

RAJYA SABHA

REVISED LIST OF BUSINESS

Friday, July 28, 2017

11 A.M.

PAPERS TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Following Ministers to lay papers on the Table entered in the separate list:—

1. SHRI RAMVILAS PASWAN for Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution;
2. SHRI MANOJ SINHA for Ministry of Communications;
3. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN for Ministry of Railways;
4. SHRI PARSHOTTAM RUPALA for Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare;
5. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL for Ministry of Finance;
6. SHRI AJAY TAMTA for Ministry of Textiles;
7. SHRI MANSUKH L. MANDAVIYA for Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers; and
8. SHRI C.R. CHAUDHARY for Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

II. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL to lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports:—

- (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March 2016 - Union Government (Defence Services), Air Force, Report No. 24 of 2017.
 - (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Disbursement of Defence Pension for the year ended March 2016 - Union Government (Defence Services), Report No. 26 of 2017 (Performance Audit).
 - (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Assessment of Private Hospitals, Nursing Homes/Medical Clinics, Medical Colleges/Research Institutes, Diagnostic Centers, Pathological labs and other Medical supplies agencies/stores for the year ended March 2017 - Union Government (Department of Revenue-Direct Taxes), Report No. 27 of 2017 (Performance Audit)
 - (iv) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Recapitalisation of Public Sector Bank for the year ended March 2017 - Union Government - Ministry of Finance, Report No. 28 of 2017 (Performance Audit).
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REPORTS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON OFFICES OF PROFIT

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA

SHRI C.P. NARAYANAN to lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Reports of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH to make a statement regarding Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Thirty Sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2017-18) pertaining to the Department of Agricultural Research and Education, Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.

STATEMENT REGARDING GOVERNMENT BUSINESS

SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI to make a statement regarding Government Business for the week commencing Monday, the 31st of July, 2017.

#QUESTIONS

QUESTIONS entered in separate lists to be asked and answers given.

(FROM 2.30 P.M. TO 5.00 P.M.)

PRIVATE MEMBERS' BUSINESS (RESOLUTIONS)

1. SHRI RAJEEV CHANDRASEKHAR to move the following Resolution:—

"Having regard to the fact that:—

- (i) the Islamic Republic of Pakistan (hereinafter referred to as Pakistan), having suffered military defeats including the decisive Indo-Pak war of 1971 leading to its partition, has been actively waging a war against the Republic of India and its people by sponsoring, training and aiding terrorists who had executed and continue to execute terrorist attacks in the sovereign territory of the Republic of India that have led to the death of thousands of our innocent citizens;
- (ii) Pakistan, due to the aforesaid successive military defeats in conventional wars, is seeking strategic parity with the Republic of India using unlawful forms of force including, but not limited to, *jihadist* violence and terrorism to further its agenda and there is ample evidence to establish that the security forces of Pakistan consider the use of *jihadist* violence and terrorism as their principal policy in an attempt to "bleeding India through a thousand cuts";
- (iii) Pakistan has misled India and indeed the global community over the past decades with a false narrative of its attempts to fight terror, while in reality Pakistan has never made any real effort at preventing and combating the emergence of terrorism from its soil as the patronage and protection extended to the terrorists and terrorist organisations have created an entire terror eco-system with

At 12 Noon.

deep roots in the Pakistani State and Military, which, in turn, has become and continues to represent a clear and present danger to all peaceful and civilised people of our country and the world;

- (iv) Pakistan and its coalition of State and non-state actors had provided safe harbour to dreaded terrorists like Osama Bin Laden, mastermind of the devastating 9/11 attack on the World Trade Center and continue to provide safe harbour to hundreds of terrorists including Hafeez Sayeed and recently declared global terrorist Salahuddin;
- (v) Pakistan has encouraged and supported the creation, proliferation and growth of terrorist organisations that have been placed on terror lists and/or banned by the United Nations and the United States of America like the Taliban, Al-Qaeda, Jama'at-ud-Da'wah, the Haqqani Network, Harakat-ul-Mujahideen, Jaish-e-Mohammed, Lashkar-e-Taiba, Lashkar-e-Jhangvi and Tehrik-e-Taliban Pakistan on its soil and allowed these terrorist organisations to openly set up and operate *jihadist* training camps and launching pads in various locations in Pakistan and POK;
- (vi) Pakistan's export of terror is not only limited to India but has also affected our neighbours viz., Bangladesh, Nepal, Afghanistan and also other parts of the world;
- (vii) Pakistan's support of terrorism has also impacted the United States of America and Europe and Pakistan's role as the epicenter in global terror is being recognised by Governments, lawmakers and Intelligence agencies all over the world;
- (viii) even after eight years of the 26/11 Mumbai attack in which approximately 166 innocent civilians were killed, including many non- Indians and despite overwhelming evidence, Pakistan continues to shield the guilty and evade prosecuting and bringing to justice those State and Non-State actors who perpetrated that heinous crime;
- (ix) in the last one year alone, Pakistan, through state sponsored terrorism, has executed several attacks across the Republic of India killing our citizens, including J&K policemen and attempted hundreds of infiltration bids across the LoC for more attacks with Pakistan trained terrorists who were also responsible for acts of terror or attempted acts of terror in many places across the world, including the United Kingdom;
- (x) the most recent victims of brutal Pakistan-based despicable terror attack in Anantnag on the Amarnath Yatra on 10th July 2017, in which 7 innocent pilgrims were killed and 19 injured, has also been reportedly carried out by the terror group Lashkar-e-Taiba and masterminded by a Pakistani terrorist, Abu Ismail, both operating out of Pakistan; and
- (xi) terrorism has a direct effect on the economy of our nation and the global economy as the cost of terror is not just innocent lives lost and families put into suffering but also significant economic costs arising from investor confidence implications, etc.,

this House urges upon the Government to —

- (a) designate Pakistan a State Sponsor of Terrorism forthwith;
- (b) indict Pakistan for being directly or indirectly complicit in the dastardly attacks by Pakistan based organisations and terrorists;
- (c) take measures to prosecute Pakistan and Pakistan linked bodies under all applicable International laws;

- (d) terminate relevant bilateral ties, from amongst including, but not limited to economic (MFN Status, Indus Water Treaty), trade, financial transactions and cultural ties, travel with Pakistan, its domiciled citizens and Pakistan based corporate and non-corporate organisations and to take adequate and necessary remedial measures *via* international institutions, such as World Trade Organisation, in order to revoke any preferential treatment, directly or indirectly, accorded to Pakistan;
- (e) prohibit entry and overflight of all aircraft registered with Pakistan or operated under nationality of Pakistan into and over Indian Territory;
- (f) prohibit the entry of automobiles and sea vessels registered with Pakistan or operated under nationality of Pakistan into Indian territory and territorial waters respectively;
- (g) to formulate, in collaboration with the international community, an effective regime of Diplomatic censures, blockades and economic sanctions to isolate and restrict Pakistan including targeting those who aid and abet Pakistan in sponsoring terrorism directly or indirectly; and
- (h) to authorise the Indian Military and Paramilitary Forces and Intelligence Agencies to take appropriate remedial measures against terrorist organisations and state actors in Pakistan."

2. SHRI SHIV PRATAP SHUKLA to move the following Resolution:—

"Having regard to the fact that:—

- (i) the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector is an important pillar of Indian Economy as it contributes to the growth of Indian economy with a vast network of around 31 million units at present, creating employment for 70 million people, contributing about 45% to manufacturing output and about 40% of exports, directly and indirectly;
- (ii) MSME is contributing about 36 per cent of the GDP to the economic growth in the country;
- (iii) despite the significant contributions of the MSME sector, the sector continues to face certain constraints like, availability of adequate and timely credit, high cost of credit, collateral requirements, access to equity capital and rehabilitation of sick enterprises, etc., and
- (iv) India is land of abundant natural resources and diverse climatic conditions, with strong market fundamentals and impetus on infrastructure development and competitively priced skilled labour;

this House resolves that Government should take steps to -

- (a) revise the definition of MSMEs with enhanced capital investment limit;
- (b) enhance skill levels of current workforce to improve productivity, encourage young entrepreneurs and revamping of skill development & capacity building programs;
- (c) upgrade technology and support for emerging sectors;
- (d) achieve the objective of the Fund established under MSME for promotion, development and enhancing the competitiveness of micro, small and medium scale industries and make them more realistic and robust;

- (e) expand Technology Centres (presently 10 Tool Rooms and Technology Development Centres) to provide technological support to the micro, small and medium industries in the Country and establish more such centres in Uttar Pradesh;
- (f) enhance priority sector lending by the commercial banks to ensure sufficient credit availability to the Micro, Small Enterprises;
- (g) provide Bank Credit to MSME at liberalized terms towards working capital and term loan for acquiring fixed assets;
- (h) provide all type of fund based & non-fund based limits, to provide Bank Credit to Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) at concessional Rate of Interest towards working capital and term loan for acquiring any fixed assets for business development purpose;
- (i) waive the collateral security provided the said limit is eligible and covered under Credit Guarantee Fund Scheme (CGFSI) for SSI;
- (j) increase sales of khadi products and penetrate in global markets by adopting a franchisee model to open more outlets in India, with an emphasis on attracting youth towards the indigenous fabric;
- (k) revive defunct khadi units which have been closed due to low wages, non replacement of charkhas and looms, lack of working capital and inadequate marketing support in the previous years; and
- (l) ensure that as per the Public Procurement Policy, all Central Ministries and PSUs will have a minimum 30 per cent of their total annual products or services from MSMEs."

3. DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY to move the following Resolution:—

“Having regard to the fact that:—

- (i) India requires speedy economic development and higher growth rate to make it among the few large economies in the world with propitious economic outlook;
- (ii) infrastructure development is one of the key components for industrial development and engine of growth;
- (iii) road network is one of the essential parameters for economic development and communication;
- (iv) economic downturn seen in the last few years caused reduction in the growth of traffic and lower revenue realization for Build, Operate and Transfer (BOT) road projects; and
- (v) reduced revenue realization adversely affected debt service concessionaires and caused widespread default in debt accounts;

this House urges upon the Government—

- (a) to take immediate and concrete steps to remove all bottlenecks in the awarding of road projects under BOT and EPC (Engineering, Procurement and Construction);
- (b) to initiate measures to restore market confidence and to ensure that project execution does not suffer owing to cash flow constraints, rescheduling of premium payment under BOT projects;
- (c) to initiate early settlement of disputes and find amicable solutions since heavy amount is involved and the road projects are virtually stalled; and
- (d) to extend re-finance/soft loan to the operators in the road sector, at lower rate of interest, to revive the infrastructure industry.”

4. DR. SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY to move the following Resolution:—

"This House, to further the process of healing the long standing hurt feelings and sentiments, resolves that the deployment of the military in the Golden Temple at Amritsar on June 6, 1984 in retrospect, is deeply regrettable, and the targeted mass killing of Sikhs on November 1-3, 1984 continues to shock the conscience of the patriotic citizens of India and further calls upon the Union and State Governments to declassify all the records relating to these two tragic events of 1984 and take speedy action according to Article 21 of the Constitution, to bring to book under the criminal law all those found guilty in the mass killing of Sikhs in November, 1984."

5. SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV to move the following Resolution:—

"Having regard to the fact that:—

- (i) in the absence of simultaneous elections to Lok Sabha and State Assemblies, there is hardly any year without election in the country which is highly time-consuming and monumental wastage of financial, manpower and other resources;
- (ii) separate elections affect stability, governance, administration and stands as a hurdle in attending to peoples' grievances simultaneously bringing down economic growth because of enforcement of Model Code of Conduct during elections;
- (iii) the Election Commission of India and the State Election Commissions have separate electoral rolls which result in duplication of voters, electoral malpractices resulting in considerable expenditure in holding this democratic exercise;
- (iv) many defence personnel, certain categories of Government employees, displaced Kashmiri Hindus, etc., are deprived to exercise their right to franchise due to their geographical locations;
- (v) in the absence of public funding, which otherwise is being allowed in many countries, there is huge flow of black money into the electoral system which is also paving the way for entry of unscrupulous elements into electoral politics;
- (vi) even though Election Commission puts limit on campaign expenditure, depending upon the nature of election, such ceilings practically remain only on paper and the actual cost of running an election campaign is often much higher than the prescribed limit;
- (vii) the the Election and Other Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 2003, aims to control expenditure of every candidate in election, has little impact at the ground level since the existing system lacks transparency;
- (viii) the lack of strong legislative backing with effective implementation machinery and absence of legally acceptable public funds resulting in leaving candidates to fend for themselves during each election without any steady support to ensure continuation of their respective campaigns which otherwise has the obvious consequence of proliferation of black money into politics and the institutionalization of corruption;
- (ix) the absence of effective measures to ensure transparency and accountability in funding of political parties exacerbates present situation by creating authoritarian power structures, which are hard to relinquish for those who enjoy their benefits and tend to impose themselves in the scheme of national politics as well; and

- (x) the high cost of elections prevents those with modest financial resources from being competitive in elections resulting inevitably in biased policy decisions,

this House urges upon the Government to —

- (a) amend the election and other related laws forthwith to hold Lok Sabha and Assembly elections simultaneously which gives a period of clear five years to the incumbent Government to focus on governance;
- (b) amend laws and rules in such manner which facilitate reforms in electoral cycle in order to limit election expenditure and avoid wastage of time in electioneering;
- (c) ask Election Commission to have one single electoral roll in the country to weed out duplicate voters, check electoral malpractices and bring down the cost of holding the democratic exercise;
- (d) amend the Constitution and other relevant Acts and rules to introduce e-ballot/ e-voting system in order to enable all voters, who may be away from their places of residence for different reasons, to exercise their right to franchise online;
- (e) implement State funding of elections;
- (f) enact or suitably amend laws to regulate utilization of funds by political parties;
- (g) take steps for strengthening democracy, transparency in political funding and other necessary reforms;
- (h) link Aadhaar Number with Election Card issued to every eligible citizen of the country; and
- (i) permit NRIs and Indians staying abroad to cast their vote during elections."

LEGISLATIVE BUSINESS

Bills for consideration and passing

1. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT to move that the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by Lok Sabha and as reported by the Select Committee of Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration.

@The Constitution (One Hundred and Twenty-third Amendment) Bill, 2017.

ALSO to move that the Bill be passed.

2. SHRI THAAWAR CHAND GEHLOT to move that the Bill to repeal the National Commission for Backward Classes Act, 1993, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

@The National Commission for Backward Classes (Repeal) Bill, 2017.

ALSO to move that the Bill be passed.

NEW DELHI;
July 27, 2017.

SHUMSHER K. SHERIFF,
Secretary-General.

[@] To be discussed together.