लोगों की मौत हो चुकी है। पूरे उत्तर भारत में और उत्तर प्रदेश में हजारों लोग ठंड से बीमार हैं। गरीब, मजदूर, किसान, खेतों में काम करने वाले लोग इस ठंड से बुरी तरह से प्रभावित हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश का जनजीवन पूरी तरह से बाधित हो गया है। कई जनपदों में ठंड के चलते लोगों की मौत हो रही है। ठंडक से बचने के लिए जो राहत जानी चाहिए, केंद्र सरकार, राज्य सरकार या जिल स्तर से जो अलाव जलाने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, सार्वजनिक रैन बसेरा होना चाहिए, गरीबों को कंबल वितरण करने का जो काम होना चाहिए, वह नहीं हो रहा है। दवा आदि का इंतजाम ठीक ढंग से न होने से मृत्यु होने वाले लोगों की संख्या लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है। आप टीवी और समाचार पत्रों में देखेंगे, तो हाड़ कंपा देने वाली ठंड से हो रही मौतों को विशेष रूप से उसमें उल्लेखित किया जा रहा है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार से मांग करता हूं कि तत्काल उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को निर्देश भेजने का काम करे। ...(व्यवधान) जो प्राकृतिक आपदा है, उससे वहां के किसानों को बचाने का काम किया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Centre cannot direct the State Government. Please take your seat.

... *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*(Interruptions) ... \**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record. Hon. Member, your time is over.

*(Interruptions) ... \**

**श्री रामकिशुन :** लोगों के जान-माल का सवाल है। मैं आप से विनम्र प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि बिहार, हिमाचल प्रदेश फतेहपुर, कश्मीर एवं अन्य सभी जगहों पर हाड़ कंपा देने वाली टंड से बचाने के लिए उपाय किए जाएं। स्कूल-कॉलेज नहीं बंद है। ...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already mentioned what you want from the Central Government.

**श्री रामकिशुन :** इलाहाबाद में एक कमीशनर बच्चे को टंड में ...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Devji M. Patel, you may now speak.

**श्री देवजी एम. पटेल :** धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय। मैं फिर से किसानों के संबंध में बोल रहा हूँ। इसलिए थोड़ा-सा समय ज्यादा दीजिएगा। पिछले पांच साल से जालौर जिले में दिनेश एग्रो सेल्स यूरिया, पोटास और डीएपी की कालाबाजारी में पूरी तरह से लिप्त है।...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those who want to associate may send the slips.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sarvshri Neeraj Shekhar and Rakesh Sachan are permitted to be associated with the matter raised by Shri Ramkishun.

**श्री देवजी एम. पटेल :** हमारा जालौर जिला इससे बहुत परेशान है। इस संबंध में हमने कई बार प्रशासन को लिख कर दिया है। हमने माननीय मंत्री महोदय को और कृषि कमेटी में भी लिख कर दिया है। आज तक उस पर कार्रवाई नहीं हुई है। हमारे यहां बीस-पच्चीस दिनों से सभी किसान एवं व्यापारी घरने पर बैठे हुए हैं लेकिन जिला प्रशासन उस पर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं कर रहा है। आज रबी की फसल के लिए यूरिया चाहिए। वहां पर आज यूरिया 281 रुपये के बदले 400 रुपये से 450 रुपये के दाम में मिल रहा है। जब हम कलेक्टर से बात करते हैं तो वह एक कमेटी बनाती है। महोदय, वह ऐसी कमेटी बनाती है जिसके अधिकारी को यह नहीं पता है कि एस्टिमेट और सेल बिल किसे कहते हैं? वह एस्टिमेट के आधार पर बोल देते हैं कि यह कालाबाजारी नहीं है बल्कि यह सही है। वहां पर किसानों ने यूरिया का एक ट्रक पकड़ा। उसे पकड़ कर पुलिस के हवाले किया तो झूठा फार्म सब्मिट कर, जिसका वह फार्म नहीं है, पुलिस ने पकड़े हुए ट्रक को छोड़ दिया। जब हम ने कलेक्टर से बात की तो उन्होंने बोला कि हम संबंधित अधिकारी

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\* Not recorded.

से बात करेंगे। हमने फर्टिलाइजर मिनिस्टर से बात की तो वहां के अधिकारी बोलते हैं कि यह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का मैटर है और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के लोग बोलते हैं कि यह केन्द्र का मैटर है। सभापति महोदय, फिर हम यहां एमपी बन कर क्यों आते हैं? क्या हम अपने किसानों की बात यहां नहीं रख सकते हैं? क्या केन्द्र उस को हैंडल नहीं कर सकता है? मैं आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि फर्टिलाइजर मिनिस्ट्री हमें इन कालाबाजारी करने वाले पर रोक लगाने का अधिकार दे। मैं आपको गारंटी देता हूँ कि मैं कालाबाजारी रोक कर दिखा दूंगा। नेशनल फर्टिलाइजर कंपनी ने पिछले साल तीन सौ टन यूरिया भेजा और सभी का कालाबाजारी हो गया। एक साल के बाद भी उस यूरिया की जाँच की रिपोर्ट नहीं आयी है। क्या 15वीं लोकसभा समाप्त होने के बाद जांच रिपोर्ट आएगी या 16वीं लोकसभा में उसकी जांच की रिपोर्ट आएगी? हमें कम से कम यह बता दें। आज किसान मर रहा है लेकिन किसान के बारे में कोई नहीं सोच रहा है। वे 25 दिनों से धरणे पर बैठे हैं लेकिन वहां पर प्रशासन का कोई अधिकारी नहीं गया है। मैं यह मांग करता हूँ कि उनकी समस्याओं का जल्द निपटारा कराया जाए।...(व्यवधान)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** What do you want the Central Government to do?

**श्री देवजी एम. पटेल :** डीलर रात में फोन कर यह धमकी देता है कि कलेक्टर एवं सभी को मैंने खरीद लिया है।...(व्यवधान) यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि ऐसे मैटर के लिए केन्द्र एक जांच कमेटी गठित कर उसकी निष्पक्ष जांच करावाई जाए क्योंकि वहां के सभी अधिकारी पैसा खा कर गलत काम कर रहे हैं। इसलिए आपके माध्यम से मैं यहां पर मांग करता हूँ कि आप मेरा सहयोग करें ताकि किसानों को न्याय मिले धन्यवाद।

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Sarvshri Govind Prasad Mishra and Arjun Ram Meghwal are permitted to be associated with the matter raised by Shri Devji M. Patel.

**SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID :** Respected Chairman, Sir, I would like to speak in Tamil.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** You will have to wait because translation is not available right now. You will have to give notice for it and then your name will be called.

**SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID :** It is already available, Sir.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** If you want to speak, you have to speak in English.

**SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID :** Sir, translation is available.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** All right, if you want, you can speak in Tamil.

\* SHRI J.M. AAROON RASHEED : Hon. Chairman, as you are well aware, Bodi town in my Constituency in Tamil Nadu, is a town of cardamom planters. As directed by our leader Smt. Sonia Gandhi, the previous Government and Ministry concerned initiated steps to have an e-auction centre there. That has resulted in fetching good prices for cardamom. But at the same time, the cardamom purchase for the inland consumption is seriously hampered because of so many hurdles. People who come to purchase cardamom and spices at the national level are put to great inconvenience because of the presence of too many middlemen. This affects the interests of the buyers and also the growers. Buyers are not able to buy properly and that affects the growers too. When the brokers can make money, the growers are not able to get remunerative price. So there is an urgent need to establish a National Spices Park that can help both the international and national buyers who throng there. This will greatly benefit those who cultivate cardamom and it will also benefit small and marginal farmers and planters who grow other spices like clove and pepper. Hence, I urge upon the Government to establish a National Spices Park in Bodi to benefit the spices growers. As these cardamom plantations and estates situated in both the sides of the border and as there is tension prevailing in these vulnerable areas because of recent developments there, the workers and their livelihood remain under threat.

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\* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil

The workers are expected to collect the spices, process them and move them out of the plantations. Since, their lives are under serious threat due to attacks on them, there is an urgent need to give them protection. It will greatly benefit not only the people but also the cardamom plantations and other farmers growing spices. I urge upon the Government to give protection to the plantation workers which in turn will protect the cardamom and spices growing activities which contribute to our national economy. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : This will not go on record. You can raise the matter regarding setting up of spice park only.

*(Interruptions) ...\**

**श्री राकेश सचान (फतेहपुर):** सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बहुत ही अविलंबनीय लोक महत्व के सवाल पर सरकार का ध्यान आकृष्ट कराना चाहता हूँ। भारत सरकार द्वारा वर्ष 1971 के सम्पूर्ण भारतवर्ष में केन्द्र द्वारा प्रो-निर्धारित योजनाओं के संचालन के लिए जिला ग्राम विकास अभिकरणों का गठन करते हुए उनको सोसाइटी रजिस्ट्रेशन एक्ट 1860 के अंतर्गत पंजीकृत कराते हुए स्टाफिंग पैटर्न पर निश्चित किया गया था जिसे 1982 में लागू करते हुए सृजित पदों के सापेक्ष सीधी भर्ती से कर्मचारी नियुक्त किए गए। किन्तु 25-30 वर्षों की सेवाओं के पश्चात् भी न तो उन कर्मचारियों को प्रोन्नत किया गया और न ही उन्हें राज्य सरकार के कर्मचारियों की भांति पेंशन, ग्रेज्युटी, मृतक आश्रित, 60 वर्षों पर सेवा निवृत्ति की सुविधाएं प्रदान की गईं। इसके फलस्वरूप देश के 437 अभिकरणों में लगभग 20 हजार कर्मचारी बंधुआ मजदूरों की भांति जिंदगी जीने के लिए विवश हैं। ऊपर से योजना आयोग ने हाल ही में 1.4.2012 से डीआरडीए प्रशासनिक मद को समाप्त करने का निर्णय लिया जिससे कर्मचारियों को आगे वेतन मिलना भी मुश्किल हो जाएगा।

अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि डीआरडीए को प्रशासनिक मद निश्चित बनाए रखें जिसे योजना आयोग खत्म कर रहा है। उनके कर्मचारियों को भारत सरकार के उपक्रम की भांति कर्मचारियों का दर्जा प्रदान किया जाए क्योंकि भारत सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकारों को बार-बार लिखने के बाद भी राज्य सरकारों ने उन्हें अपना कर्मचारी नहीं माना। ...(व्यवधान) इसलिए सरकार उन्हें भारत सरकार के कर्मचारियों की तरह सारी सुविधाएं देने का काम करे।...(व्यवधान) हाल में 19 तारीख को पूरे देश में,

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\* Not recorded.

आपके यहां भी हड़ताल रही होगी, डीआरडीए में हड़ताल रही। सारे कर्मचारी जंतर-मंतर में आकर धरना, प्रदर्शन करते रहे।...(व्यवधान) यह उनके भविष्य का सवाल है। मैं आपके माध्यम से मांग करता हूँ कि भारत सरकार उन्हें गंभीरता से लेते हुए केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी का दर्जा घोषित कराने का काम करे।...(व्यवधान) मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं। आप सीट से निर्देश दीजिए।...(व्यवधान)

**श्री के.डी. देशमुख (बालाघाट):** सभापति महोदय, केन्द्र सरकार ने देश में किसानों के मोटे धान का समर्थन मूल्य 1000 रुपये घोषित किया है, जो लागत मूल्य से काफी कम है। सम्पूर्ण देश के धान उत्पादक किसान आंदोलन पर आंदोलन कर रहे हैं। किसानों को धान की खेती करने में अन्य फसलों की अपेक्षा ज्यादा लागत आती है और धान की फसलों पर बीमारियों का प्रकोप पर ज्यादा रहता है। लेकिन सरकार द्वारा कम समर्थन मूल्य घोषित किये जाने से मध्य प्रदेश, उत्तर प्रदेश, छत्तीसगढ़, महाराष्ट्र और बिहार के किसानों में तीव्र आक्रोश उत्पन्न हो गया है।

माननीय सभापति जी, किसान परेशान और लाचार हो गये हैं। धान की फसल एकमात्र ऐसी फसल है, जिसमें ज्यादा मेहनत लगती है। धान की खेती इस समय घाटे की खेती हो गयी है। कीटनाशक दवाइयों के मूल्य बढ़ गये हैं, रासायनिक उर्वरकों के मूल्य बढ़ गये हैं, मजदूरों की मजदूरी बढ़ गयी है, कृषि यंत्रों के दाम बढ़ गये हैं और डीजल और पेट्रोल के दाम भी बढ़ गये हैं। पशु आहार के दाम भी बहुत बढ़ गये हैं। प्रामाणिक बीज की कीमत बहुत बढ़ गयी है। खेती में काम करने वाले पशुओं की कीमत भी बहुत बढ़ गयी है जिससे किसानों में हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। अभी वर्तमान में हिन्दुस्तान के किसान चाहते हैं कि केन्द्र सरकार का कृषि विभाग धान का समर्थन मूल्य बढ़ाये या उसके बदले कम से कम 500 रुपये बोनस प्रति क्विंटल दिया जाये और धान का समर्थन मूल्य 2000 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल किया जाये। ...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Tomorrow this is going to be discussed.

**श्री के.डी. देशमुख :** सभापति जी, आप हमें बोलने दीजिए। धान का सवाल है और लोग मर रहे हैं। इस लेकर पूरे देश में आंदोलन पर आंदोलन हो रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN: When the issue is discussed tomorrow you can speak on this subject.

**श्री के.डी. देशमुख :** मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से कहना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि मंत्री जी धान का समर्थन मूल्य 2000 रुपये करे।...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Hansraj Ahir may be allowed to associate himself with the subject.



SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (TIRUNELVELI): Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to raise a matter of urgent public importance.

Uvari is a coastal village with about 4000 households and a population of 15000 situated in my Tirunelveli constituency. The main occupation of the people is fishing. Many men work as sailors and contributing to the local economy. They are dispatching huge quantities to neighbouring State of Kerala, a major consumer of fish and the fishes are exported from Tuticorin port to countries like USA, Singapore and Europe. Eral fishes are available in large quantities in and around Uvari. Ordinary Eral fetches about Rs. 400 to Rs. 500 per kilogram and during the seasons the fishermen in the area earns more income out of this. There are various types of Eral, like Naran, Flower, Tiger, Singi as also in various colours. They are being sold at Rs. 2000 per kilogram at the maximum.

The fishes are perishable in nature. Other than Eral, there are other fishes which also breed and are harvested in this area. On some auspicious week days the sale of fishes are usually less and the left out stocks cannot be stored for long. So, the fishermen community in the area is facing a lot of difficulties due to non-availability of cold storage facilities and is incurring huge losses. A huge potential for fishing is available in our area and the demand of the people is for establishment of a harbour in the area.

I would like to therefore urge upon the Union Government to set up a fishing harbour and to provide for cold storage facilities at Uvari in my Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu at the earliest.



\* SHRI THOL THIRUMAAVALAVAN (CHIDAMBARAM): Hon. Chairman, let me thank you for giving me this opportunity. I would like to draw the attention of this august House and through you the Government that the people living around Koodankulam in Tamil Nadu have resorted to peaceful agitation, which is going on for the past three months against the commissioning of Nuclear Reactor there. This opposition to set up a nuclear power plant there is found in Jaitapur in Maharashtra. There also the local people are against the nuclear power plant. This has become one among the most vexing issues facing the country. There is no two opinion about our country emerging as a super Power in the comity of nations. It is true that power generation has to be augmented to give a boost to agricultural and industrial production. The Government has entered into cooperation treaties with countries like Russia, France and United States of America to set up nuclear power plants, as the Government feels that they can generate the needed power from nuclear sources. The reactors that are there already are not generating adequate power. That is the ground reality. What we get with the existing nuclear power plants all put together are not even 5000 MWs. Now, the Government has envisaged a plan to generate 2000 MWs of power through the two nuclear reactors that are to be commissioned soon. In 1988, we entered into an agreement with the then Soviet Union and later on with Russia to set up this Koodankulam Nuclear Power Project. At a time when the first nuclear reactor is go to critical, the local people around the place are greatly agitated and have resorted to peaceful agitation and they do not want the nuclear power plant to function there. The agreement we have entered into with the imperial powers, I am afraid may enslave and subjugate us to other powers when we want to emerge as a power ourselves. In fact, this plant was originally planned to be set up in Kothamangalam near Kochi in Kerala. The then Russian Government wanted to set up that nuclear power plant there in Kerala, as they had great regard for the

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\* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Tamil

communists and communist government in Kerala. It is a point to be noted that the first communist government in the country came to power in Kerala. When the local people raised serious objection to the setting up of nuclear power plant there, it was proposed to be shifted to Kasargode district in Northern Kerala. There also there was objection from the local people of the area. Hoping that enough awareness is not there in Tamil Nadu and with the hope that people of Tamil Nadu may not resist, the Government of India shifted the venue of the nuclear power plant to Koodankulam. I would like to point out that the people of the area have serious apprehensions leading to objections to commission the nuclear power plant there. There are three major apprehensions that needs to be allayed. When there is a requirement that no inhabitation of people shall be in the vicinity of the nuclear reactor to a radius of about 5 kilometers, this plant has in its surroundings lakhs of people living. All these people are greatly agitated about the possible imminent displacement. The Government is also saying that the nuclear waste from the reactors would be buried deep down and there may not be any threat of radioactivity. Whether there is any threat to safety of people around due to the reactors or its possible explosion is one thing but the threat caused due to the burying of nuclear waste is always there, because it is like a ticking nuclear bomb.

The third great threat is the possible wiping out of fishing activity which are being carried out from time immemorial there. The traditional rights of fishermen is seriously threatened due to the setting up of desalination plants in the vicinity of the nuclear reactor in order to get continuous water supply for coolant purposes. The earlier plan to draw water from Pechiparai had to be shelved because of the objection and opposition from the stakeholders of Pechiparai Dam for both irrigation and drinking water uses. The life and livelihood of the fishermen have to be protected. The Government must respect the sentiments of the people there.

The Government of India which says that the nod from the Kerala Government is necessary to deploy CISF personnel in Mullaperiyar Dam has deployed such paramilitary forces on its own in Koodankulam ignoring the plea of the Tamil Nadu Government that is urging upon the Union Government to take steps to remove the lurking fears in the minds of the people of Koodankulam and take them into confidence. Even the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Selvi Jayalalitha insisted on deploying CISF in Mullaperiyar. But all these have been ignored in a discriminatory way.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. I am calling the next Member.

SHRI THOL. THIRUMAAVALAVAN : The Union Government is firm about going on with its scheme of things and even before convincing the local people, it has been announced in Russia by our Prime Minister that the reactor will function soon. Hence, I urge upon the Government to see that the commissioning of nuclear power plant does not happen. So, it would be better to give it up once and for all. Instead of nuclear energy we can go for other sources. Let us free ourselves from the clutches of imperialism.

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN (KOZHIKODE): Respected Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving this opportunity to raise an issue relating to travel difficulties for Keralites travelling towards Kerala during this winter season.

Holy Christmas, Holy Sabarimala *darshan* and holidays have again come. A large number of Keralites residing in other parts of the country like Mumbai, Hyderabad, Chennai, Bangalore and Delhi move to Kerala during this period. A good number of them use rail connectivity. The Keralites residing in nearby cities like Chennai and Bangalore also depend on road mobility. But with the closure of night traffic between Karnataka and Kerala, the people living in Bangalore have resorted to train travel. With limited seats available, train journey is always difficult even in normal period. With the ban on night traffic between these two States and escalating row between Kerala and Tamil Nadu, travel from and to

Kerala by road has become a nightmarish and train travel, with no space even to stand comfortably in the trains, is beyond imagination.

During this period, there are no reservations available in Kerala bound trains from stations like Mumbai and Delhi.

Therefore, I take this opportunity to request the hon. Minister for Railways to immediately introduce special trains during this period to and fro Kerala and these locations.

**श्री हरी माझी (गया):** सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं सदन में एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय उठाना चाहता हूँ। मान्यवर, मैं अपने संसदीय क्षेत्र गया की ओर ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि गया-बौद्धगया एक पर्यटक स्थल है। यहां का जल स्तर काफी नीचे चला जाता है, जिससे लोगों को पानी के लिए बहुत परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है। कभी-कभी तो जल मिलना भी कठिन हो जाता है। इसके कारण जनता को काफी तकलीफ होती है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से जल संसाधन मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि गया-बौद्धगया से जो फलगू नदी गुजरती है, उस पर एक बांध बनाया जाए। इसके बन जाने से वहां का जल स्तर ऊपर उठ जाएगा और जनता की कठिनाई भी दूर हो जाएगी।

**SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK):** Mr. Chairman, thank you. Elephants are creating havoc in Odisha. Large tracts of the border districts are being trampled by marauding pachyderms. Hoards of elephants are migrating from Saranda jungle of Jharkhand which stretches from Chhattisgarh to West Bengal. During this *kharif* cutting season, when the paddy crop is ripe, large number of elephants are coming from Chhattisgarh and also from Jharkhand and are destroying the houses of people of Odisha in the districts of Mayurbhanj, Balasore, and Keonjhar. They are destroying the paddy fields immensely. The farmers are unable to get any type of compensation or support for their crop loss or for their houses getting destroyed.

Similarly, the elephants from Andhra Pradesh are entering into Odisha and are creating havoc in the southern part of the State, especially in Ganjam, Rayagada, and Gajapati districts. There was a time when the King of Odisha was

called Gajapati. Even today the Raja of Puri is revered as Gajapati, in whose name the *Panchang* is circulated in the new Hindu calendar year.

There was a time when Kalinga, even Utkal, during the times of Christ and *Anno Domini*, Odisha was importing elephants from Thailand, Indonesia and Malaysia, and was sending them to be sold in other parts of the country. Archival reports stand proof of this. Even today, Odisha has a number of elephant sanctuaries and it is a place of high breeding ground for elephants. Yet poaching of elephants for their ivory is a matter of concern.

I would demand two things from the Government. One, provide compensation to the affected families for the destruction of their houses and crops. Second, adequate funds be provided to respective State Governments, including Odisha, to keep their elephants in their States and in the declared sanctuaries so that they do not migrate to other parts.

The trouble is that we have drawn boundaries between the States. We have drawn boundaries of respective areas where they have to be located. But elephants do not recognise those boundaries. They do not recognise the boundaries of Andhra Pradesh or Chhattisgarh or Jharkhand or Odisha. There is a need today for the forest officials of the respective States to look into this aspect and adequate compensation should be provided to the affected families whose houses and crops are destroyed. Thank you.

**योगी आदित्यनाथ (गोरखपुर):** सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे की ओर आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ। साथ ही सरकार से अनुरोध भी करना चाहूँगा कि देशहित में हस्तक्षेप करना बहुत आवश्यक है। इस देश ने पश्चिम बंगाल में नंदीग्राम और सिंगुर के किसानों के आंदोलन को झेला है और आज पूरे देश का किसान उद्वेलित है, आत्महत्या कर रहा है, शोषण का शिकार हो रहा है। भूमि-अधिग्रहण के नाम पर उसके साथ जो अन्याय हो रहा है, वह इस देश की सरकारों के द्वारा दिये गये “जय-किसान” के नारे की धज्जियाँ उड़ा रहा है।

महोदय, नंदीग्राम और सिंगुर के किसान आंदोलनों को देखते हुए इस देश के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने भी सेज के नाम पर, इस देश की उपजाऊ भूमि का अधिग्रहण न करने का निर्देश दिया था। लेकिन दुर्भाग्य

है कि अभी भी उस पर अमल नहीं हो रहा है और भूमि-अधिग्रहण संबंधी जो विधेयक है वह अभी भी लम्बित पड़ा हुआ है।

मैं आपका ध्यान गोरखपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश के, गोरखपुर विकास प्राधिकरण और गोरखपुर औद्योगिक विकास प्राधिकरण के उन किसानों की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ जो लगातार पिछले कई वर्षों से सरकार के शोषण और अत्याचार का शिकार हो रहे हैं। उन किसानों की जमीनों को औने-पौने दामों पर अधिग्रहण करके सरकार के द्वारा, उन भ्रष्ट अधिकारियों के द्वारा कब्जा करके उन्हें बेदखल किया जा रहा है। जो किसान अपनी जमीन को देना नहीं चाहता हैं, उन पर झूठे मुकदमें दर्ज किये जाते हैं, उन्हें जेल के शिकंजों में बंद कर दिया जाता है, उन्हें तबाह करने के प्रयास होते हैं।

अभी कल की घटना है, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत एक किसान ने तंगी में आकर पहले प्रशासन के पास गुहार की, जब किसी ने सुना नहीं तो वह उच्चतम न्यायालय में गया, हाई-कोर्ट से स्टे लेकर आ गया। न्यायालय के स्टे के बावजूद उस पर वहां के कमीश्नर ने झूठे मुकदमें दर्ज करवाए। एक ही दिन में कई-कई मामले दर्ज करवाए। वहां का किसान आंदोलित और उद्वेलित है, सड़कों पर आंदोलन करने के लिए उतावला है। यह देश कब तक सिंगुर और नंदीग्राम तमाम क्षेत्रों में बनाने का काम करेगा।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि भूमि-अधिग्रहण संबंधी जो विधेयक प्रस्तावित है, उसे किसानों के हित में अविलम्ब पास किया जाए। जो माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने इस संबंध में जो आदेश पारित किये थे, उन्होंने जो निर्देश किसानों के हित में दिये थे कि लगातार जो किसानों की उपजाऊ भूमि है, उसका क्षेत्रफल लगातार घटता जा रहा है और लाखों हेक्टेयर लैंड कम हुई है। देश की आबादी बढ़ रही है और उपजाऊ भूमि का क्षेत्रफल घटता जा रहा है और देश के सामने अन्न का भीषण संकट आने वाले समय में पैदा हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि जो अधिकारी किसानों का उत्पीड़न कर रहे हैं, चाहे वे राज्य सरकारों के हों या केन्द्र सरकार के हों, उनके खिलाफ कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए, उनके भ्रष्ट कारनामों की जांच होनी चाहिए, उन्हें दंडित किया जाना चाहिए और किसानों को संरक्षण दिया जाना चाहिए तथा भूमि-अधिग्रहण संबंधी विधेयक को तत्काल पारित करके इस देश के किसानों का हित-संरक्षित किया जाना चाहिए।

**सभापति महोदय :** श्री अर्जुन राम मेघवाल, श्री गोविंद प्रसाद मिश्र, श्री देवजी एम. पटेल, श्री दिलीपकुमार मनसुखलाल गांधी और श्री विरेन्द्र कश्यप को योगी आदित्यनाथ के विषय के साथ एसोसिएट किया जाता है।

**DR. P. VENUGOPAL (TIRUVALLUR):** Mr. Chairman, Sir thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak during the Zero Hour.

My parliamentary constituency Tiruvallur is the district headquarters surrounded by approximately thousands of the villages. Avadi where the Heavy Vehicle Tank Factory, Indian Ordnance Factory, CRPF Camp, IAF Training Centre, CVD, CVRD, Engineering College and Kendriya Vidyalayas are situated is only ten kilometres from Tiruvallur. The present railway station at Tiruvallur is not having basic amenities to cater to the need of the commuters. A new railway line has been proposed in between Avadi and Sriperumpudur *via* Vayalanellur, Tirumazisai and Orgadam for which the survey was already conducted. The land acquisition process is yet to be started. There are a number of multinational companies situated at Sriperumpudur. The Government can get public contributions from the multinational companies for the formation of a new railway line. Keeping importance of Tiruvallur, the Ministry of Railways should order for the stoppage of all trains passing through Tiruvallur at Tiruvallur Railway Station.

Sir, I on behalf of the people of my parliamentary constituency, earnestly appeal to the Government to consider the demands at the earliest. I would request for early completion of fourth line between Tiruvallur and Arakonam and introduction of more suburban services on this sector and also more suburban services from Chennai Central to Gummidipoondi with new train services from Gummidipoondi to Tirupathi via Naidupettai, Kalahasthi and Renugunta.

Sir, with these few words, I conclude.

**श्रीमती रमा देवी (शिवहर):** महोदय, संसदीय क्षेत्र के सीतामढ़ी जिला के रीगा चीनी मील के डिस्टिलरी द्वारा उफरौलिया, बराही, रामपुर, दोहरा, सहवाजपुर, पंछोर, कुसमारी, खरसान, रेवासी, परशुरामपुर, सुंदरगामा, परसौनी, सिंहोरवा, सिरोही, गणेशपुर, संग्राम फंदह, रूपौली, जाफरपुर, कंसार, चंदौली, पताही एवं भंडारी सहित दर्जनों गांवों को प्रदूषण से प्रभावित हो रहा है, जिससे उपरोक्त गांवों में तरह-तरह की बीमारियां फैलने से किसानों के अलावा उनके मवेशियों की मौत भी असमय ही हो रही है। प्रदूषण के कारण बागमती नदी की पुरानी धार (मनुष्यमारा नदी) का पानी भी पूर्णतः प्रदूषित हो गया है। जिसके कारण मछली मारकर जीवन-यापन करने वाले उक्त क्षेत्र के मछुआरों की रोजी-रोटी पर भी आफत की स्थिति है। डिस्टिलरी के प्रदूषण से नदी के अगल-बगल के खेत बंजर होते जा रहे हैं। फसलें बर्बाद हो रही हैं तथा



वर्तमान में लगभग हजारों एकड़ कृषि भूमि की उर्वरता दिन प्रतिदिन घटती जा रही है। जिसके निवारण के लिए स्थानीय लोगों द्वारा समय-समय पर धरना एवं अन्य तरीकों से विरोध प्रदर्शन भी किया जाता रहा है, परन्तु, डिस्टिलरी मालिक के प्रभाव के कारण प्रशासन इस मामले में अभी तक उदासीन रहा है। मैंने पूर्व में भी सरकार का ध्यान सदन के माध्यम से इस ओर आकृष्ट किया था, किंतु अब तक कोई स्थायी समाधान नहीं हो पाया है।

अतः सदन के माध्यम से सरकार से अनुरोध है कि रीगा चीनी मील के डिस्टिलरी द्वारा प्रदूषित जल के निष्कासन से उत्पन्न गंभीर संकट के निदान हेतु स्थायी एवं कारगर कदम उठाए जाएं। जिससे चीनी मील के डिस्टिलरी से निकलने वाले प्रदूषण को रोका जा सके। साथ ही सरकार से यह भी अनुरोध है कि एक केंद्रीय टीम क्षति के आकलन हेतु भेजी जाए, जिससे जान माल की सुरक्षा हो सके।

**SHRI C. RAJENDRAN (CHENNAI SOUTH):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to bring the following matter of urgent public importance to the notice of the Government for necessary action.

This is an issue concerning the safety and well-being of the fishermen of Tamil Nadu. The Tamilian fishermen are now being attacked almost once in a week by the Sri Lankan Navy without any provocation. The Tamilian fishermen are pursuing their traditional occupation of fishing to earn their livelihood but they are being attacked and captured, and their vessels are also taken away.

Even last month, five fishermen were captured from Thangachimadam near Rameswaram and they are harassed. The hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Amma had taken up this issue with the hon. Prime Minister of India through various letters. But, so far, the attacks on the Indian Tamil fishermen did not stop and they are continuing.

Therefore, I urge the Government of India to view these attacks on Tamil fishermen as a national issue and not as an isolated problem concerning Tamil Nadu alone.

In a federal set up, all the States are a part of the Indian Union. Hence, the Tamil fishermen issue is an issue concerning the Indian Union. I, therefore,

request the Government to seriously take it up with the Sri Lankan authorities so that the attacks on the fishermen are stopped forthwith.

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (DHARMAPURI): Sir, I would like to bring to the kind attention of the Government the plight of law degree holders in the country, those who have been compelled to write the All-India Bar Examination.

It has been the practice until the Bar Council of India had decided to conduct from the year 2010 onwards, a mandatory rule for lawyers passing out from the year 2009-10, to sit for an evaluation test named All India Bar Examination, for one to qualify himself as an advocate and practice in the courts. Earlier, it was sufficient that any law degree holders can practice in any courts of the country if he or she is registered with any Bar Council in any State.

The step taken by the All India Bar Council in conducting such a test is not only questioning the authenticity and validity of the law teaching institutions across the country but also putting those students who wish to jump into practice as soon as they pass out from the law colleges, to share the social obligations of his family into trouble.

Once thing I would like to inform this august House that all the students who are studying law are not necessarily from elite class. There are people from the poor, downtrodden and socially and economically backward families, particularly from rural areas. All their families expect that their son or daughter, after passing the law degree, enter into practice and earn their bread and butter and share the social responsibilities of their families.

I would also like to bring to the notice of the Government that no such test is conducted for doctors to enter into medical practice or for engineers.

So, why this qualifying test for lawyers and for whose benefit?

The Common Entrance Tests are aimed at to select few from a large pool of candidates. Conducting such test would lead to encourage corporatization of legal practice making the access to law and justice much more difficult and prohibitive in terms of cost. There are fears among the Lawyers that the proposed test is aimed at benefitting foreign law firms by restricting the entry of people into legal practice.

As you all aware that the legal profession is a such profession that it is the ability or understanding of a person who studied law, making him or her a better lawyer. A gold medalist in law need not to be turned as an eminent Lawyer, whereas an average law student can become an eminent and perfect Lawyer. It all depends upon their ability and experience in profession. I am mentioning this true fact because I belong to legal fraternity and it is my experience too.

Therefore, I urge upon the Govt, to scrap the All India Bar Examination in the interest of legal fraternity and in the interest of poor law students across the country.

**श्री विष्णु पद राय (अंडमान और निकोबार द्वीपसमूह):** सभापति महोदय, अंडमान में कुल आबादी चार लाख है और इसमें से ढाई लाख आबादी मध्य-उत्तर अंडमान में रहती है। इसकी लाइफ लाइन अंडमान ट्रंक रोड है। श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी के समय में वर्ष 1970 में यह रास्ता मिलिट्री मूवमेंट करने के लिए बनाया था। जो लोग मिडल नार्थ में बैठे हैं उनकी लाइफ लाइन के लिए बनाया था। लेकिन दुख के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इसके पश्चात् अब नेशनल एडवाइजरी काउंसिल की चेयरपर्सन श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी और कांग्रेस की हुक्मशाही ने 2006 में एक कमेटी बनाई। इस कमेटी का नाम रिपोर्ट सब ग्रुप आफ एक्सपर्ट आन दि जरवाज़ था। कमेटी के चेयरमैन श्री जयराम रमेश थे, सईद हमीद थे। रिपोर्ट में पृष्ठ संख्या 10 में कहा गया, जरवा लड़कियां जरवा ट्रेडिशन छोड़कर पुलिस चौकी के बगल में रहती हैं, सैटलर्स के बगल में रहती हैं। रात को पुलिस चौकी में जाती हैं। जरवा लड़की ने नॉन जरवा बच्चा पैदा कर दिया, उनकी परंपरा के मुताबिक नॉन जरवा बच्चे को मार दिया गया। रिपोर्ट में पेश किया गया कि अंडमान ट्रंक रोड बंद कर दो

और इसके बदले में पोर्ट ब्लेयर से बाराटंग तक जहाज का रूट बनाओ। इसके पश्चात् प्रशासन और भारत सरकार द्वारा वापकस के माध्यम से एक प्लान तैयार करके कहा गया कि अंडमान ट्रंक रोड बंद करके 170 करोड़ रुपया खर्च करके शिप रूट चलाया जाए। अंडमान निकोबार में सात महीने मानसून रहता है। सभापति महोदय, स्वयं तमिलनाडु के हैं, आप सोच सकते हैं कि समुद्र में क्या हालत होती है, यह शांत नहीं रहता है। श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी ने चिदंबरम जी और कांतिलाल भूरिया जी को जनवरी महीने में पत्र दिया और लगातार कारेसपांडेस होता रहा कि अंडमान ट्रंक रोड बंद कर दो और समुद्र के पथ से पोर्टब्लेयर बाराटंग रूट चालू करो। यह कार्यवाही चलती रही। अंडमान प्रशासन ने हुक्मशाही के डर से, कांग्रेस के डर से, \* जी हजूरी करता रहा। परिणामस्वरूप आज मैं विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। अंडमान प्रशासन 2012-13 की पीएमबी के प्लान बुक में आल्टरनेट रूट के लिए फंड व्यवस्था की गई है। मैं सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ कि अंडमान ट्रंक रोड बंद न की जाए। इस रूट के बदले पोर्टब्लेयर से उम्बर्लीगंज, उम्बर्लीगंज से सोल बे 19 तक रास्ता बना हुआ है। यहां से क्रीक पार होकर बारडंग के बालूडेरा में जाए, यहां से एटीआर में आ जाएगा, जरवा को तकलीफ बिल्कुल नहीं होगी। अंडमान समुद्र पथ से जो रूट बनाया गया है, अंडमान ट्रंक बंद न की जाए। सरकार जो रूट सोच रही है, वह रूट गलत है। मेरा सुझाव है कि पोर्टब्लेयर वाया उम्बर्लीगंज वाया सोल बे, सोल बे क्रीक में बाराटंग के बालूडेरा जाकर एटीआर में जुड़ जाए। इससे एटीआर भी रहेगा और अंडमान बच जाएगा। अंडमान में जो तानाशाही और हुक्मशाही चला रही है दिल्ली की सरकार \* ये अंडमान और निकोबार के लोग नहीं मानेंगे। अंडमान विद्रोह करेगा। ...(व्यवधान)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Do not bring the name of any individual.

*(Interruptions) ... \**

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: I have records with me – correspondence with Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, hon. Home Minister, Shri Chidamabaram, hon. Tribal Minister, and other persons. I have all the documents with me. These are all Government documents. So, my humble request is to the administration and to the Government is, don't close Andaman Trunk Road and allow our Islanders to go to Middle and North Andaman on sea route, which is not practical and acceptable.

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\* Not recorded.



**20.00 hrs.**

अंडमान ट्रंक रोड को बंद न करते हुए ऑल्टरनेट रास्ता बनायें, उसी रूट से हम जायेंगे। हम अंडमान ट्रवर्ट बन्द करके हम समुद्री रास्ते से नहीं चलेंगे। यहीं मांग सरकार से करने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, the 22nd of December, 2011, at 11 a.m.

**20.01 hrs**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock  
on Thursday, 22<sup>nd</sup> December, 2011/Pausa 1, 1933 (Saka).*

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