

focused on Data Protection and Privacy Protocols to educate regarding legal provisions of EU's GDPR Regulation.

(c) and (d) As per Centre for Trade and Investment Law, the Indian Advocates Act allows law graduates to register with the Bar Council of a State after an LLB degree. Holding an LLB degree is sufficient for an Indian lawyer to be considered as an 'Advocate' and practice law in India on clearing the All India Bar Examination. However, in other countries like US and UK, an Indian advocate (who happens to hold only an LLB degree) would have to clear certain additional requirements. For example, in order to practice law in the US, the legal practitioner is required to pass the Bar Examination of the particular State. In States like New York and California, the credits required to appear in the Bar Examination are 12 credits or more. To obtain these credits, an Indian advocate would need to obtain a USLLM degree. The UK requires lawyers from other countries (including India) to pass the QLTS (Qualified Lawyers Transfer Scheme). The high fee for QLTS is an additional burden which could deter Indian advocates from applying for QLTS and hence, remain unqualified to practice in the UK.

The above requirements make Indian legal fraternity not qualified to provide legal services in countries like the US and the UK, unless the additional requirements are fulfilled.

However, some jurisdictions like Singapore have created the concept of a Foreign Legal Consultant (FLCs) to bypass this hurdle. These jurisdictions permit FLCs to practice foreign and international law without enrolling in the local bar councils. For example, in Singapore, Indian advocates are free to practice foreign law in Singapore on registration with Legal Services Regulatory Authority.

In India, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its decision in March 2018 upheld the ban on foreign law firms from setting up an office, or practice Indian law, in the country. Foreign lawyers can give advice to Indian clients on a 'fly-in and fly-out' basis, casually and foreign lawyers can appear in international commercial arbitration proceedings in India.

**Continuous decline of share of agriculture sector to  
GVA of the country**

848. DR. K. V.P. RAMACHANDRARAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government considers the continuous decline in the share of agriculture and allied sectors to Gross Value Added (GVA) of the country as expected outcome in a

country where more than 50 per cent population are engaged in these sectors for livelihood; and

(b) whether it is not an indicator to show that contribution of more than 50 per cent of people to the country's economy is decreasing and thus they were going into poverty continuously?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE (SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR): (a) The country has witnessed relatively much faster rate of growth in sectors other than agriculture, resulting in a decline of the share of agriculture and allied sector in the economy. This is on account of structural changes due to a shift from a traditional agrarian economy to industry and service dominated one. This phenomenon is generally expected in the normal development process of developing economies including India.

(b) In order to have a comprehensive assessment of the situation of farmers in the country, the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducts 'Situation Assessment Survey of Agricultural Households' from time to time. The first such Survey was conducted in rural parts of the country during NSS 59th round (January 2003- December 2003). Thereafter, a repeat survey was conducted during NSS 70th round (January 2013- December 2013). As per the Survey results, the average monthly income per agricultural household from various sources is estimated to have increased from ₹ 2115 in 2003 to ₹ 6426 in 2013.

Moreover, as per the poverty estimates of the erstwhile Planning Commission, the rural population living Below Poverty Line (BPL), including both farm and non-farm rural population, has come down from 42.0 percent in 2004-05 to 25.7 percent in 2011-12.

#### **Timely payment to sugarcane growing farmers**

†849. CH. SUKHRAM SINGH YADAV:

SHRI VISHAMBHAR PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRIMATI CHHAYA VERMA:

Will the Minister of CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the outstanding amount of sugarcane growing farmers due on sugar mills during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether it is a fact that year after year, sugarcane growing farmers are not being paid on time because of which the outstanding amount has been increasing; and

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.