

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर: सर, यह बहुत ही संवेदनशील सवाल है।

श्री उपसभापति: सारे सवाल संवेदनशील हैं।

श्री ओम प्रकाश माथुर: सर, सरकार को किसानों की ओर देखना चाहिए कि किसान की स्थिति क्या है। अगर यही महाराष्ट्र और दक्षिण में होता तो किसानों की वहां क्या स्थिति होती? इसलिए इसको गंभीरता से लेना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: माननीय मंत्री जी, आप बहुत ही ब्रीफली बताइए।

श्री कैलाश चौधरी: उपसभापति महोदय, यह बात सही है कि राजस्थान के अंदर सबसे ज्यादा टिड्डियाँ आई हैं, वे पाकिस्तान के जरिए आई हैं और वे हिन्दुस्तान के बाड़मेर और जैसलमेर जिले में आई हैं। अगर समय रहते, उस समय राज्य सरकार ने सहयोग किया होता, तो निश्चित रूप से इनको नियंत्रित किया जा सकता था और समय रहते इन पर कार्रवाई कर सकते थे। पेस्टिसाइड के अंदर जिस तरह की मिलावट के बारे में माननीय सदस्य कह रहे हैं, तो हम इसकी जांच करायेंगे कि इसमें कितनी मिलावट की है। हम भविष्य में इसकी पूरी मॉनिटरिंग करेंगे। मैं आपको यह भी बताना चाहता हूँ कि FAO के जो वरिष्ठ अधिकारी 16 जनवरी, 17 जनवरी को यहां पर आए थे, उन्होंने भी यह रिपोर्ट दी है कि वास्तव में यहां पर इनको बहुत अच्छी तरह से नियंत्रित किया गया और केन्द्र सरकार की अच्छी प्लानिंग रही है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि अफ्रीका के जिन देशों के अंदर बहुत मात्रा में टिड्डियां हैं, जिस तरह से यहां पर इनको नियंत्रित किया गया है, वैसा ही डिमॉस्ट्रेशन वहां पर करने की आवश्यकता है, ताकि वहां की सरकार टिड्डियों को नियंत्रित कर सके।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Q.No. 64. The questioner is not present. Any supplementaries?

Global challenges in the manufacturing and service sectors

*64. DR. PRABHAKAR KORE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the present environment of competitiveness in manufacturing and service sectors have to undergo a basic paradigm shift to meet the global challenges being faced by Indian exporters;

(b) whether Government proposes to implement the remaining recommendations of the Baba Kalyani report on Special Economic Zones (SEZs) to facilitate Ease of Doing Business; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by Government to help the Indian exporters to meet the global challenges in the manufacturing and service sectors along with the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The export of a wide variety of products from India, ranging from labour intensive, low technology to medium and high technology goods and services to global markets, confirms the competitiveness of these products and services. In order to meet the challenge faced by manufactured products and services globally, India must constantly adapt by improving productivity, innovation, technological advancement, attracting investment, and further enhancing ease of doing business, so as to suitably face competition, meet changing customer preferences and integrate with global value chains.

(b) Ministry of Commerce and Industry had constituted a group of eminent persons under the chairmanship of Shri Baba Kalyani, on 4th June, 2018 to make recommendation on possible reforms in the Special Economic Zones (SEZs) policy. The group submitted its report on 19th November, 2018. While many recommendations of the group have been implemented, the remaining recommendations are under examination. The list of implemented recommendations is placed at Annexure-I (*See below*).

(c) Government has taken a number of steps for promoting exports and helping Indian exporters to meet global challenges in the manufacturing and service sectors, which *inter-alia* include the following:

- (i) Schemes under Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) such as Duty Exemption Scheme for import of duty free inputs for exports, Export Promotion Capital Goods Scheme for duty free import of capital goods for exports etc.
- (ii) Launch of Trade Infrastructure for Exports (TIES) Scheme.
- (iii) Launch of 'Districts as Exports Hub' initiative.
- (iv) Proposed NIRVIK (Niryat Rin Vikas) Scheme for export credit and RoDTEP

(Refund of Duties and Taxes on Export Products) Scheme for refund of duties and taxes on export products.

- (v) Interest Equalisation Scheme for meeting export credit needs of exporters.
- (vi) Launch of new Agriculture Export Policy (AEP).
- (vii) Special Economic Zones Act amended to enable wider coverage.
- (viii) Launch of the Champion Services Sector Scheme (CSSS) to promote services exports.
- (ix) Digitalization and IT enablement of exports/imports procedures, licensing etc., to promote ease of doing business leading, *inter-alia*, to improvement in India's ranking from 142 in 2014 to 63 in 2019.
- (x) Common digital portal for issuance of Certificates of Origin.
- (xi) Improvements in logistics leading to reduction in average dwell time of vehicles.

Annexure

The recommendations of the Group which have already been acted upon

- Review specific exclusions proposed in NFE computation in light of "Make in India" initiative, especially projects of economic importance - The recommendation sought that the status quo prior to 19.09.2018 should be retained. Accordingly, the same was implemented through a suitable amendment to the SEZ Rules in March-2019.
- Sharing of duty exempted assets/ infrastructure between units to be allowed against specific approval - This recommendation was implemented through a suitable Clarification issued on 11.06.2019 for allowing usage of common infrastructure like canteen / datacenters etc. among SEZ units against specific approval.
- Inclusion of indigenous goods in NFE computation should be excluded as there is no foreign exchange outflow on procurement of indigenous goods and same is contrary to the objective of NFE and principles followed for EOUs - The same was implemented through a suitable amendment to the SEZ Rules in March, 2019.

- Formalize "de-notification" process for enclaves and delink its present mandatory usage for SEZs purpose only - This recommendation was implemented through a suitable Clarification dated 28.01.2019 issued to all DCs with copy to State/UTs which relaxed the mandatory usage requirement that stipulated that the denotified land shall be used for SEZ purpose only.
- Support to enable servicification of manufacturing zones. Allowing manufacturing enabling services companies e.g. R&D services, engineering design services, logistics service - This recommendation has been implemented through a suitable amendment to Rule 5 of the SEZ rules on 17.12.2019 which rendered all existing and future SEZs as multi-sector SEZs thereby allowing for the co-existence of SEZ units of any sector with any other sector.
- Broad-banding definition of services/allowing multiple services to come together - This recommendation has been implemented through a suitable amendment to Rule 5 of the SEZ rules on 17.12.2019 which rendered all existing and future SEZs as multi-sector SEZs thereby allowing for the co-existence of SEZ units of any sector with any other sector.
- Review/relax minimum land/built-up area requirement - This recommendation has been implemented through a suitable amendment to Rule 5 of the SEZ rules on 17.12.2019 which relaxed the minimum land area requirement for setting up a multi-sector SEZ from the erstwhile requirement of 500 hectares to 50 hectares.
- Developer should be allowed flexibility to enter into a long term lease agreement with stakeholders in Zones in line with the State policies - This recommendation was implemented through an instruction No. 98 dated 29.08.2019 which relaxed the earlier stipulation of maximum lease period of 30 years to allow flexibility in lease tenure which would be in line with the maximum tenure allowed under the State/ local government law/regulations.
- The application for constructing minimum built up area by Developer or Co-developer beyond a period of ten years from the date of notification of the Special Economic Zone to be considered by BOA on merits of each case - This recommendation has been implemented through a suitable amendment to Rule 5 of the SEZ rules on 17.12.2019 thereby empowering the Board of Approval to consider proposals for extensions for period beyond earlier stipulated ten years based on the merits of each case.

- Enabling provisions for transfer of approval from one co-developer to other co-developer - This recommendation has been examined and is being implemented through the mechanism of Board of Approvals which examines and approves such proposals on the merits of each case.
- Funding mechanism for last mile connectivity for SEZs - A mechanism for funding such requirement of last mile connectivity infrastructure has enabled through the existing scheme of TIES which has been clarified through suitable instruction to Development Commissioners in Jan-2020.

Besides the recommendations of the Group, the following further steps have been taken towards enabling ease of doing business and enhancing flexibility.

- Delegation of powers to Development Commissioner for shifting of SEZ unit from one SEZ to another within their jurisdiction - Earlier such proposals for shifting of SEZ units from one SEZ to another were processed and approved at the level of Commerce Secretary which has now been delegated to the level of jurisdictional Development Commissioners.
- Enable a trust to be considered eligible to set-up a unit in a SEZ, including a unit to be set-up in the International Financial Services Centre (IFSC). This will also provide flexibility to GoI to include any entity that may be required to be notified from time to time to set-up a unit in a SEZ.
- Setting up of cafeteria, gymnasium, creche and other similar facilities / amenities allowed to SEZ units - The request of SEZ units to set up facilities such as cafeteria, gymnasium, creche and other similar facilities / amenities were allowed through a suitable Instruction dated 11.06.2019.
- Revised guidelines for Work from Home policy - The revised guidelines were enabled through an amendment to the SEZ Rules in March-2019 to allow for employees of SEZ units to work for home.
- Uniform list of services to SEZ - This provides for a broad list of input services that could be utilized by SEZ units for their day-to-day operations thereby avoiding the requirement of the units to seek permission of Development Commissioners for each such instance.

SHRI RIPUN BORA (Assam): Sir, the Baba Kalyani Committee was constituted on 4th June, 2018 and it submitted a report on 19th November, 2018. The Minister said that

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most of the recommendations have been implemented already. He has given the details. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whatever recommendations have been implemented so far, has the Ministry evaluated the impact and the positive result of the recommendations so implemented?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the recommendations of the Baba Kalyani Committee are largely related to simplification and ease of doing business. On most of the recommendations, I have personally had more than three meetings with the Baba Kalyani Committee. We have reviewed each of the recommendations. On all those that were administratively possible, we have made an effort to try and resolve as soon as possible, in consultation with the Committee. Some required legal and legislative changes which I will bring to the House very shortly, in the coming days once we have made up our mind considering also that in WTO we are fighting a case in which certain countries have gone against India and our efforts to promote exports through SEZs. As far as the changes that we have already done on the Baba Kalyani Committee report, we believe that it has helped in the ease of doing business. Particularly, if I may mention one or two, the change to allow multi products instead of single product SEZs, reducing the area of the SEZ that was earlier required, I have listed out various changes that have already taken place. But, so far as the feedback is concerned, it is positive, and exports from SEZs continue to grow quite robustly. We are very confident that going forward, SEZs will continue to play an important role in India's exports.

SHRI BHUPENDER YADAV: Sir, as far as the improvement of manufacturing sector and service sector is concerned, recently the Government of India merged 44 labour laws in the four codes. I would like to know whether the Ministry of Commerce has taken any initiative with the Labour Ministry for the purpose of reform of labour law to make this sector more effective.

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: Hon. Chairman, Sir, I would like to compliment the labour of India, the *Karamcharis* who work day and night, for their great service, to provide high quality manufacturing, to improve productivity, bringing innovation into the country. महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से पूरे सदन को बताना चाहूंगा और माननीय सांसद जी को धन्यवाद दूंगा कि इतने प्रमुख और important issue की तरफ उन्होंने ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। वास्तव

[Shri Piyush Goyal]

मैं जो चार कोड बने हैं, वे लेबर के 44 कानूनों को मर्ज करके बनाए गए हैं। यह एक ऐतिहासिक फैसला हुआ है, जिससे आगे चलकर कामगारों को भी अधिक सुविधाएं मिलेंगी, उनका भी जीवन और बेहतर होगा, labour laws की पालना भी अच्छे तरीके से नियोजित होगी और उसी के लिए प्लानिंग की गई है। इसके साथ ही साथ manufacturing को भी बल मिलेगा, क्योंकि manufacturers को manufacturing और productivity पर focus करने को मिलेगा rather than सिर्फ रोजमर्रा के forms भरने के। यह निर्णय दोनों तरफ से मिल-जुल कर किया गया है। यह सरकार और माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की तीव्र इच्छा थी, क्योंकि मिल मालिक और कामगार में कोई अन्तर्विरोध नहीं है। दोनों को मिलकर काम करना है और यह देश के हित में है। मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और लेबर का भी धन्यवाद करता हूँ, जिन्होंने इसे सफल बनाने में हमें मदद की।

SHRI BINOY VISWAM (Kerala): Sir, the Minister was so nice and generous to see that the interest of the labour is taken care of, but the labour in India, almost all of them, including that of BMS, believe that labour code is going to affect them badly...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not the occasion of a speech. I am moving further.

SHRI BINOY VISWAM: Sir, will the Government take measures to see that the workers' rights are properly protected?

SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL: I can assure the hon. Member, through you, Sir, that our Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi has always been pro-worker. We have always had extensive consultations with all unions, including CITU, BMS and all others and the Government has had several rounds of discussions and at no point of time will the workers' interest ever be compromised. I think one must have a healthy debate. There are certain challenges at the international level which we have to recognise. I am glad that workers also recognise that sometimes very tight labour laws become a disincentive to manufacture in India, to create new jobs. So, it is something where workers, Government and employees will have to work together to find solutions which are in the interest of the country first, and obviously of the workers also. But one must also recognise that the workers are also very keen that there should be new opportunity for jobs, new opportunity for generating economic activity which will give jobs to our young boys and girls for which a little more flexible approach on all sides is required.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Q. No. 65.