

THE BUDGET (GENERAL) 2010-11

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, इस बजट भाषण में मैं संक्षिप्त में ही बोलना चाहूंगी। वैसे तो हमारे प्रतिपक्ष के नेता सम्माननीय श्री अरुण जेटली जी ने अपने बजट भाषण में बहुत ही जबरदस्त तौर पर इस देश की जनता के हित की बात रखी है। इस बात के लिए उनका समर्थन करते हुए मैं स्वास्थ्य बजट के संबंध में अवश्य कुछ कहना चाहूंगी।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा 2010-11 के बजट में स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण जैसे विभाग के लिए 22,300 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया है। उसमें आयुर्वेदिक प्रणाली के विकास के लिए 107 करोड़ रुपए, होम्योपैथी प्रणाली के विकास के लिए 55 करोड़ रुपए, यूनानी पद्धति के विकास के लिए 44 करोड़ रुपए, योग एवं प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली के विकास के लिए 22 करोड़ रुपए एवं राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण स्वास्थ्य मिशन के लिए 252 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान रखा है। इस प्रकार स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग के 22,300 करोड़ रुपए के कुल बजट में से आयुष के लिए मात्र 800 करोड़ रुपए तथा उसमें भी सबसे अधिक सरल, लाभदायक तथा बिना किसी दुष्प्रभाव की भारतीय चिकित्सा पद्धति - प्राकृतिक एवं योग चिकित्सा पद्धति के लिए मात्र 22 करोड़ रुपए का ही प्रावधान किया गया है, जो कि ऊंट के मुंह में जीरा के समान है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, जो स्वास्थ्य विभाग का बजट है, वह बीमारी का बजट है। जब व्यक्ति बीमार होकर मरीज बन जाता है, तब उसके लिए इस राशि का उपयोग किया जाता है। अधिकांश राशि का उपयोग अस्पताल, डॉक्टर, मशीन और दवाइयों पर व्यय करने में होता है। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि राशि उस कार्य के लिए दी जाए जो बीमारी को पैदा ही न होने दे और वह है प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा एवं योग पद्धति, जिसके द्वारा व्यक्ति को स्वस्थ रहने के तरीके सिखाए जाते हैं। यदि व्यक्ति उन्हें सीखकर स्वस्थ रहेगा तो आपके इस लाखों-करोड़ों रुपए के बजट की आवश्यकता ही नहीं होगी। इसके साथ-साथ आम गरीब व्यक्तियों को भी इसकी सुविधा अपने घर एवं ग्राम में ही मिलेगी।

महोदय, मैं यहां पर इस बात का उल्लेख करना चाहूंगी कि हमारे देश में ग्रामीण अंचल एवं आदिवासी अंचलों में आज भी लोगों के लिए स्वास्थ्य की सुविधाएं पर्याप्त नहीं हैं, जिसके कारण गरीब लोग बड़ी बीमारियों का इलाज नहीं करा पाते और उससे हजारों लोगों की मौत हो जाती है। महोदय, ऐसी परिस्थिति में प्राकृतिक चिकित्सा और योग बहुत जरूरी हो जाता है, जिसके लिए मात्र 22 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया गया है। आप लोग यह जानते हैं कि इस देश में बाबा रामदेव महाराज जी ने योग के माध्यम से लाखों-करोड़ों लोगों को स्वास्थ्य की दृष्टि से निरोग करने का जो प्रयास किया है, वह वास्तव में उनका एक क्रांतिकारी कदम रहा है। मैं यहां पर माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करना चाहूंगी कि गरीब लोगों के लिए, जिनको कम पैसों में इलाज कर के उन्हें निरोग बनाया जा सकता है, इसके लिए आपने जो 22 करोड़ रुपया पूरे देश के लिए दिया है, तो इसमें कम-से-कम 50 से 100 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान अपनी दूसरी बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगी
...(व्यवधान)...

1.00 P.M.

श्री उपसभापति: अभी आपके पास दो मिनट बाकी हैं।

शुश्री अनुसुइया उइके: माननीय मंत्री जी, आपने विगत दिनों 70 हजार करोड़ रुपए की ऋण माफी की जो घोषणा की थी, उसमें आज भी देश में कई ऐसे प्रदेश हैं, जहां पर किसानों का पूरा ऋण नहीं माफ हो सका है। वे अभी भी इससे वंचित हैं। उसका एक उदाहरण देते हुए मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि झारखंड, जो कि काफी पिछड़ा और आदिवासी प्रदेश माना जाता है, वहां के जिला देवघर और संथाल परगना में, जो कि Grain Bank है, आज भी 70 हजार किसानों का कर्ज करीब 2 करोड़ 32 लाख रुपए बैंक की किसी गलती के कारण माफ नहीं हो पा रहे हैं और उसका खामियाजा APL और BPL के गरीब किसानों को भुगतना पड़ रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति को देखते हुए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह अनुरोध करना चाहूंगी कि वह किसानों को इसका लाभ देने के लिए कम-से-कम उनका यह कर्ज माफ करने की कृपा करेंगे।

इसी तरह से आपने पिछड़ा वर्ग और आदिवासी वर्ग के लिए काफी कुछ बजट का प्रावधान किया है, लेकिन उसी परिस्थिति में मध्य प्रदेश के लिए आपने बहुत कम बजट का प्रावधान इसमें रखा है। मध्य प्रदेश में कुल जनसंख्या का आधा अर्थात् 51 प्रतिशत पिछड़ा वर्ग के लोग निवास करते हैं। मध्य प्रदेश शासन इस वर्ग के छात्र-छात्राओं को प्री मैट्रिक तथा पोस्ट मैट्रिक छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान करती है। मध्य प्रदेश में प्री मैट्रिक के लिए करीब 4 लाख 25 हजार छात्र-छात्राओं को तथा पोस्ट मैट्रिक के लिए 28 लाख छात्र-छात्राओं को कुल 232 करोड़ रुपए प्रतिवर्ष छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान की जाती है। मैं इस मद में केन्द्र सरकार की ओर से मात्र 10 करोड़ रुपए ही प्राप्त होते हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, there is no lunch hour today.

शुश्री अनुसुइया उइके: जोकि मात्र 8 प्रतिशत है तथा 232 करोड़ रुपए की छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान करना राज्य शासन के सीमित साधनों की वजह से सम्भव नहीं हो पाता है।

अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग के छात्र-छात्राओं को छात्रवृत्ति प्रदान करने से इस वर्ग के पिछड़े और दलित वर्ग के बच्चों का सर्वांगीण विकास हो सके, इसलिए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहूंगी कि आपने जो पिछले वर्ष मात्र 10 करोड़ रुपए प्रदान किये हैं, वह इस वर्ष कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत करें। इतना कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करती हूँ।

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई (छत्तीसगढ़): मोहतरम डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैं आपकी बहुत मशकूर हूँ कि आपने मुझे 2010-11 के बजट पर अपने ख्यालात का इहजार करने का मौका दिया। मैं भी इस बजट के समर्थन के लिए खड़ी हुई हूँ और मैं समझती हूँ कि किसी भी देश का बजट, जैसा फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने खुद अपने बजट भाषण में कहा कि यह सिर्फ हमारा document नहीं है कि जिसको हमने पेश कर दिया, बल्कि यह एक ऐसा document है जिसके जरिये सरकार, जो यह बजट पेश कर रही है, उसकी नीयत झलकती है, उसका एक पक्का इरादा झलकता है और उसका visionary सामने आता है। मुझे फक्र है, कि मैं यह कह सकती हूँ कि यह एक बहुत

ही visionary और बहुत बासलाहियत बजट है और यह पूरे मुल्क के नक्शे को सामने रखकर बनाया गया है। मैं अपने देश के प्राइम मिनिस्टर, जो खुद दुनिया के एक जाने-माने economist हैं, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर, जो कि बहुत ही तजुर्बेकार और बहुत ही बासलाहियत हैं, उन दोनों को बेहद मुबारकबाद देना चाहती हूं। इसके साथ ही मैं श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी को भी मुबारकबाद देना चाहती हूं जो कि यूपीए की चेयरपर्सन हैं, क्योंकि इसमें उनके भी बहुत से सुझाव हमेशा से आते रहे हैं और तब यह बजट बन कर तैयार हुआ है।

मान्यवर, मैं एक बात आपसे यह जानना चाहती हूं कि मुझे कितना वक्त allot किया गया है ताकि मैं उस हिसाब से अपनी बात कह सकूं।

श्री उपसभापति: आपकी पार्टी से आपको 15 मिनट दिये गये हैं।

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवई: मैं यह अर्ज कर रही थी कि जहां तक मुझे याद है, जिस वक्त देश आज़ाद हुआ था, उस वक्त हमारा खज़ाना 50 हजार करोड़ रुपए का था और उसके बाद मैं तफ़सील में नहीं जाना चाहती, अब एक-एक स्टेट के हजारों करोड़ के बजट बन रहे हैं। उसके हिसाब से, जैसे बजट हमारे शुरू में आये, वे हजार-दो हजार करोड़ से ज्यादा, जब Five Year Plan बना तो उसके हिसाब से प्लानिंग होती रही और चूंकि हमारे पास फंड्स नहीं थे, इसलिए उस हिसाब से हमारा प्लान बजट आता था। हमारे सामने पिछले जो दो-तीन बजट आये, उनमें यह बात देखने में आई कि पहले हम quantity पर जोर देते थे, क्योंकि आजादी के बाद न तो सड़कें थीं और न ही बिजली, पानी, स्कूल, कॉलेज और हॉस्पिटल्स थे। उस वक्त quantity की तरफ जोर दिया गया था कि कैसे हम ज्यादा से ज्यादा लोगों को सहूलियतें पहुंचाएं। अब दो-चार सालों से आप जो बजट देख रहे हैं, आपने यह अनुभव किया होगा कि उनमें अब quality की तरफ भी जोर है। मैं समझती हूं कि ये एक बहुत ही तजुर्बेकार इंसान के बजट हैं जिन्होंने इस देश की पूरी आबादी की तरफ ध्यान दिया है। दुनिया में ऐसे मुल्क कम ही होंगे जहां हजारों जातियां, बिरादरी, धर्म और मजहब हों। इनमें से हर एक की बुनियादी जरूरतों का ख्याल रखते हुए यह बजट पेश किया गया है। मुझे सबसे बड़ी खुशी इस बात की है कि अब quality की तरफ जोर दिया गया है। Education अच्छी quality की होनी चाहिए। इसमें लोगों की सेहत की ओर भी ध्यान दिया गया है। इसके अलावा, समाज की जो अन्य कमियां और पुरानी बातें हैं, उनकी तरफ भी इसमें जोर दिया गया है। पिछले कई बजटों से social sector के ऊपर हमारी पार्टी का जो एक नजरिया है, वह केवल नारा ही नहीं है बल्कि एक नजरिया भी है कि "आम आदमी के साथ हमारा हाथ", मैं समझती हूं कि उसके background में यह बजट बनाया गया है। मैं समझती हूं कि इस बजट की जितनी भी सराहना की जाए, वह कम है। मैं यह नहीं कह सकती कि इंसान की जो सारी बुनियादी जरूरतें हैं, वे पूरी हो गईं या हमने सब काम कर लिये, लेकिन मैं समझती हूं कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ने अपने बजट भाषण में जो बातें कही हैं, वे बहुत ही बुनियादी बातें हैं। उन्होंने जब पिछला बजट पेश किया था, उस वक्त जो देश के और दुनिया के हालात थे, बहुत जबर्दस्त uncertainty थी और हमारी इकॉनमी के लिए बहुत बड़ा चैलेंज था, लेकिन उन तमाम चीजों को देखते हुए हमारे नेताओं ने, हमारे रहनुमाओं ने उस मुश्किल घड़ी को निकाल दिया। दुनिया भर में जो recession आया, उसका जितना असर दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों में पड़ा, उसके मुकाबले हमारे मुल्क में उसका असर बहुत कम पड़ा और इसकी सबसे बड़ी वजह मैं यह समझती हूं कि हमारी इकॉनमी एग्रीकल्चर बेस्ड इकॉनमी है और इस एग्रीकल्चर बेस्ड इकॉनमी के जरिए हमने अपने गांवों के लोगों के लिए, गरीब तबकों के लिए

खास तौर से सोशल सैक्टर में जो स्कीम्स चलाई - महात्मा गांधी इम्प्लॉयमेंट गारंटी स्कीम और इसी तरह की और भी बहुत सी स्कीम्स हैं, उनके कारण recession का जितना असर दुनिया के दूसरे मुल्कों में पड़ा, हमारे मुल्क में बहुत कम पड़ा।

Global warming या climate change जैसी जो चीजें हमारे सामने आ रही हैं, इनको देखते हुए मैं समझती हूँ कि हमारे लिए यह जरूरी है कि हम अब

(उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए)

अपने एग्रीकल्चर पर ज्यादा जोर दें, क्योंकि सबसे ज्यादा इम्प्लॉयमेंट एग्रीकल्चर सैक्टर जेनरेट करता है। मेरा ख्याल है कि मुल्क में लगभग 58 से 60 परसेंट तक इम्प्लॉयमेंट एग्रीकल्चर से मिलता है। इसलिए हमें एग्रीकल्चर की तरफ ज्यादा से ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। मुझे खुशी है कि बजट का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा एग्रीकल्चर के लिए भी रखा गया है।

माननीय मंत्री जी ने तीन चैलेंजिस का तज्जिकरा किया। पहला चैलेंज तो उन्होंने कहा कि 9% तक हम अपना GDP लाएं, मैं समझती हूँ कि वह इतना ज्यादा बड़ा चैलेंज नहीं होगा क्योंकि माननीय मंत्री जी एक बहुत सलाहियत आदमी हैं और वे इसको पूरा कर लेंगे। लेकिन, जो दूसरा चैलेंज उन्होंने बताया - The second challenge is to harness economic growth to consolidate the recent gains in making development more inclusive. यह एक चीज इसमें इन्होंने कही और इसके लिए इन्होंने रूरल डेवलपमेंट के इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर ज्यादा जोर दिया, मैं समझती हूँ कि यह बहुत जरूरी चीज है। तीसरा चैलेंज जो इन्होंने कहा है, इस वक्त सबसे ज्यादा उसी पर जोर देने की बात है। इन्होंने कहा कि - The third challenge relates to the weaknesses in government systems, infrastructure and institutions at different levels of governance. Indeed, in the coming years, if there is one factor that can hold us back in realising our potential as a modern nation, it is the bottleneck of our public delivery mechanisms. मैं समझती हूँ कि इन्होंने जो यह बात कही है, यह बहुत अहम है और इसी पर हमें जोर देना है।

उपसभापति जी, सेंटर देश के लिए स्कीम्स बनाता है, जो स्टेट्स को जाती हैं। लेकिन, इसमें सबसे बड़ा रोल गवर्नमेंट्स का होता है क्योंकि वे implementing authority हैं, वे implement करती हैं। आप जितनी भी स्कीम्स बनाएं, अगर स्टेट्स में उनका implementation सही नहीं है, तो वे स्कीम्स आगे नहीं चल सकतीं। दुनिया में शायद ही कहीं और इतनी बड़ी स्कीम्स, जैसे मिड-डे मील, न्यूट्रिशन प्रोग्राम और साथ ही साथ महात्मा गांधी इम्प्लॉयमेंट गारंटी स्कीम है, चलें। मैं समझती हूँ कि इनके लिए एक मजबूत इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर जरूरी है, जिसकी कमी है। आप कोई भी स्कीम बनाएं, हेल्थ, एग्रीकल्चर या एच.आर.डी., कोई भी स्कीम बनाएं, उसके लिए मजबूत इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर और मजबूत डिलीवर सिस्टम बहुत जरूरी है, जिसकी मैं समझती हूँ कि अभी भी बहुत कमी है। आप रोज देखते हैं, तमाम शिकायतें आती हैं कि 'नरेगा' के जरिए कितना करप्शन है - 25 परसेंट ही शायद जा पाता है, बाकी सारा करप्शन में चला जाता है। मैं अपने माननीय विकास मंत्री, माननीय रूरल डेवलपमेंट मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगी कि 20 बरस से पंचायत राज को डायरेक्ट पैसा दिया जा रहा है। यह भी एक बड़ी अच्छी सोच है। पहले कहा जाता था कि गांव में तरक्की नहीं होती। यह नया सिस्टम श्री राजीव गांधी की देन है, उन्होंने बताया कि पंचायत

को, लोकल बॉडीज़ को हम डायरेक्ट पैसा भेजें और वह डायरेक्ट पैसा पंचायत के ज़रिए खर्च होता है। मैं समझती हूँ कि पंचायत के लोगों से ज्यादा कोई नहीं जानता कि उनके अपने गांव को क्या चाहिए। 20 वर्षों से जो पैसा जा रहा है, उसके सदुपयोग के लिए आज एक बहुत strong monitoring system की जरूरत है, इसलिए है कि यह पैसा गांवों के लिए जा रहा है। अब छोटे-छोटे गांव हैं, वहां आबादी के हिसाब से पैसा दिया जाता है और मेरे ख्याल से अब तक तो हर गांव में सड़क हो गई होगी, उनकी जो भी छोटी-मोटी जरूरतें थीं, वे पूरी हो गई होंगी। मैं समझती हूँ कि आज Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme के ज़रिए पंचायतों को जो पैसा दिया जा रहा है, वह गांवों के लोगों के लिए, जिन बेचारों को दो वक्त की रोटी नहीं मिलती थी, एक नियामत है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं सभी मंत्रालयों के बारे में एक ही बार में बात करना चाहती हूँ। मेरी नज़र में आज सबसे महत्वपूर्ण मिनिस्ट्री है, - Women & Child Development, क्योंकि नस्ल यहीं से शुरू होती है, पीढ़ियां यहीं से शुरू होती हैं। इसलिए मैं समझती हूँ कि Ministry of Women & Child Development को इस निगाह से नहीं देखना चाहिए कि उनकी क्या योजनाएं हैं, बल्कि हमें यह समझना चाहिए कि Ministry of Women & Child Development, हिंदुस्तान की नई नस्ल को पैदा करने और उसको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए है। आज़ादी के समय death rate और birth rate तकरीबन एक ही था, उस वक्त महसूस नहीं होता था। आज मेरे ख्याल से life expectancy 27 to 30 percent है। आज आपने इतनी facilities दी हैं कि life expectancy बढ़ गई है और यह करीब 65 साल हो गई है। इसके अलावा child mortality rate में भी कुछ कमी आई है, लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि इतनी कमी नहीं आई, जबकि ICDS के ज़रिए बहुत काम हुआ है और हो रहा है, लेकिन फिर भी United Nations की जो latest report है, उसके हिसाब से malnutrition की वजह से 5,000 बच्चे रोज मरते हैं और उसमें 98 परसेंट majority tribals की है, उससे कम 88 परसेंट Scheduled Castes की है। अगर बच्चे इस तरह से मरेंगे, तो इन योजनाओं का क्या लाभ? हमारे family welfare programmes बच्चों से ही related हैं। जब तक हमारे living children की सेहत, उनकी पैदाइश से लेकर उनके 3 साल की उम्र का होने तक, उनके खाने-पीने और इसके अलावा उनकी देखरेख के काम को अगर सरकार की तरफ से बल नहीं मिलता, तो मैं समझती हूँ कि हम जो छोटी फैमिली रखने का motivation चाहते हैं, वह उस हद तक नहीं हो सकता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज Women & Child Development के लिए आपका जो बजट है, वह 6,705 करोड़ रुपए है। बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि यह बढ़ा है। मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि आपके जो इतने सारे प्रोग्राम्स हैं - malnutrition को दूर करने का प्रोग्राम है, mid-day meal है, pregnant women and lactating women की देखरेख की बात है, एक सर्वे के हिसाब से इन सारे प्रोग्रामों के लिए 75,000 करोड़ रुपए चाहिए, लेकिन हमें केवल 6,705 करोड़ रुपए का बजट माननीय मंत्री जी ने दिया है। मैं उनके constraints समझती हूँ कि हरेक स्कीम के लिए इतना बजट नहीं दिया जा सकता, लेकिन मैं फिर उनसे कहना चाहूंगी कि यह जो Women & Child development की बात है, बच्चों की पैदाइश सही हो, इसके लिए जरूरी है कि हम pregnant women की देखभाल करें। मैं समझती हूँ कि इस संबंध में हमारे यहां जो बुराइयां हैं, वे दूसरे मुल्कों में नहीं हैं, जैसे child

marriage एक वजह है, ignorance भी एक वजह है, फिर समाज की कमियां हैं, यह भी एक वजह है। जो 15 वर्ष की बच्ची है, वह खुद एक बच्ची है, लेकिन फिर भी वह मां बन जाती है। इस तरह देश के सामने ये सारी चुनौतियां हैं। मुझे खुशी है कि फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब इन तमाम चीजों की तरफ देख रहे हैं और मैं उनसे निवेदन करूंगी कि वे इन चीजों की तरफ भी ज्यादा ध्यान दें और हमारी ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद करें।

यह जो आंगन वाड़ी है, उसमें आपने जितना दिया है, पहले तो एक district में था, अब सारे districts में इसकी facilities हो गई है, खास करके मिड-डे मील की, उसमें लगभग 75 मिलियन बच्चे मिड-डे मील पा रहे हैं और हमारी pregnant women और lactating women हैं, वे 15 परसेंट के करीब हैं। लेकिन फिर भी malnutrition से हजारों बच्चे और औरतें रोज मरते हैं। मैं समझती हूँ कि इसमें देखने की बात यह होगी कि involvement of the local people ज्यादा से ज्यादा हो, ताकि वह अपने बच्चों को अच्छी गिजा खिला सके और बना सकें। इसमें जो सबसे बड़ी बात कही गई है, वह यह है कि जो किचन का, मिड-डे मील का सामान आता है, हेल्थ से मुताल्लिक जो आसान आता है, वह पीडीएस से मिलता है। पीडीएस का जो हाल है, वह सबको मालूम है। आज मैं समझती हूँ कि महंगाई की जो बात है, वह भी पीडीएस से जुड़ी हुई है, क्योंकि गांव के लोगों को शायद उतनी नहीं अखरती है, क्योंकि गांव के लोग गल्ला तथा और भी चीजें पैदा कर लेते हैं, लेकिन महंगाई की सबसे बड़ी मार middle class और lower middle class के लोगों पर पड़ रही है, जो पूरी तरह से पीडीएस पर निर्भर हैं। मैं समझती हूँ कि पीडीएस के इस मामले को सुधारना बहुत जरूरी है।

महोदय, अब मैं एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री के बारे में कहना चाहूंगी। मैंने पहले भी कहा कि हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है, इसलिए यह जरूरी है कि हम कृषि के ऊपर जोर दें। कृषि के ऊपर बहुत जोर दिया जा रहा है, लेकिन आज जब हमें global warming और climate change का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, तो जैसा मैंने कहा कि हमें सबसे ज्यादा जोर एग्रीकल्चर पर देना पड़ेगा, उसके लिए जरूरी है कि strong infrastructure हो, irrigation का इंतजाम हो और सबसे बड़ी बात रिसर्च का इंतजाम हो, कि हमें कौन से बीज चाहिए, किस तरह से फसल उगाई जाए और कितनी फसलें किसान ले सकता है, क्योंकि अब uncertain मौसम हो गया है, कभी बाढ़ आ जाती है, तो कभी सूखा पड़ जाता है। उसमें बहुत जरूरी बात है कि हम किस तरह से अपनी रिसर्च को आगे बढ़ाएं। मुझे यह कहते हुए बड़ा अफसोस हो रहा है कि रिसर्च में कहीं कोई कमी नहीं है, यूनिवर्सिटीज़ और कॉलेजों में बहुत-सी रिसर्च होती है, लेकिन उन रिसर्च को किसानों तक नहीं पहुंचाया जाता है। रिसर्च का असल काम तो यही है कि किसानों को नए तरीके मालूम हों, नए विज्ञान से वे आगे बढ़ सकें। उसके लिए कोई खास इंतजाम नहीं है। सिर्फ एक है link between the farmers and the research centres और वह आपका KVC है। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, KVCs के जो हाल हैं, वे तो आप भी देखते हैं और जानते हैं, मेरे ख्याल से 90 परसेंट KVCs बिल्कुल defunct होंगे, व वहां स्टाफ है, न वहां scientist है, तो मैं कृषि मंत्री से यह दरखास्त करना चाहूंगी कि वे KVCs पर खास जोर दें, क्योंकि KVCs किसान और रिसर्च people के बीच एक लिंक है। उसके बिना यह नहीं हो सकता है। आज हजारों टन गल्ला सड़ रहा है, आपने उसकी भी बात की है उसका wastage कैसे दूर करें। मैं समझती हूँ कि इन सारी चीजों पर जोर देने की जरूरत है और खास तौर से infrastructure, delivery system और स्टेट तथा सेंटर के बीच बहुत जबरदस्त संबंध होने चाहिए। यहां पर जितने मंत्रालय हैं, मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहती हूँ, चूंकि समय कम है, लेकिन कई-कई

मंत्रालय, जैसे Woman and Child Development का है, उसमें Health Ministry, HRD Ministry और Rural Development Ministry आते हैं, क्या इन तीनों का co-ordination है? इन तीनों का co-ordination केन्द्र स्तर पर और स्टेट स्तर पर मजबूत होना चाहिए, क्योंकि implementation असल चीज है, जो नहीं हो पाता है। मेरी नजर में education का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण हिस्सा प्री-प्राइमरी और प्राइमरी एजुकेशन है, जिसके लिए qualitative change आना चाहिए। वहां trained teacher नहीं है। अब आप trained teacher रख रहे हैं, residential school का इंतजाम कर रहे हैं, उस वक्त मैंने आपको इशारा किया कि एक बहुत सेहतमंद रास्ता है कि हम एक ऐसी नस्ल पैदा करें, जो आगे चल कर हिन्दुस्तान के कारबार को अच्छे से संभाल सके। उसकी पूरी नजर उसके ऊपर है।

महोदय, मैं एक और बात के लिए वित्त मंत्री जी को मुबारकबाद देना चाहती हूं, वह यह है कि उन्होंने एक Finance Institutional Fund कायम किया है। मैं समझती हूं कि यह एक बहुत जबर्दस्त चीज है। जितना मैंने सुना है, वह यह है कि Finance Institutional Fund की तरफ से उसमें कई बैंक्स इकट्ठे होकर, उनमें नाबार्ड भी है, वर्ल्ड बैंक भी है, प्राइवेट बैंक्स भी हैं, आपके ग्रामीण बैंक भी हैं ...(समय की घंटी)... मैं दो-तीन मिनट और लेना चाहूंगी। तो उसके लिए आपने जो फंड कायम किया है, मैं सारी मिनिस्ट्रीज से कहती हूं कि वे इसका अध्ययन करें। इसका मकसद है उन लोगों तक बैंकिंग फैसिलिटीज पहुंचाना, कम से कम 50 से 60 करोड़ लोग होंगे, जिनके पास बैंकिंग फैसिलिटीज नहीं हैं, उन तक यह पहुंचाने की बात है और महोदय, आपने भी जरूर सुना होगा और देखा होगा कि यह स्कीम सबसे अच्छी आंध्र प्रदेश में चल रही है, हरियाणा और पंजाब में भी चल रही है और कई दूसरे स्टेट्स इसको ले रहे हैं। इसमें जो beneficiaries हैं, उनके fingerprints लिए जाते हैं और बैंकों के जो ग्रुप होते हैं, जो ये स्कीम्स लेते हैं, उनके जरिए स्टाफ रखा जाता है। सरकार का इसमें कोई पैसे का भी खर्च नहीं है और beneficiary का fingerprint लेकर उसका पैसा जमा हो जाता है। इसका एक फायदा तो यह है कि बचत की आदत बन रही है, औरतें आकर दो रुपए भी जमा कर जाती हैं, तो आप देखिए कि यह स्कीम आंध्र प्रदेश में बहुत अच्छी चल रही है। मैं सारी मिनिस्ट्रीज से, खास तौर से Food and Civil Supplies से कहना चाहूंगी कि अगर पी.डी.एस. का इंतजाम आप इस तरह से करेंगे, तो एक तो करप्शन से निजात मिलेगी, उसमें जिसका पैसा है, वह उस तक पहुंच जाता है। अगर पी.डी.एस. का इंतजाम करेंगे, तो जिसको जितना राशन मिला है, वह भी उसको पता है कि पांच किलो उसने लिया है, पांच किलो उसने नहीं लिया है, तो करप्शन के रास्ते भी उससे कम होंगे। महोदय, क्योंकि आपने समय की घंटी बजा दी थी और मैं बहुत disciplined हूं, इसलिए मैं बैठ जाऊंगी, लेकिन मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को मुबारकबाद देना चाहती हूं...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The Finance Minister has to reply at 4.00 p.m.

श्रीमती मोहसिना किदवाई: मैं एक बात और कहना चाहती हूं कि जो नेशनल पेंशन स्कीम आप unorganised sector के लिए लाए हैं, तो यह पहला मौका है कि unorganised sector की तरफ आपने ध्यान दिया है। मैं समझती हूं कि इस स्कीम की ज्यादा से ज्यादा पब्लिसिटी करनी चाहिए, ताकि लोग उसकी तरफ आ सकें और मैं समझती हूं कि unorganised sector के लिए यह बहुत अच्छा कदम है। इसके अलावा जो 60,000 villages आपने रखे हैं pulses के लिए या और भी बहुत सी अच्छी योजनाएं हैं कि दिल चाहता है कि हरेक की बात की जाए, लेकिन इतना मौका नहीं है। मैं आपकी बहुत मशकूर हूं और मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करती हूं।

محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی (چھتیس گڑھ): محترم ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، میں آپ کی بہت مشکور ہوں کہ آپ نے مجھے 2010-11 کے بجٹ پر اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کرنے کا موقع دیا۔ میں بھی اس بجٹ کے سمرٹھن کے لئے کھڑی ہوں اور میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ کسی بھی دیش کا بجٹ، جیسا فائنننس منسٹر صاحب نے خود اپنے بجٹ بھاشن میں کہا کہ یہ صرف ہمارا document نہیں ہے کہ جس کو ہم نے پیش کر دیا، بلکہ یہ ایک ایسا document ہے جس کے ذریعے سرکار، جو یہ بجٹ پیش کر رہی ہے، اس کی نیت جھلکتی ہے، اس کا ایک پکا ارادہ جھلکتا ہے اور اس کا ویژن سامنے آتا ہے۔ مجھے فخر ہے کہ میں یہ کہہ سکتی ہوں کہ یہ ایک بہت ہی visionary اور بہت باصلاحیت بجٹ ہے اور یہ پورے ملک کے نقشے کو سامنے رکھ کر بنایا گیا ہے۔ میں اپنے دیش کے پرائم منسٹر، جو خود دنیا کے ایک جانے مانے economist ہیں، فائنننس منسٹر، جو کہ بہت ہی تجربہ کار اور بہت ہی باصلاحیت ہیں، ان دونوں کو بے حد مبارکباد دینا چاہتی ہوں۔ اس کے ساتھ ہی میں شریمتی سونیا گاندھی جی کو بھی مبارکباد دینا چاہتی ہوں کہ یوپی۔اے۔ کی چیئر پرسن ہیں، کیوں کہ اس میں ان کے بھی بہت سے سجھاؤ ہمیشہ سے آتے رہے ہیں اور تب یہ بجٹ بن کر تیار ہوا ہے۔

مانیور، میں ایک بات آپ سے یہ جاننا چاہوں گی کہ مجھے کتنا وقت ایلوٹ کیا گیا ہے تاکہ میں اس حساب سے اپنی بات کہہ سکوں۔
شری اپ سبھا پتی: آپ کو پارٹی سے آپ کو 15 منٹ دئے گئے ہیں۔

محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی: میں یہ عرض کر رہی تھی کہ جہاں تک مجھے یاد ہے، جس وقت دیش آزاد ہوا تھا، اس وقت ہمارا خزانہ 50 ہزار کروڑ روپے کا تھا اور اس کے بعد، میں تفصیل میں نہیں جانا چاہتی، اب ایک-ایک اسٹیٹ کے ہزاروں

† [Transliteration in Urdu Script]

کروڑ کے بجٹ بن رہے ہیں۔ اس کے حساب سے، جیسے بجٹ ہمارے شروع میں آئے، وہ ہزار دو ہزار کروڑ سے زیادہ، جب Five Year Plan بنا تو اس کے حساب سے پلاننگ ہوتی رہی اور چونکہ ہمارے پاس فنڈس نہیں تھے، اس لئے اس حساب سے ہمارا پلان بجٹ آتا تھا۔ ہمارے سامنے پچھلے جو دو تین بجٹ آئے، ان میں یہ بات دیکھنے میں آئی کہ پہلے ہم quantity پر زور دیتے تھے، کیوں کہ آزادی کے بعد نہ تو سڑکیں تھیں اور نہ بجلی، پانی، اسکول، کالج اور ہسپتال تھے۔ اس وقت quantity کی طرف زور دیا گیا تھا کہ ہم کیسے زیادہ سے زیادہ لوگوں کو سہولتیں پہنچائیں۔ اب دو چار سالوں سے آپ جو بجٹ دیکھ رہے ہیں، آپ نے یہ انویسٹ کیا ہوگا کہ ان میں اب quality کی طرف بھی زور ہے۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ یہ ایک بہت ہی تجربہ کار انسان کا بجٹ ہے جنہوں نے اس دیش کو پوری آبادی کی طرف دھیان دیا۔ دنیا میں ایسے ملک کم ہی ہوں گے جہاں ہزاروں جاتیاں، برادری، دھرم اور مذہب ہوں۔ ان میں سے ہر ایک کی بنیادی ضرورتوں کا خیال رکھتے ہوئے یہ بجٹ پیش کیا گیا ہے۔ مجھے سب سے بڑی خوشی اس بات کی ہے اب quality کی طرف بھی زور دیا گیا ہے۔ education اچھی quality کی ہونی چاہئے۔ اس میں لوگوں کی صحت کی اور بھی دھیان دیا گیا ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ، سماج کی جو دیگر کمیاں اور پرانی باتیں ہیں، ان کی طرف بھی اس میں زور دیا گیا ہے۔ پچھلے کئی بجٹوں سے social sector کے اوپر ہماری پارٹی کا جو ایک نظریہ ہے، وہ کیول نعرہ ہی نہیں ہے بلکہ ایک نظریہ بھی ہے کہ "عام آدمی کے ساتھ ہمارا ہاتھ"۔ اس لئے میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ اس کے background میں یہ بجٹ بنایا گیا ہے اور میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ اس بجٹ کی جتنی بھی سراہنا کی جائے، وہ کم ہے۔ میں یہ نہیں کہہ سکتی کہ انسان کو جو ساری بنیادی ضرورتیں ہیں، وہ

پوری ہو گئیں یا ہم نے سب کام کر لئے، لیکن میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ فائننٹس منسٹر صاحب نے اپنے بجٹ بھاشن میں جو باتیں کہیں ہیں، وہ ہی بنیادی باتیں ہیں۔ انہوں نے جب پچھلا بجٹ پیش کیا تھا، اس وقت جو دیش کے اور دنیا کے حالات تھے، بہت زبردست uncertainty تھی اور ہماری اکانومی کے لئے بہت بڑا چیلنج تھا، لیکن ان تمام چیزوں کو دیکھتے ہوئے ہمارے نیتاؤں نے، ہمارے رہنماؤں نے اس مشکل گھڑی کو نکال دیا۔ دنیا بھر میں جو recession آیا، اس کا جتنا اثر دنیا کے دوسرے ملکوں میں پڑا، اس کے مقابلے ہمارے ملک میں اس کا اثر بہت کم پڑا اور اس کی سب سے بڑی وجہ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ ہماری اکانومی ایگریکلچر بیسڈ اکانومی ہے اور اس ایگریکلچر بیسڈ اکانومی کے ذریعے ہم نے اپنے گاؤں کے لوگوں کے لئے، غریب طبقوں کے لئے خاص طور سے سوشل سیکٹر میں جو اسکیمس چلائیں - مہاتما گاندھی ایمپلائمنٹ گارنٹی اسکیم اور اسی طرح کی اور بھی بہت سی اسکیمس ہیں، ان کی وجہ سے recession کا جتنا اثر دنیا کے دوسرے ملکوں میں پڑا، ہمارے ملک میں بہت کم پڑا۔

Global Warming یا climate change جیسی جو چیزیں ہمارے سامنے آرہی ہیں، ان کو دیکھتے ہوئے میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ ہمارے لئے یہ ضروری ہے کہ ہم اب----

{شری اپ سبھا پتی (پروفیسر پی جے کورنن) پیٹھاسین ہوئے}

---اپنے ایگریکلچر پر زیادہ زور دیں، کیوں کہ سب سے زیادہ ایمپلائمنٹ ایگریکلچر سیکٹر جنریٹ کرتا ہے۔ میرا خیال ہے کہ ملک میں لگ بھگ 58 سے 60 فیصد تک ایمپلائمنٹ ایگریکلچر سے ملتا ہے۔ اس لئے ہمیں ایگریکلچر کی

طرف زیادہ سے زیادہ دھیان دینا چاہئے۔ مجھے خوشی ہے کہ بجٹ کا ایک بہت بڑا حصہ ایگریکلچر کے لئے بھی رکھا گیا ہے۔

مائنے منتری جی نے تین چیلنجز کا تذکرہ کیا۔ پہلا چیلنج تو انہوں نے کہا کہ 9 فیصد تک ہم اپنا جی ڈی پی۔ لائیں، میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ وہ اتنا زیادہ بڑا چیلنج نہیں ہوگا کیوں کہ مائنے منتری جی ایک بہت باصلاحیت آدمی ہیں اور وہ اس کو پورا کر لیں گے۔ لیکن جو دوسرا چیلنج انہوں نے بتایا۔

The second challenge is to harness economic growth to consolidate the recent gains in making development more inclusive.

انہوں نے رورل ڈیولپمنٹ کے انفراسٹرکچر پر زیادہ زور دیا، میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ یہ بہت ضروری چیز ہے۔ تیسرا چیلنج جو انہوں نے کہا ہے، اس وقت سب سے

The third challenge related to the weakness in government systems, infrastructure and institutions at different levels of governance. Indeed, in the coming years, if there is one factor that can hold us back in realising our potential as a modern nation, it is the bottleneck of our public delivery mechanisms.

ہے، یہ بہت اہم ہے اور اسی پر ہمیں زور دینا ہے۔

سبھاپتی جی، سینٹر 'دیش کے لئے اسکیمس بنانا ہے، جو اسٹیٹس کو جاتی ہیں۔ لیکن اس میں سب بڑا رول اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کا ہوتا ہے کیوں کہ وہ implementing authority ہیں، وہ implement کرتی ہیں، آپ جتنا بھی اسکیمس بنائیں، اگر اسٹیٹس میں ان کا implementation صحیح نہیں ہے، تو وہ اسکیمس آگے نہیں چل سکتیں۔ دنیا میں شاید ہی کہیں اور اتنی بڑی اسکیمس، جیسے مڈڈے میل، نیوٹریشن پروگرام اور ساتھ ہی ساتھ مہاتما گاندھی ایمپلائمنٹ گارنٹی اسکیم

ہے، چلیں۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ ان کے لئے ایک مضبوط انفراسٹرکچر ضروری ہے، جس کی کمی ہے۔ آپ کوئی بھی اسکیم بنائیں، ہیلتھ، ایگریکلچر یا ایچ۔آر۔ڈی، کوئی بھی اسکیم بنائیں، اس کے لئے مضبوط انفراسٹرکچر اور مضبوط ڈلیوری سسٹم بہت ضروری ہے۔ جس کی میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ ابھی بھی بہت کمی ہے۔ آپ روز دیکھتے ہیں، تمام شکایتیں آتی ہیں کہ 'تریگا' کے ذریعے کتنا کرپشن ہے - 25 فیصد ہی شاید جا پاتی ہے، باقی سارا کرپشن میں چلا جاتا ہے۔ میں اپنے مائٹے وکاس منتری، مائٹے رورل ڈیولپمنٹ منتری سے کہنا چاہوں گی کہ 20 سال سے پنچایت راج کو ڈائریکٹ پیسہ دیا جا رہا ہے۔ یہ بھی ایک بڑی اچھی سوچ ہے۔ پہلے کہا جاتا تھا کہ گاؤں میں ترقی نہیں ہوتی۔ یہ نیا سسٹم سری راجیو گاندھی جی کی دین ہے، انہوں نے بتایا کہ پنچایت کو، لوکل باڈیز کو ہم ڈائریکٹ پیسہ بھیجیں اور وہ ڈائریکٹ پیسہ پنچایت کے ذریعے خرچ ہوتا ہے۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ پنچایت کے لوگوں سے زیادہ کوئی نہیں جانتا کہ ان کے اپنے گاؤں کو کیا چاہئے۔ 20 سالوں سے جو پیسہ جا رہا ہے، اس کے سدپیوگ کے لئے آج ایک بہت strong monitoring system کی ضرورت ہے، اس لئے یہ پیسہ گاؤں کے لئے جا رہا ہے۔ اب چھوٹے چھوٹے گاؤں ہیں، جہاں آبادی کے حساب سے پیسہ دیا جاتا ہے اور میرے خیال سے اب تک تو ہر گاؤں میں سڑک ہو گئی ہوگی، ان کی جو بھی چھوٹی موٹی ضرورتیں تھیں، وہ پوری ہو گئی ہوں گی۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ آج Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme کے ذریعے پنچایتوں کو جو پیسہ دیا جا رہا ہے، وہ گاؤں کے لوگوں کے لئے، جن بیچاروں کو دو وقت کی روٹی نہیں ملتی تھی، ایک نعمت ہے۔

آپ سبھا ادھیکش جی، میں سبھی منترالیوں کے بارے میں ایک ہی بار میں بات کرنا چاہتی ہوں۔ میری نظر میں آج سب سے زیادہ اہم منسٹری ہے وومن اینڈ چائلڈ ڈیولپمنٹ، کیوں کہ نسل یہیں سے شروع ہوتی ہے، پیڑھیاں یہیں سے شروع ہوتی ہیں۔ اس لئے میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ منسٹری آف وومن اینڈ چائلڈ ڈیولپمنٹ کو اس نگاہ سے نہیں دیکھنا چاہئے کہ ان کی کیا یوجنائیں ہیں، بلکہ ہمیں یہ سمجھنا چاہئے کہ منسٹری آف وومن اینڈ چائلڈ ڈیولپمنٹ ہندوستان کی نئی نسل کو پیدا کرنے کے لئے اور اس کو آگے بڑھانے کے لئے ہے۔ آزادی کے وقت ڈیٹھ ریٹ اور برتھ ریٹ تقریباً ایک ہی تھا، اس وقت محسوس نہیں ہوتا تھا۔ آج میرے خیال سے life expectancy 27 سے 30 فیصد ہے۔ آج آپ نے اتنی facilities دی ہیں کہ life expectancy بڑھ گئی ہے اور یہ قریب 65 سال ہو گئی ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ child mortality rate میں بھی کچھ کمی آئی ہے، لیکن افسوس کی بات ہے کہ اتنی کمی نہیں آئی، جبکہ ICDS کے ذریعے بہت کام ہوا ہے اور ہو رہا ہے، لیکن پھر بھی United Nations کی جو latest report ہے، اس کے حساب سے malnutrition کی وجہ سے 5000 بچے روز مرتے ہیں اور اس میں 98 فیصد majority tribals کی ہے، اس سے کم 88 فیصد Schedule Castes کی ہے۔ اگر بچے اس طرح سے مر رہے، تو ان یوجناؤں کا کیا لاہہ؟ ہمارے family welfare programmes سے ہی related ہیں۔ جب تک ہمارے living children کی صحت، ان کی پیدائش سے لیکر ان کے 3 سال کی عمر کا ہونے تک، ان کے کھانے پینے اور اس کے علاوہ ان کی دیکھ ریکھ کے کام کو اگر سرکار کی طرف سے بل نہیں ملتا، تو میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ ہم جو چھوٹی فیملی رکھنے کا motivation چاہتے ہیں، وہ اس حد تک نہیں ہو سکتا ہے۔

اپ سبھا ادیکھش جی، آج Women & Child Development کے لئے آپ کا جوبجٹ ہے، وہ 6،705 کروڑ روپے ہے۔ بڑی خوشی کی بات ہے کہ یہ بڑھا ہے۔ میں یہ کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ آپ کے جو اتنے سارے پروگرامس ہیں - malnutrition کو دور کرنے کا پروگرام ہے، mid-day meal ہے، pregnant women and lactating women کی دیکھ ریکھ کی بات ہے، ایک سروے کے حساب سے ان سارے پروگراموں کے لئے 75،000 کروڑ روپے چاہئے، لیکن ہمیں کیول 6،705 کروڑ روپے کا بجٹ مائنس منتری جی نے دیا ہے۔ میں ان کے constraints سمجھتی ہوں کہ ہر ایک اسکیم کے لئے اتنا بجٹ نہیں دیا جا سکتا، لیکن میں پھر ان سے کہنا چاہوں گی کہ یہ جو Women and Child Development کی بات ہے، بچوں کی پیدائش صحیح ہو، اس کے لئے ضروری ہے کہ ہم pregnant women کی دیکھ بھال کریں۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ اس سمبندھ میں ہمارے یہاں جو برائیاں ہیں، وہ دوسرے ملکوں میں نہیں ہے۔ جیسے child marriage ایک وجہ ہے، ignorance بھی ایک وجہ ہے، پھر سماج کی کمیاں ہیں، یہ بھی ایک وجہ ہے۔ جو 15 سال کی بچی ہے، وہ خود ایک بچی ہے، لیکن پھر بھی وہ ماں بن جاتی ہے۔ اس طرح دیش کے سامنے یہ ساری جنوتیاں ہیں۔ مجھے خوشی ہے کہ فائنننس منسٹر صاحب ان تمام چیزوں کی طرف دیکھ رہے ہیں اور میں ان سے نویدن کروں گی کہ وہ ان چیزوں کی طرف بھی زیادہ دھیان دیں اور ہماری زیادہ سے زیادہ مدد کریں۔ یہ جو آنگن واڑی ہے، اس میں آپ نے جتنا دیا ہے، پہلے تو ایک district میں تھا، اب سارے districts میں اس کی facilities ہو گئی ہے، خاص کر مڈڈے میل کی، اس میں لگ بھگ 75 ملین بچے مڈڈے میل پا رہے ہیں اور ہماری pregnant women اور lactating women، وہ 15 فیصد کے قریب ہیں۔ لیکن پھر بھی malnutrition سے

ہزاروں بچے اور عورتیں روز مرتے ہیں۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ اس میں دیکھنے کی بات یہ ہوگی کہ involvement of the local people سے زیادہ ہوں، تاکہ وہ اپنے بچوں کو اچھی غذا کھلا سکیں اور بنا سکیں۔ اس میں جو سب سے بڑی بات کہی گئی ہے، وہ یہ ہے کہ جو کچن کا، مڈڈے میل کا سامان آتا ہے، ہیلتھ سے متعلق جو سامان آتا ہے، وہ پی۔ٹی۔ایس۔ سے ملتا ہے۔ پی۔ٹی۔ایس۔ کا جو حال ہے، وہ سب کو معلوم ہے۔ آج میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ مہنگائی کی جو بات ہے، وہ بھی پی۔ٹی۔ایس۔ سے جڑا ہوا ہے، کیوں کہ گاؤں کے لوگوں کو شاید اتنی نہیں اکھرتی ہے، کیوں کہ گاؤں کے لوگ گلہ اور دیگر چیزیں بھی پیدا کر لیتے ہیں، لیکن مہنگائی کی سب سے بڑی مار middle class اور lower middle class کے لوگوں پر پڑ رہی ہے، جو پوری طرح سے پی۔ٹی۔ایس۔ پر نربہر ہے۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ پی۔ٹی۔ایس۔ کے اس معاملات کو سدھارنا بہت ضروری ہے۔

مہودے، اب میں ایگریکلچر منسٹری کے بارے میں کہنا چاہوں گی۔ میں نے پہلے بھی کہا کہ ہمارا دیش کرشی پردھان دیش ہے، اس لئے یہ ضروری ہے کہ ہم کرشی کے اوپر زور دیں۔ کرشی کے اوپر بہت زور دیا جا رہا ہے، لیکن آج جب ہمیں global warming اور climate change کا سامنا کرنا پڑ رہا ہے۔ تو جیسا میں نے کہا کہ ہمیں سب سے زیادہ زور ایگریکلچر پر دینا پڑے گا، اس کے لئے ضروری ہے کہ strong infrastructure ہو، irrigation کا انتظام ہو اور سب سے بڑی بات ریسرچ کا انتظام ہو، کہ ہمیں کون سے بیج چاہئیں، کس طرح سے فصل اگانی جائے اور کتنی فصلیں کسان لے سکتا ہے، کیوں اب uncertain موسم ہو گیا ہے، کبھی بارش آجاتی ہے، تو کبھی سوکھا پڑ جاتا ہے۔ اس میں بہت ضروری بات ہے کہ ہم کس طرح سے اپنی ریسرچ کو آگے بڑھائیں۔ مجھے یہ کہتے ہوئے بڑا افسوس ہو رہا

ہے کہ ریسرچ میں کہیں کوئی کمی نہیں ہے، یونیورسٹیز اور کالجوں میں بہت سی ریسرچ ہوتی ہیں، لیکن ان ریسرچ کو کسانوں تک نہیں پہنچایا جاتا ہے، ریسرچ کا اصل کام تو یہی ہے کہ کسانوں کو نئے طریقے معلوم ہوں، نئے وگیان سے وہ آگے بڑھ سکیں۔ اس کے لئے کوئی خاص انتظام نہیں ہے۔ صرف ایک link between the farmers and the research centres اور وہ آپ کا KVC ہے۔ اب سبھا ادھیکش جی، KVCs کے جو حال ہیں، وہ تو آپ بھی دیکھتے ہیں اور جانتے ہیں، میرے خیال سے 90 فیصد KVCs بالکل defunct ہوں گے، نہ وہاں اسٹاف ہے، نہ وہاں scientist ہے، تو میں کرشی منتری سے یہ درخواست کرنا چاہوں گی کہ وہ KVCs پر خاص زور دیں، کیوں کہ KVCs کسان اور ریسرچ People کے بیچ ایک لنک ہے۔ اس کے بنا یہ نہیں ہو سکتا ہے۔ آج ہزاروں ٹن گلہ سڑ رہا ہے، آپ نے اس کی بھی بات کی ہے کہ اس کا Wastage کیسے دور کریں۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ ان ساری چیزوں پر زور دینے کی ضرورت ہے اور خاص طور سے Infrastructure, delivery system اور اسٹیٹ اور سینٹر کے بیچ بہت زبردست سمبندھ ہونے چاہئیں۔ یہاں پر جتنے منترالیہ ہیں، میں نام نہیں لینا چاہتا ہوں، چونکہ وقت کم ہے، لیکن کئی کئی منترالیہ، جیسے Child and Women Development کا ہے، اس میں Health Ministry, HRD Ministry اور Rural Development Ministry آتے ہیں، کیا ان تینوں کا co-ordination ہے؟ ان تینوں کا co-ordination کیندر اسٹر پر اور اسٹیٹ اسٹر پر مضبوط ہونا چاہئے، کیوں کہ implementation اصل چیز ہے، جو نہیں ہو پاتا ہے۔ میری نظر میں education کی سب سے اہم حصہ پری-پرائمری اور پرائمری ایجوکیشن ہے، جس کے لئے qualitative change آنا چاہئے۔ وہاں trained teacher نہیں ہیں۔ اب آپ trained teacher رکھ رہے ہیں، residential school کا انتظام

کر رہے ہیں، اس وقت میں نے آپ کو اشارہ کیا کہ ایک بہت صحتمند راستہ ہے کہ ہم ایک ایسی نسل پیدا کریں، جو آگے چل کر ہندوستان کے کاروبار کو اچھے سے سنبھال سکے۔ اس کی پوری نظر اس کے اوپر ہے۔

’مہودے، میں ایک اور بات کے لئے وزیر خزانہ کو مبارکباد دینا چاہتی ہوں، وہ یہ ہے کہ انہوں نے ایک Finance Institutional Fund قائم کیا ہے۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ یہ ایک بہت زبردست چیز ہے۔ جتنا میں نے سنا ہے، وہ یہ کہ Finance Institution Fund کی طرف سے اس میں کئی بینکس اکٹھے ہو کر، اس میں نابارڈ بھی ہے، ورلڈ بینک بھی ہے، پرائیویٹ بینکس بھی ہیں، آپ کے گرامین بینک بھی ہیں۔

---(وقت کی گھنٹی)---

میں دو تین منٹ اور لینا چاہوں گی۔ تو اس کے لئے آپ نے جو فنڈ قائم کیا ہے، میں ساری منسٹریز سے کہتی ہوں کہ وہ اس کا اذہین کریں۔ اس کا مقصد ہے ان لوگوں تک بینکنگ فیسلٹیز پہنچانا، کم سے کم 50 سے 60 کروڑ لوگ ہوں گے، جن کے پاس بینکنگ فیسلٹیز نہیں ہیں، ان تک یہ پہنچانے کی بات ہے اور مہودے، آپ نے بھی ضرور سنا ہوگا اور دیکھا ہوگا کہ یہ اسکیم سب سے اچھی آندھرا پردیش میں چل رہی ہے، ہریانہ اور پنجاب میں بھی چل رہی ہے اور کئی دوسرے اسٹیٹس اس کو لے رہے ہیں۔ اس میں جو beneficiaries ہیں، ان کے fingerprints لئے جاتے ہیں اور بینکوں کے جو گروپ ہوتے ہیں، جو یہ اسکیمس لیتے ہیں، ان کے ذریعے اسٹاف رکھا جاتا ہے۔ سرکار کا اس میں کوئی پیسے کا بھی خرچ نہیں ہے اور beneficiary کا fingerprint لے کر اس کا پیسہ جمع ہو جاتا ہے۔ اس کا ایک فائدہ تو یہ ہے کہ بجٹ کی عادت بن رہی ہے، عورتیں آکر دو روپے بھی جمع کر جاتی ہیں،

تو آپ دیکھنے کہ یہ اسکیم آندھرا پردیش میں بہت اچھی چل رہی ہے۔ میں ساری منسٹریز سے، خاص طور سے Food and Civil Supplies سے کہنا چاہوں گی کہ اگر پی۔ڈی۔ایس۔ کا انتظام آپ اس طرح سے کریں گے، تو ایک کرپشن سے نجات ملے گی، اس میں جس کا پیسہ ہے، وہ اس تک پہنچ جاتا ہے۔ اگر پی۔ڈی۔ایس۔ کا انتظام کریں گے، تو جس کو جتنا راشن ملا ہے، وہ بھی اس کو پتہ ہے کہ پانچ کلو اس نے لیا ہے، پانچ کلو اس نے نہیں لیا ہے، تو کرپشن کے راستے بھی اس سے کم ہوں گے۔ مہودے، کیوں کہ آپ نے وقت کی گھنٹی بجا دی تھی اور میں بہت disciplined ہوں، اس لئے میں بیٹھ جاؤں گی، لیکن میں مائے منتری جی کو مبارکباد دینا چاہتی ہوں۔

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) : The Finance Minister has to reply at 4.00 p.m.

محترمہ محسنہ قدوائی : میں ایک بات اور کہنا چاہتی ہوں کہ جو نیشنل پینشن اسکیم آپ unorganised sector کے لئے لائے ہیں، تو یہ پہلا موقع ہے کہ unorganised sector کی طرف آپ نے دھیان دیا ہے۔ میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ اس اسکیم کی زیادہ سے زیادہ پبلسٹی کرنی چاہئے، تاکہ لوگ اس کی طرف آ سکیں اور میں سمجھتی ہوں کہ unorganised sector کے لئے بہت اچھا قدم ہے۔ اس کے علاوہ جو villages 60*000 آپ نے رکھیں ہیں pulses کے لئے یا اور بھی بہت سی اچھی یوجنائیں ہیں کہ دل چاہتا ہے کہ ہر ایک کی بات کی جائے، لیکن اتنا موقع نہیں ہے۔ میں آپ کی بہت مشکور ہوں اور میں اس بجٹ کا سمرٹھن کرتی ہوں۔

(ختم شد)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you very much. I would have given you more time but my hands are tied because of shortage of time. Now, Shri Vijayaraghavan. Your Party has no time. Therefore, take less than five minutes.

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Kerala): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to participate in this discussion. Sir, my basic contradiction with the General Budget is with regard to its general approach. Sir, unfortunately, this Budget has come at a time when our country is facing spiraling prices of essential commodities and the inflation is accelerating. Sir, the increase in prices of essential commodities, especially, the food articles, for the poor man, the agricultural labourers and the rural people was nearly 25 per cent, but, unfortunately, we could not have a proper approach in this regard.

Sir, the word '*aam aadmi*' was very much there in the Budget in different parts. But, unfortunately, the approach was against the interests of the '*aam aadmi*'. I do not know whether the approach has changed. Yesterday, I read in the newspaper that in the 2010 Forbes List of World's Billionaires, India has nearly 50 billionaires, and, the elder one of the Ambani brothers tops the Indian list. I don't know whether the Government considers them as '*aam aadmi*'. Why am I saying all this? Sir, in our country, of course, we have to give subsidy to the poorer section, but, unfortunately, the approach is slightly changed. There has been a decline in the total subsidy as proportion to the GDP since 2008-09. During 2008-09, the total subsidy as a proportion to GDP was 2.33 per cent, which declined to 1.68 per cent in 2010-11 Budget. Similarly, Sir, the total subsidy as a proportion to the Union Budget declined to 10.48 per cent in 2010-11 from 14.67 per cent in 2008-09. The major cut in this case has been in the fertilizer subsidy etc. Here, Sir, the approach is totally negative towards the rural masses, who are suffering because of the price rise, the failure of agriculture and other defects in the system. Sir, expenditure on rural economy in 2008-09 was 21.6 per cent of the total Budget. Now, Sir, there has been a declining trend since 2008-09. Here it is noticed that the share of expenditure on rural economy as a proportion of the total Union Budget expenditure has been on a decline, and in the Budget estimates of 2010-11, it reached to 16.18 per cent. This trend in the Union Budget towards the expenditure on rural economy has an adverse impact on the rural masses in our country.

With regard to the farming community, agriculture accounted for 55 per cent of the GDP during the early 50s. Then it declined to 36 per cent. In the last Budget, it declined to 17 per cent. And, in this Budget, it has now come down to 15.7 per cent. Sir, 60 per cent of the rural masses have to live

with this meager amount of 15.7 per cent of the GDP. It means the living conditions of the poor peasants in our villages have been showing a declining trend. It is declining year after year. We have to address this problem. It was reported that there would be a minus .2 growth in agriculture.

Sir, we all claim that this country is progressing. Unless we address the problems of the farming community, it would be very difficult for our country to progress. The Government has to enhance the expenditure on agriculture. Similarly, we have to think about the Public Distribution System. Unfortunately, I think the Government is going to wind it up. The poor man is in difficulty. My State Kerala is producing 15 per cent of the total foodgrains. So, naturally, we need special assistance. I would request the Central Government and the Finance Minister to strengthen the PDS and try to universalise it in the whole country.

Similarly, I have some problems relating to my State. One thing is regarding the Aligarh Muslim University off-campus centre. In the last Budget, there was an announcement of Rs.25 crore for it. This time our State Government took over land worth Rs.20 crore and handed it over to the Central Government. But, unfortunately, no fund was allocated for the Aligarh Muslim University off-campus centre in Kerala. I request the Government and the hon. Finance Minister to announce sufficient amount for this.

Sir, two small things are there. One is related to the NRIs from Kerala. They are contributing 52 billion dollars per annum. The Government has to provide a special package and a rehabilitation scheme for the NRIs in the State.

Sir, one thing is related to the Kochi Metro. It was announced during the 100-day flagship programmes of the Government. Unfortunately, that was not included in this Budget. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to give proper allocation for this scheme. One more point is left.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): How many points do you have?

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir, only one more. It is related to strengthening the efficient scheme of the State Government of Kerala to help the poor man and middle class during the period of price rise. The Government has spent Rs.450 crore additionally towards strengthening the Public Distribution System. I would request the Central Government and the Finance Ministry to expand assistance towards these schemes, to those States who are helping the poor in this difficult time of price rise. If the State Governments are coming forward to help the poor, so that they are not impacted by the price rise, the Central Government should also extend its cooperation.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): All right.

SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Sir, a comprehensive pension scheme and legislation for agricultural workers has to be taken note of. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI A. ELAVARASAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I thank you for having given me this opportunity to speak in my mother tongue Tamil.

*Hon'ble Vice Chairman sir, On behalf of AIADMK, I express my sincere thanks for providing me an opportunity to participate in this discussion on General Budget. This is the August House which had passed the historic legislation of Women's Reservation Bill. Once again. I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak in this August House.

India is a big country. Many developed, nations of the world wonder at India's growth and development. Budget 2010-2011 has been presented now. Our nation had been subjected to so many trials and tribulations, and had faced so many challenges in the past. But even after 62 years of independence, we are taking steps to eradicate hunger. Prices are always increasing. Unemployment problem is increasing. On the one hand, we face terrorism, on the other hand, we have to face Maoism. Naxalism attacks us from another side.

Hon'ble Vice Chairman sir, Even after 62 years of independence, crores of our people lack basic facilities such as insufficient food, clothing and shelter. They had to live in abject poverty. Their day to day life is filled with tears and tribulations. At this juncture, Budget has been presented by our Hon'ble Union Minister of Finance, who is an efficient administrator and an experienced politician.

I humbly request the Hon'ble Minister that the Government should not stop only with planning and allocation of money. Steps need to be taken to check whether the allocated fund reaches the targeted mass. The plans and its benefits had to benefit the poor people, farmers, women, children and senior citizens etc. Hon'ble Vice Chairman sir,

The prices of essential commodities have been skyrocketing. The Union Government has cited many reasons for this price rise. During the recent months, the price of some commodities has been increased to more than 200-300%. Hon'ble Vice Chairman sir, can you believe this. Certainly, you will not believe this.

Our household women are toiling everyday in their kitchens due to this price rise. They are in a better position to explain the effects of this price rise. Due to this price rise even basic food items like salt, tamarind, chilly, dal, sugar, edible oil, wheat, rice, ladies finger and brinjal have become a distant dream to the working class, the farm labourers, and for people living below poverty line. Therefore, Sir, I request the Government to reduce the prices of essential commodities in order to protect the common man.

* English transliteration of the original speech in Tamil

Next, I would like to mention about the plight of agriculturists. Majority of the population depends on agriculture. We can eat only because of the labour of farmers. I am one among the crores of farmers of our nation. They had to face so many problems ranging from seed, water, insecticides, fertilizers and finance. If they produce something overcoming these obstacles, they are affected by various factors such flood, drought, plunder, ground water depletion etc. If they sustain all these obstacles and cultivate, they could not get proper remuneration price for their agricultural produce. There is no proper storage facility for their yield.

They could not get proper loan facility. In order to get loans from nationalized banks, they had to cross so many official procedures. Otherwise the nationalized banks will not sanction loan to them. More than 45% of farmers get loan from private money lenders. They were not able to repay the loan on time due to various obstacles they face during cultivation. Unable to repay their loan, many farmers had to sell their land. Due to the tortures of private money lenders, crores of farmers had been forced to sell their land. After selling their land, they commit suicide.

Hon'ble Vice Chairman Sir.

The Union government has announced the agricultural loan waiver scheme. Though it is a welcoming scheme, it has not yielded proper result. In the year 2009, 16,196 farmers have committed suicide. What is the reasons for such suicides? Government have to take steps to identify the factors leading to the suicide of farmers. One of the prime reasons for farmers' suicide is private money lending business.

Hon'ble Vice Chairman Sir.

In Tamil Nadu, during the regime of our esteemed leader Dr. Puratchithalaivi Amma Ms. Jayalalitha, steps were taken to abolish private money lending. As a result, farmers of Tamil Nadu are protected from private money lenders. Private money lending had been totally abolished in Tamil Nadu. This step can be considered by the Union Government also. The Union government may enact a legislation to abolish private money lending.

Next, I would like to point out the problem of providing water facility for agricultural purposes. If ground water level is depleted, agriculture can not flourish. Therefore, proper planning has to be done by the Government to increase the ground water level.

Sir, next I want to speak about the education sector. In this budget, only Rs.31,036 crore has been allocated for the education sector. It is really doubtful whether this amount is enough for our nation which has an enormous population. The outlay is certainly not enough for our nation. More than 380 million people did not get education in our nation. More than 30% of the students drop their

education at 8th standard level. Only 10% of the students go for higher education. More than 120 million students could not get higher education due to poverty. Only 3.6% of the National Income is allotted for education. This allocation has to be increased to 6%. Sir, this is not my recommendation, this is not your recommendation. This has already been recommended by the Kothari Committee 40 years ago. Sir, one more minute. I will conclude the speech.

If our nation has to become a developed nation, if our nation has to become a super power, terrorism and extremism had to be controlled. Internal security had to be strengthened. Prices of essential commodities had to be reduced. The problem of unemployment and hunger had to be abolished. More financial allocation is needed for education sector. A special long-term plan and also a short-term plan have to be formulated for the welfare of labourers. Thank you very much, sir. Vanakkam.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at this stage of the debate when so much has been said and so much has been written about it, there can be little scope for new suggestions, much less, make any innovative observations. But since economic management is an ongoing process which transcends mere budget-making, it is in this spirit that I will venture to make a few observations. First and foremost, Sir, the Finance Minister usually get credit for what they have done. They rarely get credit for what they have abstained to do. For instance, he has abstained from rolling back the fiscal stimulus in one go, in jacking up the excise duty to 4 per cent, in a faster compression of expenditure, in compressing devolution to States which would have enabled better improvement and quicker improvement of the Central finances, or not tightening liquidity pressures unduly throttling new investments, but able to mitigate inflation, these, and others like aggressive revenue raising measures. Sir, these are options which the Finance Minister had also had. But he did not choose not to exercise his options. These indeed are equally creditable, as in addition to what he has done. What he has done, of course, is a very credible tight rope walking in combining the virtues of growth with fiscal consolidation along with giving some signals on agriculture, a green chapter in the Budget on fertilizer rationalization, opening up of banks, to mention only a few.

Having said all this, it is often said that For Finance Minister's candour is a form of financial speculation, as indeed eschewing audacity, is a form of preventing misadventure first, Sir, on candour. On candour, Sir, let me say that the Finance Minister I am sure is clever enough to recognize that some of the assumptions contained in part B of the medium-term fiscal policy statement look problematic. For instance, the basic macro economic assumptions which are used

for 12.5 per cent nominal rate of growth of GDP is predicated on a continuation of inflation at just 4 per cent which looks somewhat optimistic. In case inflation turns out to be higher, nominal GDP growth will have to be higher, interest rates will begin to look northward, which apart from stifling investments, could also begin to increase the debt payment liability of the Government. It is equally audacious, for instance, to presume that the inflation throughout the adjustment period would continue to be just 4 per cent or so. Also, Sir, I think that some of the good results of the fiscal consolidation programme, which we have before us, are, partly, on account of one of the factors, like the fact that all areas of Sixth Pay Commission have been paid, that debt waiver will not be a recurring phenomenon. And these have been listed, Sir, in the Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement. But notwithstanding the fact that the arbitrage will continue, nonetheless, given the present stance on the disinvestment policy, it is, somewhat, problematic if there would be appetite for a continued Rs.40,000 crore disinvestment programme every year. A huge borrowing programme of Central Government, also, Sir, is, somewhat, problematic, considering that there will not be that kind of liquidity expansion, that open market purchases of Government bonds will be limited and, no doubt, it will not have the benefit of synchronized operation with unwinding of the Market Stabilization Scheme (MSS). Therefore, Sir, the assumption that the Rs.3,45,000 crore market borrowing will have no crowding out effect on the private sector is a matter on which the Finance Minister may like to give some further thought.

Also, Sir, I am sure, he will, perhaps, realize that in this programme of fiscal consolidation, an excessive reliance has been placed on expenditure compression instead of additional revenue measures. The revenue to GDP which has reached 12.3 per cent, in 2007, will, in the entire period of fiscal consolidation, not creep up beyond or close to 10.9-11 per cent whereas, in the overall matrix of the fiscal consolidation path, a better management and a balance between expenditure compression and revenue realization measures is a matter on which he may wish to give an ongoing thought.

Going on, and apart from making these macro comments, I have five suggestions to make for his consideration, and I make these considerations not in suggesting audacity much less adventurism. First, let me refer to Chapter II of the Economic Survey, entitled "Macro Fundamentals of the Economy", which has the "invisible hand" of the very distinguished Chief Economic Advisor, who has, recently, adorned the Ministry of Finance. A number of very important suggestions have been made in that Chapter, for instance, on rationalization of subsidies, on having a coupon system

of payment of subsidies, the manner in which they are conducting the open market operations for foodgrains, management of the food distribution system and the minimum support price for agriculture. And a number of such suggestions on subsidy realization are also made. That Chapter is realistic enough to also realize that on the energy security, this increase in the price of petroleum and diesel is inescapable, but, that is the more daunting agenda on managing Rs.40,000 crores, under recovery by all companies; since there are limits to which what he can do by way of cash transfers, and there are also limits to what upstream can crosssubsidise the downstream, sooner or later, the Government would have to bite the bullet. And that Chapter makes this recommendation on Kirit Parekh Report. I am sure, this is in the Finance Minister's purview.

It goes on making other important suggestions on the management of anti-poverty scheme, on administrative reforms and changes, which can minimize the delays in project approvals and project processes, and also the bureaucratic delays. There is a very nice box there, which makes a cross international comparison. That is something which, I think, the Finance Minister may like to give further attention to.

There is one more important suggestion, Sir, before I move on to my second point, which the Economic Survey makes in that Chapter. For the first time, it has been audacious enough to say—on page 31, at 2.28 "Labour Regulations and Wages", of the Economic Survey goes on to say, and I quote:

"It is arguable that our labour laws, such as the Industrial Dispute Act of 1947, if appropriately reformed, can lead to a greater demand for labour, and through that, improve economic well-being of workers."

Sir, we need to move in that direction. And the Finance Minister should have, at least, given the States, for moving in that direction, a flexibility enough in line with the thinking contained in that particular segment of the Economic Survey.

There are many other suggestions which that Chapter makes on foodgrain distribution and administration of minimum support price, which I have mentioned too. My second point, Sir, is that in my last Budget intervention, the Finance Minister would, I am sure, recall, I had made a suggestion that the classification of Government accounts need a fundamental rethink. It needs a rethink because many items are wrongly being classified as revenue deficits and are wrongly being classified giving the impression that they are not capital creating. But, now the Government has come to realize this and, again, I would like to quote from paragraphs 38 and 39 of the Mid-Term Policy Statement where it goes on to say, and I quote:

"These revenue expenditures can't be treated as unproductive in nature. On the contrary, they contribute to the growth of the economy because presently most of the capital-related

expenditure is not directly funded in the capital account of the Central Government. There are autonomous bodies who are executing and funding these projects."

Sir, there is, therefore, a case for re-looking at the Government of India's classification of accounts in a more pragmatic way and more emphasis can be laid on the end outcomes than expenditures. Would the Finance Minister, therefore, in the light of the conclusions he has himself come to, consider constituting an Empowered group for reclassification of Government accounts?

My third point, Sir, is that the centre piece in the Budget strategy is the emphasis on agriculture, agricultural productivity and making sure that food security is ensured. But I plead with him that the provision of just Rs.400 crores for the entire eastern India is rather miniscule, considering the huge amount of money which would require for seed replication programme and other kinds of inputs, for reaching formal agricultural credit to the rural economy and, of course, not to speak of the costs on account of weather and crop insurance.

Fourthly, while complimenting the Finance Minister, for the first time, for having a Green Chapter in his Budget, let me say that it is worthwhile in future Budgets if this Green Chapter can have a more coherent relationship and linkages with the Prime Minister's special initiatives and with the activities, allocations and outcomes.

Fifthly, let me compliment the Finance Minister that, for the first time, he has taken initiatives on public expenditure management. I draw his attention to paragraph 32 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Statement dealing with these initiatives. The Ministers are, for the first time, being made directly accountable that in each financial year they will, with the approval of the Minister, have a result-framework document and then assigns key performance indicators or key result areas. These moves are salutary and we hope that they will be implemented and we will be kept informed of the outcome or the progress.

While making suggestions on the evaluation programmes, let me make two other suggestions. First, the practice, which existed, of a biennial report to this House on outcome-outlay performance, needs to be revived and put back. Second, in the evaluation programme assigned under the Planning Commission, we need to make sure that the project initiators and project deciders do not become project judges also. We, therefore, need to have an independence of that evaluation process and putting it in the Planning Commission must really make special efforts to try and mitigate that danger.

Sir, I have some suggestions on other matters. On Budget making, there is some other occasion, when I will have other things to say. On the Direct Tax Code, let me put to the Finance Minister, having given this largesse of a huge break of tax slabs to the middle class community, when it comes to redoing the Direct Tax Code for the consideration of this House, I am sure, he will be conscious of the fact that when it comes to the corporate sector, the applied rate and the realized rate, there is a huge dichotomy. This has been mentioned in this House. The applied rate is 33.3 per cent and the realized rate is closer to 21 per cent, and the companies with a turnover of less than Rs.500 crores, the applied rate may be closer to the rate which is realized. Companies which have turnover of over Rs.500 crores the realized rate is even lower than the average of 21 per cent. These are matters, I am sure, which he would like to consider as he goes along.

The Finance Minister, Sir, I am sure, would like to keep the global parameters in view, the changes in the global economy, the fact that the global recovery is far from certain and the fact that there are many other unpredictabilities in the circumstances. These need to be constantly monitored. Therefore, it would be a good and sanguine practice if the Finance Minister could consider that at the end of each of the sessions of Parliament – we have three sessions; the Budget session, the monsoon session and the winter session – he would share with this House a statement on the State of the Economy, on how these important assumptions have been made in the Budget, the behavioural characters of these things and how the economy has performed during this period. It will enable a more meaningful interaction.

Finally, I wish the Finance Minister luck. I have great faith in the soundness of his judgement and I encourage him that he relies on his judgement than an excessive reliance on the species of people who like me are pursuers of, what is called, the science of dismal economics, the category called the Economists. John Kenneth Galbraith, the famous Economist, had once said, "There happen to be a species who will only discover tomorrow why the predictions that they made yesterday did not come true today". Mr. Finance Minister, you have my good wishes and luck for every success in these daunting challenges. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you, Mr. N.K. Singh. Let your prediction shouldn't come true.

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सबसे पहले वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई दूंगा और धन्यवाद दूंगा कि उन्होंने देश की और विश्व की जो मौजूदा स्थिति है, उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए जिस तरह का बजट पेश किया जा सकता था, उसके अनुसार उन्होंने बजट पेश करने का प्रयास किया है। तमाम हालात के मुताबिक मैं समझता हूँ कि यह बजट अनुकूल है। वही किया गया है, जो आवश्यक था। अभी जो हालात हैं और जो

विरोधाभास हैं, उनको देखते हुए एक तरफ विकास को प्रोत्साहित करना था और दूसरी तरफ मंदी के दौर में हम लोगों ने जो खोया है, उसको भी हासिल करना था। वित्तीय हालत को सुधारने के लिए भी सोच समझ कर कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता थी और इस बात पर वित्त मंत्री जी ने ध्यान दिया है। देश की वित्तीय स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए जो भी ठोस कदम उठाया जा सकता था, उसको उठाने की कोशिश इस बजट में की गई है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, सरकार ने इस बजट में अपनी प्राथमिकताएं भी तय की हैं। खास तौर पर सोशल सेक्टर, जिसकी बात हम हमेशा करते हैं कि जो हमारा ग्रामीण भारत है, उसकी तरफ ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है, जो इस देश की लगभग 60-70 प्रतिशत आबादी है, उस पर विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है, जिसमें सर्वशिक्षा से लेकर, नरेगा से लेकर भारत निर्माण का जो हमारा लक्ष्य है, उसको पूरा करने की जरूरत है। उस दिशा में भी वित्त मंत्री जी ने उस पर पूरा ध्यान दिया है कि उस सेक्टर, यानी सोशल सेक्टर में किसी तरह की कोई कमी नहीं हो, बल्कि जहां तक हो सका, उसमें बढ़ोतरी करने की उन्होंने कोशिश की है।

सुरक्षा, जो हमारे देश के लिए बहुत ही आवश्यक है, उसके खर्च को भी नजरअंदाज नहीं किया जा सकता था, उसका भी ध्यान वित्त मंत्री जी ने रखा है।

वित्त मंत्री जी ने सभी चीजों में समन्वय करने की कोशिश की है। इस समन्वय का नतीजा यह है कि हमारी दर के 8 फीसदी रहने का जो पूरा विश्वास है, वह 8 फीसदी रहेगी। साथ-ही-साथ यह विश्वास भी है कि आने वाले समय में double digit की विकास दर की ओर भी हम बढ़ रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूं कि इस बजट में पहले इकोनॉमिक सर्वे की जो रिपोर्ट आई थी, उसमें इस बात का जिक्र किया गया था कि अगर urban और rural क्षेत्र में इसी तरह infrastructure में improvement होता रहा और अगर हम उसके साथ-साथ जो reform in governance and administration है, इसी तरह से करते रहे, तो हमारा growth double digit में होगा ही...! और शायद विश्व में जो हमारी फास्ट ग्रोइंग इकोनॉमी है, उसको स्थापित करने में हम कामयाब होंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम प्रगति की दिशा में चल पड़े हैं। बजट की एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि इसमें कृषि पर काफी ध्यान दिया गया है, जो हमारे लिए आवश्यक भी है। पिछले दिनों हमने देखा है कि जो हमारे देश की मांग है, हम उसके अनुसार आपूर्ति नहीं कर पाए, जिसकी वजह से हमको बहुत कुछ झेलना पड़ा है। उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए इस बार वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह कोशिश की है कि कृषि को प्राथमिकता दी जाए और उसे आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जाए, जिससे किसानों को उसका अधिक लाभ मिल सके।

कुछ लोगों के द्वारा यह बात कही गई कि बजट पेश होने के बाद महंगाई बढ़ेगी, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि यह आशंका ठीक नहीं है। हम महंगाई पर लगाम लगाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं और हम समझते हैं कि आने वाले समय में काफी हद तक महंगाई पर हम नियंत्रण पा लेंगे। वित्तीय नीतियों और सामान की आपूर्ति कम होने की वजह से जो दिक्कतें सामने आई हैं, उनको ध्यान में रखने की कोशिश की गई है, इसलिए इस बजट में वित्तीय अनुशासन को अपनाने की कोशिश की गई है, साथ ही महंगाई को बढ़ने से रोकने की कोशिश की जा रही है।

2.00 P.M.

कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए उठाए गए कदम कृषि की उत्पादकता बढ़ाने में ही सहायक होंगे ...(समय की घंटी)...। बस मैं समाप्त करने जा रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, बजट भाषण के दौरान जब वित्त मंत्री ने एक्साइज को रोल बैक किया था, उस समय हमारे विपक्ष ने उस पर काफी आपत्ति जाहिर की थी, लेकिन उसके पीछे की सच्चाई क्या है, उसे मैं अवश्य स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। एक्साइज को रोल बैक करने की बात अवश्य हुई, लेकिन अगर ध्यान से देखा जाए तो सरकार ने सिर्फ दो फीसदी ही रोल बैक किया है, जबकि चार फीसदी तक रोल बैक किया जा सकता था। यदि सरकार चाहती तो मंदी की दुहाई देते हुए, उसको फिर से चार फीसदी किया जा सकता था, लेकिन वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बात को ध्यान में रखा कि हमारे देश की जो आर्थिक स्थिति है, उस पर उसका बुरा असर पड़ सकता है, इसलिए मात्र दो प्रतिशत ही रोल बैक किया गया।

संक्षेप में मैं इतना ही कहूंगा, चूंकि मैं जानता हूँ कि समय का अभाव है और आप बार-बार घंटी बजा रहे हैं, मेरा अपना यह मानना है कि वर्तमान परिस्थिति में विश्व के सामने जिस तरह से यह मंदी का दौर चल रहा है, भारत ने उसका सामना बहुत ही ताकत के साथ, हिम्मत के साथ और हौसले के साथ किया है। इन परिस्थितियों में वित्त मंत्री जी ने एक अच्छा बजट पेश किया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि आने वाले समय में हमारे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पर इसका बहुत ही अनुकूल असर पड़ेगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, yesterday, my colleague, Shri Raja, during his speech spoke about our party's stand on the Budget, and he also made some suggestions. I would like to supplement certain things with regard to the Budget. I feel this Budget is inspired by neo-liberal policies because we see that the Finance Minister has given lot of concessions to corporate houses. Last year, the figure was Rs.4 lakh crores. This year, it has jumped to Rs.5 lakh crores. It shows that he has given more concessions to corporate houses at the expense of the *aam aadmi* and poorer sections. The NPAs of banks have increased from Rs.55,800 crores as on March 31, 2008 to Rs.66,900 crores in 2009. The credit extended to real estate sector went up exorbitantly. From the private sector and public sector banks, this year up to March 2009, Rs.99,500 crores were given to them as against Rs.63000 crores last year, which means a jump of 45 per cent. Even though, the Reserve Bank of India has been cautioning the banks in order to regulate the home loans sector in view of the global crisis, this sector has got the lion's share. I think the Finance Minister should look into this matter very seriously. The main problem which each and everyone has been talking about is the price rise. Even though the Finance Minister is very optimistic that the prices would come down even after the hike in petroleum prices, I doubt it very much. Inflation is at 19.6 per cent and, if you look at the intensity of food inflation, in processed food, it comes to 26.4 per cent

and in the case of non-processed food, it is 19.17. So, this hike in petroleum prices would have an all-round effect. I would like to ask a pointed question: If elections had been round-the-corner, would the Finance Minister or the Government have taken the risk of increasing the petroleum prices? I do not think so. The elections are far off and Government feels that with time, people would forget all and everything would be as they want it to be. The other point is, they could have taken certain concrete measures to bring down the prices. The total food stocks in FCI godowns is 52.5 MT and the norms of buffer stock Days that 26.9 MT are sufficient. If the Government could have released 1.5 MT out of these stocks to APL card holders, prices could have stabilized to a certain extent. Unfortunately, nothing has been done in this direction.

Sir, even though the Budget allocation for Muslim welfare has been increased from Rs. 1740 crores last year to Rs.2,600 crores this year, last year's expenditure in respect of multi-sectoral development programmes in 90 Muslim-dominated districts shown that only five per cent of the Budget allocation has been spent. Then, if you look at the Indira Awas Yojana, only three per cent has been utilized. In the case of Anganwadis, it is shocking that only 0.5 per cent of the Budget has been utilized. The same is the case with several other Ministries. I do not know why. Is proper monitoring being done to see that the allocations are being spent properly? I have some figures pertaining to urban development. Only 42.27 per cent of the Non-Plan allocation has been spent. Then, take for example, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. They could not spend Rs.4071 crores. In the case of Rural Health Scheme, they could not spend Rs.2000 crores out of the budgetary allocation of Rs.8,380 crores. Then, we are facing acute power shortage. We see here that the Power Ministry could not spend near about Rs.9,230 crores. So, all these shortfalls are there. Even though allocations could have been increased, there was lot of pressure, but in spite of the increased allocations, really it is a sorry state of affairs to see the several Ministries could not spend the allocations for the welfare or for achieving their own targets.

Sir, the Economic Survey reveals that the medium, small and micro enterprises were badly affected due to recession and other things. But, even these medium, small and micro enterprises could not spend a meager allocation of Rs. 1,794 crores. So, these are some of the things which the Ministries should take a serious view of.

Sir, employment generation is the basic requirement for inclusive growth. Near about 450 million unemployed persons are there in our country. Now, the Budget has offered additional employment to only 5 lakh persons. It means, only 7 per cent of the unemployed people are going to get employment.

Sir, textile industry is the... (Time-bell rings)... Sir, I have just two points. I will complete within two minutes. Sir, textile and clothing industry is the second biggest employment giver, next to agriculture, which is having near about 3 crores. So, there is a need to boost textile and clothing export. This will amount to anti-poverty programmes also and give more employment to the people. So, these are some of my suggestions, which, I think, the Finance Ministry can take up seriously.

Finally, Sir, I urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to withdraw the hike in petroleum products, which will give a big relief. If he is really interested to bring down the price hike, this is the one major step which he can take very easily. Sir, with these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, Shri Arjun Kumar Sengupta, not present; Shri M.V. Mysura Reddy, not present; Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya, not present. Shri Rahul Bajaj. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ (Maharashtra): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir thank you very much for having given me the opportunity to speak on the Budget. Sir, I refer to a survey after the Budget, of about 15000 people, which is a reasonable number of sample, which indicated that the overall reaction to the Budget was positive. However, to the steps proposed in the Finance Bill to promote growth, reduce fiscal deficit and contain inflation, in that survey, the response is, "They did not deem these very credible". Sir, in the limited time available to me, I would quickly refer to 8 points, with special reference to the three objectives of the Budget. The three important objectives of the Budget are, continue to promote growth, bring in fiscal discipline, that means, reduce fiscal deficit, and quite important to contain inflation. Sir, we know these are sometimes contradictory objectives. First of the 8 points, Sir the money to be raised through disinvestment and the auction of 3G Spectrum. The Leader of the Opposition has expressed some doubts about that whether this amount of Rs.70,000 crores can be raised or not. All I would request, through you, to the Finance Minister is, it must be raised, it can be raised. The auction part of Rs.70,000 crores is not in their hands, not fully. But disinvestment, I am not suggesting privatization, when lots can be raised, but politically it is not acceptable Sir. But disinvestment may be more than ten per cent, certainly more, it may be in more companies, irrespective of the conditions of stock market which is not bad, if they do it properly, there is no reason why a total of Rs.70,000 crores cannot come through that, which will not only help in reducing fiscal deficit but will also help to contain inflation, because it will suck in liquidity from the market.

Second, Sir, the revenue figures, I believe, are achievable. In fact, with the next year's growth of 8.5 per cent, may be higher, we could even have higher growth of higher revenues.

However, what is very important is not to let the Budgeted figures of expenditure rise. Capital expenditure, on capital account must be spent. That is required for infrastructure, physical infrastructure and social infrastructure etc. But the other expenditures, wherever possible, should be minimized because if the expenditure rise, fiscal deficit may not be controlled.

I now come to my third point. The partial removal of fiscal deficit by increasing duty to 2 per cent is understandable. But, through you, I appeal to the Finance Minister that the remaining 2 per cent should not be rolled back till before the next Budget, at the earliest. Otherwise, it could hurt the process of recovery.

Fourthly, I would like to mention that the index of industrial production and growth rate have been very good. In this connection, if I may refer – I hope, it is not improper – to the four companies of which I am chairman including Bajaj Auto. This year, 2009-10, all these four companies will produce their best results ever, the best top line, the best bottom line, and Bajaj Auto will show the highest ever exports in spite of a difficult year 2009-10, the best ever results from all these four companies. This is due not only to the efficiency of the management of these companies, but also to the fact that the Government took right steps from October, 2008 onwards to ensure that our recovery process is not adversely affected.

Fifthly, Sir, I would like to touch on the service tax. I am in favour of expanding the net of service tax. This is the easier way, better way to raise more taxes because it contributes 60 per cent of our GDP. Agriculture is not taxed. We cannot put all the burden on the manufacturing sector, otherwise it will become uncompetitive. So, I agree with that. But, I do feel, because of inflationary conditions this year, service tax on housing and health care, perhaps, could have been postponed by a year or so.

I now come to my sixth point. I am happy that the Finance Minister himself has come back. He considers MAT not a very in equitable tax, Sir, because he considers zero tax companies very unfair. Without getting into a debate, I would recall my friend, Shri N.K. Singh's reference to over Rs. 500 crore turnover companies. One of my companies' turnover is Rs.10,000 crores; we pay over 25 per cent by way of tax. But, the point is, there are companies that are not manufacturing, whose main

income is dividend income. You have exempted that from tax. That company receives dividend income which is paid by the payer company from the profit after tax, which also pays dividend distribution tax. Then this company fully pays MAT. It is not only unfair; through you, Sir, I would say to the Finance Minister that it is also most inequitable. Dividend income companies who are essentially receiving dividend, why should they pay MAT? I am not referring to the other companies.

Nextly, I refer to GST and DTC. These two, as the Finance Minister says, can come into effect from 1st April next year subject to Parliamentary Committee passing it. ITC is within his control. We are happy. But, GST is not in his control. I do hope, when all these States come on board, if these two direct and indirect tax codes can come simultaneously from April 2011, it will be a historical situation, Mr. Vice-Chairman. But, I would only like to point out that there are provisions, as the Finance Minister knows in the direct tax code, which cannot be accepted whether it is MAT, taxing dividend, etc. I would speak about those, Sir, when the new tax Bill comes to the House, if I continue to be a Member of the House. As far as GST is concerned, the aim has to be to lighten the burden on the taxpayer. I repeat taxpayer. But, include more people on the tax net those who are not paying tax today, who are in fact thieves! They will have to, because of the cascading situation, pay tax. So, the third object will be achieved that the day you reduce the burden on the existing taxpayers, the rates, let us say, single rate, hopefully, or at the most at dual rate, but converging on a single rate, regular neutral rates are around 12 per cent. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude.

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: The regular neutral rate is on today's basis but because more people will come in the tax net and the Government will get higher tax, the Government will get more revenues. It will not be revenue neutral because more people will come.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes.

SHRI RAHUL BAJAJ: I would, with these words, Sir, and having referred to that survey, which has a very positive view on the Budget, support the Finance Bill, Vote On Account and both the Appropriation Bills. Thank you.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, before I start I would like to know the time allotted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your Party has 22 minutes. You have two speakers. You may take ten or twelve minutes.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: It is okay, Sir. Sir, regarding this Budget, I will give my comments only on the points which have not been raised in the discussion. But at the outset, let me tell you that this Budget is notional, a routine exercise, inflationary, betrays promises, lacks sanctity and devoid of big ideas. I will go one by one. Why I am saying that this is notional, the provisions made for some schemes which are started afresh or the new schemes, I am referring to the agricultural sector. Sir, in which the Government has said that the Government will follow four-pronged strategies. And to increase production, there is one provision made of Rs.300 crores provided to organized 60,000 pulses and oilseeds producing villages which are in the rain-fed areas - good programme - through conservation farming which involves concurrent attention to soil health, intervention of water harvesting, watershed management soil management to enhance the productivity of dry land farming areas. A good programme, 60,000 villages! What is the provision? Rs.300 crores, which comes to Rs.50,000 per village. How will you do water harvesting with Rs.50,000? How will you do watershed development with Rs.50,000 in one village? It is not possible. That is why I say that it is a notional Budget. Secondly, it is a routine exercise. I was fortunate enough to be a part of Budget preparations for my State for four years as the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and I have seen how Departments prepare the Budgets and estimates. No attention is paid to the actual performance of a scheme or a programme, no attention is really paid to the real needs of the sector or even no attention is paid to the competitive schemes available on the shelf. What is done is they take items, say, from No.1 to 1600; just add up certain amount, 10 per cent, 5 per cent, 7 per cent, and that is Budget. That is how the Departments think in terms of just adding few more and demanding much more and the Planning Commission prunes it up and, ultimately, it becomes an exercise of some little addition to the whole provisions and allocations. I am requesting the Finance Minister at least to start afresh. Let us study, as the Leader of the Opposition pointed out, the delays which are causing cost overruns and time overruns. But there are administrative issues involved. More than that, let us check the list of lapsed money, though allocations made in the Budget and not utilized by the Departments, not utilized for the purpose, not utilized with efficiency. But lapsed money is a big portion of any budgetary exercise. That is really the worrisome feature. If we cannot budget properly and if we can't incur that much expenditure, then, we need a review of the whole Budget making procedure and that is why my first suggestion is, let us now start dynamic evaluations of various schemes, programmes and other Government allocations and then, come to a conclusion what is the need of the sector. So, these dynamic evaluations of the programmes on concurrent and on-going evaluation will help to really project and allocate the right

amount of money. Sir, as I said, the third point is, this Budget lacks sanctity. I said this because the Budget says that the taxes will result in net earnings or net addition to the Budget revenues to the tune of Rs. 43,000 crores. Actually, only petroleum duties which have been enhanced will mop up more than Rs. 50,000 crores. So, this Rs. 40,000 crores, plus and minus put together, the net amount is Rs. 43,000 crores and did not include Rs. 3000 crores which are expected from the service tax.

Mr. Finance Minister, when the Leader of the Opposition raised the point that Railways will lose Rs. 6000 crores, you immediately intervened, and to the best of your knowledge you said, 'we have calculated it and it is Rs. 800 crores only.' But, no, Sir, I have seen it. It is the quote of the Railway Minister herself and Mamataji is on record saying that the loss to the Railways is because of the service tax levied, which will be Rs. 6000 crores. So, you have to clarify whether it is Rs. 800 or Rs. 6000. But, there will be more. I am coming to the basic point of 'lacking in sanctity'. This is the Budget which says that this will be an additional tax. These are the reliefs given in the Budget, but, what has actually happened is, just 15 days before the Budget, there was a decision that the fertilizer subsidy on urea was withdrawn to a great extent. Now, that has been said as a nutrient-based subsidy regime. That means you have taken away Rs. 40,000 crores from the farmers. For two years, you tom-tom for debt waiver of Rs. 70,000 crores. In one go, you have taken away Rs. 40,000 crores from farmers in the form of withdrawing subsidy on urea. So, that is anti-farmer step. So, I said, that this Budget lacks sanctity. I will give you another example. After the Budget, what is in store? Is it the end of taxation this year? No, Sir. Kirit Parikh Committee recommendations will be decided by the Petroleum Ministry. Any day, Murli Deoraji will announce that, 'yes, now we are floating the prices and as per the international market prices, things will go up.' So, now they are saying that Budget is not an annual exercise where people will know how much tax burden I will have throughout the year. There will be many more decisions which will increase the burden on the common man after the Budget, before the Budget and during the Budget. So, the whole year is a taxation period. So, what is the sanctity left in the Budget? That is my third point. Sir, I need not dwell upon this, but, I must mention that this is an inflationary Budget. Only, yesterday the new figures of WPI have come. It is nine per cent. Next month it will be ten per cent. So, with ten per cent whole price index, inflation rate of ten per cent is not a good sign. It is not a good sign and the inflation on food items is not coming down. It is not going down beyond 17 per cent benchmark. It has come now for the last seven to eight months. The whole inflation will eat away the growth which we are projecting.

There is fiscal deficit. You have to read inflation, not in terms of inflation alone. But you must also read it along with the fiscal deficit which is already stands at 6.8 per cent. Even though you have promised that you would bring it down to 5.5 per cent, it is not that easy. It is not that country can reassure itself into those figures. So, what ultimately happens is, fiscal deficit, with the States deficit stands at 10 per cent, with general inflation at 10 per cent and food price index at 20 per cent, it is not a good sign for economy and, at least, for the common man. That is why I am saying that it will eat way the prospective growth. That is my fourth point.

This Budget, as I said, Sir, betrayed the promises made. The UPA-II gave two solemn promises. The first one is that it will reduce the price and bring down inflation within 100 days. They have betrayed this. The second one is, they are not saying anything about black money. They have promised, 'We will bring back black money and will start our action within 100 days.' I read this Budget twice. There is no mention about black money.

Sir, you are calculating the proceeds of disinvestment which you have rephrased as a 'larger public ownership.' And, you are expecting to get Rs. 30,000 or Rs. 40,000 crores from the disinvestment. But, you are not calculating any single rupee from your efforts which you have promised to the nation that you will bring back black money which is stashed in foreign banks. The foreign countries are ready; you are not ready. Foreign countries are ready to co-operate. You are not really taking that co-operation and that is why you have broken that promise also.

The third promise is this. There are many more promises which are betrayed, but I will mention only three promises that you have betrayed. The third one is, one-rank-one-pension for armed forces. It is the worst betrayal of its kind to our security forces. Sir, security forces was promised that they would be given one-rank-one-pension. But, nothing has been mentioned beyond saying that their pensions are enhanced. ...(*Time bell rings*)... Sir, I will take one more minute. It is a very important point.

Sir, this Budget is devoid of any big idea. My question is: Are we ready to leverage our positive growth prospective which we are claiming at 7 per cent or 8 per cent or 9 per cent or 10 per cent and if we are sure of growing at 10 per cent, because the world acknowledges that you are an emerging economy and you are growing, why cannot we leverage our growth potential to mobilize resource globally? That is my question. Have we applied our mind in this direction? Why cannot we think of this? Just I will mention what China is doing. China, to maintain its export domination, is engaging in two-pronged strategy fighting protectionism among its State partners and holding down the value of

its currency. Sir, they are manipulating their fiscal policy, their monetary policy and are changing the global rules. Further, they are actually using the rules to their advantage. Why cannot we think? When China can think of such innovative ideas to under value, in a way, their currency, but, still, by that, can really gain in exports, why cannot India think? So, these are some of the ideas which you should really utilize. I am surprised why we are not talking about the resurgent India Bonds.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, just last few sentences.

Why cannot we think of country shares? The hon. Finance Minister is aware of this idea. Sir, Singapore and Bulgaria have this. Sir, Bulgaria has more growth potential. When our 25 per cent liability or 25 per cent of our Budget taken away by interest, then, we must think of a big idea like country shares where shares are traded, where you are securitized, you lessen your interest burden and you can leverage this tool also.

Last but not the least, there is a very good idea given by Dr. Vijay Khelkar, Chairman of the Finance Commission. We are infusing thousands of crores into our education. But the quality of education is decreasing day-by-day. That is a worrisome feature, Sir. So, he suggests that when we are incurring Rs. 3,000 per student, why don't you give coupons of that amount to the parents to choose a better school for their wards. Such big ideas need to be introduced in this Budget, only then CAN we can say that this Budget is a real 'National Budget'.

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Sir, I stand here just to flag off some issues. I am not going to give a speech here because, I think, the time allotted to me is hardly fifteen minutes.

The speakers before me, particularly my colleagues, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen and Shri Matilal Sarkar, have said that this Budget is anti-poor and anti-common-man. I would like to highlight as to how this Budget is really pro-poor; pro-farmer pro-Scheduled-Castes, pro-Scheduled-Tribes, and pro-women. I just want to argue this idea. Even Shri Brij Bhushan Tiwari was saying that this Budget was anti-poor. It is not at all so. This is a Budget of almost rupees eleven lakh crores. We are 110 crore population. It means, almost Rs. 10,000 per individual. It is almost this; you can earmark it. This Budget takes care of all the sections of the society, whether you name it the NREGA, the Mid-Day

Meal Scheme, Aanganwadis, Bharat Nirman, farm credit scheme, or giving assistance to under developed districts of India. All this shows that this Budget really wants to develop the country as a whole, and not just catering to some sections of the society.

I thank the hon. Finance Minister for increasing the gender budget by 100 per cent. We are not only just saying, "Reservation, reservation", but, when we have an opportunity, we do things for the women. Rural health, family welfare, training institutions and various other things are there. This Budget is really catering to women. Then, under the Mahila Shashaktikaran Scheme, rupees one hundred crores have been reserved for women farmers, which no Finance Minister has ever done. So, all these things are going a long way to see that women are really empowered. It is not only the political empowerment that we have done here, but we also want to empower them economically so that women have socio-economic stature in the country. If you see the Budget and its strength - for the last ten years, if you see, the trend has been power, subsidies and food, mid-day meal, ICDS, health and education, whatever Budgetary allocation is there, for all these social sectors the Budget has gone up - subsidy, when the NDA was in power, six years ago, was only Rs. 44,000 crores; whereas, now, it is Rs. 1,08,666 crores. If you see Plan expenditure, when the NDA was in power, the maximum amount that they had given was Rs. 1,32,000 crores to various States under the Central projects; whereas, now, this year, we have made a provision of Rs. 3,73,092 crores. That means the Central Government is giving more money to the States, to the people, to the rural India, to the farmers, to the women, to the Scheduled Castes, to the Scheduled Tribes. So, this is the way, this Budget is proving that money is not a problem. There is plenty of money and the Government of India is willing to assist the States. But the problem is in the implementation, which is the job of the States. The States are not implementing the schemes; that is why, a lot of States are suffering and the people are suffering.

Now, I come to subsidies. I have already mentioned, Sir, and everybody is saying that fertilizer subsidy has been brought down and Nutrient-Based Subsidy policy has been approved. But what was happening when the fertilizer subsidy was very high. I am happy that fertilizer subsidy has come down because most of the fertilizer subsidy was going to the corporate sector, that is, fertilizer manufacturing companies. It was going to the big farmers. Also, a large amount of fertilizer is being

smuggled out to countries like Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and Nepal. That is our fertilizer; we are spending money on it and it is being smuggled out and the people are making money out of it. Eventually, we should, definitely, give coupons to the farmers so that farmers really benefit; otherwise, what is the use of talking big and helping the corporate sector. We are not here to help the corporate sector at all. Sir, I being a social sector person, I would like to confine myself to a few social sectors like NREGA. Of course, the Budget has been increased by Rs.1100 crores. But, then, Sir, under NREGA, we are giving only 100 days' work to a family member; that is not sufficient. I would say that at least in tribal areas and especially LWE districts, we must make it at least 150 days. This is point number one.

Secondly, we still have Rs.100/- as minimum wage. For just Rs.100/- they have to do a lot of hard work like mud digging, etc. So, you must give them adequate compensation. The minimum wage should be increased so that people can lead a little better life.

Now I come to irrigation. What is the major problem in tribal areas? Sir, the major problem in tribal areas like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Orissa is that they do not have proper irrigation facilities, they do not have power facilities and they do not have rural connectivity. That is why, these naxals are trying to defend them and wooing them away from the mainstream. The national average irrigation in the country is 40 per cent, whereas in Jharkhand it is hardly six to seven per cent. If it does not rain for one month during the rainy season, the entire crop fails. Because of that, they suffer. They have to remain hungry or they have to migrate. That is why, the Finance Minister has increased the amount meant for irrigation benefits from Rs.4,500 crores to Rs.9,700 crores. I would urge the Minister of Finance and the Minister of Water Resources that they should identify some of the poor districts. He should see that some projects or schemes are prepared, especially, for those districts. Those schemes should be implemented there. Give them a large chunk of money so that they could implement a large number of water resource schemes thereby ensuring that the poor people get benefited. Along with this, we must also give them power connectivity, not only to light their houses, but to lift water. To lift water, we must give them three-phase connection. Only when they are able to lift water and irrigate their fields, they will be able to earn enough to look after themselves and their children. This is what we have to do.

Sir, for Bharat Nirman, allocation this time is Rs.48,000 crores. As for drinking water, there was a question in the House and somebody said that in Tamil Nadu 100 per cent villages are getting clean drinking water whereas in Jharkhand, I am ashamed to tell you, Sir, that only 7.5 per cent

people are getting clean drinking water. For these States, a large chunk of money should be released so that the projects and schemes for drinking water, sanitation, etc. are implemented. Otherwise, what is happening there? Men and women, before they attain the age of 40, at least 15 per cent of them die. Similarly, very high infant mortality rate is there. Today, there was a news item on television that in a block, nearly 50 kilometres from Ranchi, in Khunti district, 200 children died because no medical facilities were available. ...(*Time bell rings*)... Sir, how many minutes were given to me?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have been given 10 minutes. Now, you have already taken 9 minutes.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, I was told that I have 15 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no; it is there.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, similarly, I am glad that the Finance Minister has said that he is going to open bank branches in all those places wherever there is a habitation of 2000+ people. With that, all the corruption that is going on in NREGA will disappear. People will be able to open their accounts and they will be able to transact their finances through their banks. Sir, in this country even today 65 per cent of the people take money from the private moneylenders who are exploiting our people; with this, all this exploitation will stop.

Similarly, under PMGSY, the bridges were allowed only of 50 metre length. The length of these bridges should be allowed as per the actual size of the bridges and we should not regulate it to 50 metre size. Similarly, Sir, the Finance Minister has increased the corpus of the Micro Finance Development and Equity Fund. The corpus has been doubled from Rs. 200 crore to Rs. 400 crore.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: With this, a large number of SHGs which are working for the welfare of women will get the benefit; women will get the benefit.

Similarly, Sir, keeping the welfare of farmers in mind, he has brought down farmers' interest rate to 5 per cent. I will urge him to bring it down to 4 per cent. Sir, for the first time in the history, he has made a provision of Rs. 400 crore for the farmers of the Eastern sectors, i.e., West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Orissa to bring in Green Revolution. For the last 62 years, the farmers of these States have got nothing and they have been suffering. Punjab and Haryana got large packages and that is why Green Revolution came there. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... and if our country has to...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have fixed the reply. Please cooperate. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please cooperate.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Two minutes, Sir. The Mahila Kisan Sashaktikaran Pariyojana is for the women farmers and the Finance Minister has made a special provision of Rs. 100 crore which will help the women because a large number of women are in the farm sector and they will be getting this money. This will help them to empower themselves economically. Similarly, Rs. 300 crore has been allocated for 60,000 plus villages but, Sir, Rs. 300 crore is quite inadequate for 60,000 villages. I would urge the Finance Minister to increase this amount to, at least, Rs. 500 crore.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, you have to conclude because there are still 15 hon. Members and we have fixed the reply at 4.30 p.m. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Yes; Sir, I am concluding.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate. You can take some other opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, I want to highlight only one issue. Coming to Mid Day Meal, Sir, two years ago, the President of India in her speech said that Mid Day Meal will be made universal in the country, whereas, even today the Mid Day Meal excludes a large number of tribal children in Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, etc. Sir, I would request that Mid Day Meal should be made truly universal. If it is a national programme, it should be given to all; and excluding some of the institutions, which are existing for the last hundred years and looking after the children, is not at all good; and if today tribals are....

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Ganga Charan. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called the next speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, excluding them is not at all good. I request the Finance Minister to include all the children especially all those who are studying in tribal areas and that too the children of primitive tribes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Primitive tribal children have been given protection by the Supreme Court, and, therefore, this Budget, at least, should take care of these primitive tribal children and see that they get, if not two square meals but, at least, one square meal. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have called the next speaker. ...*(Interruptions)*... You reserve it for some other time. You have to again participate....*(Interruptions)*... No. no, please.

...(Interruptions)... If Treasury Benches don't cooperate, how can I complete it?
...(Interruptions)...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, I am always cooperating. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have already taken three minutes more. ...(Interruptions)...
See, the time is allocated by the Party, not by me. ...(Interruptions)... You must cooperate.
...(Interruptions)...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, I come from a difficult State. Give me just one minute. I will just mention my State.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are asking for one minute every time and taking more time.

Ms. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, Jharkhand has 24 districts and all the 24 districts have been affected by Naxalism, but only 10 districts have been declared as LWA districts. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to declare all the 24 districts as LWA districts and give them special attention so that the people of Jharkhand benefit, get infrastructure development and get human resources development. With that, we can win them away from the Naxals and they can lead a normal life. Only when a State like Jharkhand develops well ...(Interruptions)... Otherwise, there would be problems.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why do you repeat? You have already conveyed what you wanted to say. Now, Shri Ganga Charan.

श्री गंगा चरण : उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया। कांग्रेस का बजट और कांग्रेस का नारा "कांग्रेस का हाथ, गरीब के साथ", लेकिन इस बजट में कहीं भी यह परिलक्षित नहीं हो रहा है कि कांग्रेस का हाथ गरीब के साथ है। बजट को पढ़कर तो ऐसा लगता है कि कांग्रेस का हाथ अमीर के साथ है। क्योंकि इस बजट में गरीबों के लिए कोई योजना नहीं बनाई गई है। मैं बहुत ज्यादा दूर नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। मैं अपने कांग्रेसी बंधुओं का दिल्ली की झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ। यदि कांग्रेस का हाथ गरीब के साथ है, तो दिल्ली में अकेले 50 लाख झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में रहते हैं। यह सरकारी आंकड़ा है। मैंने एक प्रश्न के लिखित उत्तर में पाया है कि अकेले 50 लाख लोग दिल्ली की झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में नरकीय जीवन जी रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बजट में उन 50 लाख लोगों के लिए क्या प्रावधान है। मैंने "Slumdog Millionaire" फिल्म देखी है। यह फिल्म ज्यादातर सदस्यों ने देखी होगी कि झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में रहने वाले लोग कैसी जिंदगी जीते हैं। जब हम लोग किसी चौराहे या रेड लाइट पर अपनी गाड़ी रोक देते हैं, तो दर्जनों मासूम बच्चों और बच्चियां भीख के लिए अपना हाथ फैलाए, हमारे सामने आकर खड़े हो जाते हैं। मुझे लगता है कि जब बजट तैयार करते हैं, तो हम उन मासूम बच्चों की तस्वीर भुला देते हैं, उनके साथ कैसा सुलूक होता है। जो स्लम के माफिया और गुंडे होते हैं, वे उनकी आंखें फोड़ देते हैं। उनको शारीरिक रूप से विकलांग कर देते हैं और

उनका यौवन शोषण किया जाता है। यह सब हमारी आंखों के नीचे दिल्ली में हो रहा है। क्या हमें यह सब दिखाई नहीं देता है? क्या उन 50 लाख लोगों के लिए रोजी-रोटी की व्यवस्था हम नहीं कर सकते हैं? हमारे यहां पर कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स हो रहे हैं, तो सरकार भिखारियों के भीख मांगने पर प्रतिबंध लगा रही है। सरकार कह रही है कि ये भिखारी दिल्ली से बाहर भेज दिए जाएं या इन्हें समाप्त कर दिया जाए। पिछली बार भी आपकी सरकार थी और दिल्ली के सौन्दर्यीकरण के नाम पर उन गरीबों की झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियां उजाड़ी गई थीं। जिन्होंने दिल्ली में रहकर बड़े-बड़े महल तैयार किए, उन्हें रहने के लिए झोपड़ी भी नसीब नहीं है। ये है आपका "कांग्रेस का हाथ, गरीब के साथ"। उनकी झोपड़ियों पर बुलडोजर चलाए गए। *बरस बीत जाते हैं, एक घर बनाने में, तुम तरस नहीं खाते हो, बस्तियां उजाड़ने में।*

सर, जो जूता बनाने वाला है, आज उसके पैर में जूता नहीं है। कपड़ा बनाने वाले गांव के जुलाहे के तन पर कपड़ा नहीं है, उसकी बीवी व बच्चों के तन पर कपड़े नहीं है। जो भूख के कारण, रोजगार की तलाश में शहर में आकर बड़े-बड़े महल तैयार करता है, उसको रहने के लिए ज़िंदगी भर झोंपड़ी नसीब नहीं होती है। जो किसान अन्नदाता कहलाता है, 6 महीने बाद उसके घर में अन्न का दाना नहीं होता है। जो गाय, भैंस चराने वाले बच्चे हैं, उनको ही घी-दूध नसीब नहीं होता है। कितने गरीबों के मासूम बच्चे हैं, जो भूख के कारण रात में जब अपनी मां से दूध और रोटी मांगते हैं और मां के पास जब दूध नहीं होता है, रोटी नहीं होती है, तो थप्पड़ मारकर सुलाने का प्रयास करती है। एक तरफ गरीबों का वह भारत है, जहां करोड़ों माओं के पास मां का थप्पड़ खाकर सोते हैं और एक तरफ अमीरों का वह भारत है या कांग्रेस का भारत है, जिनके कुत्ते आइसक्रीम या चॉकलेट खाकर सोते हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

एक माननीय सदस्य : बजट पर बोलिए।

श्री गंगा चरण : बजट पर ही बोल रहा हूं। देश में साठ साल की आजादी के बाद आपने पचास साल राज किया। इस देश की गरीबी, भूख, बेरोजगारी, नक्सलवाद, माओवाद आदि के जिम्मेदार आप हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश) : सभापति जी ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : विप्लव जी ...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज़ ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री गंगा चरण : हमने आपको सुना है ...(व्यवधान)... अब आप सुनिए ...(व्यवधान)... मेरा बोलने का अधिकार है ...(व्यवधान)... मैं अपने कांग्रेसी बंधुओं से कहना चाहता हूं कि देश की साठ साल की आजादी में पचास साल अकेले आपने राज किया है, देश में जो गरीबी है, भूख है, लाचारी है, बेरोजगारी है, बीमारी है, नक्सलवाद है, माओवाद है, इन सबके लिए कोई सबसे ज्यादा जिम्मेदार हैं तो आप हैं ...(व्यवधान)... सर, यह गरीबी और भूख हमें हमारी बदकिस्मती से नहीं मिली है, यह गरीबी और भूख सरकार की गलत नीतियों के कारण मिली है। हमारे वित्त मंत्री पश्चिमी बंगाल से ताल्लुक रखते हैं, मैं उनसे ही पूछना चाहता हूं कि गरीब को आप साठ साल में रोटी मुहैया नहीं करा पाएंगे, एक झोंपड़ी नसीब नहीं करा पाएंगे, तन पर पहनने के लिए कपड़ा नसीब नहीं करा पाएंगे - गरीब को और ज्यादा कुछ नहीं चाहिए, न बंगला, न ए.सी., न गाड़ी, न टेलीविजन, न फ्रिज चाहिए, उसे तो केवल दो

जून की रोटी चाहिए और आपकी सरकार आजादी के इन साठ सालों में गरीब की दो जून की रोटी भी नसीब नहीं करा पाई है, जिसके लिए आप जिम्मेदार हैं। इसीलिए आज देश में नक्सलवाद बढ़ा है, माओवाद बढ़ रहा है। गरीब आदमी किसी और चीज के लिए नहीं, बल्कि रोटी के लिए हथियार उठा रहा है। जो नक्सलवादी लोग हैं, माओवादी लोग हैं, वे सत्ता के लिए हथियार नहीं उठा रहे हैं, वे सिर्फ दो जून की रोटी के लिए हथियार उठा रहे हैं। माओवाद ग्रुप, नक्सलवादी ग्रुप उनको सिर्फ दो जून की रोटी देते हैं, एक मोटा कपड़ा देते हैं और इसके लिए वे अपनी जान जोखिम में डालकर हाथ में हथियार उठा लेते हैं। गरीबों का आक्रोश बढ़ रहा है। अगर इसी तरह गरीबों का आक्रोश बढ़ता रहा, गरीबों की समस्याओं की तरफ ध्यान नहीं दिया गया, गरीब की भूख नहीं मिटाई गई, तो देश में नक्सलवाद और माओवाद को पुलिस, सेना या गोलियों के दम पर नहीं रोका जा सकेगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... कमेंट्स करने की जरूरत नहीं है, इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करने की जरूरत है। इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण है कि आपके यहां पर गरीब के हाथ में नेतृत्व नहीं है। "जाके पैर न फटे बिवाई, सो का जाने पीर पराई।" आपके मजदूर के, गरीब के, किसान के बेटे के हाथ में नेतृत्व नहीं है। हमारी नेता बहिन कुमारी मायावती गरीब की झोपड़ी में पैदा हुई हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे गरीब का दर्द जानती हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... कई बार वे भूख के कारण ...**(व्यवधान)**... मां का थप्पड़ खाकर सोई हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... सुनिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... वे कई बार गरीबी और भूख के कारण अपनी मां का थप्पड़ खाकर सोई हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसीलिए उन्होंने उत्तर प्रदेश में गरीबों के उत्थान के लिए योजनाएं बनाई हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया (राजस्थान) : पांच करोड़ की माला पहन ली ...**(व्यवधान)**... गरीबों की नेता ...**(व्यवधान)**... पांच करोड़ की माला ...**(व्यवधान)**... गरीब हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

सुश्री मैबल रिबेलो : दो सौ करोड़ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : प्लीज, प्लीज ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गंगा चरण : बहिन मायावती ने ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री संतोष बागड़ोदिया : केस चल रहा है ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गंगा चरण : बहिन मायावती ने सभी जातियों के गरीबों के लिए "महामाया गरीब पेंशन योजना" लागू की है। इसमें यह है कि तीन सौ रुपये, चाहे किसी भी जाति का गरीब हो, जो वृद्धावस्था पेंशन, विकलांग पेंशन, विधवा पेंशन से वंचित हो, उसको तीन सौ रुपये पेंशन दी जाएगी। बहिन मायावती को मालूम है कि गरीब सारी जिंदगी मेहनत करने के बाद भी झोपड़ी नहीं बना पाता है। इसलिए उन्होंने गरीबों के लिए कांशी राम शहरी आवास योजना बनाई। नगरपालिका, नगर महापालिका, टारुन एरिया में जितने भी झोपड़ियों में रहने वाले लोग हैं, जाकर उत्तर प्रदेश में देख लीजिए, गरीबों के रहने के लिए आलीशान बंगले तैयार कर दिए हैं। बिजली है, टॉयलेट है। जिस तरह बड़े-बड़े ...**(व्यवधान)**... लोग कॉलोनियों में रहते हैं, बहिन कुमारी मायावती ने गरीबों को भी उसी स्तर के मकान दिए हैं कि वे अमीरों के बीच रह सकें और सम्मान की जिन्दगी जी सकें।

बहिन कुमारी मायावती ने उत्तर प्रदेश में लड़कियों की शिक्षा के लिए, उनके उत्थान के लिए 25 हजार रुपये दिए हैं और लड़कियों की शिक्षा के लिए, उनको कॉलेज जाने के लिए साइकिल दी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अब आपको

क्यों दर्द हो रहा है, ज़रा सुनिए न ...**(व्यवधान)**... दर्द क्यों हो रहा है। आप उत्तर प्रदेश को एक फूटी कौड़ी भी नहीं दे रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... उसके बावजूद बहन कुमारी मायावती, उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्री, गरीबों के उत्थान के लिए निरन्तर काम कर रही हैं। आपने सरकारी जमीन पर रहले वाले, झुग्गी-झोपड़ियों में रहने वाले लोगों पर बुलडोजर चलाया। बहन मायावती ने उत्तर प्रदेश में नजूल की जमीन पर रहने वाले लोगों को उनका स्वामित्व दे दिया, मालिकाना हक दे दिया। यह है गरीब की रक्षक सरकार, यह है बहन मायावती की सरकार। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप चुप रहिए, नहीं तो, हम आपको भी नहीं बोलने देंगे। मान्यवर, यह अच्छी बात नहीं है। जब कांग्रेस के लोग बोल रहे थे, तो हमने disturb नहीं किया।

श्री उपसभापति : नहीं, नहीं। आप बोलिए।

श्री गंगा चरण : आज जिस तरह ट्रेजरी बैंक के लोग behave कर रहे हैं, ऐसा लगता है कि वे विपक्ष में हों। आप सत्ता पक्ष हैं, आप विपक्ष की बात तो सुनें। अब आपको पीड़ा क्यों हो रही है? आपको बोलने का मौका मिलेगा, तब आप हमारे सवालों का जवाब दीजिएगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE MINISTER OF SHIPPING (SHRI G.K. VASAN): Sir, the Member should address the Chair instead of Treasury Benches. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री उपसभापति : आप बोलिए।

श्री गंगा चरण : उपसभापति महोदय, मैं कोई unparliamentary language नहीं बोल रहा हूँ, मैं किसी के विरुद्ध नहीं बोल रहा हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैंने कोई धमकी नहीं दी है ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैंने कहा है कि इनको रोका जाए, यह व्यवस्था का सवाल है।

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, he is not. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please allow the Member to speak. If any unparliamentary word is used, I will expunge it. ...**(Interruptions)**... Please. अब वे जो चाहते हैं, वही बोलेंगे न!

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर (राजस्थान) : सर, वे बजट पर नहीं बोल रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री गंगा चरण : मैं बजट पर बोल रहा हूँ। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : अब उन्हें क्या बोलना है या क्या नहीं बोलना है, मैं लिख कर नहीं दे सकता न!

श्री गंगा चरण : सर, इन्होंने बड़ी वाहवाही लूटी है कि किसानों का 72 हजार करोड़ रुपए का कर्ज माफ कर दिया। उसी पर वे दोबारा सरकार में आए हैं। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि एक तरफ वे किसानों का * और दूसरी तरफ बोलत चढ़ा रहे हैं। इन्होंने 72 हजार करोड़ रुपए दिए और किसानों से 78 हजार करोड़ रुपए वसूल कर लिए। इन्होंने 40 हजार करोड़ की खाद सब्सिडी वापस ली है और पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों की मूल्य वृद्धि करके, लगभग 70 करोड़ किसान देश में हैं, अगर औसत लगाया जाए, एक किसान 200 लीटर डीजल खपत करता है, डीजल का दाम 2 रुपए प्रति लीटर बढ़ा है, अगर इस तरह जोड़ा जाए, तो किसानों के ऊपर 28 हजार करोड़ रुपए का

* Expunged as ordered by Chair.

अतिरिक्त बोझ पड़ेगा। इस तरह इन्होंने 68 हजार करोड़ रुपए किसान की जेब से वापस ले लिए हैं। अब आप बताइए कि आपने किसान को क्या दिया है? मैं कह सकता हूँ कि यह बतट किसान विरोधी है, गरीब विरोधी है। आप किसानों को, गरीबों को * मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने ...(व्यवधान)... अगर आप running commentary न करें, तो अच्छा रहेगा। सर, मैं तो बजट पर ही बोल रहा हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति : आप बोलिए। आपको कोई नहीं रोक रहा है।

डा. प्रभा ठाकुर : सर, इन्होंने इतने करोड़ रुपए खर्च करके कौन सा गरीबों का और किसानों का भला कर दिया। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति : देखिए, आप इनको बोलने दीजिए। जब आप बोलेंगे, तो आप इनका जवाब दीजिए।

श्री गंगा चरण: जब आप बोलिएगा, तब हमारे खिलाफ बोलिएगा ...(व्यवधान)... हम मना करते हैं क्या?

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: क्या बीएसपी का सरकार के प्रति समर्थन है?

श्री उपसभापति: पाणि जी, आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... See, there is no time. Please don't disturb the speaker.

श्री गंगा चरण: इन्होंने चुनाव के समय यह घोषणा की थी कि बुंदेलखंड प्रान्त बनाएंगे और जब बहन मायावती ने पत्र लिखा है कि हम बुंदेलखंड प्रांत के समर्थक हैं, तो इनकी पार्टी के नेता मुकर गए और कहा कि हम बुंदेलखंड प्रांत नहीं बनाएंगे। उस समय फिर राहुल जी ने जा करके स्टेटमेंट दे दिया कि हम कभी बुंदेलखंड प्रांत के समर्थक रहे ही नहीं। इन्होंने कहा था कि बुंदेलखंड को स्पेशल पैकेज देंगे, मैं आपसे यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब बहन मायावती जी ने उत्तर प्रदेश में जो अति पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है, सबसे गरीब, भूखा और बदहाल क्षेत्र है, उस क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए 80 हजार करोड़ रुपए मांगे थे, तब इन्होंने घोषणा की कि हम 32 हजार करोड़ रुपए दे रहे हैं, लेकिन बजट में उसके लिए मात्र 1200 करोड़ रुपया ही दिया गया। यह है इनकी बुंदेलखंड के प्रति विकास की नीति। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि इनका जो वादा होता है, वह असत्य होता है और इनके जो नारे होते हैं, वे लुभावने होते हैं, जनता को गुमराह करने वाले होते हैं। ये अपने वचन के पक्के नहीं हैं। यदि आप वचन के पक्के हैं तो बुंदेलखंड के विकास के लिए 80 हजार करोड़ रुपये दे दीजिए, यदि आप वचन के पक्के हैं तो बुंदेलखंड प्रान्त का निर्माण कीजिए, जिसका आपने वचन दिया था।

सर, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि बुंदेलखंड में पानी नहीं है, वहां पर लैंड होल्डिंग अधिक है। सरकार ने जो कर्जा माफ किया, वह केवल चार एकड़ वाले किसानों का किया है। बुंदेलखंड में जो ट्रैक्टर मिलता है, वह केवल दस और बारह एकड़ जमीन पर मिलता है, इसलिए वहां के किसानों का कर्जा माफी का कोई लाभ नहीं मिला है। जो कर्ज माफ किया भी गया है, आप जाकर देख लीजिए, वहां पर केन्द्र सरकार के जो राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक हैं, उनमें कितना भ्रष्टाचार है। कर्ज माफी में भी कमिशन लिया गया और उन्हीं किसानों का कर्ज माफ किया गया, जिन्होंने कमिशन दिया। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि इसकी सीबीआई जांच करवाई जानी चाहिए क्योंकि इसमें बड़ा घोटाला हुआ है। कर्ज माफी में बैंक के अधिकारियों ने कमिशन लिया है।

* Expunged as ordered by Chair.

मान्यवर, किसानों को कृषि यंत्रों पर जो ऋण दिया जाता है, कृषि यंत्रों के जो डीलर है, उनसे बैंक मैनेजर इन्डायरैक्टली कमिशन लेते हैं, इस बात को सब जानते हैं और इस कारण किसानों को उसका पूरा लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है।

अभी इस बजट में सरकार ने क्रॉप लोन पर ब्याज कम किया है, लेकिन मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि कृषि यंत्रों की खरीदारी पर भी 4% ब्याज पर लोन मिलना चाहिए तथा अन्य जगहों की तरह बुंदेलखंड में भी मात्र दो एकड़ पर किसानों को लोन मिलना चाहिए। अभी परसों वित्त मंत्री जी का बयान आया कि हम किसानों के ऋण के लिए 400 करोड़ रुपया दे रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि पन्द्रह दिनों में 400 करोड़ रुपए का लोन ये किस तरह दे देंगे? किसानों की फाइलें बैंकों में पड़ी हुई हैं। जब किसान बैंक में जाता है तो दलाल के माध्यम से ही बैंक मैनेजर उससे बात करता है और यदि कमिशन नहीं पहुंचता, तो उसकी फाइल रिजेक्ट कर दी जाती है। आप इस बात को गंभीरता से लीजिए। यदि आप किसानों के हितैषी हैं तो बगैर सुविधा शुल्क दिए किसानों को ऋण मिलना चाहिए। इस पर अभी तक बैंक अधिकारियों के खिलाफ न तो विजिलेंस के द्वारा कोई छापा मारा गया है और न ही सीबीआई के द्वारा छापा मारा गया है। सारे माननीय सदस्य यह जानते हैं कि किसानों के ऋण के समय उनके साथ नाइंसाफी होती है। उनकी जमीन गिरवी रखते हैं, मकान गिरवी रखते हैं, फिर कहते हैं कि एक सेक्योरिटी वाला लाइए, उसके जानवरों को, पशुओं को भी गिरवी रखते हैं, दो या तीन लाख का ऋण लेने के लिए उसकी सारी सम्पत्ति यहां तक कि बीबी-बच्चे भी गिरवी रख लेते हैं।

सर, यदि आप किसानों के हितैषी हैं, यदि यह सरकार किसानों की हितैषी है तो जिस तरह इंडस्ट्री में लोन मिलता है, उसी तरह सरकार को भी लोन मिलना चाहिए। कार के लिए आप 7% ब्याज पर लोन देते हैं और किसानों को 12% पर लोन देते हैं। इसलिए मैं दावे के साथ यह कह सकता हूँ कि इस बजट और कांग्रेस की सरकार का हाथ किसान और गरीबों के ऊपर नहीं है, इनका हाथ देश के चंद मुट्ठी भर अमीरों के ऊपर है। यह सरकार सैंसेक्स देखती है। सैंसेक्स बढ़ रहा है तो कहते हैं कि देश का विकास हो रहा है और दूसरी तरफ इस देश में 72,000 लोगों ने गरीबी और भूख के कारण आत्महत्या कर ली है, उसके लिए कौन जिम्मेदार है? माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी भी आ गए हैं, मैं उनसे एक ही अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि देश में नक्सलवाद और माओवाद को रोकना है, तो सबको छोड़ दीजिए। मेट्रो ट्रेन नहीं चले, फ्लाई ओवर नहीं बनें, एनएचएआई की सड़कें नहीं बनें, लेकिन गरीब को दो जून की रोटी की व्यवस्था जरूर करें। उसके लिए झोपड़ी और तन को ढंकने के लिए कपड़े की व्यवस्था जरूर करें। यदि यह नहीं किया गया तो देश में खून-खराबा होने से रोकने वाला कोई नहीं है। आपको बजट से आर्थिक असमानता की खाई और बढ़ेगी, पूंजीपतियों के पास और दौलत इकट्ठी होगी तथा गरीब और भी गरीब होता चला जाएगा। इससे आत्महत्याओं का सिलसिला रुकने वाला नहीं है, बल्कि यह सिलसिला और बढ़ेगा। इसलिए मान्यवर, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वह बहुत ही विद्वान हैं, बहुत पुराने नेता हैं, उन्हें देश के आम आदमी की जो हालत है, ज़रा उसकी ओर ध्यान देना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति : गंगा चरण जी, आपको मैंने 20 मिनट कहा था। अब finish कर दीजिए।

श्री गंगा चरण : जी, मैं conclude कर रहा हूँ।

आज आम आदमी की जो हालत है, उस पर ध्यान देना चाहिए। हमारा खजाना भरा रहे, हमारे गोदाम भरे रहें। आप कहते हैं कि हमारा खजाना डॉलरों से भरा है, हमारे godowns भरे हैं। लेकिन, आप दूसरी तरफ भी देखिए कि गरीब आदमी भूख से आत्महत्या कर रहा है। हम रोज अखबार में यह पढ़ते हैं कि पूरे-के-पूरे परिवार ने सल्फास की गोली खाकर गरीबी और भूख के कारण अपनी मां, पत्नी और बच्चों के साथ आत्महत्या कर ली या पूरे-के-पूरे परिवार ने ट्रेन के सामने खड़े होकर गरीबी और भूख के कारण आत्महत्या कर ली। यह समाचार रोज छपता है। क्या यह गरीबों का भारत नहीं है? क्या गरीबों ने और किसानों ने देश की आजादी के लिए अपना बलिदान नहीं किया? क्या अमीरों के लिए ही सारी योजनाएं बनाई जाएंगी? क्या अमीरों के लिए ही बजट बनाया जाएगा? सर, बजट गरीबों के लिए भी बनना चाहिए। जब तक बजट गरीबों के लिए नहीं बनेगा, इस देश में माओवाद और आतंकवाद रुकने वाला नहीं है।

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश पर भी थोड़ी दया-दृष्टि रखें। जितनी भी सरकारी योजनाएं हैं, चाहे हैल्थ की योजनाएं हैं, उनमें आप उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ भेदभाव कर रहे हैं। मैंने अभी पढ़ा कि जो सचल अस्पताल हैं, जो ambulances दी गई हैं, तो उन सारे प्रदेशों में जहां गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें हैं वहां आपने सचल अस्पताल की वैन नहीं दी है और न ही उत्तर प्रदेश में दी है। उत्तर प्रदेश समेत जितनी गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकारें हैं उन सब के साथ आप भेदभाव कर रहे हैं। यदि आपकी भेदभाव की नीति बनी रही तो तो एक दिन देश में अस्थिरता आ जाएगी। फिर देश के लोग संविधान को मानने से मना करने लगेंगे। जो पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्र हैं, उनमें उत्तर प्रदेश बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ है। उत्तर प्रदेश गरीब है। आपने यहां 38 साल राज किया।

श्री उपसभापति : गंगा चरण जी, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री गंगा चरण: मैं इस प्रदेश को ऊपर उठाने के लिए पुनः यह मांग करता हूँ कि बहन कुमारी मायावती ने आपसे जो 80 हजार करोड़ रुपए मांगे हैं, वे 80 हजार करोड़ रुपए उत्तर प्रदेश को देने का कष्ट करें। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। जय हिन्द। जय भीम।

श्री उपसभापति : धन्यवाद। श्री नरेश गुजराल।

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, the Union Budget was presented at a time when you saw an unprecedented rise in prices of essential commodities, especially of food. Sir, this Budget has been particularly disappointing for the agricultural sector and especially the small farmers. Urea prices were raised just a week or ten days before the Budget and now the burden of expensive diesel has also to be borne by the small farmers. Sir, we are told that the subsidy would be given directly to the farmers. We all know how rotten our delivery system is and it is almost impossible that the ultimate beneficiary will receive the so-called subsidy that the Government is proposing. This would result in the farmer using less urea. Yields will decline and as a result, the foodgrains production in the country will also decline.

Sir, the Finance Minister has kindly announced some interest subsidy and increase in credit facilities for the farmers. This is a welcome step. But, unfortunately, the small farmer again will not benefit because he is only dependent on the money-lender. Sir, the nation needs food security and for that, adequate investments have to be made for irrigation. Sir, Punjab, the nation's granary with just one-and-a-half per cent landmass, provides more than 50 per cent of the foodgrains for this country. We have repeatedly been urging the Centre to grant us Rs. 2,200 crores to strengthen and renew our canal system. But unfortunately, it has been completely ignored. Yet, Rs. 22,000 crores are being wasted on holding the Commonwealth Games. Sir, the Finance Minister has announced grand plans for the Second Green Revolution and a paltry sum of Rs. 400 crores has been sanctioned for this purpose. On the other hand, what do we see? Rs. 400 crores will be spent on the opening and closing ceremonies of the Commonwealth Games. The fiscal policy should have been used as an instrument to direct private sector investment into agriculture, skill development and for the rapid industrialization of the backward districts.

Sir, coming to Punjab, I have seen how the FCI has stored more than 6.7 million tons of wheat and 7 million tons of rice in the open. Pests and rodents are attacking day-in-and-day-out, and now, the rabi crop is about to come, and I shudder to think where that will be stored. This would mean further loss and damage to the precious food that this country requires while the *aam admi* will remain under-nourished and hungry. Sir, it defies all logic as to why does the Government not flood the market with wheat and rice which is lying in plenty in the open all over the country. Sir, if agriculture income is tax-free, I do not understand why does the Government not make its storage also tax-free. If the Government were to extend tax-free status to companies and individuals who set up modern silos to store this precious food that we have, I am sure, a lot of private sector investment will flow into this sector and the country will save lots of food. Right now, 11 to 12 percent wastage is there in respect of storage of cereals and 30 to 35 per cent is a loss for fruits and vegetables, and these are Government figures. Sir, if IT industry for so many years could get tax concessions, why can't the food processing industry also get the same concessions? We need to strengthen our food processing industry if we are serious about improving the plight of our farmers.

Sir, I would like to bring another disturbing thing to the notice of this House. Punjab faced more than 49 per cent rainfall deficiency last season. At that time, the Centre urged the State Government to provide all the necessary help to the farmers, and we were told that we would be compensated for whatever relief we provided to the farmer. Sir, as a result, we denied our industry electricity for 4 days a week; we bought expensive electricity from private traders, and we were able

to save the crops. We produced more than the previous year. We gave them a bill of Rs. 1400 crores, that is, what we spent. The Agriculture Minister kindly sanctioned Rs. 800 crores, but I am sorry to point out that not a penny has so far been given to Punjab despite the fact that the President of India in her Address said that Rs. 4.000 crores has been given as drought relief. This is unfair to a State that feeds this nation. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

Sir, the Thirteenth Finance Commission has done great injustice to Punjab. We have been given only Rs. 700 crores more, whereas, the Sixth Pay Commission's impact is Rs. 2700 crores on a State which bore the brunt of insurgency for over a decade. We are completely bankrupt because what we pay as salaries and what we pay as interest to the Government of India is more than our total income. We are in a debt trap, and it is the duty of the Centre to find some innovative way to get Punjab out of this debt trap.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, give me two minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Whatever time was listed for you, I have given more than that.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, the Budget could have been more innovative. Millions of youths are unemployed in this country, and I wish, we could have done something to involve the private sector in this exercise. If we were to involve the private sector by giving them tax benefits. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Gujral, please conclude because there are a number of other speakers and we have to conclude by 4.30.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Institutes could be set up by the private sector to provide skill development to those who are unemployed today. Some kind of a weightage deduction, Mr. Finance Minister, should be provided to private sector parties. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Raghunandan Sharma.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL:who wishes to invest in this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please conclude.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Okay, Sir. One minute more. I will cut it short; I will just say one word.

Finally, we are proud of our 7-8 per cent growth rate and I congratulate the Finance Minister for keeping up the growth momentum. I would suggest that just like the price index, a national

nutrition index should also be created, and every year, the Finance Minister, when he presents the Budget, should also give to the country the national nutrition figures so that the poor men who go hungry - there are more than 200 million people in the country - also share the success of the 'India Growth Story'. Thank you, Sir.

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, देश के वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने 26 फरवरी, 2010 को भारत जैसे विशाल देश, जिसमें विश्व की आर्थिक महाशक्ति बनने की क्षमता है, का बजट प्रस्तुत किया। यह रक्त रंजित बजट देश के लाखों लोगों के सपनों का खून करने वाला साबित हुआ, जब इस बजट में आपने यह घोषणा की कि डीजल और पेट्रोल के मूल्यों में वृद्धि की जाती है। आखिर इस मूल्य वृद्धि के पीछे आपकी दृष्टि क्या थी? अटल जी के समय में भी डीजल और पेट्रोल पर एक रुपए का अधिभार लगाया गया था। लेकिन, उस अधिभार को लगाने के पीछे एक सुविचारित योजना थी, एक दृष्टि थी कि यदि भारत की ग्रामीण व्यवस्था को सुधारना है, यदि सड़कों का जाल बिछाकर इस देश को सुसज्जित करना है, गांवों को सुंदर बनाना है, तो फिर सड़कों की सुविधा गांव, किसान और गरीब तक पहुंचानी होगी। यदि आपकी दृष्टि भी इसके पीछे उसी प्रकार की है, तो आपको उस लक्ष्य को घोषित करना चाहिए था, उस दृष्टि को वहां पर प्रतिपादित करके सबके सम्मुख प्रस्तुत करना चाहिए था, लेकिन वह कहीं भी इस बजट में परिलक्षित नहीं होती है। अटल जी ने सड़कों के बारे में यह उद्घोषणा की थी, यदि आप भी एक रुपया पेट्रोल और डीजल पर बढ़ाकर यह घोषणा करते कि हम एक वर्ष में या दो वर्ष में यह सारी की सारी रकम रेल बजट में देंगे और सारे भारत में रेलों का मानचित्र बदल देंगे, तो देश के लोगों को समझ में आता कि आपने इसे बढ़ाने के पीछे देश हित के बारे में कोई न कोई मंतव्य प्रकट किया है। लेकिन, ऐसा कुछ हुआ नहीं है, बल्कि आपने अपने भाषण के प्रथम पैरा में ही इन सब विफलताओं को छिपाने का प्रयत्न करते हुए कहा है - "मैंने 2009 में, जब इस महान सदन में फरवरी में अन्तरिम बजट और जुलाई में नियमित बजट प्रस्तुत किया था तो भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था भारी अनिश्चितताओं से जूझ रही थी। विकास की गति धीमी होनी शुरू हो गई थी और कारोबारी माहौल बन्द था।" अब यह आरोप आप किस पर लगाना चाहते हैं? आप कह रहे हैं कि विकास की गति धीमी हो गई और कारोबार का माहौल बंद हो गया, तो यह आरोप आप अपने ऊपर लगा रहे हैं। यदि आप स्वयं अपने को आरोपित कर रहे हैं, स्वीकारोक्ति कर रहे हैं तो इसके लिए मैं आपको साधुवाद देना चाहता हूं, परन्तु इसके साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि इस स्वीकारोक्ति के साथ-साथ इसमें इसे कुछ ठीक करने का प्रयत्न करके अपने संकल्प को भी यदि आपने सामने रखा होता तो शायद देश का कुछ भला होता, परन्तु यह कहीं भी दिखाई नहीं देता है।

आपने बजट के साथ बहुत सारी पुस्तकें उपलब्ध कराई हैं, जिनमें से एक पुस्तक 2009-10 का जो बजट आपने प्रस्तुत किया था, उसके कार्यान्वयन की रिपोर्ट है, कार्यान्वयन का प्रतिवेदन है और उस कार्यान्वयन के प्रतिवेदन में 45 बिन्दु हैं। मैंने उनको बारीकी से देखा तो मुझे याद आया कि जब लोक निर्माण विभाग हमारे क्षेत्र में सड़कें बनाता है, तो सड़कों की दशा यह होती है कि 8-8, 10-10 सालों तक वहां एक सूचना पट्ट लिखा होता है कि - "कार्य प्रगति पर है, संभलकर चलिए"। आपने उस कार्यान्वयन रिपोर्ट में भी लिखा है कि - "कार्य प्रगति पर है।" उन 45 बिन्दुओं में से 33 बिंदुओं पर आपने लिखा है कि - "कार्य प्रगति पर है", मैं कहता हूं कि इसके साथ-साथ भी जोड़ देते कि - "कार्य प्रगति पर हूँ, देशवासियों, आप संभल कर चलिए"। क्या हम इसी गति से चलना चाहेंगे? तो यह स्थिति आपने देश की कर रखी है।

उपसभापति जी, इसके साथ-साथ मैं ग्रामीण परिवेश के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। इस वर्ष का बजट 11,08,749 करोड़ रुपए का है। आपकी राजस्व प्राप्तियां 8,11,458 करोड़ रुपए की हैं। आपके आंकड़े जो बोल रहे हैं, उनके अनुसार 2,51,664 करोड़ रुपए का कर्ज का ब्याज है। अब जो ब्याज है, वह ब्याज ही 2,51,664 करोड़ रुपए बनता है, जो कि राजस्व प्राप्ति का 31 प्रतिशत है। तो केवल ब्याज ही राजस्व प्राप्ति के 31 प्रतिशत के बराबर है। यानी आपने "ऋणकृत्वा घृतं पिबेत्" की नीति अपना रखी है। इसके बारे में देश के लोग अपना सिर पीटने के अलावा कुछ नहीं कर सकते। आप ऋण लो, घी पिओ और भावी पीढ़ी को महान कर्ज के अंधेरे गर्त में धकेल दो। यदि आप गैर-आयोजना पर खर्च और ऋण के ब्याज को मिला देते हैं, तो 9,87,321 करोड़ रुपए बनता है, जो कुल राजस्व प्राप्तियों से पौने दो लाख करोड़ रुपए अधिक है। आपने योजनाओं पर 3,73,092 करोड़ रुपए के व्यय का अनुमान किया है, इसमें पौने दो लाख करोड़ रुपए मिला दिए जाएं, तो इसका योग बनता है 5,48,955 करोड़ रुपए, इतने धन की आवश्यकता होगी। इतने धन की आवश्यकता है और आपके पास कुछ भी नहीं है।

श्री उपसभापति: शर्मा जी, आपके पास 2 मिनट का समय बाकी है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा: उपसभापति जी, यदि आप कहें, तो मैं बंद कर देता हूँ। मैं आपके कठोर अनुशासन को जानता हूँ। आपने मेरी maiden speech में एक मिनट का भी अतिरिक्त समय नहीं दिया था। मैं अपना समय पूरा होते ही बैठ जाऊंगा।

आपके पास नोट छापने के अलावा अथवा और अधिक कर्ज लेने के अलावा कोई रास्ता नहीं बचा है। मैं बजट भाषण पर कोई टिप्पणी नहीं करना चाहता, लेकिन अंतिम पैराग्राफ की बात अवश्य कहना चाहता हूँ। आपके बजट भाषण के प्रथम और अब अंतिम पैराग्राफ में आपने लिखा है कि यह बजट आम आदमी का है, यह किसानों और कृषकों का है। तो मैं किसानों और गांवों की ही बात करना चाहता हूँ। जब हम गैर-आयोजना से योजनागत बजट का प्रावधान अधिक रखने में समर्थ होंगे, तो देश विकास की पटरी पर आ चुका होगा, यह हम गौरव से कहने की स्थिति में हो सकेंगे।

उपसभापति जी, मजेदार बात यह है कि हम लोगों को कृषि विभाग को कभी न कभी अलग से बजट प्रस्तुत करने का अवसर देना पड़ेगा। जिस तरह से रेल मंत्रालय का बजट अलग से प्रस्तुत होता है, उसी तरह से कृषि मंत्रालय का बजट अलग से प्रस्तुत करने पर विचार करना पड़ेगा। आपके जो मौसरे भाई हैं, यदि उनके रहते हुए, कृषि मंत्रालय का बजट अलग से रखा गया, तो उसका क्या होगा, क्योंकि जिस दिन वे कोई घोषणा करते हैं, उसके दूसरे दिन ही कीमतें बढ़ती हैं और लोग इन बढ़ी हुई कीमतों की भट्टी में जल जाते हैं।

उपसभापति जी, कृषि उत्पादन के क्षेत्र में जिन चीजों की आवश्यकता होती है, मैं उनका जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ। आपके व्यय खंड-II, पृष्ठ 21 पर, मांग संख्या 7 में आपने उर्वरकों की स्थिति के बारे में कहा है। उर्वरक अनुदान का चित्र क्या है? 2009-10 में इसके लिए बजट प्रावधान था 34,252 करोड़ रुपए, 2010-11 में 10,500 करोड़ रुपए और इसी प्रकार स्वदेशी उर्वरकों का बजट 14,080 करोड़ रुपए था, जिसे 15,980 करोड़ रुपए किया गया था। इसी तरह subsidy on imported fertilizer के लिए 2009-10 में 3,948 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान था। जिसे इस वर्ष बढ़ाकर 5,500 करोड़ रुपए किया गया है, अर्थात् एक तरफ जो स्वदेशी उर्वरक हैं, उनका बजट घटाया

गया है और दूसरी तरफ जो विदेशों से आयातित होने वाले उर्वरक हैं, उनका बजट आपने बढ़ाया है। ... (समय की घंटी)... यह आपकी नीति है। Fertilisers Limited के इस प्रकार के जो कारखाने हैं, उनकी स्थिति भी मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ। आपने National Fertilisers Limited को वर्ष 2009-10 में 550.15 करोड़ रुपए दिए थे, जिसमें से केवल 139.25 करोड़ रुपए ही खर्च हुए, लेकिन आपने इस बजट में फिर से उसको 900 करोड़ रुपए दिए हैं। इसी प्रकार से आपने नेशनल केमिकल्स एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर्स को वर्ष 2009-10 में 981 करोड़ रुपए दिए थे, जिसमें से केवल 250 करोड़ रुपए ही व्यय हुए ... (समय की घंटी)... लेकिन आपने इस बजट में उसको फिर से 622 करोड़ रुपए प्रदान किए हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ ... (व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: चूंकि समय का अभाव है, इसलिए कृपया आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा: माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं समाप्त कर रहा हूँ, मैं अपना अंतिम वाक्य रख रहा हूँ। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जिन कारखानों में घाटे हो रहे हैं, जो रुपए का उपयोग नहीं कर पा रहे हैं, उनको फिर से इतनी राशि देने का क्या अभिप्राय है? वे आपसे कहां आकर मिलते हैं, जिससे वे इतना पैसा ले जाते हैं? आप विचार करें, ताकि देश के किसानों का भला हो सके और उनको महंगा खाद उपलब्ध न हो। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Arjun Kumar Sengupta. You have five minutes only. You were called earlier, but you were not there. Now you have five minutes only.

SHRI ARJUN KUMAR SENGUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I had gone away taking your permission.

Sir, the Finance Minister is getting kudos from all quarters because of his very well crafted Budget and his commitment to the aam aadmi, which he picked up from his period with Mrs. Indira Gandhi, when he was the Finance Minister of her Government. So, I don't want to praise him any more. Everybody is praising him. I would only pick up a few holes in the Budget. I hope that this will be taken in good spirit. ... (Interruptions)... Yes, small holes. The impression that has been created, particularly, by the Opposition, is that this Budget has not been able to tackle inflation. To a large extent, this charge is correct. But it is not because what Mr. Arun Jaitley in this House, or, Shri Yashwant Sinha in the Lok Sabha said that if there is a tax, there will be an increase in price because that will be an equilibrium level of movement. That does not mean inflation. Inflation comes when this price increase leads to further price increase. So, if their logic is taken, then, you can never have any taxes because all taxes would increase prices. On the other hand, it is our experience that two particular areas, namely, petroleum products and money wages, are the most sensitive variables which have a very large impact on inflation because once the price increase is there, it has a cascading effect which tackles all other activities. In the case of petroleum, especially, when there is an inflationary expectation, it is very dangerous to think of increasing petroleum prices, although I

believe that petroleum prices will have to be adjusted because prices have grown on a long-drawn basis, and there is no way we can avoid this truth except to adjust ourselves. But the timing has been ill-conceived. And the timing of it, at a time, when there is an inflationary expectation is a wrong way of approaching this because it immediately gets into an inflationary spiral. I am afraid, and the Finance Minister is also seeing what is happening in the manufacturing sector soon after this particular process. This is the whole story. The other story is that as a representative of the aam aadmi, he has done his job very well, which is to protect the aam aadmi from this inflationary pressure. I mentioned this last time in my speech on the President's Address that there is no reason why the Left are so upset in terms of welfare of the common people, if there is a price increase in petroleum products. This does not affect these people. This does not affect most of the aam aadmi who earn Rs.20 or below. But that does not mean that you can ignore them. This is because price increase in one area would soon engulf price increase in other areas. We have several experiences of that. I have had a detailed reading on this thing, if one can talk about that. The number that has been floated, 0.41, would be the price increase is not quite correct. I request the Finance Minister not to give this kind of number because that is the direct inflation number which does not mean anything, especially when an intermediate product like petroleum is involved. The price has been increased because of indirect effects and you have to take care of the effect of that on the aam aadmi. The only way to do that is not to step the price increase but to choose the right time, the extent of price increase and, then, to protect the aam aadmi through some kind of a dual pricing system. I mention this because we have talked about it in many different ways that, particularly in products like diesel, LPG, kerosene, which have a large aam aadmi component, we should be able to have a dual pricing system. I think we have done that every time. There will be leakages. There will be difficulties but we should learn over time, and that is what we expected the Finance Minister this time would introduce in the system.

The next question is that of money wages, the one variable which has an immediate increase in inflation and money wages are very sensitive to food prices. Sir, food prices have a tremendous impact on the welfare of the common people. But from the point of view of reforms, from the point of view of economic growth, money wages increase if there is a food price increase. Whether the money wages actually increase or not, there is a pressure, an inflationary expectation, which immediately degenerates into inflation. So, you must do something to contain that. I expected the Finance Minister to take advantage of the proceedings he has already announced about the Food Security Bill. It will take some time, I understand. But the very fact that he declared that they are

going to introduce food security and 35 kg food would be given to all the sixty million BPL families, would have a tremendous impact. Now, this would mean, of course, increase in subsidies, increase in organizational arrangements, because the FCI today, as it is organized, is incapable of doing that. Nobody expects the Finance Minister to do it overnight. But the commitment to that, that he is willing to do that, will be sufficient to make the market feel that this particular area is being taken into account. Sir, these are the points on inflation.

Sir, I would like to touch upon two or three small points after this. There is a tremendous increase in social development expenditure. The Finance Minister has followed the trend that the UPA Government has been following over the last few years. The net expenditure on social services has been increasing more than the GDP. But what he has not done is to see to it that this net expenditure is actually delivered. Now, in the President's Address last year and this year also, there has been a promise that there would be a monitoring system. A monitoring system in the last Address of the President was supposed to be outside the Government. But, unfortunately, in this Budget Speech, he has brought that into the Government under the Chairmanship of the Deputy Chairman. I have nothing against that. But this goes against the spirit of that particular proposition.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, conclude.

SHRI ARJUN KUMAR SENGUPTA: Sir, I come to the final point, and that is quite important. When we are talking about the *aam admi*, we are talking about his employment. The most important depreciation the *aam admi* has is that they do not have any jobs. We have analysed that the only way to give them jobs is to increase the employability of people in the unorganized sector, for which we have detailed proposals of NAFUS and NABARD kind of an organization which would look after these poor people. It is expected that the Finance Minister would touch upon that to see to it that this actually happens, even if a beginning is made that there is a new NABARD kind of an organization that is being created.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, conclude.

SHRI ARJUN KUMAR SENGUPTA: Sir, I have many more points to make. I don't want to talk about that. But the only request that I would make of the Finance Minister is that he should not be embarrassed of his commitment to the *aam admi*, he should not be at all reluctant to parade that because this is something for which he would be again and again criticized. This is something which is the rationale of the existence of this Government and 'he' is the leader of this Government.

SHRI SHARAD ANANTRAO JOSHI (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, this is probably the last time I speak in this House as my mandate will be getting over. I am glad that I am using this occasion for commenting on the Budget. Sir, this Budget marks an important milestone. It has been

commended as the farmers' Budget, as the entrepreneurs' Budget as also the investors' Budget. And the Finance Minister made it a point to declare that the rate of growth of 9 per cent is well insight. Sir, the Finance Minister, in our system, has a dual personality. He is in-charge of the public finances and is also in-charge of the economic growth, amongst others, I am including the Planning Commission. I am going to confine myself only to the growth aspect of it.

Sir, the Congress Government in this country in the days of Socialism kept India below the Hindu rate of growth, and now the *aam aadmi* economics is keeping India at a maximum of 9 per cent which is better than the 3 per cent, but, it is still a much lower rate than can be achieved, if we had rather than a *aam aadmi* engine growth, an agriculture engine growth. I have demonstrated and spoken here quite often to show that an agriculture engine growth can be, even today, as high as 14 per cent.

(The Vice-Chairman, PROF. P.J. KURIEN in the Chair)

Sir, the *aam aadmi* economics is resulting in distribution of endowments and largesse, which results in increase in demand and also increase in fiscal deficit, with the result that the prices rise, particularly the commodity prices, that was inevitable. Even the President of India, Sir, in her Address to the Joint Session admitted that there was a link between the *aam aadmi* economics and the inflationary trends that were prevailing. In spite of that, this Budget continues to be basically an *aam aadmi* Budget with its emphasis on endowment and largesse. The claim that it has something for the farmers, I would like to raise some points on that, Sir. Number one, it is said that the farmers who return the crop loans in time will get an additional discount of one per cent interest rate. I think, the Finance Minister certainly does not ignore the fact that in India the crop loans are never repaid. The crop loans are only renewed. And, if they are renewed, then the advantage of that one per cent will not go to the farmers. It might, if at all, go to the Secretary or it will just disappear. Secondly, there is an announcement that the other farmers under the debt relief and loan waiver scheme who have to pay 75 per cent of the amount due within a certain period, they will get further six months. Sir, the Finance Minister could also not be ignorant that starting from the end of February towards the end of June, there is no income that any farmer derives, which would permit him to repay the part of the accumulated loans during that period. So, these two concessions do not really mean anything.

Sir, here the Finance Minister has certainly announced a programme for agricultural development which includes replication of the Green Revolution in the North East and also certain arrangements for storage facilities and input supply. He has omitted to remember that during the

same period, the Minister for Environment and Forests has made an announcement which will discourage the use of the biotechnology, the GM technology in case of the food crops. Therefore, the use of biotechnology or GM technology as an important instrument for securing food security is getting practically out of the question.

Sir, even about the food processing industry, even though he has tried to give a sop, he must remember that the technologies of refrigeration and cold storage are now frowned upon by most of the environmentalists and unless we familiarize ourselves with the technology of "high pressure", the food processing industry is unlikely to flourish.

Sir, about the petroleum and the consequent increase in commodity prices, since we are counting ourselves among the super powers, I wish the Finance Minister has drawn some lesson from one of the BRIC countries, from Brazil which had given encouragement to the production of ethanol and biodiesel. If we had done that, the farmers would have got additional income; if we had done that, the petroleum prices would not have increased, and we would have delinked the domestic market for petroleum crude from the international market, and thus obviating the need for increasing the prices of the fuel.

Sir, under these circumstances, I would say that the Finance Minister had a possibility of giving a definite tilt to agriculture in his Budget and not impose on himself this limit of 9 per cent. We escaped the 3 per cent limit, of the Hindu rate of growth in 1991. Now, we are putting ourselves unnecessarily in a limit of 9 per cent. We could certainly make it 14 per cent if we took the right direction.

SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in the debate on the Union Budget 2010-11. Incidentally, this is my maiden speech in this august House. This august House has got a high tradition of not intruding into the time of new Member and I dedicate this to my dear friend, late Dr. Y.S. Rajashekhara Reddy who most unfortunately died in an air crash on 2nd September, 2009 in less than four months of his taking over as the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh for the second time, after leading the Congress party to a landslide victory in the elections to the State Assembly in May, 2009.

In his untimely death, I have personally lost a good friend with whom I had more than four decades of close association. The country has lost one of the greatest champions of inclusive growth. The poor people and farmers have lost the greatest benefactor. He was one of the greatest mass leaders in the history of our country. Never in the history of this country in any five years period in post-Independence era any State has ventured to implement so many developmental and welfare programmes as was done in Andhra Pradesh giving the five years period 2004 to 2009 under the leadership of Dr. Y.S. Rajashekhara Reddy.

Sir it was my good fortune to have associated with him during this most eventual period. In fact, it was he who proposed my name for the Rajya Sabha and I am truly grateful to Madam Sonia Gandhi, our leader, for giving me this extraordinary opportunity to be a Member of the Indian Parliament.

Sir, it is my privilege to be a part of the world's largest democracy. For Indian Republic, universal adult franchise cutting across barriers of caste, creed and sex is an article of faith. Even in England, hailed as the mother of democracy, suffrage for women had taken about a hundred years of animated struggle before it became a reality and for the blacks in the United States, it took nearly 200 years of struggle to cast their votes in the polling booths for the first time. We have not only provided universal suffrage from the first day of our Independence, but have already provided, thanks to late Rajivji, reservation for women at all levels in the local bodies. Now, we have brought, thanks to the perseverance of Smt. Sonijai, the Bill for providing 33.3 per cent reservation for women in all legislative bodies including the Parliament in the country. This is a very progressive step, not thought of even by the most advanced countries like the U.S. and the U.K.

Sir, at the very outset, I would like to place on record my sincere gratitude and respects to Madam Sonia Gandhi, who though sacrificed the post of Prime Ministership of India, as Chairperson of the UPA along with the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, not only provided the much needed political stability to the country but also took the country during the last five years to highest levels of economic prosperity since Independence. We are also grateful to Madam Sonia Gandhi and Dr. Manmohan Singh for their very efficient and deft handling of the economy of the country during the last five years, more particularly in the immediate aftermath of the unprecedented global economic slowdown, considered by many as the worst since the great depression of 1930s. Sir, to appreciate this accomplishment, we will do well to remember that for three decades before Independence, our GDP growth rate was as low as 0.9 per cent per annum. We could increase this growth rate to 3.5 per cent annum during the first three decades after Independence and again beginning with 1980s, India entered a growth phase of 6 per cent per annum and persisted with this growth rate till the year 2004.

The country faced an unprecedented foreign exchange problem in the year 1991. It was our good fortune that Dr. Manmohan Singh who was the then Finance Minister of India helped the country to tide over the crisis. He implemented the economic reforms with human face very successfully. In fact, for the first time, the country clocked more than 7.3 per cent GDP growth rate for the last three years of the Eighth Five Year Plan, that is, from 1992 to 1997. Members are kindly

aware that the growth rate fell to 5.3 per cent for the Ninth Five Year Plan period. Thanks to the leadership of Madam Soniaji and Dr. Manmohan Singh, India has finally entered high economic growth phase.

Sir, we are all aware that due to the efforts of Madam Soniaji and Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh, the Indian GDP growth rate surpassed 9 per cent per annum for the first four years' period, 2004-08. Even taking into the low GDP growth rate of 6.5 per cent for the year 2008-09, the average annual GDP growth rate for the five years period, 2004-09, was as high as 8.5 per cent. Sir, this is incidentally the highest growth rate achieved for any five years period after Independence.

Thanks to Madam Soniaji's initiatives, last five years have been the most glorious years in the history of our country, as our country has not only achieved the highest economic growth rate during this period but was also able to ensure that the fruits of economic development have reached the neediest of the society.

The Nation would for ever remember gratefully the contribution of Madam Sonia Gandhi not only for her supreme sacrifice but also for the plethora of developmental and welfare programmes initiated by her along with Dr. Manmohan Singh for the benefit of women, for the benefit of the poor people of the country and for the welfare of farmers. It is but for their commitment, the long awaited Women Reservation Bill would not have seen the light of day. Similarly, we owe a lot for their other initiatives like the JNNURM, the NREG programme, the Bharat Nirman Programme, the Aam Admi Bima Yojana, Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana, the BRGF, the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana to name only a few. We have all seen as to how they went ahead with the much delayed nuclear agreement.

Sir, for Madam Soniaji, keeping up the promises made is of utmost importance. She commands respect of the whole nation for her credibility. In this regard, I would like to draw the kind attention of this House to the targets set out in the National Common Minimum Programme in the year 2004 by the UPA Government formed under the chairmanship of Madam Sonia Gandhi. These are: (1) Maintaining a growth rate of 7 - 8 per cent per year for a sustained period; (2) providing universal access to quality basic education and health; (3) generating gainful employment in agriculture, manufacturing and services and promoting investment; (4) assuring 100 days' employment to the breadwinner in each family at the minimum wage; (5) focusing on agriculture and infrastructure; (6) accelerating fiscal consolidation and reform; and (7) ensuring higher and more efficient Fiscal devolution.

Sir, we can look back with extraordinary satisfaction that, for the first time, thanks to the Leadership of Madam Sonia Gandhi, we have not only met all the above targets but also implemented many more programmes. Even the promise to provide an assured 100 days'

employment in a year to the breadwinner in each family at the minimum wage was implemented through MGNREG programme. This is the biggest social security initiative in the post-independence era. In respect of empowering our youth through better education, Shiksha Abhiyan, has also introduced the Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan besides other initiatives for skill development.

In keeping with its promise, the UPA Government has taken many initiatives to give boost to agriculture. The MSP for various agricultural crops has been doubled in the last five years; in fact, for wheat, the MSP was increased by Rs. 500 per quintal while for rice, the increase was Rs. 450 per quintal. The interest rate on crop loans has been brought down to 5 per cent per annum. The agricultural credit has been more than trebled. The Government implemented the Debt Relief Scheme for a sum of Rs. 70,000 crores benefiting about five crore farmers in the country. This is the largest write-off in the history of the country. The Government also implemented the Prime Minister's package for distressed districts in 2007-08. The fertilizer prices have not been increased over the five years' period from 2004-09, despite the global prices going up by 800-1000 per cent during the last year. In fact, the prices of some of the fertilizers were brought down. It is only in this Budget that the prices of fertilizers have been marginally increased.

Coming to this year's Budget, I sincerely, compliment the hon. Union Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee for his commendable Budget under most trying circumstances. The country is greatly relieved to learn that we are among the first countries in the world to have recovered from the impact of the global economic slowdown. We are happy to learn that the GDP is likely to grow at 7.2 per cent for the current fiscal and is projected to grow at nine per cent in the next year and that it may even cross the double digit growth barrier in the year next. This is really a great news. The Government needs to be complimented for very mature and deft handling of the most critical phase of economic slow down. The three fiscal stimulus packages have very greatly helped in revival of the economy. The country was greatly relieved to learn that the manufacturing growth more than doubled to 8.9 per cent in 2009-10 from 3.2 per cent in 2008-09 and that it actually clocked 18.5 per cent for the month of December, 2009.

I am happy that the Government has increased allocations on infrastructure development which is expected to constitute 46 per cent of the total Plan allocation. The Plan allocation for Power sector has more than doubled. Special focus has been given for skill development to make our youth globally competitive. The social sector spending will go up to 37 per cent of the total Plan outlay. I am also happy that the personal tax rates have been brought down and for various concessions given to boost the food processing industry and for farm mechanization. The allocations on important

programmes like JNNURAM, RKVY and AIBP have gone up by 80 per cent, 93 per cent and 29 per cent respectively over and above the RE 2009-10. It is respectfully suggested that in respect of RKVY, the allocations to State Governments should be based on the outcomes as targeted in the National Food Security Mission, rather than on the increases in the State Budget on Agriculture.

Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of this august House that the Andhra Pradesh Government has been very successfully implementing the Rajiv Arogyasri Health Insurance Programme covering about 80 per cent of the State's population. As per this scheme, hospitalization expenses to the extent of Rs. 2 lakhs per annum per family are allowed. In the last two years, 27 lakh people have been screened in the health camps and more than 5 lakh people were operated upon in some of the best hospitals. This scheme has been hailed as one of the noblest schemes and has become a role model not only for other States but also for many other countries in the world. I request that the Central Government to kindly consider making this programme a Centrally-sponsored programme.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Ramachandra Rao, I know it is your Maiden speech. I don't want to control you. But, if you can voluntarily do it, I will be happy.

SHRI K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, I want exactly six-more minutes.

The women empowerment programme being implemented through the Self-Help Groups in Andhra Pradesh is the biggest initiative for any State in the country. The women SHGs of Andhra Pradesh account for 50 per cent of the total bank lending for this sector in this country. This became possible because of the subsidized interest rate programme that the Government of Andhra Pradesh has been implementing during the last five years. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has already requested the Central Government for taking up this programme as a Centrally-sponsored programme. I request the Government to kindly consider this.

Similarly, despite the fact that India has now emerged as the second largest scientific pool in the world, we have to go a long-way in making many of our youth globally competitive. It is true that the Central Government and many State Governments have taken some initiatives recently but they are not sufficient. The Central Government should consider funding on 100 per cent grant basis all the States for connecting all engineering colleges, polytechnics, medical colleges and other degree colleges, both in private and Government sectors, with broadband educational network, with video conferencing facilities, with a view to raising the standards of education in rural colleges also. This will also include making available web cast of most popular lectures, lab experiments and surgeries across the State. Similar initiatives are also required urgently for improving the skills at the school level.

4.00 P.M.

Considering the fact that utilizing every drop of water in the country as most important, the outlay on AIBP should have been increased very substantially. The grant component under AIBP should also have been doubled. The State Governments have not been able to mobilize resources for creating extra irrigation potential because of various limitations. As there has been no major breakthrough in agricultural technology in the last two decades, the only way we can increase our foodgrain production is by making more water available through better irrigation facilities. Given the fact that the Indian population is growing at the rate of 2 crores per annum and that the global tradable surplus in foodgrains is coming down, we have to spend more money on irrigation. The Government may kindly consider taking over some of the irrigation projects as National projects, as in the case of power sector, where the NTPC has stepped in to support the State Governments. While on this subject, I request the Government of India to revisit the issue of family welfare. Some of the States in the country have been recording high levels of growth in population, which the country can ill-afford.

In respect of devolution of taxes, the Government has accepted the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission, whereby the devolution has been increased from 30.5 per cent to 32 per cent. It is respectfully submitted that this should have been increased to, at least, 40 per cent considering the fact that in the post-liberalization period, the States have been called upon to spend huge monies on creation of social and physical infrastructure.

Sir, I have always believed that we should do everything in our hands to give special emphasis for the development of backward regions. But, there must be a time-bound programme. It cannot be for an infinite period. Rewarding States with bad administration for too long a period will create unnecessary complications.

I expected that the Thirteenth Finance Commission would take note of this. I am sorry that they did not do this. With the result, the performing States continue to get punished.

In conclusion, we have every reason to be optimistic about the future of the Indian economy. The country is in the safe hands of highly experienced and committed leaders.

Jai Hind!

श्री मंगल किसन (उड़ीसा) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री ने इस सदन में 11,08,749 करोड़ रुपए का, अब तक का देश का सबसे बड़ा बजट रखा है। लेकिन मेरे ख्याल से इतने बड़े बजट में फाइनांस मिनिस्टर ने सोशल सेक्टर पर ठीक से ध्यान नहीं दिया है। सोशल सेक्टर में ट्राइबल अफेयर्स, माइनॉरिटी अफेयर्स, सोशल जस्टिस

एंड एमपावरमेंट, ये चार विभाग आते हैं। इनके साथ ही साथ ईस्टर्न रीजन और सिक्किम आदि स्टेट्स में जो इकोनॉमिक डिस्पैरिटी और रीजनल इम्बैलेंस है एवं गोहाटी का जो आम आदमी है, ये सभी इस सैक्टर, इस रीजन या इस डिपार्टमेंट में आते हैं। जो पूरा क्षेत्र 70% से भी ज्यादा पॉपुलेशन को कवर करता है, उस डिपार्टमेंट के लिए सिर्फ 10,000 करोड़ से कुछ ही अधिक धन वितरित किया गया है और जिसमें नॉन-प्लान्ड खर्चा प्लान्ड खर्च से ज्यादा है। इन चीजों के कारण ही आजादी से लेकर आज तक इस क्षेत्र की, इस शैड्यूल्ड एरिया की जो स्थिति थी, आज आजादी के 63 साल के बाद भी ठीक वही स्थिति है। आजादी के पहले शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स, पिछड़ा वर्ग और माइनॉरिटी कम्युनिटी के लोग जहां थे, आज आजादी के 63 साल के बाद भी इकोनॉमिकली और सोशली ठीक वहीं पर हैं।

हम सोचते थे कि हिन्दुस्तान के जितने बुजुर्ग पॉलिटिशियन्स हैं, उनमें फाइनांस मिनिस्टर का दर्जा सबसे ऊंचा है और वह हम जैसे के बारे में, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स, ओबीसी, माइनॉरिटी और ईस्टर्न रीजन के बारे में जरूर सोचेंगे। हम सोचते थे कि ब्रिटिशर्स के जमाने में और आजादी से पहले इस क्षेत्र की जो स्थिति थी, आजादी के इतने साल बाद इस एरिया या इस सैक्टर में कुछ परिवर्तन होगा। मगर मुझे दुःख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है, आज भी हिन्दुस्तान के सबसे ज्यादा गरीब आदमी उड़ीसा, झारखंड और छत्तीसगढ़ में रहते हैं। इन क्षेत्रों में, जो sub-planned area है, जहां गरीब आदिवासी रहते हैं, जहां कोयला, लोहा, अभ्रक और मैंगनीज पाया जाता है, पूरे देश की सम्पदा का कम से कम 90% उसी भूमि के नीचे है। जो भूमि सबसे धनवान भूमि है, उन्हीं तीन स्टेट्स में जो आदमी रहते हैं, वे हिन्दुस्तान के और शायद दुनिया के सबसे गरीब आदमी हैं, जिसके चलते आज वहां पर असंतोष फैल रहा है। जो गरीब आदिवासी हरिजन किसी अच्छे आदमी को अथवा किसी घोड़ा-गाड़ी को देखने से डरते थे, आज वही लोग सरकार के साथ लड़ने के लिए तैयार हैं। वे लोग आज सरकार से लड़ने के लिए तैयार हैं और सरकार उनसे लड़ नहीं पा रही है। इसलिए यह जो असंतोष है, इसको ज्यादा दिनों तक रहने देना देश के लिए, समाज के लिए और सरकार के लिए ठीक नहीं है। आज करीब 63 साल बीत गए। कम-से-कम 63 सालों के बाद अब सरकार को इस गरीब आम जनता के बारे में सोचना पड़ेगा। सरकार को उसके बारे में विचार करना पड़ेगा। उसे दरिद्रता-उन्मूलन के लिए, गरीबी दूर करने के लिए कुछ-न-कुछ करना पड़ेगा। कम-से-कम इस sub-plan area के लिए good schooling, good health services, good connectivity और पीने का पानी भी अभी तक मुहैया नहीं है। ... (समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति: मंगल किसन जी, अब आप conclude कीजिए।

श्री मंगल किसन: सर, जो आम आदमी पिछड़े इलाके में रहते हैं, वे बहुत ही निम्न स्तर में रहते हैं। उनके लिए 63 सालों के बाद भी कम-से-कम वहां सामाजिक उत्थान के लिए ... (समय की घंटी)... educational development के लिए और health services के लिए सरकार को सोचना चाहिए।

श्री उपसभापति: अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री मंगल किसन: जब इसमें देरी होगी तो उस एरिया में आग लगेगी जिसे सरकार को सम्भालने में मुश्किल होगी। धन्यवाद।

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, at the outset, let me extend greetings to all the hon. Members and fellow Indians on the day of 'Gudi Padwa', the New

Year day of Maharashtra. Sir, I know I have very limited time, but, I am, perhaps, the only speaker speaking from Mumbai having 100 million population. But I will be making only one suggestion and a few observations; I will not be making any comment. First, I will mention about the changes proposed in the service tax law. Sir, as you know, technical education is the buzzword in today's world. The Government of India had introduced Skill Development Initiative Scheme, (SDIS) a couple of years ago. This is a highly laudable scheme and I believe that if it is implemented properly, it will benefit many people. But, in this year's tax proposals, technical education; has been taken in the net of service tax. I do not want to talk a lot, but my only suggestion is that if you want to really help the young children in the rural, semi-rural and urban areas, if you want them to have technical education, then, my suggestion is that the vocational training institutes that are recognised by the vocational training providers with the Directorate General of Employment and Training, the Ministry of Labour and Employment, under the Skill Development Initiative Scheme, be included in the definition of 'Vocational training institutes' which have been exempted from the service tax. This should be extended to all the technical training institutes.

Now, Sir, I have half a dozen suggestions to make. I come from Mumbai; therefore, I will be confining myself to Mumbai only. Sir, I am happy that the Government has extended a special package for the development of Bundelkhand, an under-developed area. I am happy about it. Though the demand was more, about Rs.1200 crores have been allocated. My observation is that the Konkan region of Maharashtra is also under-developed or undeveloped. If the Government is giving this type of a package to Bundelkhand, why cannot it extend this type of a package to Konkan area also, which is also under-developed or undeveloped?

Sir, another thing is that according to the World Health Organization (WHO), in urban areas, there should be one Medical Practitioner, at least, one Doctor, after every 256 people. That is WHO's norm – 256 people: one doctor. But, in Mumbai, today this ratio is, a doctor after 658 people; after 658 people, there is just only one doctor. If this is the situation in an urban area like Mumbai, one can imagine what would be the situation in rural, semi-rural and remote areas of Maharashtra?

Sir, the Institute of Oceanology has expressed fear that due to climate change, there would be repeat of 26th July flooding after every five years. The 26 July flooding happened in 2005. Now, we are in 2010. Five years have passed. There is a caution, there is a fear expressed by the Oceanology Institute. So, what are we doing to prevent this type of calamity in which so many people died, so many cattle have lost their lives and in which so much property got damaged?

Sir, another thing is, the Centre had promised an aid of Rs. 1260 crore for the clean-up operation of the Mithi River. As all of you know, the Mithi River had created a havoc in 2005. What has happened? The Centre had promised that Rs. 1260 crore would be given. But nothing has come. Why? I am only posing a question.

Sir, one more question, it is a world-wide accepted formula that in urban area, a population of 1000 people requires 4 acres of land. But in Mumbai, this ratio is .03 square acres; it is only .03 square acres. If we count that, it is equivalent to 21" TV set. It means, on 21" TV set, one Mumbaikar lives. Sir, what are you doing to decongest Mumbai? I want to put this question to you.

Sir, another thing is, Mumbai pays maximum tax to the Central treasury.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Every year, Mumbai gives Rs. 1,31,000 crore by way of various taxes. But, in return, we get only Rs. 2,000 crores from the Centre.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bharat, you have to conclude.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, only one point. It comes to only 2 per cent. So, only 2 per cent is returned to Mumbai. On the other hand, Delhi gets 25 per cent. Why is this anomaly? Why is this disparity?

So, I would like to ask only one point. Sir, we want to make Mumbai the world's financial hub. Two years ago, the hon. Prime Minister had promised Rs. 1000 crores for the development of Mumbai. Your predecessor, Mr. Chidambaram, was there. He had promised it. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI BHARATKUMAR RAUT: Sir, only Rs. 16.16 crore have come so far. Out of Rs. 1000 crore, only Rs. 16.16 crore have come so far. What are you doing? I only have a question. If he doesn't do it now, I hope he will include it in the next Budget proposals. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jesudasu Seelam; three minutes.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, at the outset, I wish to convey the Greetings on behalf of all Telugu people whom I represent in this House on this Ugadi Day to the entire House.

I rise to support the Budget proposals of the hon. Finance Minister. Sir, with great regard, I can recall how as an young officer I used to operationalise and implement the revised 20 Point

Programme of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Shri Pranab Mukherjee had been part of formulating that revised Plan. Because of time constraint, I am not going into various details. I am especially mentioning Point No. 7, an important aspect of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 'Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan'. Since none of the hon. Members has mentioned about it, I took this time to express some concerns. While I thank the hon. Finance Minister for enhancing the Budget allocation for the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment – he has increased it by more than 80 per cent - I would also like to draw the kind attention of the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister to some of the aspirations of the Dalits and Adivasis in this country.

Sir, the Special Component Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan were formulated by late Shrimati Indira Gandhi to have a comprehensive development in the wake of Naxalite Movement in the late '70s. Then, we have seen how the Centre has issued directions to various State Governments to earmark funds meant for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But, at the same time, at the Central Government level, out of the 100 and odd Ministries, only 18 ministries are spending some money, and that too, a very notional percentage of allocation under the Special Component Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan. Our request, Sir, is: please earmark the money before allocating them and keep at the disposal, initially, of the Planning Commission and, later, with an institution to monitor, execute and devise appropriate need-based programmes for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I am saying 'need-based' because the country has undergone a lot of transformation and the transformation is still on. Sir, the great Telugu poet said, देश मिट्टी नहीं है, देश मनुष्य होता है। That is why, we the people want to be on par with other people. That is why, there is an urge, there is a transformation among the dalits and Scheduled Tribes also. That programme should be reflected in the aspirations of those dalits. I draw the kind attention of the House, without taking much time, to the fact that we need to appropriately earmark the funds before it is allotted to the Central Government. The second point is about banking credit. In 1980, when Madam Indira Gandhi devised the 20-point Programme - Pranabji is aware - point no. 7 was about the Special Component Plan, Tribal Sub-Plan, by banks. Sir, crores of rupees have been given in credit but there is no Special Component Plan or Tribal Sub-Plan in the bank credit sector. I urge that this is not a new thing. I want him to revise the old practice of reviewing it at the district, the State and the Central level. I am happy that the same is being done for the minorities of this country.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, please conclude.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, there should be a national institute for social transformation. While we have innumerable number of new institutions and mechanisms in the financial and economic sector, for the social sector, especially covering the large majority comprising SCs and STs and minorities, ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point; please conclude.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: ...we need a system, or, an institute of social transformation to reflect upon these...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: ...and appropriately dovetail with planning so that there is a meaningful development of the vulnerable sections of the society.

श्री उपसभापति: श्री श्रीराम पाल। आपके लिए सिर्फ दो मिनट का समय है।

श्री श्रीराम पाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभापति महोदय, आपने जो मुझे बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया, उसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। दो मिनट का समय तो बहुत कम है, लेकिन फिर भी मैं इसी समय में अपनी बात समाप्त करने की कोशिश करूंगा।

मान्यवर, देश में बढ़ती हुई महंगाई पर सदन में बहुत चिंता व्यक्त की जा रही है और इस बीच में, बढ़ती महंगाई के दौरान, किसान बदहाली, गरीबी और कंगाली के कगार पर पहुंच गया है। किसान के हित के लिए कोई ठोस कार्य योजना नहीं है। मैंने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को पत्र लिखा है कि जैसे ही किसान की फसल आती है, भारतीय खाद्य निगम के क्रय केन्द्रों पर गेहूं और धान किसान बेचने जाता है। उस समय जो सरकार का घोषित मूल्य होता है, किसान को वह मिल जाता है। उस समय किसान का फसल बेचना इसलिए जरूरी हो जाता है, क्योंकि उसी दौरान उसको अपनी बेटी की शादी करनी होती है, बच्चों की पढ़ाई, उनका एडमिशन कराना होता है, खेती का लगान और सिंचाई पर महसूल देना है, बैंक और साहूकार का कर्ज देना होता है। इसलिए बढ़ते हुए भाव का इंतजाम किए बगैर मजबूरी में वह अपनी फसल बेच देता है, लेकिन दो-चार महीने बाद जब खाद्यान्न के दाम बढ़ने लगते हैं, तब किसान पछताता है कि उसने पुराने दाम पर क्यों बेच दिया, अब दाम बढ़े हुए हैं। मेरा एक सुझाव था कि जिस प्रकार महंगाई बढ़ने पर, सूचकांक बढ़ने पर केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को महंगाई भत्ते की किस्तें दी जाती हैं, उसी प्रकार से भारतीय खाद्य निगम के क्रय केन्द्रों पर जो किसान अपना खाद्यान्न बेचकर आया है, जब बाजार में उसके दाम बढ़ते हैं, दरें बढ़ती हैं तो उसका एरियर किसान को दिया जाए, ताकि मजबूरी में सस्ती बेची हुए फसल का उसे पछतावा न हो। यह मेरा एक सुझाव था। अगर यह सुझाव मान लिया जाए, तो निश्चित रूप से किसान की बदहाली और गरीबी दूर होगी। मेरा दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि यह सरकार उत्तर प्रदेश की उपेक्षा कर रही है, क्योंकि वहां दलित की बेटी-बहन, कुमारी मायावती जी मुख्य मंत्री हैं। उन्होंने जो पैकेज मांगा, वह नहीं दिया जा रहा है। वहां बिजली की कोई बड़ी परियोजना नहीं लगाई जा रही है। यह सरकार बुंदेलखंड के विकास का ढिंढोरा पीट रही है, लेकिन पंचनद बांध परियोजना पर काम करने के लिए सहमत नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Vasanthi Stanley, you have five minutes.

SHRIMATI VASANTHI STANLEY (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to express my views on the Budget (General) 2010-11. I was indeed very

proud to be in this august House when the UPA Government has passed the historic Women's Reservation Bill. I thank hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singhji, and the UPA Chairperson, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi, and also my leader, Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi, for having sent me here.

John Maynard Keynes, one of the greatest economists, said, "A Budget is not an instrument for raising revenue; it is an engine of social reforms." ; a hundred per cent fit quote for our Finance Minister's Budget of 2010-11. When the global economic crisis is catching up the country, when there is flood and drought in some parts of the country, when agriculture has not given proper yield, we need a Finance Minister like Shri Pranab Mukherjee to stand up with confidence and say that we have weathered this crisis and Indian economy is now in a far better position. Hats off to the hon. Finance Minister for the courage like Winston Churchill, who said, "London will take it."

The Budget is a pragmatic and realistic attempt to strike a balance between fiscal consolidation and the need to keep the growth momentum going. There is something for everyone in this Budget - individuals, companies, agriculturists, women and children, medical sector, the minorities, the film industry, gold and silver merchants and consumers, sports persons, renewable energy sector, and even for the small children playing with toy balloons. My full appreciation goes to the Government for giving special attention to the agriculture sector as per our Tamil poet, Thiruvalluvar's, saying.

There has been an increase in credit facilities Rs.3,75,000 crores. The debt waiver and debt relief to farmers has been extended for six more months. There has been an increase in interest subvention to 2 per cent. All this, I am sure, will increase the production and ensure food security. I wish to reiterate here that this debt waiver scheme for farmers was first initiated by our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaingar Karunanidhi, in the year 2006 itself. I would like to applaud hon. Finance Minister for establishing the NCEF, that is, National Clean Energy Fund. I specially thank hon. Finance Minister on behalf of Tamil Nadu for one-time grant of Rs.200 crore for Tirupur knitwear industry for setting up the Zero Liquid Discharge System.

Indira Awas Yojana gets Rs.10,000 crore allotment. And, for the popular housing scheme for weaker sections, hon. Finance Minister has raised the unit cost from Rs.35,000 to Rs.45,000. I welcome this step. I also welcome allocation of Rs.1,73,552 crores to infrastructure development; Rs.1,37,679 crores to social welfare scheme; Rs.22,300 crores for health and family welfare; Rs.31,000 crore to school education; and Rs.41,000 crore to NREGA.

This year's Budget has an unusual confluence of three forces powering it - the report of the 13th Finance Commission, the impending introduction of GST, and the making of Direct Tax Code. The Finance Minister has struck the balance effectively. The roadmap for fiscal consolidation has

been laid to bring the fiscal deficit to 4.1 per cent in the next three years. Lot of tax benefits have been given to the individuals. On the one hand, proposals on direct tax will result in a revenue loss of Rs.26,000 crore for the year, but, on the other, gain in indirect tax revenue will be Rs.46,500 crores. Hence, the overall gain is Rs.20,500 crores. Proposals relating to service tax are estimated to result in net revenue gain of Rs.3,000 crore for the year. In short, Sir, India will be one of the few countries with consumption led 8 per cent GDP growth, decreasing fiscal deficit and Government borrowing, making India march towards glory. This is the saying of our great poet, Thiruvalluvar, "A King, if not being pointed out of his mistake, he will perish even if no one tries to destroy him."

Sir, here, I would like to make a few points. First one is about the proposed hike in customs and excise duty on petrol and diesel. Sir, our Chief Minister has also mentioned about this. The Government cannot help adding new taxes to bridge the gap but Mahabharata says that a King should collect the taxes like a bee or a butterfly that sucks nectar from the flower without hurting it. I suggest that the hike can be imposed in a phased manner.

Sir, now, I would like to make a few points in respect of our State. Sir, the Kalaigarn Insurance Scheme for Life Saving Treatments is only meant for people below the poverty line. The entire premium is borne by the Government, and, it aims at giving special treatment to the poor people. I request that the service tax should be exempted on this. ... (Time-bell rings)... Sir, I want the proper fund allocation should be made for the Sethusamudram Project removing all the hurdles. Sir, for the intra-linking projects, the AIBP projects, I request you to allocate more funds for our State.

Last but not the least, Sir, is the issue of Sri Lankan Tamils. I know you very much remember John Milton sonnet on his blindness, "They also serve who only stand and wait." Our Tamil people are still standing and only waiting. They are not even able to open up their mouth to cry. This is how we refer to our God. I want you to be like a Mother who does not even let the baby to cry when she has to feed the baby. I want you to act like a Mother towards Sri Lankan Tamils, and, do the needful for their rehabilitation. Sir, to conclude, Pranab ji, I would say that this is not your first Budget. You have given six Budgets in three decades. Whatever you have done, you have done your best, and, whatever you are doing, you are doing for our country. I wish to conclude my speech with two lines from a popular song:

"होंगे कामयाब, होंगे कामयाब, हम होंगे कामयाब,

मन में है, विश्वास, पूरा है विश्वास।"

Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sardar Tarlochan Singh. Five minutes.

सरदार तरलोचन सिंह (हरियाणा): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, Prime Minister साहब यहां बैठे हैं और बहुत experienced Finance Minister साहब बैठे हैं। सर, मेरा एक सुझाव है कि हम कब से सुन रहे हो कि रूरल डेवलपमेंट के लिए, there are about a dozen schemes by different names. कई स्कीमों के नाम ही याद नहीं होते, इतने नाम रखे हैं, बड़े लंबे-लंबे नाम हैं, इसमें क्या होता है, जितना भी पैसा आप इन स्कीमों में दे रहे हैं, अल्टीमेटली इसको गांव में जाना है, and village sarpanch is the one who is to implement it. यह अब ऐसा हो गया है, जैसे हवाई जहाज उड़ रहा है और एयरपोर्ट पर landing का time नहीं है। Same thing is happening actually in the villages. Sir, why can't you amalgamate all the schemes? We have a federal system in our country. Call the concerned State Chief Minister and tell him, "You have so many hundred crores of rupees for your State." Leave it to the Chief Minister. He should decide as to where this money is to be spent, and, how this money is to be spent. You put a condition that fifty per cent of the money is to be given by the State. So, every State is dependent on you. Try it once, and, try it in one of your own Congress-ruled States, like, Maharashtra or Haryana. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me speak. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please speak.

सरदार तरलोचन सिंह: अब हालत क्या हो गई कि सारा कुछ करके the poverty is increasing, number of poor is increasing. वह कहते हैं न, कि "हिसाब ज्यों का त्यों, तो फिर कुनबा डूबा क्यों"। We should give full responsibility to the Chief Minister concerned. He should come and tell you that you have allocated this much money for the State. Let him decide how to use that money, and, then, he should give you the report as to how he has implemented it. Try it once now.

Sir, my second point is about agriculture which has not been given due importance in this Budget. Sir, we have taken for granted that the farmer is going on producing, in spite of the fact that he is not getting the due which is required; the cost of land, labour, and, input. Sir, the cost of land in Haryana, around Gurgaon, is more than one crore of rupees per acre.

Do you keep in mind the cost of land when you determine the price of wheat? Appoint a new commission which will decide, once and for all, the cost of production of wheat in this way. You just give MSP in doses of Rs.10 like medicines are given to patients in doses. The farmer should feel that he is making profit. I am giving you a warning, because water level is already going down; landholdings are very small; and the farmer is in debt. How long do you expect him to continue as it is? You make a scheme for the farmer and let him make it profitable for himself. The farmer is the only person in India who cannot decide the price of what he produces. Anyone can decide the price

of what he wants to sell, but not the farmer. Come out and decide what the farmer should get and then you give him the subsidy whatever you want to give, but keep the farmer happy.

Last year Punjab and Haryana, both the States gave you about 80 per cent of wheat. And you have given them only Rs.200 crore. You are not aware that all canals are now breaching. Who will take care of the canals? Water level is going down and you are saying that Rs.200 crore is enough for these States. Sir, save the farmer. Save India by keeping him happy. You have a duty to invest more in those States which give you maximum. Don't treat them as if they don't need anything else from you. Rs.200 crore is nothing. You have given Rs. 1,000 crore to others but not to Punjab and Haryana farmers so that they can carry on with their work.

Sir, the policy of the Centre should be to adopt all canals in Punjab and Haryana and make sure that these canals don't breach. There is already enough land going under seepage from those canals.

Sir, I put a question yesterday. And the reply was that in Punjab and Haryana today more than two crore tonnes of foodgrains are lying there. You have not lifted it and the new crop is coming in next ten days. In Punjab and Haryana, wheat and rice are lying for years and you have no capacity to lift them. I am happy that in your Budget you have made a provision for this and you are providing more storage facilities.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: You are giving money to private people.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: That is good. But why cannot you shift wheat and rice from these States? It is rotting. Lot of wastage is taking place. We don't want to go on wasting these.

Sir, in this Budget you have not taken care of mal-nutrition of the children. Their condition is worse in India. Our children are not well-fed. What will be the future of India? In your Budget, there is no mention of this as to what will be given to the children.

Similarly, Sir, 71 per cent according to your own report on housing in the villages of the houses are without bathroom and latrine facilities. Twenty-six per cent of the houses in urban areas are without bathroom and latrine facilities. What is our policy toward it? When will you come out and make sure that everybody is fully conscious of sanitation facilities? The Government should provide it to them?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tarlochanji, please conclude.

SARDAR TARLOCHAN SINGH: Sir, I will not take much time. You try my proposal of amalgamation of all the funds and give it to the Chief Minister. Thank you, Sir.

श्री अहमद सईद मलीहाबादी (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : सर, हमारे वजीरे-खजाना साहब ने जो बजट पेश किया है, उसको हम welcome करते हैं, इसलिए कि आम आदमी के लिए इसमें जो सुविधाएं रखी गई हैं, जो सहूलियतें रखी गई हैं, उनका फायदा कॉमन आदमी को पहुंचेगा, लेकिन इसके बारे में मुझे बहुत मुश्किलों पर एक बात यह अर्ज करनी है कि हमारे वजीरे-खजाना साहब ने माइनॉरिटीज के लिए पिछले साल के मुकाबले इस साल के बजट में जो इजाफा किया है, उसको उन्होंने 1740 से बढ़ाकर 2600 करोड़ रुपए किया है, तो मैं समझता हूं कि यह रकम उस बैकलॉग को देखते हुए माइनॉरिटीज में जो backwardness है, जिसका इज़हार सच्चर कमेटी और रंगनाथ कमिशन, दोनों में हुआ है, उसके लिहाज़ से यह समझ लीजिए कि ऐसा लगता है, जैसे समुद्र के किनारे प्यासे को शबनम का सिर्फ एक कतरा पीने के लिए मिलेगा। तो मेरी यह गुजारिश है कि आगे आप इसके बारे में जरूर सोचें कि अगर आप माइनॉरिटीज का भला करना चाहते हैं, क्योंकि 60-62 साल का जो यह पिछड़ापन है अब इसको दूर करने के लिए अगर कछुवे की रफ्तार से हम चलेंगे तो जब तक हम इनका सुधार करेंगे तो और नए लोग पैदा हो जाएंगे जो और पिछड़ जाएंगे। तो इसमें इजाफा होना चाहिए। तो इसके लिए करना बहुत जरूरी है। इसमें एक बात का ध्यान रखना और भी जरूरी है। आपने माइनॉरिटीज के लिए रखा है, हम उसके लिए बहुत शुक्रगुजार हैं। लेकिन एक बात का ध्यान रखना बहुत जरूरी है कि माइनॉरिटीज में मुस्लिम का हिस्सा कितना होता है। इसलिए कि हम लोग यह महसूस कर रहे हैं कि उनको जो शेयर पहुंचना चाहिए वह शेयर अभी भी नहीं पहुंच रहा है और इसके पीछे सबसे बड़ी खराब बात जो हो रही है, वह यह हो रही है कि सेंटर का जो भी एलोकेशन है, अब आपने 2600 हजार करोड़ रुपया रखा है, यह सब जो रुपया रखा है वह स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के जरिए तकसीम होता है। स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स का जो हाल है वह आपके सामने भी है। आप एलॉट तो कर रहे हैं लेकिन स्टेट्स से कितना रुपया वापिस आ रहा है और माइनॉरिटी पर खर्च नहीं हो रहा है और मुसलमानों के ऊपर, मुस्लिम माइनॉरिटीज के ऊपर कम से कम खर्च हो रहा है। उनके बच्चों को स्कॉलरशिप नहीं मिल रही है, उनके हाऊसिंग पर भी ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। अभी हम लोगों ने यह भी देखा है कि आपने बैंकों के जरिए जो क्रेडिट किया है 82 हजार करोड़ रुपए का हिसाब बनाकर दिया है कि हमने यह क्रेडिट दिया है माइनॉरिटीज के लिए। अगर 82 हजार करोड़ रुपया माइनॉरिटी में डिस्ट्रिब्यूट हो गया होता तो अगर वह हो गया है तो वह कहां गया है? हम तो एक आम मुसलमान की हालत देख रहे हैं कि वह जैसा गरीब था उसी तरह से गरीब पड़ा हुआ है। उसके मोहल्ले में वैसे ही अंधेरा पड़ा हुआ है, जैसा यहां जिक्र हो रहा था, उसके यहां बाथरूम वगैरह कुछ भी नहीं है, नालियां भी वैसी ही गन्दी हैं, उनकी गलियों में अंधेरा है, बच्चे उसी तरह से गलियों में मारे-मारे फिर रहे हैं। जो 82 हजार करोड़ रुपए का क्रेडिट जा रहा है तो वह किसके पास जा रहा है? इन सब बातों का ध्यान करना जरूरी है। लेकिन बजट आपने पेश किया है हम उसका खैर मकदम करते हैं इसलिए कि नेशनल बजट है और इसमें आपने जो कुछ भी किया है उसके लिए हम आप सब की सराहना करते हैं। आपने बहुत मेहनत से काम किया है। सिर्फ आखिर में एक बात और अर्ज करनी है। वह यह है कि आपके बजट में पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों में पेट्रोल और डीजल के रेट में जो इजाफा हुआ है उससे आम लोगों में बेचैनी है वह अपनी जगह पर कायम है कि महंगाई किसी तरह कम होनी चाहिए। अगर महंगाई किसी भी तरह से बढ़ती है तो उससे लोगों को जरूर बेचैनी होती है। बहरहाल यह सब बातें आपके सोचने के लिए हैं। हम आपका शुक्रिया अदा करते हैं और आपके बजट को सपोर्ट करते हैं।

جناب سعید احمد ملیح آبادی (مغربی بنگال): سر، ہمارے وزیر خزانہ صاحب نے جو بجٹ پیش کیا ہے، اس کو ہم ویلکم کرتے ہیں، اس لئے کہ عام آدمی کے لئے اس میں جو سویڈھانیں رکھی گئی ہیں، جو سہولیتیں رکھی گئی ہیں، ان کا فائدہ کامن آدمی کو پہنچے گا، لیکن اس کے بارے میں مجھے بہت مختصر طور پر ایک بات یہ عرض کرنی ہے کہ ہمارے وزیر خزانہ صاحب نے ماننارٹیز کے لئے پچھلے سال کے مقابلے اس سال کے بجٹ میں جو اضافہ کیا ہے، اس کو انہوں نے 1740 سے بڑھا کر 2600 کروڑ روپے کیا ہے، تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ یہ رقم اس بیک-لاگ کو دیکھتے ہوئے ماننارٹیز میں جو backwardness ہے، جس کا اظہار سچر کمیٹی اور رنگناٹھ کمیشن، دونوں میں ہوا ہے، اس کے لحاظ سے یہ سمجھ لیجئے کہ ایسا لگتا ہے، جیسے سمندر کے کنارے پیاسے کو شبنم کا صرف ایک قطرہ پینے کے لئے ملے گا۔ تو میری یہ گزارش ہے کہ آگے آپ اس کے بارے میں ضرور سوچیں کہ اگر آپ ماننارٹیز کا بھلا کرنا چاہتے ہیں، کیوں کہ 60-62 سال کا جو یہ پچھڑا پن ہے اب اس کو دور کرنے کے لئے اگر کچھوے کی رفتار سے ہم چلیں گے تو جب تک ہم ان کا سدھار کریں گے تو اور نئے لوگ پیدا ہو جائیں گے جو اور پچھڑ جائیں گے۔ تو اس میں اضافہ ہونا چاہئے۔ تو اس کے لئے کرنا بہت ضروری ہے۔ اس میں ایک بات کا دھیان رکھنا اور بھی ضروری ہے۔ آپ نے ماننارٹیز کے لئے رکھا ہے، ہم اس کے لئے بہت شکرگزار ہیں۔ لیکن ایک بات کا دھیان رکھنا بہت ضروری ہے کہ ماننارٹیز میں مسلم کا حصہ کتنا ہوتا ہے؟ اس لئے کہ ہم لوگ یہ محسوس کر رہے ہیں کہ ان کو جو شیئر پہنچنا چاہئے وہ شیئر ابھی بھی نہیں پہنچ رہا ہے اور اس کے پیچھے سب سے بڑی خراب بات جو ہو رہی ہے، وہ یہ ہو رہی ہے کہ سینٹر کا جو بھی ایلوکیشن ہے، اب آپ نے 2600 ہزار کروڑ روپیہ رکھا ہے، یہ سب جو روپیہ رکھا ہے وہ اسٹیٹ گورنمینٹ کے ذریعے تقسیم ہوتا ہے۔ اسٹیٹ گورنمینٹ کا جو حال ہے وہ آپ کے سامنے بھی ہے۔ آپ الاٹ تو کر رہے ہیں لیکن

اسٹیٹ سے کتنا روپیہ واپس آ رہا ہے اور مائنارٹی پر خرچ نہیں ہو رہا ہے اور مسلمانوں کے اوپر، مسلم مائنارٹی کے اوپر کم سے کم خرچ ہو رہا ہے۔ ان کے بچوں کو اسکالرشپ نہیں مل رہی ہے، ان کے باؤسنگ پر بھی دھیان نہیں دیا گیا ہے۔ ابھی ہم لوگوں نے یہ بھی دیکھا ہے کہ آپ نے بینکوں کے ذریعے جو کریڈٹ کیا ہے 82 ہزار کروڑ کا حساب بنا کر دیا ہے کہ ہم نے یہ کریڈٹ دیا ہے مائنارٹیز کے لئے۔ اگر 82 ہزار کروڑ روپیہ مائنارٹی میں ڈسٹریبیوٹ ہو گیا ہوتا اور اگر وہ ہو گیا ہے وہ کہاں گیا ہے؟ ہم تو ایک عام مسلمان کی حالت دیکھ رہے ہیں کہ وہ جیسا غریب تھا اسی طرح سے غریب پڑا ہوا ہے۔ اس کے محلے میں ویسے ہی اندھیرا پڑا ہوا ہے، جیسا یہاں ذکر ہو رہا تھا، اس کے یہاں ہاتھ روم وغیرہ کچھ بھی نہیں ہے، نالیاں بھی ویسی ہی گندی ہیں، ان کی گلیوں میں اندھیرا ہے، بچے اسی طرح سے گلیوں میں مارے مارے پھر رہے ہیں۔ جو 82 ہزار کروڑ روپے کا کریڈٹ جا رہا ہے تو وہ کس کے پاس جا رہا ہے؟ اس سب باتوں کا دھیان کرنا ضروری ہے۔ لیکن بجٹ آپ نے پیش کیا ہے ہم اس کا خیر مقدم کرتے ہیں اس لئے کہ نیشنل بجٹ ہے اور اس میں آپ نے جو کچھ بھی کیا ہے اس کے لئے ہم آپ سب کی سراہنا کرتے ہیں۔ آپ نے بہت محنت سے کام کیا ہے۔ صرف آخر میں ایک بات اور عرض کرنی ہے۔ وہ یہ ہے آپ کے بجٹ میں پیٹرولیم پدارتھوں میں پیٹرول اور ڈیزل کے ریٹ میں جو اضافہ ہوا ہے اس سے عام لوگوں میں جو بے چینی ہے وہ اپنی جگہ پر قائم ہے کہ مہنگائی کسی طرح کم ہونی چاہئے۔ اگر مہنگائی کسی بھی طرح سے بڑھتی ہے تو اس سے لوگوں کو ضرور بے چینی ہوتی ہے۔ بہر حال یہ سب باتیں آپ کے سوچنے کے لئے ہیں۔ ہم آپ کا شکریہ ادا کرتے ہیں اور آپ کے بجٹ کا سپورٹ کرتے ہیں۔

(ختم شد)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, first of all, I would like to express my gratitude to all the hon. Members including the Leader of Opposition who initiated the discussion for making very valuable contributions, analysing the Budget proposals from different perspectives and making important suggestions.

Sir, the Annual Budget is neither an accountant's scrapbook indicating the credit and debit nor it is, as per the Constitutional provision under Article 112, the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Union Government which are to be laid on the Table of the House and the President shall cause it to be laid as per the provisions of the Constitution; it is something more. Sir, the Budget speaks of the economic and political philosophy of the Government of the day. Formulation of the Budget is also being conditioned by the economic situation prevailing at that point of time, the broad outlines which are presented in various documents including the Five Year Plans which are operationalised through Annual Plan and the election manifesto of the political party, the ruling party, on which they sought the mandate of the electorate. Keeping those objectives in view, I had to formulate my Budgetary proposals and that too, I had to do in less than one year. Because in one year, I had to present 3 Budgets. The first Budget I presented in February 2009, that is, of the Interim Government. Naturally, it was described as a halty Budget, not taking any measures or steps to address the financial crisis with which the entire world, including our country was confronted. I did so deliberately because I did not have the mandate. I mentioned year-wise, we had the mandate only for one-and-a-half-month, April and May. Therefore, I just carried on, but still, it is not correct to say that I did not address some of the basic issues. Three stimulus packages which we inducted before Budget and after Budget amounting to 1,86,000 crores of rupees, the major objective of it was to prevent the sliding down of the GDP growth to which I will come a little later.

Thereafter, in July, I had to present the full-fledged Budget, and after July, on 26th February, I had to present the 3rd Budget. Therefore, there was no scope of making any dramatic announcements or decisions which will be totally different or de-linked from the proposals presented earlier. When I formulated the proposals for the full Budget for the full year of 2010-11 in the context of 2009-10, I had the problem before me that whether the growth momentum which has been generated, for three consecutive years, the country witnessed 9 per cent GDP growth which is unprecedented. But when I found that in the last quarter of the preceding year 2008-09, GDP growth came down to 5.8 per cent as in the last year, this year also, I had the prime consideration how to maintain the tempo of the GDP growth. In the first quarter of the current year, that means, 2009-10,

we started building up the economy. The stimulus which was inducted, that started yielding results which got reflected in the first quarter of GDP at 6.1 per cent; second quarter it was robust, 7.9 per cent; third quarter, it was tampered because of the negative contribution of agriculture to the extent of minus 2.5 per cent, it came down to 6 per cent.

In between, the CSO made their advance estimates and projected that GDP growth would be around 7.2 per cent for the year 2009-10. Therefore, on the one hand, we found that the strategy which we adopted in the Interim Budget, full Budget, and before that, the Prime Minister's initiative in December 2008, January 2009, by injecting the stimulus package that paid dividend, and perhaps, India is the second country which has maintained this level of growth out of 185 countries all over the world. Somebody may ridicule it by saying, what should I do with the GDP growth? Should I eat it? Surely, we are not going to eat the GDP growth. But GDP means more income, more wealth, GDP means the Government has the capacity to introduce a scheme like the NREGA, GDP means the Government develops the capacity to provide rights to the common people, aam admi, entitlements backed by legal rights. Most respectfully, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that keeping in view the aam admi, we have not confined our objectives to providing mere words or slogans, but we have provided entitlements backed by legal rights. We have given 'Right to Information' by passing an Act in the Parliament; we have provided 'Right to Job' by passing an Act in the Parliament; we have provided 'Right to Education' by passing an Act in the Parliament, and we are going to provide - my friends, sitting on the opposite, need not worry - 'Right to Food' by providing a legal enactment, by passing an Act in the Parliament. But, surely, we are not in a caring height. The commitment which we have made in the manifesto and the mandate which we have received is neither for nine months nor for 365 days. The mandate is for the full five years. Therefore, as I have mentioned, it will be put on the website, drafting is being made, and it will be possible for all of us to examine it, to put in our inputs and, then, as you know, it will come to this House and it will also come to the other House.

Therefore, the basic issue, before me, or before any Finance Minister placed in my conditions, was that we would have to ensure the momentum of growth. I remember, because I am not a new comer to this Office, quarter a century ago, I had the privilege of working as the Finance Minister of this great country, but I can candidly admit, I did not have the capacity to provide loan waiver to the farmers even to the extent of Rs. 1,000 crores because the economy did not have the capacity to bear it. Our tax-GDP ratio was extremely low. And today, it is because of the sustained nine per cent

growth rate that my colleague could declare that yes, I can afford, that I can take that risk of providing relief to four crores of farmers to the extent of 71,000 crores of rupees, i.e. from GDP. Therefore, growth is important. But, surely, growth itself is not an end. Growth must have an objective. And what is that objective? That objective is, here, we have provided an adjective to the growth; 'inclusive growth'. Benefits of growth will percolate to each and every section of the society. Kindly look at the allocations. To ensure the growth, another approach which we had to take, both in the Budget up to 2009-2010 and 2010-2011, was that we must protect the plan. You could have noticed in the stimulus package that it was not merely the tax concessions, but, substantially, we have stepped up the developmental outlays also. The developmental outlays were stepped up from Rs.2,25,000 crores to Rs.2,80,000 crores, and, again, from Rs.2,80,000 crores to Rs.3,25,000 crores, and this year, we have provided Rs.3,73,000 crores! That is to ensure that development takes place. And analyze the component of it.

Somebody has said that 'social sector' has not been adequately provided the resources. Out of the Rs.3,73,000-crore Annual Plan Outlay, Rs. 1,37,000 crores have been provided to the social sector alone. Out of Rs. 1,74,000 crores provided in the Plan for infrastructure, nearly 25 per cent is meant for the rural areas. For whom are these allocations being made if not for the aam admi? It has been stated that the Budget was not for the aam admi. Then, for whom is it? For whom is the interest subvention? It is for stepping up the credit to the farmers from Rs. 2,80,000 crores to Rs.3,25,000 crores, and again from Rs.3,25,000 crores to Rs. 3,75,000 crores. For whom is it if it is not for the aam admi? For whom is this 48 per cent allocation in the Bharat Nirman Programme made? Who are the beneficiaries of the Bharat Nirman Programme if not the aam admi? *Amirs* are not the beneficiaries of the Bharat Nirman Programme. These programmes are mainly located in the rural areas. Therefore, this Plan was to be protected and, perhaps - I am using the word "perhaps" because one more year is there - if something untoward does not happen, it would be possible for us to reach the entire Rs. 14,00,000 crores at the price level of 2006-07. At the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, for the first time, we can achieve that. So far as the trend is concerned, we are achieving nearly 97 per cent of the Plan compared to the earlier Plans. We have the Tenth Five Year Plan in this country. I have been associated with several Plans, the Fourth Five Year Plan, the Sixth Five Year

Plan and the Eighth Five Year Plan, Our track record from 1987-88 is 85 per cent of the total Plan outlay. But this year we are going to achieve that. That was the objective while formulating the Budget proposals, how to ensure growth, how to provide adequate resources to the Plan and how to earmark substantial resources for the common people.

The third element or objective which is important for the Finance Minister, and I do believe that it is so for any responsible Finance Minister in this situation, is to have fiscal consolidation. We have to borrow heavily to provide the stimulus. I gave tax concessions to the extent of Rs.58,000 crores, in three stimulus packages, on the Central excise alone. We have been criticized. "Why have you enhanced the excise duty? Why have you enhanced the customs duty on petroleum crude?" Most respectfully, I would like to submit that I have not introduced a single new tax. Is there any single new tax? All these taxes that were imposed were in vogue in 2008-09. What has happened is that when the petrol price reached as high as 112 dollars per barrel, the five per cent customs duty on petroleum crude was withdrawn. The one rupee excise duty per litre of petrol and diesel was withdrawn. I didn't tamper with that for the full year, 2009-10. I didn't tamper with the Budget of 2009-10. But when I find that the price has come down today – the Indian price of crude in Indian basket is around 73 or 74 or 75 dollars – perhaps, this is the time when we can absorb it. It has been criticized. Someone said that you could have done it at some other time. I don't know.

I am not an astrologer, nor am I an oil expert. But I have seen the erratic behaviour or the volatility of petroleum prices in the international market for the last six years.... how it has moved from 36 dollars to, at one point of time, in August, 2008, as high as 147 dollars per barrel. Keeping that in view, noticing the volatile behaviour of the petroleum prices, and it is a common knowledge – it does not require being an economic expert – that when the recovery in the industrialized countries, in Europe and North America, starts in full swing, then, there, will be higher demand of oil, and there is a propensity of the oil prices going up, would you advise me to withdraw this duty at that point of time? I know that there has been hardship; I have never said that it will not have an impact on the prices. I have calculated it; it will have an impact. But I do not find any carpet under which I can keep this. There is no basket where you can keep it. Therefore, this aspect is to be kept in view. In this connection, I would also like to point out, not to score any brownie debating point, but just stating the facts, what the behaviour of the petroleum prices in this country has been. Not just any one period, but petroleum prices have been adjusted during all periods, irrespective of any regime.

5.00 P.M.

I am just making a comparison between 1998 and 2004, precisely, March, 1998, to May, 2004, when we came to power, and between May, 2004, till February, 2010, to show what the average prices of the basket of the Indian crude has been and what the stepping up of the prices has been. Take the case of petrol. Between 1998 and 2004, the Indian basket prices varied from 12 dollars to 36 dollars. And, what was the enhancement of the petrol prices per litre? It was 48 per cent. What was the diesel price increase? It was 112 per cent. Kerosene price increase was 258 per cent; the LPG price, increase was 78 per cent. These were the figures when the average price varied from 12 dollars to 36 dollars. And, during 2004-10, – I had taken this charge during 2009-10 – the prices varied from 36 dollars to 118 dollars; at one point of time, it went up to 147 dollars; and now, the average is 83 dollars. What has been the increase? Petrol, 41 per cent as against 48 per cent; diesel, 63 per cent as against 112 per cent; kerosene, 2 per cent as against 258 per cent, and domestic LPG, 16 per cent as against 78 per cent. Still it is described as being against aam aadmi! I do know that when the prices go up, common people suffer; the poor people suffer. It is not an unknown fact. At the same time, you cannot ignore the fact that when you are to import certain commodities at high prices, it will have to get reflected somewhere. If a public sector unit, whether it is an upstream or a downstream company, of which you are the owner, becomes sick, whose interest will be served? You should not forget that it was not in the remote past – it was just less than 20 years ago – when the fiscal condition of this country had come to such a pass that to borrow a few hundred million dollars. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sorry. Are you saying anything, Surinder?

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA (Jharkhand): I am saying: why are you agitated?

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I could not catch it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Anyway, I am saying this because these things have been stated on the floor of this House. You might not have said it. But 31 speakers have made their observations. I am not responding to any point which has not been made by some hon. Member on the floor of this House. You might not have said it. I will come to the points made by the Leader of Opposition also. But I am also not saying that he has stated these things. You had this debate for ten hours and I am supposed to reply only in one hour; I shall have to cover as many points as possible. Therefore, these are the things which I thought will have to be done and we have done them.

Then, the question is about fiscal consolidation. I have myself stated this. I believe that country cannot live on borrowings, whether internal or external. Unlimited borrowing is simply not permissible. When we had to inject Rs.1,86,000 crores as a stimulus package by borrowing substantially from the market, more than Rs. 4 lakh crores, the fiscal deficit went up to 6.8 per cent of the GDP. That cannot be sustainable over a longer period of time. I have myself stated in my Budget proposals for 2009-2010, last July, that I shall have to come back to the path of fiscal consolidation. I have done exactly that. This year, I have kept it at the projected level and I am trying to keep it at the projected level of 5.5 per cent. I have accepted the roadmap laid down by the Thirteenth Finance Commission. I do believe that it will have to be done. Our fiscal credibility will, otherwise, be seriously challenged. If we indulge in financial profligacy, it is not possible. The question is whether the figures that I have quoted in my Budget Speech are credible or not and whether there is an iota of doubt about these figures and whether we will be able to maintain the fiscal deficit. Take the case of tax projection. First, let me take the case of tax projections which we have projected along with inflation. I will deal with inflation a little later, particularly the current inflation and why I have not taken it up in detail in the Budget as if it is not a matter of concern for me. My response to that is that it is very much a matter of concern. The day before I presented the Budget, I responded to a debate in this very House on 25th February. Prior to that, in the first week of February, the Prime Minister called the meeting of the State Chief Ministers. Various issues were identified. How the States and the Centre are to take steps to improve the situation, and particularly to ensure that the adverse impact of inflation on the more vulnerable sections of the society could be prevented. Those steps were discussed, identified, and a Core Group of the State Chief Ministers, along with Central Ministers, was constituted, which is going to meet shortly. The inflation is to be tackled, not merely by indulging in rhetoric or expressing views. For that, supply bottleneck is to be removed, which we are doing. We have put the essential commodities on short supply, we have provided putting them under OGL, reducing the duty, customs duty, so that the supply can be augmented. The nature of the inflation, if you analyse the basket, I know, it has reached more than 9 per cent, and I will not be surprised, if it reaches double digit in the month of March. It is because, apart from the other reasons, there is a base factor. Please remember and compare the whole sale price index during this period of the last year. In a large number of cases, it was minus. The base was low, and as the base was low. statistically, naturally, it will be higher, and this will continue till sometimes in May and June. That is the base effect. But, I am not going to have that base effect. I am primarily concerned with the inflationary impact of the food items, and for that, what we have

decided is this. Questions have been raised as to why you are not releasing the surplus, which you are having in the buffer stock. We have already released; four million tonnes have been released. A large number of the hon. Members, who are representing the States in this Council of States here, many of them are running the State Governments. Please ask your own Governments in the States whether you have received an offer from the Agriculture Ministry to lift three million tonnes of wheat and one million tonnes of rice. We have provided to be sold through the open market scheme, and we have requested the State Governments to take it. If you wanted more, we are ready to give you more. We cannot throw it on the street. We have to operate through the State Governments, and for that, the Prime Minister has called the meeting of the Core Group, consisting of the State Chief Ministers. Sometimes in the near future, these issues will be discussed there. Therefore, it is not correct to say that we are not providing it.

SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI (Uttarakhand): We are not getting the APL
...(Interruptions)...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Please, I have not interrupted anybody. If, of course, the Leader of the Opposition interrupts, I will sit down, but not to anybody. Therefore, my most respectful submission is that these steps we have already taken. But, when inflation starts, I have seen, I have lived with the rate of inflation in 16 per cent. When he took over as the Finance Minister, the present Prime Minister, what was the rate of inflation? In May-June, 1991, it was as high as 16 per cent. When Mrs. Indira Gandhi came back in January, 1980, the rate of inflation was as high as 21 per cent. Even before that, during our regime, we have lived with high rate of inflation. Therefore, it is not correct to say that this is unprecedented. Yes, it is affecting the people; it is hurting the people. It is a matter of concern, and the Government is to address these issues, and the Government is addressing it. We are removing the supply bottleneck. We are trying to ensure that the essential commodities are being made available. It has been described that agriculture has not been paid adequate attention. I have worked out the strategy to increase productivity, to prevent wastage, to provide agricultural credit and to encourage food processing from 10 mega food part to 15 mega food part, which are going to be established. You see the series of concessions which I have given. Unfortunately, when I was presenting my Budget proposals, after my decision of enhancing the price of fuel, at para 143, the hon. Members decided to walk out. Thereafter, the series of concessions particularly in agriculture sector – to improve agricultural productivity, to prevent wastage, to

enhance and expand storing capacities, pre-cooling arrangements, adoption of new technology – which are elaborated in four paragraphs, 146 to 149 of the Budget Speech, they did not have the patience to listen to it, but I spelt those out; in Part A of my Speech I have stated and I have stated in Part B that agriculture is the mainstay. That is why we have indicated.

Some points have been raised; doubts have been expressed that we are declaring 60,000 villages as pulse and edible oil villages and we are providing a paltry sum of Rs.300 crores. The point raised is by a knowledgeable hon. Member. He knows the economics of it. He knows that when the scheme starts, at the initial stage, the allocation is notional. The villages have to be identified, various programmes are to be dovetailed and as and when the programmes take off, the resources would be provided.

Look at the Budget allocation between the previous year and this year. In Rajiv Gandhi Awas Yojana, I made a token provision of Rs.100 crores in my last year's Budget because it was just a new scheme which had been conceptualized. Thereafter, the State Governments were asked if they were in a position to provide a piece of land to a slum dweller, then the Government of India would provide assistance to the State Government to build houses. The scheme has picked up and we have stepped up the allocation from Rs.100 crores to Rs.1260 crores.

Take the UIAD. When the scheme was conceptualised, allocation made was just Rs.100 crores. This October we were told that now the scheme was in a position to take off. I have provided Rs. 1,900 crores. So, I can assure the hon. Member, it will not be a paltry Rs.300 crores for 60,000 oil and pulse villages; but, as soon as the work is developed, adequate resources would be made available to it.

The same story is about Rs.450 crores allocation for extending the Green Revolution to five States. Anybody will understand that a lot of schemes are in operation. Those are to be dovetailed, integrated and thereafter whatever additional resources would be required, that would be provided. What I am trying to achieve at through this Budgetary exercise is to enhance our agricultural productivity. We must prevent wastage. The very telling point I have made is known. That is why I have extended concessions to the private sector for construction of cold storage chains, for warehousing and for silos. I have also provided that the guarantee period will also be extended from

five years to seven years so that they find that the investment is profitable. All these things cannot be done by the Government alone, these are to be done by the private sector and we will like to increase. We have stepped up and I do feel it is quite inadequate. What is required, — our allocation is much more — should be done. But there is always a gap between the aspirations and the actual achievements. That is the characteristic of a developing economy. The third point which I was trying to develop is about the fiscal deficit. Most respectfully I would like to submit, I would not like to make comparisons, the figures are with you, you can make a comparison. Every year from 2004-05 to 2007-08 in our Budget what we projected as the fiscal deficit, we have achieved little less than that, less than the budgetary estimates. Yes, the year 2007-08 was an exception because it was an extremely difficult year and it was a very complex year. In the first half of the year, the inflation goes as high as 13 per cent. We have to adopt contractionary policies and in the second half we had to reverse the contractionary policies and to resort to expansionary policies by injecting in absolute terms Rs. 1,86,000 crores. Sometimes it happens. When situation develops like that, the Government of the day will have to respond and we responded, I do feel, adequately. Therefore, if you look at the tax GDP ratio, yes, this year my revenue realization has been less. As I mentioned to you, through the stimulus package and the indirect taxes alone, I have sacrificed nearly Rs.58,000 crores. On the Customs side, direct tax side and Central Excise side it is Rs.58,000 crores. On the other side also I have had to make the sacrifices. Therefore, the revenue has come down. But you have noticed the direct tax, it has improved a little bit, it has not come down. Indirect tax has come down. Therefore, the projections which I have made of the tax revenue which we will have in the direct taxes, in the indirect taxes, I do feel, it will be nearer and it would be possible for us unless something extraordinary happens. I do not know - God forbid - if there is another drought, if there is other tsunami like major accident. I cannot foretell that. But if situation remains normal, it would be possible for us to ensure that the fiscal deficit which I had indicated, I have done. The Leader of the Opposition raised a number of issues and to one of the most important issues I would like to respond, but before that, I would like to respond to short questions very quickly. Shri Naresh Gujral raised the issue about Punjab. For instance, about the drought I do compliment both the Punjab Government and the Haryana Government, as the Prime Minister himself complimented those two State Governments in the Chief Ministers' Conference that they have provided yeoman service to the

nation by protecting the standing crop during the drought like situation in the Kharif season. As a result of that, we will have a bumper crop of wheat even this year even on the top of the previous year. For that I am committed to provide some financial assistance. The Supplementary Demand which has been passed by this House and the Appropriation Bills which you are going to pass after I complete my speech, there we have provided Rs.800 crores to Punjab and Rs.400 crores to Haryana.

In addition to that, I have accepted, as stated, the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission and the Thirteenth Finance Commission has provided Rs. 400 crores to Punjab as State specific grant for upgrading irrigation infrastructure and to address the problems in water logged areas. Additional grant of Rs. 320 crores for water sector management has also been provided to Punjab as the recommendation of the State specific grant in the Thirteenth Finance Commission. Therefore, I have accepted the recommendations of the Finance Commission in toto and got reflected in the various provisions of the Budget. Now, I would not like to be entitled to the Service Tax of Railways because Leader of the Opposition knows very well and he got the correct point. I am just adding to it that if we take into account of that 17 per cent of the circular which you have referred to and thereafter, even last year, in 2006 also it was mentioned that 70 per cent would be the abetment. So, whatever would be the notional charge, 70 per cent would be automatically exempted as it is abetted and on the remaining 30 per cent the major items of mass consumptions are also exempted and if you take that into account, then, taking together it will not come to the figure which you have stated in your observations. In respect of the service taxes on health sector, on constructions, on coaching classes and you have mentioned 3-4 other areas. I have one common response and that common response is related to the tax reforms. What is this 'tax reforms'? What do I want to do? Again I am coming back to the fuel price increase. I could have opted for the softer option that instead of raising the customs duty I could have gone through the route of administered price mechanism at any point, without seeking the approval of the Parliament. But, to my mind, as Finance Minister of a federal country, I would have deprived the States. Today, if I get Rs. 26,000 crores by enhancing the custom's duty of petrol, diesel and other petroleum products, nearly 32 per cent of it as per the recommendations of the Finance Commission will go to the States. This is not totally appropriated by me. Similarly, the services taxes I had to do. What is the objective of GST and to carry 28 States with me? It is not a very easy task. Each State Finance Minister knows where the shoe pinches and I am telling you three broad principles of the GST. One is, that the taxes should be reduced. It will not move vertically, it will move horizontally. Secondly, there will be limited

exceptions, very, very limited exceptions. Thirdly, there should be revenue neutral and I am trying to have a uniform rate both on goods and services and if I want to introduce the goods and services taxes from April 2011, should I not convey a message through the Budget immediately before that whether I am moving in the right direction to carry the States with me. Otherwise, where will be my credibility if I move in a tangent way, without ignoring their interests and what I advice them, I must practice. If I ask them that if you have VAT on the items which you are not still having, I shall have to do because these taxes will be shared with them. There will be common taxes and without their concurrence, without having the convergence of the view, it will not be possible for us to have the GST. Constitution does not permit us.

Therefore, on certain services, I have increased. But, I have taken care of it that it will not be affecting the interest of the consumers, because they will get duty concessions. For example, health check-up of employees of corporate sector. When they go, they will get the duty credit - CENVAT. We are not charging companies from their interest. Same is the story with insurance companies. They are not going to enhance the premium. They are taking the credit. So, these are, largely, the credit neutralization exercise. And, keeping that in view, we wanted to convey the message that we are moving towards the GST.

Coming to direct taxes, the hon. Leader of the Opposition mentioned some points. I can assure him that all the concerns expressed from different stakeholders will be taken into account, including the suggestions which he and his colleagues, while having interaction with me, made. We will take into account all these and after taking into account all suggestions given by various stakeholders, it will be possible for me and my colleagues to find out what should be acceptable. I have taken some time and I would like to utilize this time to the full satisfaction of all the stakeholders.

Sir, in respect of one-rank-one-pension, I would like to clarify one point. The Budget document says implementation of the Budget announcement of 2009-10 and shows that two of the recommendations are yet to be implemented. It is correct. And, those have been implemented by the Ministry of Defence through its letter dated 8th March, 2010. So, of the seven recommendations made by the Cabinet Secretary, five have already been implemented which we have mentioned in the Budget document and the remaining two which have not been implemented have also been implemented after that.

Sir, the last point which I would like to make is, somebody has suggested that the 13th Finance Commission has not made justice to the States. It is not correct.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, all the Jawans and JCOs who constitute more than 12 lakhs that you had mentioned in your last year's Budget Speech, according to you, got the relief. But, the grievance of the Ex-Servicemen is that they had not got this relief. Your last year's Budget speech says that more than 12 lakh will get that relief. You mentioned that figure.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: If that is the situation, I will check-up from my colleague in the Ministry of Defence. But, since I myself is the Chairman of the Group of Ministers and after that it was referred to the Cabinet Secretary's Committee and when these recommendations came, we accepted them. We are not using the phrase one-rank-one-pension, because that has larger implications. If you want the details, I can also share the same with this House. It is to bring 10-10-1997 pre-revised pensioners at par with post-10-10-1997 pensioners. That was one recommendation. To reckon the enhanced rate of classification allowance w.e.f. 01-01-2006 on notional basis for the purpose of calculation of pension is another recommendation. To reckon pension of all pre-01-01-2006 PVOR pensioners with reference to notional maximum in the post-01-01-2006 revised pay structure corresponding to the maximum pre-Sixth Pay Commission Pay Scales as per fitment applicable to each rank with the enhanced weightage awarded by the GoM. To remove linkages of full pension with 33 years of qualifying service w.e.f. 01-01-2006 instead of 01-09-2008 in the case of the Commissioned Officers. The remaining two are for the Lieutenant General and to provide benefit of the broad-banding percentage of the disability and war injury pensions for pre-01-01-1996 disability war injury pensions and to remove the cap on war injury element of pension in the case of disabled pensions belonging to Category-E.

All these seven recommendations of the Committee, headed by the Cabinet Secretary, have been implemented – five you have got in the Budget document and two have been implemented on 8th March.

Sir, I do feel I have covered most of the points that the hon. Members referred to. I do not claim that all the proposals of the Budget can be satisfactory to everybody. It is simply not possible. There are grey areas, but what we shall have to do is, we shall have to move towards betterment, towards development. Nine to ten per cent growth is achievable. It is not a pipe dream. At the same time, within the framework, it is possible to control inflation to ensure that it does not eat up the benefits of growth. Benefit of growth is necessary; price control is necessary; fiscal consolidation is necessary, and, at the same time, expansion of the economy to reach to those who are still beyond

the pave of development is also absolutely necessary. In my Budget proposals, in the limited way, I have tried to achieve all these four objectives. With these words, I request the House to accept my proposal.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, the Finance Minister to move the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2010.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2010

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

"The Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2010-11, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 4 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I move: That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Appropriation Bill, 2010

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

"The Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2009-10, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2 to 3 and the Schedule were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I move: That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.