

C O N T E N T S

**Sixteenth Series, Vol. IX, Fourth Session, 2015/1937 (Saka)
No.29, Tuesday, May 05, 2015/Vaisakha 15, 1937 (Saka)**

<u>S U B J E C T</u>	<u>P A G E S</u>
REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER	
Reported death of 21 persons and burn injuries to 12 others in a bus accident in Panna district of Madhya Pradesh on 4 May, 2015	09
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question Nos. 541 to 543	11-53
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
Starred Question Nos. 544 to 560	54-122
Unstarred Question Nos. 6199 to 6428	123-566

* The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE 567-573

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA 574

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS
5th and 6th Reports 575

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND
TECHNOLOGY, ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS**
255th to 257th Reports 575

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 2nd Report of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution on Demands for Grants (2014-15), pertaining to the Department of Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution

Shri Ramvilas Paswan 576

- (ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 2nd Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2014-15), pertaining to the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Ministry of Agriculture

Shri Radha Mohan Singh 576

- (iii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 45th Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on 'Review of the functioning of National Institutes working in the field of disability', pertaining to the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

Shri Thaawar Chand Gehlot 576

**MOTION RE: SEVENTEENTH REPORT OF
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

577

SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS

- (i) Re: Failure to establish a separate High Court in
Telangana 579-583
- (ii) Re: Reported decision of the Central Government
for total and uniform ban on fishing for 61 days in
the eastern zone of India 704-708
- (iii) Re: Need to confer National Award on Late
Malli Masthan Babu, Mountaineer 708-711

NATIONAL WATERWAYS BILL, 2015

584

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

591-605

- (i) Need to address acute shortage of drinking water in
Banda and Chitrakoot districts of Uttar Pradesh

Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra 591

- (ii) Need to send a central team to assess the crop
damage in all the districts which experienced
unseasonal rains and hailstorms and announce a loan
waiver scheme for the affected farmers

Dr. Virendra Kumar 592

- (iii) Need to look into the incidents of illegal and excess
collection of toll tax at Toll Plazas across the country
particularly in Karnataka

Shri Pralhad Joshi 593

- (iv) Need to include restoration, rejuvenation and
maintenance of water bodies in the list of works under
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment
Guarantee Scheme

Shri Lallu Singh 594

- (v) Need to release the share of Central Government funds for setting up medical colleges in Rajasthan
- Shri Chand Nath 595
- (vi) Need to take steps to boost the flagging garment export industry in the country particularly in Ludhiana
- Shri Ravneet Singh 596
- (vii) Need to restore the concessions earlier available to leather industry
- Shri B. Senguttuvan 597-598
- (viii) Need to take necessary steps for construction of school buildings for Kendriya Vidyalaya at Khariar and Bagad in Kalahandi Parliamentary Constituency, Odisha
- Shri Arka Keshari Deo 598
- (ix) Need to introduce battery-operated rickshaws and develop ropeway system in Matheran, a hill station in Maval Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra
- Shri Shrirang Appa Barne 599
- (x) Need to ensure execution of works under the Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme as per specified norms and standards
- Shri Ram Mohan Naidu Kinjarapu 600
- (xi) Need to provide immediate relief to people distressed due to drought situation in districts of Rayalseema, Andhra Pradesh
- Shri P. Karunakaran 600

- (xii) Need to issue necessary instructions and guidelines for execution of works under the Mahatama Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

Shrimati Kothapalli Geetha 601

- (xiii) Need to recognize post-graduate medical courses of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Medical College, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh

Shri Rakesh Singh 602

- (xiv) Need to address the acute shortage of water in Jaipur, Rajasthan

Shri Ramcharan Bohra 603

- (xv) Need to put skill development training programmes in the country on the fast track particularly in Sant Kabir Nagar district, Uttar Pradesh

Shri Sharad Tripathi 604

- (xvi) Need to continue special category status to North-Eastern Region States

Shri Gaurav Gogoi 605

- (xvii) Need to take measures for drainage of stagnant water in Sujangarh railway station complex in Churu district, Rajasthan

Shri Rahul Kaswan 606

**PAYMENT AND SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2014**

607-609

(Amendments made by Rajya Sabha)

Motion to Consider 607

Clauses 1 and 5 607-609

Amendments agreed 609

REGIONAL RURAL BANKS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2014 <i>(Amendments made by Rajya Sabha)</i>	610-611
Motion to Consider	610
Clause 1	610-611
Amendments agreed	611
 CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND AMENDMENT) BILL, 2014	 612-626, 629-703
Shri Arun Jaitley	620-626
Shri M. Veerappa Moily	629-638
Shri Nand Kumar Chauhan	639-642
Shri T.G. Venkatesh Babu	643-648
Shri Kalyan Banerjee	649-651
Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab	652-658
Shri Rahul Shewale	659-661
Dr. Ravindra Babu	662-665
Shri Konda Vishweshwar Reddy	666-669
Shri Jitendra Chaudhury	670-672
Shri Varaprasad Rao Velagapalli	673-676
Shrimati Supriya Sule	677-681
Shri Rajendra Agrawal	682-684
Shri Prem Singh Chandumajra	685-686
Shri Jose K. Mani	687-688
Shri N.K. Premachandran	612-614, 689-692
Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank	693-695
Shri C.N. Jayadevan	696-697

Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury	698-701
Shri Rattan Lal Kataria	702-703
OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR	
Referring the Bill to Standing Committee	627-628
<u>ANNEXURE – I</u>	
Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	746
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	747-752
<u>ANNEXURE – II</u>	
Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	753
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	754

OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER

Dr. M. Thambidurai

PANEL OF CHAIRPERSONS

Shri Arjun Charan Sethi

Shri Hukmdeo Narayan Yadav

Shri Anandrao Adsul

Shri Pralhad Joshi

Dr. Ratna De (Nag)

Shri Ramen Deka

Shri Konakalla Narayana Rao

Shri Hukum Singh

Shri K.H. Muniyappa

Dr. P. Venugopal

SECRETARY GENERAL

Shri Anoop Mishra

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Tuesday, May 05, 2015/Vaisakha 15, 1937 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[HON. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER**Reported death of 21 persons and burn injuries to 12 others in a bus accident in Panna district of Madhya Pradesh on 4th May, 2015**

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, 4 मई, 2015 को मध्य प्रदेश के पन्ना जिले में एक बस के नाले में गिरने और उसमें आग लगने के परिणामस्वरूप 21 व्यक्तियों की बुरी तरह से जल जाने के कारण मृत्यु होने और अन्य 12 व्यक्तियों के आग से जखमी होने की सूचना मिली है।

यह सभा इस दुःखद घटना पर अपनी गहरी संवेदना प्रकट करती है, जिसने शोक-संतप्त परिवारों को अत्यंत दुःख और पीड़ा पहुंचायी है। यह सभा घायलों के शीघ्र स्वस्थ होने की कामना करती है।

सभा दिवंगत आत्माओं के सम्मान में अब थोड़ी देर मौन खड़ी रहेगी।

11.01 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for short while.

...(व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received notices of Adjournment Motion from S/ Shri A.P. Jithender Reddy, Prem Singh Chandumajra, K.V. Thomas, N.K. Premachandran, K.C. Venugopal, M.B. Rajesh, P. Karunakaran, P.K. Shreemathi Teacher, Bhagwant Mann, Capt. Amarinder Singh, Ravneet Singh, Santokh Singh Chaudhary and Kodikunnal Suresh. The matters though important enough do not warrant interruption of business of the day. The matters can be raised through other opportunities. Therefore, I have disallowed the notices of Adjournment Motion.

... (*Interruptions*)

CAPT. AMARINDER SINGH (AMRITSAR): Madam, there is a law and order problem in Punjab... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: I will allow you to raise this issue in 'Zero Hour'.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY (MAHABUBNAGAR): This issue is very important... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: This is not permissible. It will not be allowed. You cannot show these things like this. I warn you not to do that.

... (*Interruptions*)

11.04 hrs

At this stage, Shrimati Kavitha Kalvakuntla and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

HON. SPEAKER: I will allow you to raise your matter in 'Zero Hour'.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: This is not allowed at all. Please do not show all these things here.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Now, let us take up Question No.541 – Shri Laxmi Narayan Yadav.

... (*Interruptions*)

11.04 ½ hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

HON. SPEAKER : Shri Laxmi Narayan yadav.

(Q. 541)

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण यादव: माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदया, फूड प्रोसेसिंग का कृषि और हॉर्टिकल्चर से बहुत गहरा संबंध होता है। ... (व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदया, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो उत्तर दिया है, उसके खण्ड - ई में यह बताया है कि किस प्रकार से भारत सरकार विभिन्न प्रकार की सहूलियतें दे कर फूड प्रोसेसिंग को बढ़ाना चाहती है। प्रश्न के उत्तर के एनेक्श्चर - एक में बताया गया है कि किस प्रकार से मध्य प्रदेश जैसे राज्यों में फूड प्रोसेसिंग के विस्तार के लिए कम राशि गई है। ... (व्यवधान) उन्होंने कभी इस बात पर विचार किया है कि क्या कारण हैं कि जो प्रदेश कृषि और हॉर्टिकल्चर में आगे बढ़ रहे हैं, उनमें फूड प्रोसेसिंग का काम बहुत कम हो रहा है? ... (व्यवधान) उनके मंत्रालय और उनकी सोच के आधार पर, इसके क्या कारण हैं? ... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती हरसिमरत कौर बादल : मैडम, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सांसद को बताना चाहती हूँ कि उनकी बात बिल्कुल सही है। ... (व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: Please, these placards, etc. are not allowed in the House. I am always giving a warning.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: All of you please go back to your seats, and do not show these placards.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: No, I am requesting all of you to go back to your seats. You can say whatever you want during the 'Zero Hour', but not now.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats. No placards, etc. should be shown.

... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Madam, the

matter is before the court. ... (*Interruptions*) The Central Government has said that we are in favour of a separate court. ... (*Interruptions*) The matter is pending before the High Court. ... (*Interruptions*) There is a Public Interest Litigation (PIL) going on in the High Court. ... (*Interruptions*) The Government is in favour of a separate High Court for Telangana and that has been made very clear. ... (*Interruptions*) Showing placards is not a good practice. I appeal to you to please leave the placards. ... (*Interruptions*) Please do not have these placards as it will become a practice. ... (*Interruptions*)

श्रीमती हरसिमरत कौर बादल : मैडम, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय सांसद को बताना चाहती हूँ कि उनकी बात बिल्कुल सही है कि फूड प्रोसेसिंग सैक्टर का हरेक राज्य में और खास तौर से किसानों को ऊपर उठाने के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है। ... (व्यवधान) जहां तक मंत्रालय की स्कीम्स हैं, आपके माध्यम से मैं बताना चाहूंगी कि यह मंत्रालय अपने आप कोई स्कीम वहां पर नहीं लगाता है। ... (व्यवधान) लेकिन एक ऐसा एंवायरमेंट बनाने के लिए तीन खास स्कीम्स हैं, जिससे कि फूड प्रोसेसिंग को बढ़ावा मिलेगा। ... (व्यवधान) एक मेगा फूड पार्क की स्कीम है, दूसरी कोल्ड चेन की स्कीम है और तीसरी नैशनल मिशन ऑफ फूड प्रोसेसिंग की स्कीम है। ... (व्यवधान) राज्य अपने आप इनको आगे ले जाते हैं। ... (व्यवधान) पहली दो स्कीम्स मंत्रालय के द्वारा लगाई जाती हैं। ... (व्यवधान) इनको लगाने के लिए मंत्रालय के द्वारा कुछ ग्रांट एवं सब्सिडी आदि दी जाती है और एक्सप्रेसन ऑफ इंटरैस्ट इंवाईट किया जाता है कि जो लोग लगाना चाहते हैं, वे अप्लाई करें। ... (व्यवधान) जो लोग अप्लाई करते हैं, उनमें से जो क्राइटेरिया मीट करते हैं, उनको यह लगाने का मौका मिलता है। ... (व्यवधान) माननीय सदस्य ने मध्य प्रदेश की बात की है, मैं बताना चाहूंगी कि हमारे मंत्रालय के द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश के लिए दो मेगा फूड पार्क ऑलरेडी अप्रूव हो चुके हैं। ... (व्यवधान) जिनका काम-काज चल रहा है। ... (व्यवधान) मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस साल उसकी इन्फॉर्मेशन बहुत जल्दी ही होगी। ... (व्यवधान) तीन कोल्ड चेन प्रोजेक्ट्स हमने मध्य प्रदेश में अप्रूव किए हैं, दो अन्य चालू भी हो चुके हैं। ... (व्यवधान) इसके अलावा नैशनल मिशन ऑफ फूड प्रोसेसिंग के द्वारा सरकार हरेक राज्य को ग्रांट देती है कि वह प्रोसेसिंग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए जिस मर्जी तरीके से इस पैसे का यूटिलाइज़ेशन कर सकती हैं। ... (व्यवधान) मंत्रालय की तरफ से मध्य प्रदेश को तकरीबन 25 करोड़ रुपये की ग्रांट दी गई है, जिसमें से अभी मध्य प्रदेश की सरकार ने केवल 18 करोड़ रुपये की यूटिलाइज़ेशन की है। ... (व्यवधान) मैं माननीय सदस्य को कहूंगी कि वे जो यूटिलाइज़ेशन कराना चाहते हैं, वह अपनी राज्य सरकार के द्वारा करा सकते हैं और अब 14वें वित्त आयोग की नई गाईडलाइंस के हिसाब से यह पूरी ग्रांट

सीधे राज्यों को जाती है। ...(व्यवधान) मेरे मंत्रालय से भी पैसा जाने की जरूरत नहीं है, उनकी इंक्रीज्ड एलोकेशन से ही ये अपना काम फूड प्रोसेसिंग में आगे बढ़ा सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)

श्री लक्ष्मी नारायण यादव : महोदया, असल में इसके पूर्व भी इस प्रकार का एक प्रश्न उठा था, ...(व्यवधान) जिसके उत्तर में माननीय मंत्री जी ने यह बताया है कि किस प्रकार से देश में दो इंस्टीट्यूट्स खास तौर से इस बात के लिए स्टैब्लिश किए गए हैं, ...(व्यवधान) जहां पर लोगों को एंटरप्रिन्डोरशिप और दूसरे प्रकार की शिक्षा दी जाती है। ...(व्यवधान) मैं माननीया मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जो बैकवर्ड इलाके हैं, जहां संभावनाएं ज्यादा हैं, क्या वे वहाँ ऐसे एकाध इंस्टीट्यूट शुरू करेंगी ताकि लोगों में एंटरप्रिन्डोरशिप डेवलप हो सके, वे इस प्रकार से सोच सकें और नई इंडस्ट्रीज स्टैब्लिश करने में सहायक हो सकें?... (व्यवधान)

श्रीमती हरसिमरत कौर बादल : महोदया, हमारे मंत्रालय में दो इंस्टीट्यूट्स हैं, एक आईआईसीपीटी, तमिलनाडु में हैं और दूसरा निफ्टम, हरियाणा में है।...(व्यवधान) निफ्टम फूड एंटरप्रिन्डोर मैनेजर्स बनाने के लिए, एंटरप्रिन्डोरशिप को एम.टेक. और बी.टेक. के कोर्सेज कराते हैं।...(व्यवधान) इन कोर्सेज में ही एक आउटरीच प्रोग्राम है, जहाँ पर ये स्टूडेंट्स अपनी मर्जी के दस गाँव सिलेक्ट करके, एडॉप्ट करके, साल में वहाँ दस दिन लगाकर उन गाँव वाले लोगों को ट्रेनिंग और नॉलेज इम्पार्ट करते हैं।...(व्यवधान) जो आईआईसीपीटी, इंडियन इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ क्रॉप प्रोसेसिंग टेक्नॉलाजी, तमिलनाडु में है, उन्होंने अपने इंस्टीट्यूट के अंदर एक और यह शुरू किया है कि अलग-अलग तरह के किसानों को स्किल इम्पार्ट करने के लिए, कि वह जो फसल उगाता है, इंस्टीट्यूट में कुछ हफ्ता, तीन, चार या दस दिन लगाकर उसके बारे में सीख सकता है कि उसको प्रोसेस करके आगे उसकी मार्केटिंग कैसे कर सकता है। इसकी उनको इंस्टीट्यूट में ही ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है। हमारा मंत्रालय कोई ऐसे इंस्टीट्यूट्स और नहीं खोल सकता है। नेशनल मिशन ऑफ फूड प्रोसेसिंग के अंदर ये स्किल ट्रेनिंग प्रोग्राम करना चाहें, कोई कैंप लगाना चाहें, कोई प्रोसेसिंग के बारे में सिखाना चाहें तो इसका स्टेट्स को पूरा अधिकार है और फ्लेक्सिबिलिटी है।...(व्यवधान) जैसा मैंने इनको बताया कि नेशनल मिशन ऑफ फूड प्रोसेसिंग में 25 करोड़ रुपये इनके स्टेट को एलोकेटेड हैं।...(व्यवधान) किसी भी काम के लिए चाहे किसान को ट्रेड करने के लिए या कोई इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लगाने के लिए, किसी चीज के लिए भी उसका इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats. Do not show these placards; otherwise, I will have to take action. Please go back to your seats.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 11.20 a.m.

11.12 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twenty Minutes past
Eleven of the Clock.*

11.20 hrs

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twenty Minutes past
Eleven of the Clock.*

(Hon. Speaker in the Chair)

... (Interruptions)

*At this stage, Shrimati Kavitha Kalvakuntla, Shri B. Vinod Kumar and some other
hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats. I will allow you during 'Zero Hour'. At that time, if the Government is ready to respond, I have no objection. Not now.

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You cannot speak from here.

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: You raise the matter during 'Zero Hour'. If the Government is ready to respond, I will allow.

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: This would not do.

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Whatever it is, your Minister can respond.

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Q. No. 542.

... (Interruptions)

11.21 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS...Contd.

HON. SPEAKER : Shri Rajesh Verma.

(Q. 542)

श्री राजेश वर्मा : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहा था कि क्या सरकार ने देश में इमारती और चंदन की लकड़ी की बढ़ती तस्करी और बहुमूल्य प्रजातियों के वृक्षों की अवैध कटाई पर ध्यान दिया है? यदि हाँ, तो तत्संबंधी राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है? माननीय मंत्री जी ने बड़े विस्तार से उत्तर देने का प्रयास किया है। लेकिन चार राज्यों का ही इन्होंने सदन को डीटेल दी है, जिसमें तमिलनाडु, आंध्र प्रदेश, केरल और असम शामिल हैं। जो जवाब आया है, उसमें भी केवल चंदन और लाल चंदन की तस्करी से रिलेटेड जवाब आया है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, मैंने माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना था कि इमारती और चंदन की लकड़ी की तस्करी का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि मैं जिस उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य से आता हूँ, उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में जंगल का एक बहुत बड़ा इलाका है। पीलीभीत जनपद से लगा हुआ पीलीभीत, लखीमपुर, बहराइच और बाराबंकी होते हुए नेपाल बार्डर गोरखपुर तक पूरा जंगल का क्षेत्र है। इस जंगल के क्षेत्र में बड़ी बेशकीमती इमारती लकड़ी जैसे सागौन और साखू की इस इलाके से बड़े पैमाने पर तस्करी होती है। हमें उत्तर प्रदेश के संबंध में कोई भी जवाब नहीं मिला है। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य से तस्करी के कितने केसेज़ आपके पास आए हैं, कितना केन्द्र सरकार को नुकसान हुआ है और कितना पर्यावरण को नुकसान हुआ है?

श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर : माननीय सदस्य जो कह रहे हैं, वह एक मात्रा में सही है क्योंकि उन्होंने एक जगह उत्तर प्रदेश का पूछा है लेकिन सबसे ज्यादा बड़ी स्मगलिंग क्योंकि टिंबर और सैंडलवुड की थी, तो सैंडलवुड और रैड सैंडर के बारे में डीटेल्स दी हैं। लेकिन जो आपने मांगा है कि दूसरी लकड़ी की भी कटाई होती है, वह सच है। जो कटाई होती है, उसकी स्मगलिंग होती है, लेकिन ज्यादा स्मगलिंग सैंडलवुड और रैड सैंडर की होती है। उसके बारे में विस्तार से दिया है और बाकी जो जानकारी उत्तर प्रदेश के संबंध में है, वह मैं आपको लिखित रूप से दूँगा।

श्री राजेश वर्मा : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मंत्री जी ने जवाब दिया है कि इसका विस्तार से जवाब हमें दे देंगे। इसी से संबंधित दूसरा प्रश्न मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने जिस इलाके का आपको ज़िक्र किया है,

उस इलाके से नदी के माध्यम से, जलमार्ग से शारदा नदी, घाघरा नदी, सरयू नदी, इनके माध्यम से बड़े पैमाने पर सागौन और साखू की लकड़ी की तस्करी सीतापुर, लखनऊ और बाराबंकी की तरफ होती है।

मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस जलमार्ग से हो रही इस तस्करी को रोकने के लिए क्या कोई जरूरी उपाय करेंगे?

श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर: पीलीभीत से बहराइच तक सागवान की जिस तरह से तीन नदियों के माध्यम से लखनऊ तक भी स्मगलिंग होती है, वह इल्लीगल कटाई का परिणाम है और इसके लिए हम एक विशेष दल, एक इंस्पेक्शन टीम भेजेंगे और उससे दो महीने में उसकी रिपोर्ट मांगेंगे।

श्री राजेन्द्र अग्रवाल : अध्यक्ष जी, मेरा जो प्रश्न है, वह भी उत्तर प्रदेश से सम्बन्धित है। यह सम्भवतः कम जानकारी है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में हस्तिनापुर के पास जो अभयारण्य है, दक्षिण भारत के अलावा वहीं पर चन्दन के प्रचुर मात्रा में पेड़ पाये जाते हैं, जैसा कि हमारे प्रश्नकर्ता ने भी प्रश्न किया है, वहां से चन्दन के अलावा भी अन्य सब कीमती लकड़ी की स्मगलिंग होती रही है, खास तौर से चन्दन के विषय में जब आर.टी.आई. के माध्यम से जानकारी ली गई तो वहां पर कोई रिकार्ड नहीं है। पूछा गया कि कितने पेड़ हैं तो गिनती नहीं की गई है। जो वहां के विभाग ने तस्करी किए हुए पेड़ों की आमदनी दिखाई है, उसमें चन्दन के पेड़ों का जिक्र ही नहीं है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हस्तिनापुर की इस सैंक्चुरी का भी इसके अन्दर संज्ञान लेकर वहां कुछ कार्य करने की या स्मगलिंग रोकने की कुछ योजना है?

श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर: कोयम्बटूर की हमारी जंगल की इन्वेंटरी का अध्ययन करने वाली जो एक संस्था है, उसके माध्यम से हम उसकी गिनती कर रहे हैं। हर राज्य में सेंडल की और रैड सेंडल की इन्वेंटरी कितनी है, उसकी जल्दी ही रिपोर्ट आएगी, वह वर्क इन प्रोग्रेस है।

HON. SPEAKER: I would again request you, please go to your seats. I will allow you in Zero Hour. Please go to your seats. At that time if they want to respond, I have no objection. Not now. Please go to your seats.

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: I will allow you in Zero Hour. You can raise the matter then, not now. This is not the way. You will not get an answer like this.

साध्वी साविज्ञा बाई फूले - उपस्थित नहीं।

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल।

(Q. 543)

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल: अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका बहुत आभारी हूँ कि आपने एक अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न पर मुझे प्रश्न पूछने की अनुमति दी है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को भी धन्यवाद दूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत विस्तार से देश के वन और सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र में जो सड़कें हैं, रास्ते हैं, पुल हैं, पुलिया हैं, उनके निर्माण हेतु जो स्वीकृतियां जारी की हैं, काफी विस्तार से इन्होंने उत्तर दिया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है कि जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सीमा क्षेत्र से पांच किलोमीटर की हवाई दूरी है, उसमें जो सशस्त्र सीमा सुरक्षा बल और जो सैण्ट्रल बोर्डर रोड संगठन है, वह सड़कों का और पुलियों के निर्माण का काम करती है, ऐसे लाइन ऑफ एक्शन कंट्रोल से 100 किलोमीटर तक करती है। 03.02.2015 को आपने एक अधिसूचना जारी की है और उसमें आपने स्कोपिंग अपेक्षा के लिए जो जन सुनवाई का अधिकार दिया है, मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसी वे सड़कें, जो फोरैस्ट प्रोटेक्शन एक्ट, 1980 के अन्तर्गत केन्द्र सरकार से अपेक्षित हैं, केन्द्र सरकार के वन एवं पर्यावरण मंत्रालय ने उसकी स्वीकृति दे दी और यहां तक कि वे नेशनल हाईवेज़ की सड़कें, चाहे वे उत्तर प्रदेश की हों, एन.एच. 230 हो, ककहरवा से वाराणसी, गोरखपुर से वाराणसी या पीलीभीत की हों, वे सड़के इसलिए रुक गई कि आपकी स्वीकृति के बाद एक नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल (एन.जी.टी.) का गठन हो गया है तो क्या यह दोहरा मापदण्ड नहीं हो गया कि एक बार वन और पर्यावरण मंत्रालय की स्वीकृति प्राप्त हो गई तो अब नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल की आपत्ति के बाद उन सड़कों पर काम रुक गया है। क्या माननीय मंत्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि यह जो नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल का नया फरमान दिल्ली की बसों पर रुकने के लिए, सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए, पुलों-पुलियों के लिए है, तो इससे देश का विकास अवरुद्ध हो जायेगा तो सरकार, नेशनल ग्रीन ट्रिब्यूनल के द्वारा उठाई गई इन आपत्तियों पर इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्रवाई कर रही है?

श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर : मैडम, आज जो प्रश्न उठाया गया है, वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है।...(व्यवधान) वह इसलिए महत्वपूर्ण है क्योंकि सीमा पर हमारी सड़कें 6,000 किलोमीटर की हैं।...(व्यवधान) वहां बॉर्डर रोड्स ऑर्गेनाइजेशन काम करती है।...(व्यवधान) वहां सीमा सशस्त्र बल, बी.एस.एफ. और सबके लिए यह एक दुविधा थी।...(व्यवधान) मैंने एक अध्ययन किया और हमने जब पिछले साल यह निर्णय लिया, उसके पहले से चार सालों से इसके लगभग 176 प्रकरण लंबित थे।...(व्यवधान) उसे मंजूरी के लिए एक साल से चार साल लगते थे।...(व्यवधान) हमने यह बदल दिया और इस पर जनरल एप्रूवल दे दिया।...(व्यवधान) लेकिन

जनरल एप्रूवल मतलब पर्यावरण की शर्तों से समझौता नहीं है।... (व्यवधान) इसलिए compensatory afforestation, net present value, relief and rehabilitation, FRA rights, demarcation or not for any other purpose ऐसे जो कंडीशंस हैं, वे सब रहेंगे।... (व्यवधान) लेकिन, राज्य सरकार ही उसे देगी और राज्य सरकारें भी इसमें देरी न लगाएं, यह हम देख रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान)

जहां तक उन्होंने प्रश्न पूछा है तो हम एन.जी.टी. को इन सारी स्थितियों से अवगत कराएंगे और मुझे विश्वास है कि इसमें कोई बाधा नहीं रहेगी।... (व्यवधान) सीमा सुरक्षित रहेगी।... (व्यवधान) देश की सुरक्षा महत्वपूर्ण है।... (व्यवधान) इसलिए ये सड़कें बनेंगी।... (व्यवधान)

SHRI V. ELUMALAI: Hon. Speaker Madam, the increasing forest area is a good thing. But forest area encroaching upon public utility area is causing inconvenience to the common man. It is not a welcome thing. There are many roads in the country. ... (*Interruptions*) The vehicular movement has become a daunting task due to branches of trees falling on the road. But the Forest Department and the Administration are not able to remove this problem as they do not enjoy the power to cut the trees. ... (*Interruptions*) In my constituency, the following five-metre roads such as Vettiyan Thozhuvam and Puthupalayam to Maligai nagar bungalow, Arani union, Thirunamalai district and Mangalapuram forest near Patchaiammal temple in Senji Union, Villuppuram District are covered with trees. ... (*Interruptions*) Therefore, I would like to know whether the Government is considering to allow cutting of trees whenever required in public interest.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: The issue is, when to start the work of building roads in forest area. Earlier, the practice was that the work could be started only after forest clearance phase-II was given. ... (*Interruptions*) But now for public utility and roads, we have decided that after the Phase-I clearance there can be an activity. That matter was also taken to NGT by some applicant. ... (*Interruptions*) So, we are also explaining it to the NGT and I hope that there will be no hindrance and the work can start early. ... (*Interruptions*) We have also allowed roads in forest areas to be upgraded, which was earlier not allowed.

श्री पंकज चौधरी : महोदया, मैं मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि वन क्षेत्र में जो निर्माण बाधित पड़ा था, इसकी तरफ उन्होंने ध्यान दिया है।...(व्यवधान) देश में वनटांगियां मजदूरों की समस्या बहुत पुरानी थी।...(व्यवधान) आज देश से वनटांगियां मजदूरी समाप्त हो गई है।...(व्यवधान) मेरे पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश के गोरखपुर और महाराजगंज में क्रमशः 5 और 23 वनटांगियां हैं, जिसमें 4750 परिवार रहते हैं, लेकिन अभी तक उनको कोई भी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं प्राप्त हुआ है।...(व्यवधान) उनकी सबसे बड़ी समस्या है कि उनको पट्टा तो मिल गया है, लेकिन अभी उन्हें गाँव सभा का दर्जा नहीं मिला है।...(व्यवधान) इसलिए जो भी सरकारी सहायता होती है, सरकारी विकास होता है, वह वहां नहीं हो पाता है।...(व्यवधान) मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूँ वे इसे कब तक कराने का कार्य करेंगे?

श्री प्रकाश जावड़ेकर : महोदया, मुझे माफ करेंगे, क्योंकि यह सवाल हमारे इस सवाल से या हमारे मंत्रालय से सम्बन्धित नहीं है।...(व्यवधान) यह आदिवासियों का, फॉरेस्ट ट्राइबल राइट्स एक्ट और उसके बाद जो बसे हैं, वहाँ विकास करने की अनुमति से संबंधित है।...(व्यवधान) जहाँ पर फॉरेस्ट की परमीशन है, जो रिजर्व सैन्चुअरीज़ हैं, उसमें कौन-कौन सी एक्टिविटीज़ अलाउड है, उसके नियम स्पष्ट हैं।...(व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Member, I am again requesting you. I will allow you in 'Zero Hour', not in the Question Hour.

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats.

... (Interruptions)

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned up to twelve o'clock.

11.35 hrs

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

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

(Hon. Speaker in the Chair)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid.

... *(Interruptions)*

12.0 ½ hrs

At this stage Shri B. Vinod Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

... *(Interruptions)*

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री राम विलास पासवान) : अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

- (1) भारतीय खाद्य निगम तथा खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण विभाग, उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय के बीच वर्ष 2015-16 के लिए हुए समझौता ज्ञापन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2471/16/15]

- (2) (एक) भारतीय खाद्य निगम, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2013-2014 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
(एक) भारतीय खाद्य निगम, नई दिल्ली के वर्ष 2013-2014 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (3) उपर्युक्त (2) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)

... *(व्यवधान)*

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2472/16/15]

भारी उद्योग और लोक उद्यम मंत्री (श्री अनन्त गंगाराम गीते): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संविधान के अनुच्छेद 151(1) के अंतर्गत मार्च, 2014 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्यमों के सामान्य प्रयोजन वित्तीय प्रतिवेदनों के संबंध में भारत के नियंत्रक-महालेखापरीक्षक-संघ सरकार (वाणिज्यिक) (2015 के संख्यांक 2) (अनुपालन लेखापरीक्षा) के प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2473/16/15]

...(व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): Madam, on behalf of my colleague Shri Sarbananda Sonowal, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior, for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Lakshmibai National Institute of Physical Education, Gwalior, for the year 2013-2014.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

... (Interruptions)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2474/16/15]

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री हरिभाई चौधरी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं विधिविरुद्ध क्रियाकलाप (निवारण) अधिनियम, 1967 की धारा 35 की उपधारा(4) के अंतर्गत जारी अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 984(4) जो 10 अप्रैल, 2015 के भारत के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुयी थी तथा जिसके द्वारा अंसार-उल-उम्माह का नाम उक्त अधिनियम की पहली अनुसूची के क्रमांक 7 पर जोड़ा गया है, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2475/16/15]

...(व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI ANANTHKUMAR): Madam, on behalf of my colleague, Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, Ahmedabad, for the years 2007-2008 to 2010-2011, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (2) Four statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2476/16/15]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
 - (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the Bengal Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2477/16/15]

- (5) A copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Pharmaceuticals, Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers for the year 2015-2016.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2478/16/15]

(6) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 686(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 9th March, 2015, making certain amendments in Notification No. S.O. 1221(E) dated 15th May, 2013 under sub-section (6) of Section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2479/16/15]

... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES (SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):_

- (1) Memorandum of Understanding between the Instrumentation Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises, for the year 2015-2016.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2480/16/15]

- (2) Memorandum of Understanding between the NEPA Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises, for the year 2015-2016.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2481/16/15]

- (3) Memorandum of Understanding between the Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises, for the year 2015-2016.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2482/16/15]

- (4) Memorandum of Understanding between the Hindustan Salts Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises, for the year 2015-2016.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2483/16/15]

- (5) Memorandum of Understanding between the Sambhar Salts Limited and the Hindustan Salts Limited for the year 2015-2016.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2484/16/15]

- (6) Memorandum of Understanding between the Heavy Engineering Corporation Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises, for the year 2015-2016.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2485/16/15]

- (7) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bridge and Roof Company (I) Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises, for the year 2015-2016.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2486/16/15]

- (8) Memorandum of Understanding between the Richardson and Cruddas (1972) Limited and the Department of Heavy Industry, Ministry of Heavy Industry and Public Enterprises, for the year 2015-2016.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2487/16/15]

... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Foundation for Communal Harmony, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Foundation for Communal Harmony, New Delhi, for the year 2013-2014.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2488/16/15]

... (Interruptions)

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्णपाल गुर्जर): अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ :

- (1) नेशनल हैण्डिकैप्ड फाइनैस एण्ड डेवलपमेंट कारपोरेशन तथा निःशक्त व्यक्ति अधिकारिता विभाग, सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय के बीच वर्ष 2015-2016 के लिए हुए समझौता ज्ञापन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2489/16/15]

- (2) (एक) ठाकुर हरि प्रसाद इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ रिसर्च एण्ड रिहैबिलिटेशन फॉर द मेंटली हैण्डिकैप्ड, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2012-13 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) ठाकुर हरि प्रसाद इंस्टिट्यूट ऑफ रिसर्च एण्ड रिहैबिलिटेशन फॉर द मेंटली हैण्डिकैप्ड, हैदराबाद के वर्ष 2012-13 के कार्यक्रम की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (3) उपर्युक्त (2) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2490/16/15]

- (4) स्वपरायणता, प्रमस्तिष्कघात, मानसिक मंदता और बहु:निशक्तता से ग्रसितों के कल्याण हेतु राष्ट्रीय न्यास अधिनियम, 1999 की धारा 36 के अंतर्गत स्वपरायणता, प्रमस्तिष्कघात, मानसिक मंदता और बहु:निशक्तता से ग्रसितों के कल्याण हेतु राष्ट्रीय न्यास (संशोधन) नियम, 2015, जो 4 फरवरी, 2015 के भारत के राजपत्र में अधिसूचना संख्या सा.का.नि. 71(अ) में प्रकाशित हुए थे, की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2491/16/15]

- (5) (एक) नेशनल इंस्टिट्यूट फॉर द आर्थोपेडिकली हैण्डिकैप्ड, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2013-2014 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) नेशनल इंस्टिट्यूट फॉर द आर्थोपेडिकली हैण्डिकैप्ड, कोलकाता के वर्ष 2013-2014 के कार्यकरण की सरकार द्वारा समीक्षा की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।
- (6) उपर्युक्त (5) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2492/16/15]

...(व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (DR. SANJEEV BALYAN): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education (Indian Council of Agricultural Research), Ministry of Agriculture, for the year 2015-2016.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2493/16/15]

... (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under Article 151(1) of the Constitution:-

- (1) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. 9 of 2015) Department of Revenue-Indirect Taxes-customs-Performance of 100% Export Oriented Unit (EOU) Scheme for the year ended March, 2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2494/16/15]

- (2) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (Civil)(No. 11 of 2015)-Performance Audit of Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Ministry of Agriculture, for the year ended March, 2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2495/16/15]

- (3) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. 13 of 2015)(Indirect Taxes-Customs)-Performance of Import and Export Trade Facilitation through Customs Ports, Department of Revenue, for the year ended March, 2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2496/16/15]

- (4) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. 4 of 2015)(Indirect Taxes-Service Tax)-Department of Revenue for the year ended March, 2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2497/16/15]

- (5) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. 6 of 2015)(Performance Audit)-Supply and Infrastructure Development for Natural Gas, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, for the year ended March, 2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2498/16/15]

- (6) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. 7 of 2015)(Indirect Taxes-Central Excise)-Department of Revenue for the year ended March, 2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2499/16/15]

- (7) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India-Union Government (No. 8 of 2015)(Compliance Audit)-(Department of Revenue-Customs) for the year ended March, 2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2500/16/15]

... (*Interruptions*)

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री विजय सांपला): अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं निम्नलिखित पत्र सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

- (1) (एक) पीपल्स एक्शन फॉर सोशल सर्विस, तिरुपति के वर्ष 2013-14 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा लेखापरीक्षित लेखे।
- (दो) पीपल्स एक्शन फॉर सोशल सर्विस, तिरुपति के वर्ष 2013-14 के वार्षिक लेखाओं की एक प्रति (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) तथा उन पर लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन।
- (2) उपर्युक्त (1) में उल्लिखित पत्रों को सभा पटल पर रखने में हुए विलम्ब के कारण दर्शाने वाला विवरण (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण)।

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 2501/16/15]

...(व्यवधान)

12.03 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY GENERAL: Madam Speaker, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary General of Rajya Sabha:-

‘I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th April, 2015 has adopted the following motion:

MOTION

“That this House recommends to the Lok Sabha that the Lok Sabha do agree to leave being granted by the Rajya Sabha to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 which was passed by the Lok Sabha on the 18th December, 2014 and laid on the Table of the Rajya Sabha on the 19th December, 2014.” ’

... (*Interruptions*)

12.03 ½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

5th and 6th Reports

श्री गणेश सिंह (सतना) : अध्यक्ष महोदया, रेल संबंधी स्थायी समिति के निम्नलिखित प्रतिवेदन (हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी संस्करण) प्रस्तुत करता हूँ :

- (1) 'रेल (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2014' के बारे में पांचवां प्रतिवेदन।
- (2) "भारतीय रेल की उपनगरीय रेल सेवाएं तथा महिला यात्रियों की सुरक्षा पर विशेष बल" के बारे में समिति के 23वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों पर सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई संबंधी छठा प्रतिवेदन

...(व्यवधान)

12.04 hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY,
ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS
255th to 257th Reports**

SHRI NAGENDRA SINGH (KHAJURAHO): Madam, I beg to lay on the table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of Standing Committee on Science & Technology, Environment & Forests:-

- (1) Two Hundred Fifty-fifth Report on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Department of Space.
 - (2) Two Hundred Fifty-sixth Report on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Department of Atomic Energy.
 - (3) Two Hundred Fifty-seventh Report on Demands for Grants (2015-16) of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.
-

12.04 ½ hrs.**STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS**

(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 2nd Report of the Standing Committee on Food, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution on Demands for Grants (2014-15), pertaining to the Department of Consumer Affairs, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution*

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्री (श्री राम विलास पासवान) : अध्यक्ष महोदया, मैं उपभोक्त मामले विभाग, उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों (2014-2015) के बारे में खाद्य, उपभोक्ता मामले और सार्वजनिक वितरण संबंधी स्थायी समिति के दूसरे प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

12.05 hrs.

(ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 2nd Report of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2014-15), pertaining to the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Ministry of Agriculture*

कृषि मंत्री (श्री राधा मोहन सिंह) : महोदया, मैं कृषि अनुसंधान और शिक्षा विभाग, कृषि मंत्रालय की अनुदानों की मांगों (2014-2015) के बारे में कृषि संबंधी स्थायी समिति के दूसरे प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

12.05 ½ hrs.

(iii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 45th Report of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment on 'Review of the functioning of National Institutes working in the field of disability', pertaining to the Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment*

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चंद गहलोत) : महोदया, मैं निःशक्त व्यक्ति अधिकारिता विभाग, सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय से संबंधित 'निःशक्तता के क्षेत्र में कार्यरत राष्ट्रीय संस्थानों के कार्य की समीक्षा' के बारे में सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता संबंधी स्थायी समिति के 45वें प्रतिवेदन में अंतर्विष्ट सिफारिशों के कार्यान्वयन की स्थिति के बारे में वक्तव्य सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 2502/16/15, 2503/16/15 and 2504/16/15 respectively.

12.06 hrs.

**MOTION RE: SEVENTEENTH REPORT OF
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY): I beg to move:

“That this House do agree with the Seventeenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 30th April, 2015.”

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do agree with the Seventeenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 30th April, 2015.”

The motion was adopted.

HON. SPEAKER: Now we will take up 'Zero Hour'.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: If you want to raise a matter, you have to go to your places. You will have to go to your places first and then I will allow you.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: You go back to your seats. You cannot do like this. You will have to go back to your places first.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: If you want to say something, please go to your seats. You would not get a reply like this. You have to go back to your seats. Mr. Jithender Reddy, if you want to say something, ask them to go back to their seats. I will not allow like this. This is not the way. First, all of you will have to go to your seats. Then, your leader can say something and if the Government wants to say something, it can. I will allow you. But not like this. You will have to go back to your seats. First, you go back to your seats, then only you will be listened to.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: I am sorry. I will not allow like this. Nothing would go on record.

... (*Interruptions*)... *

HON. SPEAKER: Nobody will say anything. First, they will have to go back to their seats. You do not reply to them. Please all of you have to go back to your seats and then only I will allow. I will allow your leader. But you will have to go back to your seats. I will never allow like this.

... (*Interruptions*)

* Not recorded.

HON. SPEAKER: Amarinder Singhji, please take your seat. Let them speak first.

12.08 hrs

*At this stage, Shri B. Vinod Kumar and some other hon. Members
went back to their seats.*

12.08 ¼ hrs.

SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS

(i) Re : Failure to establish a separate High Court in Telangana

HON. SPEAKER: Mr. Jithender Reddy, would you like to say something or somebody else will speak?

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY (MAHABUBNAGAR): As per the State Re-organization Bill, it had been assured that separate High Courts will be formed for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. Now, we have taken up this matter during 'Zero Hour'. We have raised this matter under Rule 377. We have requested the Minister of Law. Earlier Ravi Shankar Prasadji was the Minister of Law. Now he has been changed and Shri Sadanand Gowdaji has come. He has also given us assurance. Andhra Pradesh Bar Association have come here and have requested the Minister in this regard. The Minister has said that within one week's time, it will be bifurcated. But nothing has happened. For 45 days, all the lawyers were on strike. The Minister has assured us saying that if the Telangana Government gives a place for Andhra Pradesh High Court, it will be bifurcated immediately. Our Chief Minister has written saying that the High Court which exists today in a very traditional building built by the Nizams will be left to you. He has said: "You take this building, we will go to Gachibowli and have our court there". Then the Minister said: "Within one week, we will bifurcate it". But till date nothing has been done. Out of 29 judges in the High Court, only six judges are from Telangana. The Telangana cases are being neglected. All cases put up by the advocates from Telangana have been kept aside. A lot of partition is happening. We had a report just know, we are not sure about this, that seven acres of land, each acre costing about Rs. 16 crore, has been given to a film actor from Andhra Pradesh. This is a prime property of Telangana. The people of Telangana have fought for this land. They had an agitation for this for sixty years. It is very unfortunate. Ours is a new State. We do not want any problems with anybody.

With all due respect to you, we are conducting ourselves in the House. But this has become a big problem and water is flowing above our heads. I would request the hon. Minister that he should come to the House and assure us as to when he is going to give us the High Court in Telangana.

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: There was a Public Interest Litigation in the High Court of Hyderabad, which is the High Court for both the States of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. Unfortunately, day before yesterday there was an order passed by the Chief Justice of the High Court... *(Interruptions)*

We passed this Act in the Parliament and he interpreted the Act in another way. The Act specifically says that the principal seat of High Court of Andhra Pradesh shall be at such a place as the President, may by notified order appoint. So, the Union Cabinet should decide it and send it to the hon. President of India wherein he will notify. But the order that has been passed yesterday by the High Court suggests as if the Act was not correct.

HON. SPEAKER: That you cannot discuss here.

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: As has been mentioned by my colleague here, out of 29 judges in the High Court, only six judges are from Telangana. For the last many years we have been fighting for justice for a judicial cause. The hon. Home Minister or the hon. Law Minister should make a statement in this regard. The Government had assured us during the 'Zero Hour' and also when we raised it through Matters under Rule 377 and also when we debated the matter. I would like to request the hon. Home Minister to assure us in the House as to when the Government is going to notify. As per the Act the Government has to notify. When is the Government going to notify this? The Government has to say this here. The affidavit filed by the Union Government is not as per the Act. The Government has to safeguard the provisions of the Act as passed by this Parliament... *(Interruptions)* The advocates on their behalf did not argue... *(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: If the Government wants to respond to this, I can allow.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Hon. Law Minister, are you responding to this matter?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): Madam, yes... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Kharge, it is not your issue. Hon. Members from Telangana has raised it and the hon. Minister is responding to it. Please listen to the hon. Minister. Every now and then it cannot be like this.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (GULBARGA): My request is that when the States are separated, immediately the Government should concede to their request. Why should the Government delay it?... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister is responding now.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Madam, Speaker, there was a sincere attempt by the Government to resolve this problem. I had detailed discussions with the Chief Ministers of both the States, even including the Members from the State of Telangana. They came to me and we had a detailed discussion.

Of course, we reached a stage where both the Chief Ministers came to a conclusion that they can provide some buildings and other things as infrastructure so that we can resolve the problem. ... (*Interruptions*) The Chief Minister of Telangana gave a letter also. All Members of Parliament belonging to Telangana came to me and I had detailed discussions with them.

In the meantime, unfortunately, a Public Interest Litigation was filed before the High Court of Andhra Pradesh at Hyderabad. Due to that Public Interest Litigation, our hands are tied. The matter is *sub judice*. So, I am not in a position to make any statement beyond this. But a sincere attempt was made by the Central Government to resolve the problem. Just because the matter is pending before the High Court of Andhra Pradesh, we are not in a position to make any statement. ... (*Interruptions*) As soon as the High Court delivers its judgment, we will be at it.

Certainly, we will have a High Court for Telangana at the earliest. But till the disposal of the case which is pending before the High Court, we are not in a position to do anything. Our hands are tied.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Madam, it is unfortunate that the hon. Minister says as if the PIL is pending. It has been disposed of day before yesterday.

HON. SPEAKER: If it is disposed of, then he will see to it.

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Madam, I am not finding any fault. It is disposed of.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: As soon as the matter is disposed of by the High Court, the Government will work on it and we will look into what best solution can be given to the State of Telangana... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR: Madam, the Act has very categorically stated that the President may, *vide* notified order specify..... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: It is not like that. You send it to him. Let him study whatever High Court has said. Only then, it can be done. It cannot be done here. Discussion can be done here. He said that he will go through it. Now, please take your seat. Shri Vinod Kumar, please send it to him. Do not read it here. Let him study it and take action. That is the way it should be.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Madam Speaker, I do not know about it. My friend is telling that it was disposed of day before yesterday. But I will get the particulars. Is it possible to deliver a judgment on Sunday? I do not know about it. Leaving apart that no court is working on Sunday, even if it is disposed of, I will get a copy of the judgment, study the matter in detail, will call all my friends, discuss with them and find a solution as per the Reorganization Act... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR : Please specify the time frame... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: How can I specify the time for it? Infrastructure and other things have to be looked into. Regarding bifurcation of High Court, we need to have wider consultations with the Chief Justice of Andhra

Pradesh. We also need to have consultations with both the Chief Ministers on providing infrastructure facilities and other administrative matters which have to be taken care of by the High Court. So, we are working on it. But I cannot give a time frame on it because only after consultations with the Chief Justice of High Court of Andhra Pradesh and both the Chief Ministers, we will come to a conclusion.... *(Interruptions)*

HON. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. He has given his reply. Now, Nitin Gadkari may move the Bill.

... *(Interruptions)*

12.20 hrs

At this stage, Shri B. Vinod Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

12.21 hrs

NATIONAL WATERWAYS BILL, 2015*

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS AND MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI NITIN GADKARI): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to make provisions for existing national waterways and to provide for the declaration of certain inland waterways to be national waterways and also to provide for the regulation and development of the said waterways for the purposes of shipping and navigation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

HON. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to make provisions for existing national waterways and to provide for the declaration of certain inland waterways to be national waterways and also to provide for the regulation and development of the said waterways for the purposes of shipping and navigation and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI NITIN GADKARI: I introduce the Bill.

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2 dated 05.05.2015.

HON. SPEAKER: Now, 'Zero Hour'. Please go back to your seats. This is not proper. You please go back. He has assured. You have a discussion with him. Please go back to your seat.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Do not disturb the House for this. I am requesting you to go back to your seats. He has assured you. Let him study it and then he will take action.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: I cannot tell him something like that. He may take the decision even tomorrow. I have no objection but I cannot say about it. You please go back to your seat. It does not happen like that. I am sorry.

Now, Captain Amarinder Singh.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Please go back to your seat. He has given assurance. Now, you have to accept it.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI (HYDERABAD): How can a State function without a High Court?... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Everybody knows it. Please go back to your seat. I am requesting you to go back to your seat. He has assured. You go, discuss with him and then everything will happen. Please do not do that. Please go back to your seat.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI : Let him call a meeting before the Parliament adjourns. Let him assure us..... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Whatever he wants to say, he has already said that.

Now, Captain Amarinder Singh.

CAPT. AMARINDER SINGH (AMRITSAR): I had made a request to you for permitting me to move an Adjournment Motion on a very important issue which

was about the deteriorating law and order situation in Punjab which culminated in an incident four days ago.... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA): Madam, I take one minute.

HON. SPEAKER: Not like this. Let them go back to their seats and then only you can answer. I am sorry. Capt. Amarinder Singh, let me finish one issue. He wants to say something. You please take your seats. Let me complete the first issue.

12.23 hrs

At this stage, Shri B. Vinod Kumar and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA: Hon. Speaker, within 15 days, I will call a meeting of all the learned Members of Parliament. I will discuss with them. We will go ahead with that. We will find out a solution after due discussion with them. As I said just now, within 15 days, I will call a meeting.... (*Interruptions*)

Please wait for a minute. I had detailed discussions with them. We came to a conclusion. But, ultimately, because of the PIL, I could not go ahead. Once again, I tell the House that within 15 days, I will call a meeting of all the Members of Parliament. We will find out a solution to see that it is done.... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Now, take your seat. I do not know. He has assured you in Parliament. He is giving assurance now.

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY (MAHABUBNAGAR): The hon. Minister has said that there is a PIL. The PIL has already been disposed of. Once it has been disposed of, then, why has he to have a discussion? He has to take action. He has just to tell us when he is going to take the decision. Once the PIL has been disposed of, where is the question of discussion? यह पॉर्लियामेंट की इज्जत का सवाल है।... (व्यवधान) Parliament has assured under Section 31 that they would provide a separate High Court. We are requesting you to do that.... (*Interruptions*) मैं बोल रहा हूँ पॉर्लियामेंट की इज्जत रखिए। ... (व्यवधान)

HON. SPEAKER: He is not saying 'no' to it.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI A.P. JITHENDER REDDY : Why do you need 15 days? आप डिस्मिशन लीजिए।
Why do you need discussion again?

HON. SPEAKER: Shri M.B. Rajesh, Shri P.K. Biju, Shrimati P.K. Shreemathi Teacher, Dr.A. Sampath and Shri P. Karunakaran are permitted to associate with the matter raised by Shri Jithender Reddy during 'Zero Hour' today.

... (*Interruptions*)

CAPT. AMARINDER SINGH: As I was saying, I made a request to you for an Adjournment Motion on a very important issue concerning our State, which was deteriorating law and order situation in Punjab. You thought it better to allow this discussion now in 'Zero Hour'. I wish to bring it to your notice that this effort has culminated in one incident which is four days ago in a town called Moga, a bus belonging to a company called Orbit Buses, threw out a young child of 13 years of age on to the ground when she was killed. After she was killed, her mother was thrown out.. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: That issue has already been raised. Every now and then you cannot raise the same issue.

... (*Interruptions*)

CAPT. AMARINDER SINGH : They are just trying to divert the opinion of the House. ... (*Interruptions*) We want to bring this issue. Today, the situation is such that this company is protected by the police, from morning to evening. I have got nine incidents relating to this where they have killed people and no action has been taken. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Your Party's Member of Parliament has already raised the same issue. It is a State matter.

... (*Interruptions*)

CAPT. AMARINDER SINGH : It is concerning the people of Punjab, the law and order in Punjab.... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: This issue has already been raised.

... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): This issue was discussed in the House. He was not present in the House. It cannot be discussed simply for his convenience today. ... (*Interruptions*)

CAPT. AMARINDER SINGH: Policemen are being killed in broad daylight, no action has been taken. Buses are overrunning people, no action has been taken. Policemen are being killed, no action has been taken. We have had a DIG whose legs are broken; you have had an ASI, who has been shot dead for protecting his daughter. Are these not matters of interests to us? ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Please take your seat, Capt. Amarinder Singh.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Prof. K.V. Thomas.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: You are raising the same issue again.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: No Question-Answer is going on.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Shri Jithender Reddy, please take your seat.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

... (*Interruptions*)... *

HON. SPEAKER: He has given an assurance. With that, your matter is over.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: I am sorry.

... (*Interruptions*)

* Not recorded.

CAPT. AMARINDER SINGH : Policemen are being harassed; forget about the public. How does the State function? Economy is in a shambles; your law and order is in a shambles; everything in Punjab is down at absolutely ground level. We wanted therefore to give all these facts, if you are willing to listen... ...
(*Interruptions*) If we are not going to listen, how are we going to carry on? ...
(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Don't raise the same issue every now and then.

... (*Interruptions*)

CAPT. AMARINDER SINGH : We have got problem in Punjab; we have to have some forum on which we can come and speak. You don't allow us to speak. ...
(*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: This issue has already been raised by your own Party Member only.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: You cannot raise the same issue again. You cannot.

... (*Interruptions*)

CAPT. AMARINDER SINGH : Our only issue is Moga which is the culmination of what is happening. You have a 13 year old Dalit girl... ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: As per the rules of the House, the same issue cannot be discussed twice in the same Session. He was not present in the House. Now, he suddenly want to politicize it. It cannot be done. It should not go on record. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: The same issue cannot be raised again.

Prof. K.V. Thomas.

... (*Interruptions*)

12.30 hrs.

At this stage, Shrimati Kavitha Kalvakuntla, Shri B. Vinod Kumar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

HON. SPEAKER: Please go to your seats.

... (*Interruptions*)

HON. SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

... (*Interruptions*)... *

HON. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 o' clock.

... (*Interruptions*)

12.31 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock

* Not recorded.

14.03 hrs

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

(Hon. Deputy Speaker in the Chair)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we are going to take up Matters under Rule 377. Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (GULBARGA) : Sir, an important matter is there.... *(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: After six o'clock I will allow you.

14.03 ½ hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Need to address acute shortage of drinking water in Banda and Chitrakoot districts of Uttar Pradesh.

श्री भैरों प्रसाद मिश्र (बांदा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा संसदीय क्षेत्र बांदा (उत्तर प्रदेश) जनपद बांदा एवं चित्रकूट बुन्देलखण्ड में आता है। मेरे क्षेत्र में पाठा क्षेत्र भी आता है जहाँ पानी अनमोल माना जाता है। पूरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में पेयजल का गम्भीर संकट उत्पन्न है। पिछले काफी समय से मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र में नये हैण्डपम्प नहीं लगाये जा रहे हैं। केवल कुछ हैण्डपम्पों के रिबोर्सिंग के लिए ही धन आवंटित किया जाता है। हजारों प्रार्थना पत्र नये हैण्डपम्प लगाने हेतु लम्बित हैं जिनका सर्वेक्षण भी संबंधित विभाग द्वारा कराया जा चुका है। क्षेत्र में भीषण पेयजल का संकट है।

अतः सदन के माध्यम से मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि पेयजल की समस्या के समाधान हेतु केन्द्र सरकार मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के दोनों जनपदों बांदा व चित्रकूट में त्वरित रूप से 500-500 नये हैण्डपम्प देकर पेयजल समस्या का समाधान कराने की कृपा करें।

(ii)Need to send a central team to assess the crop damage in all the districts which experienced unseasonal rains and hailstorms and announce a loan waiver scheme for the affected farmers

डॉ. वीरेन्द्र कुमार (टीकमगढ़) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, विगत दिनों देश में हुई भारी वर्षा तथा ओलावृष्टि से फसलों को व्यापक नुकसान हुआ है। गेहूं, सरसों, मटर, चना आदि फसलों को भारी नुकसान हुआ है। देश के जिन क्षेत्रों में आलू पैदा होता है, वहां पर आलू की फसल को भी बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। इस प्राकृतिक आपदा से किसान बहुत व्यथित हैं तथा उनका जीवन दयनीय हो गया है जिससे परिणामस्वरूप अपने ऋण न चुका पाने की वजह से किसान आत्महत्या जैसा कदम उठा रहे हैं। देश के गरीब किसान और भूमिहीन किसान मजदूर अक्सर ऋण लेकर कृषि में निवेश करते हैं, परंतु दुर्भाग्यवश जब प्राकृतिक आपदा आती है तो उनके उधार लिए गए कर्ज के साथ-साथ उनका मानवीय परिश्रम भी डूब जाता है और किसानों के सामने ऋण अदा करने की मजबूरी होती है। हाल में आए हुए प्राकृतिक आपदा से देश के अन्नदाता किसान के सभी सपने चूर-चूर हो गए हैं तथा अब वे अपनी विपन्न स्थिति से इतना हताश और निराश हो चुके हैं कि वे आत्महत्या जैसे दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण कदम उठा रहे हैं। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा किसानों को राहत पहुंचाने के लिए समुचित कदम उठाया जाना एक संतोषजनक पहल है।

अतः सदन के माध्यम से मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि सरकार आपदाग्रस्त जिलों में केन्द्रीय टीमें भेजकर किसानों को हुए नुकसान का मौके पर जायजा लेकर उनके ऋण माफी की दिशा में तत्काल ठोस कदम उठाए।

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rahul Kaswan - Not present.
Shri Pralhad Joshi.

(iii) Need to look into the incidents of illegal and excess collection of toll tax at toll plazas across the country particularly in Karnataka

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (DHARWAD): There are so many cases emerging from across Karnataka and the country regarding illegal & excess collection of toll on toll plazas. Recently in Karnataka at toll booth at Hoskote, at about 25 km from Bangaluru, a local was allegedly assaulted by employees of toll plaza following an argument over paying the toll fee.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to take urgent measures and put immediate check on such incidents of illegal and excess collection of toll-tax by toll plazas all over the country particularly, in Karnataka.

(iv) Need to include restoration, rejuvenation and maintenance of water bodies in the list of works under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme

श्री लल्लू सिंह (फ़ैजाबाद) : देश में जल का संकट सघन होता जा रहा है। जल उपलब्धता का स्रोत मुख्य रूप से मानसून की वर्षा है जिसका संचय करना ही एकमात्र उपाय है। सरकारी सूत्रों के अनुसार देश में नदियों के प्रवाह से 1869 बिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर जल देश की वार्षिक औसत से उपलब्ध होता है जिसमें नदियों के प्रवाह की आवश्यकता के लिए जल की मात्रा को कम कर दिया जाए तो शेष 1123 बिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर जल उपयोग हेतु उपलब्ध होता है। देश में जल की आवश्यकता को पूरा करने के लिए 650 से 750 बिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर उपयोग में आ रहा है। नेशनल एकीकृत जल संसाधन विकास आयोग का कहना है कि देश में जल संचय की भण्डारण क्षमता 455 बिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर कर दी जाए और जल इसमें संचय हो जाए तो जल का संकट देश में दूर हो सकता है। अभी देश में 225 बिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर जल संचय करने की क्षमता है। अतः इस भण्डारण क्षमता को बढ़ाकर 458 बिलियन क्यूबिक मीटर हो जाए तो जल की आवश्यकता देश में पूरी हो सकती है।

अतः सदन के माध्यम से मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि सर्वोच्च प्राथमिकता देकर देश में केन्द्र सरकार की महत्वपूर्ण ग्रामीण योजना “महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय रोजगार योजना” को जल संचय भण्डारों के निर्माण से जोड़ दिया जाए। साथ ही मेरा अनुरोध है कि कम से कम आगामी दो वर्षों के लिए महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय रोजगार योजना के क्रियान्वयन को देश की समस्त झीलों, पोखरों, तालाबों और नहरों एवं नालों की खुदाई से जोड़ दिया जाए। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र फ़ैजाबाद (उत्तर प्रदेश) में मिल्कीपुर, रूदौली, सोहावल क्षेत्रों में बड़ी-बड़ी झीलें हैं जो मीलों लंबी हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त ग्रामों व कस्बों में हजारों पोखर और तालाब हैं जो सरकार की अनदेखी के कारण अपना स्वरूप भूल चुके हैं। इसलिए न केवल मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के इन स्थलों को वरन् समस्त देश के जीर्ण-क्षीर्ण अवस्था में पड़े नदी, नाले, झील, तालाब, तलइयाँ एवम् पोखरों की खुदाई कर उनमें जल संचय की व्यवस्था का रास्ता बनाया जाए। मेरा विश्वास है कि इस प्रकार एक ओर जहां महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय रोजगार योजना में होने वाले व्यय से देश में सम्पत्ति का सृजन होगा, वहीं देश का बहुत बड़े जल संकट का समाधान भी हो जाएगा।

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Rakesh Singh – Not present.

Shri Ramcharan Bohra – Not present.

Shri Sharad Tripathi – Not present.

Shri Chand Nath.

(v) Need to release the share of Central Government funds for setting up medical colleges in Rajasthan

श्री चौद नाथ (अलवर): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जी, भारत सरकार के सहयोग से राजस्थान के सात जिलों के अस्पतालों में मेडिकल कॉलेज बनाये जाने की योजना है, जिसमें एक जिला अलवर भी है। अलवर के अलावा तीन और जिले भरतपुर, बाडमेर एवं डूंगरपुर में बनने वाले मेडिकल कॉलेजों की स्वीकृति फरवरी, 2014 में प्राप्त हो चुकी है। राज्य सरकार ने अपने पत्र मार्च, 2014 में एमओयू हस्ताक्षर करके भारत सरकार को भेज दिया गया है और भारत सरकार ने जुलाई, 2014 में एमओयू हस्ताक्षर कर दिये हैं, जिसमें भारत सरकार से योजनान्तर्गत अंशदान जारी करने का निवेदन किया है। भारत सरकार ने हर मेडिकल कॉलेज के लिए 189.00 करोड़ रुपये की लागत निर्धारित की है, जबकि राज्य सरकार के शिक्षा विभाग व सार्वजनिक निर्माण विभाग द्वारा इसकी लागत 263.4 करोड़ रुपये प्रति मेडिकल कॉलेज निर्धारित की गयी है।

अतः सदन के माध्यम से मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि वह अपना अंशदान जल्दी से जल्दी जारी करे और इसके साथ-साथ दी जाने वाली राशि 189.00 करोड़ रुपये के स्थान पर बढ़ा कर 263.4 करोड़ रुपये कर दी जाए जिससे मेडिकल कॉलेज के निर्माण में आ रही अड़चनें दूर हो सकें और निर्माण कार्य तेजी से चल सके।

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Kapil Moreshwar Patil – not present.

Shri Ravneet Singh

**(vi) Need to take steps to boost the flagging garment export industry
in the country particularly in Ludhiana**

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH (LUDHIANA): Hon. Deputy Speaker, I would like to draw the kind attention of the Government towards the grave issue pertaining to the Micro, Small and Medium Garment Export Enterprises of India, especially Ludhiana.

In this year's Export-Import Policy the benefits given to them such as Interest Subvention at the rate of three per cent on the loans taken by them from banks has been withdrawn.

Till this year, a licence named FOCUS was used to be issued to Exporters in order to encourage them to concentrate on untouched markets world-wide. These Export firms were given the benefit of four per cent on total sales (F.O.P. value). This benefit has also been withdrawn.

Apart from the above, the fluctuations in the Currency Exchange Rate have resulted in the sector witnessing a downward slide as the garment exports have become unprofitable.

In view of the fact that the export of garments is in fact decreasing, I would request the Government to kindly look into the concerns of the existing industries sympathetically and continue with the benefits provided to them earlier for the success of Make in India Campaign.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Gaurav Gogoi – not present.
Shri B. Senguttuvan

(vii) Need to restore the concessions earlier available to leather industry

SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN (VELLORE): Thank you, Hon. Deputy Speaker, for allowing me to raise an important issue under Matters under Rule 377.

Vellore Lok Sabha Constituency is home to about 750-odd tanneries. These tanneries account for about 37 per cent of the entire leather exports of the country. Apart from this, this sector is also labour-intensive. Lakhs and lakhs of skilled and unskilled workers are employed in the leather industries. The leather sector has been singled out for special treatment as it has been included in the Prime Minister's Make in India Initiative.

However, the leather industry today is facing problems. The industry faces severe competition from Vietnam, Pakistan and Bangladesh in the export sector. In the 2015-16 Budget, some of the benefits that were available earlier to the leather sector in Tamil Nadu have been withdrawn resulting in its stunted growth. I, therefore, want the following concessions:

1. Two per cent Duty Credit Scrip under Merchandising Exports from India Scheme [MEIS] may be extended for export of Finished Leather [HS Codes 4107, 4112, 4113 and 4114] to Hong Kong, European Union and Switzerland.

2. Two per cent Duty Credit Scrip under Merchandising Exports from India Scheme [MEIS] may be extended for export of Leather Uppers [prepared] under 64061020 to European Union, Switzerland, USA and Hong Kong.

3. Two per cent Duty Credit Scrip under Merchandising Exports from India Scheme [MEIS] may be extended for export of footwear components [Outer Soles & Heels of Rubber/Plastics (64062000), Leather parts of footwear other than soles and prepared uppers (64069020) and three per cent scrip for Other Footwear Components (64069090) for exports to Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

4. Three per cent Scrip under Merchandising Exports from India Scheme [MEIS] to be extended for export of Leather Goods (4201, 4202, 4203 & 4205)

and Footwear (6401, 6402, 6403, 6404 and 6405) to Australia, New Zealand and Switzerland.

Therefore, the restoration of these concessions is necessary to rejuvenate the ailing leather industry. I would, therefore, request Finance and Commerce Ministries to consider the restoration of these Duty Credit Scrips under Merchandising Exports from India Scheme to the leather sector favourably and to provide other additional benefits, if any, to help the leather sector in Tamil Nadu.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Sultan Ahmed – Not Present.

(viii) Need to take necessary steps for construction of school buildings for Kendriya Vidyalaya at Khariar and Bagad in Kalahandi Parliamentary Constituency, Odisha

SHRI ARKA KESHARI DEO (KALAHANDI): Sir, the Kendriya Vidyalaya at Khariar started functioning on the campus of Raja A.T. High School on temporary basis since 2010. The required land for the said Kendriya Vidyalaya has been identified by the District Administration and inspected by the Kendriya Vidyalaya team. The land for the second Kendriya Vidyalaya at Bagad near Dharmagarh has also been inspected by the Kendriya Vidyalaya team. Any type of negative report by the inspection team would spoil the future of these students.

So, I request the Government to take necessary steps for early construction of school buildings and posting of staff at these two Kendriya Vidyalayas during the current financial year. Thank you.

(ix) Need to introduce battery-operated rickshaws and develop ropeway system in Matheran, a hill station in Maval Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा बारणे (मावल): महोदय, मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र मावल (महाराष्ट्र) में प्रसिद्ध पर्यटन क्षेत्र माथेरान है। यह क्षेत्र ब्रिटिश काल से ही 'इको सेंसिटिव जोन' घोषित किया गया है और इको सेंसिटिव जोन घोषित होने की वजह से यहां पर डीजल गाड़ियों एवं अन्य वाहनों के चलने पर रोक लगी हुई है। पर्यटन क्षेत्र होने से यहां बुजुर्ग, छोटे बच्चे, महिलाएं बड़ी संख्या में आते हैं। माथेरान 25 हजार की आबादी वाला क्षेत्र है। यहां के बच्चों को कई किलोमीटर पैदल चलकर स्कूल जाना पड़ता है। यहां इन सब वाहनों के नहीं होने से स्थानीय लोगों को अनेक विपत्तियों का सामना करना पड़ता है। इको सेंसिटिव जोन होने के कारण यहां के लोग अपने मकानों की मरम्मत भी नहीं करा सकते। यहां नया बांधकाम करने के लिए पूरी तरह से रोक है।

यहां आने-जाने के लिए कोई सुविधा नहीं होने के कारण यहां के लोग पर्यटकों को ले जाने के लिए हाथगाड़ी का उपयोग करते हैं और मनुष्य, मनुष्य को खींचने का काम करता है। यह मानवता के खिलाफ है। जो नवजवान रोजी-रोटी के लिए हाथगाड़ी खींचने का काम करते हैं, वे अपनी थकान को दूर करने के लिए नशा करते हैं।

अतः सदन के माध्यम से मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि माथेरान जैसे हिल स्टेशन में बैटरी चालित रिक्शा शुरू करने की अनुमति प्रदान की जाए और पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने हेतु वहां 'रोप वे' की सुविधा प्रदान की जाए, जिससे नवजवानों को रोजगार मिलेगा। इस हेतु मैं केन्द्र और राज्य सरकारों से आर्थिक मदद की मांग करता हूं।

(x) Need to ensure execution of works under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme as per specified norms and standards

SHRI RAM MOHAN NAIDU KINJARAPU (SRIKAKULAM): Sir, I would like to bring to your kind attention that Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS) works are being undertaken in the villages under the control of the Ministry of Rural Development. But till today, there are no pucca roads, which means standard is not being maintained in the works undertaken. In this connection, I urge the Government that the farmers should be engaged under the MGNREGS works; and construction of roads and community halls should be undertaken under the scheme. Wages under the scheme should also be increased; and working hours should also be fixed under the scheme. Thank you.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri B. Vinod Kumar – Not Present.

(xi) Need to provide immediate relief to people distressed due to drought situation in Districts of Rayalseema, Andhra Pradesh

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (KASARGOD): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, drought situation has caused heavy loss to the concerned States. This year, States like Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh have been severely hit by drought. Andhra Pradesh is facing severe drought for the last 15 years. This year, four Districts of Rayalseema in Andhra Pradesh have been adversely affected by the drought. Anandpur District is very severely affected. People are facing difficulties to get drinking water. Agricultural sector has been completely destroyed. People are not getting employment. Drought has affected the day-to-day life also. Many persons are migrating. As a result, farmers suicides are continuing. I urge upon the Central and the State Governments to take immediate steps to give relief to the people. Thank you.

(xii) Need to issue necessary instructions and guidelines for execution of works under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

SHRIMATI KOTHAPALLI GEETHA (ARAKU): I would like to draw the kind attention of the august House regarding the need to review the functioning of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme in the country. As the House is aware, MGNREGS has been formulated by the Central Government to provide employment to the rural masses to promote infrastructure in the rural areas as well as services related to agriculture and irrigation to the rural community. This scheme operates at the grass root level with village as a unit.

As we all know for the past 5 years, this Scheme has been subject to a lot of criticism due to the non-transparent way of functioning. There is no proper asset-creation under this scheme. The Member of Parliament is appointed as the Chairman of the district level monitoring committee on all rural development schemes and MGNREGS is one such scheme. Though we have been encouraging employment-generation, asset-creation by constructing roads and also silt-clearance of the local lakes, there has still been a lot of discrepancy and the local leaders like the chairperson of district local body are influencing the allocation of works based on personal choices.

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister of Rural Development, through the Chair, to kindly intervene in the matter and issue necessary instructions and guidelines to be followed for a better and effective implementation of the scheme.

**(xiii) Need to recognize post-graduate medical courses of Netaji Subhash
Chandra Bose Medical College, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh.**

श्री राकेश सिंह (जबलपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस मेडिकल कॉलेज, जबलपुर (मध्य प्रदेश) के टी.बी. एवं चेस्ट विभाग के चिकित्सकों द्वारा यह जानकारी प्राप्त हुई है कि उक्त महाविद्यालय के डीटीसीडी, डीओएमएस, डीएलओ एवं डीसीपी स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों को भारत सरकार/एमसीआई से मान्यता प्राप्त संबंधी कार्यवाही विगत कई वर्षों से लंबित है, जिसके कारण उक्त पाठ्यक्रम पूर्ण कर डिग्री प्राप्त कर चुके चिकित्सकों का भविष्य अंधकारमय हो गया है तथा संबंधित चिकित्सक मान्यता प्राप्त विशेषज्ञ चिकित्सक के रूप में कार्य नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, जिससे प्रदेश के मरीजों को उचित लाभ नहीं मिल पा रहा है।

डीटीसीडी एवं अन्य स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रमों को भारत सरकार/एमसीआई के मान्यता दिलाए जाने के संबंध में मध्य प्रदेश शासन के स्वास्थ्य राज्य मंत्री द्वारा केंद्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री को भी इस संबंध में लिखा गया है।

उपरोक्त प्रकरण के संदर्भ में प्रमुख सचिव, चिकित्सा शिक्षा विभाग, मध्य प्रदेश शासन द्वारा संयुक्त सचिव, भारत सरकार लोक स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग, नई दिल्ली को भी पूर्व में निवेदन कर चुके हैं।

अतः सदन के माध्यम से मेरा केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि उपरोक्त प्रकरण पर अतिशीघ्र सहानुभूतिपूर्वक विचार करते हुए डिग्रीधारी चिकित्सकों को न्याय दिलाने हेतु आवश्यक कार्यवाही करने का कष्ट करें।

(xiv) Need to address the acute shortage of water in Jaipur, Rajasthan.

श्री रामचरण बोहरा (जयपुर शहर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान जयपुर शहर की पानी की गंभीर समस्या की ओर अकर्षित करता हूँ। जयपुर शहर में पेयजल आपूर्ति वर्तमान में बीसलपुर परियोजना से की जा रही है। मेरे संसदी क्षेत्र जयपुर (राजस्थान) से अभी भी बगरू व विधाधरनगर का काफी क्षेत्र बीसलपुर पानी से वंचित है एवं ट्यूबवैलों में अपर्याप्त पानी, वह भी फ्लोराइडयुक्त होने के कारण हड्डियों की बीमारियां दिनोंदिन बढ़ रही हैं। शेष बचे हुए क्षेत्र को बीसलपुर योजना से जोड़ा जाए ताकि शुद्ध एवं पर्याप्त पीने का पानी मिल सके।

अतः सदन के माध्यम से मेरा केंद्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि जयपुर शहर के चारदीवारी क्षेत्र को रामगढ़ बांध से पूर्व में पानी की सप्लाई होती थी। रामगढ़ बांध पेयजल, सिंचाई एवं पर्यटन की दृष्टि से अहम स्थान रखता है। पूर्व में एशियाड खेल प्रतियोगिता भी रामगढ़ बांध में हुई थी। रामगढ़ बांध परियोजना को मेज बेसिन के अधिशेष पानी से जोड़ने हेतु विशेष पैकेज दे कर चालू कराया जाए, जिससे जयपुर की जनता को पेयजल की आपूर्ति हो सकेगी और पर्यटन को भी बढ़ावा मिलेगा। साथ ही माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की नदियों से नदियों से जोड़ने की योजना के तहत मेज बेसिन के अधिशेष पानी से रामगढ़ बाँध एवं कालख बाँध को जोड़ने से हजारों किसानों को सिंचाई के लिए पानी उपलब्ध हो सकेगा।

(xv)Need to put skill development training programmes in the country on the fast track particularly in Sant Kabir Nagar district, Uttar Pradesh.

श्री शरद त्रिपाठी (संत कबीर नगर): महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान कौशल विकास के कार्यक्रम में हो रही ढिलाई और लेट-लतीफी की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। अनेक पिछड़े जिलों में अभी तक कौशल विकास के लिए प्रशिक्षण का काम शुरू नहीं हो पाया है और प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने के इच्छुक लोग परेशान हो रहे हैं, जिसका सबसे बड़ा उदाहरण मेरा लोक सभा क्षेत्र संत कबीर नगर (उत्तर प्रदेश) का है, जिसमें अभी तक निर्धारित लक्ष्य का बीस प्रतिशत कार्य भी नहीं हो पाया है। प्रशिक्षण के जो कार्य किए भी जा रहे हैं, वह क्षेत्र के लोगों की जरूरतों और सामाजिक स्थिति से मेल नहीं खा रहे हैं। इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण यह है कि बिना सर्वे कराए कार्यक्रम बनाए जा रहे हैं, जो किसी भी स्थिति में मेल नहीं खाते हैं।

अतः सदन के माध्यम से मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि इस पूरी योजना पर सदन को विचार करना चाहिए और यह पता लगाना चाहिए कि किन कारणों से कौशल विकास के कार्यक्रमों में देरी हो रही है और उन्हें तत्काल दूर करें।

(xvi) Need to continue special category status to North-Eastern Region States

***SHRI GAURAV GOGOI (KALIABOR):** I would like to draw the kind attention of the Government regarding the dire need to continue special status to North-Eastern Region (NER) States.

In this regard, I would like to state that after analyzing the 14th Finance Commission's recommendations and the Union budget for 2015-16, it seems that Special Category status to NER states is going to be discontinued. I am pained to state that such a decision will adversely affect the interests of the NE States who have been suffering from the backwardness and utter under-development since long. The decision taken in the Union Budget for 2015-16 not to keep any provision under Normal Central Assistance (NCA), Special Plan Assistance (SPA) and Special Central Assistance (SCA) will drastically affect the position of finance of the NER States. Moreover, there is difference between the projected Non-Plan Expenditure and State's own Resources. Now, despite the increase in the devolution of central taxes to the States, it would be difficult for the NE States to meet the gap of Non-plan account unless additional amount of fund is sanctioned.

As the Government is aware, the sharing pattern for Centrally sponsored schemes (CSS) was 90:10 for special category States. If this is discontinued, NER States will not be able to implement the schemes due to non-availability of fund. Hence, the present financial arrangement of sharing by Centre and States in the NER at the ratio of 90:10 may be continued.

Hence, I request the Hon'ble Prime Minister, to kindly intervene in the matter and render justice to the people of NE States.

(xvii) Need to take measures for drainage of stagnant water in Sujangarh railway station complex in Churu district, Rajasthan

***श्री राहुल कस्वां (चुरु) :** मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र चुरु (राजस्थान) के उत्तर पश्चिम रेलवे के जोधपुर डिवीजन में सुजानगढ़ स्टेशन के पास उत्तर-पश्चिम साइड में शहर का गंदा पानी इकट्ठा हो रखा है जिसकी निकासी हेतु कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। इस गंदे पानी की निकासी हेतु माननीय उच्च न्यायालय के आदेशानुसार नगर परिषद सुजानगढ़ द्वारा 1 करोड़ 60 लाख रुपये जारी किये जा चुके हैं। वर्तमान में रेलवे द्वारा इस गंदे पानी की निकासी हेतु रेलवे मालगोदाम से मानव सहित समपार संख्या सी. 1 तक ही पानी निकासी की योजना प्रस्तावित बताई जा रही है, जिसकी लागत लगभग 70 लाख रुपये के आस-पास मानी जा रही है, जिसका कोई औचित्य नहीं है। अगर पूर्व में बने हुए नाले में इस गंदे पानी को डाला जायेगा तो गन्दे पानी की निकासी शहर से बाहर नहीं होगी तथा और अधिक समस्याएं पैदा हो जायेंगी जो जनहित में नहीं होंगी। इस प्रस्तावित योजना के तहत रुपये भी लग जायेंगे लेकिन इस क्षेत्र की माँग है कि रेलवे परिसर से जमालपुरा तक नाला बनाकर गंदे पानी की निकासी की जाए जिसे सुजानगढ़ शहर के 30 प्रतिशत लोग जो रेलवे पटरी से उत्तर साइड में निवास करते हैं, उन्हें इस समस्या से राहत मिल सके।

अतः मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह है कि इस गंदे पानी की निकासी के लिए वहाँ के स्थानीय लोगों व जनप्रतिनिधियों एवं अन्य तकनीकी विशेषज्ञों की राय लेकर रेलवे परिसर में स्थिति सम्पूर्ण गंदे पानी की निकासी की व्यवस्था करवायी जानी चाहिए ताकि इस समस्या का स्थायी समाधान हो सके।

14.26 hrs

PAYMENT AND SETTLEMENT SYSTEMS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2014*
(Amendments made by Rajya Sabha)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Item No.22, Hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI JAYANT SINHA): I beg to move:

“That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to amend the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007, be taken into consideration.”

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-fifth", the word "Sixty-sixth" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 1

2. That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure "2014", the figure "2015" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 5

3. That at page 4, line 16, *for* the figure "2014", the figure "2015" be *substituted*.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill to amend the Payment and Settlement Systems Act, 2007, be taken into consideration.”

* The Bill was passed by Lok Sabha on the 9th December, 2014 and transmitted to Rajya Sabha for its concurrence. Rajya Sabha passed the Bill with amendments at its sitting held on the 27th April, 2015 and returned it to Lok Sabha on the 28th April, 2015.

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-fifth", the word "Sixty-sixth" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 1

2. That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure "2014", the figure "2015" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 5

3. That at page 4, line 16, *for* the figure "2014", the figure "2015" be *substituted*.

The motion was adopted.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall now take up each amendment made by Rajya Sabha to the Bill.

ENACTING FORMULA

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-fifth", the word "Sixty sixth" be *substituted*.”

The motion was adopted.

CLAUSE 1

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That at page 1, line 3, *for* the figure "2014", the figure "2015" be *substituted*.”

The motion was adopted.

CLAUSE 5

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That at page 4, line 16, *for* the figure "2014", the figure "2015" be *substituted*.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: I beg to move:

“That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to.”

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to.”

The motion was adopted.

14.28 hrs

REGIONAL RURAL BANKS (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2014*
(Amendments made by Rajya Sabha)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Item No.23, Hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI JAYANT SINHA): I beg to move:

“That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976, be taken into consideration.”

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-fifth", the word "Sixty-sixth" be *substituted*.

CLAUSE 1

2. That at page 1, line 2, *for* the figure "2014", the figure "2015" be *substituted*.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the following amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill further to amend the Regional Rural Banks Act, 1976, be taken into consideration.”

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-fifth", the word "Sixty-sixth" be *substituted*.

* The Bill was passed by Lok Sabha on the 22nd December, 2014 and transmitted to Rajya Sabha for its concurrence. Rajya Sabha passed the Bill with amendments at its sitting held on the 28th April, 2015 and returned it to Lok Sabha on the 29th April, 2015.

CLAUSE 1

2. That at page 1, line 2, *for* the figure "2014", the figure "2015" be *substituted*.

The motion was adopted.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We shall now take up each amendment made by Rajya Sabha to the Bill.

ENACTING FORMULA

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That at page 1, line 1, *for* the word "Sixty-fifth", the word "Sixty-sixth" be *substituted*.”

The motion was adopted.

CLAUSE 1

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That at page 1, line 2, *for* the figure "2014", the figure "2015" be *substituted*.”

The motion was adopted.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: I beg to move:

“That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to.”

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the amendments made by Rajya Sabha in the Bill be agreed to.”

The motion was adopted.

14.29 hrs

**CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND
AMENDMENT) BILL, 2014 – Contd.**

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Item No.24 – Shri M. Veerappa Moily.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I am on a point of order. I have already given a notice regarding the constitutional validity of this Bill in respect of Article 368. It is very clear to everybody that Article 368 lays down the powers to amend the Constitution and also the procedure to be followed in respect of amendment of the Constitution. This is one of the basic features of the Constitution. That was well-established in the case of the Kesavananda Bharati that the basic features of the Constitution shall never be changed, altered or destroyed. The right to exercise this power is exclusively confined to the Parliament and not to anybody else. Here, if you come to Clause 21 of the Bill, it is about the President's power to remove any difficulties in giving effect to the provisions of this Bill. As per Clause 21 (1), it says:

“If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of the Constitution as amended by this Act, the President may, by order, make such provisions, including any adaptation or modification of any provision of the Constitution as amended by this Act or law, as appear to the President to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the difficulty.”

So, in order to remove the difficulty in giving effect to the provisions of the constitutional amendment, the President is being entrusted with the power to amend the Constitution in these three ways.

I have gone through the amendments from the first amendment onwards, that is, from June 1951 when the first amendment which took place by this Parliament to the recent amendment, nowhere the right to amend the Constitution has been transferred to the President. If I am wrong, I may be corrected because all those

amendments except the 42nd amendment. If we go through the 42nd Amendment, there is a Clause 59. This Clause 21 is the carbon copy of Clause 59 of the Constitution (Forty-second) Amendment.

I will read the 42nd Amendment. In 1976, during the time of Emergency, this provision has been incorporated in the Bill by Clause 59 – Power of the President to Remove Difficulties. Sub-clause (1) says:

“If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of the Constitution as amended by this Act (including any difficulty in relation to the transition from the provisions of the Constitution as they stood immediately before the date of assent of the President to this Act to the provisions of the Constitution as amended by this Act), the President may, by order, make such provisions, including any adaptation or modification of any provision of the Constitution as appear to the him to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the difficulty:

Provided that no such order shall be made after the expiry of two years from the date of such assent.”

This is Clause 59 of the Constitution (Forty-second) Amendment in the year 1976. None of the constitutional amendments from the date of June 1951 till this date has ever given powers to the President, the rights of the powers to be exercised by the Parliament is given to the President so that the President can amend the Constitution. Immediately after two years, that is, in 1978, by the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, this Clause 59 has been deleted by this Parliament itself. It is very clear that immediately after the Emergency, the 44th Amendment took place. By Clause 45 of the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, amendment of the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976 was done. In the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act of 1976, Sections 18, 19, 21, 22, 31, 32, 34, 35, 38 and 59 shall be omitted. So, Clause 59 incorporated in the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act is deleted or amended by means of Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act. That makes it very clear that the right of the Parliament, the only exclusive, extraordinary right of the Parliament to

amend the Constitution can never be transferred to any other pillars of democracy. That is the first point as far as Article 368 is concerned.

Now, I come to Article 392. This is the second point.

Under 'Power of the President to remove difficulties', Clause 1 of Article 392 says:

“The President may, for the purpose of removing any difficulties, particularly in relation to the transition from the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935, to the provisions of this Constitution, by order direct that this Constitution shall, during such period as may be specified in the order, have effect subject to such adaptations, whether by way of modification, addition or omission, as he may deem to be necessary or expedient: Provided that no such order shall be made after the first meeting of Parliament duly constituted under Chapter II of Part V”

So, Article 392 is very specific that part of the Parliament comes into existence. The President shall not have given this right to amend the Constitution. That is even from Government of India Act of 1935 to the Constitution of India. This is the position as per Article 392 that when the Parliament is in existence and the Parliament is having the right to amend the Constitution, why should the right be transferred to or conferred upon the President? To my limited knowledge, this had happened only at the time of Emergency in 42nd Constitution (Amendment) Act and that too was annulled or cancelled by the 44th Constitution (Amendment) Act since it was giving extraordinary power. This is an extraordinary power as far as Article 368 is concerned. Therefore, I would seek a clarification from the hon. Minister as well as a ruling from the Chair. Thank you.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I stand here with a heavy heart because when this Bill was being moved at that time I repeatedly sought the intervention of the Hon. Speaker stating that this Bill was a new Bill and it should be referred to the Standing Committee for consideration. I am of the opinion on an earlier occasion also because at that time the hon. Finance

Minister mentioned that the Standing Committee had deliberated for more than two years on this GST Bill and it did not need to go the Standing Committee.

This is a very different type of Bill. It is a Constitution (Amendment) Bill no doubt, but it is a different type of Bill. It concerns respective States, respective State Government revenues, and it also concerns the Central Government revenue. It deals with tax. And the basic structure of GST is that it will be a single-point tax. That is why a lot of deliberations have taken place after the idea was mooted first in 2000 and subsequently in 2003 after the Committee submitted its report. I am not going into all those details.

There is another occasion when an Amendment Bill was referred to the Standing Committee for consideration and that is the Company Law (Amendment) Bill. The Company Law (Amendment) Bill was referred to the Standing Committee of Finance for consideration; after deliberation the Committee submitted its report to the Parliament; and the Government of the day took cognizance of a large number of suggestions and came out with a number of amendments.

But subsequently the Government also came to know that other than the amendments suggested by the Standing Committee some new provisions were required, because they also discussed with other stakeholders, and some new provisions also were made in the Company Law (Amendment) Bill. When that Bill was again brought before the House, some of us stood up and requested the then Speaker and subsequently the then Speaker also spoke to the Corporate Affairs Minister Mr. Moily, who is also a Member of this House today; and the Government of the day took cognizance of the situation and referred the Bill again to the Standing Committee of Finance for reconsideration of the Bill.

Because it was a Bill with new provisions and a lot of amendments, it was referred again. So, it is not that once a Bill is referred to the Standing Committee it should not be referred to the Committee again. To prove that point I gave you the instance of the Company Law (Amendment) Bill which was referred to the

Committee a second time and the Committee gave its report. Therefore, I would urge that the GST Bill is a path-breaking Bill; it is a game-changer; it is a Constitution Amendment Bill. Therefore, I would again request and impress upon the Government to reconsider its stand. This is a new Bill. There are a number of provisions in this Bill which were not deliberated by the Standing Committee earlier. The empowered Committee of course with State Finance Minister has taken many issues into consideration. Parliament of course will consider while we will be discussing on this aspect when this Bill is taken up for consideration and passing. But the Standing Committee is losing its relevance.

In today's newspaper, a news item has come out as to what happened during last one year. A number of Bills, and the number is given around 51 Bills and Ordinances, were moved by the Government. Many of them have not been referred to the Standing Committee. ... (*Interruptions*) Hardly 8 Bills have been referred to the Standing Committee. I would not ask the question whether this Government is thinking to make the Standing Committee redundant. But the manner in which we are moving gives a wrong signal, as if the Standing Committee is not required. It will lose its relevance. My impression may be wrong, but many a time or we have seen at least on two occasions, whether it maybe coal or it may be mines and minerals, that Select Committees have been formed in the other House and within a small time frame a mandate was given, you submit a report and we will consider. That is how the Select Committees are being formed.

Before the Standing Committee came into existence, perhaps Select Committee was the practice. That was before 1993-94. But here is an issue where the Members of Parliament through Standing Committee can deliberate. If you have not referred it during the month of December or January, still I would say there is the time. Give a specific time period to the Standing Committee. We have monsoon session coming up in the month of July. So in the first week of July, that time frame can be given by the direction of the Speaker. Here is a Bill

before us which we will be deliberating. But it will be better if you refer it to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee's views are not mandatory on the Government, they are suggestive in nature. With those suggestions, it will always be an improved Bill for the consideration of the nation. Therefore, I would again urge upon the Government that this Bill may be referred to the Standing Committee.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (GULBARGA): Already several times we have raised this issue in this House but it seems there is no impact on the Government. They have forgotten their own arguments in the House. I want to remind our hon. Finance Minister that in the 15th Lok Sabha, when UPA Government was there, how most of the leaders pleaded for Standing Committee and how they told the importance of Standing Committee. I will give only a few instances. One is Shri Ram Naik, currently Governor of UP but then a BJP MP from Mumbai, Shri Jagatvir Singh Drona, then BJP's Deputy Whip in Lok Sabha and currently the mayor of Kanpur, Shri Ram Kapse and Shri Janardan Prasad Mishra, all from BJP had vehemently spoken in favour of Standing Committee system, arguing of its importance to ensuring Legislative oversight over the Executive. This is their opinion but what are they doing now?

Apart from that the veteran leader of the erstwhile Janata Party and one of the most important Members of NDA, Shri George Fernandes was so enthusiastic about the Committee system that he argued on the floor of the House and I quote:

“The working of these Committees should be opened for the Press and the Media ...”

It means, not only here but in the Standing Committees also the in camera proceedings should be open to the Media and the Press. This means, there should be an open court discussion. They pleaded further:

“... which want to participate in it and want to hear and write about the working of these Committees.”

So, this was their stand earlier. What made them to change *suo motu*? They are now going in a dictatorial way in the Ordinance Raj. Earlier, they were criticising the previous Government; when even one Ordinance was issued, they used to take exception to it.

I want to bring to your kind notice that there are nearly 51 Bills. Out of those 51 Bills, they have hardly referred seven to the Standing Committee. For example, let me tell you that the Andhra Pradesh (Re-organisation) Bill was not referred. So, which were the Bills referred? These were Bills which were very important in the interest of the public. They were referred just to cause delay. For example, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) (Amendment) Bill, 2014 was referred to the Standing Committee because they did not want to implement it. That was not urgent. Everyday, rape could take place; everyday, atrocities could take place; everyday, those people could be harassed; but they did not want to implement this Act. ... (*Interruptions*) I am bringing out how important this is.

Secondly, the Railways Amendment Bill was also there. They are saying that the Railways is undergoing losses; nearly Rs. 23,000 crore is the loss and therefore they want to improve it. But when suggestions were made, what did they do? ... (*Interruptions*)

आप सुनिये। ... (व्यवधान) आप क्यों बोल रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान) आपने उसको किया। ... (व्यवधान) फिर उसके बाद फैक्ट्रीज एक्ट है,

It pertains to labour and that was referred. All such important and urgent laws which were in favour of poor people were referred. One more important Bill was on the Lokpal and Lokayuktas for which everybody fought but you referred it to the Standing Committee instead of implementing it. ... (*Interruptions*) You have also referred the Electricity (Amendment) Bill and all those Bills which are very important to the Standing Committee. We agree; but what about these nearly 41 Bills which are more important? You are not referring them to the Standing Committee. ... (*Interruptions*)

Once, even for one Title of the Bill, they had referred it to the Standing Committee. We wanted to change one word in the Title from 'Workman' to 'Workers' to make it gender neutral but they said they wanted to study the Bill. ... *(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please speak only on the point of order.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE : I am fully supporting what my friends have raised. This is also our view and this is the view of the entire House including hon. Members on that side. But they do not want to say that. ... *(Interruptions)*

This is a democratic process. You are killing the democratic process. You are bypassing the law; you are bypassing the Constitution; you are bypassing your own business transaction rules. ... *(Interruptions)* Therefore, we want that all Bills henceforth should be referred to the standing Committee.

DR. P. VENUGOPAL (TIRUVALLUR): Thank you, hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir.

From the beginning itself, on behalf of the AIADMK, we have opposed this Bill because there are many contradictions in the Bill. Also, it is harmful to our State because our State is a manufacturing State. Therefore, I request you to kindly refer this Bill to the Standing Committee for further scrutiny. Thank you.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (KASARGOD): We are not against the GST Bill because, as stated by the hon. Finance Minister, most of the States are in favour of it. At the same time I would like to say that the Parliament discusses the Bill in general and that is why the Standing Committees are formed. Only the Standing Committee can scrutinize any Bill. Nowadays, the Government is taking a decision that it will not be sending a Bill to the Standing Committee but passing it all of a sudden in the Parliament. As stated earlier, though in the Lok Sabha Members place some amendments and they are defeated because the Government has a thumping majority but when it goes to the Rajya Sabha the same amendments are accepted and the Bill again comes back to the Lok Sabha which we again discuss. I also share the views expressed by the other Members that the

Bill can be sent to the Standing Committee for scrutinizing and making it more perfect. This is our submission.

वित्त मंत्री, कॉर्पोरेट कार्य मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्री अरुण जेटली) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, दो प्रश्न उठाए गए हैं। प्रेमचंद्रन जी ने पहला प्रश्न उठाया है कि जो क्लॉज 21 है उससे संविधान के बुनियादी ढांचे पर असर पड़ता है। उनका तर्क यह है कि संविधान बनाने और संविधान में संशोधन करने का जो अधिकार है, वह केवल संसद को है और धारा 21 में स्पष्टीकरण देने का अधिकार जो राष्ट्रपति जी को दिया गया है उससे उस बुनियादी ढांचे का उल्लंघन होता है।

मैं स्पष्ट कर दूँ कि केवल संविधान ही नहीं बल्कि कोई कानून बनाने का अधिकार संसद को है और उस कानून बनाने के अधिकार के तहत केवल एक सीमित धारा लगभग हर कानून में होती है कि अगर उस कानून को लागू करते वक्त पहले दो वर्ष में कोई तकलीफ आएगी, उस उलझन के संबंध में कोई स्पष्टीकरण देना होगा, if any difficulty arises then there will be a Presidential Order clarifying the difficulty. That has been a convention since 1952. Such a clause is there in almost every other law as far as India is concerned. Now, even when the original Constitution was drafted, Article 392 was put in the Constitution. I may just clarify that the 42nd amendment was repealed by the 44th amendment not because of that clause with regard to clarification because the 42nd amendment in its entirety was against the basic structure. The 42nd amendment wanted to do away with the basic structure and say that the Parliament has a power to amend every provision of the Constitution. The 42nd amendment wanted to say कि अगर कोई गैरकानूनी काम होता है तो उसको हाई कोर्ट में चुनौती देने के लिए जो संविधान का आर्टिकल 226 है उसके अधिकार क्षेत्र को सीमित कर दिया जायेगा। 42वें संशोधन के माध्यम से, क्योंकि मौलिक अधिकार और संविधानिक अधिकार का हनन हो रहा था, इसलिए वर्ष 1978 में 44वें संशोधन के माध्यम से 42वें संशोधन को रद्द किया गया था और उसके अतिरिक्त एक अन्य संशोधन संविधान को मजबूत करने के लिए लाया गया था ताकि दोबारा एमरजेन्सी न लग सके। एमरजेन्सी लगाने के अधिकार पर भी सीमाएँ डाल दी गयी थीं और एमरजेन्सी के दौरान जो धारा 352 में लगती है, धारा 359 के तहत जो राष्ट्रपति जी को अधिकार था, सरकार को जो अधिकार था कि सारे मानवीय अधिकार सस्पेंड कर दिए जायें, जिसकी वजह से माननीय सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने कहा था कि किसी को अदालत का दरवाजा खटखटाने का अधिकार नहीं है और धारा 21 भी उसमें सस्पेंड हो सकती थी, उसको भी 1978 के अंदर स्पष्ट किया गया था कि लोग

एमरजेन्सी के दौरान भी लोग अदालत में जा सकते हैं। सन् 1978 में 44वां संशोधन उसकी वजह से आया था, इसकी वजह से नहीं आया था। Not only that such a provision exists in every legislation the original Constitution also had such a transition provision, which is Article 392. It talks of the period between framing of the Constitution from November 1949 and when the Constitution came into force on 26th January, 1950 and then till the Parliament being constituted in 1952, a two year gap was there. So during these two years if any transition difficulty arises, does the Constituent Assembly have to meet again? दुबारा संविधान सभा को बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। उन्होंने कहा नहीं। इस दो साल की अवधि काल में 1950 से लेकर 1952 तक अगर इस प्रकार की उलझन आएगी तो उसे राष्ट्रपति के आदेश के माध्यम से हल किया जा सकता है। Such a provision exists in every law and therefore, there is no question of any objection. It existed in the original Constitution. So, what existed in the original Constitution if it exists in a Constitution (Amendment) Bill, there should not be any problem. It is because we are transacting from a mode of taxation itself. It would not violate the basic structure of the Constitution.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: But the proviso is very clear. Article 392 talks of the Power of the President to remove difficulties provided that no such order shall be made after the first meeting of Parliament. That means if the Parliament is in existence, definitely the President has no right to amend the Constitution. Absolutely, I agree with the hon. Minister that in so many laws there is a provision to remove the difficulties. But my case is that in none of the amendments right from first amendment in June 1951 to this Constitutional amendment have a provision so as to give the power to the President to amend the Constitution since it is an extraordinary and an exclusive power which is vested in the Parliament. I have read article 392. It is very specific. This power is there only till the Parliament comes into existence. Till then, these difficulties can be removed.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It is not a power to amend the Constitution. There are separate provisions where the President has been given the power to amend the

Constitution. I will show you those provisions also. This is a power given to the President to remove difficulties. Otherwise, how would you say that law making is only a parliamentary function and it is not a presidential function. But in every law which is made, the power to remove difficulty is with the President which means Council of Ministers aiding and advising the President.

Similarly, the power to remove difficulties is not indefinite. It is only for the transition phase. That is why, Clause 21 uses the words that in a transition phase if any difficulty arises the power to remove difficulties will be there. I will also show you the power to amend the Constitution given to the President. You can turn to article 370, which is a well known article. Everybody has heard of article 370 and the circumstances how it was brought. You turn to sub-article (3). It says:

“Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of this article, the President may, by public notification, declare that this article shall cease to be operative or shall be operative only with such exceptions and modifications and from such date as he may specify.”

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN : Please do not mislead the House. The title of the article itself is very clear... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The question is whether there is a power given under the Constitution to the President to make any adaptation changes, if there is a difficulty, the answer is, yes. Is such a power there in every other law? The answer is, yes. Therefore, such a power in a Constitution amendment -- during transition phase and for a limited period of time and not indefinite -- is there to the President to make some transitional changes and corrections.

Now even under many original laws such a power is there. In the Andhra Pradesh Re-Organisation Act, the presidential power itself has removed a lot of problems. It is because when you divide a State and you divide its assets, etc., it is the presidential power which is then exercised to remove difficulties, etc.

15.00 hrs.

This power is there. For instance, I will give you another illustration. In the Re-organisation Act, law and order is a State subject. Now you have the State of Telangana and you have the State of the Andhra Pradesh. But Hyderabad for ten years is the common Capital. It is under that power that the law and order power has to be exercised by the Governor who shall be common for some transient period. When the law is being given a transient effect by the bifurcation of the State, it is an unusual situation. So, the UPA Government itself had justified it. I had raised this question. They justified it, probably rightly so, on the question that in transition provision unusual difficulties will arise, the Constitution has to be made workable and therefore this power will always be with the Constitution.

Sir, regarding the question of Standing Committee, I would be one with all the hon. Members in the importance of the Standing Committees. Standing Committees are important. स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में सभी पार्टी के लोग होते हैं, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के माध्यम से एक सहमति बनती है और उसका लाभ होता है। इसलिए प्रमुख लेजिस्लेशन स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में जाती है। लेकिन आर्डिनेंस अक्सर स्टैंडिंग कमेटी नहीं जाता। अगर किसी बिल के किसी एक या दो सेक्शन में कोई परिवर्तन हो तो बिल स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में नहीं जाता। खड़गे जी ने लोकपाल बिल के बारे में जिक्र किया, लोकपाल बिल स्टैंडिंग कमेटी और सलेक्ट दोनों कमेटियों गया था। सीबीआई डायरेक्टर की नियुक्ति में प्रधानमंत्री, चीफ जस्टिस ऑफ इंडिया और लोक सभा के विपक्ष के नेता होंगे। चूंकि औपचारिक लीडर ऑफ अपोजिशन नहीं है तो क्या विपक्ष से विमर्श किया जाए या नहीं, यह समस्या उत्पन्न हुई। डायरेक्टर की नियुक्ति 1 तारीख तक हो जानी थी। खड़गे जी को उस प्रक्रिया में कैसे लाया जाए यह प्रयास किया गया। अगर हम कहते की इसे स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में भेज दो और इसे हम अगले सेशन में पास करेंगे और खड़गे जी की सहमति के बगैर ही नियुक्ति कर दी जाती तो इसे आप लोग गैर-लोकतांत्रिक कहते। बिना स्टैंडिंग कमेटी का जो लोकपाल बिल पास हुआ उसका संशोधन केवल इसलिए था कि खड़गे जी नियुक्ति की प्रक्रिया से बाहर न रह जाएं। यह अर्जेंसी आपको मालूम थी इसलिए आप लोगों ने भी उसका कोई विशेष विरोध नहीं किया था। This Bill has gone through the Standing Committee for two and a half years. But this Bill is a particular Bill where not only the power of the Parliament is involved, or the Central Government is involved, the power of the

States is also involved. So, there is a delicate balance to be brought wherein consensus has to be brought between the Centre and the States as to how the power under GST has to be exercised. Therefore, the UPA Government followed a practice, a correct practice. They constituted an Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers. I said it on the last occasion, I am repeating it. The convention was that have somebody, not from the Ruling party, to Chair that committee and therefore it should be his onus along with the Central Government to bring a consensus. Barring some issues, there is a broad consensus. When I say some issues, your State has an issue, I have been in discussion with them. They have raised it. We have tried to give them a comfort level. Now, we have brought a consensus among the States. It is the maturity of the Parliament that is involved and all political parties. There are political parties which are represented through their Finance Ministers in that Empowered Committee. All the States are there, including the States of Odisha and West Bengal. States like Odisha and West Bengal, from day one, are going to be the beneficiaries of this process. The difference is, having spent two-and-a-half years in the Standing Committee, having had dozens of meetings of the Empowered Committee of the Finance Ministers, if you want to further delay it, the effect is going to be that the 1st April, 2016 deadline will be lost. And if the 1st April, 2016 deadline is lost, then the whole financial year is going to go.

Now, this is a Bill where we are targeting that after this Bill, three legislations with regard to the Central law, the State law and the IGST will be brought, which will be cleared first by the Empowered Committee. There is no provision that States clear a Central law. केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकार के लॉ को अप्रूव नहीं करते, लेकिन इसमें एक-दूसरे के अधिकार शामिल हैं। इसमें हम स्टैंडिंग कमेटी की आम राय ले लें, जो एक-दो बड़े परिवर्तन हुए हैं, जो प्रमुख चेंज हुआ है That prominent change is how to compensate a State if it is running into a loss. We cannot have a situation where Parliament decides something and the State Finance Ministers decide something

else. Both of them have to work in harmony. We have to see this kind of Statesmanship and harmonious relationship between the States and the Centre.

Every State Government of the Congress Party has supported it. The Left Parties had spearheaded the campaign. In fact, Shri Asim Dasgupta used to meet me, when I was in Opposition, to persuade us that you must immediately comfort the manufacturing States, namely, Gujarat and Maharashtra so that they immediately withdraw the objection and agree to this.

West Bengal is in the forefront. Odisha is in the forefront. Kerala is in the forefront. The Finance Minister of Kerala is now heading it. If Parliament, in its wisdom, wants to decide that it wants to delay GST, the whole process is going to get delayed.

My respectful submission is, this argument is no longer valid that it has not gone to a Standing Committee. It has spent two-and-a-half years before the Standing Committee and thereafter, it has spent time in dozens and dozens of meetings of Empowered Committee of Finance Ministers under three different Finance Ministers and four different Chairpersons. It is only then that a consensus between the Centre and the States and almost a mere unanimity has been achieved at. After that, if you want to delay it, I would suggest that no purpose will be served.

Therefore, the Government is extremely keen and I would literally request you, beseech you, that after all, there are some issues in the life of our nation on which we have to rise above partisan considerations and once all our Chief Ministers are agreeable, why should we delay it? If we delay it, it means we are delaying it by one more financial year, and one more financial year means, your States or the consuming States are going to lose for one more year.

Therefore, the Central Government is extremely keen that it goes ahead.
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Sir, we would like to hear your ruling on this matter. We will abide by your ruling..

15.09 hrs.

OBSERVATION BY THE CHAIR
Referring the Bill to Standing Committee

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, a point of order has been raised by Shri N.K. Premachandran that certain provisions of the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty Second Amendment) Bill, 2014 are *ultra vires* of the Constitution.

In this regard, I have to inform the House that as per established practice, the Speaker does not decide whether a Bill or a Clause thereof is *ultra vires* of the Constitution or not. The House also does not take a decision on specific question of *vires* of a Bill. It is for the Courts to decide the matter.

Regarding Standing Committee, Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab *vide* letter dated 5 May, 2015 has stated that when, on the other day, he had objected to listing of the Bill stating that it is a new Bill and need to be sent to the Standing Committee, from the Government side it was stated that as in the previous Lok Sabha, a similar Bill was deliberated in the Standing Committee, there is no need to send this Bill again to the Standing Committee. But this Bill is a new Bill and contains many new provisions.

I may inform the House that Shri Arun Jaitley, the Minister-in-charge of the Bill *vide* letter dated 18th December, 2014 had requested the hon. Speaker for not referring the Bill to the Standing Committee on the ground that a Bill, namely, the Constitution (One Hundred and Fifteenth Amendment) Bill, 2011 providing for the introduction of the GST was introduced in Lok Sabha on 22nd March, 2011 and referred to the Standing Committee on Finance. Hon. Minister had further stated that there had been detailed deliberations with the Empowered Committee of the State Finance Ministers and the present Bill has since been revised based on the recommendations of the Standing Committee and the Empowered Committee. In view thereof, the hon. Speaker did not refer the Bill to the Standing Committee.

As the hon. Speaker had already taken a decision for not referring this Bill to the Standing Committee, I am now calling Shri Veerappa Moily to speak.

... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (GULBARGA): It is very difficult for him to decide.... (*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Already, the hon. Speaker has taken the decision. So, I am now calling Shri Veerappa Moily to speak.

15.11 hrs

**CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY SECOND
AMENDMENT) BILL, 2014 - Contd....**

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY (CHIKKABALLAPUR): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I stand here to support the GST. It is quite a revolutionary measure.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, let me thank Shri Veerappa Moily and his Party, and congratulate him for his statesman-like attitude.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY : There were two Bills, particularly, two measures which the UPA initiated. One was the Constitution Amendment Bill which was brought out, that is, the One Hundred and Fifteenth Constitution Amendment Bill, 2011 for GST. Another Bill was on the indirect taxes which will add up, one to two per cent, to the GDP.

Another revolutionary measure was to replace the outdated Income Tax Act by introducing the Direct Taxes Code. These are the fundamental, innovative changes which were proposed. In fact, that would have added up to 2 to 3 per cent to the GDP. That means, you have a revenue deficit of 3 per cent today. Ultimately, by bringing forward these two measures, perhaps, in the years to come, the whole revenue deficit would have been wiped out. The UPA Government wanted to bring about the GST operative from April, 2010. It was postponed for six years because you would like to bring it into operation from April, 2016. Just imagine the loss to the nation! It is just because politically it was not convenient to some people. I do not say to you alone and that is how it was postponed. About the DTC, of course, you have your own argument but a well-tested Act was brought about. The Income-Tax Act itself is a colonial Act. It is not a progressive legislation.

One Thomas Piketty , the latest, modern economist said:

“If taxation at the top of the social hierarchy were to become more regressive in the future, the impact on the dynamics of wealth and inequality would likely be significant leading to a very high concentration of capital.”

We need to address all these questions. Of course, we are very slow. Many a time, bureaucracy, both in the administration and in the taxation sector, are always against the change; they do not want the change. That is how this country is suffering today. I have gone into all these things, as Chairman of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission as to how this country has been cursed by bureaucracy. Many a time, some of us would not like to because we also think, why not *status quo*? Why the change? We do not want to be game changers. We would like to be *status quoists*. If at all the country is suffering, it is not because of any other thing, it is only because of the mind of *status quoists*. We need to address that

I am at least happy that you have moved forward on GST. The hon. Speaker, and subsequently, you have corroborated with your ruling as to why this should not be referred to the Standing Committee. But still it is open. Ultimately, after my argument or after the argument of many other speakers, the hon. Speaker, or yourself or the hon. Finance Minister may agree to refer it to the Standing Committee. I am just presenting my views as to why this has to be referred to the Standing Committee. Let us keep the mind open. If you feel convinced, it has to be done, yes, it has to be done.

I have analysed the salient features of the 115th Amendment Bill and 122nd Amending Bill of 2014. As far as objective is concerned, you have not changed. Objective is one and the same. But some of the other things – levy and collection of GST in the course of inter-State trade or commerce; levy of IGST is one and the same. There is no change but as for apportionment of IGST, you have added one more clause that a provision related to functions of the GST Council, to include

that the GST Council would also make recommendations related to apportionment of IGST. This is the change you have brought about.

As far as additional tax is concerned, the Bill states that the addition of tax not to exceed one per cent. It has plus side and minus side. Additional one per cent will have cascading effect. As far as commoners or taxpayers are concerned, and as far as the market is concerned, this will definitely have the cascading effect. They have to pay at multiple levels. This is an issue which should have been properly scrutinised. What is the implication of it? Ultimately what happens? It is 27 per cent plus one per cent which will be the GST tomorrow. Of course, it is only one point – 27 per cent will not have cascading effect; but one per cent has the cascading effect. This is the commoner point of view and also on the point of the impact on the market which I will analyse further. I think, this is a matter which has a substantive character, this needs to have been discussed in the Standing Committee. I don't think this is a matter which has been discussed by any other body. Empowered Committee would have arrived at the general consensus. The decisions of the Empowered Committee cannot call it as specific. Empowered Committee cannot substitute the Standing Committee. No way it can be done. So, we will have to consider this very seriously. What will be the implication of this one per cent by each State? We will have cyclic effect.

As far as the other thing is concerned, there is a fundamental difference. With regard to 2011 Bill, one-third of the total Members of the Goods and Services Taxes Council were to constitute the quorum of its meetings. Whereas, there is a confusing definition with regard to the constitution of the quorum – the vote of the Central Government is to have weightage of one-third of the total votes and the votes of the State Governments taken together are to have the weightage of two-thirds of the total value. Has it been valued? Has it been analysed? Tomorrow, ultimately, the Government of India has more weightage than the State Government. They are not treated equal.

Then, as far as this Council is concerned, 2011 Bill contemplates that it has to be on consensus. There is a fundamental change whereas the present Bill says that there should be voting. How will - in a federal Government, in a federal system - the voting takes place? It will affect the States. Even in a party system, the constituents of the respective party or the allies are in a very different position. This can create a lot of confusion and complication.

In our Bill, we have provided for a mechanism. Creation of a mechanism called the Disputes Settlement Authority – that has been removed. I know, you may come back with an argument that the Standing Committee has suggested that voting plus certain mechanism to be introduced. You are not going entirely by the recommendation given by the earlier Standing Committee also. Instead of mechanism, you have straightaway introduced the voting system. What will happen tomorrow? There will be total confusion. Pulling each other; complexities and ultimately decisions will not be objective. At least in a creation of the Disputes Settlement Authority, 2011 Bill it was contemplated that authority shall consist of three Members, including a former Supreme Court Judge or the Chief Justice of a High Court as the Chairman, two other Members were to be experts in the fields of law, economy or public affairs. The ultimate product would have been more objective; would have been non-partisan. But there is no guarantee that the ultimate decision will be non-partisan. The consensus would have solved the purpose if there is anybody aggrieved by the consensus, the matter could have been taken up before the Disputes Settlement Authority.

This is a very substantial matter. This should have been discussed in the Standing Committee. There is a very strong case. Otherwise, some of the States may be cornered tomorrow; some of the States may be marginalised tomorrow. There may be orphaned States who will have no voice in that. In fact, the idea of such a Council is to give voice to the interests of every State, however weak they may be politically. This case would definitely mar the very sentiment of the particular concept. This is a matter which needs to be done. Restriction relating to

imposition of tax on sale or purchase of goods has been deleted by the present Bill because it imposes restriction on States in taxes of goods that were declared by Parliament by law to be of special importance in inter-State trade and commerce. This will lead to a lot of complications tomorrow. You have totally deleted this. Nowhere you have addressed this problem. The other thing is levy of tax upon entry of goods or on intrastate trade (Amendments to List II of the Seventh Schedule). The Bill deletes the provision which permits States to tax entry of goods into a local area. There is no unanimity even today by the Empowerment Committee. Many of the States have not agreed. You have forgotten one thing while introducing this amendment. You have just forgotten the 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments. How do you provide the resources to the local bodies, the district councils, the municipalities? It is a very important point. While changing it, you have totally deleted it. These are some of the very important points.

Then it varies. It is not a small deviation but it makes a fundamental change in the original Bill and also this Bill. What is the total holistic view of the entire GST? As far as the positive impact is concerned, it is the simpler tax structure, increased tax revenues, competitive pricing, boost to exports, benefit to the corporate, benefit to industry, benefit to the Government, benefit to consumers and producers. That means, it should be a win-win situation to everyone and even the win-win situation to the respective States, small or big whatever they may be, whether they are manufacturing or the consumer States. It cannot be weighed in favour of manufacturing as against the consumers or it cannot be done with regard to the other States also. That is why, even now, everybody says: "Yes, we want consensus among the States." That is how the Empowerment Committees have been constituted. I also know that everybody cannot agree on everything. We know it even when VAT was introduced. I know it very well; I was the Finance Minister and also the Chief Minister in Karnataka. I was also heading it. For introduction of VAT, I worked out the formula as the Chairman of Sales Tax

Revenue Commission and we said, let it be there. We all urged the Government of India at that time that even if some States do not agree, it does not matter. Some of the States took political stand. They said, we do not opt to VAT. But, ultimately, within one or two years, everybody opted for it because it was beneficial. That is why, I know it very well that it is not that all the States should agree. There may be differing States. But, ultimately it will work out definitely in the interest of the entire nation and even the States. Maybe that you have provided compensation here, but what is the experience in the VAT? Even though the compensation component was provided, nobody could avail of it because it was not necessary ultimately. The same thing may happen in the GST. Even though you have provided for it, I do not object. It is because, we have not provided compensation knowing full well that it will adjust itself. But here you have provided compensation; it does not matter. At least the CST compensation which you have allotted in the Budget, for all these two-three years, you have not paid it. At least it could have inspired confidence among all the States. That is why, I am telling you that this is intended to be the win-win situation for all the States, even for the consumers and even for the manufacturers. It will help every sector. This impact study could have been done only by the Standing Committee. This is what I am telling you, it can be worked out considering all these components which I have said, which will have a positive impact. But if I start analyzing – I am not going to take time of the House – each and every item, I must tell you, I can give you only 40 per cent marks. That means to say, you could have made it a most beneficial legislation by saying that some of these things are conformed; it is not in conformity with the positive impact which should be created by this amendment. That is why it would have been very well analysed by the Standing Committee.

There are a few negative impacts which could be created if the GST formula is not properly implemented. After the amendments, which are passed by both the Houses, it has to get the approval of 50 per cent of the States. Thereafter, the Central Government and the State Governments should come out with a GST

Bill. And then, the IGST Bill has to be brought. These three Bills will have to be brought out. I know it very well. The entire contour of these taxation measures cannot be included in the Constitution Bill. I think, sometimes we are doing a little more than what is required. The Constitution (Amendment) Bill should not have gone into more details. That is a danger. That means, you have taken away this option. You have taken away the powers of the State Governments in bringing out certain innovative things into the Bill. You are also binding every State from not going beyond a point. They are empowered to go beyond that point. This could have been taken care into the Standing Committee. In an Empowered Committee, this kind of a very specific micro level analysis is not being done. So, there are some negative impacts which can be created, namely, by not using the correct accounting methods may results in discrepancies in tax competition and compliance. Have you ensured it? Have you prepared any roadmap on that? There are other negative impacts like incorrectly claiming GST credits on bank fees; incorrectly claiming GST credits on government fees such as land tax, council rates, water rates; incorrectly claiming a GST credit on the full cost of a business insurance policy; not remitting GST on some government grants and incentives which are received inclusive of GST; GST is not paid on the sale of cars and equipment, including the trade of motor vehicles; incorrectly claiming GST credits on wages and superannuation payments; incorrectly claiming GST credits on GST-free purchases such as basic food items, exports and some health services; claiming the entire GST credits on a car purchased for more than the luxury car limit; incorrectly claiming an upfront GST credit on assets financed by way of commercial hire purchase; incorrectly claiming GST credits on payments for yellow pages advertising etc.; and claiming a GST credit when the business does not have a valid tax invoice at the time of lodging the BAS. These are some of the negative impacts. How will you take care of all these? There are both positive and negative impacts. These negative impacts can definitely mar the very positive impacts of taxation measures that we have adopted. I do not think there is

any discussion like that. I do not think the Empowered Committee had gone into these things in detail, both positive and negative impacts because they are not supposed to do that. We have to do it here. That is why the Parliament is meant for. That is why the Constitution Amendment is meant for. Sitting on a higher pedestal and then being the interested party, I think, we can always do this. That is why I am presenting this argument.

Even across the Table, here in this Parliament, many times a proper discussion, an impartial discussion or an objective decision cannot take place. That will take place only in the Standing Committee. Have you analysed it? We should not regret tomorrow. I think, this GST is being practised in about 140 countries. It is not that we are doing it on our own. We could have borrowed the experience of those 140 countries. Is there any semblance of evidence to show that the Empowered Committee had discussed this issue? Some of the lessons could be learnt. It is not that we are implementing GST for the first time in the world. It has always helped the countries. As far as we are concerned, whenever there is any change, there should also be flexibility for this effective change because it is an innovative tax. That is why there is a need to study all that. Are you doing it after implementing it? I think, there will be a lot of confusions. In any terms of innovative taxation, there should be clarity and there should be certainty. If these two elements are lost, then that taxation measure will be totally distorted. That is how our country is suffering in many of these things.

I am not just giving you a certificate even to our own Government. On taxation we also failed on retrospective taxation. At that time itself I said that it was wrong. We make this experiment. Ultimately, that experiment will cost us, will cost this country very heavily.

That is why, you may claim it by speeches and better articulation but even today investment has not picked up in this country even after one year. Even after you created this kind of a perception, a good investment climate, things have not improved. That is because fundamentally you have not made changes.

Governance and reforms are quite necessary even in taxation. That is why, I said that DTC and GST are two important pillars for a game changer in this country. If you forego that, perhaps you will have to regret tomorrow. It cannot be done at all.

You will have to ensure whether GST is an improvement over VAT. You will have to show it as an improvement. Otherwise, it will put the people into difficulty. GST would be applicable on supply of goods and services. The distinction should be very clear.

There are certain things which need to be done. You will have to improve the situation from that of the VAT which is in operation. I have listed out 50 such anomalies to be set right. From VAT to GST, it is a graduation in a taxation proposal. Have you done this? I would like to know whether any such analysis has been done. Of course, you have rightly said that the Empowered Committee is not entitled to do it. This can be done only by some expert economists and analysts who are good at this field. That is why, I said that there is not one count but there are 101 counts which I can demonstrate to the hon. Finance Minister, and it is a fit case to be sent to the Standing Committee. Do that. Do not stand on formality. You say: "why should it go twice?" We had sent one Bill. I agreed for sending the company law. It is the best company law. I got it in comparison to many other countries and brought out, according to me, the best of the company law. Again, the Chairman of the Standing Committee and others said that it had to be again sent to the Standing Committee. Then, I sent it to the Standing Committee. We should not stand on formality. This is going to create a country, a progressive country. If you want that India should be in the frontline in the superb countries, some of these taxation measures will be the basic things. If these basic things are foregone and we do not do these, then you will have a number of problems which you will have to confront tomorrow.

I do not want to analyse the international scenario. I have already said that 140 countries introduced GST. There are experienced and best examples available with regard to New Zealand, Canada, Singapore, European Union and others.

How they have acted upon it and how they have implemented it is a matter which we need to study further.

In fact, it should create a national market. This is how the distortions have destroyed investment, and, you know, productivity of the country has come down because we do not work on a national market. You have to eliminate cascading taxes and align taxation of imports and exports. In many of these things, there exists variety of reasons to defy the need of GST in India. We need to work on that.

I know very well that in 2000 itself, the then Vajpayee Government started the discussion on GST. Kelkar Task Force had gone into this. It is not today's history, it is a history in the making.

Lastly, with raising global forces and signing of free trade agreements, the need for nationwide simple and transparent system of taxation is further enhanced. We will have to respond to the international market. So, Taxation at Manufacturing Level, Exclusion of Services from State Taxation, and Tax Cascading, are the components, which need to be examined and brought about appropriately.

That is why it is an important Taxation. I welcome GST but not your Bill. The Bill will have to undergo more changes. So, it has to go to the Standing Committee; and this is, practically, the opinion of everyone. I do not know why you stand on formality. If you have taken a decision that no Bill will be referred to any Standing Committee because that is your practice since last one year, and if that is the practice, which is going to continue for another four years, please state because then, we need not unnecessarily waste the time of the Parliament on this count. On every Bill, we have to beg for! I think, the Parliament as a matter of right, demand Standing Committee. It is not a matter of charity.

With these few words, I conclude. Thank you very much.

15.41 hrs

(Shri K.H. Muniyappa *in the Chair*)

श्री नन्दकुमार सिंह चौहान (खंडवा) : सभापति महोदय, 122 संविधान संशोधन विधेयक, 2014 के समर्थन में मैं यहां खड़ा हुआ हूं। इस देश को एक अच्छी कराधान पद्धति की जरूरत वर्षों से महसूस की जा रही है। जी.एस.टी. पर विगत दस वर्षों से बल्कि उससे भी अधिक समय से सरकारें विचार-विमर्श और चर्चा करती रहीं, अर्थशास्त्री भी इस पर अपनी राय देते रहे और आज हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने सभी चिंतन, मंथन और मनन के बाद जी.एस.टी. बिल का एक परिष्कृत रूप सदन में पेश किया है और इसमें अधिकांश राज्यों की भी सहमति है। यह करें के जाल और जंजाल से देश को बचाने वाला बिल है। देश की कराधान पद्धति देश के आर्थिक विकास को बढ़ाती है या रोकती है। हमारे देश में केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार द्वारा जो अलग-अलग कराधान में टैक्स लगाये गये थे और आज तक लगे हुए हैं, उनकी संख्या लगभग 16 से अधिक है और इन सारे करें को जमा करने में व्यापारियों को और उद्योगपतियों को जिस प्रकार की परेशानियों का सामना करना पड़ता है, उसके कारण भ्रष्टाचार भी पनपता है। इन सब चीजों से बचाने के लिए यह एकल कर प्रणाली का जी.एस.टी. बिल आज देश के सामने प्रस्तुत है। आज मैं सदन से यह कहना चाहूंगा कि इस पर भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकार दोनों की सहमति बनने के बाद यह बिल सदन के सामने आया है। इस प्रकार की कराधान प्रणाली से देश का आर्थिक विकास होगा।

चाणक्य ने कहा था कि कराधान प्रणाली ऐसी हो, जैसे भौंरा फूल से मधु संग्रहित करता है, मधु का संग्रह भी हो जाता है और फूल की तासीर पर भी कहीं दुष्प्रभाव नहीं होता। उसी प्रकार से यह कराधान पद्धति जो जी.एस.टी. के माध्यम से हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने आज प्रस्तुत की है, मैं सदन से आग्रह करूंगा कि देश हित में इसे पारित करने में हम सब लोग सहभागी बनें। एक देश के लिए 12 या 15 साल का समय बहुत बड़ा समय होता है। जी.एस.टी. पर कोई आज पहली बार चर्चा नहीं हो रही है, यूपीए के समय में भी यह बिल लाया गया था, स्टैंडिंग कमेटी के सामने रखा गया था। आज के सदस्य नहीं होंगे, कोई और सदस्य रहे होंगे। लेकिन स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में इस पर पहले चिंतन, मनन और मंथन हो चुका है। उसी में से निकल कर आज यह बिल हमारे सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत हुआ है। हमारे देश में, आने वाले समय में इस बिल के बहुत अच्छे परिणाम हमको मिलेंगे। इसके माध्यम से रिफॉर्मिंग सैक्टर को बहुत मजबूती मिलेगी।

सभापति महोदय, आज हम मेक इन इंडिया की बात करते हैं, लेकिन जिस प्रकार की हमारे यहां की कर प्रणाली है, उसके कारण उद्योगपति उतने उत्साहित हो कर भारत में आने के लिए राजी नहीं हैं। दुनिया के कम से कम 144 देशों में जीएसटी कर प्रणाली को अपना लिया गया है। उसके सुपरिणाम भी उन देशों को मिले हैं। इस कर प्रणाली से हमारी जीडीपी की ग्रोथ बढ़ती है। इस प्रकार के टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर से किसानों को भी इसका लाभ होगा। डॉ. केलकर, जो 13वें वित्त आयोग के पूर्व अध्यक्ष रहे हैं, उन्होंने अपनी

समीक्षा में यह बात कही है कि इस कर प्रणाली के लागू होने से किसानों को भी इसका लाभ मिलेगा। किसान जो प्रोडक्ट पैदा करेगा, उसका उचित दाम उसको मिलेगा, बढ़ कर दाम मिलेगा और आम आदमी को वही चीजें सस्ती मिलेंगी। महोदय, सस्ती इसलिए मिलेगी क्योंकि आज 16 प्रकार के टैक्सों को चुकाने के लिए जो परिवहन होता है, ट्रांसपोर्टेशन होता है, लॉजिस्टिक सैक्टर को बहुत पेनफुल प्रक्रिया से गुजरना पड़ता है। समय की बर्बादी होती है, समय अधिक लगता है। यहां पर विश्लेषकों ने, अर्थशास्त्रियों ने इस बात की रिपोर्ट दी है कि यह जीएसटी बिल लागू हो जाने के बाद लॉजिस्टिक सैक्टर में, परिवहन में कम से कम 30 प्रतिशत समय की बचत होगी। जहां 30 प्रतिशत समय की बचत होगी, तो वहां पर वस्तुओं के दामों में 30 से 40 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आएगी। इसका सीधा आश्रय है कि उत्पादक को उचित मूल्य मिलेगा। लेकिन आम आदमी को वही चीजें जो बीच के प्रोसेस के कारण मंहगी हो जाती थीं, वे सस्ती मिलेंगी। मैं सदन के माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से यही कहूंगा कि आज आपने इस बिल को पेश किया है, यह वक्त की पुकार है, यह समय की मांग है। दुनिया जिस तेजी के साथ आगे बढ़ रही है, आज हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था को भी ताकत देने की जरूरत है। हमारी जीडीपी ग्रोथ बढ़े। यहां पर और अधिक उद्योग लगे। जो लगे हुए उद्योग हैं, उनकी सेहत ठीक हो। हमारे यहां पर उद्योगों का वातावरण फले-फूले। यह तभी होगा, जब हमारे यहां की कर प्रणाली सरल होगी। ऐसी कर प्रणाली हो, जिसमें करप्लान कम से कम हो। करप्लान समाप्ति की ओर यह एक क्रांतिकारी कदम है।

सभापति महोदय, हमने अपने व्यावहारिक जीवन में देखा है कि एक व्यापारी को 16 जगहों पर अलग-अलग टैक्स चुकाने के लिए रुकना पड़ता है, बीजक देने पड़ते हैं, चालान भरने पड़ते हैं, वह निराश होता है, हताश होता है, हैरान होता है और जितनी जगहों पर ये रूकावटें आती हैं, फिर वहां करप्लान का भी मुंह खुलता है। इतनी जगहों पर एक व्यापारी, एक उद्योगपति, एक निर्माता, परेशान होने के कारण उद्योग के क्षेत्र का वातावरण उत्साहित नहीं रहता है। मैं आज के अवसर पर सदन से यही आग्रह करूंगा कि यह एक क्रांतिकारी बिल है। इससे हमारे देश के विकास में, आर्थिक विकास में बहुत तेजी आएगी। जो हमारे प्रधान मंत्री का सपना है, वह देश के लिए सपना है, हम सब लोगों के लिए सपना है, 125 करोड़ जनता के उत्थान के लिए सपना है। मेक इन इंडिया को इस बिल से बहुत ताकत मिलेगी और हमारा आर्थिक उत्थान बहुत तेजी के साथ होगा। यहां पर कुछ संशय व्यक्त किए गए हैं, एक प्रतिशत तक जो अतिरिक्त कर लिए जाने की बात है, वह उन राज्यों के लिए सिर्फ दो वर्षों के लिए है, जिन राज्यों में उत्पादन होगा। जहाँ से प्रदाय प्रारम्भ होता है, उन प्रदायकर्ता राज्यों को दो वर्ष तक इन्सेन्टिव के बतौर एक प्रतिशत राशि काटकर दी जाएगी। देश के सारे राज्यों में यह बिल लागू होने के बाद, जीएसटी लागू होने के बाद जिन राज्यों को राजस्व की हानि होगी, केन्द्र सरकार ने इस बिल में इस बात का भी प्रावधान

किया है कि पाँच वर्ष तक उनको अलग-अलग स्लैब में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा सहायता दी जाएगी। बिल पूरे परफार्मेंस में आने तक उन राज्यों को जहाँ सहारे की जरूरत होगी, वहाँ पर सहारा भी दिया जाएगा। इस बिल पर पुनर्विचार करने की भी गुँजाइश है। इस बिल में सीधे-सीधे प्रावधान किया गया है कि माल और सेवा करों से संबंधित मुद्दों की समीक्षा करने के लिए माल और सेवा कर परिषद का सृजन करना, संघ और राज्यों की दरों, छूट सूची और सीमा जैसे परिमाणों पर सिफारिश करना, उस पर विचार करना और उसके बाद उसमें निर्णय लेना।

मैं यहाँ सदन में बैठे हुए सभी साथियों से यह आग्रह करूँगा कि हमारे देश में संघीय ढाँचा है। अधिकांश राज्य इसके लिए राजी हो चुके हैं। इसमें भी यह प्रावधान किया है कि जब ये परिषद बैठेंगी, सेवा कर परिषद में दो तिहाई वोट की ताकत हमारे राज्यों की होगी और केन्द्र सरकार के वोट की ताकत वन थर्ड होगी। राज्यों को इसमें पूरी सुरक्षा दी गई है, राज्यों को पूरी शक्ति दी गई है।

यह एक क्रांतिकारी बिल है। बहुत समय बीत गया। दुनिया कहाँ से कहाँ जा रही है, दुनिया चाँद पर चली गई और बिल्ली ने रास्ता काट दिया, इसलिए हम वहीं के वहीं खड़े रहेंगे तो हम आगे नहीं बढ़ सकते हैं। आज यह समय की माँग है, वक्त की पुकार है कि इस बिल को सदन स्वीकार करे और जल्द से जल्द यह जीएसटी कर प्रणाली, एकल कर प्रणाली 1 अप्रैल, 2016 से लागू होने की दिशा में सारा सदन इसमें सहयोग करे। आखिर इसमें जो राज्य सहमत हुए हैं, यह छोटी बात नहीं है। हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी, वित्त मंत्री जी के प्रयासों से सभी राज्यों से चर्चा हुई, राज्यों के वित्त मंत्रियों की बैठक हुई, राज्यों के वित्त मंत्रियों के सामने ये सारे प्रस्ताव रखे गए। इससे क्या लाभ होगा, क्या हानि होगी, राज्य को क्या मिलेगा, केन्द्र को क्या मिलेगा और कुल मिलाकर देश को क्या मिलेगा, इन सारी चीजों पर मंथन होने के बाद इस बिल का प्रारूप सदन के सामने प्रस्तुत किया गया है।

आज हम इस देश को दुनिया में सबसे ऊँचाई पर देखना चाहते हैं, समृद्ध देखना चाहते हैं, शक्तिशाली देखना चाहते हैं, तो इसके लिए जरूरी है कि आज हमारे देश की जो कराधान प्रणाली है, जो बहुत क्लिष्ट है, जिसमें काफी कमियाँ और खामियाँ हैं और जिसके कारण हमारे आर्थिक विकास पर, जीडीपी पर, हमारे कृषि विकास पर सभी प्रकार से दुष्प्रभाव पड़ते रहे हैं, उन दुष्प्रभावों को खत्म करने के लिए और देश की आर्थिक तरक्की तेजी के साथ हो, इसके लिए यह बिल आया है। राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर, देश हित में पूरे सदन को इस बिल का स्वागत करना चाहिए। यह बिल हिन्दुस्तान की तरक्की में मील का पत्थर साबित होगा, मुझे इस बात का पूरा यकीन है। अलग-अलग राज्यों में अलग-अलग दलों की सरकारें हैं, अलग-अलग विचारधारा के दलों की सरकारें हैं, जब उनके साथ बैठे, वे सारे लोग इस बात के लिए राजी हुए और सारी बारीकियों का अध्ययन करके ही एक बहुत अच्छा परिष्कृत बिल सदन में पेश

किया गया है। मैं इस बिल के समर्थन में अपनी बात रखते हुए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को और प्रधानमंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। देश की तरक्की की खातिर, मेक इन इन्डिया का सपना साकार करने की खातिर यह बिल हमारे देश के लिए मील का पत्थर साबित होगा और सारा सदन इस बिल का समर्थन करेगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI T.G. VENKATESH BABU (CHENNAI NORTH): I thank you, hon. Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important legislation the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-second Amendment) Bill, 2014.

Sir, on behalf of the All India *Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam* led by hon. *Makkal Mudalvar, Amma*, I rise to oppose as well as to voice our concerns on this Bill in its present form. Our Party the All India *Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam* led by hon. Amma is not opposed to the idea of tax reforms in our country. To add, I must say that we are not averse to reforms in any subject if they are pro-poor and the aim is public good.

We are opposing this legislation because it has not taken into account the views of all the stakeholders. You cannot suddenly bring a constitutional amendment in the pretext of reforming indirect tax structure without even thinking or mentioning anything ever about direct tax reforms as well as the General Anti-Avoidance Rule (GAAR).

15.56 hrs

(Hon. Deputy-Speaker *in the Chair*)

Coming to the GST, it is a contentious issue not only in India but the worldwide. We know from the experience of many countries that bringing in destination based tax is not very easy. The reason is that it shifts the taxation from the point of origin, which is the normal practice worldwide to the point of destination. We all know that elections were lost and later won on the GST issue in Australia. Indian experience has also shown that State Governments including the one headed by our hon. Prime Minister when he was the Chief Minister of Gujarat, opposed the GST Bill. The reason is the loss of revenue.

Being a manufacturing and a net export State, Tamil Nadu is losing. In Tamil Nadu's case, we have a conservative estimate loss of Rs.10,000 crore per fiscal in addition to the revenue loss arising out of phasing out of CST and transfer of Input Tax Credit on Inter-state sales and Inter-state stock transfers. The State also stands to lose substantial revenue arising out of subsumption of other

taxes such as Entertainment Tax, Luxury Tax, Entry Tax on Vehicles and Betting Tax etc.

Taxation shifting shipping from the point of origin to the point of destination has created a piquant situation of huge and recurring revenue loss to the State. The sin we committed was industrialization of the State. Dr. Amma, a revolutionary and visionary leader committed herself to the rapid industrialization of the State. We invested heavily on infrastructure both physical and human resources. A cursory view of the Vision 2023 Document brought out by our hon. Dr. Amma will illustrate our sincere commitment to the overall growth of the State in all sectors. Tamil Nadu has been voicing its concerns and seeking broad consensus on key contentious issues.

Our State is consistently pressing for arriving at a broad consensus on key contentious issues like compensation and methodology, revenue neutral rates, floor rates with band, threshold limit, commodities to be excluded from GST, IGST model, clarity on dual administrative control etc., before the enactment of the Constitution (Amendment) Bill on GST as these issues are very critical in determining the likely revenue shift and loss to the State Governments. Without such consensus, agreeing to the enactment of the Bill will mean that the State will be at the mercy of the Union Government or the GST Council.

Following are the specific issues on the provisions of the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-second Amendment) Bill, 2014 where the State has raised its concern.

16.00 hrs.

First is the GST Council. The GST Council as proposed in the Amendment Bill will make recommendations on a whole range of issues relating to subsuming of taxes, cesses and surcharges under GST, exemptions for goods and services, model GST laws, etc. This will override the supremacy of the legislature both at the Centre and at the States in taxation matters. In the GST Council, the Union Government has one-third weightage in vote and only two-third of the weightage

in vote is given to States and Union Territories. Voting rights of States and Union Territories are equal irrespective of their size. We are, therefore, opposed to the idea of the GST Council as a Constitutional body as it compromises the autonomy of the States including in fiscal matters.

The other thing is inclusion of petroleum products under GST. Originally, power to levy tax on petroleum products was proposed to be kept out of GST. However, now petroleum products such as petrol and diesel are simultaneously proposed to be levied with VAT by States and brought under GST with zero rating. That is, initially no tax will be levied on petroleum products under GST. The date on which such tax under GST shall be imposed has been left to the decision of the GST Council at a later date after introduction of GST.

Considering the short supply chain, collection of tax on petroleum products at the first and second points of sale is now being done efficiently and without leakage. Presently 21 per cent of our sales tax revenue is only from petroleum products. Bringing these products under the ambit of GST, even if at a later date after introduction of GST, will curtail the taxation powers of the States and entail huge revenue losses to the States as input tax credit will have to be provided under GST. We, therefore, urge that the petroleum products be totally kept out of the purview of the GST.

The other thing is power to tax tobacco and tobacco products. In the Amendment Bill, tobacco and tobacco products are proposed to be brought under GST. But the Centre has retained with it the power to levy excise duty on tobacco and tobacco products with no such provision for the States. We, therefore, urge that the States should also be given similar power to levy higher tax over and above SGST on these products.

The other thing is revenue lost due to CST. Manufacturing States like Tamil Nadu stand to lose huge revenues to the extent of Rs.3,500 crore per annum if GST is implemented as GST will be based on the destination principle. Hence, it was suggested by the State Government that the States may be permitted to retain

four per cent of the CGST, part of IGST, on all inter-State sales without crediting any amount to a compensation fund as a permanent compensation mechanism. This has not been agreed to by the Government of India.

On the contrary, the Amendment Bill envisages that the States be permitted to levy additional tax on sale of goods to the extent of one per cent in the course of inter-State trade or commerce for a period of two years or such a period as the GST Council may recommend. Further the amendment Bill empowers the Government of India to exempt goods from this additional levy of one per cent. This is a temporary provision and will not compensate the State for permanent losses. Hence, this provision is not acceptable and the State should be permitted to retain four per cent of CGST, that is part of IGST, on all inter-State sales as well as transfer of both goods and services.

The other thing is provision for compensation. The Amendment Bill provides the Parliament to enact law to provide for compensation to the States for a period which may extend to five years on the recommendation of the GST Council. The mechanism and formula of compensation is not clear. It is indicated that the compensation proposed is to the extent of 100 per cent for the first three years, 75 per cent in the fourth year and 50 per cent in the fifth year. This is not acceptable to us. Taking into account the permanent losses that would accrue to the States, we urge the Centre to provide 100 per cent compensation to the States for the entire period of five years. Consensus should also be evolved on the methodology and the period relating to compensation. Further, such a detailed provision should be included in the Constitution Amendment Bill itself. There are many other vital issues also; for example, the Herculean task of setting up the requisite information technology infrastructure for administering GST on a pan-India basis as well gearing up and training authorities at the Centre and the States needs to be addressed.

The transition to GST is not going to be easy. It involves not only considerable work but also formidable challenges. Unlike in many countries

where GST is a centralized tax, in India it is leviable by both the Central Government and the State Governments. This implies that both the structure and administration of the levy will have to emerge after detailed negotiations and bargaining between the Centre, 29 States and 2 Union Territories. Given the sharp differences between and across the States over Sales Tax revenue as a ratio of Gross State Domestic produce, the interests of the States do not always coincide and so considerable effort is needed to persuade them. This is going to be difficult since some States like Tamil Nadu lose heavily.

There is another thing. Once the GST is rolled out, the cost of services is going to increase substantially. Presently, the service tax is 14 per cent which is going to be notified soon plus 2 per cent Swachh Bharat cess which is also going to be notified soon. With unofficial revenue neutral rate, expected it to reach 27 or 28 per cent once GST is rolled out. You and I have to pay 27 to 28 per cent as tax from the present 14 per cent for any service like Speed Post, telephone Bill, life insurance premium and so on and so forth. In all walks of life, to avail any service, the common man will have to cough up more money. You can imagine the negative impact on the common man. I am not going to other major issues since there is paucity of time. As has been urged by us time and again, clarity on the implication of the Bill should be there. It is therefore essential to evolve a broad consensus among the States on crucial issues before hand.

In GST, we sincerely hope that the present Government should withdraw this piece of legislation in the present form by referring it to the Standing Committee to reach a broad consensus on all critical issues which create a win-win situation for all and then bring the legislation for passing in this august House. I am sure that the Bill has ample potential to usher in monumental changes in the indirect tax regime in India. It is only a starting point and we have to tread a long path in our nation's uninterrupted journey of development. Our humble request to the Government is, kindly seize this opportunity and take on board all stakeholders and bring out a fine piece of legislation. The need of the hour is not political

scoring, but exhibition of a statesman's quality. We are sure the hon. Prime Minister, who is a champion of cooperative federalism, will understand the sense of the House and the nation and take positive steps. I am also confident that the hon. Finance Minister will address the issue of trust deficit between the Centre and the States and do a great service to the nation. True collective national vision is the requirement at this challenging moment. Let us hope that good sense prevails. With an ardent appeal for re-look of the issue by the Government, I thank our leader Dr. Amma and the patient Chair and conclude.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (SREERAMPUR): Sir, broadly, we are supporting this Bill but we have some suggestions and some requests.

Very closely, we have examined the provisions of the Constitution (One hundred and Twenty-second Amendment) Bill, 2014. There are still some major concerns of the State that have not been appropriately addressed. We have a request to the hon. Finance Minister. It is to hear our suggestions and remove the difficulties since I have said that broadly we agree to this Bill.

So far as the GST compensation is concerned, it was unanimously agreed that the State should be compensated by the Government of India for loss of revenue for at least five years. We are strongly of the view that this should be guaranteed by the Constitution itself. Section 19 of the Bill as it stands today reads as follows:

“Parliament may, by law, on the recommendation of the Goods and Services Tax Council, provide for compensation to the States for loss of revenue arising on account of implementation of the goods and services tax for such period which may extend to five years.”

We suggest that in section 19 of the Bill, for the words, “Parliament may”, the words, “Parliament shall” be substituted. Further, the words “for such period which may extend to five years” should be replaced by the words “for a period not less than five years”.

In respect of inclusion of petroleum crude, high speed diesel, petrol, natural gas, and aviation turbine fuel, our stand all along has been that goods and service tax should not be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, petrol, natural gas, and aviation turbine fuel at least in the initial period as presently these items are taxed at higher rates and constitute a major source of revenue for the States.

While it may be acceptable not to constitutionally bar levy of GST on such goods, the genuine apprehensions of the State about the revenue collection from such goods also need to be appropriately addressed.

The proposed Article 279A for constitution of the Goods and Services Tax Council has the following provision relating to levy of GST on petroleum products:

“(5) The Goods and Services Tax Council shall recommend the date on which the goods and services tax be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), natural gas and aviation turbine fuel.”

Even though the Bill proposes levy of GST on such items from the date to be recommended by the Goods and Services Tax Council, it needs to be ensured that GST is not imposed on such petroleum products at least in the initial period of five years after the introduction of GST on other goods and services. For this, our suggestion is that the proposed Article 279A may be as amended as I am reading:

“(5) The Goods and Services Tax Council shall recommend the date, not being a date earlier than five years from the date of coming into force of the parliamentary legislation in accordance with Article 246A, on which the goods and services tax be levied on petroleum crude, high speed diesel, motor spirit (commonly known as petrol), natural gas and aviation turbine fuel.”

In respect of the power of State to impose tax on tobacco and tobacco products, it is stated that the Centre even after the amendment proposed to entry 84 of List I, i.e. Union List of the Seventh Schedule shall continue to impose excise duty on tobacco and tobacco products. We urge that the States should be treated on a par with the Centre and they too should be allowed to impose sales tax over and above GST on tobacco and tobacco products. Thus, the entry 54 of List II, i.e. State List of the Seventh Schedule needs to be appropriately amended.

Regarding the proposed new Article 269A in the GST Bill, I would like to mention that since the revenue of the States will depend on the inter-state transactions, they must have the authority to verify the transactions. So, for providing a legal framework, it is absolutely necessary that the relevant enabling clause should be added to the proposed Article 269A as was earlier recommended by the Empowered Committee. While we appreciate the partial release of

compensation for 2010-11 of Rs.318.56 crore in March 2015, it is felt that the balance amount of it, together with the compensation for the years 2011-12 to 2013-14, should be released immediately. This will help in creating the necessary goodwill between the Centre and the States and will provide the much needed comfort to the latter before introduction of the GST.

In 2010-11 the net compensation receivable was Rs.860.36 crore and the compensation received was Rs.540 crore and, therefore the amount pending is Rs.320.36 crore. In 2011-12 the net compensation receivable was Rs.1048.91 crore and the compensation received was nil. In 2012-13 the net compensation receivable was Rs.1336.50 crore and the compensation received was nil. In 2013-14 the net compensation receivable was Rs.1237.52 crore and the compensation received was nil. The total receivable amount was Rs.4483.29 crore and the compensation received was only Rs.540 crore and the amount due is Rs.3943.29 crore.

Lastly and importantly, I would like to emphasise that GST can only succeed provided the States are financially strong. This is particularly important to keep the federal structure intact and empower the States to effectively meet their developmental and infrastructural responsibilities.

The Finance Minister of our State had earlier requested the Union Finance Minister and I believe a number of times these points have been placed before the hon. Finance Minister. We hope that these suggestions are taken care of by the hon. Finance Minister. At the very threshold I have said that broadly we are supporting it but we are waiting. Since we are very happy to see your smiling face, we will also smile when we will get our dues. Thank you.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand here after our good friend, Kalyan Da has just mentioned about the trust deficit that was existing when the UPA Government was discussing about the GST. He referred to, very rightly, Section 19 which has become a part of the Bill. I would congratulate the Government to have restored the trust deficit that had crept in. Because of non-adherence to the commitment that the earlier Government had given to the respective State Governments, the GST had actually become something of a dream.

At the outset, I would say, right from the inception GST has been hailed as a game-changer. While I was insisting that it should be referred to the Standing Committee at that time also I had said that this idea of GST will be a game-changer, making the whole country one market and the very concept that there would not be compounding of taxes, repetition of tax after tax, it would help not only the traders, as Nandu Bhai has just now mentioned, it will also help the consumers to a great extent. In that respect I would say, a great change will occur, a game-changer in reforms that aims to make India a single seamless market. The fundamental objectives of GST are the removal of cascading impact of taxes, to bring transparency in compliance, to boost investment and thereby enabling a 1-2 per cent increase in the country's economic growth. In this new Bill, there are certain areas that vitiate the principles of GST and could possibly hamper the ease of doing business. For example, what has been mentioned is the additional non-credible one per cent tax in Clause 18 of the Bill which proposes one per cent on the supply of goods in the course of inter-State trade or commerce to be levied at source. The term of the additional tax is for two years or such other period as the GST Council may recommend. This is a talk of the town today that when already the loss for the States has been compensated, then why do you have a one per cent more?

Sir, the Task Force on GST appointed by the 13th Finance Commission had recommended significant broadening of the tax base and had suggested a single low rate of 12 per cent, that is, 5 per cent CGST and 7 per cent SGST. What is the proposal now? Initial proposal to set the GST is at 27 per cent which is indeed very disconcerting. A high GST rate will be unviable for the economy that would lead to a significant inflationary pressures. That will affect consumer sentiments and alienate weaker sections of the society.

The idea of GST is from European market. What is the GST rate in European market? It is 13 per cent. What do we have after our Empowered Committee went around Europe and to Canada? We have come back with 27 per cent. The revenue neutral rate needs to be kept low to spur growth, contain the inflationary pressure and achieve higher compliance. What we find today is that this Government is going in the opposite direction.

Sir, I come to the major issues which our Government from Odisha has been putting forth. But before coming to that, I would say that from a road block during the UPA regime, the incessant effort of this Government has finally seen how to implement GST. We have seen this during the last one week or 10 days time. The Constitution (Amendment) Bill when passed would be implemented from 1st April, 2016. I would mention here categorically that our Party, Biju Janata Dal, is in favour of any reform in the taxation system. That will help in growth of the economy. It should also protect the fiscal interest and autonomy of the State.

There are four issues which need to be addressed. First is relating to the CST compensation. At least, one is assured by this Bill that compensation to the States for loss of revenue arising on account of implementation of the Goods and Services Tax for such period which may extend to five years is mentioned. Now the Union Government will be duty bound. Legally, this has to be implemented. The commitment which was given by the previous Government was not kept. Odisha, for instance, is suffering from loss on account of reduction in CST rate.

Odisha had claimed Rs.4702.21 crore towards CST compensation for the period 2007-08 to 2013-14 but has received Rs.1464.73 crore up to 25th April, 2015. Nothing else has flown in between. Non-release of compensation on account of loss towards CST reduction has caused trust deficit between the Union Government and respective State Governments. Now, the Government has brought it into the Bill to make it legal. This is being done only to gain confidence. Why does the Government not start the release of money? Once the Government starts the release of balance amount of CST compensation, it would infuse confidence. Here, I would like to say that this compensation to the States for loss of revenue arising on account of implementation of CST will be for five years and the compensation will be on a tapering basis. That is, 100 per cent for the first three years; 75 per cent in the fourth year and 50 per cent in the fifth year.

Sir, my second point is about the Green Tax. That is a proposal which the Government of Odisha has put forth in the meeting of the Finance Ministers. I have moved an amendment highlighting the issue. On earlier occasion I had raised it in the House and the hon. Finance Minister had responded in a different way. This is for all mineral bearing States, not only for the State of Odisha. It would help those States in a very big way. Odisha is a mineral rich State and a major share of minerals are either sold for consumption in other States, or used in production of goods which are sold to other States. Under GST, the Destination Principle applies and the mineral producing States where pollution is localised do not get any part of the revenue. It is only the consuming States that gets the tax revenue, whereas the pollution is suffered by the citizens of the producing States. Why does the Government not take into consideration the adverse environmental impact? I have proposed for the levy of an additional non-rebatable cess subject to suitable framing of guidelines. The GST Council may take a decision after consultation. But I would like to have an assurance from the Government. I would like to suggest that there should be a new entry in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, State List as 54 (a) -- 'other polluting goods and services to be

notified by the GST Council'. This would go a long way in mitigating the problem the mineral bearing States would have to bear because of pollution. Thus the mineral rich State may impose Green Tax outside GST on despatch of minerals in course of inter-State sales and branch transfer and exports. VAT, CST, Entry Tax and Entertainment Tax will be subsumed today in GST. Therefore, in stead of leaving it to the Council to take a decision, the Government may put it in the Bill. That is our suggestion. I would like to make it very clear that in the Council with 29 other stakeholders, with mineral bearing States hardly eight to nine of them, does the Government expect other States will also support it? But here is a request to the hon. Finance Minister and to the Central Government that it should be put in the Bill so that it becomes a national Act and it becomes binding on others.

Sir, the third point is about the Union Government's power to tax tobacco and tobacco products. This power is not given to the State Governments. The consumption of these products is to be discouraged. Every State should have the right to levy on these products and accordingly discourage its use. Therefore, I urge upon the Government that tobacco and tobacco products should be included in entry 54 of the State List so as to enable the States to levy higher rate of tax on it.

The fourth point, one may say, is a bit theoretical. It is about the decision of the GST Council. It is there in this Constitution Amendment Bill. There is a new article 279 (a) to constitute a GST Council. It has been proposed in the Bill. It is proposed that every decision of the GST Council shall be taken at a meeting by a majority of not less than three-fourth of the vetted votes of the members present and voting. The vote of the Union Government shall have a vetted of one-third of the votes cast and the votes of all States taken together shall be vetted at two-third.

Under the proposed amendment, if all the States vote in favour, which would be a rarity, and if the Union Government votes against the views of the States in the meeting shall be negated by the single vote of the Union Government

as the States taken together cannot have three-fourths majority. This is pure mathematics. In this situation, the Government will have a veto power.

Therefore, I have suggested that the Union Government should have weightage of one-fourth of the total votes cast and all the States should have weightage of three-fourths of the votes cast and the decision should be taken by three-fourths majority. But I believe that such a situation will never occur because, for a country, both Centre and States have to work in tandem and have to work together.

Here, I would say about inter-State taxation system which will be there for another two years after the implementation of this Act, namely, 2018. But the issue is relating to inter-States sales.

At present CST amounting to two per cent is collected for inter-State sales and zero per cent on branch transfer and exports.

To explain it a little further, I would say if the Tata Company's factory is in Jamshedpur, and the mine is in Odisha, they do not pay a single rupee as tax to Odisha Government on whatever minerals they take to Jamshedpur. This is branch transfer. Odisha does not get a penny. The minerals go to Jamshedpur, that is, to Jharkhand. This is branch transfer. Our concern here is exports.

For instance, on minerals despatched by Tata Steel and others to its branches outside the State, no CST is collected. It should be brought into GST fold.

For your information, I may also mention here that the total CST is around Rs. 917 crores which has been collected during 2014-15 out of which CST on coal and minerals is Rs. 250 crore. Odisha Government will be collecting one per cent on inter-State sale for two years. We do not know what happens after that. The Council has to take a decision. Should we wait for the GST Council to look into this matter? It would be better if it is addressed when the Bill is under consideration. No wonder that the Finance Commission had raised questions on exclusion of goods from GST. The 13th Finance Commission had recommended that tobacco and alcohol should not be excluded from GST. The 14th Finance

Commission said that exclusion of any is not desirable. However, IMF has said that GST will improve tax compliance and enhance growth by 1 to 1.5 per cent over time but it has also said that GST may not add substantially to the Government's revenue in the near term.

This reminds me of Benjamin Franklin. He is a very well known person and many of us in the House know about him. He had said: "In this world, nothing can be said to be certain except death and taxes." Sir, I am reminded that whenever any Government – this is a quotation of the French Revolution – comes out saying that they are doing good for the subject, you are going to benefit because of small deviation in taxation, the subject should know that greater tax is going to be imposed and here, we have 27 per cent tax coming. Yet I would say with a year on year delaying in the Government's timeline for implementing GST, there should not be more delay.

Our attempt of sending it to the Standing Committee was not to delay the Bill. We were only insisting on the question of propriety. There should not be more delay. That is our Party's view. After introduction of this new Bill, the Standing Committee could have been asked to deliberate and give its Report.

We are in the first week of May today. Sir, hon. Speaker has already taken a decision and you have pronounced it from the Chair. I need not debate on that issue. We all will abide by the ruling. But instead of going into the full history of GST, how it has developed and what has transpired in the last so many years, I would only reiterate only one point of demand. It is on the imposition of green tax. We would stick to our amendment and would like to impress upon the Government and the hon. Finance Minister to bring forward an amendment to that effect.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI RAHUL SHEWALE (MUMBAI SOUTH CENTRAL): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on the 122nd Constitution Amendment Bill to facilitate the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime in India.

16.36 hrs

(Shri K.H. Muniyappa *in the Chair*)

Sir, at the outset, I place on record my sincere thanks to the hon. Finance Minister for bringing forward such a Bill that may remove the existing complicated tax structure and pave the way to legislate the uniform tax structure around the country.

Sir, it is understood that GST will replace all indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the Central and State Governments. It is aimed at being comprehensive tax regime for most goods and services. Our country is a federal republic, and the GST will thus be implemented concurrently by the Central and State Governments as the 'Central GST' and the 'State GST' respectively. Export will be zero-rated and imports will be levied the same taxes as domestic goods and services adhering to the destination principle.

I have gone through minutely the amendments proposed in the Bill by the hon. Finance Minister. I observed some points. Hence, I would like to share them with the august House, which, I think, may affect tax structure of the State Governments and may bring extra burden on the public exchequer. Being the public representative and Member of Parliament from Mumbai South-Central Constituency of Maharashtra State, it is my humble duty to highlight how the proposed amendments would affect the revenue of the Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai.

The proposed One Hundred Twenty Second Constitution Amendment Bill facilitates the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) regime in India. GST will replace all indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the Indian

Central and State Governments. The above Amendment Bill seeks to omit Entry 52 of the State List of the Constitution of India.

I would like to submit my view in regard to omission of Entry 52 of the State List of the Constitution of India. Entry 52 of Seventh Schedule, List-II of the Constitution of India empowers the Municipal Corporation to levy taxes on the entry of goods into local area for consumption, use or sale therein. Due to omission, the powers vested with the Municipal Corporation to levy such taxes would be eliminated; thereby the present source of revenue by way of octroi would not be available which would have adverse impact on the Municipal Corporation's revenue income. Due to cash liquidity and buoyancy in octroi, local body taxes, there is a preservation of financial autonomy as well as adequate financial resources of the urban local bodies in Maharashtra, and omission of Entry 52 of the Constitution of India, the financial autonomy of the urban local bodies will be jeopardized.

After the 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution, the responsibilities of the local bodies have increased manifold. It is necessary that the resources available to local bodies should be commensurate with the obligatory and other discretionary responsibilities cast on them and that the local bodies have adequate autonomy in the matter of raising such resources to meet the expenditure of essential civic services and also have adequate resources to meet the demands of maintenance and new capital works.

Mumbai is the financial capital of India and is the biggest Municipal Corporation in the country; and considering the dependence of this Corporation on the revenue generated from taxes, we are very much concerned to safeguard the interests of the revenue by which the Corporation may be able to provide infrastructure projects to the growing population to meet its demands.

In view of the points raised by me in my speech towards adequate financial security of the Municipal Corporation, I have moved some amendments to this Bill.

In Clause 12, 279(a), it is stated that the Goods and Services Taxes Council shall consist of the following Members – one is the Union Finance Minister, who is the Chairperson of this Committee; and the other Members are the Union Minister of the State in charge of Revenue and the Minister in charge of Finance or Taxation or any other Minister nominated by each State Government. I propose that the Mayor of the Metro City shall be inserted in this Clause.

In Clause 17, the Entry 50 shall be omitted. I propose that this Clause should be deleted or tax on Entry of articles – crude oil, petroleum products, liquid vehicles, and cigarettes into local limit for consumption, use or sale therein - shall be substituted in Entry 52, Seventh Schedule, Part II of the Constitution of India.

In Clause 19, I propose that Parliament may by law on the recommendations of the Goods and Services Taxes Council provide for compensation on the States for loss of revenue arising out on account of implementation of the Goods and Services Tax for such period, which may be extended to five years. I propose that the word 'may' be substituted by the word 'shall' and after the word 'States', the words 'Urban Local Bodies' shall be inserted, and in place of the word 'five', the word 'ten' shall be substituted.

Hence, I would request the hon. Minister to safeguard adequate financial security of the Municipal Corporations and other local bodies of the States; the right to collect Octroi by them shall be allowed to continue. With these words, I support the Bill. Thank you very much.

DR. RAVINDRA BABU (AMALAPURAM): Thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on this historic Bill on indirect taxes, that is, the Goods and Services Tax. We have seen the evolution of indirect taxation as far as Central Indirect Taxes is concerned. It is unbelievable that from tobacco and salt, it has been evolved to the GST making India an elite hub for manufacturing activity. It is very important in the context of 'Make in India' slogan given by the Prime Minister. To make tax administration, especially 'indirect tax administration' smooth which would definitely encourage world class entrepreneurs and manufacturers to come to India because GST would definitely pave the way for smooth tax administration. Before the GST, in the Ease of Doing Business Index, India was ranking 142 in the world; India is ranking even below Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and other countries. With one stroke of the GST Bill, our country will catapult into such a position that it would become a very attractive destination.

It will subsume a lot of taxes in the Central Government. For example, the Central Excise Duty, Service Tax, Additional Customs Duty, CVD, etc. would be subsumed into the Central Excise Duty. Sales Tax, Octroi, Municipal Taxes, Luxury Taxes would also be subsumed into the State GST. There is another GST which is called the IGST. Therefore, we understand that there is a triple levy administered by dual administration. There are State officers who will administer this tax; there are Central officers who will administer this tax. As I understand the Central GST would be administered by the CBEC, Central Board of Excise and Customs, whose Chairman is on record saying that they were never a part of the process of the GST. I don't know how the CBEC is going to administer the GST, if at all it is entrusted with this work. The State GST is run by the State officers. I do not know how far they are well aware of the contours of the State GST, especially IGST, inter-State GST which is inflationary in its nature. How is it going to be tackled when it unfolds?

I have a small suggestion. Article 312 of the Constitution of India provides for creation of All India Services like IAS, IPS which were created in 1947. In

1966, Indian Forest Service was created. Now, I feel that there is a need to create IRS (GST) All India Service. The GST officers can go to the States and administer the State GST and the Central GST also very effectively because these are the CBEC IRS officers who are well trained in the indirect taxation, well trained in the indirect tax collections and they are also well trained to understand the notifications and litigations. For example, the present regime, the present scenario of GST which is presented in this Bill, there is a possibility of the Central officers knocking the doors of a businessman, State officers knocking the doors of a businessman on the receipt of an intelligence that there is tax evasion. The Central Government officers may not find fault with him; the State Government officers may find fault with him. The tax limit being Rs. 10 lakh, there is every possibility that he will be booked under the State Government tax rules. If they book the case, the Centre also will try to book the case. If they do not book the case, it will lead to litigation.

At the adjudication stage, it is not very clear in the Bill, where the appellate authority is, how the adjudication process will take place and how it is going to be resolved. The limit of Rs. 10 lakh, which is envisaged in the proposed Bill, we doubt whether it is going to be misused. It is because, in service tax, people have seen, when the limit of Rs. 10 lakh was put, so many people floated so many companies in order to keep themselves under the slab of Rs. 10 lakh. Therefore, the same thing may be repeated in the GST. If that happens, instead of expecting 1.2 or 1.5 per cent GDP growth, we may lose that much back. Every man, every common man in this country is looking forward to GST not because of decoration purpose, but it is going to end the inflationary process; it is going to reduce the prices of the commodities; it is going to reduce the prices of the services. The businessmen are also looking forward to it because it is going to make their tax administration and tax payment so smooth, so easy. Therefore, very enthusiastically people are waiting for it.

I appreciate the Finance Minister in pushing forward this Bill very restlessly. Our Chief Minister, Chandrababu Naidu *garu* is also very restless in pushing forward the economic reforms. He does not sleep also for more than two-three hours in night because he believes that unless the country becomes economically strong, no country can progress well. In the same way, I understand the Prime Minister, I understand the Finance Minister in being restless in pushing the historic GST Bill forward. It is because, this is the Bill which is making history in India after 1947 to make India economically very strong. So, let us take this opportunity to bury the differences of the political parties and support this Bill. If there are any problems faced by the Bill, we will definitely take it head-on by creating some tax resolution mechanisms. While it unfolds, let us wait for it. Let us not wait for how to start the mechanism of resolution first and then unfold the Bill. Let the Bill be unfolded; resolution will be automatically in its place. For example, we have High Courts, we have a Supreme Court, we have a lot of tribunals, we have so many adjudicators, so many eminent economists and financial advisers. Let us not have any apprehension about GST. We have been waiting for this historic Bill. I think this is one of the historic Bills to reduce the common man's burden of purchasing the goods and services from the market. Businessmen are also looking for a lot of industrial growth, a lot of industrial setting up so that employment generation also will increase. The country is going to get benefited with the introduction of GST.

I fully support it on behalf of Telugu Desam Party, on behalf of my colleagues. I also beseech upon all my colleagues, let us support the GST Bill. Let us not oppose it for the sake of regional and political considerations. If there is any problem in the amendments which are irrelevant in comparison to the earlier Constitution (115th Amendment) Bill – now it is the Constitution (122nd Amendment) Bill – let us resolve it by resorting to so many processes. But let us not defer it. As the Finance Minister correctly said, by deferring it or by sending it to the Standing Committee, we are going to lose one year. One year is very costly

for a poor country like India. So, let us make it as early as possible. But, let us make tax administration also as smooth as possible by utilizing the best services of the Central Board of Excise and Customs.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI KONDA VISHWESHWAR REDDY (CHEVELLA): Thank you, Sir. Let me start by saying that the GST is indeed a positive reform and has the potential to enhance the economy of the country and of the individual States. Further, it will enhance enforcement and collection of taxation. Monitoring and enforcement will no longer be the sole responsibility of the Commercial Tax Officer, the industry will take part in this. A tax compliant company will ensure that all its suppliers are also tax compliant. Otherwise, the penalty will be faced by the tax compliant and it has to pay double taxes. The company that cannot recover the tax paid to them through VAT crediting mechanism will ensure all its suppliers to be tax compliant. The GST will encourage supply chain mechanism which is tax compliant and self-enforcement, from raw material manufacturer to component manufacturer, to end product users, to distributor and to retailers. Even the retailer becomes tax compliant because of their clean audit trail of tax payment. This will also ensure that corruption is reduced.

I do believe in the Government's projection that 1 to 1.7 per cent increase in GDP will be solely because of GST. However, I have several reservations. Hon. Veerappa Moilyji has already expressed the issue of Council's consensus versus voting. But the GST itself has a long history. In 2006, it was proposed by the then Finance Minister and they planned to implement it from 2010. Then there was a study paper in 2007. There was phasing out of CST. Then, an Empowered Committee was formed and the history goes on. In the year 2013, the Empowered Committee had rejected the Central Government's proposal to include petroleum products into the GST. And finally, after this iteration, we are here today once again discussing the GST.

We imagined that all these anomalies and issues would have been ironed out but that is not the case. There are still so many issues which the hon. Members have already raised. I have some of the issues here. Many hon. Members have also mentioned them. One of the issues is the one per cent inter-State transfer tax.

While the very concept of GST is to avoid cascading tax, this one per cent itself translates into a cascading tax. Many products are not made at one place. There was a detergent manufacturer, who explained that his salt comes from Gujarat, then they go to Rajasthan and then the raw material is stored in Madhya Pradesh. So, it goes through seven States. This one per cent actually translated to not just seven one per cents but cascaded seven one percents and sometimes it goes upto 10 per cent. We definitely need to review it. The one per cent tax is actually a legacy of the old CST system in the GST environment. As someone said, it contaminates the purity of the GST system which is actually very good. Its effect on certain industries is very detrimental. Like for example, the steel industry made a representation. The Bhilai Steel Plant cannot sell its steel directly to a consumer in J&K because the manufacturer sells steel in hundreds of tonnes. It gets stored somewhere in Noida and Gurgaon. Then, a dealer in Delhi sells it to J&K consumer. Sometimes the consumer cannot buy 20 feet long tubes or pipes, so they cut it and then sell it. In that case, the net effect is four or five per cent. So, this one per cent is really not one per cent.

Also the exclusion of real estate will mean no credit will be allowed for taxes paid on inputs such as steel, cement, etc. All our buildings, factories, cell phones, cell towers, power transmission towers, bridges require steel and cement. It will also dilute the benefits of GST in this industry. The GST is very powerful. It is not just an economic tool. It can also bring about social changes and reduce certain types of crimes. Actually, good implementation of GST and covering real estate may actually reduce sand mafia.

Sir, I am a member of the Standing Committee. We had representations from many industry groups. I mentioned a couple of them – detergent as well as steel. Every industry group, which approached us, appealed to us and said: “GST is good for us but these are certain issues.” These need to be resolved.

GST does not subsume many products and it excludes petroleum products, cigarettes, alcohol, etc.

GST is very powerful. As I said, it is not just an economic tool to increase; it can bring about social changes. I would like to draw the attention of the House to a very sensitive matter. India is fast becoming alcoholic. We have the largest number of whisky drinkers in the world. We have the largest consumption of liquor. Now, being very politically right, they did not want to encroach upon States. In many States, in excess of 15 per cent of the State annual revenues is coming from alcohol-related items. So, they did not want to touch upon those. The States also tax very high on petroleum, cigarettes and alcohol. I would just like to focus on the issue of alcohol.

The States charge high rates because these are harmful products. These products cause harm to those who consume it, those around them, to our environment and to society. The States should be allowed to charge special taxes at a very high rate because they control harm as well as it raises revenue for the States. At least that is the intent. But that is not happening exactly. As far as smoking is concerned, we are one among the highest in the world. As far as consumption of alcohol is concerned, we are the highest.

Besides the issues and anomalies raised, the Bill misses a great opportunity to bring about a social change. Today, we have the duties on these harmful products. I would like to call them 'harm taxes'. The States charge various types of duties and taxes on alcohol. I would like to call these as 'harm taxes'. This tax is based on the price of alcohol. It is not based on the quantity of alcohol. For a cheap quarter bottle of liquor, the tax is low and for an expensive quarter bottle of liquor, the tax is very high but the harm causes to a person is the same. So, I think, this GST Bill misses an opportunity to change this from a price-based tax to a quantity-based tax. There is an example. We have the cheapest liquor, very high quality liquor, and it costs Rs.45 per quarter bottle. It is consumed extensively in the rural areas. We have the hon. Prime Minister who is talking about 'Made in India'. In most of the Indian products, the machinery quality is very low but there is one thing. Even Germany and Brazil import our distilleries. They make the

highest quality of distilleries at the lowest price. So, this is not the intent. Rural India is fast becoming alcoholic. We have made our country alcoholic. So, GST misses a great opportunity. This needs to be reviewed.

Finally, I would like to conclude by saying that our State, being a big consumer State, actually benefits from GST. We support GST with a reservation. Unless all these issues, including one per cent inter-State tax and consensus of the Council *versus* voting, raised by various Members are addressed, we cannot support this Bill.

Thank you very much.

SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY (TRIPURA EAST): Hon. Chairperson, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

I rise here, on behalf of my Party CPI (M), to share our views on the GST Bill. We are positive on this Bill but simultaneously we have some strong reservations and opposition to the present form of this Bill.

Sir, this Bill is proposed to be a comprehensive indirect tax levy on manufacture, sale and consumption of goods. Definitely, such tax reform is very much required because our tax regime is backdated.

17.00 hrs.

Most of the taxation laws were legislated during the colonial era. Definitely, they have to be replaced by the progressive and positive ones. This is also one such Bill. But here, we have some reservations. There must be some provisions to compensate the States for certain period for their revenue loss.

Sir, of course, this issue of GST before coming in the form of a Bill, had been debated among the States by the Empowered Committee. Look at the vastness of our country and uneven development of States with their varying capacities. Many of the learned Members have also expressed that there are some States having their resources, minerals etc, but they are not the manufacturing or consuming States. So, those States would be losing the revenue. That is why this loophole should be discussed further. All the States should be looked after and get the benefit.

Secondly, Sir, it is proposed in the Bill about the formation of a GST Council. This GST Council should be empowered by the legislation. If it is seen through this mechanism that the revenue deficit States are not being benefited, there should be a provision in the legislation that for a certain period, those States will be compensated.

While introducing the Bill, the hon. Finance Minister said that it is a win-win situation for both the States and the Centre. What does he mean by saying win-win? India is a Union of States. Most of the programmes and services are

provided by the States. Unless the States are empowered and benefited; and if the taxes and revenue would not flow to the States, how would the very fundamental programmes be undertaken by the States? So, it must always be seen that the States are fully empowered and benefited. This type of a situation should be created.

Sir, in his speech, my friend Shri Konda Vishweshwar Reddy argued that alcohol should be excluded from the ambit of GST. I think according to one survey conducted by the FICCI, there are some products, which have huge share in the grey market. Almost 16.7 per cent grey market develops out of this alcohol because in different States there are so many adulterations going on. At the international borders with our States, alcohol is smuggled in a huge way. So, if it does not come under the revenue net, the grey market will go on flourishing, which would not only hamper our economy but also hamper our society. So, I think there should be some thought on it. I am not just opposing it but there should be some thought given to it whether alcohol and other related products should be brought under the collective net.

Sir, we heard a very thought-provoking argument from our learned hon. Member, Shri Moily saying why this Bill should be sent to the Standing Committee. The concept of GST has started since 2000 under the Chairmanship Dr. Asim Dasgupta, the then Finance Minister of West Bengal. It has been debated for more than last 12 years. In the form of Bill, it has come during the 15th Lok Sabha. Now, during the 16th Lok Sabha, there have been certain changes which are proposed here. If these changes are not rectified at the various stages of its implementation and if we move in a hurry to roll out from the next year that is from 1st April, 2016, then, it will have a very long run impact to our economy.

So, I would recommend that it should be referred to the Standing Committee.

The Finance Minister of that particular State is the Chairman of the empowered Committee. This is a good gesture. It was started during the UPA period but there should be some propriety. This empowered Committee is chaired by the Finance Minister against whom there are so many things happening. It will have far-reaching impact. So, it should be chaired by someone else.

In the 73rd and 74th Amendments, there has been devolution of power and devolution of the funds and simultaneously, the local bodies are empowered to raise some resources for their development and for other things. In this Bill, there is no clarity on that. So, I think this issue should be discussed further. Otherwise, this will remain incomplete. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI VARAPRASAD RAO VELAGAPALLI (TIRUPATI): I thank the Chair for giving me this opportunity. Once Benjamin Franklin said:

“In the world, nothing is said to be certain except the death and taxes.”

India is generally averse to paying taxes. Therefore, whenever we shift from one regime to the other regime, we have to be extremely careful while making it simple. The reason is that the evasion of taxes will be high if proper rules and regulations are not properly observed. The temporary exclusion of petroleum, crude and other products may not be advisable because it may lead to inflation. So, as soon as possible, the inclusion of petroleum, crude and its products may be included in this Bill.

My apprehension is with regard to what earlier Members have mentioned. The tobacco is a part of the GST base but the Centre alone can levy special excise duty without the States having that power. Therefore, there is inequality between the Centre and the States and that inequality could be avoided. The success of the GST depends upon its rate. As many Speakers have spoke about this, in other countries, it ranges from three per cent in Singapore to ten per cent in Australia. It is less than ten per cent in Canada and it is also ten per cent in New Zealand whereas India is proposing to have twenty seven per cent. Therefore, we must see that the real intent of the GST would be serving any purpose in reducing the taxes for the consumers. At present, there are specialised reduced rates for processed food products for certain backward areas. GST is going to remove that. Therefore, the Government should consider continuation of special rates on the processed food in these areas.

There is also no clarity on the merit rates of certain items and the States are losing their autonomy in this regard. Therefore, the Government should also consider merit rates on certain items.

Certain States levy Octroi duty on entry of goods. When a uniform tax will be imposed by way of GST, it will make certain States like Maharashtra and Telangana, which are imposing octroi, to lose its benefits. So, that has also to be considered.

Also, there is no clarity on taxation on work contracts, software and intangible things. That also needs certain clarification.

GST is believed to ensure a unified market. But by excluding these items, at least the alcohol and petroleum products, it does not ensure the unified market and it might lead to inflation.

Alcohol, which is a product for human consumption, is now being excluded from it. Alcohol has a plethora of taxes like Excise Duty, Sales Tax, Inter-State Export, import fee, production licence fee, bottling fee and many other taxes. I request the Government to consider it and bring alcohol into GST regime as early as possible.

By having duplicity in alcohol – one for industry purpose and the other for human consumption – you will have to face the problem of administrative complexities. For example, in hotels, the GST items and non-GST items are sold. Similarly, in departmental stores, the same problem would occur. Therefore, the administrative complexities should be avoided by bringing all the items into GST regime once the Government decides to implement it.

The next most important thing is the automatic compensation mechanism. What most of the States are observing is that the Central Government will compensate States for loss of revenue arising on account of implementation of the GST for a period up to five years. But what would happen after five years? The hon. Deputy-Speaker has earlier mentioned that taxation is an unending process. Suppose, you compensate for the first five years, what would happen to the States, which are involved in automobile and other industries? They would be losing after five years. Therefore, to make it a harmonized structure and ensure a uniformed market, an automatic compensation mechanism should be evolved.

The other important issue is that the States should be given opportunity to have additional resources in case of natural calamities and disasters. For example, if there is a flood, the State should be able to raise revenue through the additional resources. So, this should also be considered.

Jammu and Kashmir and the Northeastern States are the Special Category States. The uniform taxation cannot be applied in these States. Therefore, at the time of implementation of GST, the concerns of these States may also be taken into consideration.

In my view, a proper monitoring and evaluation cell should be created as soon as possible to make the GST effective and to study its impact on GDP, inflation and other aspects of economy.

The Centre should also provide technical assistance to the States particularly for e-filing of tax returns. If the Centre is in a position to provide technical assistance to those States, which require technical support, it would be very, very effective and would make the system uniform in all the States. Moreover, the duality in system both at the Centre and in the States leads to multiplicity of authorities. So, this should also be addressed to.

At present, only the Centre and not the States can levy tax on manufacturing of goods. But by this amendment, it should not open a Pandora's box whereby the States on their own can, if not today but tomorrow, tax the services.

There are several States where several taxes exist like Excise Tax, Motor Vehicle Taxes, Passenger and Goods Tax, Stamp Duty, Registration, etc. Are you going to make it more harmonized and uniform market? Have the taxes being taxed by various States been taken into consideration where GST regime is being introduced?

With these points, I once again thank the Chair for giving me the opportunity and my Party also. Thank you.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE (BARAMATI): Thank you, Sir. I speak on behalf of my Party, today, on The Constitution (One Hundred Twenty-Second Amendment) Bill. I wholeheartedly support it because, fortunately, we have been a very progressive Party from an exceptionally progressive State.

GST is something that our State has been preparing for, and over the last 10 years, Maharashtra has been one of the most forthcoming and progressive States in all the various discussions that have taken place, which has got system, solutions, very keen on implementing the GST, and we have been consistent. ...
(*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Firstly, hear the second part of the speech also before applauding. ... (*Interruptions*) It is just like the speech of Mr. Veerappa Moily. ... (*Interruptions*) You have congratulated for the first part. ... (*Interruptions*)

17.16 hrs (Hon. Deputy-Speaker *in the Chair*)

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE : So, while we all do have anxiety and a few questions because most States, including Tamil Nadu, has shown a lot of concern about the manufacturing States. We are also one of the manufacturing States and we also have concerns.

There have been a lot of miscommunications, maybe, in the media. So, I want to clear one thing right at the beginning. The last time, when the hon. Finance Minister introduced the Bill and wanted to pass it, all of us walked out purely on procedural grounds. I think that most of us felt unanimously that way only. I just want to clear it for record because a lot of newspapers have even declared that most of us were against GST. So, I want to clear this right at the beginning that we are not against GST. We are a pro-reform Party, and we only walked out on procedural grounds. We did not walk out against the Bill.

There are only a few clarifications that I will ask the hon. Finance Minister to make so that we feel reassured because this entire Bill is very Centre-oriented and it is a leap of faith. We are trusting the entire Central Government that they

will hold to whatever they have committed to in various speeches. Right now, the administrative issues are still very vague. We do appreciate that we have only 11 months to go. It is a very ambitious plan. We have to make the Council; it has to go into the States; and States have to make their own rules. So, will this entire procedure ... *(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no comments please. Let her speak. You can speak during the time allotted to you.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: I am showing our anxiety only for my State. Are we sure that in 11 months all States will be on par in an administrative matter of implementation? This is just our concern. Our State, fortunately, is prepared, but will all the States be able to make up in 11 months is a query in our mind.

A lot of people have talked about revenue-neutral rate, which is definitely a concern. We are all happy to pay taxes, but if they are going to be at a ridiculous rate of 27 per cent, which everybody is talking about and it is definitely a speculation. I would urge the hon. Minister to look for solutions, and if he can bring it down. We are not sure and we are speculating that it is going to be 27 per cent. If it is 27 per cent, then it is going to be high. If you really want to bring more people into the tax net, then it has to be a realistic number. So, I will urge the hon. Minister to look into it and see how he can bring it down to a realistic level where people are more than happy to pay the tax. ... *(Interruptions)*

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Madam, please address the Chair. The Minister will reply to it. Do not worry.

... *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE : Another point, which is definitely a concern for us is this. What GST benchmark the Government going to look at? During the various discussions with the States, they are looking at companies over Rs. 25 lakh. Our State has recommended that even the companies between turnovers of Rs. 10 lakh and Rs. 15 lakh should be considered, and more so, given enough time to

prepare. So, I would ask the hon. Minister to clarify this. What would be the benchmark of it?

Another query, which we are concerned about is dual authority. When there will be a gambit, there was a talk about Rs. 1.5 crore, but there is a benchmark and some States have said that up to Rs. 5 crore. So, turnover of how much will be there? We do not want people to be harassed. The whole idea of making this seamless tax is to reduce paperwork and make it simpler. What is going to be the benchmark of dual taxation? My State has recommended anything above Rs. 2.5 crore. So, we would like the hon. Minister to clarify about it because we do not want dual authority. Let the States take a certain level, and above that let the Centre take over. But our State's recommendation should be respected, and that is all that we are urging for.

Another question is about resolving Inter-State issues. I do understand that the Council will be the final authority. But like Mahtab Ji has said, the way the voting pattern is looking – the ex-CM of Goa is sitting right here; he comes from a much smaller State next to where I come from; they have two MPs and we have 48 – probably, with the sheer numbers that our State will have, maybe, the smaller States may not benefit in the voting rights, if there is something particularly ...
(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): I represent Uttar Pradesh now.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE : Now, you represent UP, but your roots are still in Goa.

The whole point is about smaller States like Goa. Just because we come from a stronger State, we do not want to leave the other States behind. Our whole point is that in the voting rights, I think it should be a fair way. How to find a solution is up to the Government. It takes back to the point that this entire GST is a leap of faith. We are putting all our faith in the Central Government that they will give us a fair hearing and fair deal in this entire GST game. I just expect him to

resolve Inter-State issues. Initially, there was a suggestion that there would be a separate redressal unit for it, which has now been removed, and all powers have been given to the Council. When you say 'the Council', in the Bill it is written that the Council will only make suggestions. So, who will be the final authority? Will it be the Finance Ministry, or will it be the Council and how do we get our fair rights? You may kindly clarify that.

Another biggest concern for all of us is that States like Maharashtra have Octroi. The revenue from Octroi is Rs. 14,000 crore, which we are compromising for this GST. So, I just want a reassurance because the hon. Finance Minister has consistently said that he would be doing the handholding. The commitment, your Party also said, is only for two years and it becomes lesser and lesser. We have no objection as long as the system works for all of us. As long as we are compensated, we are open to any formula because we want an easy tax regime. But it should not be at the cost of what our gains are right now with Octroi. So, I would ask the hon. Minister to clarify the stand with regard to Rs. 14,000 crore which Maharashtra today gets from Octroi will be definitely covered in this. I just need a reassurance from him.

The other big point is, I am very happy that Dr. Harsh Vardhan is also here, about the tobacco demand. Many people have requested that you can tax whatever you want on tobacco, but every State must have a right to increase whatever Excise, what they have in it because tobacco is something against which we are all fighting. It is not just about making money. It is for the generations to have good habits. It is something we are trying for consistently. I take this opportunity to request the hon. Finance Minister, who is here, to make sure that flexibility is left to us with regard to tobacco.

The last point is about petroleum. A lot of people have talked about petroleum. It is a big revenue generator right now. But there is no clarity till when it will be out. It is a big generator for us, like Octroi. We have our concerns. So, we would definitely like the entire Government to stay with us and not take away

any of our revenue generators, which help the safety of our development programmes in our States.

In this Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-second Amendment) Bill, amendment Nos. 73 and 74, if you see articles 243 (a) and 243 (x), it says that ‘all the authority for the tax which is levied by the Panchayats and the Municipalities...’ takes us back to that other point which we are concerned about, which is about Octroi. It is conflicting. If our Municipalities and Panchayats in future are not going to be allowed, how will they be compensated is the only clarification I want.

We definitely support this Bill. We just want this entire Government to make sure that every State is protected and are taken care of, and the handholding which you have committed only for three to five years should be expanded to ten years. I think you already have an amendment like that. If you support that, I think all the States will benefit and more people will be probably proud to pay tax because we all want to live in a regime which does no harm to anybody, pay our taxes and live an easy life. I think that is what this entire Government keeps talking about, black money, etc. We support them in doing all this as long as all our States are protected and our rights are protected. Thank you.

श्री राजेन्द्र अग्रवाल (मेरठ): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने इस 122वें संविधान संशोधन पर चल रही अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण बहस में भाग लेने का मुझे अवसर प्रदान किया है, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। इस बहस की शुरुआत आदरणीय वीरप्पा मोइली जी ने की थी और तब से विभिन्न राजनीतिक दलों के अत्यंत विद्वान माननीय सदस्यों ने इस पर अपने विचार रखे हैं। एक बात सामान्यतः सभी ने कही है कि जीएसटी के इस बिल से किसी का विरोध नहीं है।

सभी यह मानते हैं कि जीएसटी लगाने के बाद देश के अंदर एक सरल कराधान की प्रणाली आएगी, जो ट्रान्स्पैरेंट भी होगी, उसके कारण से जीडीपी में भी वृद्धि होगी और देश की आर्थिक विकास दर को भी बढ़ावा मिलेगा। अधिकांश जो शंकाएं हैं, वे प्रदेशों की हिस्सेदारी को ले कर हैं। मैं थोड़ा सा इतिहास में जाना चाहूंगा, हालांकि उसकी चर्चा अनेक बार स्वयं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने की है, अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने भी की है। पूर्व वित्त मंत्री आदरणीय चिदंबरम जी ने इस बिल का सबसे पहले उल्लेख सन् 2006-07 में किया था। तब उन्होंने ऐसा भी कहा था कि सन् 2010 तक इस बिल को आ जाना चाहिए। परंतु वह नहीं हो सका। क्या उनकी मजबूरी रही होगी, लेकिन मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि प्रदेश की सरकारों से जो असहयोग हुआ, उसका बहुत बड़ा कारण उस समय ही एक प्रकार का ट्रस्ट डेफिसिट केंद्र सरकार और प्रदेश सरकार के बीच में जो बन गया था, यह उसका बड़ा कारण रहा है। सीएसटी को क्रमशः हटाया जाना था। वैट लाया जाना था। उसकी क्षतिपूर्ति केंद्र सरकार के द्वारा की जाने वाली थी। परंतु उनको पता है कि वह क्षतिपूर्ति नहीं की जा सकी और जिसके कारण एक अविश्वास पैदा हुआ और जो क्रमशः इस जीएसटी को लागू करने के कानून को लाने में भी बाधक बना। मैं आपके माध्यम से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार ने उस ट्रस्ट डेफिसिट को पूरे तरीके से समाप्त करने का सफल प्रयास किया है और लगातार वह प्रयास कर रही है। पहले बजट भाषण के अंदर 11 हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया, जो प्रदेश सरकारों का बकाया था, वह सीएसटी के मद में उसको देने की घोणा की गई। 15 हजार करोड़ रुपये और देने की घोणा की गई। कुल मिला कर के 26 हजार करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था होने के बाद, कुल 34 हजार करोड़ रुपये जो बकाया है, उसकी क्षतिपूर्ति सरकार करने वाली है।

महोदय, इसमें से जो विश्वास का निर्माण हुआ है, यह विश्वास बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। बिल के अंदर भी जो प्रावधान किए गए हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि उससे प्रदेश सरकारों को किसी भी प्रकार की शंका की आवश्यकता नहीं है। जिस प्रकार से जीएसटी काउंसिल की रचना की गई है, जिस प्रकार से अगले पांच वर्षों के लिए जो संभावित क्षतिपूर्ति को पूरा करने का आश्वासन दिया गया है, वह तीन साल तक सौ प्रतिशत है, चौथे साल में 75 प्रतिशत है और 5वें साल में 50 प्रतिशत है। जो मैनुफैक्चरिंग स्टेट्स हैं,

उनको उसमें एक प्रतिशत का अतिरिक्त कर लगाने की छूट दी गई है। ऐसे अनेक जो प्रावधान हैं, उनमें यह सुनिश्चित किया गया है कि प्रदेश सरकारों की जो शंका है, उसका कोई कारण नहीं है और जहां तक छोटे प्रदेशों की बात है, मैं ऐसा कह सकता हूँ कि छोटे प्रदेश भारत माता के छोटे बच्चों की तरह हैं, जो माँ को ज्यादा प्रिय होते हैं और यह सरकार निश्चित ही उन बच्चों का अधिक ध्यान रखेगी, उनको किसी भी प्रकार की शंका करने की जरूरत नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो ट्रस्ट डेफिसिट प्रदेश और केंद्र सरकार के बीच में था, वह टैक्सेशन का जो सिस्टम इस समय है, उसके कारण से आम जनता, आम नागरिक और सरकार के बीच में भी है। हम बड़े विज्ञापन तो देते हैं कि आप टैक्स दीजिए, टैक्स देने का यह लाभ होगा, उससे प्रगति के काम चलेंगे, विकास के काम चलेंगे। हम कई बार उनको टैक्स न देने के नुकसान भी बताते हैं, उनको कानून का भय भी बताते हैं। परंतु टैक्स देने के योग्य, उनका मन बने, इस प्रकार का वातावरण देश के अंदर नहीं है। आज की तारीख में 16 के लगभग टैक्स लगते हैं। प्रत्येक छोटे-बड़े उद्यमी को, छोटे-बड़े करोबारी को एक वकील और एक डॉक्टर परमानेंटली अपने यहां रखना पड़ता है। किस प्रकार से कहां वह फंस जाए, किस प्रकार से कहां उससे भूल हो जाए, किस प्रकार से वह सिस्टम का शिकार हो जाए, क्योंकि टैक्स की प्रक्रिया इतनी जटिल है कि उसको टैक्स इज़ टैरर कहा जाता है। यह जो शब्द है, मैं इस बात को जानता हूँ कि टैक्स से टैरर का निर्माण होता है। यदि मैं गलत शब्द कहूँ, थोड़ा भारी शब्द है कि टैक्सपेयर का एक्सटॉर्शन किया जाता है। उससे मुक्ति मिलेगी। यह जो परस्पर आविश्वास का वातावरण है, यह जो ट्रस्ट डेफिसिट है, यह समाप्त होगा। विश्वास के वातावरण का निर्माण होगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि जीएसटी के इस बिल से जो वातावरण बनेगा, उसमें स्वयं करके लोग भागीदार होंगे और टैक्स को अदा करेंगे, टैक्स का दायरा बढ़ेगा, टैक्स की कलेक्शन्स भी बढ़ेंगी।

महोदय, इस समय देश की क्या स्थिति है, सबने खूब प्रयास किए हैं, मैं उस पर कोई टिप्पणी नहीं करना चाहता हूँ। आज भी देश की 40 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या गरीबी की रेखा से नीचे है, दस करोड़ बेरोजगार हैं, हमारे पास संसाधनों की कमी है। मैं कोई अर्थशास्त्र का जानकार व्यक्ति नहीं हूँ, लेकिन दो छोटे-छोटे आँकड़े हैं, मैंने पहले भी उसका उल्लेख किया, हमारी कुल कलेक्शन सवा बारह लाख करोड़ की है, जिसमें से सवा चार लाख करोड़ हम कर्ज के ब्याज के भुगतान में खर्च कर देते हैं। आठ लाख करोड़ के अंदर हमें सारे कारोबार चलाने हैं, सारे मंत्रालयों का खर्च चलाना है, सारे देश को चलाना है। अभी 6 मंत्रालयों की अनुदान माँगों पर बहस हुई। प्रत्येक मंत्रालय की माँगों पर बहस होते समय अधिकांश माननीय सांसदों ने कहा कि पैसा बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। यदि सभी मंत्रालयों पर चर्चा होती तो निश्चित रूप से दोगुने बजट की आवश्यकता होती। दोगुना बजट कैसे आएगा? आठ लाख करोड़ जो हमें उपलब्ध हैं, वे 16 लाख

करोड़ या 20 लाख करोड़ कैसे बनेंगे? उसके लिए निश्चित रूप से एक आर्थिक विश्वास का वातावरण बनाना पड़ेगा। एनडीए की सरकार उसी प्रकार के सब तरफ से कार्यक्रम चला रही है। उसी प्रकार से ऐसा वातावरण बनाने का प्रयास कर रही है कि लोग अपनी भागीदारी देकर अपने श्रम का भी उपयोग करें, जो संसाधन हैं, उनका भी उपयोग करें और देश को समृद्धि की ओर ले जाएं। जीएसटी का जो नया कानून आने वाला है, यह इसी दृष्टि से उपयोगी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस कानून को इस प्रकार से लाया जाए कि अगले वर्ष यह लागू हो सके और इसे पास किया जाए।

श्री प्रेम सिंह चन्दूमाजरा (आनंदपुर साहिब) : महोदय, संविधान (एक सौ बाईसवां संशोधन) विधेयक, 2014 जो जीएसटी के लिए है, मैं अपनी पार्टी शिरोमणि अकाली दल की ओर से उसके ऊपर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

मैं समझता हूँ कि कल्याणकारी सरकार का जो लक्ष्य होता है, उनके वित्त मंत्री का लक्ष्य पैसे इकट्ठा करना नहीं होता है, उस सरकार का लक्ष्य लोगों को सुविधाएं देना होता है और लोगों को सुविधा देने की बात होती है। मैं आज की सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि जो देश में बहुत ही सख्त कर प्रणाली थी, हैवी टैक्सेज की प्रणाली थी, जो पूँजी निवेशक था, वह डरता था, उससे चोरी भी होती थी, करप्शन भी होता था।

मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि जो जीएसटी आया है, इससे चीजें सरल भी होंगी, सस्ती भी होंगी और बहुत सारे प्रदेशों की जो हदें हैं, मेरी कांस्टीच्यूएंसी हिमाचल के साथ भी जुड़ती है, हरियाणा के साथ भी जुड़ती है, हम देखते हैं कि टैक्स चोरी करने के लिए बहुत सारे लोग नए रास्ते ढूँढते हैं, नए बाई-पास ढूँढते हैं और चोरी होती है, करप्शन होता है। इससे सब कुछ रूक जाएगा और एकसारता होगी, यह अच्छी बात है। मैं अपनी पार्टी की ओर से अपने माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को कुछ सुझाव भी देना चाहता हूँ और हमारी कुछ शंकाएं भी हैं। शंकाएं इसलिए हैं, आजाद भारत में आज तक पंजाब जैसे प्रदेशों के साथ बहुत डिसक्रिमिनेशन हुआ।

महोदय, पिछली डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी की सरकार ने एक बार किसानों का 70 हजार करोड़ रूपए का कर्ज माफ किया। यदि आँकड़े देखे जाते तो प्रति फार्मर, प्रति फेमिली, प्रति हाउस, प्रति एकड़ सबसे ज्यादा कर्जदार पंजाब का किसान है, किन्तु पंजाब का कर्जा सबसे कम माफ किया। उसमें एक क्लॉज डाल दी कि जो डिफाल्टर होगा, उसका कर्ज माफ होगा। पंजाब के लोग कर्जा उतारने के लिए कर्जा ले लेते हैं। हमारे प्रदेश ने पीछे आतंकवाद के समय बहुत लड़ाई लड़ी, लेकिन उसे देश की लड़ाई कहा गया किन्तु सारा खर्चा पंजाब के सिर डाल दिया। इसलिए पिछले समय में जो डिसक्रिमिनेशन हुए, धन के बंटवारे में, उसके कारण हमें यह शंका है कि धन इकट्ठा होगा और बाँटने के समय जैसे पहले होता रहा, अब भी वैसा ही न हो जाए। मेरे दो सुझाव हैं। हमारा स्टेट पंजाब मैनुफैक्चरिंग स्टेट नहीं है। मैनुफैक्चरिंग स्टेट्स को एक परसेंट कर एडीशन में लगाने की व्यवस्था कर दी। हम या तो अनाज पैदा करते हैं या मैनुफैक्चर्ड गुड्स को कंज्यूम करते हैं। इसलिए मेरा माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि क्योंकि हमारे यहाँ माइन्स एंड मिनिरल्स नहीं हैं, हमारे पास इंडस्ट्री नहीं है, हमारी कर प्रणाली ही रैवेन्यू जनरेशन का

एक सोर्स है। हमने फूडग्रेन पर पर्चेज टैक्स लगाया है, हमने फूडग्रेन पर सैस लगाया है। पर्चेज टैक्स से 1700 करोड़ और फूड सैस से 1000 करोड़, और एक जो आर.डी.एफ. लगाया है, उससे 743 करोड़ मार्केट फीस आती है। उसको हम गांवों के डेवलपमेंट के लिए यूज करते हैं। ऐसे ही हमने चुंगी हटा दी, एंट्री टैक्स लगा दिया। उसका भी हमें 2547 करोड़ रुपये आता है। यह 7000 करोड़ रुपये कंपनसेट करने के लिए जो 122 अमेंडमेंट की क्लोज़ 19 है, इसमें व्यवस्था की है कंपनसेट करने के लिए सैन्टर की ओर से। मुझे एक शंका है जिसे माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी दूर करें। इसमें इन्होंने कहा है कि *Central Govt. may compensate*. मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसमें अमेंडमेंट करके *Shall compensate* होना चाहिए। सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट की ओर से मँडेटरी होना चाहिए। यदि फिर हमारी शंका रहेगी तो उस बारे में बताएँ।

दूसरा मैं चाहता हूँ कि जो टैक्स कलैक्शन के लिए इन्होंने पाँच साल रखा है कंपनसेट करने के लिए, मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बहुत थोड़ा समय है। इन्होंने बात तो अच्छी की है, सब प्रदेशों के वित्त मंत्री बुलाए, मुख्य मंत्री बुलाए, उन्होंने भी सुझाव दिए, हमारी सरकार ने भी सुझाव दिया। हमारा कहना है कि पाँच वर्ष की जो सीमा तय की है, उसको 15 वर्ष किया जाए या कम से कम 10 वर्ष किया जाए तो अच्छी बात होगी। नहीं तो कम से कम जो फूडग्रेन सैन्टर के पास जाता है, उस पर टैक्स लगाने की व्यवस्था कर दी जाए स्टेट सब्जैक्ट में, यह मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

मैं एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे पड़ोस में हिल स्टेट्स हैं। हिमाचल भी है, उत्तराखंड भी है। हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज़ वहाँ चली गई क्योंकि उनको स्पेशल इंसेंटिव्स दिए गए। यह जो जी.एस.टी. काउंसिल बनी है, इसमें भी इन्होंने स्पेशल प्रोविजन दिया है और स्पेशल प्रोविज़न में हिमाचल को भी रखा गया और उत्तराखंड को भी रखा गया है। अच्छी बात है, मैं इसको सपोर्ट करता हूँ। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि इसमें पंजाब को भी रख लीजिए, क्योंकि पंजाब एक सरहदी सूबा है और पंजाब का 40 परसेंट हिस्सा - आनन्दपुर साहिब, होशियारपुर और गुरुदासपुर - ये तीन कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज़ ऐसी हैं जहाँ का साठ परसेंट हिस्सा हिल स्टेट्स के साथ है। कंडी एरिया है, बीट एरिया है, चंगर एरिया है। इसलिए स्पेशल प्रोविजन की व्यवस्था इसके लिए भी दे दें तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बहुत अच्छी बात होगी। मेरे ये दो सुझाव हैं। इसके साथ ही मैं जी.एस.टी. का सपोर्ट करता हूँ।

SHRI JOSE K. MANI (KOTTAYAM): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Goods and Services Tax is a welcome move. India is at an economically growing stage and it is very important to sustain and fuel this growth. India is also becoming an important destination for foreign investment and more and more global companies are eyeing a share of Indian economy. It has become necessary that taxation method facilitates ease of doing business for local as well as international companies wishing to do business in India across the various States.

Since GST is a destination tax it will be beneficial for the many consumer States. There are concerns for the manufacturing States for fear of losing out on revenue because of the new tax regime.

Their fears are well-founded and they must be very adequately compensated to meet the revenue forgone. However, for this purpose the mechanism proposed by the Government to levy additional 1 per cent tax on inter-State supply of goods in a way defeats the very purpose of GST. The 1 per cent additional tax retains the characteristic of original CST thereby hampering the business, efficiency and free cross-border movement of goods. For example, if goods travel from raw stage to finished product through three different stages in Delhi NCR, that would make extra 3 per cent charge on the end product. Therefore, I believe the clause 18 should be deleted from the Bill, especially since clause 19 talks about the compensation to the States on account of revenue losses.

If the GST is to be implemented in true spirit, all the additional taxes like Mandi tax and the R&D tax which are kept out of the purview of the GST have to be subsumed in the GST. The GST is founded on the basis of transparency and avoiding double taxation. Hence GST rates which were decided need to be lower and the tax burden on the people must be reduced. If the GST rates are higher than the amount of cumulative taxes that a consumer pays currently, then the point of GST would be redundant. A high GST rate will hamper the growth and make India an unattractive destination for investment and business.

Real estate has been kept out of the GST. The Government should make it clear as to why it has chosen to do so as many experts have predicted that it would be a big loss for the economy. I hope that the Government will keep in mind its agenda of Make In India and the need to boost exports before deciding the GST rates. The global average of GST or VAT is 16.4 per cent. The average rate in Asia Pacific is 9.88 per cent and in Canada and Nigeria, it is just 5 per cent. They are much lower than what India seems to be proposing. This would not be beneficial for Indian manufacturers and exporters as they will be directly competing against the countries which have lower tax rates compared to India.

Having said that, I believe that the GST will prove to be beneficial for the economic growth of our country. For this economic growth, I would like to extend my support for this Bill.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, I fully support the Constitution Amendment Bill 2014 which enables to introduce the Goods and Service Tax in India but with certain observations or reservations in respect of the Constitutional propriety of the Bill about certain provisions.

The introduction of Value Addition Tax at the Centre and the States was one of the major improvements in post-Independence India. Now the GST will definitely bring structural reforms in respect of indirect tax system in our country and this will be a significant improvement towards comprehensive indirect tax reforms in India. Hence, I support this Bill.

What is the significance of the Goods and Service Tax Bill? Most of the eminent Members of the House have already stated in the House that it will definitely boost the economic growth of our country. Even the National Council of Applied Economic Research recently conducted a study and found that 1 to 2 per cent growth will be there if all goods and services are being involved in GST. Further, we all know that customers and traders are all being burdened with so many taxes like sales tax, additional sales tax, excise duty, customs duty, octroi, entry tax, entertainment tax, luxury tax etc. So, definitely it is the need of the hour that there should be a uniform pattern of tax structure not only in indirect tax sector but in direct tax sector also. By this amendment Act, the major Central and State taxes will be subsumed in GST.

In my opinion, GST is not simply a VAT plus service tax but it is an improved form of the existing system of VAT plus a disjointed service tax. So, when this GST will come we will have Central GST, State GST and an integrated GST. That is my feeling in this respect.

Since I am not an expert on tax issues, I would like to seek certain clarifications from the hon. Finance Minister. I feel, this is a destination based tax. All State GSTs on the final products accrue to the consuming States. So, most of

the consuming States will be benefited. Definitely the State of Kerala will also be benefited as it is a consuming State. So, we wholeheartedly support GST.

The first clarification I would like to have from the hon. Minister is regarding alcohol and petrol. The long pending demand of almost all the States is that alcohol and petrol should be exempted from the imposition of GST. That was the demand till the 73rd Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee. The position was accepted by the Standing Committee also. But the 73rd Committee Report stated that no goods should be constitutionally kept outside the purview of GST. I do agree with the Report but at the same time the Report did not go to the extent of saying that alcohol and petrol should be subsumed under GST. The Report has not said that it should be subsumed under the GST but it has indirectly stated that almost all the goods should come within the purview of the GST. Further, the Report says:

“In any case, the proposed provision inserting Article 279A in the Constitution empowers the GST Council vide clauses 4 (a) and (b) to make recommendations on subsuming or exempting or excluding certain goods and services from the purview of GST.”

This means, subsumation into GST, exempting from the purview of GST and exclusion from the GST are applicable or can happen according to the advice of the GST Council. But I feel the Union Government has taken a strong stand that petrol should be subsumed into GST on a date which is being specified by the Council or the date which is being fixed by the Council. So, my submission is that the argument or reasoning advanced by the Government of India is only from the point of view of the industries and there is no logical explanation to it. So, the revenue concerns of the States have not been taken into consideration in respect of petrol.

I do admit and I appreciate the fact that alcohol is exempted. Similarly, petrol has to be exempted from the purview of GST. That is my submission I

would like to make. However, the Government of India is being strengthened further. These are my doubts and apprehensions.

The Union Government can levy customs duty and excise duty; even Central GST and Integrated GST could be imposed by the Union Government. However, the interpretation with respect to the petroleum products refers to the word, 'State'. So, I would like to know whether in industrial trade or commerce levies will be destination or origin based.

The third clarification I want to seek is regarding the place of supply. By virtue of clause 4 (c), it is seen that the place of supply will be determined on the basis of the recommendation of the GST Council. The determination of place of supply, transaction and taxation is of consequence only to the States but there also the role of the Union Government is very much there with a weight of one-third of the Council. Therefore, here also the Union Government's interest will be protected.

Coming to the role of the Finance Commission, we are already having a constitutional mechanism in which taxes and duties are devolved to the States. In respect of IGST sharing of taxes, the Union Government has to enact legislation. It is definite that if the Union Government is making a law, it will be in the interest of the Union. Therefore my submission is this. I urge upon the Government for devolution of net proceeds of Integrated GST also to be done through the Finance Commission, not by legislation by the Union Government.

I would like to make some very-very valid points with regard to the Bill. Article 246(a) empowers the Parliament and the State Legislatures to enact law in respect of GST but as per Clause 249(a) only the Parliament has power to make law in respect of GST in case of industry, trade or commerce. Actually, the Union is becoming more powerful. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to Clause 4 and Clause 5 to amend Article 249 and Article 250. I would like to know the necessity of amending Article 249 and Article 250.

As far as Article 249 is concerned, if two-third of the Council of States passes a resolution, definitely the Parliament has a right to legislate on any State subject. As per Article 250 also, if emergency is proclaimed the Parliament has a right to legislate on State subjects. Even Article 246(a) is independent and by that Article alone the Parliament has a right to legislate on goods, service tax. What is the necessity of having those amendments?

Finally, I would like to know about Clauses 18, 19 and 20. Clause 18 is in respect of imposing one per cent additional tax in respect of industry, trade or commerce. Clause 19 is in respect of compensation to the States. So, where is the amendment? It is not amending any of the provisions of the Constitution. How will it make any effect? In all other amendments, particular provision of the Constitution is amended but so far as Clauses 18 and 19 are concerned - Clause 20 is a transitional provision, Clause 21 I had highlighted this morning - what would be the constitutional impact of these provisions for which I have moved notices for amendment? This is only to help the Government and also to seek clarifications. It is not the politics of obstructionism but the politics of creativism and positivism.

With these words I conclude. Thank you very much.

डॉ. रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक (हरिद्वार): उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं संविधान के 122वें संशोधन विधेयक के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हूँ। आज का यह क्षण ऐतिहासिक क्षण है। आज का दिन स्वर्णिम अक्षरों में लिखा जाने वाला है, क्योंकि आज वस्तु और सेवाकर, जीएसटी को लागू करने की प्रतिबद्धता, दृढ़संकल्प, देश के प्रत्येक नागरिक को आर्थिक स्वतंत्रता प्रदान करने की दिशा में मील का पत्थर साबित हो रहा है। यह कदम जहाँ हमारी संविधान की मूल भावना को परिलक्षित करता है, वहीं केन्द्र और राज्य दोनों के कर प्रशासन को पारदर्शी और सुप्रभावी बनाने के साथ उच्च राजस्व संग्रहण कर देश में एक नया इतिहास रचेगा। यह क्षण, यह संशोधन इस दशक का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण, क्रांतिकारी, सुधारवादी और ऐतिहासिक कदम है।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह समझता हूँ कि आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री श्री अरुण जेटली जी के नेतृत्व में पिछले दस महीनों में हमारी सरकार ने अर्थव्यवस्था में व्यापक सुधार किए और जिस तरीके से कुछ महीनों में व्यापक सुधारवादी कदम उठाए, उससे आम नागरिक का विश्वास बढ़ा है। वैश्विक मंदी के वातावरण में पूरी दुनिया में जहाँ एक अंधेरा छा रहा था, वहाँ भारत एक आशा की किरण के रूप में खड़ा दिखता नजर आ रहा है।

मैं भारत रत्न अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी को स्मरण करता हूँ कि जीएसटी की परिकल्पना वर्ष 2003 में अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने की थी। तब उनके मन में आया था कि देश की आर्थिक मजबूती जरूरी है। इसलिए वर्ष 2003 में उन्होंने इसके लिए केलकर समिति का गठन किया था। उस समिति में केलकर जी ने कहा था कि एकीकृत टैक्स प्रणाली बहुत जरूरी है। इससे दुनिया के सबसे खराब कर ढांचे में एक भारतीय कर ढांचे को विश्व का एक बेहतरीन ढांचा बनाया जाएगा। यह दुनिया का सबसे खराब कर ढांचा था। उन्होंने कहा कि एकीकृत होगा तो दुनिया का सबसे बेहतरीन कर ढांचा हो जाएगा। आज उसकी शुरुआत आदरणीय यशस्वी वित्त मंत्री अरुण जेटली जी के नेतृत्व में हो रही है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वर्ष 2006-07 में बजट भाषण में तत्कालीन वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा। वर्ष 2008 में इम्पावर्ड कमेटी की बैठक हुयी। मैं उत्तराखंड के वित्तमंत्री के रूप में लगातार उन इम्पावर्ड कमेटी की बैठकों में उपस्थित रहा हूँ। उसके बाद उत्तराखंड के मुख्यमंत्री के रूप में भी मैं वित्त विभाग को देख रहा था तो भी मैंने लगातार उन इम्पावर्ड कमेटी की बैठकों में हिस्सा लेकर, चर्चा की। जब वैट लागू हो रहा था, तब हम भी आशंकित थे। मैं भरोसे, उदाहरण और प्रमाण के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि जब वैट को लेकर तमाम राज्यों के लोग विरोध कर रहे थे तो मैं भी वित्त मंत्री के रूप में उसका विरोध कर रहा था, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार की इस आश्वासन के बाद कि क्षति-पूर्ति हम देंगे, आप उसे लागू करिए तो हमने उसको लागू किया। वैट लागू होने से कर राजस्व में डेढ़ गुना की वृद्धि हुयी। मैंने मोइली जी की बातों को गौर से सुना है और अन्य

माननीय सदस्यों के विचारों को भी सुना है, मैं उसकी तकनीकी कमियों की ओर नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मुझे पूरा भरोसा है कि जिस दिन जी.एस.टी. लागू हो जायेगा, उस दिन दुनिया के इतिहास में भारत एक क्रांतिकारी परिवर्तन की ओर आगे बढ़ेगा।

मैं सोचता हूँ कि देश के इतिहास में स्वाधीनता के बाद सर्वाधिक चर्चा इस बिल पर हुयी है, वर्ष 2003 से लेकर 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009 और वर्ष 2010, वर्ष 2010 में मैं तो इसे लागू करने की ही बात हो रही थी। वर्ष 2011, 2012 और 2013 में इस पर चर्चा हुयी। वर्ष 2013 में यह बिल लोक सभा में इसलिए व्यपगत हो गया क्योंकि लोक सभा भंग हो गयी थी। लेकिन, आदरणीय यशवंत सिन्हा जी की कमेटी हो या वह उप-समिति की कमेटी हो, तीन कमेटियां और बनीं। मैंने विभिन्न कमेटियों की संस्तुतियों के एक-एक शब्द को पढ़ा है। मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि उन कमेटियों की सारी रिपोर्ट्स अधिकांशतः इसमें समाहित हैं।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जी.एस.टी. के जो कर संग्रहण हैं, इसमें राज्यों में इनपुट टैक्स क्रेडिट के कारण बहुत बेहतर समन्वय होगा। निश्चित रूप में कर पर कर लगने से महंगाई बढ़ती है, वह नीचे आयेगी और हम इस दिशा में लगातार आगे बढ़ेंगे। ... (व्यवधान)

मैं यह समझता हूँ कि जहां एकल बाजार व्यवस्था निश्चित होगी, वहां निश्चित रूप में जवाबदेही निगारनी बढ़ेगी और काले धन पर लगाम लगेगी। देश के इतिहास में यह पहली बार हो रहा है कि एकल बाजार की व्यवस्था होगी, टैक्सों का सरलीकरण होगा। सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी का इसमें इस्तेमाल होगा, उससे पूरे उद्योग जगत में न केवल कर चोरी रुकेगी बल्कि कर संग्रहण में कई गुना वृद्धि होगी। कच्चे माल को लेकर उत्पादित पदार्थों की सारी प्रक्रिया कंप्यूटर में दर्ज होने से, इंस्पेक्टर राज भी टोटली खत्म हो जायेगा। इसलिए मैं सोचता हूँ कि हमें वैश्विक प्रतिस्पर्द्धा के मुकाबले में भी काफी तेजी से आगे आना चाहिए। कारोबारी, निर्माता, उपभोगता, राज्य सरकार या केन्द्र सरकार हो, सभी बेशुमार लाभ होगा, इससे अप्रत्यक्ष करों का सरलीकरण होगा, एकीकृत टैक्स प्रणाली का पूरे देश में एकत्व होगा, उत्पाद और सेवा कर सस्ते होंगे। जितने भी सेन्ट्रल एक्साइज ड्यूटीज हैं, तमाम ऐसे कर हैं जिनकी मार राज्यों पर भी पड़ती है, आम कर दाता परेशान रहता है। जी.एस.टी. लागू होने से निश्चित रूप में हमारे प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का जो समृद्ध भारत और श्रेष्ठ भारत, मेक इन इंडिया, स्किल इंडिया, डिजिटल इंडिया, स्वच्छ भारत और स्वस्थ भारत का जो सपना है, उन मिशनों को भी बल मिलेगा। निश्चित रूप में सरकार के टैक्स में बढ़ोत्तरी होगी। इससे दो प्रतिशत तक जी.डी.पी. बढ़ने की गुंजाइश है। टैक्स के कारण समन्वय बेहतर होगा। एकीकृत प्रणाली से टैक्स की जटिलता समाप्त होगी। एकल अबाधित बाजार से सी.एस.टी. और प्रवेश कर से मुक्ति मिल रही है। समूची प्रक्रिया ऑनलाइन होने से झंझटों से भी मुक्ति मिल रही है,

विवाद समाप्त होंगे, केन्द्र का भी भारी-भरकम उत्पाद शुल्क समाप्त हो जायेगा। हम आर्थिक जगत के रूप में आगे बढ़ेंगे। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम दुनिया में बहुत आगे निकल जायेंगे।

18.00 hrs.

पहले यह सोचना भी स्वप्न सा लगता था कि क्या हम कभी चीन से आगे निकल पाएंगे। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संगठनों ने सभी वर्षों में भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था को विश्व की सबसे तेज विकास दर वाली अर्थव्यवस्था बनाया। हम भरोसा कर सकते हैं कि आने वाले वर्षों में हमारी विकास दर दो अंकों को पार करेगी। इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बहुत सारी बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। विदेशी निवेश निश्चित रूप में बढ़ेगा क्योंकि आज लगभग डेढ़ सौ देशों में जीएसटी है। हमारी कर प्रणाली सरल न होने के कारण निवेशक अन्य देशों जैसे चीन, थाइलैंड, वियतनाम में जाते थे।

मैं अंत में कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो सारी शंकाएँ हैं, काउंसिल इसीलिए बनाई गई है और प्रतिनिधित्व में 66 प्रतिशत राज्यों का हिस्सा है। काउंसिल सारी चीजों को करेगी। क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए वित्त मंत्री जी ने पहले ही कहा है और लगभग 34 हजार करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया है। इसलिए काउंसिल सारी समस्याओं का समाधान करेगी। मैं इतना निवेदन जरूर करना चाहता हूँ कि जो सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र हैं, उन पर जरूर निगरानी रखी जाए। धन्यवाद।

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, it is six o'clock. If the House agrees, then we can extend it by one more hour. There are three more Members to speak on this Bill and then we will take up the 'Zero Hour'. The reply to this debate will be tomorrow after the Question Hour. That is what has been decided.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Sir, yes.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Shri C.N.Jayadevan.

SHRI C.N. JAYADEVAN (THRISSUR): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Constitution One Hundred Twenty-second Amendment Bill, 2014. It is meant to create an integrated market for goods and services. While going through the various provisions of the Bill and also the various comments in the newspapers, I felt that the hon. Finance Minister should clarify two things in the Bill.

Firstly, the success of the GST system is largely dependent on the width of its coverage. But the proposed GST regime has excluded many items such as potable alcohol, tobacco and petroleum products which account for a large chunk of indirect tax base in the country. Why has it been done so?

Secondly, the one per cent extra levy has been proposed to be charged when goods move from one State to another. Every time goods move from one State to another and the tax will go on increasing, it will have a cascading effect on the cost in the supply chain. Moreover, the importers would get a fillip as they would not be subjected to the additional tax. Would it not be a blot on the Government of India's 'Make in India' programme?

Sir, I have given three amendments which are in the interest of the Union Territory of Puducherry. Though I am from Kerala, our Party, the Communist Party of India was in the forefront of the French—India freedom movement which made Puducherry free from French colonial rule. Our Puducherry unit of the Party had studied the Bill and had given some suggestions. They are thankful about the fact that the Government has accepted their suggestion to insert a new article 366 (26b) in the definition clause for State which includes a Union Territory with Legislature with reference to article 246 (a), 268, 269 (a) and 279 (a). But it protects the interest of the people of Puducherry in part only. The provision of the current Bill does not pave way for devolution of Union revenue constitutionally under article 275 and 280, that is, through Central Finance Commission. So, my

amendment is with regard to the inclusion of article 270, 275 and 280 in the definition of State for the purpose of devolution of revenue from Central pool.

Secondly, article 279 (a) clause 4 (g) provides for Goods and Services Council to make recommendations to the Union and the States on special provisions with respect to certain States. My amendment to this sub-clause (g) is to include Puducherry in the list of States and UTs. Except Assam and Jammu and Kashmir in the list, all others were erstwhile Union Territories along with Puducherry. The Legislature of Puducherry has been consistently demanding Statehood and special status for a long time. Hence, Puducherry should be included in the special provision States.

Thirdly, Section 18(2) of the Bill excludes Union Territory with Legislature from the share of one per cent additional tax on supply of goods for two years or such other period recommended by the GST Council. The Union Territory with Legislature of Puducherry is the only UT under Article 239A. Puducherry UT's revenue should be protected in the transition period from VAT regime to GST regime. The proceeds of one per cent additional tax on supply of goods, in the course of inter-State trade or commerce should be assigned to UTs with Legislature. Hence, my amendment to Section 18(2) to insert the words 'without Legislature' along with Union Territories.

I request the Minister to accept these amendments and I conclude while I support the Bill.

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR): Sir, I would like to add a few more lines to the ongoing discussion in respect of Goods and Services Tax under the nomenclature, the Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty Second Amendment) Bill, 2014.

Sir, it is a well known fact that GST is the brainchild of the UPA Government. Today, it is paradoxical to note that our hon. Finance Minister was beseeching the Opposition Parties for the support of this Bill. However, a few days earlier, during his intervention in this House, he had charged the UPA Government of resorting to tax terrorism. Now, may I ask the hon. Finance Minister whether he thinks that this piece of legislation is a part of tax terrorism? If not, he should first seek apology from the Opposition Parties before going anywhere else.

Sir, I know that I have paucity of time. Hence, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister that one per cent additional tax has been granted for a period of two years with a view to placating the producing States and several States are still holding out for two per cent. There are two problems with the tax. Since the States are anyway to be compensated for their losses, there is really no rational explanation for why the one per cent tax had to be introduced.

Secondly, the tax may not end at the end of two years since the Bill says that the period can be extended by the GST Council. It has to be kept in mind by the Union Finance Minister.

Since the real benefits of the GST- the two per cent of GDP that the Finance Minister spoke of – will flow only once tax rates get lowered, the presence of the one per cent tax will only add to the overall costs.

Looking at the way Section 18 of the Bill has been drafted, we find that one per cent tax is to apply to all supply of goods and not sales. In other words, if there are branch/stock transfers within a company across State boundaries, the tax

will be applicable to this. Given the large number of inter-State transfers within firms, this could raise the tax level to as high as five per cent.

An equally big problem is relating to real estate. Since this has been kept out of the GST, this means that there will be input tax credit on items like cement and steel that are used in the construction sector. Given how construction capital expenditure is around 35-40 of all capital investment in the country, this is a very big area that is being kept out – in other words, like the input taxes in the petroleum sector that has also been kept out of the GST, this will also be unrebated tax or a dead loss to the economy. Until all the economy is covered by the GST, and this will take years, the 2 per cent benefit being talked about is not going to materialise—and the 1 per cent type taxes will only add to the delay. Therefore, our Party leader Shri Moily has suggested to this Government not to go in a tearing hurry only to appropriate credit of executing the GST in India. Shri Moily, a senior Member of Parliament, has suggested to our hon. Finance Minister that as some new provisions are added to this legislative document, it is better that it should be referred to the Standing Committee for a thorough scrutiny because heavens would not have fallen upon us if it is referred to the Standing Committee. I do not know why this Government is hell bent upon not sending the legislative document to the Standing Committee for the scrutiny. Really, I am getting flummoxed to notice it.

Sir, just listen to me. I will take only two more minutes. This BJP Government is now arguing for the GST. What was their role earlier? In the year 2006-07 Budget, Shri Chidambaram, the then Finance Minister, had announced that GST would be executed from the year 2010. At that time, who had raised objections? At that time, the Gujarat Chief Minister vehemently opposed the introduction of GST on the excuse that the country does not have the requisite network so as to facilitate this kind of tax regime. Therefore, I would like to remind this Government that Shri Modi said that insufficient computer network

would be a roadblock to the implementation. It is interesting to note that there is still no provision for a comprehensive computer network!

The former Madhya Pradesh Finance Minister Shri Raghavji said that the States would suffer substantial, permanent loss at the estimated rate proposed in the UPA Bill. The Madhya Pradesh Government had earlier said that the Bill would cause fiscal imbalance between the States, control of several tiers of taxation, the stakes of which will pass on to the Centre. Today, with the BJP at the Centre, the tables have been turned!

I would like to share the concern of the State Governments because it needs to be focussed here in this discussion. So far as Telangana is concerned, their argument is this. The Telangana Finance Minister has told the Central Government that it must pay compensation to States for the abolition of Central Sales Tax before going ahead with the Goods and Services Tax.

Insofar as Odisha is concerned, the Odisha Government demanded the Centre to release the balance Central Sales Tax loss amount of Rs.3,255 crore before implementation of the proposed Goods and Services Tax in the country.

Insofar as Haryana and Punjab are concerned, Haryana and Punjab are opposed to the proposal to subsume purchase tax in GST, arguing that it will lead to revenue losses. Insofar as Maharashtra and Gujarat are concerned, they are for levying an additional tax on production beyond two years stipulated in the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. These States have also demanded that this tax be increased to two per cent. Insofar as Mizoram, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal are concerned, they demanded that they be allowed to levy higher taxes on tobacco and tobacco products similar to the Central Government, and that is what is stated in the Amendment Bill.

So far as your State, Tamil Nadu, is concerned, I am pleading for your State, it said that the Centre should evolve a consensus on various aspects of GST like taxes before pushing the Constitution (Amendment) Bill.

The BJP Government, both at the Centre and in States, had vehemently opposed the GST announced by the UPA Government and is now for its passage in this House. मैं कहना चाहता हूं, कभी हां, कभी ना की सरकार का नाम एनडीए सरकार है।

श्री रत्न लाल कटारिया (अम्बाला) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री, श्री अरुण जेटली द्वारा लाए गए 122वें संविधान संशोधन का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं जेटली जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि वह 1947 के पश्चात एक क्रांतिकारी बिल लेकर आए हैं, जिसने 16 से भी अधिक भिन्न करों को एक माला में पिरो दिया और हिंदुस्तान के लिए एक गुलदस्ता तैयार किया। जब इसका फल हिंदुस्तान के आम आदमी को मिलना शुरू होगा तो भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था को एक परसेंट से लेकर दो परसेंट तक गति मिलेगी। भारत काले धन की समस्या से वर्षों से जूझ रहा है। पिछले दस वर्षों में भ्रष्टाचार के कारण देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को पॉलिसी पैरालाइसिस ने डस लिया था, इस बिल के पास होने से अर्थव्यवस्था को गति मिलेगी।

माल और सेवाओं को लेकर जिस प्रकार का कानून आया है, इससे अनेक अप्रत्यक्ष करों के स्थान पर समान राष्ट्रीय बाजार आम जनता को उपलब्ध हो सकेगा। हालांकि पिछले दस वर्षों से इस बिल पर काफी मंथन हो रहा था, पहले भी बिल आया था लेकिन किन्हीं कारणों से पास नहीं हो सका। हमारी सरकार ने दृढ़ निश्चय किया कि हर हालत में देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए इस बिल को सदन के सभी सदस्यों के साथ मिलकर पास कराना है। इस तरह की व्यवस्था दुनिया के 150 देशों में पहले से ही चल रही है। उस व्यवस्था का अध्ययन करने के लिए देश के राज्यों के वित्त मंत्रियों की एक समिति आस्ट्रेलिया गई, ब्राजील गई और दूसरे देशों का भी दौरा किया और दुनिया के देशों में जो सर्वोत्तम पद्धतियाँ इस विषय पर चल रही हैं, उन सब पद्धतियों का अध्ययन करने के पश्चात ही आज यह बिल आया है। इस बिल से चाहे वह व्यापारी हो, चाहे कर्मचारी हो, चाहे सर्विस सैक्टर हो, देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को और उपभोक्ता को जी.एस.टी. व्यवस्था के लागू होने से फायदा होगा। इसके पास होने से हिन्दुस्तान की कर प्रणाली में पारदर्शिता लाने के लिए यह मील का पत्थर साबित होगा।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, जी.एस.टी. के लागू होने से भारत की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को मोदी सरकार फिर से पंख लगाने में कामयाब होगी और हम जिस भारत को सोने की चिड़ियां पहले कहा करते थे, आज उसी दिशा में ये कदम उठ रहे हैं जिनका देश की 125 करोड़ जनता को लाभ मिलने वाला है।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, दिल्ली सरकार ने भी पहले माना था कि ये जो विभिन्न प्रकार की टैक्स प्रणालियाँ हैं, कई जगह पर जो टैक्स का तय करना पड़ता है, उसके कलैक्शन में बहुत सी कठिनाइयाँ आती हैं और दिल्ली का आकलन तो यह था कि केवल एक तिहाई टैक्स ही एकत्रित हो पाता है तथा पूरा टैक्स एकत्रित न होने से काले धन की व्यवस्था पनपने लगती है। इसका समर्थन करने के लिए फिक्की ने भी इसको समर्थन दिया और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर की कंसलटेंसी की सलोनी राय जी ने भी इस पर

अपना मत दिया कि इसके पास होने से देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन आएंगे। इसके साथ ही मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और आज मैं जेटली जी को भी बहुत बहुत बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने देश की अर्थव्यवस्था में देश की 125 करोड़ जनता को इस बिल के माध्यम से फायदा पहुंचाने के लिए एक क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाया है। धन्यवाद।

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Members, list of speakers on this Bill is exhausted. The reply of the Minister shall be tomorrow. After the Question Hour, he will reply.

18.23 hrs.

SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS...Contd.

(ii) Re: Reported decision of the Central Government for total and uniform ban on fishing for 61 days in the eastern zone of India.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now we are going for Zero Hour, Prof. K.V. Thomas.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (ERNAKULAM): Sir, on 10th April, 2015, the Ministry of Agriculture imposed a uniform ban on fishing by all fishing vessels in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) beyond territorial waters on the East Coast including Andaman & Nicobar Islands and West Coast including Lakshadweep Islands. This ban is for the first time in the history of India. In the West Coast, it is from 1st June to 31st July, that is 61 days, and in the East Coast it is from 15th April to 14th June, that is also 61 days.

The territorial waters, which is 12 nautical miles from the coastline, is with the State Governments. It is the prerogative of the State Governments to take a decision on the territorial waters. Beyond the territorial waters comes the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone. All the State Governments – Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Andhra – have opposed this decision of the Government which will support only the foreign trawlers. The Indian farmers, the Indian fishermen who live on day to day by fishing on the sea will become starved; there will be starvation in the country.

Usually, when such type of decision is taken, States Governments are also consulted. Now, the fishermen have to carry their passports. Have you ever heard of fishermen carrying their passports with them? They have got the certificates from the State Government. Why should they carry their passports? This Government is taking decisions without studying the problems of the fishermen and without consulting the coastal States. These decisions are detrimental to the fishermen.

I request the Government to withdraw this order and consult the State Governments. My colleagues Mr. K.C. Venugopal and others are with me on this issue.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri M.K. Raghavan, Shri Md. Badaruddoza Khan, Shri Abhijit Mukherjee and Shri P. Karunakaran are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Prof. K.V. Thomas.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (ALAPPUZHA): Sir, I have given a notice of Adjournment Motion today morning itself. My constituency is a coastal constituency. I have to say something on this issue.

After farmers, the Union Government is behind the fishermen. A lot of miseries have been faced by our fishermen. The Meenakumari Commission Report is one among them. Your Government is also opposing this Meenakumari Commission Report. The fishermen are also under distress.

Now, I am coming to trawling ban. The fishing community has launched a raging protest against recommendations of the Meenakumari Commission. The fisher folk in the country is preparing another war against the move of the Central Government to impose total and uniform fishing ban in the coastal belt, from Gujarat to Kanyakumari. Hon. Defence Minister is here, I think, he can supplement something on this issue.

According to a notification signed by Dr. Raja Shekhar Vundru, Joint Secretary to the Government of India, a uniform ban on all the fishing vessels in the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone, beyond the territorial waters in the East Coast including Andaman and Nicobar Islands and in the West Coast including Lakshadweep Island, will be imposed with the aim of conserving and managing fishery resources.

The notification issued on April 10 says that sea safety concerns were also behind the ban, which will be imposed in the West Coast from June 1 to July 31, and in the East Coast from April 15 to June 14. The ban is applicable to fishing

activities within 12 to 200 nautical miles. The notification also directs the Coast Guard to implement the ban in the EEZ.

As per the latest order of the Central Government, the trawling ban begins 15 days earlier and Kerala will be the State which will be the worst hit because of it. The Central Government wants to implement trawling ban in a unified manner in all States. However, monsoon arrives first in Kerala and by the time it ends, the fish would have left Kerala shores. If uniform trawling ban is implemented, Kerala will be the only State which will suffer.

This move undoubtedly will endanger the lives of traditional fishermen in the country. When the Meenakumari Commission Report came with similar suggestions, we had raised the concerns of lakhs of traditional fishermen in this house. The present notification is a serious threat to our traditional fishermen.

In addition to this, it has been reported that the Central Government is going to cut down the amount of kerosene that was given to State Governments as a subsidy.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can raise only one issue. You have already raised the fishermen issue.

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Sir, I need few minutes. Even many States including Kerala have received the Circular from the Government regarding this subsidy cut. Now, once in three months, the Kerala Government receives only 10,016 kilo liter kerosene from the Central Government. Through the PDS shops kerosene is provided for cooking and lighting purpose, but in States like Kerala due to the need of fishing community, a major portion of kerosene is distributed to fishing communities. Once in three months Kerala Government is providing 2,329 kilo liter kerosene to common fishing men who use kerosene generated engines in their small boats. It seems that the Central Government is reluctant to provide kerosene to fishing communities for this purpose. What would be the fate of the poor fishermen community? We want a response from the Government. This

Government is targeting the fishermen. They are very poor. We are very much concerned about the fishermen.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Dr. A. Sampath is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri K.C. Venugopal.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Sir, I do endorse the views expressed by Shri K.C. Venugopal.

SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE (GULBARGA): Sir, when an important issue is raised by all the coastal area MPs, I request you to direct the Government to make some statement on this issue....(व्यवधान) आपको तकलीफ नहीं है लेकिन जो लोग कोस्टल एरिया में है, उन्हें तकलीफ है।

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Sir, I have also given a notice for Adjournment Motion today in the morning. Sir, the matter is very important as far as fishermen are concerned. On 10th April 2015, the Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture has issued an Order for a total ban not only on the East Coast but also on the West Coast. It is highly dangerous as far as fishermen are concerned.

Sir, the Chair has directed to have a meeting with the Members of Parliament regarding the Meenakumari Commission Report as well as the Saida Rao Commission Report. The Minister has convened the meeting. The Minister has given an assurance that no trawling ban would be imposed and no Commission recommendations would be implemented. But unfortunately, this Order has come. This Order has to be withdrawn. We are demanding the withdrawal of this Order. This Order has to be withdrawn with immediate effect. ... (*Interruptions*)

DR. P. VENUGOPAL (TIRUVALLUR): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in order to facilitate the breeding of fish and to conserve fish stock in the marine ecology, every year the Government of Tamil Nadu imposes 45-day annual ban on fishing by mechanized boats. The fishermen are instructed not to venture out to the sea to avoid disturbances caused by fishing boats during the breeding season. From 15th April to 29th May, the ban comes into effect. In order to compensate the loss of

livelihood to the fishermen, a monthly assistance of Rs.2,000 and Rs.4,000 are provided to each of 16,433 fishermen family and 17,193 beneficiaries. In a systematic manner application for assistance are obtained from the fishermen who need the relief amount. This is directly deposited into the bank account of the fishermen through the National Electronic Fund Transfer. 30,265 members enrolled in 25 co-operative societies are receiving these benefits. Since there is no source of income during the ban period and considering the cost of living, the Centre may come forward to uniformly increase the compensation amount to Rs.5,000 *per mensem* for 61 days. The Centre may allocate funds through special assistance package as the livelihood of these fishermen is affected by the Sri Lankan Navy also every now and then. I would also request that this money is paid within the month of May to benefit all the fishermen families and the school-going children.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Minister, do you want to say something?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will put up only one. Already this matter was discussed with all the State Governments. The ban, which he is talking about, is in Exclusive Economic Zone beyond 12 nautical miles. ... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: That is beyond territorial waters? ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: Yes, beyond territorial waters ... (*Interruptions*)
Within territorial waters, it is for the State Government to decide. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We cannot have a discussion now. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MANOHAR PARRIKAR: I have requested the Minister of Agriculture and I will see that he calls the Members of Parliament. ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: Sir, kindly go through the Orders. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He said already that he would consult the Agriculture Minister.

(iii) Re: Need to confer National Award on Late Malli Masthan Babu, Mountaineer

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Shri M. Raja Mohan Reddy.

SHRI MEKAPATI RAJA MOHAN REDDY (NELLORE): Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this august House the sudden tragic demise of a very young mountaineer, named Malli Masthan Babu, who died on 24th March, 2015 in Andes Mountains between Chile and Argentina.

He belonged to a poor tribal family. He came from a small village called 'Gandhi Janasangh' in Nellore, which is my parliamentary constituency. He had his primary education at Sainik School, Korukonda, Vijayanagaram District, Andhra Pradesh. He did his B.Tech in NIT, Jamshedpur, post graduation in IIT, Kharagpur, Post Graduate Diploma Course in Management Programme at IIM, Kolkata, and took up to mountaineering then. He climbed seven mountains in seven Continents in 172 days, in all days of a week. Actually, he climbed 1) Vinson Massif, Antarctica, on 19th January, 2006, Thursday; 2) Aconcagua, Argentina, South America on 17th February, 2006, Friday; 3) Kilimanjaro, Tanzania, Africa on 15th March, 2006, Wednesday; 4) Kosciuszko, Australia on 1st April, 2006, Saturday; 5) Mount Everest, Asia, on 21st May, 2006, Sunday; 6) Elbrus, Russia on 13th June, 2006, Tuesday; and 7) Denali, North America on 10th July, 2006, Monday.

Sir, he never took any financial assistance from any Government agency. Wherever he went, he used to carry the National Flag, Bhagavad Gita and Rudraksha Mala with him. He used to give lectures in prestigious institutions on mountaineering and earned his livelihood.

Sir, I am grateful to the Government of India for taking prompt action to bring his body back to the country and buried it on 25th April, 2015. He was unmarried and 40 years old. His old-aged mother along with other family members lives in a small village. I would urge upon the Central Government to help the family of Masthan Babu financially and think of conferring the National Gallantry Award for the brave tribal boy. I hope the entire House will join me in paying homage to the departed soul.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra and Shri Nishikant Dubey are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Makapati Raja Mohan Reddy.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, the late Shri Masthan Babu was really a pride of our country. He hailed from my place also.

As Shri Raja Mohan Reddy has said, he was unmarried. Though he was an IITian, he devoted himself to this passion of mountaineering. Then, he took upon the mountaineering in seven important countries; and later in the eighth country, this unfortunate episode happened. After we came to know of this, the Government of India on a day-to-day basis and regularly monitored it. I also took personal interest.

I am thankful to my colleague, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj who had alerted both Argentina and Chile Embassies and also sanctioned the needed money for the professional mountaineers to reach that place, and in trying to bring back the body. The mother of the deceased Masthan Babu had made a request to me that she wanted to see, at least, the body of his son. So, we could do that. But we could not bring him back alive because the weather conditions were very bad there; and it had become literally impossible for anybody to reach there. But in spite of that, the

adventurous mountaineers had reached there and finally could back only his body. His last rights were performed.

Shri Raja Mohan Reddy had also spoken to me earlier. I am not clear what can be done by the Government of India but as far as the conferring a Gallantry Award is concerned, I will definitely talk to my concerned colleagues in the Government and see to it that something is done for the memory of this person. Whatever sort of help can be extended, will be examined and the necessary steps will be taken. I share my feelings; and I want the entire House to really pay tributes to this great soul of India.

कुँवर पुष्पेन्द्र सिंह चन्देल (हमीरपुर): धन्यवाद उपाध्यक्ष महोदय।

महोदय, पूरा देश और पूरा सदन जानता है कि बुन्देलखण्ड का किसान आज सबसे खराब परिस्थिति से गुजर रहा है। बुन्देलखण्ड के किसानों की स्थिति सबको पता है। बुन्देलखण्ड भारत का मध्य क्षेत्र है, वहां पर उद्योगों की स्थिति बिल्कुल नगण्य है। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने बहुत पहले बुंदेलखंड में उद्योग लगाने के लिए बीडीआर लागू किया था। उसके तहत बुंदेलखंड डवलपमेंट रीबेट के तहत 50 प्रतिशत बिजली का बिल लिया जाता था और सेल्स टैक्स में छूट थी। लेकिन कुछ समय बाद उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने वह रीबेट बंद कर दी। स्थिति यह है कि बिना छोटी इकाइयों के देश और राज्य का विकास असम्भव है। बुंदेलखंड का प्रत्येक ग्राम भूख और आत्महत्या की करुण कहानियों से भरा हुआ है। नौकरियों की प्राप्ति के लिए वहां का नौजवान भटक रहा है और पलायन का प्रतिशत यह है कि पूरे उत्तर प्रदेश में जहां 12 से 15 प्रतिशत है, वहीं बुंदेलखंड में मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र हमीरपुर, महुवा, दिनवारी में आज की परिस्थिति में 50 प्रतिशत लोग पलायन कर रहे हैं, जिससे गांव के गांव खाली हो गए हैं। मेरा इस अवसर पर आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार से, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से जो कि दुर्बल लोगों की मदद करने के लिए हमेशा तैयार रहते हैं, निवेदन है कि बुंदेलखंड में उद्योग लगाने के लिए इकाइयां स्थापित की जाएं। बुंदेलखंड में केन, बेतवा और यमुना का जो क्षेत्र है, वहां पर बहुत सस्ती जमीन उपलब्ध है इसलिए वहां पर उद्योग लगाए जा सकते हैं। अतः भारत सरकार से निवेदन है कि इस पर जल्दी से जल्दी अमल किया जाए।

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra is permitted to associate with the matter raised by Kunwar Pushpendra Singh Chandel.

श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार (नालंदा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं शून्य काल में एक अति लोक महत्व का मामला उठाना चाहता हूं। बिहार पिछड़े राज्यों में एक है। जब से एनडीए सरकार बनी है, तब से इंदिरा आवास योजना में कटौती की जा रही है। पिछली बार इंदिरा आवास योजना में लगभग 777 करोड़ रुपए की कटौती की गई और इस बार भी की गई है। जबकि 2011-2014 में 5,59,000 लोगों को बिहार में इंदिरा आवास योजना के तहत आवास मुहैया कराए गए थे। लेकिन पिछली बार सिर्फ 1,29,000 लोगों को बिहार में इस योजना के तहत आवास मुहैया कराए गए हैं। बिहार एक पिछड़ा राज्य है, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की थी कि हर गरीब को छत दूंगा इसलिए मैं मंत्री जी से मांग करना चाहता हूं कि गरीबों के लिए इंदिरा आवास योजना के तहत मकानों की जो बिहार में कटौती की जा रही है, वह न की जाए और जिस तरह पहले इस योजना के तहत मकान दिए जा रहे थे, वैसे ही दिए जाएं।

श्री जगदम्बिका पाल (डुमरियागंज): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका अत्यंत आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। इस समय जब देश में किसानों के समक्ष तमाम कठिनाइयां हैं, चाहे वह बेमौसम बारिश हो या ओलावृष्टि हो या तूफान हो, उससे रबी की फसल को बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। आज भी देश में 67 प्रतिशत किसान खेती पर ही आश्रित हैं। एक तरफ तो ऐसी विपदा आई है और दूसरी तरफ किसान कर्ज के बोझ में दबकर आत्महत्या करने को मजबूर हो रहा है। इसके बावजूद देश के किसानों के पास एकमात्र नकदी फसल गन्ना है। गन्ने की फसल से, उसका भुगतान होने पर वह अपने बेटे की फीस देता है, बेटी के हाथ पीले करता है और बूढ़े माता-पिता का इलाज कराता है। पिछली पिराई सत्र का देश के गन्ना किसानों का चीनी मिल्स पर 19,377 करोड़ रुपया बकाया है। स्वाभाविक है कि इंडियन शुगर कंट्रोल एक्ट में स्पष्ट प्रावधान है कि अगर 15 दिनों में गन्ना किसानों का भुगतान नहीं होगा, तो उन्हें दस प्रतिशत ब्याज का भी भुगतान करना होगा। इसके बावजूद भी इस बार सर्वाधिक बकाया है। केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में जहां किसान की जीविका अकेले गन्ने की फसल के मूल्य पर निर्भर है, 9,715 करोड़ 69 लाख रुपया 31 मार्च तक बाकी है। जबकि केन्द्र सरकार ने कुछ सुविधा भी दी है और उसके तहत 4,000 रुपए प्रति टन की दर से 14 लाख टन कच्ची चीनी के निर्यात हेतु प्रोत्साहन और विपणन की स्कीम को इस साल भी लागू किया है। इसके बावजूद भी राज्य सरकारें गन्ना किसानों के मूल्य का भुगतान नहीं कर रही हैं, चाहे कोआपरेटिव की चीनी मिल्स हों या फेडरेशन की चीनी मिल्स हों या निजी चीनी मिल्स हों। मैं आपके माध्यम से मांग करता हूं कि केन्द्र सरकार राज्य सरकारों को निर्देशित करे कि अगर गन्ना मूल्य का भुगतान नहीं होता है तो उन चीनी मिल्स के खिलाफ आर.सी. जारी की जाएगी तथा जो उनके पास चीनी का स्टॉक है, वह नीलाम करके प्राथमिकता के आधार पर गन्ना किसानों का भुगतान किया जाएगा। यह

स्थिति केवल उत्तर प्रदेश की ही नहीं है, कर्नाटक में भी यही हालत है। इसलिए केन्द्र सरकार को इस बारे में तुरंत ध्यान देना चाहिए।

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri P.P. Choudhary, Shri Daddan Mishra, Shri Nishikant Dubey and Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra are permitted to associate with the matter raised by Shri Jagdambika Pal.

श्री दुष्यंत चौटाला (हिसार) : महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि नेशनल डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट आथोरिटी भारत सरकार द्वारा बनाई गई है जो कि गृह मंत्रालय के अंतर्गत काम करेगी और माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी इसके चेयरमैन होंगे। आज नेपाल में भूकम्प की वजह से इतनी ज्यादा त्रासदी हुई, उसके बावजूद हमारी टीमों ने वहां जाकर बहुत सहायनीय काम किया है।

महोदय, नेशनल डिजास्टर मैनेजमेंट एक्ट, 2005 के सैक्शन-7 के अनुसार हमें इसके तहत एक एडवाइजरी कमेटी उन एक्सपर्ट्स की बनानी होगी जो इस फील्ड में काम कर चुके हैं। आज तक न तो पूर्व सरकार ने और न ही अब की सरकार ने एडवाइजरी कमेटी बनाई है और 28 अक्टूबर, 2013 के बाद माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी की अध्यक्षता में कभी भी एनडीएमए की बैठक नहीं हुई है। मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी और भारत सरकार से अनुरोध करूंगा कि जल्दी से जल्दी एडवाइजरी कमेटी को कांस्टीट्यूट करें और माननीय प्रधानमंत्री अपनी अध्यक्षता में बैठक करें।

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: S/Shri P.P. Chaudhary, Gajendra Singh Shekhawat and Rajeev Satav are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Dushyant Chautala.

DR. A. SAMPATH (ATTINGAL): Thank you, Deputy-Speaker, Sir. I may be permitted to speak in Malayalam. Malayalam is the daughter of Sanskrit and younger sister of Tamil.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can speak in Malayalam.

*DR. A. SAMPATH : Thank you, Sir.

Deputy Speaker Sir, I may be permitted to speak in Malayalam. Sir, Malayalam is the daughter of Sanskrit and the younger sister of Tamil.

Sir, after independence, the first airport, which was declared as an international airport was, Thiruvananthapuram, airport.

This happened in 1989, when Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh was the Prime Minister and the LDF Government was in power in Kerala under the Chief Minister-ship of E.K.Nayanar. Thiruvananthapuram was then declared as the 5th International airport.

Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government through you because there are reasons to suspect, that a conspiracy is being hatched by the bureaucracy, to destroy and eventually shut down Thiruvananthapuram airport.

Sir, several Members of Parliament including myself, and Members from Tamil Nadu take our New Delhi flight Air-India flight No.466 from Thiruvananthapuram airport.

Sir, earlier this flight used to operate from the old terminal located near the Shankumukham beach side. Now it operate from the new international terminal. Sir, several Members of Parliament had taken this Air-India flight No.466 this very morning. I can tell you what happened this morning. Between 3 am and 6 am there were flights belonging to Nine air companies that operated from the new international terminal. That is, three flights belonging to Air-India, Fly Dubai flight, Emirates flight, Qatar flight, Etihad flight and Kuwait flight. Some days there are upto 12 flights that operate from this terminal.

Sir, now I will present some instances of negligence on the part of authorities that is causing confusion and inconvenience.

There is only one entry point for both domestic and foreign flights passengers. There is no facility to get a cup of tea or coffee in the check-in-area. There is insufficient facility for passenger to even sit.

* English translation of the Speech originally delivered in Malayalam.

The CRPF personnel who perform frisking and checking duties. Don't know Malayalam or Tamil. Even domestic passengers are asked in Hindi to produce their passport.

How can a Member of Parliament produce his passport before a CRPF Jawan at two check points? These CRPF personnels do not even know how to identify MPs Identity cards.

So, Thiruvananthapuram airport is the best example of how mal administration can ruin an international airport. Sir even mothers who come carrying their infants or even pregnant women do not have a place to sit. Most of the passengers in Thiruvananthapuram airport are international passengers.

This is the copy of the ticket from Thiruvananthapuram to Sharjah. This ticket was issued this morning and the flight charge shown is rupees 8930.71. Please see the facts Deputy Speaker Sir.

User development fee is rupees 575/-, development charge is rupees 300/-, airport tax is rupees 233/-, which means a total of rupees 1108/- is being snatched way from a passenger and then even toilet facilities, facility to sit and have a cup of tea or coffee are denied to him. Even domestic passengers are forced to stand in the emigration queue. Therefore, I request that Central Government to immediately intervene and save the Thiruvananthapuram international airport.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri P.K. Biju is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Dr. A. Sampath.

श्री संतोष कुमार (पूर्णिया) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे शून्य काल में बोलने की अनुमति दी, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। बिहार के पूर्णिया, सीमांचल एवं कोसी क्षेत्र में 21.04.2015 को रात्रि दस बजे भयंकर रूप से आए चक्रवाती तूफान से पूर्णिया जिले में अत्यधिक जान और माल की क्षति हुई है। इन जिलों में लगभग 40 से 50 लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है। पूर्णिया में तूफान के कारण टीन और फूस से बने घर ताश के पत्तों की तरह ढह गये और सबसे ज्यादा उगरवा क्षेत्र में 22 लोगों की जान गई हैं, बगल के जिला मधेपुरा में भी सात लोगों की जान गई हैं और बिहार के अन्य भागों में भी कुछ जानें गई हैं। तत्पश्चात इसकी जानकारी राज्य सरकार को मिली और माननीय मुख्य मंत्री ने 22.04.2015 को हवाई सर्वेक्षण कर

हालात की जानकारी ली और राहत तथा बचाव कार्य में तेजी आई। केन्द्र सरकार को इस बारे में माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी के द्वारा विस्तृत जानकारी से अवगत कराया गया और केन्द्र सरकार के माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने भी वहां का दौरा कर इस दुख की घड़ी में पीड़ित परिवारों को हर संभव सहायता देने का आश्वासन दिया है।

मेरी केन्द्र सरकार से मांग है कि कच्चे और टीन के मकानों का सर्वेक्षण कराकर उनके स्थान पर पक्के मकानों का निर्माण कराया जाए। फसल की क्षति के कारण किसान आत्महत्या करने पर उतारू हैं। इसलिए सरकार द्वारा किसानों की ऋण माफी का कदम जल्द से जल्द उठाया जाए, ताकि किसानों की आत्महत्या पर विराम लग सके। इस सदी के सबसे भयंकर तूफान ने पूर्णिया और कोसी को झकझोर कर रख दिया है।

महोदय, मैं सदन के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार से विनती कराना चाहता हूँ कि पीड़ित परिवारों की जिंदगी को पटरी पर लाने के लिए उन्हें पर्याप्त मुआवजा दिया जाए। धन्यवाद।

SHRI S.R. VIJAYA KUMAR (CHENNAI CENTRAL): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Indian Coast Guard, ICG, has filed an affidavit on 27th April, 2015 in the High Court of Madras in regard to a contempt petition on its failure to provide security for the Indian fishermen. Shockingly, ICG has submitted a highly objectionable and condemnable affidavit by making unsubstantiated allegations against Indian fishermen, relying on Sri Lankan Navy's statistics.

On more than one occasion, the ICG has grossly failed in its duty to protect the innocent Indian fishermen, resulting in illegal arrests of the Indian fishermen and illegal impounding of their boats and equipments by the Sri Lankan Navy. This led to unlawful jail for Indian fishermen in the Sri Lankan prisons. The mandate of the ICG is to protect the innocent Indian fishermen and not to cast aspersions on them in an effort to cover its failure.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to instruct the Indian Coast Guard to recall its affidavit. The entire matter must be investigated at the highest possible level and action must be initiated against all those officials who have misled the court with such false information.

The Government must also issue suitable instructions to the ICG not to fail in protecting the innocent Indian fishermen from inimical attacks. Thank you.

SHRI JITENDRA CHAUDHURY (TRIPURA EAST): Sir, being the policy of the Central Government some time back to set up at least one Kendriya Vidyalaya and one Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district of the country has been found laudable. It has created an opportunity for a bunch of students from all strata to pursue their studies under CBSE courses and in the midst of a cosmopolitan atmosphere. Apart from the above, this arrangement has immensely helped the children of the Central Government employees from being dejected from their courses while their parents are transferred to other regions.

In my State of Tripura, there are only six Kendriya Vidyalayas at Agartala till today. There are eight districts in Tripura. So, there are three districts – Khowai, Sepojola and Gomati – which are yet to be covered under the KV Scheme.

With regard to Navodaya Vidyalayas, till today there have been established only three schools in the State of Tripura. So, another five districts are yet to be covered.

Sir, my earnest request to the Ministry of Human Resource Development is to consider setting up three more KVs and five more Navodaya Vidyalayas on priority in the uncovered districts of Tripura so that the children living in the far-flung areas of Tripura are benefited in their studies, with facilities of national standard at their doorstep at an affordable cost. This is very important for the State like Tripura.

श्रीमती रेखा वर्मा (धौरहरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संस्कृत विद्यालय, मड़िया, जनपद लखीमपुर खीरी में कुल विद्यालयों की संख्या सात है, जिनमें तीन जर्जर विद्यालय हैं। इन विद्यालयों में तीन शिक्षक हैं, उनमें से दो शिक्षक 30 जून, 2015 को रिटायर हो रहे हैं। फिर तीन विद्यालयों पर एक ही शिक्षक रह जाएगा। इन विद्यालयों को बिल्डिंग क्षतिपूर्ति के नाम पर कोई धनराशि उपलब्ध नहीं हो पा रही है। विद्यालय बंद होने के कगार पर हैं। जैसे सीतापुर में बीस विद्यालयों में चार टीचर हैं, हरदोई में 14 विद्यालयों में तीन टीचर हैं, शाहजहाँपुर में 19 विद्यालयों में पांच टीचर हैं। यह स्थिति पूरे प्रदेश के विद्यालयों की है। इन विद्यालयों में

शिक्षकों की नियुक्ति की जाए, बिल्डिंगों का जीर्णोद्धार कराया जाए। आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि इन विद्यालयों की जर्जर हालत में सुधार नहीं किया गया तो ये विद्यालय बंद हो जाएंगे।

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Anoop Mishra -- not present.
Shri Balbhadra Majhi.

श्री बलभद्र माझी (नबरंगपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, स्वाधीनता के 67 साल बाद भी आज यह हालत है कि विशेषकर जो अनुसूचित जनजाति वर्ग के लोग हैं, एसटी लोग हैं, वे लोग क्वालीफाईड नहीं मिलते हैं, जिसकी वजह से बहुत सारी पोस्टों में उनका जो रिज़र्वेशन रखा गया है, वह खाली पड़ी रहती हैं, उन पर भर्ती नहीं हो पाती है। उसका विशेष कारण यह है कि जितने भी ट्राइबल सबप्लान एरियाज़ हैं, वहां पर एडुकेट स्कूल-कॉलेजों का प्रावधान नहीं है। इसकी वजह से सन् 2011 का जो सेंसस है, उसमें पाया गया है कि सबसे जो लीस्ट लिट्रेट दस डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैं, वे सभी टीएसपी एरिया के डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स हैं। सरकार ने कुछ स्टेप्स लिए हैं कि ये सब जो एजुकेशनली बैकवर्ड एरियाज़ हैं, उनमें एक-एक मॉडल स्कूल हर ब्लॉक में बनाया जाएगा और हर जिले में एक मॉडल डिग्री कॉलेज बनाया जाएगा। कई ब्लॉक्स ऐसे हैं, जहां एक भी डिग्री कॉलेज नहीं है। मेरा सरकार से अनुरोध है कि जितने टीएसपी एरियाज़ हैं, वहां पर सरकार एक-एक डिग्री कॉलेज हर ब्लॉक में बनाए और हर ब्लॉक में जो मॉडल स्कूल है, उनकी संख्या बढ़ा कर कम से कम दो-तीन की जाए। इसके अलावा इस एरिया में पढ़ाने के लिए, उसी एरिया का जो पॉप्युलेशन प्रपोर्शन है, उसी प्रपोर्शन में भर्ती की जाए न कि ऑल इंडिया एवरेज का सादे सात प्रतिशत और 15 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से किया जाए।

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (KASARGOD): Thank you, Deputy-Speaker Sir.

The Government has issued orders making the Emigration Clearance compulsory for eighteen countries, and most of them are in Gulf countries. It has come into effect from 30th April itself. A large number of nurses had reached the airport with their passport and visa, but they were not permitted to go abroad just because of this new decision as they were not aware about the new changes that had been made by the Government.

The new decision has come in on the wake of reports of misuse and corruption in recruitment. I fully agree with it, but at the same time necessary arrangements have not been made for new recruitment. Further, the decision of compulsory Emigration Clearance is fully implemented from 30th April itself,

which creates much hardship for nurses, medical staff, etc. who seek job in other countries.

So, I would request the Government that the decision can be implemented, but before that all other arrangements have to be made for it. Otherwise, it would be very difficult for the persons who are going abroad.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri P. K. Biju is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri P. Karunakaran.

श्री गजानन कीर्तिकर (मुम्बई उत्तर पश्चिम): महोदय, देश में ऑन-लाइन द्वारा अवैध दवाइयों की बिक्री की जा रही है। यह जीवन के लिए अत्यंत खतरनाक है। हाल ही में फूड एण्ड ड्रग्स एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ने स्नैपडील वैबसाइट पर रोक लगाई थी। यह होने के बावजूद भी अन्य जो वैबसाइट्स हैं, जैसे कि शॉपक्लूस डॉट कॉम आदि, वे बिना प्रिस्क्रिप्शन से मैडिकल टर्मिनेशन ऑफ प्रेग्नेंसी किट बेच रही हैं। गायनाकॉलोजिस्ट प्रिस्क्रिप्शंस के बाद ये दवाइयां दे सकते हैं। इस दवा से 12 हफ्ते तक की प्रेग्नेंसी का एबॉर्शन किया जा सकता है। महोदय, बिना डॉक्टरी सलाह और बिना प्रिस्क्रिप्शंस के ऑन लाइन बिक्री पर रोक लगाने की बहुत जरूरत है। ऐसी दवाएं कन्या भ्रूण हत्या के लिए ज्यादा इस्तेमाल की जाती हैं। हाल ही में महाराष्ट्र में ऐसी दवाओं की बिक्री पर कार्यवाही करने हेतु राज्य सरकार ने सीधे तौर पर केंद्र सरकार के कायदों की जिम्मेदारी बताई है। एक ओर देश में कन्या भ्रूण हत्या पर सख्त कानून बनाया जाता है और दूसरी ओर जानलेवा कन्या भ्रूण हत्या की उपयोगी दवाओं की ऑन लाइन बिक्री की जाती है। महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि ऐसी वैबसाइटों पर तत्काल रोक लगाई जाए तथा स्वास्थ्य एवं जीवन के साथ खिलवाड़ करने वालों पर अतिशीघ्र कार्यवाही की जाए।

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri P.P. Chaudhary is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Gajanan Kirtikar.

19.00 hrs.

*SHRI K. PARASURAMAN (THANJAVUR): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, Vanakkam. I thank Hon. *Puratchithalaivi* Amma for this opportunity. Art forms are identities of our rich culture. Folk arts are equally important to preserve our culture similar to fine arts like music, dance, architecture and sculpture. Folk arts are intertwined with the lives of the majority of the people of the country. People of poor and marginalized sections of the society perform such folk art forms. These folk artists entertain people but they lives are in a sorry state of affairs. Only when the standard of their lives is improved, these folk art forms can survive the test of time. Poverty-stricken folk artists are forced to find alternate jobs to earn their livelihood. There is a sense of fear that their pathetic living condition would affect the folk art forms leading to their extinction. I urge that the folk artists and folk art forms should be preserved. I urge for setting up of a Central Welfare Board for Folk Artists of the country aimed at their upliftment. There is a welfare board for folk artists in Tamil Nadu. Under the able guidance of Hon. Makkal Muthalvar *Puratchithalaivi* Amma , the State Welfare Board for Folk Artists in Tamil Nadu implements several welfare schemes. Pension to aged artists, land for constructing a house to live, aid to their children to pursue higher studies, financial assistance to procure musical instruments are some of the benefits extended to folk artists through the State Welfare Board for folk artists. Taking cue from Tamil Nadu, I urge upon the Hon. Minister for Culture to set up a Central Welfare Board for Folk Artists so that they can live with dignity while taking forward various folk art forms to posterity. Thank you.

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

श्री हुकुम सिंह (कैराना) : महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं एक राष्ट्रीय महत्व के प्रश्न पर आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आज देश में हालत यह है कि जितने लोग शाकाहारी हैं, उनके लिए केवल दूध, मक्खन और घी ही प्रोटीन के स्रोत बचते हैं। लेकिन जिस प्रकार से लगातार दुधारु पशुओं का वध लगातार हो रहा है, उससे दूध की कमी होती जा रही है। आज चिंता इस बात की है कि आदमी स्वस्थ कैसे रहेगा, आने वाली हमारी पीढ़ी स्वस्थ कैसे रहेगी, बच्चों की हालत क्या होगी? यहीं से शुरू हो जाएं, गाजियाबाद, हापुड़, मेरठ, बागपत, मुजफ्फरनगर, शामली, सहारनपुर सब जगह वधशालायें बनती जा रही हैं और लगातार दुधारु पशुओं का कटान जारी है, इस पर कोई प्रतिबंध लगाने वाला है या नहीं।

मैं केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि आप केवल स्टेट पर निर्भर न रहें। तुरन्त इस बात के ऊपर कार्रवाई करें, वरना आज हमारी आने वाली नस्लें इस तत्व से वंचित रह जाएंगी। चिंता का विषय यह है कि किसान किस प्रकार से प्रताड़ित हो रहा है। आज अगर किसान दस मिनट के लिए भी अपने पशुओं को बाहर छोड़ देता है तो तुरन्त उसकी चोरी होती है, वह पशु वधशाला में चला जाएगा और वहाँ पर उसका कटान हो जाएगा। आज चिंता का विषय यह है कि एक-एक लाख रुपये की भैंस जो 15 से 20 लीटर दूध देती है, एक-एक लाख रुपये की गाय, जो 20-25 लीटर दूध देती है, आज उनका भी कटान जारी है। अगर ये सारे दुधारु पशु काटने वालों के शिकार हो जाएंगे तो भारतवर्ष का क्या होगा? भारतवर्ष की तो संस्कृति यही रही है, गाय को हमने माता के रूप में देखा है और उसका भी कटान अगर हम नहीं रोक पाएंगे तो वास्तव में हमें कोई माफ नहीं कर पाएगा।

मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि केवल यह औपचारिक नहीं है, यह पीड़ा की बात है। हम भी किसान परिवार से आते हैं और जब देखते हैं कि अगर दस मिनट के लिए भी किसान अपनी जगह से अनुपस्थित हो गया और पशु उसके यहाँ बंधा हुआ है, तो लौटने के बाद पशु उसको वहाँ नहीं मिलेगा। ऐसे तत्व पैदा हो गए, जो बराबर लगातार पशुओं को खोलने में, उनकी चोरी करने में, उनको काटने में लगे हुए हैं।

महोदय, मेरा आपके माध्यम से प्रदेश सरकार से भी आग्रह है, केन्द्र सरकार से भी मेरा आग्रह है, यह केवल औपचारिकता की बात नहीं है। कानून बनाने मात्र से काम नहीं चलता है, उस कानून का पालन भी होना चाहिए और ऐसे दुष्ट लोग जो हमारे राष्ट्र के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रहे हैं, उनको जेल में जाना चाहिए, तभी शांति होगी। यह चिंता का विषय हो गया है, देहात पशुओं से खाली हो जाएगा और फिर हम

केवल यूरिया का दूध पियेंगे, मिलावट का दूध पियेंगे और हमारे बच्चे लगातार कमजोर होते जाएंगे। आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Ramesh Pokhriyal Nishank, Shri Nishikant Dubey, Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat, Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra, Shri Daddan Mishra, Shri C.R. Chaudhary and Shri Ajay Misra Teni are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Hukum Singh.

श्री सुमेधानन्द सरस्वती (सीकर): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र सीकर, राजस्थान की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। सीकर ज़िले ने फुटबाल, बास्केटबाल और वॉलीबाल में राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर के खिलाड़ी दिए हैं। एक समय था जब बास्केटबाल के अंदर सीकर जिले के आधे से अधिक खिलाड़ी नेशनल और इंटरनेशनल टीम में होते थे। लेकिन धीरे-धीरे स्थिति यह पैदा हुई कि वहाँ पर SAI का जो सैन्टर था, उसको बंद कर दिया गया। परिणामस्वरूप आज वहाँ कोच नहीं है। हमारे पास प्रदेश का दूसरे या तीसरे नंबर का स्टेडियम है जिसमें हर प्रकार की सुविधाएँ हैं। परंतु समस्या यह है कि वहाँ कोई कोच नहीं है। आज भी मेरे क्षेत्र के छह-छह फुट के जवान आपको मिलेंगे। सेना में आप देखें तो हज़ारों की संख्या में हमारे सैनिक हैं और हमारे क्षेत्र के 274 सैनिक शहीद हुए हैं। खेल के मैदान में भी बहुत सारे युवा हैं। मेरा सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट से निवेदन है कि हमारे सीकर में फुटबाल के लिए SAI का कोच दिया जाए और एक प्रशिक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित किया जाए जिसमें छोटे बच्चों को ट्रेनिंग दी जाए, जिसको नर्सरी विंग बोलते हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि मेरे लोक सभा क्षेत्र सीकर में एक नर्सरी विंग का सैन्टर और एक SAI का कोच दिया जाए ताकि हम देश को अच्छे खिलाड़ी दे सकें।

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Sumedhanand Saraswati.

श्री ददन मिश्रा (श्रावस्ती) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि आपने शून्यकाल में एक महत्वपूर्ण समस्या को सदन में रखने का अवसर प्रदान किया।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, विगत दिनों पूरे देश में और खास तौर से संपूर्ण उत्तर भारत में हुई बेमौसम बरसात, अतिवृष्टि और ओलावृष्टि से किसानों की भारी क्षति हुई है। भारत सरकार और प्रदेश सरकारों द्वारा तरह-तरह के मुआवज़े की घोषणाएँ भी की गई हैं, परंतु प्रशासनिक अधिकारियों की मनमर्जी एवं हठधर्मिता की वजह से क्षति का सही आकलन करने एवं मुआवज़े का वितरण करने में बाधा उत्पन्न हो रही है। माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, उत्तर प्रदेश में खास तौर से हमारे संसदीय क्षेत्र के श्रावस्ती और बलरामपुर जनपदों

में जिला प्रशासन द्वारा जो क्षति आकलन की रिपोर्ट दी गई है, वह पूरी तरह से भ्रामक, गुमराह करने वाली और किसानों के जले पर नमक छिड़कने वाली है। बलरामपुर जिला प्रशासन द्वारा क्षति की जो रिपोर्ट दी गई है, उसमें मात्र तीन परसेंट क्षति के आकलन की रिपोर्ट दी गई है और श्रावस्ती में मात्र पाँच से दस परसेंट क्षति के आकलन की रिपोर्ट दी गई है। जबकि सच्चाई यह है कि गेहूँ और मसूर की जो फसल अनुमानित थी, वह घटकर चौथाई रह गई है। गेहूँ की जो फसल 20 से 25 क्विंटल प्रति एकड़ होनी थी, वह घटकर चार-पाँच क्विंटल रह गई है। इसी तरह से मसूर की फसल जो 10-12 क्विंटल प्रति एकड़ अनुमानित थी, वह घटकर दो से तीन क्विंटल रह गई है। इसी तरह से आलू एवं ज़मीन के अंदर पैदा होने वाली फसलों में भारी नुकसान हुआ है। भारत सरकार ने किसानों को राहत पहुँचाने के लिए क्षति का मानक 50 परसेंट से घटाकर 33 परसेंट करने का काम किया है और मुआवज़े की राशि बढ़ाकर डेढ़ गुना करने का काम किया है। ऐसे में नुकसान का गलत मूल्यांकन परेशान किसानों के साथ भद्दा मज़ाक है। माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, हमारे क्षेत्र में नुकसान से और सदमे से जो किसानों की मौतें हुई हैं, मैं उसका एक चित्र प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। ... (व्यवधान)

श्री देवेन्द्र सिंह भोले (अकबरपुर): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे शून्यकाल में बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए बहुत बहुत धन्यवाद।

मान्यवर, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के अकबरपुर लोक सभा क्षेत्र के संबंध में कहना चाहता हूँ। मैंने इस विषय पर पहले भी शून्यकाल द्वारा तथा नियम 377 के द्वारा इस सदन को अवगत कराया था कि सड़क से लेकर सदन तक हम सब यहाँ और वहाँ बैठे लोग यह कहते हैं कि इस देश का मालिक किसान है। लेकिन मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस तरह की वर्तमान स्थिति उत्तर प्रदेश की और हमारे क्षेत्र की है, आज वह किसान, किसान न होकर बहुत दयनीय स्थिति में है। विगत दिनों जहाँ भारत के यशस्वी प्रधान मंत्री जी के द्वारा किसानों को उचित मूल्य दिलाने के लिए देश के सभी प्रांतों को आग्रह किया गया, लिखित कहा गया, निर्देश दिया गया, वहीं उत्तर प्रदेश को भी उस क्रम में नहीं छोड़ा गया। हमारा दुर्भाग्य है कि आज हमारे अकबरपुर लोक सभा क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत जहाँ दैवीय आपदा के कारण, बेमौसम बरसात के कारण, ओलावृष्टि के कारण और भूकंप के कारण जिन लोगों की मृत्यु हुई है, उन्हें लोग मृत्यु मानने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं।

मैं आपको उदाहरण के तौर पर बताना चाहता हूँ, मेरा इस सदन से आग्रह है कि इस सदन की समिति बनाकर के इसकी जांच करा ली जाये। घाटमपुर तहसील के अमोर गांव में सात तारीख को किसान की मृत्यु उसके खेत पर सदमे के कारण हुई और पोस्टमार्टम रिपोर्ट में इसे सदमा दिखाया गया है, लेकिन आज तक कानपुर नगर के जिला प्रशासन द्वारा उसे मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया। दूसरे हमारे क्षेत्र के तमाम

ऐसे गांवों में मैंने भ्रमण करके देखा कि लेखपालों के द्वारा कहीं तो सर्वे नहीं किया गया और कहीं का सर्वे किया गया है तो सर्वे के बाद भुगतान में चैक लेने के लिए भी उनसे अग्रिम राशि ली जाती है।

हमारा इस सदन से आपके माध्यम से निवेदन है कि आने वाली खरीफ की फसल में किसानों को खाद और बीज मुफ्त मुहैया कराने का काम किया जाये। आज किसान बहुत दयनीय स्थिति में हैं। अगर किसानों के साथ हम खड़े नहीं होंगे तो हमारे देश का भगवान ही रक्षक है।

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Devendra Singh Bhole.

श्रीमती रमा देवी (शिवहर): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज बिहार में केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता से सम्बन्धित सभी योजनाओं में करोड़ों रुपये का घोटाला हो रहा है। मेरी जानकारी के अनुसार केन्द्रीय पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता मंत्रालय हजारों करोड़ रुपये के कार्यक्रम प्रायोजित कर रहा है। पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता राज्य का विषय होने के कारण इससे सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रमों को राज्य सरकार के द्वारा ही क्रियान्वित किया जा सकता है। विगत दो वर्षों में जो बुद्धिजीवी वर्ग है और गांव-देहातों के जो लोग हैं, वे सूचित करते हैं कि बिहार राज्य में पी.एच.ई.डी. विभाग केन्द्र से प्राप्त धन को ठीक ढंग से खर्च नहीं कर पा रहा है। जहां योजनाओं को पूरा धन केन्द्र देता है, उसमें भारी भ्रष्टाचार है और वहां पर लालफीतासाही व्याप्त है, इस कारण आम लोगों को केन्द्र के द्वारा केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं का पूरा लाभ नहीं मिल रहा है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र के तीन जिले शिवहर, सीतामढ़ी और पूर्वी चम्पारण में पी.एच.ई.डी. विभाग द्वारा जो चापाकल, पानी की टंकी या शौचालय बनाये गये हैं, उनमें भारी अनियमितताएं हैं। मैंने कुछ शौचालय और चापाकलों का स्वयं जाकर निरीक्षण किया तो पाया कि अधिकतर चापाकल और शौचालय बेकार पड़े हुए हैं और शौचालयों के चैम्बरों में भी सफाई के लिए पानी उपलब्ध नहीं है। ग्रामीण जलापूर्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत बन रही पानी की टंकी का भी पूरा प्रयोग नहीं हो पा रहा है। मैं यह जानना चाहती हूं कि वहां कहने के लिए तो प्रत्येक जिले में निगरानी करने के लिए एक जिला अनुश्रवण समन्वय व सतर्कता समिति गठित है, परन्तु बिहार सरकार के अधिकारियों के असहयोग के कारण पेयजल एवं स्वच्छता सम्बन्धित कार्यक्रमों में निगरानी नहीं हो पा रही है। सांसद असहाय स्थिति में हैं।

मेरा आग्रह है कि केन्द्र सरकार या सांसद एक विशेष टीम गठित करें और बिहार जैसे राज्यों में केन्द्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं में हो रही गड़बड़ी या भ्रष्टाचार को रोकने के लिए पहल करे। केन्द्र सरकार को भी राज्य सरकार से सहयोग लेकर केन्द्रीय योजनाओं का अधिक से अधिक लाभ आम जनता को मिले, यह सुनिश्चित करना चाहिए। यह एक गम्भीर विषय है, जो आम लोगों से सीधे जुड़ा हुआ है, अतः इस पर तत्परता से कार्य करना चाहिए। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

*SHRI R. PARTHIPAN (THENI): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, Vanakkam. People of Jakkampatti and Subbulapuram villages in Andipatti Taluk of my Theni parliamentary constituency are mainly dependent on handloom weaving. Under the able guidance of Hon. Puratchithalaivi Amma, a scheme for free distribution of dhotis and sarees to poor people is being implemented in Tamil Nadu with a view to support handloom weavers. Weavers get loans through weaver identity cards issued by the government and their families are also supported. It is happy to mention that in order to encourage Gowri Weaver Cooperative Society of Jakkampatti, Union and State governments have together provided an amount of Rs. 58 lakh for three years which includes the contribution from the Society. I therefore urge that a handloom technology park should be set up in T. Subbulapuram of Andipatti Taluk of my Theni parliamentary constituency similar to such a hub being created in Varanasi, the parliamentary constituency of Hon. Prime Minister. Thank you.

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

श्री राजेश रंजन (मधेपुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी दो दिन पूर्व गजेन्द्र सिंह नाम के एक किसान ने आत्महत्या कर ली। देश में आत्महत्याएं होती हैं तो हाय-तौबा मचती है और बिहार में आत्महत्या होती है तो कुछ नहीं होता। मनेर के गजेन्द्र सिंह ने आत्महत्या कर ली। उसी राह पर बिहटा के सारे किसान चल रहे हैं। 1500 एकड़ जमीन का मैगा औद्योगिक पार्क के लिए अधिग्रहण किया गया था। करीब 7-8 साल हो गये, वहां के किसानों को मुआवजा अभी तक नहीं मिला है। सबसे बड़ी विडम्बना यह है कि कई बार मुख्यमंत्री और सब के आदेश के बावजूद भी वहां किसानों की जमीन का मुआवजा नहीं मिला है। किसान चाहता है कि जो हमारी बची हुई जमीन है, वह हमारी रैयेती जमीन हमें वापस कर दी जाये, जिसको लिया गया और उसका जो मुआवजा है, वह हमको मिले।

मैं आपसे सिर्फ आग्रह करना चाहूंगा कि देश में सबसे बड़ा साइक्लोन मेरे क्षेत्र में आया और 52 लोग मेरे यहां मरे। मैं वहां उस समय नहीं था। जो 52 लोग मरे, उनकी ओर सरकार की तरफ से ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं लास्ट में आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि बिहटा क्षेत्र के जो किसान हैं, वे गजेन्द्र सिंह की राह पर नहीं चलें, इसके लिए वहां की जो 1500 एकड़ जमीन औद्योगिक पार्क के लिए ली गई है, उसका मुआवजा सरकार अविलम्ब दे, अन्यथा बड़ी लड़ाई की सम्भावना वहां बन रही है। वहां के किसान आत्महत्या करने को मजबूर हो जाएंगे, जिसकी दोषी बिहार सरकार है। उसे बचाने की जिम्मेदारी हमारे ऊपर है।

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Sunil Kumar Singh is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Rajesh Ranjan.

श्री भैरों प्रसाद मिश्र (बांदा) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, जम्मू-कश्मीर में जिस तरह से अहमद शाह गिलानी ने श्रीनगर में रैली करके वहां पर भारत के विरोध में भाषण दिया, लोगों को राष्ट्र के विरोध में उकसाने का काम किया, वह चिंताजनक है। वहां रैली में पाकिस्तानी झंडे लहराए गए। अभी तक श्री गिलानी को एवं ऐसी राष्ट्र विरोधी हरकत करने वालों को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया है।

मेरा भारत सरकार से अनुरोध है कि श्री गिलानी पर राष्ट्रद्रोह का मुकदमा दर्ज कर उन्हें यथाशीघ्र गिरफ्तार किया जाए और ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाए कि फिर से ऐसी हरकतें किसी रैली में व किसी जगह पर न हों।

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat and Shri Nishikant Dubey are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Bhairon Prasad Mishra.

श्रीमती पी.के.श्रीमथि टीचर (कन्नूर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय आपके समक्ष उपस्थित करना चाहती हूँ। हमारे देश में ऐसी कई अविवाहित महिलाएँ हैं जिनके लिए जीवन जीना बहुत ही कठिन है। वे विधवाओं से भी ज्यादा अकेलापन महसूस करती हैं। केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा गरीबी रेखा से नीचे रहने वाली बहनों तथा गरीबों को कल्याणकारी सहायता दी जा रही है, जैसे विडो पेंशन, डायवोर्स पेंशन इत्यादि। लेकिन, अविवाहित महिलाओं की परिस्थिति बहुत ही दर्दनाक है। वे अपनी कुछ मज़बूरियों के कारण अपनी शादी नहीं करती हैं और अपना जीवन मज़बूरन तन्हा बिताती हैं। एक समय ऐसा आता है, जब उनके परिवारवाले और समाज उन्हें नज़र अंदाज कर देता है। फिर उन्हें मज़बूरन अपने रिश्तेदारों के यहां गुलाम बनकर काम करना पड़ता है। आखिरकार, जब ये बहनें 40 साल, 60 साल से अधिक की हो जाती हैं तो उनका जीवन जीना बहुत मुश्किल हो जाता है। इसी तरह, सिंगल वूमेन की परवाह करने वाला कोई नहीं होता है और सब अपने जीवन में व्यस्त हो जाते हैं।

हमारी सरकार से विनम्र प्रार्थना है कि उन बहनों तथा माताओं के लिए केन्द्र सरकार विचार करे तथा जिनकी उम्र 40 साल से अधिक है, उन्हें आर्थिक मदद के रूप में कम-से-कम एक हजार रुपये महीने का पेंशन दिया जाए।

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri P. K. Biju, Dr. A. Sampath, Shri P. Karunakaran and Shri Md. Badaruddoza Khan are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shrimati P.K. Shreemathi Teacher.

SHRI M. CHANDRAKASI (CHIDAMBARAM): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, this is with reference to the power-loom service centres functioning under the control of Ministry of Textiles.

The Kunnam and Veppur Panchayats of my Chidambaram constituency have got large number of skilled male and female labourers. They are all suffering from unemployment, poor infrastructure and other factors. There is no vocational training centre to develop their technical skills in textile field. Establishment of a power-loom service centre in these areas will help to solve the unemployment problem to some extent.

I, therefore, request that the Ministry of Textiles be advised to start the power-loom services related vocational training centres in both Kunnam and

Veppur Panchayats of Chidambaram constituency in Tamil Nadu. This will be highly helpful to the labour segment in these Panchayats.

श्री भरत सिंह (बलिया) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सवाल उठाना चाहता हूँ। महात्मा गांधी के बाद इस देश की आज़ादी में की-रोल अदा करने वाले लोकनायक जय प्रकाश नारायण हैं। उसी लोकनायक जय प्रकाश नारायण की जन्मभूमि का गांव घाघरा नदी की कटान से कटता जा रहा है। वहां हज़ारों घर घाघरा नदी की कटान से कट गए। पर, अभी तक वहां कटानरोधी काम चालू नहीं हुआ है। लोकनायक जय प्रकाश नारायण के नाम पर बने जे. पी. ट्रस्ट, जिसे पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री स्वर्गीय चन्द्रशेखर जी ने हज़ारों करोड़ रुपये की लागत से बनाया था, उस ट्रस्ट तक जाने वाला मार्ग खतरे में है। इसमें उत्तर प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। उसके लिए सत्रह करोड़ रुपये पिछले साल से पास है। इस साल भी भारत सरकार के पास नाबार्ड की ओर से प्रस्ताव आया है कि नाबार्ड उसे फाइनेंस करेगा। नाबार्ड से स्वीकृत करके, फाइनेंस कराके वह काम अगर तत्काल चालू नहीं किया गया, अगर अभी काम चालू नहीं हुआ तो इस साल वह गांव नहीं बचेगा, उसकी सड़क नहीं बचेगी। श्री सीग्रीवाल जी, श्री राजीव प्रताप रूडी जी, बक्सर के सांसद और वहां के तमाम सांसद, यह आधा दर्जन सांसदों का ज्वाइंट है, सबका इसके लिए सेंटीमेंट है। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वहां पर काम को प्राथमिकता पर लिया जाए।

दूसरी चीज, जो कटान से पीड़ित लोग हैं ...(व्यवधान) मैं एक मिनट में कंक्लूड करूंगा। कटान से पीड़ित जो लोग सड़क पर पड़े हुए हैं, विस्थापित हैं, उनके लिए लाइट की व्यवस्था हो, पेयजल की व्यवस्था हो। ...(व्यवधान)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All right, enough. Please wind up.

... (Interruptions)

श्री भरत सिंह : महोदय, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त ही कर रहा हूँ। यह घाघरा की बात है। गंगा की कटान से दर्जनों गांव, शेरपुर, सिमरा, जगदीशपुर, बुजौला, गड़ेरिया, नर्मदा, श्रीनगर, यहां गंगा कटान से पीड़ित गांव के विस्थापितों को बसाने का सवाल है। घाघरा कटान के तीलापुर, दंता ...(व्यवधान) पीड़ितों को बसाना है। यह जरूरी सवाल है। ...(व्यवधान)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You are not coming to the point.

... (Interruptions)

श्री भरत सिंह : मैं एक ही लाइन में अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। ...(व्यवधान) आपके माध्यम से मैं वर्तमान सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप हस्तक्षेप करें। हमारी तेज-तर्रार जल संसाधन मंत्री सुश्री उमा भारती जी हैं। ...(व्यवधान) इस काम को इंस्ट्रुस्ट लेकर तत्काल कराया जाए। ...(व्यवधान)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ashwani Kumar Chaubey is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Bharat Singh.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): Thank you, Deputy-Speaker, Sir.

Two-three days ago, this Government has increased the petrol and diesel prices without any justification. During the UPA Government regime, the current Ruling Party, especially BJP and their colleagues strongly opposed the petrol and diesel price hikes. Everybody knows that at that time the crude oil price in the international market was going up. Due to that reason, the then Government had raised petrol and diesel prices but at this time everybody knows that the crude oil prices in the international market is coming down. So, we thought that the Petroleum Ministry would withdraw the price hike but unfortunately this Government gave the freedom to petroleum companies which are increasing the petroleum and diesel prices. This is a big hike.

The recent price hike for petrol is Rs. 3.96 per litre and for diesel is Rs. 2.37 per litre. This is the increase; not 50, 60, or 70 paise. It is a big hike. What is the justification? Why has the Government increased the prices? I would like to know from the Government why this Government is going on increasing the petrol and diesel prices. What is the ultimate result? The prices of essential commodities are on the increase and the price hike in diesel and petrol will result in a sharp rise in prices. Hence the Government should intervene in the matter and the price hike should be repealed.

When they were in the Opposition, the NDA were totally opposing the hike in diesel and petrol prices. Now, they are in power and they are increasing the prices. They are imposing additional burden on the common people. ...
(Interruptions)

This is my Adjournment Motion. I had given notice for Adjournment Motion on this but it was not allowed. You are also calling me now very late. ...
(Interruptions)

*SHRIMATI V. SATHYABAMA (TIRUPPUR): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, Vanakkam. Thank you. Under the able guidance of Hon. Makkalin Muthalvar Puratchithalaivi Amma, I wish to raise an important issue pertaining to Uthukuli of my Tiruppur parliamentary constituency. Uthukuli is famous for butter. There is no Rail Reservation Centre in Uthukuli. Approximately 16000 kilograms of Butter and Ghee are transported daily from Uthukuli Railway station to different parts of the country. Sipcot industrial area which is at a distance of four kilometers from Uthukuli has so many knit wear industries. Several thousands of people from the neighbouring States are also working in this area. Kangeyam is 18 kilometers from Uthukuli where paddy and copra variety of coconut are procured from neighbouring States. In turn the end products like rice and coconut oil are packed and sent to different areas like Palakkad, Ernakulam and Mumbai. There are more than 30 establishments including Schools, Colleges and Offices of Union and State governments. More than 580 passengers use Uthukuli railway station for commuting to different places. Trains bearing numbers 12624, 12623, 22637, 22638 and 16042 pass through this station. Some months ago, Trains bearing nos. 22637 and 22638 had stoppages at Uthukuli railway station. I therefore urge that a Railway Passenger Reservation Center should be set up in Uthukuli railway station in order to benefit businessmen and general public. Thank you Sir.

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

श्री रवीन्द्र कुमार पाण्डेय (गिरिडीह) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे शून्य काल में बोलने के लिए मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। देश में असमय बारिश, ओला वृष्टि के पश्चात् देशवासियों को भूकंप का भी दंश झेलना पड़ रहा है। पूर्व के प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से किसानों की रबी की फसल एवं अन्य फसलों का भारी नुकसान हुआ है। झारखंड में आई चरणबद्ध इन प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से किसानों सहित अन्य लोग भी प्रभावित हुए हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में प्राकृतिक आपदाओं से पीड़ित व्यक्तियों का जिलावार आकलन करना चाहिए। इस परियोजन से केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकार की जांच टीम की रिपोर्ट और सहायता राशि प्रदान करने की आवश्यकता है। आज पूरे देश में भूकंप के प्रकोप से लोग भयभीत हैं।

अतः आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मेरा आग्रह है कि खासकर झारखंड प्रदेश में किसान क्रेडिट कार्ड के माध्यम से यह सुनिश्चित करवाया जाये कि उनका ऋण और बिजली बिल माफ करवाया जाये और भूकंप पीड़ितों को सहायता राशि उपलब्ध करवायी जाये। गिरिडीह लोक सभा क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत धनबाद, बोकारो और गिरिडीह के किसानों को इससे निजात दिलाया जाये।

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Nishikant Dubey is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey.

SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA (FEROZEPUR): Thank you, Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on an important matter during 'Zero Hour'. मैं जिस पार्लियामेन्ट हलके से आता हूँ, वह 150 किलोमीटर पाकिस्तान बार्डर के साथ है। उसमें तीन जिले पड़ते हैं - फिरोजपुर, फजलिका और मुक्तसर। सबसे पहले हमारी बदकिस्मती यह है कि हम बार्डर पर रह रहे हैं, लेकिन रेलवे की तरफ से तीनों डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स में एक भी शताब्दी ट्रेन नहीं दी गयी है। एक एक्सप्रेस ट्रेन फिरोजपुर के लिए जाती है। हमारी यह डिमांड है कि तीनों जिलों को शताब्दी ट्रेनों से जोड़ा जाये।

हमारे यहां गंगा नगर रेलवे लाइन है, जहां से सराय रोहिला और नंदेड़ के लिए ट्रेन चलती है। वहां एक और अनजस्टिस हमारे लोगों के साथ हुआ है। मलौट रेलवे स्टेशन हमारे मुख्यमंत्री सरदार प्रकाश सिंह जी का सबडिविजन है, डिप्टी चीफ मिनिस्टर सरदार सुखबिर सिंह जी का सबडिविजन है, हरसिमरत जी जो मिनिस्टर हैं, वह उनका सबडिविजन है, वहां नंदेड़ से जो ट्रेन चलती है, सराय रोहिला के लिए जो ट्रेन चलती है तो मलौट सबडिविजन में उसका स्टॉपेज नहीं है। वहां के लोगों ने पिछले एक महीना से प्रोटेस्ट के लिए वहां धरना दिए हुए हैं।

मेरा आपके माध्यम से सरकार से निवेदन है कि पंजाब में नंदेड़ जो रेल जाती है वह सिखों के लिए बहुत पवित्र स्थान है। रेल मालौट, मानसा और सभी स्टेशनों पर रूकनी चाहिए। उन सभी जगहों को शताब्दी ट्रेनों से भी जोड़ दिया जाये।

श्री रमेश बिधूड़ी (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे शून्य काल में बोलने के लिए मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के आदर्श ग्राम योजना की तरफ आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। ऐसा लगता है कि लोग यह समझ रहे हैं कि इस योजना को पूरा करने का कार्य केवल प्रधानमंत्री जी का है। क्योंकि, संबंधित जो केन्द्र सरकार से गैर-सरकारें राज्यों में हैं, वहां पर कैसा कार्य होगा, उसका मैं उदाहरण देता हूँ।

दिल्ली के अंदर एनसीआर के गवर्नर सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के अंदर आते हैं। लेकिन दुख होता है कि अधिकारियों के नकारात्मक व्यवहार के कारण आदर्श ग्राम योजना में विकास होगा या नहीं। हमने दक्षिणी दिल्ली में तीन गांव ऐडॉप्ट किए थे। मैं चीफ सैक्रेटरी, डीएम को लेकर 20 सितम्बर को उस गांव में गया। मुख्य सचिव और डीएम ने वहां का जायजा लिया, आश्वासन दिया और जल्द योजना बनाने की बात कही। मुख्य सचिव ने तुरंत डीएम को आदेश भी दे दिया। हमने रिवैन्यू के लोगों के साथ मीटिंग की। 6 जनवरी को मुख्य सचिव के कार्यालय में दुबारा मीटिंग हुई। उसके बाद भी परिणाम शून्य रहा। उसके बाद कहा गया कि हम कमेटी बनाएंगे जो डैवलपमेंट करेगी। वह कमेटी आज तक नहीं बनी। मैं डैवलपमेंट कमिश्नर से चार बार बात कर चुका हूँ, चीफ सैक्रेटरी के कार्यालय में बात कर चुका हूँ। 4 फरवरी, 17 फरवरी, 10 अप्रैल, 21, 24 तारीख को उनके दफ्तरों में चक्कर लगा चुका हूँ। अधिकारियों का व्यवहार इस प्रकार का है। कैबिनेट सैक्रेटरी डीएम को आदेश दें। ... (व्यवधान) यह प्रधान मंत्री का आदर्श ग्राम योजना का मामला है। ... (व्यवधान) अगर काम ही नहीं होंगे तो कैसे बात बनेगी। ... (व्यवधान) मेरा आपके माध्यम से निवेदन है कि कैबिनेट सैक्रेटरी उन अधिकारियों को आदेश दें। वे पोलिटिकल दबाव में कार्य नहीं कर रहे हैं, कमेटी फार्म नहीं कर रहे हैं जिससे आदर्श ग्राम योजना का सपना पूरा हो। वे अपनी इज्जत बचाते हुए उन कामों को पूरा करें। धन्यवाद।

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri P.P. Chaudhary is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Ramesh Bidhuri.

SHRI M. MURLI MOHAN (RAJAHMUNDRI): Of late, the Union Government has launched HRIDAY (National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana) covering 12 cities in various parts of the country.

In this context, I would like to make a humble submission before the Union Government that Rajahmundry is one of the major cities in the State of Andhra Pradesh located on the banks of the river Godavari in East Godavari District. In its earlier days, it was called 'Rajamahendravaram'. It is a historical city famous for its political, agricultural, literary, economic, social and cultural background. Hence, the city is also known as the "Cultural Capital of Andhra Pradesh".

Rajahmundry is also acclaimed as the birthplace of the Telugu language. Adi Kavi Nannayya translated Mahabharat from Sanskrit on this sacred land. Kandukuri Veeresalingam, a great social reformer, walked on this land.

Keeping in view, the importance of the Rajahmundry city which is the heritage and cultural Capital of Andhra Pradesh, I would humbly request the Union Government and the Ministry of Urban Development to include Rajahmundry city under HRIDAY scheme on the eve of Godavari Pushkarams.

*SHRI A. ARUNMOZHITHEVAN (CUDDALORE): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, Vanakkam. In Neyveli township of my Cuddalore parliamentary constituency, Neyveli Lignite Corporation (NLC) has rented out its shops to traders. NLC has recently increased the rent to about 400 per cent. When compared to the rent of various shops in the surrounding villages, the rent of shops in Neyveli township are too high. As per earlier consultations it was decided to have an increase of 10% rent once in a period of three years since 1.7 2002 and therefore NLC has therefore got its rental collection increased by 40% so far. I therefore urge that after due consultations with the traders and various stakeholders NLC should come forward to sort out the issue relating to exorbitant hike of rent of shops in Neyveli township. The rent should be justifiable as per the market rate in that area. Moreover, the tenancy rights should be passed on to the legal heirs of the tenant shopkeepers. Thank you.

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

श्रीमती रंजीत रंजन (सुपौल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम किसानों के बारे में बहुत सारी बातें करते हैं लेकिन इम्प्लीमेंटेशन हो पाए, उसमें हम सब पीछे रह जाते हैं। मैं बिहार के बारे में कहना चाहती हूं। वर्ष 2008 में कोसी बांध टूटा था। लगभग दो-ढाई लाख हेक्टेयर खेतिहर भूमि का नुकसान हुआ। आज तक डेढ़ लाख हेक्टेयर भूमि में बालू है। अभी तक प्रॉपर तरीके से किसान वहां खेती नहीं कर सके। किसान केसीसी लोन लेते हैं। वर्ष 2008 के किसानों का केसीसी लोन, जो उस बाढ़ से अफैक्ट हुए, उनका भी केसीसी लोन आज तक माफ नहीं किया गया। 21 तारीख को नार्दर्न बिहार के पूर्णिया, मधेपुरा, रक्सौल, सीतामढ़ी, दरभंगा, सुपौल, किशनगंज, भागलपुर आदि में चक्रवाती तूफान आया। वहां गेहूं, मकई, मूंग, आम, लीची की खेती का नुकसान हुआ। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहती हूं कि इस बार भूकम्प और चक्रवात से जिनकी खेतिहर भूमि का नुकसान हुआ, उनका केसीसी लोन और जो 2008 से किसानों का आज तक लोन माफ नहीं हुआ, उनकी लोन माफी पर गंभीरता से चिंतन किया जाए। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री पी.पी.चौधरी (पाली): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय जी, आपने मुझे एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। आज देश में मरीजों के लिए रक्तदाताओं और रक्त की कमी नहीं है। आजादी के 65 साल बाद भी हम ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं कर पाए हैं कि दानदाताओं द्वारा रक्त और अंग के रूप में किए गए दान को जरूरतमंद मरीजों तक समय पर और व्यवस्थित रूप से पहुंचा सके। हमारे देश में प्रति वर्ष 4 करोड़ यूनिट ब्लड की जरूरत पड़ती है जबकि उपलब्धता सिर्फ 40 लाख यूनिट ही है। इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए हमारा तंत्र जुटाए गए ब्लड को भी सुरक्षित रखने में कामयाब नहीं हो पा रहा है। मेरा भारत सरकार के चिकित्सा मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि देश भर में ब्लड बैंकों व अस्पतालों में दान किए गए रक्त व अंगों को सुरक्षित रखने के लिए एक नई व्यवस्था बनाई जाए। रक्तदान और अंगदान के लिए एक स्टैंडर्ड ऑपरेटिंग प्रोसिजर बनाया जाए जिससे किसी प्रकार की बर्बादी की सूचना प्राप्त होने पर उसे तुरंत दूर किया जा सके। इस क्षेत्र में कार्यरत कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों की भी जिम्मेदारी सुनिश्चित की जाए ताकि लापरवाही होने पर इन्हें दंडित किया जा सके। इससे मरीजों को सही समय पर और व्यवस्थित तरीके से रखे गए ब्लड व अंगों का लाभ मिल सकेगा। 21वीं सदी का भारत स्वास्थ्य की सुरक्षा का अधिकारी है, उसे यह अधिकार देना ही होगा। धन्यवाद।

श्री राहुल शेवाले (मुम्बई दक्षिण मध्य) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने शून्यकाल में बोलने का मौका दिया, धन्यवाद। मुंबई के प्रभा देवी क्षेत्र में माता प्रभा देवी मंदिर को 29 अप्रैल को 300 वर्ष पूरे हो गए। यहां 10 दिन तक यात्रा पर्व मनाया जाता है और हजारों की संख्या में श्रद्धालु माता शीतला देवी की पूजा करते हैं।

मैं सरकार का ध्यान प्रभा देवी क्षेत्र में एलिफेस्टन स्टेशन की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। प्रभा देवी माता के दर्शन के लिए जिस स्टेशन से श्रद्धालुओं का आगमन होता है उस स्टेशन का नाम अभी भी एलिफेस्टन है जबकि इस क्षेत्र को प्रभा देवी के नाम से जाना जाता है। अतः मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान माता प्रभा देवी मंदिर के 300 वर्ष पूरे होने के उपलक्ष्य में एलिफेस्टन स्टेशन का नाम बदलकर प्रभा देवी स्टेशन किया जाए।

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri P P Chaudhary.

SHRI V. PANNEERSELVAM (SALEM): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Railway Minister to take concrete steps for sanctioning long-term projects for my constituency Salem which will also be in the interest of the public in the medium and long term.

There is a proposal to set up DEMU shed at Salem at a cost of nearly Rs. 22 crore. The DEMU shed will cater to improving services between Salem – Virudhahchalam, Salem – Karur, Erode – Tiruchy and Salem – Dindigul – Madurai, apart from other sections. It is requested that this project may be given overriding priority for the interest of the public of the western region of Tamil Nadu.

I understand that the DEMU shed may take some time to build. In the meanwhile, I would like to request the hon. Railway Minister to urgently allocate at least 3 DEMU rakes to Salem Division so that these services can be started immediately without waiting for the DEMU shed.

DR. UDIT RAJ (NORTH WEST DELHI): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. Recently, the National Sample Survey has published a report which shows that unemployment rate is increasing continuously amongst the people belonging to the Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and the OBC. In 2004-05 it was 1.7 and now it has increased to 2. Similarly, in case of it was 1.7 and the percentage has increased in respect of the people belonging to the Scheduled Tribes.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister for Social Justice and Empowerment to this fact. The Government has now started doing well in improving the economic conditions of people. So, the interest of these people should also be looked after so that the increasing unemployment rate amongst these people is halted and they get employment and they get better positions.

Thank you.

*SHRI R.K. BHARATHI MOHAN (MAYILADUTHURAI): Hon. Deputy Speaker Sir, Vanakkam. Under old age pension Scheme, the Union government provides a monthly financial assistance of Rs.200 to senior citizens from 60 to 79 years and Rs. 500 to senior citizens above 80 years. Under destitute widow pension scheme an amount of Rs. 300 is provided to the beneficiaries. Under the able guidance of Hon. Makkalin Muthalvar Puratchithalaivi Amma, an amount of Rs.1000 is being provided to all the beneficiaries of old age pension and destitute widow pension schemes in Tamil Nadu. This has caused an additional financial burden on the part of Tamil Nadu. In order to reduce the financial burden of Tamil Nadu in view of implementing several welfare programmes, I urge upon the Union government to increase the financial assistance to beneficiaries as Rs.1000 under old age pension and destitute widow pension scheme. Thank you.

* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

श्री अश्विनी कुमार चौबे (बक्सर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बिहार में चारा घोटाला की तर्ज पर किसानों के धान क्रय का एक बड़ा मामला उजागर हुआ है। विगत तीन वर्षों से बिहार के किसानों के धान क्रय में 1581 करोड़ रुपये का एक व्यापक घोटाला हुआ है। माननीय पटना उच्च न्यायालय ने इस घोटाले को उजागर करके बिहार सरकार को कटघरे में खड़ा किया है। एफसीआई के पदाधिकारियों, ट्रांसपोर्टर्स एवं कुछ एक चावल मिलों के घालमेल से यह बहुत बड़ा घोटाला हुआ है। एक तरफ एफसीआई द्वारा अधिकांश किसानों से धान क्रय न करके बिचौलियों से खरीद-फरोख्त किया गया और दूसरी तरफ किसानों को उचित मूल्य प्राप्त न होने के कारण वे आज भूखों मरने की स्थिति में आत्महत्या करने के लिए विवश हैं।

महोदय, एफसीआई एवं बिहार सरकार की शह पर ट्रांसपोर्टर्स द्वारा धान-चावल न तो सही में उठाया गया और न ही चावल मिलों से एफसीआई के गोदामों में गया। यह सिर्फ फर्जी कागज पर ही खेल हुआ। हाल ही में कोर्ट की फटकार पर एफसीआई के पदाधिकारियों द्वारा अपने बचाव में सैंकड़ों चावल मिलों पर आनन-फानन में एफआईआर दर्ज की गयी, लेकिन वह केवल खाना-पूर्ति की गयी है बिहार सरकार कटघरे में खड़ी है।

मैं केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि इसकी सीबीआई जांच होनी चाहिए, जिसके बारे में कोर्ट ने भी कहा है। यह बिहार के लाखों किसानों के हित में है। यह पशुपालन घोटाले से भी व्यापक घोटाला है। यह चार हजार करोड़ रुपये का घोटाला है, जिसे कोर्ट ने पकड़ा है। ... (व्यवधान)

मैं केन्द्र सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि इस पर तुरंत कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए। ... (व्यवधान)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri .P.P. Chaudhary is permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Ashwini Kumar Choubey.

DR. KULMANI SAMAL (JAGATSINGHPUR): Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to raise a very important issue.

I would like to draw your kind attention to the issue that Paradip Port is one of the major seaports of the country and situated in my parliamentary constituency of Jagatsinghpur, Odisha. Since its inception, it has attracted various companies to establish industrial set-ups. Though, over a period of time, industrialization as a process has improved the level of economic prosperity in this region, simultaneously, it is also creating problems like pollution of air, water, soil, etc. leading to severe health hazards like premature heart attacks and respiratory diseases. The pollutants extracted from fertilisers industries, Indian Oil

Corporation, Essar Steel, etc. are very harmful and make the local inhabitants suffering from serious diseases. The level of pollution is also getting increased by day by day. In spite of repeated requests to the administration about these industrial set-ups, no action is being taken up by them.

Hence, I request the hon. Minister of Environment, Forest and Climate Change to take appropriate measures in order to control the level of pollution in the region at the earliest.

SHRI B. SENGUTTUVAN (VELLORE): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

The Valmiki Community is prevalent throughout India. In almost all the Northern States of India, they are categorized as a Scheduled Caste. In Southern States of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, it is categorized as a Scheduled Tribe. Unfortunately, in Tamil Nadu, they fall in the category of backward classes.

Prominent people of the community met honourable Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma and made a representation to include them in the category of Scheduled Tribes. Honourable Puratchi Thalaivi Amma directed to conduct a deep study. The Directors of Tribal Research Centre, Ooty have arrived at the conclusion after a deep study that the Valmiki Community possesses five distinctive tribal characteristics, namely, primitive traits, distinct culture, shyness of contact, geographical isolation and social or economic backwardness and recommended that they be included in the list of Scheduled Tribes. Accordingly, the State Government has informed the Central Government to include them in the list of Scheduled Tribes.

श्री अजय मिश्रा टेनी (खीरी) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, जहां सरकार 'बेटी बचाओ बेटी पढ़ाओ' योजना के माध्यम से जहां बालिकाओं को शिक्षित व समर्थ बनाने का प्रयास कर रही है, वहीं भ्रूण हत्या के कारण बालक व बालिकाओं के लिंगानुपात में बढ़ता हुआ अंतर समाज के परंपरागत ढांचे को बिगाड़ रहा है। इसके कारण बहुत सी समस्याएं पैदा हो रही हैं। महिला का गर्भवती होना आदर्श माना जाता है। तमाम अभियानों व समाज में बढ़ रही जागरूकता के बावजूद ऐसी घटनाएं देखी गई हैं जिनमें महिलाओं का जबरन गर्भपात

कराना, धमकाना, डराना, गर्भवती महिलाओं के साथ हिंसा शामिल हैं। ये ऐसे कारण हैं जिनकी वजह से महिलाओं के स्वास्थ्य पर विपरीत असर और गर्भस्थ शिशु पर दुष्प्रभाव पड़ता है। गर्भस्थ शिशु को जन्म देने वाली महिला के साथ हिंसक व्यवहार सभ्य समाज में अक्षम्य अपराध है। ऐसी स्थिति में गर्भवती महिलाएं बहुत जोखिम उठाती हैं अतः इन्हें अच्छा वातावरण उपलब्ध कराने के साथ कानूनी संरक्षण देने की आवश्यकता भी है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि गर्भवती महिलाओं को आदर्श वातावरण उपलब्ध कराने के साथ गर्भस्थ शिशु के संरक्षण के लिए कानून बनाया जाए, जिसमें ऐसी अवस्था में किसी भी दुष्कृत्य को गंभीर अपराध की श्रेणी में रखकर अभियोजन तथा सज़ा का प्रावधान किया जाए।

SHRI MD. BADARUDDOZA KHAN (MURSHIDABAD): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Ministry of Tourism through you that Murshidabad is a historical place of interest for many decades. Hazarduari (Nawab Palace), Imambara, Katra Mosque, Nashipur Rajbari, Katgola Carden, Topkhana, Moti Jheel, Khosbaag Graveyard and so many other objects of historical interest are there. Every year, at least 10 to 12 lakh of tourists from all over the country and abroad come to visit these spots. Archaeological Survey of India has taken the charge of some monuments. We can generate employment of local people in this sector if we utilize it planfully. But due to lack of planning, publicity and infrastructure development, we are not getting full benefit from this sector. Government of India now is encouraging tourism by forming some Tourist Circuits. Now, I appeal to the Ministry, through you, Sir, to form a new tourist circuit in Murshidabad naming 'Nawab Circuit'.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury and Shri Abhijit Mukherjee are permitted to associate with the 'Zero Hour' issue raised by Shri Md. Badaruddoza Khan today.

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN (CHENNAI SOUTH): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the august House a pending request with regard to the Cancer Institute, Adayar, Chennai founded in 1954 as a voluntary charitable institution by the later hon. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy which has applied for upgradation during the Twelfth Plan Period, as a Centre of Excellence – an

Autonomous National Cancer Research Institute for treatment of cancer. The Cancer Institute, Adayar, is a Non-Governmental institution for which the Government of Tamil Nadu has been assisting for over three decades by way of maintenance grant. As a referral cancer centre, it provides yeoman service to the needy cancer patients from all over India. Our hon. Makkal Muthalvar Puratchi Thalaivi Amma had requested that the Cancer Institute, Adayar, for which is one of the oldest NGO run cancer hospitals in the country, be conferred with national status as a centre of excellence, particularly when it has been rated by WHO as the Top-ranking Centre in the country which is pending with the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. This proposal should be approved to enable this reputed cancer hospital in Chennai to expand and strengthen its capacity to treat cancer patients in larger number as a National Institute.

श्री सी.आर.चौधरी (नागौर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान नागौर लोकसभा क्षेत्र के बारे में सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की दुर्दशा की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ। नागौर जिले में औजार बनाए जाते हैं। ट्रेडीशनली कई कास्ट और कम्युनिटीज हैं जो औजार बनाती हैं। छोटे औजार, स्कू ड्राइवर आदि बनाए जाते हैं। देश में 11 टूल रूम्स हैं। इस राज्य में नागौर जिले में एक ही टूल रूम बनाया गया लेकिन यह दो कारणों से दुर्दशा का शिकार हो रहा है। पहला कारण है कि यहां डायरेक्टर की पोस्ट कई सालों से खाली पड़ी है। डिप्टी डायरेक्टर को हटा दिया गया है। दूसरा कारण है कि यहां 1985 की यानी 30 साल पुरानी मशीनें हैं। मेरा माननीय मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि इन्हें रेनोवेट किया जाए या दूसरी मशीनें लगाई जाएं। यह छोटे उद्यमियों के प्रोत्साहन के लिए जरूरी है।

SHRI MUTHAMSETTI SRINIVASA RAO (AVANTHI) (ANAKAPALLI): Sir, I would thank you for giving me this opportunity to raise this matter.

Everybody knows that the farmer is the backbone of this country. So, our State of Andhra Pradesh is one of the second longest sea-coast States. In my constituency, nearly 150 kms. is the sea coast. Every year, we get cyclone. Last year also, we got a very big cyclone, the Hudud Cyclone. Nearly, Rs.22,000-Rs.25,000 crore damage occurred in all three districts of Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram and Srikakulam. The hon. Prime Minister visited our place. He has

given an assurance to give Rs.1,000 crore as part of the Central relief. But till now, we have received only Rs.600 crore. Through you, I would like to urge the Government of India to please release the balance of Rs.350 crore because our area is very backward and sugarcane industries have also got damaged very seriously.

SHRI G. HARI (ARAKKONAM): Sir, Post-Matric Scholarships to students belonging to the Scheduled Castes to pursue higher education is a Centrally-sponsored scheme, elaborately and successfully implemented in our State by our Government of Tamil Nadu, guided by our hon. *Puratchi Thalaivi Amma*. We have increased the number of professional colleges and universities in Tamil Nadu which includes many self-financing institutions. An upward revision of the fees for the courses has resulted in more students coming for higher education from the SC community, who face more of financial burden. Many of those students from under-privileged classes are made to wait for a long time for the grant of scholarship. In 2014-15, the Government of Tamil Nadu sought the Central assistance of Rs.1,204.76 crore which includes arrears for the previous years also whereas the Centre released only Rs.254 crore which is less than 22 per cent of the Central assistance. Hence, I urge upon the Government to fulfil its committed liability and release the balance amount of Rs.950.76 crore due to Tamil Nadu for 2014-15 at the earliest.

श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी (बहरामपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, बंगाल के आलू उत्पादकों की हालत बहुत ही गंभीर होती चली जा रही है क्योंकि ये सारे आलू उत्पादक उचित मूल्य पर अपना आलू नहीं बेच पाते तथा खासकर जो बंगाल की सरकार है, यह सरकार आलू उत्पादकों की अनदेखी कर रही है। इनकी खस्ता हालत की तरफ यह सरकार ध्यान नहीं दे रही है और हालत यह हो रही है कि ये आलू उत्पादक अपने आप को खुदकुशी के कगार पर ले जा रहे हैं। पिछले सिर्फ एक महीने में ऐसे 23 आलू उत्पादकों ने खुदकुशी की है। इस संगीन हालत को देखते हुए जब बंगाल के लोग एजीटेशन कर हैं तो यह बंगाल की सरकार जो खुद को मां, माटी, मानुष की सरकार कहते हैं, वह मां, माटी, मानुष की सरकार आलू उत्पादक और धान उत्पादकों को कोई आर्थिक मदद नहीं देते और पूरे बंगाल में आज हालत इतनी बुरी हो चुकी है

कि बंगाल के लोग सोच रहे हैं कि वे अब कहां जाएं? इसलिए मेरा आपके माध्यम से अनुरोध है कि उनकी इस दुर्दशा को सुधारने की तरफ यह सरकार थोड़ा ध्यान दे और बंगाल की सरकार को डायरेक्शन दे।

श्री सुनील कुमार सिंह (चतरा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका ध्यान एक अति महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। झारखंड में एलपीजी गैस उपभोक्ताओं की संख्या काफी बढ़ती जा रही है। गांवों में भी अब घरेलू उपयोग के लिए एलपीजी का उपयोग बढ़ रहा है। एलपीजी की तीन प्रमुख कंपनियां हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम, इंडेन और भारत गैस है। झारखंड में तीनों के उपभोक्ता हैं लेकिन एच.पी. और इंडेन का एक-एक प्लांट ही हजारीबाग और टाटा में लगा हुआ है। भारत गैस का कोई भी प्लांट झारखंड में नहीं है जिसके चलते अन्य कंपनियों से उधार लेकर गैस सिलिंडर उपभोक्ताओं को गैस आपूर्ति की जा रही है। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र चतरा में भारत गैस के 13 हजार से ज्यादा उपभोक्ता हैं जिन्हें गैस की प्रतिमाह कम से कम 7 गाड़ियों की जरूरत पड़ती है लेकिन मात्र 21 गाड़ियों की आवश्यकता के हिसाब से 5 गाड़ी एलपीजी ही उपलब्ध कराया जा रहा है जिससे उपभोक्ताओं को एलपीजी गैस नहीं मिल पा रही है। इसलिए मेरी आपके माध्यम से भारत सरकार से मांग है कि चतरा, लातेहार या पलामू जिले में भारत गैस का एक प्लांट स्थापित किया जाए जिससे पूरे झारखंड में भारत गैस के उपभोक्ताओं को समय पर गैस आपूर्ति हो सके।

SHRI V. ELUMALAI (ARANI): I would like to raise the important matter of Aadhaar Cards which have become increasingly inevitable in the lives of the citizens of the country, especially in the lives of the poor people living in the rural areas.

The Central Government's latest move is to make UID mandatory for all MGNREGA wage payments in 300 districts from April 1. The Ministry of Rural Development recently sent stern orders to this effect to State Governments. All MGNREGA workers without a UID are supposed to be escorted to enrolment centres, and after that to the bank so that their Aadhaar number can be feeded into their bank account. Everyone knows that it is impossible to do this by March 31, and that the MGNREGA workers without a UID will effectively be deprived of their right to work from then on.

All the villagers in Tamil Nadu were covered in the first stage by way of setting up camps to take the photo and identification marks of the people living in

villages. Many thousands of them who could not get their Aadhaar Cards at that point of time are left to fend for themselves now. They are being made to run from pillar to post as they are directed to report at Taluk offices where the work goes on at a slow pace not covering more than 30 people in a day while hundreds of people are waiting from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. wasting their entire day.

Hence, I urge upon the Union Government to impress upon the agencies hired by them to go to all the villages again to complete the preparation of Aadhaar Cards.

श्री गजेन्द्र सिंह शेखावत (जोधपुर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, राजस्थान के आठ-नौ करोड़ लोग पिछले कई वर्षों से, यदि मैं कई दशकों को कहूँ, तो ज्यादा उपयुक्त होगा, अपनी भाषा को संवैधानिक मान्यता दिलाने के लिए संघर्ष कर रहे हैं। भारत के संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में जितनी भाषाएँ दर्ज हैं, उन 22 भाषाओं में से 17 भाषाएँ ऐसी हैं, जिनके बोलने वालों की संख्या राजस्थानी भाषा से कम है। पिछले अनेक वर्षों के संघर्ष के बाद जब महापात्र कमेटी बनी और उस कमेटी ने जो रिपोर्ट दी है, उसके हिसाब से राजस्थानी और भोजपुरी, दो ऐसी भाषाएँ हैं, जिनको तुरंत मान्यता दी जानी चाहिए और ये भाषाएँ इसके सर्वथा योग्य भी हैं। राजस्थानी भाषा दुनिया की सबसे समृद्ध वोकैबुलरी वाली भाषा है। 11वीं शताब्दी के गद्य और पद्य दोनों के उल्लेख इस भाषा में मिलते हैं। 14वीं शताब्दी का साहित्य भी इस भाषा में उपलब्ध है। ऐसी भाषा को, जिस भाषा को बोलने वाले लोगों की संख्या आज नौ करोड़ है, उन नौ करोड़ लोगों की भाषा को संविधान की अनुसूची में दर्ज नहीं किया गया है। पिछली सरकार के समय में तत्कालीन गृह मंत्री श्री चिदम्बरम जी और गृह राज्य मंत्री श्रीप्रकाश जायसवाल जी ने लोक सभा की कार्यवाही के दौरान इस बात का आश्वासन दिया था कि शीघ्र इस भाषा को अनुसूची में दर्ज कर लिया जाएगा, लेकिन अभी तक ऐसा नहीं हुआ है।

मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि शीघ्रातिशीघ्र राजस्थानी भाषा को संविधान की आठवीं अनुसूची में दर्ज किया जाए।

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Sunil Kumar Singh, Shri C.R. Chaudhary and Shri Sumedhanand Sarswati are permitted to associate with the issue raised by Shri Gajendra Singh Shekhawat.

SHRI P.R. SUNDARAM (NAMAKKAL): Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Chennai Meenambakkam Airport is the first Airport in India to have domestic and

International Terminals adjacent to each other. New Terminals are functioning for the last three years. Previously the roofs fell down 12 times, the automatic glass doors broke 13 times and the barrier glasses broke 11 times.

On account of repeated complaints from various people about the roof falling incidents, the hon. Minister of Civil Aviation, Shri Ashok Gajapathi Raju came to Chennai Airport and inspected the Airport. After the Minister's visit, the roof fell down for the 41st time.

A few days ago, the Minister of State for the Ministry of Civil Aviation, Shri Mahesh Sharma came to Chennai Airport and assured that necessary steps will be taken to prevent falling of roofs and breakages of glasses. After the Minister's visit, on 30th April, 2015, the roof fell down for the 42nd time.

Hence, I request the hon. Prime Minister to expedite this matter to resolve frequent occurrence of roof falling and to take necessary action against the builder for building irregular and inferior quality of Airport complex.

20.00 hrs.

श्री छोटेलाल (राबट्सगंज) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, पर्यावरण और वन मंत्रालय के एक गंभीर विषय पर आपने बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के जनपद चंदौली के नौगढ़ ब्लॉक में वनक्षेत्राधिकारी रेंजर एवं ऊपर के वन अधिकारियों की मिलीभगत से हजारों एकड़ जंगल के जमीन का अतिक्रमण कराया गया है एवं आये हुए सरकारी धन का दुरुपयोग किया गया है। हाई कोर्ट एवं सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश के बावजूद अतिक्रमण नहीं हटाया गया है। 08.02.2015 को केन्द्र सरकार के संबंधित मंत्रियों को मेरी ओर से इस विषय में जांच हेतु लिखित सूचना दी गयी थी। अभी तक जांच नहीं हुई है। वहाँ के रेंजर गरीबों को उजाड़ते हैं तथा अमीरों को बसाते हैं। रुपये-पैसे लेकर चावल लेते हैं। हर साल वे यही काम करते हैं। नौगढ़ में वहाँ के रेंजर उस समय की स्थिति पैदा कर रहे हैं, जैसा कि वर्ष 2004 में नौगढ़ में वन विभाग तथा रेंजर की इन्हीं गलतियों के कारण लगातार तीन दिनों 16, 17 एवं 18 तारीख तक वन दरोगा समेत सीआरपीएफ के 17 जवान मारे गये थे। वैसी ही गलती वर्तमान रेंजर द्वारा की जा रही है।

मैं सदन के माध्यम से इस विषय में उच्चस्तरीय जांच करवाने की मांग करता हूँ तथा प्रदेश सरकार से सीबीआई जांच कराने की मांग करता हूँ।

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, the 6th May 2015, at 11 a.m.

20.01 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock
on Wednesday, May 6, 2015 / Vaisakha 16, 1937 (Saka)
