

(1700/PS/RAJ)

But taking an Ordinance route is something which should be avoided. That point has already been made by Shri N.K. Premachandran, Dr. Shashi Tharoor and also by Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay. But I would only like to mention this here. The urgency enshrined in the Constitution does not suffice. The logic that has been put forth does not suffice. I will wait for the hon. Minister's reply that as to what was the urgency to bring it here.

1700 hours (Shrimati Meenakashi Lekhi *in the Chair*)

The only thing which is mentioned in this Bill is that you are making an amendment to bring in two words, 'a trust' or 'any entity'. I have no objection to that to bring in 'a trust' or 'any entity'. It needs to be defined and can be defined subsequently in the rules, of course. But what I am objecting to is that it is to be notified by the Central Government. Here, my objection relates to a law on policy. It has to be non-discriminatory and without any discretion. The less discretionary power is given to the Government, the better it is. In the last ten years, what have we witnessed in our country? More discretionary powers are with the decision-making authority. More bungling has taken place. So, why are you bringing in this line – 'a trust' or 'any entity' to be notified by the Central Government? Why should it be notified by the Government? You are putting a bit of bottleneck or you are creating a hindrance. It may not happen during your tenure, but once you are enshrining it into the law, it may happen subsequently.

The SEZ policy was launched in April, 2000. The SEZ Act came into existence in the year 2005. The rules were made in the year 2006. What are the salient features in it? I am not going to narrate the full of it – ‘a designated duty-free enclave to be treated as a territory’.

Madam, do you want me to stop?

HON. CHAIRPERSON (SHRIMATI MEENAKASHI LEKHI): No, I just want you to conclude.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): So, as far as I have understood, I should not be discussing this. I was not a member of the Business Advisory Committee. But, initially, two hours were allotted for this Bill to be discussed. We have another one hour.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: We have so many other parties and so many other participants. Instead of three minutes, ten minutes are already over. So, it is for this reason, you could just wind up and make your points shorter and concise.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): I need five minutes and I will conclude by five minutes.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Sir, please take two minutes.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): There is no point in two minutes. I would say this for the first time after 18 years, that the progress of SEZ is being deliberated in this House. This Bill gives us an occasion to review the functioning of SEZ in our country. What has happened? The commitment, which was made for the development of SEZ idea during different regimes or Governments, was trampled upon. MAT was imposed though certain

commitments were made that it is not going to be imposed. Income Tax was imposed though a commitment was made that it will not going to be imposed till such and such date. These are the things which need to be discussed and we need answers from the hon. Minister. If my deliberation gets curtailed, I would not be able to raise all these issues. These issues are not being repeated. It is not that somebody else has raised these issues.

(1705/RC/IND)

Shri Sudip Bandyopadhyay mentioned about a report. That report was compiled within six months' time by Mr. Baba Kalyani. What does that report say? That report does not get reflected in this amendment. I am not going to go into the details of that report, though I have all the details and I also have that report with me but I would like to understand it from the Minister. In last December, when a question was posed in Rajya Sabha whether you are considering that report or not, the answer that was given was that it is under consideration. A number of points were mentioned and one point was that trade competitiveness was the idea of SEZ and now it is manufacturing competitiveness that is being brought in. Is trade competitiveness with world market and manufacturing competitiveness for indigenous market? What is actually being done for SEZ?

In Odisha, we have five SEZs. There are States where there are many. We have certain issues relating to SEZs but here I would just like to ask what is the position of the Government relating to the three Es that that Committee had mentioned. It stands for employment and economic enclaves. Are you changing the nomenclature of SEZ? What is the Government thinking? What part of the

draft has been accepted or are you still seeking some more data as was stated earlier in last December? Do you need more time till the US and China are indulged in trade war because of *sanrakshanwad* of the US? America for Americans. We heard India for India also. We can sleep over the dispute for sometime but here is an opportunity and the idea that is being touted is that because of WTO pressure, we need to reconsider and we need to re-visit SEZ provisioning. Why do you want to do it? Is China doing it or are other countries doing it? Whom does it actually help? I am of the opinion that the three Es will move away from the incentive linkages from exports and hence the condition of net foreign exchange will not be required for manufacturing SEZ.

The last point which I would like to mention here is relating to the Foreign Direct Investment. The idea was Foreign Direct Investment will come. I am not taking last five years flow of FDI into our country. Last year, the Foreign Direct Investment had come down in comparison to the previous year of 2017. Is this provision of adding trust and entities will bring in more FDI into our country? If that happens, it is a welcome step. If that has happened in-between these three months, it should be appreciated. But there is a gloom in world trade today. It is in decline in world market today. Are we expecting more investment in SEZ? Lot many things need to be done. Do not make some cosmetic changes. You have this report before you. The Ministry of Finance also has a full-fledged study. It is before the Ministry of Finance. I think you are also aware of it. You sit over it and sort it out.

(ends)

(1710/SNB/VB)

1710 hours

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE (BARAMATI): Madam Chairperson, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Bill. Many of the important points have already been mentioned. So I would not take much time of the House.

MADAM CHAIRPERSON: Your mike is not on.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: She is very soft spoken.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE (BARAMATI): We come from the same State and so he is saying nice things to me today.

I would not like to repeat many of the points but I stand here clearly in support of this Bill because SEZ is something which is in the interest of the nation for job creation. I would like to ask a few pointed questions to the hon. Minister and I would take a clue from what Shri Mahtab said. Are we moving from trade to manufacturing? I have absolutely no objection if we are moving to manufacturing because I think the Baba Kalyani Report which Shri Mahtab mentioned – most people have read this report today – it is a very important report because he is one of the largest business houses in the country and has done exceptionally well in contributing to India's indigenous growth. Incidentally he comes from the same district and State that I come from and so I take great pride that the State of Maharashtra is making such a huge contribution towards SEZ. But I would like to ask the hon. Minister a pointed question that in this entire Bill, how many recommendations have you taken

which have come from him? I think, there is still a lot of hesitancy in the matter. He has brought in only the word `trust`.

I appreciate the fact that it is a small Bill but as Mahtab ji said that every policy needs change and innovation with time. If you look at the history of SEZs, they came probably 20 years ago when we first started. Several Governments came after that. The late Murasali Maran did it; then Shri Kamal Nath was the Commerce Minister under the leadership of Dr. Manmohan Singh. But I think, issues have changed. There was a time when there was growth and we were only into manufacturing of cars. SEZs were only for imports. Today, what is the new technology? Today everything has a chip and everything has a battery. Electronics is the only future. So, is the Government taking SEZs forward in electronics which needs a huge infrastructure? Today a lot of SEZs are not doing well.

The hon. Minister talked about `plug and play`. I appreciate that. Is this really a reality? It is not about your Government *versus* our Government. You also had been in the game for five years now. So, you have lesser reasons now to pat your own back. Five years is a substantial amount of time. I would like to ask the hon. Minister, what are you doing for the infrastructure that is required? It is because whether it is power, transport or logistics, can we give more flexibility to the SEZs? A lot of companies are willing to invest in, say, a port and in an airport and share the cost of infrastructure when the SEZs becomes affordable for all. I would be happy if the hon. Minister could say something on this.

I was actually surprised by what was said by Shri Raut and I am grateful to him for the intervention that he made because in the Central Government and in the State Government, the Shiv Sena is a partner and he talked about how the State of Maharashtra was hurt today in the development story. He talked about the high prices of electricity and water. It just happens to be that the Industry Minister is also from the Shiv Sena and they are in both the Governments, at the Centre as also in the State. So, I think, it was music to my ears when he said that electricity is expensive in the State of Maharashtra. It is Rs. 7/- and how will Maharashtra say that it is competitive?

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT (THE MINISTER OF HEAVY INDUSTRIES AND PUBLIC ENTERPRISES): He has placed the facts.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE (BARAMATI): I am so glad that Shiv Sena is speaking the truth. Somebody is saying the truth.

SHRI ARVIND SAWANT: Shiv Sena always speaks truth.

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SADANAND SULE (BARAMATI): I am glad that they do. I hope they continue with the tradition.

Madam Chairperson, it is Rs. 7/- in Andhra Pradesh and Rs. 9/- in Maharashtra. We cannot sustain this. So, will the Government step in to make sure that there is a level playing field and intervene so that Maharashtra grows? Maharashtra only grows with event of 'magnetic Maharashtra'. But nothing magnetic happened and I am not saying it, even Raut ji has said this. I am glad that Shri Sawant is here today and I remember in the last Lok Sabha he had mentioned about the situation of Nokia in the SEZ. When the Nokia

plant in Tamil Nadu shut down, about 5000 people lost jobs. So, would the hon. Minister throw some light on this issue? Even Shri Mahtab mentioned about the rules that are involved in this. The companies will come and go; properties and land will stay with them. What happens to the poor people? This Government is very soft and, in every intervention, they say that they are a 'grounded Government'. So, the 'grounded Government' should first not worry about the rich and the famous. They should not talk of the owners but should talk about the bottom of the pyramid which is the labour. So, I would like the hon. Minister to clarify his stand on the bottom of the pyramid where they claim that they are running this Government from.

I have two quick questions. I would not repeat but that was our stand. What was the urgency for promulgating an Ordinance? We all know what is an Ordinance. I am not going to repeat that. But again I stand with all my colleagues and ask why was an Ordinance promulgated and what was the urgency. From whatever little I have read and understood, I will be happy if the hon. Minister – I am a microbiologist by profession and the hon. Minister is an accountant and so he clearly knows a lot more about this than I do – clarifies this point.

(1715/RU/PC)

But I would like to ask him one point. There is a newspaper report which I have not read. There was a CAG Report on Trusts which came up in this Government only and the reference is to the PAC during the tenure of NDA Government-I.

I would like to quote from the Committee Report:

“The Committee desires that Expert Group under Income Tax Department may be constituted to look into violations because there are tax evasions and misuse of either a Charitable Trust or a general Trust.”

Since you are a Chartered Accountant, you could kindly explain to the House and to me who is a novice to all these things. The PAC Report on the Trusts says one thing and you have incorporated only one word, namely, ‘Trust’. If you could kindly clarify what really is the line of the Government, I would be happy as this is a complete contrast to what the PAC of your Government says and what you want to do.

Madam, I am coming to my last point and I will not exploit my friendship with you. I have a quick question to ask the hon. Minister. The hon. Minister is adding these Trusts, but how many Trusts, after the Ordinance was promulgated, have got an opportunity to invest?(*Interruptions*) How many people have invested in SEZs from the 2nd of March, after the issuance of Ordinance, till now?

(ends)

1717 hours

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA (GUNTUR): Madam, I am not going to waste any time talking about the Ordinance and the Bill because all comments have already been made. But I would like to take some time to touch some issues relating to SEZs in this country and make some suggestions which I think will be valuable inputs.

Madam, the real objectives behind the SEZs are being diluted. SEZs have become land banks for people today. So, I strongly feel, while giving land for SEZs, there should be a commitment in terms of how many jobs at different scales and different educational levels are going to be created. That commitment must be taken upfront.

Along with job creation commitment, a requirement for industries to set up Skill Development Centres to train local people and to increase local employment should also be made mandatory.

We also have to look at the tax revenue which is going to be generated by these SEZs. There should be conditions for this also while giving land for SEZs. If all these commitments are fulfilled, then Government giving land at even minimum price, even for developers, is definitely worthwhile. I am saying this because employment opportunities created and revenue generated will stimulate the local economy and improve, as our hon. Prime Minister rightly said, the ease of living for everyone in this country.

Wealth so created will make up for the subsidized land. This is the theory behind SEZs and there are many shining examples of successful SEZs

in this country but at the same time, there are even more failures where land is kept idle and not being put to productive use where the intent of the developers is suspect as they sit on these land banks with ulterior motives. So, we have to see how we create a policy that encourages the former and discourages the latter.

One of the main points in setting up SEZs, as many Members have already mentioned, is land acquisition. Land owners whose land is acquired get less than the actual market price generally - not the official price - and the value of the land of the neighbours increases. The price of the land which has been left outside the border of the SEZs escalates. So, the original land owners feel a double whammy. Their land is being taken away at below market prices while their neighbour's land price is escalating upsetting the entire social equations in that area as well.

One idea which we can definitely consider here - to avoid this type of escalation and ill feelings among the people whose land is being acquired - is the idea of land pooling. Land pooling was something which we have done very effectively in Amaravati. We got more than 34,000 acres of land and I hope that YSRCP is keeping it in mind that it has come from more than 30,000 farmers who are now wondering as to what is their future in Amaravati. They have to definitely do something about it.

(1720/NKL/SPS)

But land pooling is an idea that definitely can be considered for SEZs.

Madam, even better, why not we consider the idea, whose time, I think, has come – the idea of Rural Economic Zone. Rather than Special Economic Zone, where there is a border, where there is a limited supply of land, the land prices go through the roof, the land prices become expensive for industry, and there is a lot of heart ache with land acquisition, why not we consider the idea of Rural Economic Zone? Rather than going to already developed areas, you take every district where the Human Development Index is below a certain level and provide these incentives to all those areas so that jobs can be created where they are needed the most and where people are not having jobs today. Rural Economic Zone, I believe, is an idea for which the time has come.

Thank you.

(ends)

1721 hours

SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER (PONNANI): Madam, this Amendment Bill is just a cosmetic type of a Bill....(*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Mr. Basheer, you just have three minutes to speak.

SHRI E. T. MOHAMMED BASHEER (PONNANI): Okay, Madam.

Actually, this Government could have brought a very effective legislation on this Special Economic Zones Act, 2005. Three very effective documents were there before the Government. One is C&AG Report on SEZ. Two, as correctly pointed out by the former speakers, we have Baba Kalyani Committee Report which went into the details of the functioning of this SEZ. Similarly, there is two and a half years of our own experience in running this SEZ. What the C & AG Report dated November 28, 2014 says is this, and I quote:

“Considering the significant shortfalls in achievement of the intended socio-economic objectives by all the sectors of SEZs, there is an urgent need for the government to review the factors hindering the growth of non-operational and under-performing zones.”

It is a very-very effective observation by the C&AG. The Government should at least have a look into that. Mahtabji was asking as to what actions you have taken about that. That document was there before them. The third one is our own experience. Since the last two and a half years, we have been running this. From that experience, I think, there are a lot of corrective measures to be taken for the effective functioning of this SEZ.

Madam, we all know that there are a lot of concessions and incentives given to this SEZ, like liberalised NOC for import, exemption from routine export and import procedure of customs and all such things. Similarly, the Income Tax exemption and also the freedom of giving manufacturing process on sub contract are there.

I would like to remind the hon. Minister that we all are duty-bound to ensure that these liberalised concessions are not misused. Even if you see the parent Act, you will understand that there are no safeguards for that. This is a very important thing.

Coming to this Report, it is a very lengthy Report and I do not want to say much about that. They have suggested 'EEE system', that is, Economic Growth, Employment and Economic Enclaves. They have suggested so many effective recommendations such as formulation of separate rules and procedures for manufacturing and service SEZs, promotion of integrated industrial and urban development walk-to-work zones, promotion of MSME participation in 3Es and enable manufacturing enabling service players to locate in 3E, etc. Unfortunately, you have not given even a small consideration about these kinds of very effective recommendations. You could have done it. Law making process is a very important work. If you have added all these things, you could have made a very effective legislation.

I would like to say another important thing. This land is handed over to the developer....(*Interruptions*) I am concluding in one minute. It may be kindly examined whether the optimum utilisation is done or not.

(1725/KSP/KDS)

Lastly, I want to make one more point. Converting agricultural land for setting up industrial units in SEZ should not be undertaken. This is very important. We are creating SEZ for a very good purpose. If you take agricultural land for SEZ, it is not correct because agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. This is not being done in China. In China, they have made a specific provision that agricultural land should not be used for this purpose. Unfortunately, the Government has not even applied its mind to this point. You could have done this.

With these words, I conclude.

(ends)

1726 hours

SHRIMATI ANUPRIYA PATEL (MIRZAPUR): Hon. Chairperson, I thank you for allowing me to speak in support of the Special Economic Zones (Amendment) Bill, 2019 which seeks to amend the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005 and replace the Ordinance which was promulgated on 2nd March, 2019.

There is a small amendment which has been made in this Bill, that is, the words, 'trust or any other entity notified by the Central Government' have been included in the definition of 'person' and the need for this amendment was being felt for a very long time. So, this is being done today. What I would like to know from the hon. Minister is this. What are those trusts which have been allowed to establish, develop and manage the SEZs for the promotion of exports post 2nd March, 2019 when the Ordinance was promulgated?

Madam, we all understand that Special Economic Zones are being established and developed with the objective of giving a boost to economy, creating employment opportunities and developing infrastructure. If we take a look at the country as a whole, there are about 355 notified Special Economic Zones in India, out of which 223 are Special Economic Zones which are making exports. Among these, the States of Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana and Tamil Nadu have the maximum number of Special Economic Zones, followed by the States of Gujarat, Haryana, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala. The amount of employment opportunities they have created up to the year 2017-18 is 19,77,216. But I feel this figure can grow

much bigger and these opportunities can be extended to other States of India as well.

1727 hours (Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

Sir, I come from the State of Uttar Pradesh, which, in terms of population, is one of the largest States of the country and we have parts of the State like the eastern part of Uttar Pradesh, *Poorvanchal*, in which my constituency Mirzapur also falls and Bundelkhand from where there is a mass migration of labourers every year to the other parts of the country in search of employment opportunities. So, we can say that human resource is available in abundance in States like Uttar Pradesh, but somehow Uttar Pradesh has not really come up in the priority of the developers for establishing Special Economic Zones. I urge upon the hon. Minister to bring States like Uttar Pradesh on the priority list, because the developers have a natural tendency to move towards the more prosperous States which tend to prosper even more and the backward regions get no benefit at all. So, it is in your hand. If you want, you can bring these States on priority so that such States also get to benefit from the development of Special Economic Zones.

I think this is also time for us to review the progress of Special Economic Zones as to how far they have been successful in bringing transformation in the country and fulfilling the objectives for which they have come up in our country. There was a Committee which was set up in 2018 to evaluate the Special Economic Zone Policy of India and suggest measures to make the policy comparable to international standards. In its Report, the Committee

have brought out several reasons which could potentially be attributed to the constraints faced by Special Economic Zones.

The Committee has also recommended several changes in the SEZ Policy. They are like, shift in the framework from export growth to broad-based employment and economic growth, formulation of separate rules and procedures for manufacturing and service the Special Economic Zones, creation of enabling framework for ease of doing business and sync with the Statewise ease of doing business initiatives, procedural relaxations for developers and tenants to improve the operation and exit issues and one integrated online portal for new investments, operational requirements and exit-related matters.

I want to understand from the hon. Minister as to how far these recommendations have been accepted and what the Ministry has done so far to make sure that we move on these lines and improve the performance of Special Economic Zones.

With these words, I conclude.

(ends)

(1730/MM/SRG)

1730 बजे

रेल मंत्री तथा वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बहुत प्रसन्नता है कि इतने छोटे अमेंडमेंट पर इतनी ज्यादा रुचि माननीय सदस्यों ने दिखाई है। लगभग 13 माननीय सांसदों ने अपने सुझाव दिए हैं और प्रश्न भी पूछे हैं। समय के अभाव में मैं शायद विस्तार से नहीं बता पाऊंगा, लेकिन मैं माननीय सदस्यों की चिंताओं पर अपने विचार रखने की पूरी कोशिश करूंगा। माननीय प्रेमचंद्रन जी, शशि थरूर जी, भर्तृहरि जी और सुदिमो जी को चिंता थी कि ऑर्डिनेंस लाने में जल्दबाजी क्यों की गयी। मैं समझता हूं कि अगर सभी माननीय सदस्य अपने गिरेबान में देखें तो ध्यान में आएगा कि कितने सारे ऐसे कानून यह सरकार लाना चाहती थी, जिससे देश की आर्थिक प्रगति और विकास को और तेज गति मिलती, बल मिलता। लेकिन अलग-अलग प्रकार के डिसटर्बेंसिस के कारण कभी यह सदन, कभी दूसरा सदन और कभी तो दोनों सदन नहीं चलते थे। इसके कारण जनता के द्वारा पूर्ण बहुमत की सरकार का आदेश दिए जाने के बावजूद और इस सदन से पारित होने के बाद भी राज्य सभा के न चल पाने के कारण हम आगे बढ़ नहीं पाते थे। इन डिसटर्बेंसिस और डिलेज़ के कारण कई विषय रह गए, जिस कारण से ऑर्डिनेंस का रूट लेना पड़ा, खास तौर से देश में एफडीआई लाने के लिए।

जैसा कि भर्तृहरि जी ने बताया कि देश में इनवेस्टमेंट आए और देश की आर्थिक प्रगति में देरी न हो। स्टेटमेंट में भी लिखा गया है, इंटरनेशनल फाइनेंशियल सेंटर्स वगैरह इस देश में आए, निवेश आए, अलग-अलग प्रकार के जो मॉडर्न इनवेस्टमेंट के व्हीकल्स हैं, वे भी इस देश में आ सकें। इसमें विलम्ब होने से किसी को लाभ या हानि नहीं थी, जैसे ही ध्यान में आया और सेबी ने एक नोटिफिकेशन निकाला जिसके तहत अल्टरनेट इनवेस्टमेंट फण्ड्स को अलाऊ किया गया कि वे भी इनवेस्ट करें। इसके बाद सरकार को लगा कि यह अच्छा रहेगा कि देश में अल्टरनेट इनवेस्टमेंट फण्ड्स के माध्यम से स्पेशल इकोनॉमिक जोन्स, जो फाइनेंस के क्षेत्र में हैं और इंटरनेशनल फाइनेंशियल सर्विसिस सेंटर्स के रूप में काम करते हैं, उनको भी अलाऊ किया जाए।

हमने लिखा भी है कि 26 नवम्बर, 2018 को जब सेबी ने अल्टरेनेट इनवेस्टमेंट फण्ड्स को ट्रस्ट के माध्यम से इंटरनेशनल फाइनेंशियल सेंटर्स में ऑपरेट करने के लिए अनुमति दी थी। साथ ही साथ रिजर्व बैंक ने ट्रस्ट की परिभाषा बहुत अच्छे तरीके से समझा रखी है। किसी ने चैरिटेबल ट्रस्ट के ऊपर सीएजी रिपोर्ट के बारे में कहा, किसी ने कहा कि ट्रस्ट की डेफिनेशन नहीं दी गयी है। इसकी डेफिनेशन उसके रेगुलेटर्स देते हैं। पर्सन की डेफिनेशन में इंडिविजुअल कौन है? लिमिटेड कम्पनी क्या है? पार्टनरशिप क्या है? यह सब हर कानून में नहीं दिया जाता है। यह मेन कानून में दिया जाता है और सेबी ने उसको ठीक तरीके से पूरा समझाया है। 26 नवम्बर को उसकी डेफिनेशन और अनुमति आयी। उसके बाद जैसा कि हम सभी जानते हैं कि बजट सेशन आने वाला था। यह छोटा सेशन था, क्योंकि इंटरिम बजट आना था। उस समय कई सारे इंटरप्शनस और डिस्टर्बेंसिस के कारण कोई नया कानून लाने की सम्भावना नहीं थी। चूंकि ऑपरेटिंग बॉडीज़ फाइनेंशियल सेक्टर में लाने के लिए ट्रस्ट एक कॉमन फोरम है, ऐसी परिस्थिति में इस ऑर्डिनेंस को पारित किया गया। मैं समझता हूं कि कांस्टीट्यूशन में भी राष्ट्रपति महोदय को यह जिम्मेदारी दी गई है कि ऑर्डिनेंस को लाने की जरूरत है या नहीं। यह सब देखकर ही वे ऑर्डिनेंस को पारित करते हैं। मैं एक लाइन क्वोट करना चाहूंगा। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था –

And I quote:

“India had a leadership position in information technology. Finance was being increasingly married to technology. It was becoming very clear to us that finance combined with technology, or FinTech as it is sometimes called, would be an important part of India’s future development.”

(1735/SJN/KKD)

उनके मन में पूरे समय यह कल्पना रहती थी: “How to make India a thought leader in the field of finance?” आखिर कब तक भारत दूसरे देशों पर निर्भर रहेगा। कब भारत अपनी खुद की एक ऐसी व्यवस्था खड़ी करे, जिसकी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर मंजूरी हो।

खासतौर से भारत की एक बहुत बढ़िया लोकेशन है। हम ईस्ट और वैस्ट के बीच में हैं। अगर हम इंटरनेशनल फाइनेंशियल सर्विसेज़ सेंटर को दिनभर चलाएं, तो एक प्रकार से जैपनीज़ मार्केट जब स्टार्ट होती हैं, तब से लेकर अमेरिकन मार्केट जब खत्म होती हैं, तब तक भारत के फाइनेंशियल सेक्टर को एक कान्फिडेंस दिलाएगा, एक अपार्चूनिटी दिलाएगा, इंटरनेशनल फाइनेंशियल सर्विसेज़ सेंटर के रूप में। यह ट्रस्ट मॉडल अल्टरनेटिव इन्वेस्टमेंट फंड्स वगैरह एक प्रकार से स्टैब्लिस्ट मॉडल, विदेशों में बल देने के लिए इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। भारत भी उसको अपने यहां लाना चाहता है। इसीलिए एआईएफएस वगैरह को ऑपरेट करने के लिए आरबीआई, सेबी द्वारा परवानगी मिलने के बाद ऐसा तय किया गया कि इसको पारित कर दिया जाए। यह बहुत साधारण था, इसके पीछे किसी छुपी हुई चैरिटेबल ट्रस्ट की डेफिनेशन और ये और वो में जाने की जरूरत नहीं है।

जैसा कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि सबका साथ, सबका विकास, सबका विश्वास, वास्तव में इसको भी उस ट्रस्ट के साथ देखा जाए। यह इतनी पारदर्शी सरकार है कि हम जो काम करते हैं, उसे बड़े खुले तरीके से और पूरी दुनिया में ढिंढोरा पीटकर, सुनाकर, समझाकर करते हैं। इसमें कोई घुस जाएगा, कोई एन्टिटी घुस जाएगी, ट्रस्ट जो सेबी और आरबीआई अप्रूव करे। ऐसे ही कल कोई और एन्टिटी का मॉडल आए, तो उसके लिए परवानगी है सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट, उस टाइप की एन्टिटीज़ को भी अलाउ करें। यह स्वाभाविक है कि अगर करेंगे, तो वह पार्लियामेंट के सामने पेश होगा। जब भी ऐसी किसी एन्टिटी को अलाऊ किया जाता है, पार्लियामेन्ट्री रूल्स में इसके स्टैबिलाइज्ड प्रावधान हैं।

मैं एक बात जरूर कहना चाहूंगा, वैसे तो मैं इस वाद-विवाद में नहीं पड़ना चाह रहा था, लेकिन एसईजेड के सभी रूल्स, सभी प्रावधान जो 2005 के एसईजेड एक्ट में हैं, वह 2003 में रूल्स द्वारा पूरे तरीके से श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी की सरकार में आ गए थे। उल्टे जो 2005 के एक्ट का प्रिऐम्बल है, मैं उसको पढ़कर सुनाना चाहूंगा-

“While the policy relating to the Special Economic Zones is contained in the Foreign Trade Policy, incentives and other facilities offered to the Special Economic Zone developer and units are implemented through various notifications and circulars issued by the concerned Ministries/Departments. The present system, therefore, does not lend enough confidence for investors to commit substantial funds for development of infrastructure and for setting up of the units in the Zones for export of goods and services. In order to give a long term and stable policy framework with minimum regulatory regime and to provide expeditious and single window clearance mechanism, a Central Act for Special Economic Zones has been found to be necessary in line with international practice.”

तब भी हमारे रूल्स को कानून में इसलिए परिवर्तित किया गया कि विश्व का भारत के ऊपर एक कान्फिडेंस बढ़े। साथ ही साथ इंटरनेशनल प्रैक्टिस को क्वोट किया गया है। हम भी इंटरनेशनल प्रैक्टिस के हिसाब से अल्टरनेटिव इन्वेस्टमेंट फंड्स वगैरह ट्रस्ट को अलाउ करने के लिए यह अमेंडमेंट लाए हैं।

एक और बात कही गई कि यह एसईजेड सक्सेसफुल नहीं हो रहे हैं। कुछ माननीय सांसदों ने यह भी जिक्र किया कि कुछ फिस्कल बेनिफिट्स, इनकम टैक्स वगैरह के बेनिफिट्स न होने के कारण ये एसईजेड सक्सेसफुल नहीं हो रहे हैं। खासतौर से यह विषय माननीय शशि थरूर जी ने रेज़ किया जो कांग्रेस पार्टी के बड़े वरिष्ठ नेता हैं... (व्यवधान) मैं उनको याद दिलाना चाहूंगा कि कांग्रेस की ही सरकार थी, यूपीए की सरकार की थी, जिसमें कांग्रेस लीड करती थी, जिसने 2011-12 में जो सभी कन्सेशनस वाजपेयी जी की सरकार ने दिए थे, इनकम टैक्स कन्सेशनस एसईजेड को प्रमोट करने के लिए, यह सब कांग्रेस ने वर्ष 2011-12 में विदड़ा किए। जो बेनिफिट्स एसईजेड डेवलेपर्स को मिलते थे, जो बेनिफिट्स यूनिट्स को मिलते थे, वे बेनिफिट्स 2011 से विदड़ा किए। डिविडेन्ड डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन टैक्स 1 जून, 2011 से लेवी कर दिया, जो डिविडेन्ड एसईजेड डेवलेपर्स देते थे। फरवरी, 2011 में बजट प्रपोजल्स में जितने बेनिफिट्स एसईजेड के थे,

उन सबको विदड़ा करके, जो एडवर्स इम्पैक्ट एसईजेड ग्रोथ में आया, मैं सीधा उनको आंकड़ों से बता सकता हूँ।

(1740/GG/RP)

सन् 2009-10 तक नए एसईजेडस के प्रपोजल्स आती हैं, अप्रूव हो रही थीं, कोई विड्रॉ नहीं करना चाह रहा था। सन् 2011 में इनके आने के बाद से डीनोटिफिकेशन ऑफ एसईजेड के लिए जिस तेज़ी से रिक्वेस्ट रिसीव हुए, तो यूपीए-2 में एसईजेडस को डीनोटिफाई करने के लिए 67 रिक्वेस्ट्स आए। सिर्फ यूपीए-2 के पांच वर्ष के कार्यकाल में यह हुआ और इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण था कि उन्होंने इनकम टैक्स बैनिफिट्स विड्रॉ कर के इस पूरे एसईजेड लॉ की धज्जियां उड़ा दीं। मैं समझता हूँ कि साथ ही साथ जो लैण्ड के इश्युज हैं, लैण्ड के इश्युज में कई माननीय सांसदों ने विषय उठाया फार्मिंग लैण्ड वगैरह का, एसईजेड्स के संबंध में एक स्पष्ट प्रावधान है कि बोर्ड ऑफ अप्रूवल्स कोई एसईजेडस को अप्रूव नहीं करेगा। जहां राज्य सरकार ने या तो पहले, या प्रपोज करती है कंप्लसरी एक्विजिशन ऑफ लैण्ड। साथ ही साथ राज्य सरकार को एडवाइज़ किया गया है कि लैण्ड एक्विजिशन की पहली प्रायोरिटी वेस्ट एण्ड बैरन लैण्ड की होनी चाहिए। अगर लेनी भी पड़े तो सिंगल क्रॉप ली जाए और अगर बहुत जरूरी हो कि थोड़ी डबल क्रॉप लेनी पड़े, कंटिग्विटी बनाने के लिए तो वह दस प्रतिशत से ज्यादा नहीं हो सकती है। यह एसईजेड लैण्ड के लिए है। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर कोई ज़मीन अभी तक एसईजेड में पूरी तरीके से यूज नहीं हुई है तो उसके लिए भी कांग्रेस को सोचना पड़ेगा। यूपीए के समर्थक दल तृणमूल कांग्रेस ने आज लैण्ड एक्विजिशन की बड़ी बात कही है। सन् 2005 में यह कानून पास हुआ, तब तो तृणमूल कांग्रेस ने कांग्रेस को सपोर्ट किया था। तब क्यों नहीं उन्होंने अपोज किया कि एसईजेड के लिए लैण्ड एक्वायर होगा? यह आज आफ्टरथॉट कहां से आ गया? इसी प्रकार से माननीय बहन सुप्रिया सूले जी और कई माननीय सांसदों ने बाबा कल्याणी जी की रिपोर्ट का जिक्र किया है। मैं वास्तव में बाबा कल्याणी जी को धन्यवाद दूंगा। वे मेरे ही राज्य से ही आते हैं, जिधर से सुप्रिया जी आती हैं। उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी तरीके से एसईजेड पॉलिसी को स्टडी किया है। समय के अभाव में उसको मैं

पूरा पढ़ूंगा नहीं। लेकिन हमने एक-एक रिक्मेंडेशन को, कुछ रिक्मेंडेशंस को तो ऑलरेडी पूरी तरीके से लागू कर दिया है, ऐसी पांच रिक्मेंडेशंस हैं। तीन रिक्मेंडेशंस जिनको एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन ऑर्डर से मैं कर सकता हूँ, 31 जुलाई तक अनुमानित है कि मैं कर लूंगा। एक रिक्मेंडेशन है, जिसमें रूल्स अमेंड करने पड़ेंगे, उनको 15 सितंबर तक करने की कार्यवाही शुरू कर दी गई है। कुछ रिक्मेंडेशंस हैं, जिसमें डिपार्टमेंट ऑफ रेवन्यू के साथ और बाकी मंत्रालय या राज्य सरकार के साथ प्रावधान और रूल्स बदलने पड़ेंगे। ऐसी छह रिक्मेंडेशंस हैं। हमारा अनुमानित समय 30 नवंबर तक का है। साथ ही साथ कुछ रिक्मेंडेशंस हैं, जिनमें एक बार फिर एसईजेड एक्ट को अमेंड करना पड़ेगा। उन अमेंडमेंट्स को हम स्टडी कर रहे हैं। मैं बाकी विभागों के साथ चर्चा कर के एक बार पुनः इस सदन के सामने आऊंगा, तब आप और जितने चाहे सवाल पूछ सकते हैं। मैं उन सबका भी जरूर जवाब दूंगा। आज के लिए मेरा आप सबसे अनुरोध है कि आप सब इस अमेंडमेंट का समर्थन कर, हमने जो कोशिश की है कि जल्द से जल्द देश-दुनिया के लोग भारत में निवेश करें और उसको चुनाव की भागा-दौड़ी में विलंब न करें, उसका आप समर्थन करें।

धन्यवाद।

(इति)

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM): Sir, the hon. Minister has referred the Report of Baba Kalyani-led Committee which has not been shared with the House. ...(*Interruptions*) Can he place the Report before the House? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I will certainly send it to you. I think, it is available on the website also but if it is not available, I will make it available to you....(*Interruptions*) It is already on the website. s

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी।

1744 hours

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Thank you very much Speaker, Sir. The Baba Kalyani Committee Report is already in the public domain. It is with me and it is in the Library also.

Sir, I have raised very serious questions. First question is this. What was the urgency in promulgating the Ordinance? Unfortunately, that has not been answered. ...(*Interruptions*) The Original Act was enacted in the year 2005. The Government had no intention to make an amendment to the Original Act upto 2019 by incorporating the word 'trust' or 'entity'.

(1745/RCP/KN)

My question still remains unanswered. What is the urgency in having an amendment through an Ordinance? That is the question which still remains unanswered.

The second point which I would like to highlight is this. Another question which we have raised before the hon. Minister is this. How many companies or how many entities or how many trusts were being recognised and notified so that they will get the benefit under the Special Economic Zones Act or as per the amended Ordinance? That is the second question that also remains unanswered.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Thank you very much. Speaker Sir, I will take one minute only.

First of all, I have just now explained, quoting the law of 2005, that the international world wants certainty. When SEBI allowed the Alternative

Investment Funds in the form of trust in November 2018, we wanted that international investors get confidence. They can come in the AIF form. But you did not allow the Parliament to function, particularly the other House where we do not have a majority. Hon. Prime Minister has again today appealed to the Opposition that we do not have a majority, but support us to implement the agenda which the people of India have voted us for.

Similarly, there was an urgency that we wanted the world to start investing in India. Sunset clause is coming in March, 2020. Therefore, we thought why should we delay it by six months while the process of elections was going on?

As regards the number of applications, we have received six applications so far under this amendment which, I think, is a very good achievement considering that the whole country was going through elections. Despite that, I think, investors had the confidence that a strong and stable Government will come in India. Therefore, six applications have come. One received approval only a day or two ago and five more are under process for approval. All of this is in the interest of encouraging more and more investments to come into India. I am sure this House wants this country to progress and the people of India to benefit from that progress.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : श्री भगवंत माना

SHRI BHAGWANT MANN (SANGRUR): Thank you very much, Sir.

...(Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य, एक मिनट। श्री एन.के. प्रेमचन्द्रना

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Finally, the hon. Minister has cited regarding the definition of 'trust' here. I do accept the argument of the hon. Minister that if 'trust' is not defined in the original Act, the General Clauses Act will be applicable. But as far as the term 'entity' is concerned, there is no general clause definition.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: You are such a seasoned Parliamentarian. Please read the words; it is entity as notified by the Government. Entity does not have any definition. Trust is also an entity. Proprietorship is an entity. Private limited company is an entity. We are a modern Government. If the world comes up with some new way of investing, that entity will be notified. How can we define an entity? We do not know what exists in the future.

SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): If the term 'entity' is not defined in the original Act, my strong objection is that, according to the whims and fancies of the Government, the Government can determine any entity or any people or any group which are entitled for SEZ benefit. That is the objection which we are raising. These are the points which I would like to highlight. I conclude, Sir.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : मंत्री जी, आप एक साथ जवाब दे दीजिएगा।

श्री भगवंत माना।

1749 बजे

श्री भगवंत मान (संगरूर): मिनिस्टर साहब का एसईजेड का जो प्रस्ताव है, मैं उसका स्वागत करता हूँ मैं पंजाब से आता हूँ पंजाब के आस-पास जो स्टेट हैं, वह टैक्स हैवन स्टेट हैं। हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्मू है। हालांकि पंजाब में बहुत ही फर्टाइल जमीन है, लेकिन 533 किलोमीटर जो एरिया है, वह पाकिस्तान के बॉर्डर के साथ लगता है। वहाँ पर कोई बड़ी फसल तो हो नहीं सकती, कुछ तो कंटिली तार में आती है। वहाँ के लोग या तो बेरोज़गार हैं या फिर ड्रग्स में जाते हैं। क्या आप ऐसा कुछ प्रावधान कर सकते हैं कि पंजाब के लिए कुछ ऐसी इंडस्ट्री आए, क्योंकि हमारे पंजाब के नौजवान या तो IELTS करके बाहर जा रहे हैं या इधर-उधर भटक रहे हैं। मैं उसके बारे में पूछना चाहता हूँ

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्य यह बिल है।

श्री भगवंत मान (संगरूर): मिनिस्टर साहब मेरा एक सजेशन है। जैसे पर्ल कम्पनी है, उसने करोड़ों रुपये की जमीन हड़प ली। क्या ऐसी चिट फंड कम्पनियों द्वारा हड़पी हुई जमीन को एक्वायर करके उनके पैसे वापस नहीं हो सकते? सर, मेरे एक-दो क्वेश्चन हैं।

(1750/SMN/CS)

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हम एस ई जेड का स्वागत करेंगे, लेकिन हमारे पंजाब की भी थोड़ी सलाह ले लीजिए।

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR): Sir, since the year 2005, the concept of SEZ has been in existence. You are simply inheriting the concept that was conceived by the UPA Government.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I had just mentioned the history of SEZ.

डॉ. निशिकांत दुबे (गोड्डा): 2003 में रूल बन गया था।

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR): The first SEZ was started more than six decades ago. In 2005, the Act has come into existence. Do not try to belittle the concept of SEZ.

डॉ. निशिकांत दुबे (गोड्डा): एस ई जेड रूल वर्ष 2003 में बना।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, मंत्री जी जवाब दे देंगे। आप रहने दीजिए।

SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY (BAHARAMPUR): Why has the SEZ been a success story in China whereas we have failed to achieve the desired results? SEZ has become an engine of manufacturing in China. May I know how many SEZs which were proposed are still non-functional? What is the number of functional and non-functional SEZs and how many are lying vacant?

Furthermore, how many people are being employed in our SEZ infrastructure and what is their total turnover of SEZs? Do you have any comparative statement between 2014 and 2019? What is the growth of employment in the SEZ sector?

Do you think that the site selection of SEZ are creating problems? How is the selection of site determined? Why do four States of our country namely, Goa, Jharkhand, Manipur and Nagaland have no SEZs? What are the reasons? Jharkhand is a mineral rich State. Dubey ji has come from Jharkhand.

SHRIMATI VANGA GEETHA VISWANATH (KAKINADA): There is an urgent need to solve the farmers' problems in the SEZ area. The farmers have given their agricultural lands and are now facing many problems. There is no income for their livelihoods.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Hon. Speaker Sir, I had raised the question of suggestions that were made in Baba Kalyani's Report.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I had answered that question. You were not there in the House.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Okay.

श्री पीयूष गोयल : महोदय, मुझे जवाब देना है।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपकी इच्छा हो तो जवाब दे दीजिए।

श्री पीयूष गोयल : महोदय, वैसे तो जवाब देने को कुछ है नहीं। माननीय सदस्य ने जो कहा है, उसे पंजाब राज्य को तय करना पड़ेगा कि लैंड एक्विजिशन, लैंड का क्या करना है, इसे वे तय करते हैं।

भृत्हरि जी, मैंने बाबा कल्याणी रिपोर्ट का पूरा निचोड़ करके कि किस-किस में हमने काम कर लिया है, किस पर डेड लाइन के साथ काम आगे होने वाला है, सब डिटेल्स हमने दी हैं। किसानों के इश्यूज आपकी राज्य सरकार को ही हल करने पड़ेंगे। लैंड एक्विजिशन और फार्मर के साथ जो संबंध है, वे स्टेट के संबंध हैं। उसमें केन्द्र सरकार कुछ दखलंदाजी नहीं कर सकती है।

(1755/RV/MMN)

जहां तक लोक सभा में काँग्रेस पार्टी के नेता माननीय अधीर रंजन जी का प्रश्न है, पहली बात तो एस.ई.जेड. फेल नहीं हुआ है। एक तरफ तो आप एस.ई.जेड. की क्रेडिट ले रहे हैं और दूसरी तरफ आप बोल रहे हैं कि फेल हो गया...(व्यवधान)

श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी (बहरामपुर): मैंने डिज़ायर्ड रिजल्ट्स कहा है। डिज़ायर्ड रिजल्ट्स का मतलब फेल होना नहीं है...(व्यवधान)

श्री पीयूष गोयल: अगर कुछ फेल्योर है, अगर डिज़ायर्ड रिजल्ट नहीं आया तो पूरे तरीके से शत प्रतिशत गुनाह काँग्रेस पार्टी ने किया। इन्कम टैक्स के सारे कंसेशंस विदड्रॉ किया...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : केवल माननीय मंत्री जी की बात रिकॉर्ड में जाएगी।

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

श्री पीयूष गोयल: जो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय निवेशक हैं, वे एक स्टेबल और प्रेडिक्टेबल पॉलिसी चाहते हैं। अगर आप स्टेबल और प्रेडिक्टेबल पॉलिसी को बीच में चेंज करते रहेंगे तो कौन निवेशक आएगा? इसलिए आप इसकी जिम्मेदारी लीजिए।

वर्ष 2014 में इम्प्लॉयमेंट साढ़े बारह लाख था, वह बढ़ कर आज लगभग साढ़े बीस लाख हो गया है। मेरे ख्याल से आठ लाख नए जॉब्स एस.ई.जेड्स. में आए हैं। एक्सपोर्ट परफॉर्मेंस, जो वर्ष 2014 में पाँच लाख से कम था, वह आज सात लाख से अधिक है। सारी डिटेल्स पब्लिक डोमेन में हैं। आप बेफिक्र रहिए, एस.ई.जेड. हमारी सरकार में सेफ है और देश हमारे ऊपर विश्वास करता है...(व्यवधान)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत सांविधिक संकल्प को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

प्रश्न यह है :

“कि यह सभा राष्ट्रपति द्वारा 2 मार्च, 2019 को प्रख्यापित विशेष आर्थिक जोन (संशोधन) अध्यादेश, 2019 (2019 का संख्याक 12) का निरनुमोदन करती है।”

प्रस्ताव अस्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि विशेष आर्थिक जोन अधिनियम, 2005 में संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर विचार किया जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब सभा विधेयक पर खंडवार विचार करेगी।

खंड 2

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): I have given notice for two amendments in Clause 2, that is about trust or entity. My only subjective clause is that the trust should be a registered public trust having a minimum of 20 years of functional experience so that some control can be made on the trust. Otherwise, nobody knows the ultimate beneficiary of the trust. I am moving Amendments No. 1 and 2 to Clause 2.

I beg to move:

Page 1, line 5,--

for "trust or any entity"

substitute " ,registered public trust having a minimum of twenty years of functional experience". (1)

Page 1, lines 7 and 8,--

for "trust or entity"

substitute "registered public trust having a minimum of twenty years of functional experience". (2)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अब मैं श्री एन. के. प्रेमचन्द्रन द्वारा खंड 2 में प्रस्तुत संशोधन संख्या 1 और 2 को सभा के समक्ष मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

संशोधन मतदान के लिए रखे गए तथा अस्वीकृत हुए।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि खंड 2 विधेयक का अंग बने।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

खंड 2 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 3 विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

खंड 1, अधिनियमन सूत्र और नाम को विधेयक में जोड़ दिया गया।

सदन का समय बढ़ाने के संबंध में

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय सदस्यगण, अगर आपकी सहमति हो तो सदन का समय इस विधेयक के पास होने तक बढ़ा दिया जाए।

अनेक माननीय सदस्य: हाँ।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सदन का समय इस विधेयक के पास होने तक बढ़ाया जाता है।

विशेष आर्थिक जोन (संशोधन) विधेयक - जारी

माननीय अध्यक्ष : माननीय मंत्री जी प्रस्ताव करें कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाए।

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I beg to move:

“That the Bill be passed”.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : प्रश्न यह है :

“कि विधेयक पारित किया जाए।”

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ।

(1800/MY/VR)

माननीय अध्यक्ष: सदन की कार्यवाही कल गुरुवार, दिनांक 27 जून 2019 को सुबह 11 बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

1800 बजे

तत्पश्चात् लोक सभा गुरुवार 27 जून, 2019/6 आषाढ़, 1941 (शक)
के ग्यारह बजे तक के लिए स्थगित हुई।