

Supreme Court, the election was held, and the new President, who is there, and who was removed by the High Court and was concurred by the Supreme Court, earlier, used to get elected by 60 percent votes or 70 percent votes. So, under the concurrence of that new dispensation, he got elected by 99 percent votes! So, what can we do? It is not the Ministry alone; even the High Court and the Supreme Court have laid their heads there, but nothing has come out of it. So, now, this time, I have referred. Since, already, it has gone there, this type of case has seen the lights of High Courts and the Supreme Court, and the election under the superintendence of the Supreme Court, the Courts and the Judiciary.

This time, when a person like me does not know the ABC of law, I have referred this case to the Law Ministry on the 29th of last month. So, I am waiting. I have referred that this all has happened; whatever has happened, whatever has appeared in the Press, what the CBI has done and whatever CBI has reported to us, I have compiled all that and I have asked for a direction of the Law Ministry because that is an appropriate Ministry which can find some solution. On one side, it is an Act, and on the other side, there is not a provision explicit speaking order for this particular thing, that is, '30' may be just vague, something like shikayat and all that, not corrupt. So, I am now waiting. Whatever the Law Ministry is going to suggest, I will go by that.

Sir, with these words, I would like to thank the hon. Members for their concern and I am one with all of them insofar as this concern is concerned. I am sure, all of us will find together some solution to streamline the whole system.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned for lunch for one hour.

The House then adjourned for lunch at forty-three minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at forty-two minutes past two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

GOVERNMENT BILL

The Finance Bill, 2010

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2010-11, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Sir, the Finance Bill was introduced on 26th February, 2010 when I presented the Budget proposals in the other House and subsequently I laid the papers on the Table of this House. The budgetary exercise is a long-drawn process and with the disposal of this item, the almost nine-week long budgetary exercise will come to an end. I would not like to make a long speech about the various features of the Finance Bill. But I would like to bring to your notice certain aspects which are important and relevant.

Sir, when we introduce the Finance Bill, it is a normal practice that we receive a large number of suggestions, views and comments from different stakeholders, and it is possible in a budgetary exercise like ours, particularly when the direct tax is so complex, that certain proposals affect certain sections, certain unintended benefits are accrued to some section and certain unintended hardships are also mitigated in the case of some other sections.

Therefore, the time which we utilize between the presentation of the Budget and the introduction of the Finance Bill, and when this is finally disposed of in that House, we receive various representation/suggestions/comments and we consider them deeply. With those considerations, I have made certain suggestions. The hon. Members would find that, if they examine the Finance Bill, as it was introduced and the Finance Bill which has come to this House, as amended by the Lok Sabha, there are differences in certain sections and certain areas. In the fitness of things, I should explain to this House why I have introduced those and why I am suggesting them to be considered by this House. Both in the direct taxes and in the indirect taxes, there have been certain, not very major, changes. After that, I would like to respond to the hon. Members about the general state of economy, the subsequent developments and its impact on the Budget and how do we look at the outcome for the year under review. Surely, the hon. Members would make their observations and I will try to respond to some of them. In the introductory stage, I would like to confine myself only to those changes which have been brought in the Finance Bill. First, I would like to talk about direct taxes, then service taxes and thereafter indirect taxes.

While introducing the Finance Bill, 2010, in respect of direct taxes, emphasis has been on relief to individual taxpayers, encouraging research and development in the country, providing some relief measures in view of the recessionary impact and rationalization of procedure and steps to mitigate compliance cost. Based on the discussions and representations received after the introduction of the Finance Bill, certain further reliefs and concessions on direct taxes are proposed.

Availability of modern hospitals is a priority area for the country and private sector participation is desirable in order to provide better healthcare facilities to citizens. Currently, hospitals (of more

than 100-bed capacity) constructed in any area other than the 'excluded area' are eligible for claiming hundred percent deduction under Section 80-1B (11C) of the Income Tax Act. Considering the pressing need for more hospitals all over the country, it is proposed to include the business of a new hospital anywhere in India, with, at least, one hundred beds for patients, as a 'specified business' for availing the benefit of investment linked deduction.

Another priority of the Government is to make India slum free. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has issued draft guidelines for slum-free city planning. The Rajiv Awas Yojana for slum-dwellers and urban poor envisages slum-free India by encouraging States/Union Territories to tackle the problem of slums in a definitive manner. For this purpose, it is proposed to also include the business of developing and building a housing project under a scheme for slum redevelopment or rehabilitation framed by the Central Government or a State Government as a 'specified business' for availing the benefit of investment linked deduction.

In consequence of the decision to allow tax-neutrality for conversion of a company into Limited Liability Partnership (LLP), it is proposed to also exempt from taxation the transfer of shares by the shareholders of the company in respect of such a conversion.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, ever since I proposed imposition of service tax on international and domestic air passengers in this Budget this year, I have received a number of representations expressing concern that this levy would adversely affect the civil aviation sector and would make air travel prohibitive. I would like to clarify that it would not be so. The effective rates of levy, when they come into effect, would be a maximum of Rs.100 per travel for domestic journey in any class and a maximum of Rs.500 per travel for international journey by economy class. Further, domestic air travel to and from the North-Eastern sector would be exempt even from this moderate tax.

The construction sector has requested for a review of changes in the service tax law proposed in this year's Budget. Several suggestions have been made by the trade associations. Considering all the inputs, I propose to provide tax relief to this sector by enhancing their rate of abatement from 67 percent to 75 percent of the gross value where such value includes the value of the land constructed upon. Certain procedural bottlenecks relating to the completion certificate prescribed in the law would also be simplified.

With a view to give thrust to the low cost housing schemes for the urban poor, I propose to exempt service tax on constructions under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and under Rajiv Awas Yojana.

The above changes relating to construction sector would be effective from a notified date after enactment of the Finance Bill, 2010.

I have received suggestions that the present service tax exemption available to the vocational training institutes affiliated to the National Council for Vocational Training and offering courses in designated trades should also be extended to 'Modular Employment Skill Development Courses' provided by the training institutes registered under 'Skill Development Initiative Scheme' of the Ministry of the Labour. As this initiative intends to generate employment to the rural and urban poor, school dropouts and semi-skilled labourers, I propose to accept this suggestion and exempt such courses with immediate effect. The Notification, in this respect, was issued on the day this was amended in the Lok Sabha.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I shall now take up the specific issues in indirect taxes. Hon. Members would recall that I had proposed an increase in excise duty on almost all tobacco products including cigars and cheroots. I have received a large number of representations on behalf of the manufacturers of 'hand-rolled cheroots', an industry located primarily in the cottage and household sector. Considering the nature of this labour-intensive industry, I now propose to reduce the excise duty on hand-rolled cheroots priced up to Rs.3 per stick to 10 percent ad valorem. Similarly, the additional excise duty on this product shall now be 1.6 percent ad valorem. Full exemption from excise duty has been provided to betel nut product commonly known as 'supari'. This exemption is now being extended to scented supari.

The Central excise duty on corrugated boxes and cartons was reduced from 8 percent to 4 percent when they are manufactured, starting from kraft paper. I propose to extend the exemption to cover units that manufacture such cartons from corrugated paper or even paperboard.

Paper and paperboard manufactured from non-conventional raw material such as waste paper attract a concessional excise duty of 4 percent subject to certain conditions. Waste paper is chargeable to an excise duty or countervailing duty of 10 percent. Domestic industry has represented that this creates an inversion leading to the accumulation of Cenvat credit. I propose to reduce the excise duty on waste paper to 4 percent to rectify this anomaly.

As the hon. Members are aware, the excise exemption for small scale units is not available to goods that bear the brand name of another person. A relaxation of this condition is available in respect of specified packing materials which are normally not sold under the brand name that they bear.

In order to resolve disputes about the coverage of this relaxation, I propose to extend it to all types of packing material.

Automobile components have been subjected to excise duty on the basis of their retail sale price. In order to resolve disputes about the coverage of this provision, it was amended so as to make it applicable to parts, components and assemblies of vehicles of Chapter 87 of the Excise Tariff. Since these components are also used for earthmoving machinery like loaders, excavators etc., I now propose to apply this provision to the parts, components and assemblies of such machinery as well. Tunnel-boring machines are critical for hydroelectric projects. Since these are not produced domestically, full exemption from the customs duty was provided in the Budget. It has been represented that owing to the huge size, these machines are incapable of import in a single consignment. Considering this practical difficulty, the exemption is being now extended to parts and components of tunnel boring machines.

Hon. Members would recall that the customs duty regime on medical equipment was rationalized in this Budget by prescribing a uniform basic duty of five percent and CVD of four percent. In doing so, listed exemptions were dispensed with. I have received a number of representations in respect of Ostomy appliances in whose case a concession has been removed. Considering that these are mainly used by cancer patients, I propose to provide this concession to such appliances.

Basic customs duty on 11 specified drugs including two anti-cancer and one for the treatment of AIDS is being reduced to five percent. These drugs are also being exempted from CVD by way of excise duty exemption.

'Optical Disc Drives' (ODD) are ITA-bound and, thus, permissible for import without payment of duty. I propose to fully exempt specified parts or components required for the manufacture of ODD from basic customs duty.

Cigarette filter rods are manufactured from acetate rayon tow. While full CVD of 10 percent and special CVD of four percent is applicable to tow, the excise duty on filter rods is 10 percent creating an inversion in duty. I propose to fully exempt acetate rayon tow from special CVD of four percent.

Flax fibre and yarn are not produced in India in significant quantities. I propose to fully exempt them from basic customs duty in order to encourage domestic value addition.

As the House is aware, an export duty at the statutory rate of Rs.2500 per metric tonne was imposed on raw cotton with effect from 9th April, 2010 in order to contain the spiraling prices by disincentivizing exports. The Government has been keenly watching the quantum of exports as well

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as the price situation. In order to meet any future exigency, the statutory rate for this item is being enhanced to Rs. 10,000 per metric tonne while maintaining the effective rate at the current level of Rs.2500. For this purpose, an official amendment to the Finance Bill, 2010 was moved and passed in the Lok Sabha.

Except in the case of export duty on raw cotton, the changes in the customs and excise duties would come into force with immediate effect. The notifications in this respect are being issued.

In December, 2009, the export duty on iron ore lumps was enhanced from five percent to ten percent and on fines from Nil to five percent. Keeping in view the trend in the quantum of exports and domestic and international prices, the duty on iron ore lumps is being increased further to 15 percent.

In response to representations from domestic producers of stainless steel, I propose to reduce the basic customs duty of stainless steel melting scrap from five to two-and-a-half percent.

These proposals, Mr. Deputy Chairman, I formally introduced in the Lok Sabha in the form of amendments which the Lok Sabha was kind enough to approve; and the approved and amended Finance Bill has now been placed for the consideration of the hon. Members.

With these words, I request the House to commend this Bill.

The question was proposed.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदय, जैसा कि अभी प्रणब दा ने बताया, बहुत सारे कंसेशंस उन्होंने गिनाए जो उन्होंने बजट पेश करने के बाद दिए हैं। प्रणब जी सबसे सीनियर मिनिस्टर हैं। प्रणब बाबू एक बहुत ही able administrator हैं - ऐसा सभी लोग कहते हैं और सब अनुभव भी करते हैं। इसलिए जितने भी ग्रुप ऑफ मिनिस्टर्स होते हैं, उसके permanent चेयरमैन वही रहते हैं।

श्री प्रणब मुखर्जी : ऐसा नहीं है।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : यह अच्छी बात है।

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : वे आपकी तारीफ में कह रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : बार-बार उन्हीं को नियुक्त करना पड़ता है, यह उनकी काबलियत का सर्टिफिकेट है। सर, मैं आपके लिए यह जो कह रहा हूँ, यह दिल से भी कह रहा हूँ और एक मांग रखने के लिए भी कह रहा हूँ।

आपने इतने सारे कंसेशंस दिए तो एक और भी दे दीजिए, अभी तो मान जाइए, एक तो मान जाइए और डीज़ल और पेट्रोल पर ड्यूटी भी हटा दीजिए क्योंकि ऐसा कोई संवैधानिक बंधन नहीं है कि लोक सभा में आपने नहीं हटाया तो यहां पर आप उसकी घोषणा नहीं कर सकते, कर सकते हैं। लोक सभा फिर से उस पर हां कहने में खुश होगी। आपका मुद्दा क्या था? हम कट मोशन लेकर आए थे। वह कट मोशन एक संवैधानिक संकट पैदा करता है कि सरकार बहुमत में है या नहीं, इसका फैसला होता है। इसलिए आपने एड़ी-चोटी का जोर लगाया, क्या-क्या नहीं किया। ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं वही बता रहा हूं - लोगों को स्विटज़रलैंड घुमाकर लाए, किसी बीमार आदमी को बटन दबाने के लिए लगाया, फिर सीबीआई की ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRIMATI JAYANTI NATARAJAN : (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, how could he talk about Lok Sabha proceedings here ? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश) : वे अच्छी बात बोल रहे हैं, आप सुनिए तो सही। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : आपने सब कुछ किया और इसके लिए मैं आपको दोष नहीं दे रहा हूं। जो सीबीआई ने किया, इसके लिए जरूर दोष देता हूं क्योंकि वह जायज़ नहीं है, बाकी राजनीतिक तौर पर कुछ करो, उसमें मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है - political deal within deal करो, इसमें कुछ कोई आपत्ति नहीं है, लेकिन जो सीबीआई के द्वारा करते हैं, वह गलत है, उसके स्टैंड को तुरंत बदलते हैं, वह गलत है। मेरा कहना यह है कि ऐफ़िडेविट बदले, अधिकारी बदले, बहुत कुछ हुआ - मैं उसकी चर्चा में नहीं जा रहा हूं। मैं तो जनता की केवल एक मांग आपके सामने रख रहा हूं कि आपने इतने सारे कंसेशंस दे दिए तो एक बार और मान जाइए और डीज़ल तथा पेट्रोल की ड्यूटी, जो आपने बढ़ाई है, उसे आप खत्म करिए। इसके साथ-साथ खाद की, फर्टिलाइजर की सब्सिडी जो आपने विदड़ों की है, वह भी वापस लाइए - यह मेरी आपसे मांग है। इस मांग का एक दूसरा तर्क भी है। तर्क यह है कि किसी एक चीज़ पर आप कितना टैक्स लगाएंगे? आज पेट्रोलियम पर 100 परसेंट टैक्स रिजीम हो गई है। पेट्रोल, जो आपको पचास रुपए में मिलता है, वह पच्चीस रुपए की चीज़ है। पच्चीस रुपए की चीज़ पर सेंटर ज्यादा टैक्स लगाता है, फिर राज्य सरकारें लगाती हैं, फिर लोकल टैक्स भी है, कस्टम ड्यूटी भी है, एक्साइज़ ड्यूटी भी है, सब कुछ मिलाकर पच्चीस रुपए की चीज़ पर पच्चीस रुपए टैक्स बहुत ज्यादा होता है। एक क्षेत्र का आप कितना शोषण करेंगे? सरकारी खजाने में 2 लाख करोड़ रुपए अगर केवल एक पेट्रोलियम क्षेत्र से आते हैं तो यह लूट है, यह नहीं होना चाहिए। सर, पहले जो हाई टैक्स रिजीम पेट्रोलियम में आया, वह क्यों आया? पहले एक मान्यता थी कि कार अमीरों की होती है इसलिए उस पर टैक्स बढ़ाने दो, क्योंकि वह लग्जरी आइटम है, लेकिन आज पेट्रोल और डीज़ल लग्जरी आइटम नहीं है, यह रोज-मर्रा की चीज़ है इसलिए उस पर इतना टैक्स लगाना ठीक नहीं है। इसीलिए मैं आपसे एक बार फिर से इस संबंध में अनुरोध करता हूं। मैंने आपकी जो प्रशंसा की, वह तो मैंने दिल से की क्योंकि आप इसके काबिल हैं लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह भी जनता की एक इच्छा है, खाहिश है, इसे भी आप पूरा करो, यह मेरी मांग है।

दूसरा है, सर, मैं डिफेंस के बारे में दो-तीन मुद्दे और भी रखना चाहता हूँ फाइनेंस बिल के संदर्भ में। पहले तो अपने डिफेंस प्रिपेयरनेस के बारे में परसों ही मैंने एक बयान पढ़ा और मुझे दुख हुआ कि आज हमें पाकिस्तान से चर्चा करनी चाहिए, क्यों करनी चाहिए, कि बोले पाकिस्तान के साथ आज आप युद्ध नहीं कर सकते। क्यों नहीं कर सकते? There are lurking questions about our defence preparedness. ऐसा नहीं होना चाहिए। क्यों हुआ? लगातार डिफेंस के लिए जितना चाहिए था नहीं दिया और जितना दिया उतना खर्च नहीं हुआ। ऐसा दोनों ही हुआ है। 1 लाख 70 हजार करोड़ आपने बजट में रखा है, लेकिन उनकी मांग दो लाख करोड़ की थी। डिफेंस की 30 हजार करोड़ की जो मांग थी वह आज पूरी नहीं हुई है और उनकी आवश्यकता से हमने उनको कम बांटा है। मेरा सवाल है कि ऐसा क्यों कर रहे हैं? कम से कम डिफेंस के साथ तो यह अन्याय मत करो, उनको जितना चाहिए उतना दे दो और उन पर बंधन भी डालो कि वे उतना खर्च करेंगे तो यह होना चाहिए।

इसमें एक दूसरा बड़ा मुद्दा भी है, केवल सात-आठ हजार करोड़ रुपए का है, जो बहुत बड़ा नहीं है। सर, यह one-rank-one-pension है। one-rank-one-pension की मांग चुनाव के दिनों से उठी थी। यह मांग बहुत लोकप्रिय हुई और जगह-जगह पूर्व सैनिक इकट्ठा भी हुए जिसमें उन्होंने one-rank-one-pension की मांग की, जो जायज थी। इस कारण पूर्व सैनिकों ने अपने मैडल भी वापिस कर दिए कि यह दोहरा अन्याय डिफेंस फोर्सिंग पर हो रहा है। इस पर चुनाव से पहले कांग्रेस ने भी ऐलान किया कि हम one-rank-one-pension देंगे। जयन्ती जी यहां है, वे प्रवक्ता भी हैं, उनको भी मालूम है। तो सब ने घोषणा की, जिसका हमने स्वागत किया कि चलो, हमारी सत्ता आएगी तो हम देंगे, नहीं आई तो आप देंगे, कम से कम उनकी मांग तो पूरी होगी। लेकिन, सर, क्या हुआ, नहीं हुआ? मैं डिफेंस पार्लियामेंट स्टैंडिंग कमेटी में हूँ। हमने वहां अधिकारियों को बुलाकर पूछा कि one-rank-one-pension का क्या हुआ? हमने इस बारे में रिपोर्ट में जितना जिक्र किया है उतना ही यहां मैं जिक्र करूंगा। उन्होंने जो बताया वह आश्चर्यजनक है। हमने कहा कि one-rank-one-pension के लिए प्रेसीडेंट भी कह रही है, प्राइम मिनिस्टर भी कह रहे हैं, प्रवक्ता भी कह रहे हैं और पार्टी भी कह रही है, सभी कह रहे हैं कि यह हो गया है और सैनिक कह रहे हैं कि नहीं हुआ है। इस पर उन्होंने कहा कि सर, one-rank-one-pension नाम की एक कमेटी थी, उसकी सिफारिशें मान्य हुई हैं, one-rank-one-pension मान्य नहीं हुआ है। वह जो कमेटी सैक्रेटरी के अंडर थी उसका नाम one-rank-one-pension कमेटी थी और उसकी ही सिफारिशें मान्य हुई हैं लेकिन one-rank-one-pension मान्य नहीं हुआ। हमने उनसे हिसाब पूछा कि पूरा बोझ कितना होगा? आज आपने डिफेंस फोर्सिंग को 2100 करोड़ रुपए पेंशन बढ़ाकर दिया है। आपके 14 लाख पूर्व सैनिक हैं। लेकिन, सर, यह नाकाफी है और अन्याय है, क्योंकि कुल मिलाकर अगर one-rank-one-pension जैसा सैनिक चाहते हैं वैसा देंगे तो कितना रुपया लगेगा?

सर, इसमें केवल 8 हजार करोड़ रुपए लगेगा। सालाना 8 हजार करोड़ रुपए देने के लिए सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है। अगर स्पेक्ट्रम का थोड़ा सा वापिस लाएंगे तो भी मिलता है, ब्लैक मनी को लाएंगे तो भी मिलता है। सर, 8 हजार करोड़ क्या होता है। अब 8 लाख करोड़ के बजट में ज्यादा ही इंकम है और उसमें 8 हजार करोड़ सैनिक

जो अपने देश की सुरक्षा करते हैं, उनके लिए one-rank-one-pension दिया नहीं है। कम से कम यह कहने की हिम्मत तो दिखाओ कि हां, हमने one-rank-one-pension नहीं दिया है। यह बतलाने की हिम्मत जताओ। कमेटी में हमारे साथ आर.के. धवन जी भी थे। हमने रिपोर्ट में लिखा है जो पार्लियामेंट के सामने आई है और हमने लिखा है सरकार ने one-rank-one-pension मंजूर नहीं की है, यह बात साफ हो गई है। इसमें आगे लिखा है कि The Committee reiterates that one-rank-one-pension should be granted और इसलिए यह भी मेरी विनती है कि यह होना चाहिए।

सर, बजट के दो-तीन मुद्दे और भी हैं। पहले तो इंकम का प्रोजेक्शन है, उसके बारे में मैं आपके सामने कुछ चीजें रखना चाहता हूं। You have said that through disinvestment you will gain Rs.47,000 crores. Last year's experience is not that. You do not achieve the target but you are projecting that you will achieve that. Direct tax collection actually टारगेट से कम है, पिछले साल से ज्यादा है लेकिन टारगेट से कम है। यह हमें समझना चाहिए। डी.टी.सी. और जी.एस.टी. के बारे में भी मेरा एक मुद्दा है। दोनों चीजें आपने एक साल के लिए डेफर किया है।

दोनों चीजें आपने एक साल के लिए डेफर की हैं। दोनों चीजें टैक्स रिफार्म्स में महत्व रखती हैं, दोनों महत्वपूर्ण हैं, लोगों की बातें सुनकर, सब स्टेक होल्डर्स की बातें सुनकर एक जीएसटी और एक डीटीसी होना चाहिए। इसके बारे में हमने कभी विरोध नहीं किया है, कुछ मुद्दे उसमें जरूर हैं, जो बताये हैं। पहले हमारे नेता विपक्ष ने इस पर बोला था, इसलिए मैं इसका जिक्र दोबारा नहीं करता हूं। लेकिन मैं यह सोच रहा हूं कि आपने डीटीसी जिसमें शायद आपकी इन्कम कम होने वाली थी, उसको डेफर किया और जीएसटी, जिसमें आपको रिसोर्सेज स्टेट्स के साथ डिस्ट्रिब्यूट करने पड़ते हैं, वह भी डेफर किया। आपका फाइनेंशियल टारगेट पूरा करने का और डेफिसिट कम करने का यह रास्ता नहीं होना चाहिए। चूंकि यह आपने एक साल के लिए डेफर किया है, लेकिन आगे कितने साल करेंगे, यह पता नहीं है। मेरे सामने अनुभव है। आप से पूर्व वित्त मंत्री चिदम्बरम जी ने ई-फाइलिंग की घोषणा की थी, उन्होंने कहा था कि इलेक्ट्रॉनिक फाइलिंग तुरंत शुरू होगी, लेकिन एक साल, एक साल करते हुए, वह दो-तीन साल डेफर हुआ। यह क्यों डेफर हुआ? वहां अधिकारियों की मनमानी है। इन्कम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट की दादागिरी के कारण ई-फाइलिंग का फायदा नहीं हुआ, तो Deferment should not become a part of politics on income. यह नहीं होना चाहिए, यह मेरा आग्रह है। It should not become a part of the politics of economic of the country.

सर, हमें उत्पादन बढ़ाना है। हमेशा वित्त मंत्री जी रिसोर्सेज बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं। सर, 2 जी स्पेक्ट्रम के घोटाले का हम कैसे जिक्र नहीं कर सकते। उसकी इन्क्वायरी चल रही है, लेकिन मंत्री जी वहीं के वहीं बरकरार हैं और आज तो यहां तक कहा गया कि उनकी जाति के आधार पर, उन पर आरोप लग रहे हैं। यह कमाल की बात है।

यहां 70 हजार करोड़ रुपए के घोटाले की चर्चा हो रही है, यह 70 हजार करोड़ रुपए सरकार के खजाने में आने चाहिए थे, वे नहीं आए हैं, उसकी चर्चा हो रही है। सीधी सी बात है, जिनको रास्ते में बेचा, उनको मुनाफा हुआ, जो कि आपका होना चाहिए था। यह 2 जी स्पैक्ट्रम जैसा घोटाला कभी दुनिया में देखने को नहीं मिला है। यह हवा बेचने का घोटाला है। सर, यह क्या बेचते हैं? स्पैक्ट्रम माने क्या होता है? स्पैक्ट्रम माने हवा ही बेच रहे हैं। अब हवा का सिग्नल बेच रहे हैं? और उसमें इतना दबा के पैसा खा रहे हैं और जो पैसा सरकारी खजाने में आना चाहिए था, जो पैसा जनता पर खर्च होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं आ रहा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Please tell what happened when Mr. Arun Shourie was the Minister. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Yes, I will tell you. ... *(Interruptions)*... जब एक मोबाइल टेलीफोन की शुरुआत हो रही थी, जब एक नये क्षेत्र की शुरुआत हो रही थी, उसके लिए जो प्रिंसिपल एप्लाइ करते हैं, First come first served. वहां पर लोग नहीं आ रहे थे, उसके बाद रेवेन्यू शेयरिंग मॉडल आया, लाइसेंस फी का रिज़ीम आया, रेवेन्यू का आया और उसके बाद नीलामी का आया। ऐसा प्रोग्रेसिवली अच्छा होता। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Siva, let him say whatever he wants to say. ... *(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : मैं वही बात कह रहा हूं। मैं बता रहा हूं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: He cannot say whatever he wants to say. ... *(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : सर, बात सीधी है। पता नहीं उनको क्यों बुरा लगता है, मुझे पता नहीं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सीधी बात है कि देश में घोटाला हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: This is not a new thing. ... *(Interruptions)*... I cannot tell the Members to speak in a particular way. ... *(Interruptions)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: I really do not understand why you are not taking action. What stops you from taking action? Is it coalition compulsion? Now the caste card is being used to defend corruption. That has never been done. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: You are using religion in politics. ... *(Interruptions)*... You do not have any credibility.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARJAN) in the Chair).

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARJAN): Mr. Siva, let him finish. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: They resort to religion for political purposes. ... *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please conclude now.
... (Interruptions)...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मेरे पास समय की कमी है। इसके बाद मुझे दो-तीन मुद्दे और रखने हैं। मेरा कहना है कि जो स्पेक्ट्रम घोटाले के चलते आय में कमी हुई है, इसके बारे में भी सरकार को कहना चाहिए। इसके बारे में सजा होनी चाहिए और इसका पैसा सरकारी खजाने में आना चाहिए। दूसरी बात यह है कि मैंने ब्लैक मनी का उल्लेख किया था, आपने उस समय उसका उत्तर नहीं दिया। आपने राष्ट्रपति के अभिभाषण में ब्लैक मनी के बारे में कहा, प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा और आपने कहा, सभी ने कहा कि ब्लैक मनी को वापिस लायेंगे। इस बजट में एक रुपया भी वापिस लाने का आप प्रोजेक्ट नहीं कर रहे हो। आप अंदाजा भी नहीं लगा रहे हो कि भाई, इतने हजार करोड़ रुपए एक आदमी, हसनअली के एकाउंट में 62 हजार करोड़ रुपए का पता चला। अरे, उतना तो उसमें लिखो, लेकिन वह भी नहीं लिख रहे हैं। यह बात है, इसलिए अब आप खर्च पर देखिए।

सर, देश की तरक्की तभी होगी जब इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर अच्छा होगा। अमेरिका में एक डेलीगेशन गया था, लोगों ने कहा कि अमेरिका की सड़कें बहुत अच्छी हैं क्योंकि अमेरिका अमीर है। उस समय के अमेरिका के अध्यक्ष ने कहा कि अमेरिका अमीर है, इसलिए उसके रास्ते अच्छे नहीं हैं। हमारी सड़कें अच्छी हैं, इसलिए हम अमीर हैं, उन्होंने यह एक सच्चाई बताई। अब अगर यह होता है, तो आज हमारी हालत क्या है? जिसका जिक्र नेता विपक्ष ने भी किया था। मैं आपको केवल याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे पास पावर में रिसोर्स के कारण आज टारगेट सफल नहीं हो रहा है। रोड का 20 किलोमीटर केवल किताबों में है, भाषणों में है, सड़क पर नहीं है। रोड की स्थिति गंभीर है, आपने रेलवे के फ्रेट कॉरिडोर का दो-दो बार भूमि पूजन किया, लेकिन उसका काम शुरू नहीं हो रहा है। यह इसलिए शुरू नहीं हो रहा है, क्योंकि रिसोर्स की कमी है, पॉलिटिकल विल की कमी है और रि-हैबिलिटेशन की पॉलिसी में कमी है। मैं इसी माध्यम से यह मांग करता हूँ कि R&R का बिल पिछली लोक सभा के अवसान से पहले लोक सभा में और इस सदन में लाया गया था। आज चुनाव के बाद एक साल के करीब समय हो गया है, फिर भी आप वह बिल नहीं ला रहे हैं। आपको वह बिल तुरंत लाना चाहिए। क्योंकि इन चीजों के कारण रिसोर्स की कमी है, तो इसलिए आज इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर सफर कर रहा है। पॉलिटिकल विल नहीं है, R&R policy in place नहीं है, इसलिए इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर नहीं हो रहा है, इससे देश की तरक्की sustainable नहीं होती। आपके IFCI के बांड का दस हजार करोड़ तो जमा हुआ है, लेकिन इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए खर्च क्यों नहीं हो रहा है, इसका भी जवाब देना चाहिए। सर, आपने PDS का एलोकेशन कम कर दिया। यहां पर महंगाई पर चर्चा हुई, जो PDS का एलोकेशन कम हुआ, वह तो बढ़ाओ। आप यह तो अभी भी कर सकते हो। आपको इतना re-appropriation का तो अधिकार है।

मैं एक और मुद्दा उठाना चाहता हूँ। अमेरिका में हैल्थ के बारे में बहुत चर्चा हुई। चुनाव के समय सबसे प्रमुख मुद्दा यह था कि affordable health कैसे मिलेगी। आपने भी कहा कि health for all, लेकिन health for all ऐसी नहीं आएगी। वह affordable health है कि नहीं, यह मुद्दा है। आप affordable health के लिए बजट में कितना दे रहे हो? आप इसके लिए प्रति व्यक्ति 250 रुपए भी नहीं दे रहे हो, तो इससे कैसे काम चलेगा? मैं इसीलिए यह मांग करता हूँ

कि health for all तथा affordable health for all और health insurance for all के विषय पर फिर से चर्चा करो। इन कामों के लिए सरकार को आगे आना चाहिए और यह होना चाहिए। यदि inclusive politics करनी है, तो यह भी करना पड़ेगा।

सर, मैंने पिछली बार एक मुद्दा उठाया था और मैं उसको आज भी उठा रहा हूँ, उसके बाद मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा। मैंने कहा था कि आज emerging economy में भारत को चाइना के साथ, ब्राजील के साथ गिना जाता है और हमारा BRIC countries का दुनिया में एक दबदबा हो गया है कि भाई, ये देश हैं, जो emerging economies हैं, वहाँ growth potential है। आप कह रहे हैं कि साढ़े सात परसेंट, कोई कह रहा है साढ़े छः परसेंट और कोई कह रहा है कि नौ परसेंट, जो भी होगा, हमारी growth छः परसेंट से ऊपर होगी, यह सुनिश्चित है। ग्रीस में क्या है और दूसरे देशों में क्या है, वहाँ दो परसेंट का growth भी नहीं है, Why can't we leverage our growth potential to mobilize resources globally? मैंने यह सवाल बजट भाषण में भी पूछा था, जिसका जवाब आपने उस समय नहीं दिया था। मुझे लगता है, आप आज इसका जवाब देंगे। चाइना ने क्या किया है, हम कैसे भूल सकते हैं, हमारी सारी परिस्थितियाँ समान हैं।

With China's exports soaring, even as other major economies struggle to recover from recession evidence is mounting that Beijing is skillfully using inconsistencies in international trade rules to score its own economy at the expense of others. वे यह कर रहे हैं। To maximize its advantage, Beijing is exploiting the fundamental difference between the two major international bodies, World Trade Organization and the IMF. वे यह कर रहे हैं। What is China doing? China buys dollars and other foreign currencies worth several hundred billions a year by selling more of its currency which then depresses its value. That intervention helps Chinese export to surge 46 percent in the recession time. सर, दुनिया ऐसे चलती है। हम यह विचार क्यों नहीं कर सकते हैं? Think of big ideas. Think of some new ideas. We have the potential and we must exploit that potential. We must mop up resources globally, because we can do that. Our promissory note of healthy economy and our growth potential can mobilize resources for us. Let us do that. Let us improve infrastructure with those resources. Let us bring back black money. Let us stop corruption, particularly like 2G Spectrum and other things. If we contain that, things will improve more than what everybody dreams. That is why, I, once again, appeal, please give these ideas a thought. In the last speech also I had made a reference to country shares. आज हमारे रुपये का चार आना इंड्रस्ट में जा रहा है। भारत सरकार जो रुपया कमा रही है, उसका चार आना ब्याज में जा रहा है। ब्याज की रकम कम ज्यादा होती है। and to securitize that liability, you can definitely think of country shares. Smaller countries have done it to their advantage. We can also securitize our international monetary obligations through such innovative measures. But, for that, Sir, we need big ideas, new, creative and innovative thinking.

With these words, I would once again request आज एक बात मान जाइए। मैडम, मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से कह रहा हूँ कि आप हमारी एक बात मान लें और डीज़ल, पेट्रोल की ड्यूटी वापस ले लें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Madam Vice-Chairperson, first, I would like to ask a question to my friend. He is, again and again, demanding the hon. Finance Minister to rollback the increased price on petroleum and diesel. But, I would like to bring to his notice that during the NDA rule, they had increased 112 percent on diesel, whereas, the UPA has increased only 63 percent. Madam, they had increased 258 percent on Kerosene, we have increased hardly 5-10 percent. On LPG, you have increased 78 percent. We have increased only 16 percent. Therefore, it is not fair in a democratic country to say such things when the Government does such things in the interest of the financial discipline and also in the interest of the Indian economy. We must appreciate it. We should not criticize for the sake of criticism.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Orissa): what is the source of your data?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please, let him complete.

SHRI RUDRA NARAINA PANY: I think, you are providing wrong data.

डा. टी. सुब्बारामी रेड्डी : आप बार-बार क्यों उठते हों ...(व्यवधान)... You must, actually, admire the Government and the leadership of the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Pranab *da* who has presented an excellent Budget. He had presented the Interim Budget, then regular Budget in 2009-10 when there was a total turmoil in the global economy. Then there was monsoon failure and drought. In such circumstances, he has proved that he can present another excellent Budget. Let us not compare ourselves with China which has got altogether a different system. All the countries, including democratic countries, surprised that how the Indian economy is still laudable when compare to so many other countries.

For example, during 2009-10, the GDP growth of the USA, UK and Japan was -2.5 percent, -4.8 percent and -5.3 respectively, whereas, the GDP growth of India was 5.6 percent. I am asking my friends, is it not appreciable? Similarly, I come to fiscal deficit. On the one hand, you say not to impose any tax and on the other you demand to create everything as if there is a magic box. But, still, with magical skill, our hon. Finance Minister could provide phenomenal outlay for social sector infrastructure at Rs. 3.73 lakh crores. And, he has successfully kept the fiscal deficit at an optimistic level of 5.5 percent. He is dreaming and anticipating to bring it down to 4.8 percent next year and 4.1 percent the following year. This clearly shows how much the Government is committed to bring down even the fiscal deficit.

Madam, we should not forget another thing. Out of Rs.3.73 lakh crores, 37 percent of the total Plan is given for social sector which comes to Rs. 1.37,000 crores. For infrastructure, the hon. Minister has given 25 percent. You must also appreciate that for poor farmers, the agriculture credit has been increased from Rs. 2,80,000 crores increased to Rs. 3.5 lakh crores.

I do not think that anybody has ever done. We must appreciate this. Similarly, I come to agricultural growth. The expansion in agricultural growth was 6 percent during the NDA regime, while during the UPA regime it has been 26 percent. I am not blaming anybody. We are all colleagues. In a democratic country, we must have good hearts to appreciate what the Government does. You have every right to point out when it is wrong. So, I am highlighting only the good points. If you have 90 percent good points, you cannot say that everything is wrong only because 10 percent bad points. It is not correct. But during the NDA regime the agricultural growth was only 3.2 percent, but during the UPA Government this has been 15.5 percent. This is quite laudable what the UPA Government has done. ... *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Kindly allow him to complete. ... *(Interruptions)*... Kindly allow him to complete. ... *(Interruptions)*... Let us maintain order please. ... *(Interruptions)*...

डा. टी. सुब्बाराजी रेड्डी : आप बैठिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप उड़ीसा की बात बोलिए ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह उड़ीसा का subject नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Subbaramiji, you please continue. ... *(Interruptions)*... Subbaramiji, you please continue. ... *(Interruptions)*... Subbaramiji, please address the Chair. ... *(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: You must appreciate one more thing. The Government is giving top priority to the infrastructure, education, health, food security and agriculture. So, the Government is concentrating on every sector. Also, one more thing. It is wonderful plan that 60,000 villages will grow pulses and oilseeds. The Government has provided Rs. 300 crores for it. Rs. 300 crores may not be sufficient, but it is an innovative idea because we are, today, having shortage of pulses and oilseeds. We are importing them. So, one of the main reasons for recession is shortage of these products. So, this is a wonderful and exemplary idea of the Government and the Finance Minister. This will grow like anything. Take, for instance, MGNREGA. First, they thought that it should be Rs. 10,000 crores; then, it was increased to Rs. 45,000 crores. This is a great boon for the poor farmers. But I would like to request the Finance Minister to concentrate more on this proposal. It is a

very wonderful proposal, which started with 60,000 villages. It must extend to more and more villages and it must be very successful. I also welcome Finance Minister's efforts to extend the Green Revolution – it is also a wonderful idea; इतिहास में अभी तक किसी की ऐसी योजना नहीं आई है, यह पहली बार हमारी सरकार की आई है - to the eastern States, like Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Orissa with active involvement of Gram Sabha and farming community. For example, take Punjab. The production in Punjab is normal. But in these States, the production is very low. That's why the Government has decided to involve gram sabha and farmers to see to it that how best they can increase production. For that also they have given about Rs. 500 crores. In future, I am confident, the Green Revolution will spread to all the backward districts of the country, including the backward districts of Andhra Pradesh. On behalf of the people of India, I congratulate the Finance Minister for these two schemes – extending the Green Revolution and synchronizing sixty years. This is a very innovative idea. This has been done for the first time in history. Today, दुख की बात है, foods and vegetables worth Rs. 50,000 crores, as per the statistics of the Government of India, are perishable in the country. Of course, the Finance Ministry has given 100 percent exemption from service tax and 5 percent on the import of the equipments of food processing. But my suggestion to you, Mr. Finance Minister, is that we need more cold storages all over the country. Every district should give top priority to see to it how fruits and vegetables can be preserved. It is very big challenge for the Government. So, I call upon the Government and also the hon. Minister to concentrate more on this point.

Sir, another important point which I would like to make is that, today, with unemployment, there is frustration in the youth of the country. No doubt, in rural areas, because of NREGA, people are able to get employment. When a graduate comes out, he does not get employment. So, there is frustration. For that massive industrialization, massive infrastructure and power generation is required. For this you need not only domestic investment but also investment from all over the world. So, I am happy to inform the House that in 2009-10, which has ended now, the UPA Government could attract foreign investment of about Rs.1,00,000 crores for the country. It is, really, admirable.

Here, Sir, one more thing which I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister is this. As far as attracting global investment is concerned, you must create confidence and stability in certain rules. For example, under section 80 – 1a of the 2010 Finance Act, the Finance Ministry has

given full tax exemption for infrastructure, that is, for telecommunication, power generation, distribution, production and also for the National Highway roads. For all these sectors, they have given full tax exemption till 2011. Madam, I am the first speaker from the Congress Party.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): But the time is limited. ... (*Interruptions*)... So, kindly make your concluding remarks.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Madam, I am speaking in the interest of everybody in the House, not in the interest of the Congress Party.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN) : All the Members speak for that. ... (*Interruptions*)... Mr. Reddy, please conclude in five minutes.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: As per section 80 – 1a of this Act, full exemption is given up to 2011. It is said that if any infrastructural projects is completed and comes to operation by 2011, only such projects are eligible for this exemption. The Eleventh five Year Plan is going to complete by 2012. Then, again, a number of infrastructural projects are going to be taken up in the Twelfth Plan. Therefore, let us not give uncertainty. The people who come from all over the world are questioning why this exemption only up to 2011? Why don't you extend this exemption? You can extend this to the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Infrastructure projects will come forward from all over the world if the Government gives this exemption. That is very good. I call upon the Finance Minister to examine this point and avoid this uncertainty.

One more point is, I am telling to all my friends, our country's progress and prosperity depends on how we control floods and how we control drought. This is a secret which I will tell all of you. The secret is, you must have the concentration on irrigation sector. During rains, water which goes to waste can be stored. ... (*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Let him complete.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: There is devastation in many villages. So, for that, in the Plan outlay, they have given an increase of 30 percent than that of the previous year's. Previous year, they had allocated 19.57 percent. This year, for irrigation and also for flood control, 30 percent has been given. So, I call upon the Finance Minister to give top priority all over the country. No doubt, in State

like Andhra Pradesh, Polavaram project and Pranahita-Chevella projects are national projects. All these projects belong to the people of India, not to that State alone. So, this is very important. I am telling you, Sir, if you have more tanks, water can be stored there. In case of a drought, we can use that water. Similarly, if there is a flood situation all over India, floods will not go to sea. Floods could be controlled by this ... *(Interruptions)*... Therefore, ... *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Panyji please let him complete. ... *(Interruptions)*... Kindly let him make his speech. Okay, Dr. Reddy, conclude now, please. ... *(Interruptions)*... पाणि जी, आप बैठ जाइए ...**(व्यवधान)**... Dr. Reddy, make your concluding remarks. The time is over. ... *(Interruptions)*... The time is over. Please move on to the next point. ... *(Interruptions)*... Please move on to the next point and please conclude now. ... *(Interruptions)*... पाणि जी, आप प्लीज़ उनको बोलने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Now, let him conclude. All of you can't speak. Let him conclude. ... *(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Then, Madam, there is another novel idea. ... *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Now conclude. Please conclude. Time is over. The time is over.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Madam, in the rural areas, the people do not know how to operate a bank account. They do not have with them the minimum deposit money required to open a bank account. Now our hon. Finance Minister has introduced a new scheme which would provide that in all rural areas also, the bank branches will be opened. It may be opened by private banks or commercial banks. That is a different issue. The rule now made is that without depositing the minimum money, one can open a bank account. This is a very good thing. The only thing that I would like to request to the Finance Minister here is he should pay more attention to it. We should know that by next year, *i.e.*, by the time 2011-12 Budget comes, how many banks have opened their branches in the rural areas and how the rural people have been benefited by this. So, this is also one of the laudable achievements of the UPA Government. **(Time-bell rings)**.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Final point, please. Please conclude now.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Madam, these are very good and important points. ... *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): No, please, Dr. Reddy; now

your time is over. I have to call the next speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*... Kindly let him speak. Please let him speak. ...*(Interruptions)*... All this won't go on record. No interruptions will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... रेड्डी जी, आप बोलिए।

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Madam, the last point is, financial reforms will bring money. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN) : Dr. Reddy, please address the Chair and ignore all interruptions. Please ignore all interruptions. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Everybody is watching this House. This is being watched all over the country. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप क्या बात बोल रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN) : Please, you make your concluding remarks.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: The Finance Bill is a very important Bill and the people with high level of maturity, skill, concentration and commitment participate in its debate. यह मजाक नहीं है। Please bear it in mind. Do not make unnecessary jokes.

So, Madam, I was saying that financial reforms will bring money. Currently, money is raised only through equity and banks. There is no long-term debt market. Rules and regulations need to be changed – I am requesting the Finance Minister – to create the right atmosphere for such a market. The gamut of instruments required to raise debt is not there. We still believe in the old socialist order that only banks can lend, and there is a cap on their lending. We need a debt market with a default support system and a regulator.

We also need a standard bidding procedure. The documents must be accepted by all, just like the World Bank documents are. And, lastly, the most important thing that any investor needs is a low steady interest rate regime. We have a high domestic savings rate which could help create a low and steady interest regime. The Reserve Bank of India must try and let the currency find its own level. This will help control inflation and attract huge investments and more than one trillion dollars will flow, in. Lastly, Madam,.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Again the last one. The time is over. Please cooperate, Dr. Reddy. Please.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Madam, I have taken only 20 minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): But the time has been reduced. We need to finish it.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Madam, the Infrastructure Finance Corporation has been established to create infrastructural stability and to meet funding needs. Now, here I would like to bring one thing to the kind notice of the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister said that this Corporation can give Rs. 1 lakh crore. This infrastructure Finance Corporation is meant only to strengthen the hands of the agencies responsible for the implementation of the infrastructure projects. But the Reserve Bank of India rules have imposed some restrictions on it due to which by 2009-10, it could give only Rs. 12,000 crores out of Rs. 1 lakh crore. Therefore, I want a modification in this also.

Madam, I would conclude by saying, that the Indian economy, Indian prosperity and progress should be matchless, unprecedented, magnificent and spectacular. Thank you.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I rise to make certain observations on the Finance Bill, 2010-11. It is all about management of tax economics and the Union Budget. I am constrained to state that the propositions made in the Finance Bill so far as the tax management and tax economics is concerned, is totally biased against the common people and has given the rich and the affluent a free run. The budgetary figures clearly show that much more has been taken away from the common people than what has been farmed out to them in the name of the various *aam aadmi* schemes.

Madam, I closely followed the hon. Finance Minister's reply to the Budget debate, the subsequent debate on the Finance Bill and the detailed account he has given about funds allocated to the various *aam aadmi* schemes. My humble suggestion is, please take a macro approach, of how much has been taken out of the people and how much has been given to them in return. That needs to come before the House and that would clear the picture amply. As per the Budget document, the total tax foregone is five lakh crore rupees, which is 80 percent of the total tax collection. Out of that, the direct tax and corporate tax sacrificed is to the tune of Rs.1,20,483 crores. That direct tax sacrifice is over and above the tax arrears, that is, tax which is due but not being paid; it is an offence. That tax sacrifice is to the tune of Rs.2,00,000 crores as per reply given to a specific question here. So, where do we stand? So far as the indirect taxes are concerned, the indirect tax

revenue foregone is to the tune of Rs.3.19 lakh crores. And what is the arrear which is over and above that, which is due but not paid, and which is an economic offence? As per the Standing Committee's observation, it is Rs.40875 crores, that is, the due which has not been paid over and above the Rs.3.19 lakh crores foregone. These are the total revenue foregone and the total arrears which have not been collected. It is an indulgence in default. Taken together, that tantamounts to more than 11 to 12 percent of the total Budget. Where do we stand? It is in this premise that the Finance Bill has to be judged and discussed.

Sir, the specific point that has clearly been made by the Standing Committee on Finance is that corporate tax collection has increased in the last year by only 13.4 percent. The Income-tax collection has gone down by 0.41 percent. The Standing Committee has specifically commented – it is a unanimous observation and not an observation of my Party alone – that it is dismayed that the growth in corporate tax is not commensurate with the growth in number, scale and profit of the companies. On the shortfall in Income-tax collection, the negative growth registered in respect of personal Income-tax is also inexplicable considering the large increase that has occurred in the corporate salaries. So, the picture is quite clear. The whole tax administration regime is indulgent in default, very cruel to the common people, indirect tax is being relied upon to bridge the Budget deficit and it is quite liberal to the rich and the affluent; it gives them huge concessions, exemptions and so on and so forth. That is the unanimous observation made by the Standing Committee on Finance. They have commented clearly on the bias in favour of corporates and against the poor and low-salaried people. So, I feel this aspect needs to be taken into account seriously.

Sir, I have a humble suggestion for the hon. Finance Minister. If you see the total tax arrears, I am not talking about the exemption, it is due it is not being paid. It is an alarming huge amount of Rs.2.5 lakh crore in a particular year. I have a humble suggestion to bring about a little change in the system. If an ordinary person thinks that his telephone bill or the electricity bill is highly inflated, he has to pay it first and then he can raise a dispute. Why can't a similar system be introduced for an income-tax assessee, corporate tax assessee or an indirect-tax assessee? Let them pay the assessed tax first and then allow them to raise a dispute. Otherwise, this default will continue in an atmosphere of friendly match of dispute and litigation and ultimately the country's Exchequer stands to suffer. Please bring this change. It is my humble suggestion to you. Sir, the hon. Finance Minister justified the hike in the customs and excise duties on petroleum and diesel in the beginning. By what percentage did you increase the price of crude oil today at an average of 73 dollar per barrel? What is

the level of price that has been increased? At the same time, he also commented as to what will he do about Rs.85,000 crore under-recoveries of the oil marketing company. Under what shall we put it while referring to the price rise due to hike in the petroleum-diesel economy? My humble question is: How do you link the hike in the duty in petroleum, diesel and crude with 73 dollars per barrel issue? How do you link it to the under-recoveries of the oil marketing companies? Are the oil marketing companies going to get anything because of this hike? Nothing. Not even a single paisa. Even in this Budget, you have not kept anything to pay to them on account of under-recoveries. So, how this hike is linked to that? Seventy-three dollars means around Rs.20 to Rs.22 per litre. *(Time-bell rings)*. ... *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please make the concluding remarks.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I think I have some time. ... *(Interruptions)*... I think 73 dollars manes Rs.23 per litre. In terms of finished petroleum in domestic market, it is hardly Rs.25. It is now Rs.49 in Delhi market. The reason is that for every rupee of petroleum price we pay 51 paisa as tax. How much more do you propose to tax? That is my humble submission. So, it is not linked with 73 dollars per barrel. So far as the under-recoveries of oil marketing companies by this duty hike are concerned, they are not going to get a single paisa as per the duty hike. How do you justify it? I think this should be thoroughly reviewed. I can understand the hon. Minister's anxiety about the resource mobilization. There is a genuine concern and every Finance Minister must have that anxiety. But there are other avenues as well provided there is a political will. When our heart was bleeding for the under-recoveries of oil marketing companies or for the civil aviation sector, which is reflected by proposing a service tax cut or putting a ceiling in the service tax, how do you tolerate this kind of default? When oil marketing companies are not getting Rs.500 crore from a single civil aviation major in the private sector, dues are not being paid months after months and Airport Authorities are not getting Rs.200 crore dues from the same a civil aviation major, which at the same time, is a very big IPL Franchise owner purchased a single team by 7.5 million dollars, how do you tolerate this kind of profligacy? ... *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please conclude. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I am concluding. ... *(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): There is no more time now. The time has been cut down. ... *(Interruptions)*... There is no more time. Please make your concluding remarks. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Why do you allow the excise duty on ATF at a higher rate than the excise duty on diesel? Should excise duty on fuel for the air travelers remain lower than that on the fuel for bus travelers or common people?

Thirdly, why should not the share market transactions and commodity market transactions, which are basically speculative transactions, be subjected to tax? The Government will get huge revenue out of it. Why should we not increase their burden? I am glad you have already imposed tax on the iron ore export, but, I think, there is room for further increasing it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Mr. Sen, you have to conclude now.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Please, I am concluding.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): No, its over. Now, I have to call the next speaker.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I am just concluding. I propose that the tax on iron ore lump export should be increased to 20 percent. The Government should also bring the iron ore fines export under that ambit. The country will gain; country will gain through value addition and our country's steel plants will be protected. I think, the concession given to the targeted petroleum majors by way of capital expenditure deduction for income-tax calculation in the last year's Finance Bill needs to be withdrawn. They are financially sound enough. Then, why not the windfall profit. (*Time-bell rings*). I am just concluding. Why should not the windfall profit earned by the stand-alone refineries by way of export, not catering to the domestic market, be subjected to the windfall gain tax? I think that can also be another area of big gain. By taking these gains into account, put into practice, I think, you can spare the millions of common people from the burden of the excise duty and customs duty on petroleum, diesel and crude oil, and people will be happy. That is my request. I think there are alternative avenues. They can be used very well. The bias in the Finance Bill should be changed. With these few words, I request hon. Finance Minister to reconsider the collection mechanism of the tax arrears. Please, don't indulge in tax default. This is going to eat away the vitals of the potential that is created in the economy for revenue generation, and also please correct the bias that is there against the *aam aadmi*. Only making noise about the *aam admi* is not enough. It is much more important to put something into practice.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Now, Shri Naresh Chandra Agrawal; you have five minutes. That is the proportionate time that has been allotted.

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL (Uttar Pradesh): Please give me minimum seven minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): This is the maximum time.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : महोदया, वैसे तो यह औपचारिकता है, क्योंकि विनियोग विधेयक और Finance Bill दोनों लोक सभा में पास हो चुके हैं।...(व्यवधान)... मुझे उम्मीद थी कि जब माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी इस सदन में Finance Bill रखेंगे, तो कुछ नई चीजों की घोषणा करेंगे। मैं तो उन्हें अपना आदर्श मानता हूँ। जब 80 के दशक के पहले मैं एम.एल.ए. बना था, तब भी मैं इनको finance expert के नाते देखता था और आज भी वे finance expert हैं। मैं आज बड़ी आशा लेकर यहां आया था कि इस Finance Bill पर इस उच्च सदन में कोई-न-कोई नई घोषणा होगी। हम लोगों ने मांग की थी कि आई.पी.एल. पर हाऊस की एक कमिटी बना दी जाए, लेकिन आप इसको नहीं स्वीकार कर रहे हैं। आप कम से कम यही घोषणा करते कि हम आई.पी.एल. के घोटाले से कितना पैसा वापस लेंगे और घोटाले की जांच कराएंगे। Swiss Bank में जो पैसा जमा है, उसको अगर देश में वापस लाया जाए, तो जितना कर्जा हमारे ऊपर तमाम बैंकों - विश्व बैंक, एशियन बैंक या अन्य बैंकों का है, वह कर्जा दूर हो जाएगा, लेकिन उसके संबंध में भी कोई घोषणा नहीं की गई।

श्रीमन्, आपने घोषणा की, लेकिन हम चाहते थे कि आप किसानों के संबंध में, नौजवानों के संबंध में, बेरोजगारों के संबंध में और अल्पसंख्यकों के संबंध में घोषणा करते। इससे ऐसा कुछ लगता भी कि इस बजट से आम लोगों को राहत मिलेगी। आपने डीजल और खाद के दाम बढ़ा दिए, लेकिन किसान जो पैदा करते हैं, उसकी मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था आपने अपने जिम्मे नहीं ली। आपने Finance Bill में कहा कि एग्रीकल्चर पर बजट कम है और हम एग्रीकल्चर पर बजट बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, लेकिन आप यह बताइए कि इस देश में जब किसान उत्पादन करता है तो कीमत गिरती है और जब किसान उसका उपयोग करने के लिए खरीदता है तो कीमत बढ़ती है, अगर कंट्री में इसी ratio से किसानों के साथ व्यवहार होगा, तो किसान कैसे तरक्की करेगा और देश एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में कैसे आगे बढ़ेगा?

महोदय, इस संबंध में मैंने बात उठाई थी, मैंने प्रश्न भी दिया था कि किसान का मूल्य तय करने के लिए Agriculture Production Commission बना दिया गया, क्या IAS बैठकर किसानों का भाव तय करेंगे? वे यह नहीं जानते कि किसान को क्या नुकसान हो रहा है या उसे क्या मिल रहा है। मैंने यह सजेशन दिया था कि Agriculture Production Commission का मैंबर देश का गरीब किसान होना चाहिए जिससे वह अपने मूल्य को तय कर सके। आज पूरे विश्व में किसानों को छूट मिल रही है, लेकिन हमारे देश में छूट देने के स्थान पर, जो छूट उन्हें मिल रही थी, वह भी उनसे वापस ली गई। हमारे साथी श्री जावड़ेकर जी कह रहे थे कि डीजल और पेट्रोल के जो मूल्य बढ़ाए गए हैं, वे सरकार को वापस लेने चाहिए। इसी प्रकार खाद के जो मूल्य बढ़े, उन्हें वापस लेना चाहिए। इस संबंध में

वित्त मंत्री जी घोषणा क्यों नहीं करते हैं? हम लोगों ने आपको समर्थन दिया, लोक सभा में आपका फाइनेंस बिल पास कराया, यह सोचकर पास कराया था, यह कहकर पास कराया था कि हम सांप्रदायिक ताकतों को देश में नहीं आने देना चाहते, लेकिन हम यह भी चाहते हैं, हम उनका इस मारे भी विरोध कर रहे हैं, इस मारे भी सुझाव दे रहे हैं कि आप कम से कम हमारी पीड़ा को तो समझिए। महोदय, आज सरकार की जितनी योजनाएं हैं, उन योजनाओं को लागू करने की नोडल एजेंसी राज्य सरकारें हैं। छठा वेतन आयोग लागू होने के बाद राज्य सरकारों की वित्तीय स्थिति बहुत खराब हुई। आप जब योजनाओं को देते हैं तो राज्यों का अंशदान उसमें लगा देते हैं।

महोदय, पहले से ही राज्यों पर इतना बोझ है, उस पर अंशदान में इतना पैसा हो जाता है कि राज्य अंशदान पूरा नहीं कर पाते, जिसके कारण योजनाएं पूरी नहीं हो पातीं। आज केन्द्र सरकार के पास करीब 4000 करोड़ रुपए उत्तर प्रदेश का इसी मारे रुका हुआ है। वे कहते हैं कि आपने यूटिलिटी सर्टिफिकेट नहीं दिया। हमने दिया भी तो वे कहते हैं कि आपने अधूरा दिया, जबकि हमने सही यूटिलिटी सर्टिफिकेट दिया, आप देख लीजिए। महोदय, आपने प्लानिंग कमीशन बनाया। राज्य की योजनाएं प्लानिंग कमीशन तय करता है। आपने प्लानिंग कमीशन बनाते समय पहले दिन से ही, जिस दिन से देश आजाद हुआ यह कह दिया कि राज्य सरकार अपनी जितनी आय दिखाएगी, केन्द्र का योजना आयोग उस आय को पूरा उतना ही बजट प्रस्तावित करेगा और केन्द्र सरकार उतना ही बजट दे देगी, यानी आपने 50:50 परसेंट का रेश्यो तय किया। अगर राज्य सरकार की प्रस्तावित आय में कमी हो जाती है तो आप योजना आयोग द्वारा प्रस्तावित जो बजट स्वीकृत कर रहे हैं, उसमें भी कटौती कर लेते हैं। उसका नतीजा यह हो रहा है कि राज्यों की स्थिति दिन पर दिन दयनीय होती गई। माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय, कम से कम इसके संबंध में तो कुछ घोषणा कर दीजिए। मैं तो सोच रहा था, जैसे अभी बात उठी थी ...**(समय की घंटी)**... कि जब तक कंट्री का infrastructure डेवलप नहीं होगा - बिजल, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, सड़क, आवास और रोजगार - अगर इन पांच चीजों पर देश की सरकार कोई नीति बना दे, पांच चीजों को अगर प्राथमिकता पर ले ले तो देश अपने आप automatically तरक्की कर जाएगा।

लेकिन माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी के द्वारा एक भी घोषणा नहीं की गई कि इन चीजों को प्रायोरिटी देने के लिए केन्द्र सरकार क्या कर रही है, केन्द्र सरकार की क्या योजना है, अगर इस पर आप जाना चाहें तो हमें क्या मिलेगा? इन्कम टैक्स को ही ले लीजिए। आय का बहुत बड़ा स्रोत इन्कम टैक्स माना जाता है। पूरे देश की पापूलेशन के कितने प्रतिशत लोग इन्कम टैक्स दे रहे हैं - इतना ही आप बता दीजिए कि आप कितने प्रतिशत लोगों से इन्कम टैक्स ले रहे हैं? आपने 1 लाख 60 हजार रुपए सालाना आमदनी वालों को इन्कम टैक्स से मुक्त किया। आज 1 लाख 60 हजार कौन सी बड़ी चीज है? आपको कम से कम पांच लाख रुपए इन्कम टैक्स से फ्री करने चाहिए और अगर आप इन्कम टैक्स का सरलीकरण कर दें तो इन्कम टैक्स देने वालों की ...**(व्यवधान)**...

4.00 P.M.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन) : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए, आपका टाइम खत्म हो गया है।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : मैडम, मुझे दो मिनट और दे दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन) : आप एक मिनट में समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : राज्यों के लिए आपने बैंकों का सीडी रेश्यो 60:40 रखा। एक नियम है कि जिस राज्य का बैंक जितना धन जमा करेगा, उस राज्य में जितना धन जमा होगा, उसका 60 परसेंट राज्य के विकास पर खर्च होगा और 40 परसेंट बैंक इस्तेमाल करेगा। क्या सीडी रेश्यो का किसी राज्य में पालन हो रहा है? हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश में तो उसका पालन नहीं हो रहा है। आप घोषणा कर दीजिए, बैंक के ऊपर प्रतिबंध लगा दीजिए कि एक राज्य का पैसा दूसरे राज्य में नहीं लगाया जाएगा, उस राज्य का पैसा उसी राज्य में लगेगा। राज्य तरक्की करेगा या नहीं करेगा। महोदय, आज अगर उत्तर प्रदेश ने एक विशेष पैकेज 80 करोड़ का मांग लिया, तो आपको देने में बड़ी दिक्कत हो रही है। हमने तो बुंदेलखंड और पूर्वांचल के विकास की बात की थी, आपने तमाम राज्यों को दे दिया लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश को देने में बहुत कोताही हो रही है। समर्थन हमारा, समर्थन हम दें और हम ही मार खाएं तो फिर कहीं न कहीं हमें विरोध करना पड़ेगा, कहीं न कहीं हमें प्रतिरोध करना पड़ेगा।

मैडम, हमारे देश में उदारीकरण लागू हुआ। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी जब वित्त मंत्री थे, तब देश में उदारीकरण शुरू हुआ था। उस समय आदरणीय नरसिंह राव जी इस देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे। उदारीकरण के बाद यह बड़े जोर-शोर से हल्ला हुआ ...(समय की घंटी)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): I am going to call the next speaker now.

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : बस खत्म कर रहा हूँ। कुछ पॉइंट तो बोल ही नहीं पाए। उदारीकरण पर बड़ा हल्ला हुआ कि हमारा जी.डी.पी. 6.8 या 8 परसेंट पहुंच जाएगा और हम इसको 10 परसेंट पर ले जाएंगे। चीन और हिन्दुस्तान विश्व के दो ऐसे देश होंगे जिनकी आर्थिक स्थिति बहुत अच्छी होगी। अगर आप विश्व बैंक की रिपोर्ट उठाकर देख लें, आज सबसे ज्यादा देश अगर गरीब है तो पूरे विश्व में हिन्दुस्तान है। यह विश्व बैंक ने अपनी लेटेस्ट रिपोर्ट दी है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, कम से कम उसे ही देख लें। मैं आपको सुझाव दे रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन) : अब आप समाप्त कीजिए, प्लीज। बस समय हो गया है।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : श्रीमन्, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश की कुछ बातें करना चाहता हूँ। हमारे इरिगेशन के प्रोजेक्ट रुके हुए हैं, हमारे बिजली के भी प्रोजेक्टर रुके हुए हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्रीमती जयन्ती नटराजन) : आपका समय हो गया है।

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल : हमने जेवर में इंटरनेशनल एयरपोर्ट मांगा था। उसकी आज घोषणा कर दीजिए, तो हम समझेंगे कि आप कहीं न कहीं उदारीकरण की बात कर रहे हैं और कहीं छूट देने की बात कर रहे हैं। महोदय, इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से यह जरूर चाहूंगा कि जो बातें हमने उठाई हैं, कम से कम उनका जवाब देने की कृपा करें, जिससे औपचारिकताएं पूरी हो सकें। धन्यवाद।

श्री बृजभूषण तिवारी : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी प्रकाश जावड़ेकर साहब ने वित्त मंत्री की बड़ी तारीफ की और बड़ी निम्नता की, मैं समझता हूं कि शायद इनकी बात का उन पर असर पड़ेगा। अभी नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल जी यह उलाहना दे रहे थे कि हमने तो आपको इसी विश्वास पर कटौती के प्रस्ताव पर आपका समर्थन किया। श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल जी की बात सुनकर मुझे भोजपुरी का एक पुराना गाना याद आता है : "भोर भई तो बिसर गई बतियां"

तो मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपने जो वित्त विधेयक पेश किया, आपने अपने भाषण में कई बार कहा कि यह जो कर का ढांचा है - टैक्स स्ट्रक्चर है, हम उसमें बुनियादी परिवर्तन करना चाहते हैं। परन्तु मुझे वह बदलाव आपके वित्त विधेयक में कहीं नजर नहीं आता है, क्योंकि कोई भी प्रगतिशील या विकासोन्मुखी जो कर ढांचा होता है उसका एक तो उद्देश्य होता है कि जो समाज का सम्पन्न वर्ग है उस पर टैक्स का बोझ ज्यादा से ज्यादा पड़े और जो मध्यम या कमजोर वर्ग के गरीब लोग हैं उनके कंजम्पशन पर, उनके भोग पर किसी प्रकार की कटौती न हो। बड़े सम्पन्न वर्ग के भोग पर कटौती हो और जो मध्यम वर्ग है या गरीब वर्ग है उसके भोग पर कटौती न हो। इसलिए आम उपभोग की चीजों को टैक्स के जाल से बाहर रखा जाता है। दूसरा लक्ष्य होता है कि जो देश की आमदनी है, अगर हम फेयर और जस्ट, न्याय परख समाज का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं तो यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि जो भी आमदनी है, जो भी कमाई है, उस कमाई का न्याय परख बंटवारा हो। अगर इन दोनों आधारों पर हम पूरी अर्थव्यवस्था और आपके बजट के पूरे प्रावधानों की समीक्षा करें तो मुझे लगता है कि दोनों पर आपका बजट गलत दिशा में जा रहा है, क्योंकि जिस तरीके से विषमता बढ़ रही है और उसके आंकड़े मैं नहीं देना चाहता परन्तु अभी एक रिपोर्ट में आया है कि पूरी दुनिया में जितने अमीर लोग हैं, उन अमीरों में सर्वाधिक संख्या हमारे देश में हैं।

गरीबी की क्या हालत है? श्री अर्जुनसेन गुप्ता और डा. वधवा के हिसाब से करीब 80 करोड़ गरीबों की तादाद है। एक तरफ 80 करोड़ गरीबों की तादाद निरन्तर बढ़ रही है और दूसरी तरफ जो अमीर लोग हैं, सम्पन्न लोग हैं, उनकी सम्पन्नता बढ़ रही है। मैं यह भी बताना चाहता हूं कि हमारा जितना जीडीपी है, एक मोटे हिसाब से, वैसे सरकार ने इसके बारे में कोई आंकड़ा नहीं दिया है कि हमारे देश में कितना काला धन है, परन्तु एक अर्थशास्त्री के जरिए से मोटा-सा हिसाब लगाया कि जो हमारा पूरा जीडीपी है, उस जीडीपी का 40 प्रतिशत ब्लैक मनी जेनरेट हो जाता है। अभी जो सत्यम घोटाला हुआ, उस सत्यम घोटाले से बैलेंस शीट की विश्वसनीयता खत्म हो गई। जितने अमीर लोग हैं, इनकी जितनी आमदनी होती है, जितनी इनकी कमाई होती है, उस कमाई का बहुत कम

परसेंटेज वे कागज में दिखाते हैं और बाकी का काले धन में चला जाता है। आपका जो टैक्स का नार्म है, वह नार्म यह है कि जो उनकी पूरी आमदनी है, उस पूरी आमदनी में से 30 परसेंट पर आप टैक्स लगाते हैं। अगर हम इसको सच्चाई से देखें, उनको जो कन्सेप्शन्स मिलते हैं, जो उनको छूट मिलती है, उसके हिसाब से जो 30 परसेंट का नार्म है, वह घटकर 20 प्रतिशत से कम पर आ जाता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... जिस व्यक्ति के पास अपनी आमदनी को डिडक्ट करने की जितनी ज्यादा क्षमता होगी, वह उतना ही टैक्स के नेट से बच जाएगा और गरीब तथा आम आदमी पर टैक्स का बोझ बढ़ेगा।

कृषि का ऋणात्मक विकास है। आपने जो टैक्स में कंसेशन दिए हैं, वे किसके लिए दिए हैं? वे एग्री बिजनेस के लिए दिए हैं। आपने एग्री बिजनेस के लिए कंसेशन दिए हैं, मगर जो एग्रीकल्चर है, हमारे पूरे ग्रामीण आबादी का आज भी 68 से 75 फीसदी आदमी मझौले किसान हैं, छोटे किसान हैं। ये किसान अनाज पैदा करते हैं। जो किसान अनाज पैदा करते हैं, उनकी उत्पादकता को और उनकी आमदनी को बढ़ाने का कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। अगर यह सरकार किसानों के प्रति और देश के प्रति ईमानदार होती, तो आज आवश्यकता सबसे ज्यादा किस बात की है, सबसे ज्यादा आवश्यकता सिंचाई की है, सबसे ज्यादा आवश्यकता है सस्ते खाद की। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

इसी के साथ-साथ मैं महंगाई के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर काफी चर्चा हो चुकी है। महंगाई का कारण भी ब्लैक मनी है, टैक्सों की चोरी है। जो सम्पन्न वर्ग है, जो वायदा कारोबार करते हैं, जो अनाजों की जमाखोरी करते हैं, उसी के कारण आज इतनी महंगाई है। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि अगर सचमुच अपने देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था को सही रास्ते पर लाना है, तो हमारा जो भोग है, जो कंजम्पशन है, हम खपत की आधुनिकता पर ज्यादा जोर दे रहे हैं, बजाय उत्पादन की आधुनिकता पर।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): Please conclude now.

श्री वृजभूषण तिवारी : मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ। मैं यहां पर अपना एक संस्मरण जरूर सुनाना चाहूंगा। सन् 1958 की बात है। मैंने इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय में पहली बार डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया का भाषण सुना। जब वे भाषण देने लगे, तो उस सभा में मौजूद लड़कियों की तरफ इशारा करते हुए, उन्होंने कहा कि मैं लड़कियों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ईश्वर ने तुम्हें वैसे ही बहुत खूबसूरत बनाया है, उसमें कुछ जोड़ने की जरूरत नहीं है। अगर तुम्हारा मन न माने तो एक पैसे का काजल तुम्हारी सुंदरता को सौ गुणा बढ़ा देगा। लड़के हंसने लगे, तो डा. लोहिया ने कहा कि यह बात केवल लड़कियों के लिए नहीं कही है। यह तुम्हारे लिए भी कही है, क्योंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि कितने लड़के हैं, जिनका पाउडर के बिना काम नहीं चलता। फिर उन्होंने कहा कि मैं पाउडर का विरोधी नहीं हूँ, परन्तु देश की जो माली हालत है, उसको देखते हुए, जो हमारे पास पूंजी है, यह पूंजी उन जगहों पर लगानी है, जहां खेती और कारखानों में सुधार हो। अगर खेती और कारखानों में सुधार हो जाए तो फिर हमें पाउडर या जो चमक-दमक की चीजें हैं, उनके इस्तेमाल से कोई परहेज नहीं है।

आज हम खेती और कारखानों में सुधार नहीं करते हैं, हम रोजगार के अवसर नहीं बढ़ा रहे हैं, हम तो केवल

खपत के नए-नए तरीके अख्तियार करते हैं। साढ़े तीन सौ अरब रुपया केवल Felicitation Fees पर लग गया और IPL में जो रात को डांस होते हैं...(समय की घंटी)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARJAN): Please conclude now.

श्री वृजभूषण तिवारी : हम आज अपनी स्थिति को देखते हुए, कितने क्रूर हैं। इसलिए मैं फिर यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यदि आपका आम आदमी से सरोकार है, तो केवल आम आदमी से सरोकार रखने से काम नहीं चलेगा, बल्कि उसके दर्द को भी समझने की कोशिश करिए। जो उसकी आकांक्षा है, जो उसके सपने हैं, उनको भी पूरा करिए, तभी आप आम आदमी से सरोकार रखने वाले कहे जाएंगे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. K. MALAISAMY (Tamil Nadu): Madam, in the wake of the time constraint and only few minutes spared for me, I will hasten and develop my speed as that of the price rise to make my presentation, with a word of thanks to the Chair for having called me to speak on behalf of AIADMK, Madam, we had discussed the Budget a few weeks back here and we dealt with it in detail. Now, the offshoot of the Budget, namely, the Finance Bill has come and the hon. Finance Minister was able to give an introduction as to how the tax has been changed or modified, etc. On a cursory look at the Finance Bill, I could see that there are as many as 85 amendments about which our hon. Minister was able to explain. I am not going in to that. The relief given to the debt-ridden coffee growers is most welcome and some of the other incentives are also well taken. But, a lot of things are expected but not served.

Now, there are so many issues to be discussed in the Budget. But, in view of the time constraint, I will just touch and go. Madam, as far as the Budget is concerned, we are discussing the Budget in a situation where the country is shrouded with a lot of problems, namely, price rise, food security, global economic crisis, drought, etc.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, PROF. P.J. KURIEN, in the Chair.)

In such a situation, it requires a closer scrutiny. Now, the new Vice-Chairman has come. ... (*Interruptions*)... I will just touch the points and go. The first and foremost point that I want to raise here is that the purpose of the Budget has not at all been served – not only this Budget, but in so many Budgets. Since Independence, for the last 63 years, we are seeing Budget after Budget, but nothing has been done. As far as the Budget object is concerned, it is a powerful instrument to

remove poverty, unemployment, inequality, mal-distribution of wealth and check inflation, etc. But, we have been seeing that more than 30 percent of the population is still living as BPL, unemployment is increasing and price rise is going up like anything. As our friend from CPI (M) rightly said, it is not a Budget meant for the poor, but for the rich. (Time-bell rings) Sir, please give me four or five minutes more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You don't look at me. Look at the board.

DR. K. MALAISAMY: Sir, now, I come to the core point of my observation. Sir, the hon. Minister is a well experienced and well informed person with a background of more than four decades in Parliament. He has got the in-built system of Indian economy and the Indian politics.

With this background, I need some of the clarifications from him on my points. Though I was a student of economics, I need your experience to enlighten me. Sir, you have said in your Budget about fiscal consolidation. But according to me, the Budget deficit is 6.8 percent. For spending 10 rupees, you have to borrow about 4 rupees and to pay the interest, you have to spend about 3 rupees for payment of interest. So, out of 10 rupees to be spent on a scheme or whatever it is, I mean, Rs. 4 plus 3 goes by way of loan and interest.

Secondly, you have said about the economic reforms. The Government priority is not well founded. On the other hand, it is only on paper according to me.

Thirdly, you are withdrawing several subsidies and rolling back etc. etc. It has got lot of implications. Sir, on examination of various schemes, you will be able to see that the schemes have been allocated funds but it has not been spent. On the other hand, it has been returned. Sir, Madam promised to give me two more minutes. What about you? I will take the upper limit of two, three minutes. Many of the funds which have been given have not been spent and surrendered. I do not dilate on what are the schemes in respect of which it has been surrendered. You know yourself.

As far as the increase in the price of petrol and diesel is concerned, as many of our friends have said, it has got a cascading effect. On the other hand, Rs. 85,000 crores have been given to oil companies and all as a subsidy. What will be the effect of it?

Coming to the most important point of the food security, we are talking about the food security, whereas allocation to agriculture and the improvement of agriculture and the improvement of agriculture welfare etc. is not that much as it ought to be.

Well, coming to the benefits, as far as the benefits to the country are concerned, we plan very well, but the benefit does not reach the common people. During Rajiv Gandhi's time, it was said that out of every one rupee, only 16 paise has been going to the beneficiary.

Lastly, by way of clarification, I would like to submit three points. I want to ask the hon. Minister whether the control of inflation is possible without sacrificing the growth. Growth and inflation will never go side by side.

The next point is, there are two markets, domestic market and international market. The international market has got an effect on the domestic market. If that be the case, how do you control the price rise?

As far as the raising of the price of petrol and diesel is concerned, you have explained it in your own way. But according to me, the timing of raising the price of petrol and diesel is not appropriate.

Lastly, the increase of custom duty, excise duty on oil products will increase the inflation management. Now, I would make certain suggestions. Kindly check up your system, procedure, organization, objective, manpower operations to find out whether they are in order to satisfy your needs and implement your objectives of the Budget. Then, out of the allocations, what is the outcome?

Lastly, the most important point, and even the Vice Chairman will enjoy it. The Columbian expert, the economist, who is a fine reader, has said and I quote: "Indian economy would need to undergo a major structural transformation, shifting a significant number of people from traditional agricultural livelihood, to labour-intensive sector, to sustain current growth rate. In other words, shifting from agricultural economy to service sector." ... (*Interruptions*)... Sir, this is going to be real remedy. I would request through you, Sir, the Finance Minister to take appropriate action. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Dr. Malaisamy. Shri N.K. SINGH. He is not here. Shri Y.P. Trivedi.

SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI (Maharashtra): Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister for giving Budget proposals which are visionary in character. He has got more bouquets than

the brickbats, and, I think, he rightly deserves them. If I have to give some marks, I would give him, out of 100, 95 marks. If you have to look at his Budget proposals from the standpoint of an economist, we should not get our sense crowded by populist slogans.

My friend Javadekar said that 8,000 crores of rupees should be given for Defence. He has also said, reduce the fuel prices, and increase the subsidies, which might be more than Rs.85,000 crores. From where will the money come? As it was said in the second reforms, what was necessary was, now, biting the bullet. And this is precisely what the Finance Minister has done.

Much is said about Hasan Ali, Hasan Ali. I know Hasan Ali personally. He had come to me for advice. I asked him to go to the Settlement Commission and make a clean breast of all his assets, but the Settle Commission rejected his application. I can tell you that 65,000 crores of rupees apart, you will not get more than Rs.65 lakhs from him. If anything is to be done about petrol prices and other things, you should abide by what the one-man Committee headed by Mr. Kirit Parikh has said, and you have to seriously think of deregulating the petrol prices altogether. This is something which an Expert Committee has recommended, and you must give a hint to it.

And much has been said about black money. I am firmly of the opinion that if you want black money to be out, if you want the monies which are parked abroad to be brought back to India, there is no escape except to come with a Voluntary Disclosure Scheme, a Voluntary Disclosure Scheme were you give Zero Coupon Bearer Bonds or you give Bearer Bonds at a discount of, say, about 25 percent. So, Rs.25/- automatically becomes the tax on the bond which is issued. And you must give that. In the past, you have done it; you were not very successful because you gave immunity from certain laws; you did not give immunity from all laws. According to me, now, you give immunity from all laws except the anti-terrorist laws. I think, you should do it because there is no way out except to give a huge amount of money which is parked not only in Switzerland but in so many of these Type-7 countries. I think, there is no other way out.

Now, before I come to the positive side of the Budget on which much has been stated, and more I would like to say, I have got 20 positive points about the Budget.

First of all, I would invite the Finance Minister's attention to some aspects of the negative side. He has amended the 'Charitable Objects' clause, and he has said that if the incomes from the activities which are trading activities are up to 10 lakhs of rupees, that Charitable Trust will not lose

the exemption. I personally believe, this limit is too low. What he should have done is that even if it is a Charitable Trust, any account of income, whether it is Rs.10 lakhs, Rs.20 lakhs or Rs.30 lakhs. (Time Bell rings). Whatever income comes from the trading activity, the entire amount should be taxed. But the activities which ultimately lead to charitable objects where there is not trading involved, that activities should be completely exempted.

Then, he has said about the Minimum Alternative Tax which is increased to 18 percent. I think, when we have got the Direct Tax Code in waiting, there was no necessity for increasing the Minimum Alternative Tax.

Then there are so many incongruities in the Direct Tax laws which could have been clawed, but I am hopeful that when the Direct Tax Code comes, some of those incongruities will automatically vanish.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, in the Chair)

Then, I would like to mention something which people are talking of fiscal deficit, but something which is more alarming than the fiscal deficit is the total debt as a percentage of our total GDP, which is very high, and something must be done in order to arrest it.

So far as the positive aspect is concerned, there is an increase of 15 percent in Plan expenditure to the extent of Rs.3,73,092 crores, which is to be welcome. So far as the GDP growth is concerned, it was 8 percent in 2010-11; it will go up to 9 percent in the 2011-12, which is also to be welcome.

Then there are so many positive aspects of the Budget which I will only briefly enumerate in order to give my bouquets to the hon. Finance Minister.

There is an increase in the levels of income slabs for personal tax exemption. Decisive steps are taken towards implementing Goods and Services Tax and Direct Tax Code. There is fiscal relief to the solar, wind, geo-thermal and other forms of clean energy. There is also rationalization of petroleum subsidies. (*Time-bell*) I will take only two minutes. ... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not two minutes. You have only five minutes. You have taken two minutes more.

SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: Only one minute more. There is a plan to extend fertilizer and oil subsidy in cash for bringing in fiscal accounting. There is a plan to switchover to nutrient-based fertilizer subsidy, which is to be directly delivered to the farmers. Three more points. Steps taken to improve

productivity in the agricultural sector and to improve the entire supply chain by opening retail trade; setting up of National Council for Micro and Small Enterprises to encourage Self-Help Groups to facilitate micro financing; and setting up of Legal Reforms Commission to reduce litigation period from maximum of 18 years to 3 years. These are some of the salient points for which I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI Y.P. TRIVEDI: I believe that these Budget proposals are, probably, the proposals in the right direction and will benefit the economy tremendously. Thank you.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, at the outset, I really like to say that the economics really turned out to be a science of "Tweedledee and Tweedledum" because you learn one thing, give it up and begin to relearn the very same thing which you give up. In a certain sense the economic life will really repeat the human life cycle and at this stage, when we have all this excessive amount of leveraging, when emotions were turned into equations, we have learnt a great deal from that.

Sir, the first point which I would like to bring to the Finance Minister's notice is a caution which we need to exercise in view of the likely contingent effect of what is happening in the rest of the world. I think, he is sagacious enough to move to a path of fiscal consolidation because what is happening in Europe begins to have a larger contingent effect. Greece is already bankrupt. Portugal and Spain are in trouble. Italy is in trouble. This is really shaking up, once again, the global confidence and the contingent effect of this on Asia and India is something which can't be overlooked. You see the first consequence of this, Mr. Finance Minister. If you look at the last two quarters' figures, there has been a decisive increase in the current account deficit. The rupee has continued to appreciate considerably, exports are really being hurt and, therefore, employment-intensive industries are beginning to hurt. I think, we need to really learn a lesson as to how to prevent ourselves from the unwanted effect of a large inward capital flow. I would like to know whether the Finance Minister will resort to either increased sterilization by the Reserve Bank of India or in some form move towards what the world has preached, some amount of control on unmitigated large capital inflows driven not only by arbitrage but also looking at the conditions of the financial situation in Europe. This is the first caution on exports.

The second point which I would like bring to his notice is, as we begin to look at the year as a whole, which is really ahead of him, how do we resolve the regulatory conflicts? Do we need to have a super regulator? Do we need to emulate the examples of some other countries of having the Reserve Bank of India undergo a reform? Do we need to create and carve out the regulatory functions of the Reserve Bank into a different entity altogether? Is the financial stability forum, of which he is likely to be the chairman, an answer to resolving these inherent regulatory conflicts between different kinds of regulatory entities which have now dominated our focus? So, we need to really revisit this area.

The third thing which I would like to bring to his notice, apart from regulatory conflicts, is that similarly in debt management there is an inherent conflict. The Reserve Bank is really in the overall charge of the overall credit and monetary policy. But it is also the Government's principal debt management agent. So, the old proposal of having really a separate debt management office is something which, in the period after the passing of the Financial Bill, the Finance Minister may like to give some attention to.

The fourth thing which I would like to bring to his notice is that I recognize that in pursuance of the commitment which he made in his Budget Speech he has already appointed a Committee under Dr. Rangarajan to look into the overall reclassification of Government accounts. But that Committee falls short of looking and monitoring the quality of public expenditure.

I would like to know what kind of measures he would like to enact to be able to have a relook at an arm's length on the quality of public expenditure which has shown such an exponential rise in the last couple of years. The next point I would like to make before him is that the Finance Minister was quite sanguine that since he has brought down the amount of borrowing, the crowding out effect of that on private investment was likely to be minimal. But the fact remains that interest rates have tended to move up, repo and reverse repo have gone up, the CRR has increased, liquidity has been sucked out of the system; with that and coupled with a large borrowing programme which is still to be subscribed, the crowding out effect on private investment is something on which, Mr. Finance Minister, we need to be watchful of, if we are not to smother the green shoots of investment which is the outcome of the successful two stimulus packages which you have given.

Finally, I would like to make just one request to you. I think, it is inherent in the act of budget-making that we are spared the surprises on the 28th and 29th of February to our choosing. Would you consider sharing with this House, at each Session of Parliament, your assessment of the overall

macro scenario, your assessment of expenditure trends, your assessment of revenue trends and how really we need to readapt our strategy to meet the daunting challenges of getting back to an 8.5 percent rate of growth and then moving towards a plus 10 percent rate of growth which is what the Prime Minister has committed? I thought, at this stage in the debate, Mr. Finance Minister, I would bring some of these points to your notice so that these could be kept in view during the course of this fiscal year. Thank you.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, looking at Pranabda, I hope this debate in Rajya Sabha will have some impact on the Finance Minister. That is why, at the outset, I would again like to request the Finance Minister, despite what all happened in Lok Sabha, to consider roll back of the increase in duty on diesel and petrol and also consider the question of reducing the subsidy on fertilizers. These are all important issues which affect the common people, *aam admi*.

Sir, coming to the Finance Bill, when we discuss the direct tax and indirect tax, many things are mentioned. My point is, there is a need for the Government to revisit the operation of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act because, in my opinion, it adversely affects the spending on social sector, particularly on education, health, welfare of Schedules Castes and Scheduled Tribes and also it affects the Centre-State financial relationship. Sir, I think there is a need to revisit this Act. I hope the Government will take note of it and revisit it. Then, Sir, through the Finance Bill, I think, the Government should address the primary question of revenue mobilization and resource mobilization. But the direction of the Government proves to be disastrous. Firstly, the tax base in India continues to be one of the lowest in comparison to other countries. How to widen or broaden the tax net, must be one of the considerations of the Finance Minister. Secondly, the Government, more and more, relies on disinvestment of public sector undertakings. I do not think it is a correct course. It will weaken our public sector undertakings and make them vulnerable. It is not in the interest of the country. If at all our economy is strong and continues to be strong, it is only due to the strong public sector which we have in India today, public sector industries, public sector banks and public sector insurance companies. But the Government, in its wisdom, thinks it can go for reckless disinvestment of PSUs, which is not in the interest of the country.

The other issue is how to mobilize resources. On the one side, the Government is doling out huge concessions to the corporate sector. On the other side, it is slashing down subsidy on food and

fertilizer. In this very House, the former Finance Minister, now the Home Minister, had made a statement, which is quite interesting. He said that the NTRO could be used to fight tax evasion, to fight those forces which destabilize the revenue generation in the country.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): And destabilizing Government!

SHRI D. RAJA: Ultimately so. I am asking whether the Government will use the same NTRO to unearth black money in the country, to bring back money kept in Swiss banks, about which many political parties are agitating. This was stated by the former Finance Minister in the very same House, which was one of the suggestions that I made to the Government.

Sir, due to paucity of time, I am not going to other details. But I would like to make this point, now that the Prime Minister is present here. We should not be complacent with regard to the growth rate in the country. The growth rates are, perhaps, due to monetary illusion created by financial operators and international operators. It means that it is not real growth, but only growth in money terms. It is also clear from the GDP data that the service sector contributes around 60 percent of the GDP now. This must be a caution to the Government. The Government cannot be complacent that our GDP is increasing, that the growth rate is increasing. The Government's Economic Advisors keep saying that our growth is increasing at a faster rate, that our GDP is all right.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: This complacency should not be there. Finally, Sir, I think, it is high time the Government reviewed the economic paradigm, the macro level, and the development model which we had chosen. I think the Neo-Liberal economic paradigm of development has proved to be not good for the country. It has widened the gulf between the rich and the poor. We can show a few tiny sections of the society as rich. But a vast majority of the people remain poor. That is where I think there is need for a mid-course correction, a review of our economic development, in the interest of aam aadmi and in the interest of the country as a whole. That is my request. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Bhalchandra Munekar. It is his maiden speech.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (NOMINATED): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Finance Bill in this august House .

Sir, it is gratifying that after the global financial crisis of 2008, the Indian economy quickly returned to the path of growth and registered 6.7 percent growth in 2008-09 and 7.2 percent in 2009-10. The credit for this must be given, firstly, to our regulated banking system, most importantly, our

public sector banks, for reducing the adverse impact of the global financial recession; and secondly, to the quick measures taken by the Government, by resorting to financial stimulus packages which helped maintain the aggregate demand which was necessary for bringing back economy to the growth path. For 2010-11, according to the recent World Economic Outlook published by the IMF, the rate of growth for the Indian economy is forecast at 8.8 percent.

Sir, higher rate of economic growth is absolutely essential as it is the most effective instrument for reduction of poverty and unemployment and raising the standard of living of the people. In the absence of higher rate of economic growth, the country will only be witnessing distribution of poverty.

Sir, but the relationship between the higher rate of economic growth and the reduction in poverty and unemployment has never been automatic. It depends upon the nature, structure and composition of growth. Most importantly, it depends upon the approach to growth itself.

Sir, in this context, what it is saddening to mention that the countries that got freedom after the Second World War adopted a faulty approach to economic development. The growth models of all post-War economies were based upon on Arthur Lewis' celebrated classic in development economics, "Theory of Economic Growth". I quote from it. "First, it should be noted that our subject matter is growth and not distribution. It is possible that output may be growing and, yet, that mass of the people may be becoming poorer. We shall have to consider the relationship between growth and distribution of output, but our primary interest is not in analyzing distribution but growth."

Surprisingly, our First Five Year Plan was not lagging behind what Lewis had said in 1955, and I quote from the First Five Year Plan. "A programme aimed only at raising output might result in most of the increased wealth flowing into the hands of a few leaving the mass of the people in their present state of poverty, and yet, in the initial stages, the accent of endeavour must be on increased production and growth."

Sir, having emphasized the importance of growth, I am constrained to say that 'growth first and distribution later' that resulted in the divorce between growth and distribution and undue reliance on the 'trickle down theory' that have been all along pursued by all the developing economies that got freedom after the Second World War including India, have been one of the most prominent reasons for the co-existence of growth with inequality and poverty. It was the failure of growth to become inclusive. This was true for all Asian and Sub-Sahara African countries.

Sir, the Hon. Prime Minister is here. It is a tragedy of the human civilization that after Adam Smith wrote "An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations" in 1776; 192 years later, in 1968, another Nobel Prize winner in Economics, Gunnar Myrdal, had to write, "The Asian Drama: An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Poverty of Nations". This is the digression of the human civilization after 192 years that traveled from 'Wealth of Nations' to the 'Poverty of Nations'. This is not only a paradox of development, but a crisis of development itself.

Sir, let me straightaway come to the Eleventh Five Year Plan. I most humbly submit that I was privileged to be involved in the preparation of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, and I am grateful to the Hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singhji for giving that Opportunity. The Eleventh Five Year Plan is entitled 'Towards Faster and More Inclusive Growth'. It clearly acknowledges that economic growth is a necessary condition but not a *sufficient* condition of reduction in poverty and expansion of employment. Growth, to be meaningful, must be inclusive. Since inclusive growth is a structural problem, and along with economic dimension it also encompasses social, political and cultural dimensions, inclusive economic growth also requires inclusive society. Our tragedy is that our society is inherently in egalitarian and, hence, growth is exclusive.

Regretfully, however, the great debate on poverty in India that was initiated by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia in his maiden speech in Parliament in 1963, and in course of time then, all along mainly concentrated on the statistical issues relating to the measurement of poverty and neglected the most fundamental and crucial question: Why poverty?

There are three dimensions of poverty and inclusive growth: sectoral, regional and social.

Sir, it is not necessary for me, in this august House, to emphasize the importance of all-round agricultural development in our country. Regretfully, however, all the available evidence suggests that during the last one-and-a-half decade or so, agriculture did not get due priority in the scheme and structure of development. Public investment in agriculture, both by the Centre and the States taken together, as a proportion of the GDP, as also a proportion of the GDP originating from agriculture, consistently declined.

Private investment occasionally rose, but it is not sufficient to take care of such a large sector. As a result, no substantial expansion of irrigation facilities took place. Productivity of all major crops in the country increased at differential rates, but it is considerably lower than some of the developing

countries. Research and extension in agriculture did not make any major headway. As a result, the share of agriculture in GDP declined to 17 percent in 2009-10, while agriculture continues to employ about 52 percent of the total labour force. Indian agriculture has been going through some sort of crisis during the last one-and-a-half decades. This crisis has been amply brought out by the Commission on Farmers headed by Dr. M.S. Swaminathan, pointing out the fact that about 44 percent of the total farmers in the country are desiring to leave farming as their occupation. Further the farmers' suicide in different parts of the country was the result of this unprecedented crisis. On the other hand, our entire non-agricultural sector has failed to meaningfully absorb the surplus labour in agriculture. This is the major disproportionality of the crisis facing the Indian Economy.

Sir, the Hon. Finance Minister has mentioned in the Budget Speech that in 2010-11, the target for agricultural credit is raised to Rs.3,75,000 crores. It is a welcome step, and I congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister. But, the important issue is; what will be the share of small, marginal and dry-land farmers who constitute about 72 percent or 80 percent of the total farmers in the country in this credit? I hope that the Finance Minister will take the necessary steps to ensure that their credit requirements are adequately met.

Sir, I began with agriculture for two reasons. One, by nature, the positive impact of one percent of agricultural growth on reduction in poverty and expansion of employment is much stronger than one percent growth in services and even in industry. Second, during my tenure in the Planning Commission as a Member, I have seen complacency on part of most of the State Governments with respect to agricultural development despite its being a State subject and the Central Government, for one reasons or the other, falls in line with the State Governments. The problem, therefore, Sir, is not with importance being given to services and industry, but the problem is agriculture is not getting due importance.

Sir, from the point of inclusive growth, micro, small and medium enterprises are obviously the second important sector in the economy. According to the Economic Survey, 2009-10, it contributes eight percent of the GDP, about 45 percent of the manufacturing output and 40 percent of exports. Sir, twenty-six million micro, small and medium enterprises in the country provide employment to about 60 million persons. This contribution of this sector is stupendous to the economy. Of these, 28 percent are in the manufacturing sector and 72 percent are in the services sector. With consistent

decline in the organized sector employment during the last 10 or 15 years, it is this sector that continued to accommodate a large segment of our labour force and helped reduce the severity of the problem of unemployment. Regretfully, however, the sector is working under the most unfavorable conditions. It is not getting adequate credit from the banking sector, thanks to the doctrine of non-performing assets; nor does it get all other infrastructural facilities, including technological and those relating to marketing. In view of its vast contribution to the economy, the sector should have received a much larger outlay than Rs.2,400 crores allocated by the Hon. Finance Minister. I even suggest that the Government should take urgent steps for preparing a comprehensive blue-print for the development of this sector.

Sir, our post-Independence labour legislation was largely irrelevant so far it failed to give any kind of protection to the vast unorganized sector workers who constitute nearly 92 percent of the total labour force. The Report of the Commission on Workers in the Unorganised Sector headed by Prof. Arjun Sengupta has forcefully brought out this fact. I appreciate the Finance Minister's gesture for allocating Rs.1,000 crores in this Budget towards Unorganised Sector Workers Social Security Fund. Though it is meager, I hope that the allocation would be enhanced substantially at the earliest opportunity.

Sir, let me now briefly mention about the reforms in the education sector. First, I congratulate the Government for at last; passing the Right of Children of Free and Compulsory Education Bill, and making it effective from 1st April, 2010.

Sir, the country has taken long 63 years for making this legislation that does not reflect well on our commitment to an egalitarian society as promised in the Constitution. Though the Act is fraught with several shortcomings, I welcome it as a first step in the right direction.

Sir, being in the field of education for more than three-and-a-half decades, and also as a concerned citizen, I am convinced that, in our country, education has been a major source of injecting inequalities in the society and sustaining them. At present, in our country, there are 15-20 types of elementary and middle-level schools giving education to children belonging to different socio-economic groups. The process of learning itself begins with segregation that makes futile the talk of genuine egalitarian society. I wish, we would have introduced a common school system at least up to the level of elementary education and hope we shall move towards that goal in the near future.

Sir, we must give priority to the reforms in the educational sector from below. At present, educational statistics of the Ministry of Human Resources Development show that in 2006-07 the

dropout rates up to V standard was 25 percent, up to VIII standard was 46 percent, and up to X standard it was 59 percent. This was all in the average. They differed considerably across the regions, gender and socio-economic and cultural groups. For instance, it was 79 percent in Bihar, 75 percent in Assam, 72 percent in West Bengal, 71 percent for Rajasthan and 61 percent in Madhya Pradesh.

The ambitious Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan which was introduced in 2002 has made a significant contribution towards infrastructure facilities such as construction of school buildings and recruitment of teachers. The Mid-Day Meal scheme has really helped to reduce the dropout. Yet, the teacher-student ratio in some states is alarmingly high and the problem of teachers' absenteeism is extremely daunting. We must attend to this, Sir, that the quality of learning in our schools shows that 40 percent of the children in the V standard are not able to read well the text of the II standard. This scenario has to be changed at the earliest. In view of this, we must make all out efforts to provide good quality elementary education with English, mathematics and science subjects at least up to VIII standard. This is the foundation of the entire edifice of our educational system.

The same story is prevailing with respect to sectors in the economy. Sir, we will have to seriously look into the growing inter-regional and intra-regional economic disparities. It is a common knowledge in economics that due to differences in factor endowment, different States and all regions of the same State, in a continental size country like India, cannot make economic development on the same scale. Today, in terms of per capita income, States like Haryana, Maharashtra, Punjab, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are on the one pole, while Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh are on the other pole. The gap is increasing. The developed States also are showing wide intra-regional disparities. The issue of Telangana and Vidarbha are well-known.

Sir, in 1950, India had only 15 States. Today, we are having 35 States. If the process of regional differentiation continues, I fear that in the next ten years we may have around 50 States. It is, therefore, necessary that the inter and intra-regional disparities are not allowed to further accentuate and are reduced to the minimum through effective and integrated policy intervention by both the Central and State Governments.

Sir, so far as the poverty level is concerned, in 1999-2000, four backward States Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh accounted for 61 percent of the country's rural population living in these five States.

The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are the two historically most disadvantaged sections of the society. When we are discussing inclusive growth, we cannot discuss it in an abstract manner. We have to refer to the tangible, existing, living social phenomenon. That social phenomenon is in terms of social categories. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes constitute 25 percent of the country's population. The benefits of economic development have been accrued but not definitely to the sufficient scale. Due to the lack of access of land, irrigation and agricultural implements, they have not been able to get sufficient benefits of development.

As a result the gap between them and the rest of the society has been increasing. It was in this context that in 1973, the then Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, introduced the Tribal Sub-Plan in the mid 1970s and Social Component Plan in 1979 so that the gap between the rest of the society and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes is bridged sooner than later. Sir, from 2005-06, the State Governments have started implementing, to some extent, the Social Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan with the intervention of the Planning Commission. However, except the two nodal Ministries of the Central Government, that is, the Social Justice and Empowerment the Tribal Affairs, no sufficient attention is paid by other Ministries for the implementation of the Social Component Plan and The Tribal Sub Plan.

Sir, we are discussing the problem of Naxal violence and insurgency. It is not liberation, it is insurgency. This problem has been there best three or four decades, and, today, it has assumed an alarming proportion. It is war against the Indian State. Like all other countrymen, I condemn the Naxal violence in the strongest possible words. But, Sir, how did this problem originate in the first place? It originated in the perpetual exploitation, frustration, destitution and vulnerabilities of the tribal people in sharing the benefits of economic development. In fact, in several instances the tribals had to give cost of displacement and livelihood alternatives for the sake of development, which matters them very little. It is in this context that I quote the unambiguous and categorical remarks of the Hon. Primes Minister in his Civil Services Day Speech. He said, "We cannot overlook the fact that many of areas in which such extremism flourishes are underdeveloped, and many of the people, mainly tribals, who live in these areas have not shared equitably in the fruits of development. It is incumbent upon us to ensure that no area of our country is denied the benefits of our ambitious development programmes." Sir, I suggest three important measures so far as the tribal areas are concerned.

First, the implementation in letter and spirit of the Tribal Sub Plan, second, implementation of PESA Act and the Tribal Land Rights Act and third creation of some mechanism for the remunerative prices for the minor forest produce or the agriculture.

Sir, minorities constitute 19 percent of the country's total population. This issue is very, very dear to my heart. Some sections of the minorities, particularly poor among Muslim community, are poorer than others. The Sachar Committee Report has demonstrated this. Therefore, I suggest that the Prime Minister's New 15-Point Programme and also the 90 Minority Districts Concentration Districts have to be implemented in letter and spirit.

Sir, 6 percent of the population of the country is differently handicapped and the Government in the last 50 years has not been taking sufficient care of the 6 percent of the differently handicapped population.

Sir, the last issue relates to the macro management and, with your permission, the objective of fiscal consolidation. During the last 20 years we have been taking about fiscal consolidation. Being a student of economics, I do not want to commit an error, let alone a blunder, by justifying large fiscal deficits, other things remaining the same, the implications of which, for the macro economy, are open for everyone to see. But, Sir, in a highly in-egalitarian and poverty-stricken society, like ours, with abysmal performance on the front of the Human Development index, is it right to control the Government expenditure through Constitutional legislation, which to the best of my knowledge was unknown in the post-War development literature? Further, what should be unacceptable is that the fiscal consolidation in our country which is secured mainly by reducing the capital expenditure, that is, the development expenditure, as the revenue expenditure is falling slowly.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair)

Sir, after 63 Years our achievements are stupendous, but our failures are also glaring. The country still suffers from pervasive poverty, hunger, malnutrition and glaring socio-economic inequalities. This being the scenario, accompanied by fragile financial position of some of the States, I fail to appreciate our excessive preoccupation with fiscal consolidation. I, therefore, suggest that the FRBM Act needs to be suitably amended so that it does not become obstacle to inclusive growth.

Sir, we know how inflationary pressures, particularly food inflation, create havoc and 80 to 85 percent of the population does not have any protection from inflation because there is no compensatory policy in place.

5.00 P.M.

Therefore, if at all you want to make growth inclusive in the regime of a super power I earnestly suggest to the Government and the Finance Minister to evolve an integrated 'National Wage Price Policy' which should be in the proper direction.

Sir, my esteemed teacher, Professor M.L. Dantwala, a doyen among India's agricultural economists, once said that this country never suffered from the famine of ideas. This country suffered from non-implementation. Thousand of crores of rupees are annually spent on social and economic welfare programmes. I am sure, these amounts are not adequate to the scale of the problem', and yet, I am convinced that better implementation of all these programmes would certainly give relief to the poor. But, the rampant corruption of all powerful vested interests has substantially reduced the efficacy of the schemes. But we cannot throw the baby along with the bath water. Both the Central and the State Governments must show enough political courage and determination to implement these schemes with a strong will. The implementation needs to be made broad-based urgently with Panchayati Raj institution at the Centre with the Self Help Groups, basically the women's groups. Sir, poor people in the country have waited for justice for long. I appreciate their patience. But, I do not think that they will wait any longer, nor do I feel that there is reason for them to do so. Sir, inclusive growth is necessary not only for slowly converting political democracy into economic democracy, but also for maintaining the unity and integrity of the nation. To conclude....

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): How many minutes more will you take? I just want to know.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, I will take just one minute.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I am only asking you.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: I will conclude in just one minute. I find no appropriate words but to turn to the warning that Dr. Ambedkar has given to the nation sixty years ago and I quote, "On 26 January, 1950, we are going to enter into a life of contradictions. In politics, we will have equality and in social and economic life we will have inequality. In politics, we will have the principle of one man-one vote, one vote one value. In our social and economic life, we shall, by reason of our social and economic structure, continue to deny the principle of one man one value. How long shall we continue to live this life of contradictions? How long shall we deny equality in our social and economic life? If we continue to deny it for long, we will do so only by putting our political

democracy in peril. We must remove this contradiction at the earliest possible time or else those who suffer from inequality will blow up the structure of political democracy which this Assembly has so laboriously built up."

I thank you, Sir, and all the hon. Members.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Mr. Mungekar for your maiden speech.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA (Assam): Thank you, Sir. The country's economy depends on the agricultural growth of our country. For it is the strongest duty of the government to give more importance to agricultural sector. The total allocation for agriculture for the year 2010-11 is Rs. 20,865 crores which is only two percent of the total Budget allocation. Sir, due to wrong policies adopted by the Government, agricultural production in our country is going down. Not only is it decreasing but it will affect price rise also. Sir, I would like to give a small example. Before independence, Assam was self sufficient in rice production. Again, in the years 1997-2000, Assam was self sufficient in rice production. I welcome the Budget proposal of the hon. Finance Minister who has allocated Rs. 400 crores for Green Revolution in Western UP, Bihar, Jharkhand and Bengal. It is a very welcome move although the allotted money is very small. Rs. 400 crores is very less money. Sir, I do not understand why Assam is deleted from this scheme.

I would like to request the hon. Finance Minister to increase the Budget allocation to the Green Revolution in this region and also request him to include Assam also.

The most important fact, I want to bring to the notice of this House is, cultivated land in the country decreased from 185.09 million hectares in 1980-81 to 180.57 million hectares in 2005-06. As reported by the Indian Council of Agriculture, the soil loss in agriculture land in Assam valley region is at the rate of 2,850 tones per square kilometer. Every Year, in Assam, rain starts from the pre-monsoon and continues till September. Due to flood and erosion, the cultivated land of Assam is going to decrease day-by-day. Not only this, one of the most important cities – Dibrugarh – today is dangerous due to soil erosion. The hon. Prime Minister himself visited the Rock Memoria, which is one of the most erosion-affected areas of our country. The hon. Prime Minister was very kind enough to visit that area. So, I request the hon. Minister to kindly announce a special package to meet the erosion problem in Assam. Otherwise, most of the cultivated land would be lost. Now, we are not self-sufficient in rice production. Our demand is high, but production is low. Sir, in view of soil erosion and land degradation, I request the hon. Finance Minister to announce this package immediately.

The shortage of drinking water is one of the major problems that the country is facing today. People in more than 2 lakh villages in the country are suffering due to shortage of water. Sir, Assam has got vast resource of water. Water of River Brahmaputra and Barak is the God gifted. There is a huge potential for providing drinking water facility and power generation in Assam. But, due to negligence of successive Central Governments, the people of Assam are screaming for a single drop of drinking water. Sir, right now, water is everywhere in Assam due to floods. But, there is no drinking water. There is no power. People are suffering due to power shortage. There is no water and no power. So, I request the hon. Prime Minister to kindly look after our problem sympathetically pay attention our problems and allocate sufficient money for potable water in Assam and the North-Eastern Region. I would also request the hon. Minister to kindly to pay special attention on power generation in Assam, because Brahmaputra has given us a lot of opportunity for power generating. **(Time-bell rings).**

Sir, unemployment is one of the major problems being faced by all of us. As you know, Sir, Assam and North-Eastern Region is in insurgency and militant-hit area. More tea growers in Assam play a vital role in self-employment in our country. Not only in Assam but also in West Bengal also small growers play a very important role. So, Sir, kindly look after these small growers. Kindly give them some relief. In the interest of those people, kindly announce a package for small growers.

Sir, in her Budget Speech, hon. Railway Minister, has announced a Master Plan for the Railway development in the North-Eastern Region. It is a very welcome move. But, in her Budget Speech, she has not mentioned from where money will come. There is Master Plan. But, from where will the money come?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Baishyaji, please conclude. There is no point of talking about the Railways here.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, it is relating to the General Budget, because in her Speech, the hon. Railway Minister herself said, 'In consultation and with the help of the North-Eastern Development Council, the Railway would implement the Master Plan.'

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P. J. KURIEN): This you speak when the Railway Minister is here.

SHRI BIRENDRA PRASAD BAISHYA: Sir, the hon. Railway Minister herself announced that with the help of the North-Eastern Council the Master Plan is going to be implemented in Assam. Sir, the Budgetary allocation for the NEC is made by the Government of India.

But there is no reflection at all about this Master Plan in the General Budget. They have not increased the budget of the NEC also. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to announce funds for this project.

SHRI PRARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Orissa): Sir, due to paucity of time, and since a lot of macro economic issues have already been discussed, I will confine myself to only points and, if possible, to telegraphic language with the permission of the hon. Finance Minister. Inclusive growth is the objective of the Government, but severe under-funding of the inclusive growth is a problem. How will you achieve growth with under-funding? With just Rs. 2,000 crores extra for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, how will you send all the children to school? For this, we have passed the law and notification has also been issued. Hon. Prime Minister had promised that India will be slum-free within next five years. One year has already passed. In the second year, your funding is only Rs. 270 crores. Seeing the size of the problem, this amount is very little. Thanks for raising the ceiling for the Indira Awas Yojana. But, as a result, the number has gone down. Only Rs. 1,000 crores extra have been provided for the MGNREGA. The allocation for the welfare of SCs and STs is very meager. Only Rs. 30 crores extra have been provided for strengthening the PDS. And, we are talking of food security! For this inclusive growth, you need a lot of State's share. How can poor States raise their share to be able to implement the schemes?

We have been pressing for a royalty rate of 30 percent on minerals from both, the mineral-rich and the poor States, like Orissa, Jharkhand, and Chhattisgarh. Finally, after giving us a meager 27 rupees maximum per ton we have, now, been given 10 percent. I beseech, please raise it to 30 percent. Why do you want to allow the mine owners to make profits at the expense of poor States? So, do kindly make it 30 percent so that we can really attack poverty and we can go along with you, in your schemes to create inclusive growth. Export duty has been imposed when profiteering was done. But you are not giving anything to States. Please pass on the export duty and five percent more export duty, which you are imposing. Please pass on that also to the States, along with the clean energy cess on coal at Rs. 50 per ton because we are bearing the brunt of pollution. Please pass on that to us. About agriculture, my friend said, Rs. 400 crores have been provided for Green Revolution. I am afraid, we will have no Green Revolution in six States with Rs. 400 crores, nor will you have any real development of pulses and oilseeds at Rs. 50,000 per village.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, in the Chair)

This is where you are, now, talking of watershed development, and, along with that, a number of other schemes. So, Rs. 50,000 per village is sheer under-funding.

Out of Rs. 3,75,000 crores credit, I doubt whether even the credit of rupees one lakh crores will go to small and marginal farmers.

ECBs for cold-chain, which has been allowed, will go to big guns, like, the Reliance and other players. You have given tax concessions to middle and upper classes. Concessions to corporates is of about Rs.80,000 crores. Construction companies, real estates, drug companies, education service providers and hotel groups will be the beneficiaries. As far as disinvestment is concerned, my Party is opposed to disinvestment. Nobody sells his wife's jewellery for meeting day-to-day expenditure, which you are doing. We should invest in productive things. Please restore the fertilizer subsidy, nutrient-based things will only increase the price of urea. It will also allow companies to mop up a lot of money.

Then, employment promise brought you in power in 2004. Please focus on employment. The skill development at the rate of Rs. 4,500/- per capita expenditure is not going to create much of skill. You will have all under-qualified so-called skilled persons who may not be what the hon. Prime Minister is hoping for to compete with the rest of the globe. If you cannot give us 30 percent royalty to the poorer States, I will give you an alternative. Kindly give special category status of Orissa, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh at least, which provide you most of the minerals. I would request you to kindly consider the issues of royalty increase or special category status seriously and not be shortsighted in respect of other issues. Thank you.

श्री विश्वजीत दैमारी (असम) : थैंक्यू सर। इस फाइनांस बिल के ऊपर मैं फाइनांस मिनिस्टर साहब की दृष्टि में कुछ प्वायंट्स लाना चाहता हूँ। मैं इस फाइनांस बिल का welcome करता हूँ, लेकिन इसके साथ ही यहां फाइनांस के ऊपर जितने भी नियम या नीतियां बनाई गई हैं, वे अच्छी तरह से execute हो सकें, इसके लिए मैं कुछ बातें कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं असम से हूँ, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट से। सबको ज्ञात है कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में बहुत ही बारिश होती है और वहां working season 6 महीनों से भी कम होता है। इसके कारण वहां हमारी भारत सरकार की तरफ से financial year के हिसाब से जो काम किया जाता है, उसका जो तरीका है, उससे वहां काम करना बहुत मुश्किल हो जाता है। मार्च के बाद ही वहां बारिश होनी शुरू हो जाती है और सितम्बर तक वहां पानी रहता है। हम अक्टूबर से काम शुरू करते हैं, लेकिन यहां financial year complete होने के कारण मार्च महीने में बार-बार completion certificate वगैरह में सारे ऑफिसर्स को लगाया जाता है। यह सारा प्रॉब्लम है। कब हम field में काम करेंगे और कब हम paper work करेंगे। इसके बाद यह असंतोष जताया जाता है कि असम में पैसा खर्च नहीं कर सकते हैं। असम में बहुत समस्या है, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में बहुत समस्या है। इसके लिए कुछ mechanism निकलना चाहिए।

इसी तरह, वहां 6th Schedule के आधार पर Bodoland Territorial Council का गठन किया गया है। वहां पर जितना फंड दिया जाता है, वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के जरिए दिया जाता है और यहां से release हो जाने के बाद

स्टेट गवर्नमेंट इसको Bodoland Territorial Council तक release नहीं कर पाती है। वहां काम करने में फिर लेट हो जाता है। बोडोलैंड में हम लोग सिर्फ 2 महीने-3 महीने काम कर सकते हैं। आज भी Bodoland Territorial Council के लिए जो 500 करोड़ का Special Package दिया गया था, 2003 से लेकर 5 साल तक असम गवर्नमेंट 78 करोड़ release नहीं कर पाई। इसके लिए भी हम लोग गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया से एक mechanism निकालने का अनुरोध कर रहे हैं कि 6th Schedule के अन्दर जितने भी एरियाज़ का गठन किया गया है, उनके लिए direct finance की व्यवस्था की जाए। 6th Schedule में दिया गया पैसा स्टेट के जरिए नहीं जाना चाहिए, बल्कि direct जाना चाहिए, ताकि जितनी जल्द हो सके, हम लोग execute कर सकें, काम कर सकें। इसलिए मैं आपसे यह अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आप इस विषय पर ध्यान दें और उनके लिए डायरेक्ट फाइनांस की व्यवस्था करें।

आज के समय में देश की उन्नति के लिए जो बजट बनाया जाता है, उसका बहुत कम हिस्सा हमारे पिछड़े हुए लोगों जैसे शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स अथवा गांव में रहने वाले बीपीएल कैटेगरी के लोगों के डेवलपमेंट के लिए लगाया जाता है। साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ, यह सही है कि बजट में एससी/एसटी के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है, लेकिन वास्तविकता यह है कि उन लोगों की उन्नति के लिए अब तक कोई भी पॉलिसी नहीं लाई गई है। गरीब लोगों की हालत को देखकर सिर्फ गरीबी का सीसी उन्हें दिया जाता है, वह भी किसी सप्लायर के माध्यम से साधारण सा ठेला चलाने के लिए दिया जाता है, जो ठेला थोड़ा सा सामान कैरी करने के लायक भी नहीं होता। उन लोगों के लिए स्कूल या कॉलेज बनाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की जाती है। मैं आपसे यह अनुरोध करता हूँ कि हमारा बजट इस तरह का होना चाहिए, हमारा फाइनांशियल सिस्टम इस तरह का होना चाहिए ताकि जहां पर एंजुकेशन की व्यवस्था नहीं है, जहां पर पिछड़े हुए लोग रहते हैं, उन लोगों को ऊंचा उठाया जा सके।

इसके लिए ट्राइबल एरियाज़ में अच्छे से अच्छे स्कूल बनाने की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए, ताकि 20 साल के बाद उन लोगों की देख-भाल करने की कोई जरूरत ही न पड़े। 50 साल से भी ज्यादा समय हो गया, आज भी उन्हें भीख मांग कर खाना पड़ता है। अगर हजारों करोड़ रुपये के बजट में से उन लोगों के लिए शिक्षा की कुछ व्यवस्था की जाएगी, तो after 20 years वे खुद ही आगे आ जाएंगे। कहने के लिए तो ट्राइबल्स के नाम पर रिज़र्वेशन कोटा दिया गया है, लेकिन वास्तव में उनकी ओर देखता कौन है? हो सकता है कि मेरे जैसे किसी एमपी के बेटे को उस रिज़र्वेशन कोटा के बेसिज़ पर सुविधा मिल जाता है, लेकिन जो गांव में रहने वाले गरीब ट्राइबल्स हैं, उनको भी उसका लाभ मिल सके, किसी तरह इसकी भी व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए। जिस तरीके से रिज़र्वेशन की व्यवस्था हम करते हैं, उस तरीके से तो एससी/एसटी को कोई लाभ मिलने वाला नहीं है। उसका लाभ तो बहुत थोड़े से उच्च स्तर के लोग ही ले लेते हैं, लेकिन गरीब लोगों को उसका लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है। मैं आपसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आप इस ओर भी ध्यान दें।

यहां पर इन्कम टैक्स की बात भी कही गई है। जो धनी लोग हैं, उन लोगों से इन्कम टैक्स लिया जाता है,

गरीब लोगों से नहीं लिया जाता है, इसलिए उस पैसे से धनी लोगों के डेवलपमेंट की ही व्यवस्था होती है। आप स्वयं देख लीजिए कि आज रूरल एरियाज़ में कोई स्कूल या कॉलेज नहीं हैं अथवा अच्छे हॉस्पिटल की कोई फैसिलिटी वहां पर नहीं है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि भारत के हर नागरिक से टैक्स लिया जाए। अगर बड़ा आदमी हजारों रुपये का टैक्स देता है, तो गरीब आदमी से भी 5 रुपये, 10 रुपये, 100 रुपये या 1000 रुपये मिल जाएं। इस तरह से हमें जो लाखों करोड़ रुपया प्राप्त होगा, उसे गरीब के क्षेत्र में स्कूल या हॉस्पिटल बनाने के लिए खर्च किया जाए। यह सब लोगों के लिए गौरव की बात होगी। अभी हम बहुत थोड़े से लोगों से टैक्स लेते हैं, जिनकी इन्कम अच्छी है और जो अच्छा नागरिक है, लेकिन जो गरीब लोग हैं, उनके पास कुछ भी नहीं है। भारतवर्ष में जितने भी गरीब लोग हैं, क्या वे देश की भलाई के लिए 100 रुपए या 1000 रुपए भी नहीं दे सकते हैं? आप इस पर विचार करें। मैं फाइनांस मिनिस्टर से अनुरोध करता हूं, प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब भी यहां पर बैठें हैं, उनसे भी मैं अनुरोध करता हूं कि वे पूरे भारत के लोगों की चिंता करें ताकि सभी लोग एक समान उन्नति कर सकें। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं, धन्यवाद।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to express my gratitude to all the 13 hon. Members who have participated in the discussion on the Finance Bill.

As I mentioned in the beginning, while introducing the motion for consideration, that this is the last leg of 10 weeks budgetary exercise and with the disposal of this item, the curtain will be finally drawn on this exercise.

Sir, though the Budget is presented by the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister are the only persons who know every bit of Budget, but it is not correct to say that the budgetary exercise is being done only by a limited number of persons or it is the product of an exclusive class. It is not like that today because we have introduced a system. Before the presentation of the Budget, the Finance Minister exposes himself to the large section of stakeholders, including the Members of Parliament.

This time, I had the privilege of having interactions with them in an informal consultative committee attached to the Ministry of Finance. I have also had the privilege of receiving a memorandum from various political parties including the principle Opposition Party, led by no less a person than the Leader of the Opposition in this House, and various inputs are being made available. After the presentation of the Budget on the last working day of February, the entire House, all the Members except the Ministers and the Presiding Officers, divide themselves into a large number of Parliamentary Standing Committees with analyze the demands-for-grants of all the ministries, and make their reports available to the Members of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha for their effective participation. Therefore, this exercise is carried out.

As I mentioned, I deeply appreciate the observations made by hon. Members and, I would particularly like to refer to Dr. Mungekar's observations. He is one of the oldest former Members of this House. We have spent 30 years in this House. I welcome him to this House and I have no doubt that his contribution would be very valuable to the deliberations of this House and Rajya Sabha would be enriched by his presence. I would not like to go into details of discussion on the approach of the Budget. I would also not like to project that everything that has been done in all the aspects which have been addressed is perfect. It is not my intention to do that. There are omission; there may be omissions, and it is quite natural. In a growing economy like ours, there may be certain areas which should have received more attention. But there are certain misapprehensions and perhaps there is a gap in understanding. Just now, some hon. Members questioned – and I replied to that earlier – 'how is that for a Green Revolution in six States you have allocated only Rs.400 crores or for 60,000 pulses and oilseeds districts, only Rs.300 crores. Is that enough? Is it not quite inadequate?' Obviously, it is quite inadequate.

At the same time, please remember that this has been the practice; every one of the hon. Member present in this House is fully aware that whenever we launch a new project, it takes some time to formulate the projects. From the conceptualization stage to the implementation stage, a lot of preparations are made, and when the States are in a position to launch the project, allocations are increased year-by-year. That has been the practice. Take the case of the *Rajiv Awaas Yojana*; when the scheme was launched last year, I made a token provision of Rs.100 crores. The idea was, if the State Governments were in a position to provide land to slum dwellers in cities, Government of India would come through this scheme and give financial support to the State, and along with the municipal bodies and other stakeholders, they will provide for construction of the house for slum dwellers so that slums are converted into a full-fledged habitable colony. It took some time. This year, many of the States have agreed. A Memorandum of Understanding has been entered into and the allocation has been increased from Rs.100 crore to Rs.1200 and odd crores, keeping in view the requirement. Therefore, don't worry that only Rs.400 crores have been made available to the States! This is just a beginning and, as and when schemes are formulated and they are at the stage of implementation, more and more resources would be allocated.

Another misunderstanding is there is respect of the nuclear waste subsidy as if I have withdrawn the fertilizer subsidy. Please check up the Budget book. I have enhanced the fertilizer subsidy this year, not withdrawn the fertilizer subsidy. Yes, I have increased the urea price,

straightway I have increased it. In order to ensure that the farmers get the subsidy at the maximum retail price of the current year, this year I have provided subsidy to the extent of, I think, Rs.49,981 crore. Therefore, I have not reduced the fertilizer subsidy and it is not correct to say that the fertilizer prices have increased. It is not so. Yes, certain fertilizer prices have increased, but certain fertilizer prices have come down. The ultimate objective of this nutrient-based fertilizer subsidy scheme is to reach this subsidy to the users, to the farmers. Now, we are subsidizing through the mechanism which we have. Tax payers money go, but it is being provided to the producers and there is no incentive for the producers to make investment in fertilizer production and improving its technology. Anybody can see it what has been the state of affairs of the fertilizer companies. Over the last few years, there is no incentive because prices are assured. International prices and domestic prices will be calculated, maximum retail price will be determined and the difference of cost will be met by the subsidy amount. They are assured of their profits and, therefore, there is no incentive of having a factory like that. We have made this experiment and all the experts agreed to it. When we introduced this scheme in April onwards, I have talked to all the fertilizer suppliers to ensure the availability of fertilizers. I can assure you that availability is there.

Farm contacts have been established for the import and time schedule has been fixed so that there will be no dislocation. In fact, it has started working. In order to ensure that the prices for switching over the policy remain at the same level or at the current level, I have already indicated a quantum of about Rs.49,000 crore. In respect of food, it is true that the food prices reached as high as 20 percent in the month of December due to food inflation alone. I do not deny it. But there is also a cost-push element. I explained it in detail while participating in the debate on inflation. If I do not give adequate remunerative prices to the farmers, would they produce? If they don't produce, from where we can feed 120 crore people? The concept of food security is that food must be available. Everybody must have access to the food and thereafter we must have access to the food at the affordable price. If they have no access to food and if food grains are not available, then how would you ensure the food security? Therefore, it is essential that we must enhance the remunerative price, we must enhance the procurement price and we must procure adequately. We have done that. Procurement in this year and the procurement in the last year was quite adequate.

Right now, when I am speaking before you, there is no shortage of the foodgrains available. So far the availability of the food grains is concerned, there is no shortage. There is adequate food

stock available. We have decided to offload the food stock at the prices in which we procured. It is not possible to provide the subsidy which we are providing to certain categories of consumers. For instance, we are providing rice at Rs.2 per kg under the Antyodaya Anna Yojana. For the BPL category, we are providing rice at Rs. 4 per kg, and to certain sections of APL category at the rate of 15 kgs, particularly in the North-Eastern Region, at Rs.6.80 per kg. Therefore, we are highly subsidizing the prices which ought to be distributed through the Public Distribution Systems. But, the Public Distribution System must be in place. It must be functional. It must be active. I am telling very bluntly. You may blame me. You may raise the accusing finger. But, sitting from the Centre, it is not possible to run Public Distribution Systems by any Central Ministry. Primarily, it is the responsibility of the State Governments. We shall have to provide, we shall have to supply the essential foodgrains, and we are supplying that. Sometimes, because of the availability or non-availability, there may be temporary variation, but it is being made up. And, if the Public Distribution Systems can be put in place, and they become functional and effective, it would be possible. Recently, hon. Prime Minister had a meeting with the State Chief Ministers. It is not merely a question of scoring a debating point. No doubt, inflation is an important issue. It is affecting the life of the common people, and particularly, if the food inflation becomes high, any amount of economic logic is not going to satisfy the hungry man. Therefore, the answer lies, if we cannot protect the entire sections of the society, at least, the more vulnerable sections of the society, those who are below poverty line, through the effective PDS, we can provide some relief. Let us try to do that, and for the others, we must have access and availability. We are doing exactly that.

Recently, hon. Prime Minister called a meeting of the State Chief Ministers. We had a very useful and effective discussion. After that effective discussion, it was decided that we would have another round. A core group of the Chief Minister was constituted along with me and the Planning Commission Deputy Chairman and the Minister of Agriculture. We called a meeting, and thereafter, certain groups were set up. One of the important tasks which has been given to these various sub-groups is to see short-term steps we can take, what medium-term steps we can take to improve the Public Distribution Systems. Take the case of pulses. There is shortage of four million tons almost annually every year. But, whatever we could have imported, for every kg of pulse, we are providing subsidy to the extent of Rs.10 per kg. And, it is still right on the top when I am talking. You open the web, you will get it. Wherever the State Governments are taking advantage of it, they are providing

pulses with this Rs.10 subsidy per kg. For edible oil, the subsidy is Rs.15 per kg. We have asked the Public Distribution Systems to import pulses, and even in that case, they incur loss. The Government will bear that loss.

So, we have taken these step to ensure that the adverse impact of rising prices do not affect the lives of the people, and, more so, the lives of the vulnerable sections of the society. This is an important aspect.

I come to the second aspect. Today, when I am speaking here, I am reminding myself that yesterday, just at this point of time, I was having an interaction with 12 Governors of the Asian Development Bank representing 65 countries from different continents, and, there, we were discussing exactly this issue. Without any exception, everybody told that if the world's output has not been negative, and, if the recovery has begun, it is because of the contribution of the Asian economy, and, more so, it is because of the contribution of China and India. China is the fastest growing economy and India is the second fastest growing economy.

Somebody may jokingly say, what should I do with the growth? Should I eat it? What does the GDP growth mean to a small man, to a poor man? Yes, GDP means loan waiver. Yes, GDP means scholarships to fifteen lakh students to the extent of Rs. 26,000 crores. GDP means NREGA. It has been pointed out as to why have you added only Rs. 1,000 crore to what you allocated just nine months ago. You cannot expect the geometrical progression. If I stepped it up from Rs. 10,000 crore to Rs. 39,000 crore, then, Rs. 39,000 crore cannot be made Rs. 78,000 crore. System cannot absorb it. The Budgetary exercise is not writing a thesis. The Budgetary exercise is to be implemented. The absorption capacity should be there. What has been the rate of take off? Why is it not taking off? These are the shortcomings, which we shall have to address.

Dr. Mungekar, quoting some scholars, correctly pointed out that allocation is there but outcome is dismal. We shall have to concentrate not merely on allocation but the outcome, and, there is no doubt that there is a great deficiency in the delivery mechanism? Who is going to improve it? Nearly 787 Members of Parliament or 78 Members of the Council of Ministers! It is not possible. Theoretically, it may should nice. At every stage, starting from Lok Sabha to Gram Sabha, at different stages in the process of implementation, we shall have to work in close cooperation.

Someone was talking about the poor States. I am the Finance Minister from 24th January, 2009. Everyday, I do one thing because of my past legacy. I have the privilege of being the Finance Minister from 1982 to 1985. It was hard to me that for each State, I had to instruct the Reserve Bank to stop overdraft. It was not a very pleasant job. Therefore, because of that past legacy, from 25th January, 2009 onwards, everyday I check up what is the cash balance of the State, and, I can tell you with confidence that more than one year has passed, and, I have seen that the accumulated cash reserve of the States on any single day has not been less than Rs. 71,000 crore to Rs. 1,20,000 crore. Today, that concept of poorer States is no longer relevant after a series of major changes through the recommendations of the Finance Commission.

Even the excise duty which I have imposed, I could have done through the administered price mechanism. To me, it would have been dishonest on my part because I would have deprived the States. Thirty two percent of these 26,000 crores of rupees will go to the States as per the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission, which will improve their resources. If I would have done it through the administered price mechanism, it would have come to me only, to the Centre only. Therefore, those days are gone. You are talking of 30 percent royalty on metals. What would be the ultimate price? Yes, the State finances, where there are weaknesses, we shall have to address it and we are addressing it. And, for that, those things, at some point of time, it was thought, it was talked. Series of administrative measures have been taken and commissions have studied. Even if you look at the Sarkaria Commission, one of the most popularly-believed thesis that the elasticity of the Central revenues are much more compared to the elasticity of the State revenues. It is not so, at least, as per the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission. From 1951 to 1984, the elasticity of the States revenue compounded average is 16.7 percent against 16.6 percent of the Central revenue. Central revenue is like a rebound share. Today, it is 32 percent.

Regarding primary education, it has been said that quite inadequate allocation has been made. Yes, it is true. Allocation is not as much as we could have done. But the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is not launched this year. It is an ongoing programme. Sharing formula is also changing. When we start a new programme, a Centrally-sponsored scheme, at the beginning, major part comes from the Centre's share and the States share is gradually increased. In case of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan also, the same formula will be applied. It will be 50 percent. But for the elementary education, which will be required, we are providing the formula. The Prime Minister has given the instruction to me to help the

HRD Ministry. The earlier formula which we started with the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, 65:35, that is, 65 percent Centre's contribution and 35 percent State's contribution, I have accepted that. In addition to that, 24,000 crore rupees have been recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission to the States for elementary education. Therefore, these aspects will have to be taken into consideration while taking a holistic view of the proposal.

Somebody has commented about the too much obsession with fiscal consultation. It is not too much obsession. I am telling you very frankly it is not too much obsession. It is, to my mind, prudent fiscal management. Yes, I know a theory is prevailing there that we should not compromise development for the sake of deficit. But if we do not follow the fiscal prudence limit and norms, the credibility which we have will be lost. Maybe I am conservative or may be I am more scared, but frankly, I admit, I shudder to think of a situation when a Finance Minister of this great country will have to wait to meet another Finance Minister just to borrow a few hundred million dollars, to get time from him. I would not like to repeat that situation. I would not like to repeat the situation when the country's gold will have to be put in the army aircraft and sent to England to be mortgaged in the Bank of England borrowing a few hundred million dollars.

Because at that point in time our foreign exchange reserve – I don't blame anybody; it was the compulsion of the situation came down for three weeks. If I were the Finance Minister, I would have also done that. I would not like to see the repeat of that situation. To some extent, there was a psychological reason behind the buying of gold. When the IMF decided to sell gold, I decided and suggested to the Reserve Bank of India to buy 200 tonnes of gold at six billion-plus dollars. Because I wanted to send a signal that the foreign exchange position of this country has improved substantially, that today we can buy gold to enhance our gold stock. It is because of fiscal prudence. It is because of the fiscal management. If our tax-GDP ratio had not gone up to 12 percent in 2007-08, it would not have been possible for my colleague, Mr. P. Chidambaram, to give benefit in the form of loan waiver to four crore farmers of this country. These are the things which we shall have to take into account in a holistic way. I must admit that I could not do all that work which should have been done in this budgetary exercise. I have to keep in mind that I cannot withdraw all the stimulus packages. I have to partially agree to it; and I have done exactly that. I have not fully withdrawn all the concessions which we have given. Because of these concessions – please read the latest report of the Labour Bureau – the employment generation has increased by more than one lakh from October to December. The stimulus package which we injected in the system has paid dividend.

Lots of suggestions have come in respect of black money. I do agree that some amount of money has been stashed outside the country. But please remember that each country has its own law. Each and everyone of them is not obliged to what we say in the Indian Parliament. They have their own law; they have their own Parliament; and they have their own system of accountability of their people through their institutional arrangements. With hard negotiations, finally, we have been able to enter into arrangements with three countries, namely, Switzerland, Bermuda, and Bahamas. We have initiated negotiations with 75 countries. We have double taxation avoidance agreement with 78 countries.

Yes, the Income Tax Department has raised income tax demand by several thousands crores of rupees. But raising demand does not ensure that you will be able to get money. There is no guarantee.

All these cases of tax evasion which Mr. Sen was talking about have been stayed. From my earlier experiences I can say that. Some industrialists thought that they would deliberately evade taxes and when the Department would issue notices and raise the demand, they would go to court and obtain stay order and in between the interest of the accumulated money will help them pay the taxes. It had happened in this country. For 10-15 years, cases had been going on. What should we do? We cannot just overnight say that the writ of the courts will not run. Sometimes we have to take legislative measures retrospectively. I know that in taxation retrospective measures are totally unacceptable.

The Leader of Opposition will never agree with me that any taxation measure should have retrospective effect. But, sometimes, retrospective effect is to be made in order to protect the interests of the Department. Otherwise, instead of collecting taxes, we shall have to refund the amount which is due from them. Therefore, these are the legal aspects which we shall have to look into. Yes, I have not done major changes in the direct or indirect taxes and I explained that while replying to the debate on the Budget. I am expecting Direct Tax Code and I will be able to put it on the website shortly after, more or less, the process of consultation is over. So far as direct taxes are concerned, I intend to introduce it in the House in the Monsoon Session. So far as the indirect taxes are concerned, it is not merely me; I am to carry 28 States with me; I am to carry the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers with me because their interests are also there. They will also have to look at their interests. They will have to ensure that their revenue will not be lost. That's why, I stated in my reply to the debate on the Finance Bill in Lok Sabha and I am repeating it that we will provide compensation at the initial stage if there be any loss after switching over to GST. But, merely saying that I will provide compensation will not be adequate. I shall have to discuss it with the State Chief Ministers and the State Finance Ministers to carry conviction with them and thereafter collectively, we shall have to take this. I must say, many of the State

6.00 P.M.

Chief Ministers and the State Finance Ministers have told me that I was correct and if I would have done it through enhanced prices of resources from petroleum, diesel and hydrocarbon, through administered price mechanism, they would have been deprived.

Therefore, they said that I have shown a good gesture and they would like to see that this type of federal financing is being more and more institutionalized wherever we can. Where we can't, we can't. I have not tampered with a single recommendation of the Thirteenth Finance Commission. By one go, this year alone, I had to pay additional Rs.9000 crores compared to last year's recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission. I had to make provisions for them because it is their money. The State Finance Commissions have recommended under article 275 like Grant-in-aid and various other aids. But, at the same time, I will expect that when they are making recommendations, the conditions which they are giving, the States will accept the money and also comply with the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission so that both the wheels move uninterruptedly and one does not disturb the other.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would not like to take much of your time. Most of the issues which have been raised here have been discussed several times. More discussion will take place. Once again, I would like to thank the hon. Members who have made their contribution. I know, I would have been very happy if I could do it. As Shri Prakash said, instead of giving so many concessions, only one concession would have made us much more happy if I could have said that I am going to roll back the duty on petroleum and diesel. But, I am sorry, it is not possible because the situation is very difficult. Please bear with me. And let us hope for the better days where we can meet your requirements. Thank you. ... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is,

That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2010-11, as passed by Lok Sabha, taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

*Clauses 2 to 87 and the 1st Schedule to the 12th Schedule
were added to the Bill.*

Clause 1, the enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.
