

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, this House has set a precedent. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just a telephone call record of the then Leader of the Opposition became an issue. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government is engaging in authorised or unauthorised tapping of phones. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is a serious matter. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to adjourn the House. You are unnecessarily disturbing the House without giving the notice. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let there be a discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned up to 2.00 P.M.

*The House then adjourned at thirty-eight minutes past twelve of the clock.*

*The House reassembled at two of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*:

## GOVERNMENT BILL

### The Finance (No. 2) Bill, 2014

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Legislative Business. Bill for consideration and return. The Finance (No.2) Bill, 2014. Shri Arun Jaitley. ...*(Interruptions)*... Oh, you are here. Okay.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, it is the Finance Bill. The Finance Minister should have been here. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Finance Minister must come. ...*(Interruptions)*... How can he do it?

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, there is no Cabinet Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, the Cabinet Minister who is concerned with it ...*(Interruptions)*... This is Finance Bill. How can he do it? ...*(Interruptions)*... Does he not care for Rajya Sabha? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Cabinet Minister is coming. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shri Ram Vilas Paswan has come. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay. Now, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, there are two Cabinet Ministers. You asked for one, there are two now.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: No, no, Sir. The Finance Minister has to be ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. The Government has collective responsibility. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. The MoS, Finance is here, and, that is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*...

See, already, there are two Cabinet Ministers and MoS, Finance is here. That is enough.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is the collective responsibility.

DR. V. MAITREYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, she replied during the Budget also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. Please, Nirmala Sitharaman ji.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Mr. Maitreyan, in Rajya Sabha ...*(Interruptions)*... You want everything ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Subbarami Reddy, ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I strongly object to it. Unless Mr. Arun Jaitley comes, the Congress Party will not allow the debate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You cannot say like that. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not the leader of the Congress Party. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are not the leader of the Congress Party. You can't say like that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, on behalf of leader of the Party, I am telling this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, what he is saying is right. We are in favour of having a discussion and to get it passed today itself. We understand the importance of the Finance Bill. Mr. Subbarami Reddy is a senior member. Without meaning any disrespect or any offence, since the Finance Minister is also the Leader of the House, it would be appropriate that he should come and listen to hon. Members. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I have been in Rajya Sabha for the last twelve years. It has never happened in history. Without the Finance Minister, the Finance Bill cannot be moved. We strongly object to it and we do not accept it. That is all. You have to call him, and, then only, we shall start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, it is a point of order. ...*(Interruptions)*... As per rules, the concerned Finance Minister should be present. ...*(Interruptions)*... Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman is the Minister of State only for Banking and Revenue, not the ...*(Interruptions)*... It is Finance subject. It is Finance Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are two Cabinet Ministers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: There are two Cabinet Ministers but I am concerned about Finance ...*(Interruptions)*... The Finance Bill is a very important Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I hope the Finance Minister will be coming.

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत) : सर, लोक सभा में दिल्ली का बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया था, उस पर चर्चा चल रही है। वित्त मंत्री जी वहां हैं। माननीय राज्य मंत्री जी यहां हैं।

श्री उपसभापति : उसके बाद वे यहां आएंगे?

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी वहां अपना काम निबटा कर यहां आएंगे। ...*(व्यवधान)*... मेरा आपसे भी अनुरोध है कि इतनी जिद न करें, क्योंकि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी दूसरे सदन में हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: They have no ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have made your point. Please sit down. Everybody knows that the Finance Bill has to be returned today itself. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, if it is such an important thing, then, how can the Minister ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister has explained it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: What has he explained?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You did not understand. See, in the other House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): I think, the hon. Member had a point, a very genuine point. I would only request the Parliamentary Affairs Minister and the Government to *See* that in future this should be taken care of. Maybe, today, you can take it up.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all right. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is correct but, you see, you should also know that it is the collective responsibility. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not possible for the Minister to be here throughout.

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत : सर, वित्त मंत्री जी आ गए।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's good. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, yes.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, there are occasions when financial business is going on in both the Houses. So, we share the responsibility. Even at the moment, at 2 o'clock -- in fact, it started at 12.30 p.m. -- part of the financial business has started in Lok Sabha. So, I will be there for some time. In between, I will keep coming up.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is understandable. Now, Shri Arun Jaitley to move the Finance Bill.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:

That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2014-15, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

*The question was proposed.*

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman. I rise to speak on the Finance Bill which has been moved by the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley, for consideration by this august House. Though the Bill has been passed by Lok Sabha, we are still concerned and pained about many issues that have arisen from the Finance Bill. I would like to bring those issues to the kind attention of the hon. Finance Minister. I would like to say that an impression is sought to be created that UPA Government has not done anything and handed over empty coffers to NDA. This impression has been spread. I want to remind everybody, hon. Finance Minister and other hon. Members of this august House, that during the ten years of UPA Government under the leadership of Madam Sonia Gandhi, the Chairperson of UPA, and Dr. Manmohan Singh, the then Prime Minister, the GDP growth was 9 per cent for the first five years. In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, the GDP growth was 8 per cent which was a new record. In the year 2004, when our UPA Government came to power, the GDP of the country was only 500 billion dollars. But after ten years we have given to you the GDP of two trillion dollars, which is almost four times multiplying effect. I would like to again remind that during the NDA regime, the GDP growth was 5.7 per cent only. During the ten years of UPA rule, the average growth rate was 7.7 per cent per year in spite of several drawbacks in the last two years. In the last two years, actually हम को नज़र लग गयी। For eight years, we were going at a rapid speed at 9 per cent. The whole world was spellbound seeing the prosperity of our nation. But during the last two years, the growth rate was a little less. One reason was global economic recession and another reason was ज्यादा नज़र लग गयी and that is why we had problems for two years resulting in coming down of growth. But the average growth still remained at 7.7 per cent per year. In spite of several drawbacks, like the issue of-global

recession, indication of possible tapering of US Federation Quantitative Easing Programme, during the last three years, we made 150 per cent increase in the Budget allocation for education and health sectors. In 2004, power generation capacity in the country was only 1,13,000 megawatts. After ten years, we achieved the power generation capacity of 2,44,000 megawatts. During the ten years, 3,90,000 kilometres of roads were constructed in the entire country under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna. For the PMGSY, we allotted ₹ 21,700 crores last year, but you have allotted only ₹ 13,000 crores. When Dr. Manmohan Singh took office as Prime Minister, agriculture growth rate was minus 3.1 per cent. But now we have turned it into positive and the growth rate has been increased to 4.7 per cent. Our UPA Government waived off loans worth ₹ 72,000 crores benefitting four crore small and marginal farmers.

Sir, as explained above, due to glorious and magnificent growth in the economy and economic reforms introduced by Dr. Manmohan Singh, he was complimented all over the world. Leaders of various countries of the world said that he is one of the world's top economists and a statesman. They complimented him. Any country he visited in the world as Prime Minister, they complimented India's growth and prosperity. Sir, UPA's achievements in ten years were remarkable, but it did not succeed in using modern technology for communication to common man. Here, they achieved so much in ten years, but one unfortunate thing is, during the last two years, because of नज़र and also global recession, certain problems came. Also, we were not successful in using modern technology in giving publicity to our achievements. Now, so much of modern technology is there, mobile phones, Twitters, Facebook, so many things are there. But we did not use them with the result that the achievements made by the UPA Government could not be communicated to the common man whereas the BJP has shown exemplary skill in using the modern technology in giving full publicity before coming to power, and they got succeeded in convincing the common man that they are going to do wonders if they come into power. They have given a lot of publicity for transforming the nation into a progressive nation. But now they have got various challenges. In the Budget, there is no clarity how they are going to do it.

Our party always believes in giving constructive criticism. We want nation's prosperity and progress. We will always support the NDA Government on any policy which is in the interest of the nation. That has always been our policy. I will repeat this. The Congress Party is committed to making India a fast and progressive nation. Our dream is to make India the economic superpower in the world. Government may change; the concept and the philosophy may change; but we are all one as far as the progress of the country is concerned. India must become number one economic power. For that, we all must work together.

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

Another challenge before the NDA Government is eradication of poverty and creating huge employment opportunities. As we all know, owing to unemployment, there is a lot of frustration among the youth. We must make all efforts to get more investment from all over the world and much more foreign exchange. There should be buoyancy in the economy. This will help us increase the value of rupee.

I must say that when Dr. Manmohan Singh was the Finance Minister in the 90s, in 46 days, he could transform the Indian economy with new reforms and made the entire world spellbound with his approach and concept. Now they have been in power for sixty days. They must show some progress.

They have brought a number of new schemes. It is very good. To naked eyes, they look very attractive, very nice. They are saying that they will develop hundred smart cities. It is very good. We are all very happy. But, again, there is no clarity on it. They have set only ₹ 7,060 crore for this. It is not sufficient. So, I want the response of the hon. Finance Minister on how he is going to develop hundred smart cities. Of course, he may not be having much money today. He may have a long plan to provide it afterwards. But we would like to have clarity on how you are going to do it and what your future plan or road map is.

You have introduced the *Deendayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana* for providing 24x7 uninterrupted power supply to all homes. It is very good. We welcome it. But you have provided only ₹ 500 crore for it. What is the logic for that? How would ₹ 500 crore be sufficient for it? It is peanuts. I want clarity and response of the hon. Finance Minister on this point.

Then you have brought बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ। This is also very good. It is a style adopted in films. मैंने अपनी फिल्म “चांदनी” में यह स्लोगन यूज किया था। It was very good. But hundred crore rupees is peanuts. It cannot do anything.

You have a plan to set up four AIIMS like institutions. One will be in Andhra Pradesh. But you have set aside only ₹ 500 crore for this. The Finance Ministry is giving a lot of gifts to various States like four AIIMS like institutions. I am happy that you are going to give one to Andhra Pradesh also. You are also planning to give five IITs. One will be in Andhra Pradesh. I request and demand for one more IIT and it should be given to Telangana. We are very much interested in the development of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. I expect the hon. Finance Minister to respond to this point.

I would like to draw your attention to another important thing. To generate more economic activities, you must have more industrial and manufacturing activities.

To get more economic growth in any country, you need industrial and manufacturing activities.

Sir, if industrial growth is there, you will get more revenue, more potential for employment, more purchasing power for the common man and employment for workers. Industry is the most important thing. Industry means agriculture sector, power sector, manufacturing sector, coal sector, etc. There are a number of sectors. Industry is the key to growth in all these areas. But, unfortunately, we are today having a lot of problems in the growth of industry. If we are not successful in having industrial growth, you cannot expect the nation or the GDP to grow. Everything will fail. The revenue of the Government will fall. In this connection, I would like to say that industry, inflation and high rate of interest of banks and financial institutions are all interlinked. Environment clearance is also interlinked with industrial growth. So, today, in the name of inflation, we are facing a serious problem. There is a high rate of interest, I appreciate that three years back, the Reserve Bank of India made an experiment to increase the rate of interest with a view to ensure that it will also increase the deposit rate. So, more savings will be there in the banks and people will put more money. Inflow will be more and outflow will be less. This has not happened. In fact, the savings deposit has come down from 33 to 30 per cent. So, it has not at all given any benefit. At the same time, because of high rate of interest for the last three years, industrial growth is virtually killed. The infrastructure is not viable; the power infrastructure is not viable. From every angle, it has become very difficult. A former US President, Mr. Kennedy, said that inflation is like getting stuck in the traffic jam. I remember the slogan and what he said. Therefore, inflation cannot be controlled only by increasing the rate of interest or by controlling the cash flow from the banks to the market. There are so many other reasons like demand-supply theory of agricultural products, fruits and vegetables. So many things are there. During surplus time, we should be able to store fruits, vegetables and agricultural items. In times of scarcity, you must release them. You must have massive storage facilities. If you cannot construct them, take them on rent and do it. You must import the commodities which are likely to be in short supply. So, these are all part of it. Therefore, even though the rate of interest was high in the last three years, it was not successful. This is the right time for the Government to discuss it with the Reserve Bank of India and settle the matter. Then, of course, I am very happy that you have relaxed retrospective taxation and that you are not going to have it. Though you are not going to refund what is paid, in future, you will not impose it. I welcome that. It will also help the industrial growth. Now, I come to environment clearance. In the previous Government, Moilyji cleared 160 projects. Now, Mr. Prakash Javadekar is making statements that he will be giving clearance. That is also part of industrial growth. That is also very important.

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

Then, there is another important thing about the Development Finance Institutions. It is called DFI. The China Industrial Development Bank has got ₹ 60,00,000 crore; the Brazil Development Bank has got ₹ 24,00,000 crore. In our country, once upon a time, there were IDBI, ICICI and IFCI. They were giant institutions for lending long-term loans to industry. Now, IDBI and ICICI have become banks. As banks, they have restrictions and they have limited roles. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the leftover is. ...*(Interruptions)*... Pardon. ...*(Interruptions)*... IFCI has also become a baby. We must make it a full-fledged finance institution to help the non-core infrastructure industries. The India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited, IIFCL, was started in the year 2006 to help power and infrastructure projects by providing long-term loans. Unfortunately, till today, its role is limited and it is not able to do it. So, this is the right time for power and infrastructure sectors. IIFCL must be strengthened. IIFCL should also become an autonomous organisation with full capitalised sector. So, they must be given autonomous management. They should be allowed to raise the capital, domestically and internationally. Strengthen the hands of the two institutions and then use them for the industrial growth. Therefore, I want a categorical response from the hon. Minister of State for Finance, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, as to what they are going to do and how they are going to help the financial institutions. I would like to say one thing that the banking sector has a very, very limited capacity. They cannot give long term loans. I would also like to say one more thing. Today in the industry, the power sector is very important. The entire country's prosperity and progress depend on the power generation. Four years back the value of a dollar was equivalent to ₹ 45. Today, it is ₹ 60. Today, the power equipment has become abnormally costly. There is a high rate of interest on loans being provided by banks. With the result it has become unviable.

Similarly, infrastructure like roads has also miserably failed. One of the major reasons is high rate of interest, and cash flow availability is in shortage. These are two major reasons. You may say in the UPA Government you were doing it. Yes, we found it difficult, and we were about to solve problems. Miraculously you came to power, and we came to this side. There is a challenge before you. You must do it.

I would like to say that China Development Bank has given loans to the extent of \$65 lakh crores to its industries. The Brazil Development Bank has distributed loans to the extent of \$17 lakh crores to its industries. My comrades may say why Mr. Subbarami Reddy is talking about industries. Sir, without industries there will be no employment to the people. Without industries there will be no revenue to the Government. Without getting revenue, the Government can't spend money on the social sector. Some friends

may say why I am speaking about industry. For every thing industry is important. In any democratic country and developing country, you must have capitalism and socialism.

Therefore, I would like to say the concept of development of financial institutions is very important. Therefore, you must focus on IIFCL for the power and infrastructure projects; and IFCI for non-infrastructure projects. Surprisingly, in the IFCI Board the Government Secretaries are Board Members. How is it possible? You must examine it. You must also consider how to make them successful and more active.

Finally, on industrial growth, I would say reduce interest rates, restructure financial development institutions, using the system to make banks more industry-friendly and accessible, and give more encouragement for the industrial growth.

Then, one more good thing is to settle disputes quickly and amicably, the hon. Finance Minister has stated in the Budget that a Settlement Commission will settle the disputes. That is a welcome step. I know that lakhs and crores of rupees of tax payers are stuck up in the Income Tax Department, including the service tax. The moment the money is stuck up, the Government should pay it back immediately. Though you have planned to strengthen the Settlement Commission, I suggest that to resolve disputes by the Commission, there should be a time-frame. You must categorically say, yes, the Commission should complete its task within the stipulated time. That should be the commitment.

Andhra Pradesh State consists of eight crore population. It is one of the big States in the country. It was a prosperous State. But after bifurcation, both Andhra and Telangana States are suffering financially. Both these States need financial support from the Central Government.

Our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, visited Tirupati on 30th April, 2014, to address an election meeting. In that meeting he has made a commitment to the people of Andhra Pradesh that once he comes to power, he will make all efforts to make the capital of Andhra Pradesh State like the capital city of India, Delhi. So, I want to remind our hon. Prime Minister, the Finance Minister and the NDA Government that he promise made by him at Tirupati, the temple town of Balaji, should be fulfilled. Otherwise, Lord Balaji will become angry. If Lord Balaji gets angry, it will be danger for all of us. Therefore, he must bear in mind the commitment made in the heart of Tirupati city must be fulfilled.

At the same time, for putting up the capital, you have to acquire the land. Where is the land? About ₹ 20,000 crores is required. We need ring roads, roads, High Court and so many other things. It may take five years or more time to build the capital city. We need, at least, ₹ 5,000 crores. A request was made to the Central Government. The

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

Finance Minister has promised. Mrs. Nirmala Sitharaman, the Minister of Commerce and Industry has also promised. “Yes. Don’t worry. We will give.” At least, tell us, we are here to give some money for building the capital. That will be laudable.

I would also like to say that our Congress President and the UPA Chairperson, Madam Soniaji has also sent a letter to the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi urging him to implement all the commitments made by the previous Congress-led Government to recoup the loss of revenue that would happen to the bifurcated Andhra State. Five specific commitments were made to the people of Andhra Pradesh particularly on account of loss of revenue from Hyderabad, the Capital of Andhra Pradesh: (a) Special Category Status for Andhra Pradesh; (b) Tax incentives to promote industrialization Section 94 of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act; (c) Special Development Package—Section 46 (2) and (3); (d) Non-Plan revenue gap of ₹ 15,691 crores – Section 46 (2), and (e) Initial provision of ₹ 5,000 crores for new capital city. This was actually written by our leader, Madam Soniaji. But, till today, there is no response. Of course, nothing has happened. It was written to the hon. Prime Minister. Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman is a very dynamic lady. She is the daughter-in-law of Andhra Pradesh and she is also a Member of Rajya Sabha. She is a very progressive, aggressive and very capable person. When she speaks on television channels, she is capable of facing ten men. Now also I want the same response from her.

I would once again like to say that before becoming Prime Minister, the hon. Prime Minister had made promises to the people at Tirupati. He must keep up his words. This is very important. They are all part of India. If one brother is in trouble, you must help him. I am very much attached to Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. I live in Hyderabad. I am very close to Telangana brothers. My Constituency is Vishakhapatnam. So, I am very close to Andhra brothers. Both the States are in my heart. I am very hopeful of success for both the States. Therefore, treat them as two children. If you give an IIM, give one to Andhra Pradesh and one to Telangana. If you give an IIT, give one to Andhra Pradesh and one to Telangana. Give one agriculture university each to both the States so that both the brothers remain happy. We all speak Telugu. Here a Telangana girl is marrying to an Andhra boy and an Andhra boy is marrying to a Telangana girl. They are happy. So, we are very close. ...*(Interruptions)*... Two brothers living under one roof or two wives living under one roof can have different views. Therefore, as always husband and wife differ. This is happening. This is an Indian phenomenon. One mother has got two children. They are good brothers and love each other..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Subbaramiji, you should have told this story when the discussion was taking place. They would have accepted it then and there. Now, please conclude.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I will take five minutes more. Sir, the State of Andhra Pradesh has also submitted a memorandum for providing additional Central assistance of ₹ 8,606 crores to meet the serious financial crisis. I would request the hon. Minister to take note of it. It is your commitment to *See* that justice is done.

We thank the Government for an Agriculture University in Andhra Pradesh and a Horticulture University in Telangana. Now I request for a Horticulture University to Andhra Pradesh and an Agriculture University to Telangana. Treat both the States equally.

So far as smart cities are concerned, it is welcome. You have planned to give 100 smart cities. That is very good. But there is no clarity. You have provided a very small amount for this purpose. How are you going to plan it?

The most important issue is coal production. India is the second largest coal producer in the world. But we are suffering a lot. We are only depending on the Coal India Ltd. and its subsidiaries. It is time for the NDA Government to involve all international experts from South Africa, Australia, Canada, etc., those who are experts in coal exploration, involve them in exploration of coal which will give great enhancement to coal production. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the problem. We want success. Don't try to find fault with each other. That time has gone. It is time when all of us must act together and build this nation with all commitment and conviction ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... Tapanji, let him do that. Why do you worry?

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I would tell you that our Government was planning to do much more experiments. But, by the time these were to fructify, they came to power and we are sitting here. What to do?

Sir, the next important thing is petroleum. We are importing so many petroleum products in huge quantity. In turn, our foreign exchange depletes, and the dollar is also becoming very, very costly. In one sentence, I must say this. At this juncture, let us not criticize each other and let us be together. Let us involve big countries like the U.K., the U.S., France, etc., in petroleum explorations. Also, in the matter of domestic production, let us resolve issues amicably and take it as a challenge for the next five years. We were planning to do that, but they have come to power. What can we do now? God has given them this opportunity. That is why they should do it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now please conclude.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, what I am saying is in the interest of the nation, and not of my personal interest.

Then, Sir, I would like to give a very small suggestion regarding National Highways. This is very important. The UPA Government had planned BOT, and we were partly successful. Certain practical problems came up like environmental clearance, land acquisition problems, bank's high interest rate, etc. Now, this Government has taken a decision that BOT would be done through EPC. I am saying that we cannot provide money for the EPC contract alone. We had such a big plan to do it. I would advise that the Government must have the combination of BOT and EPC, and they must remove the bottlenecks and see to it that it is made a partly BOT one. This is my free advice to the NDA Government though, being in the Opposition Party, I am not supposed to give it. Still, in the interest of the nation, I am giving this advice. Then, in the Budget allocations, they have not given adequate funds for National Highways. If we look into the Budget Estimates of 2013-14, the UPA Government gave ₹ 39,800 crores, out of which the market borrowings constituted ₹ 14,000 crores. This Government has given ₹ 37,889 crores and borrowings have been increased by about ₹ 1,000 crores. So, it is just a small adjustment which has been made. Therefore, the funds, which they have provided for, is on par with what was provided for by the UPA Government.

Then, Sir, I welcome the NDA Government to follow our system. The UPA Government had given concessions for various capital goods, consumer durables till June, and this Government has extended them till the end of the year. I am very, very happy that they are continuing them. So, they are continuing with all the schemes of the UPA Government even on the social sector, and I am very happy about it.

Sir, I will conclude in three minutes. In the area of School Education, the amount provided for is less. I would like to say that for social sectors, they have reduced the funds drastically. While an amount of ₹ 1,64,393 crores was provided by our Government for 2012-13, in the current year, they have provided just ₹ 79,441 crores. Similarly, for School Education, while the UPA Government provided an amount of ₹ 23,692 crores, the NDA Government has allotted only ₹ 16,206 crores. They must explain as to why they have reduced the Budget for School Education.

Sir, another important point is linking of rivers. India is suffering very badly due to heavy floods on the one side and heavy droughts on the other side. When heavy floods come, water flows into the sea and damages several human lives, villages and cattle. And drought means scarcity of drinking water. The solution for this is linking of rivers

and taking steps to store water properly by constructing dams. It is a very difficult task. Perhaps this has been thought of by every Government in the last 20 years but they have not been able to do it. Now I am happy that the NDA Government has come forward in this direction. But they have given just ₹ 500 crores, while we need thousands of crores of rupees for this purpose. On this also, I want to give my suggestion to the Government. I am happy that a few days back, the President of the World Bank came to Delhi and he has promised to the Finance Minister that the World Bank would provide grants amounting to 3-5 billion dollars every year. He must utilize this opportunity. They are ready to give 3-5 billion dollars every year for a period of three years, which means that we are going to get 15-20 billion dollars. Now my suggestion to the Government is that they should utilize this amount partly for linking of rivers, partly for social sector and for infrastructure. It is a good opportunity which we have got. This again is a free advice for them which, I am sure, they will follow.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't give too many free advices.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: The next item is power project. In the power sector, there are several bottlenecks. As I have already explained, this is the time where they have to focus properly and solve various problems. I do not want to go into the details. Now, under the *Pradhan Mantri Grameen Sadak Yojana* you have already proposed to provide only ₹ 14,389 crores. I would like to say that UPA Government has completed a total of 3,99,979 kilometre road length and during 2013-14, 25,316 kilometre of all-weather road has been completed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please sit down.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I am coming to the last point. Sir, in the end I would like to say, Government has claimed that in 100 days they will do wonders. Let us see. Now 60 days are over. Please come out with a blueprint. Already 60 days are over. The Government has claimed that in 100 days they will do wonders. It is very clear that they are far from meeting the hopes and aspirations of the people and their own promises made to the people. Various schemes have been successfully implemented by UPA-I and UPA-II Governments under the *Bharat Nirman* and other welfare schemes like *Indira Awaas Yojana*, National Rural Health Mission, etc. The hon. Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley, is always very sobre, he doesn't show any stiff mood. He is always in a relaxed mood. I would have complimented him if he was here. He is actually not here. But one thing I would like to compliment. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Arun Jaitleyji has to give a response. I would like to remind him here that last year when Arun Jaitleyji was on this side and when he spoke, Shri Chidambaram as the Finance Minister gave full response

[Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy]

to all his points. In 2012, when Shri Piyush Goyal gave a very lengthy speech on various points, at that time Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the then Finance Minister gave response to all the points with full details. We also expect to be given that much respect, focus and concentration and make us ...(Time-bell rings)... happy by showing that you have done total justice by giving response to all the points raised by me. I am sure, as distinguished predecessors responded to all the points raised in the debate, you will also respond to all the points.

Lastly, I would like to say : ‘लोकोत्तरायणाः संगठनः निरुपमानः सन्निवेशः नद्वितीयः’ The Indian economy should be phenomenal, magnificent, spectacular, unparalleled with the support of everybody. Thank you.

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस फाइनेंस बिल का समर्थन करते हुए इस सरकार और फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को बधाई दूंगा कि उन्होंने एक ऐसे समय में यह बजट पेश किया, जिस समय देश बहुत बुरी आर्थिक अव्यवस्था से दो-चार हो रहा था।

देश के जो आर्थिक हालात थे, उसे भ्रष्टाचार और घोटालों के दानवों ने हाइजैक कर रखा था, ऐसे हालात में यह बजट पेश हुआ है। निश्चित तौर से यह बजट ‘गांव, गरीब किसान’, ‘झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी के इन्सान’, ‘बेरोजगार नौजवान’ तथा ‘भारत की समृद्धि और सम्मान’ का बजट है, जिसे 45 दिनों में दूरदर्शिता के साथ पेश किया गया है। सरकार को जो विरासत मिली थी, नाकामी की विरासत, कमजोर अर्थव्यवस्था की विरासत, बेरोजगारी की विरासत, महंगाई की विरासत और चौतरफा बदहाली की विरासत, लेकिन अब इस बजट के पेश होने के बाद साफ तौर से देश के लोगों के बीच में दिखाई पड़ा है कि अब मजबूती के साथ देश में विकास और विश्वास का माहौल कायम होगा,

उपसभापति महोदय, ‘हर हाथ को काम, हर खेत को पानी’ ‘रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान, मांग रहा है हिन्दुस्तान’ यही आवाज हर तरफ से उठती थी। रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान - जो मूलभूत सुविधाएं हैं, इनकी बात हम लोग बचपन से, छात्र जीवन से, जबसे हम लोग संघर्ष कर रहे हैं, तभी से किया करते थे। ये मूलभूत मांगें पिछले बहुत लम्बे समय से चलती आ रही हैं, लेकिन रोटी को महंगाई खा गई, मकान के सपने को अर्थव्यवस्था की बदहाली ने चकनाचूर कर दिया और कपड़े के चीथड़े कुःशासन ने कर दिए और स्थिति यह हो गई कि देश चौतरफा बदहाली के कगार पर खड़ा हुआ था।

उस समय के हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी एक बहुत अच्छे अर्थशास्त्री भी हैं, मैं उनकी नीयत पर किसी तरह का शक नहीं करता। बहुत ईमानदारी के साथ वह देश को मजबूती और कामयाबी के रास्ते पर ले जाने के संकल्प से साथ काम करना चाहते थे, लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि जो कुछ भी पिछली सरकार के समय में होता रहा, उस समय के तत्कालीन प्रधानमंत्री मजबूरी के

साथ उन सारी चीजों को असहाय होकर देखते रहे। अब इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि देश बुरी तरह से बुरे हालात में पहुंच गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, let him make points on the Finance Bill.

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी** : महोदय, जब यह देश यू.पी.ए. को दिया गया था और यू.पी.ए. सत्ता में आई थी, उस समय सकल घरेलू उत्पाद विकास दर लगभग 9 प्रतिशत थी और जिस समय ये सत्ता से हटे या उससे पहले यह लगभग 4 प्रतिशत तक रह गई। जिस समय यू.पी.ए. सत्ता में आई थी, उस समय औद्योगिक विकास दर 7.32 परसेंट थी और जब ये सत्ता से हटे, तब यह माइनस 2 परसेंट थी। उसी तरह से विदेशी कर्ज की बात है, जिसके बारे में हम कहते हैं कि इसके सहारे देश को उदारवाद के रास्ते पर ले जाते-जाते यह सरकार देश को उधारवाद के रास्ते पर ले गई। इस देश में जब कोई बच्चा पैदा होता है, तब 15 से 20 हजार का विदेशी कर्ज उसके सर पर रहता है। जिस समय एन.डी.ए. से यू.पी.ए. को सत्ता मिली थी, उस समय विदेशी कर्ज 112 बिलियन डॉलर था और जब इन्होंने सरकार छोड़ी है, उस समय 390 बिलियन डॉलर देश के ऊपर विदेशी कर्ज है। उसी तरह से लघु अवधि के बाहरी कर्ज की स्थिति है। जब एन.डी.ए. की सरकार थी, तब लघु अवधि का बाहरी कर्ज 3.9 परसेंट था और जब यू.पी.ए. की सरकार सत्ता से हटी है, तब यह 24.8 परसेंट था।

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि 45 दिन की सरकार चौतरफा चुनौतियाँ, चारों तरफ एक तरह से देश में जो माहौल था, वह अविश्वास का माहौल था, विकास का माहौल था नहीं, करप्शन का माहौल, घोटालों का माहौल था, उनकी तरक्की के अंदाज निराले थे, चौतरफा करप्शन और घोटाले का माहौल था, वह तरक्की का एक अंदाज था। उस अंदाज से वह तरक्की हो रही थी। मैं निश्चित तौर से कहना चाहूँगा कि 'मैं उस मौसम में निकला हूँ सफर को, है पत्तों की जरूरत जब शजर को,' शजर का मतलब आम आदमी, गरीब, किसान, मजदूर से है।

“मैं उस मौसम में निकला हूँ सफर को, है पत्तों की जरूरत जब शजर को।  
है चम्पां तेरी नाकामी की यादें, अजब बेहाल कर रखा है घर को।”

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated) : Sir, is he speaking on the Finance Bill? ...**(Interruptions)**... Let him speak, at least, on one Section of the Finance Bill.

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी** : उपसभापति महोदय, ऐसे हालात में हमें यह सत्ता की विरासत मिली, जिस समय घर का हाल बदहाल था, बेहाल था और ऐसे हालात में एक ऐसा बजट पेश करना, देश में ऐसा विश्वास कायम करना कि यह देश फिर से तरक्की के रास्ते पर, समृद्धि के रास्ते पर, विकास के रास्ते पर तेजी से बढ़े और देश को ही नहीं, बल्कि दुनिया को भी इस बात का अहसास हुआ।

उपसभापति महोदय, आज किसानों की समस्या है, मजदूरों की समस्या है, बेरोजगारी की समस्या है। महोदय, मैं बेरोजगारी का जिक्र जरूर करूँगा ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री प्रमोद तिवारी :** आप किसकी बेरोजगारी का जिक्र कर रहे हैं, आप अपनी बेरोजगारी का जिक्र कर रहे हैं या देश की बेरोजगारी का जिक्र कर रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी :** हम आपकी बेरोजगारी की बात कर रहे हैं क्योंकि आप इधर से उधर चले गए हैं ना। ...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, जब एन.डी.ए. के शासनकाल में श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे, उस समय वार्षिक रोजगार सृजन दर 1 करोड़ 21 लाख थी और अब जब एन.डी.ए. फिर सत्ता में आई, तब यह महज 22 लाख प्रति वर्ष रह गई। इस स्थिति में, इस हालात में सरकार ने जो बजट पेश किया है, निश्चित तौर से वह सराहना की पात्र है और उसका नतीजा और असर ही है कि अभी अमेरिका के एक बहुत बड़े नेता जॉन कैरी ने कहा कि 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' का जो संकल्प है, यह संकल्प केवल नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का संकल्प नहीं रह गया, बल्कि यह संकल्प दुनिया के तमाम लोगों का संकल्प हो गया और पूरी दुनिया ने इस बात को समझा है, स्वीकार किया है। वह बात सही है कि 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' के संकल्प को दुनिया ने स्वीकार किया है, कांग्रेस स्वीकार करे या न करे, उससे मतलब नहीं है, लेकिन दुनिया ने इसको स्वीकार किया है और समझा है कि 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' ही "एक भारत-श्रेष्ठ भारत" बना सकता है। निश्चित तौर से 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' और "एक भारत-श्रेष्ठ भारत" के संकल्प के साथ यह बजट हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने पेश किया है। हम लोग गांव के गरीब लोगों को सुनते थे, तो वे कहते थे-साहब, जब हम सब्जी लेने जाते थे तो सब्जी वाला कहता था कि तुम्हें मालूम नहीं, डॉलर कितना महंगा हो गया? अरे भाई, हमें डॉलर से क्या मतलब, हम तो रुपये से खरीदने वाले हैं। तो वे कहते कि नहीं, डॉलर बहुत महंगा है, इसलिए सब्जी महंगी है, आलू महंगा है, प्याज महंगा है। तो डॉलर मालामाल होता रहा, रुपया कंगाल होता रहा और ऐसे कोई ऐसे साधन और उपाय नहीं किए गए जिससे देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पटरी पर आ सके।

अब मैं टैक्स रिफॉर्म पर आता हूं। हम मानते हैं कि इस सरकार ने इस बजट में जो कई महत्वपूर्ण और क्रांतिकारी घोषणाएं की हैं, उनमें से टैक्स रिफॉर्म एक महत्वपूर्ण पहल है। मैं इसको पहल इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि जो स्टैंडिंग कमिटी ऑन फाइनेंस है, उसने जी.एस.टी., इंश्योरेंस, बैंकिंग, माइक्रो फाइनेंस जैसे कई विषयों पर महत्वपूर्ण रिकमंडेशंस दीं, जो ठंडे बस्ते में पड़ी रहीं और कांग्रेस पार्टी की नेतृत्व वाली सरकार ने उन पर किसी तरह का कोई कदम नहीं उठाया। उसका एक मुख्य कारण यह था कि उस समय पॉलिसी पैरालिसिस था, प्रधानमंत्री जी पर भी कई तरह के दबाव थे और कई प्रधानमंत्री एवं कई सुपर प्राइम मिनिस्टर जैसी चीजें चल रही थीं, इसलिए वह एक समस्या थी। लेकिन, हम मानते हैं कि इस सरकार ने टैक्स रिफॉर्म के लिए जो क्रांतिकारी पहल की हैं, वे निश्चित तौर से बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण हैं। जैसे, आप जी.एस.टी. को लीजिए। जी.एस.टी. के बारे में पहले भी कोशिश की गई, लेकिन प्रदेशों को विश्वास में न लेने एवं कई अन्य कारणों से वह बार-बार टांय-टांय फिस्स होती रही। जी.एस.टी. के बारे में हमारा यह मानना है कि जिस दिन यह लागू होगा, उस दिन इस देश की अर्थव्यवस्था मजबूती के साथ पटरी पर आएगी। उपसभापति महोदय, इस बारे में राज्यों के बीच कई तरह के कन्फ्यूजंस हैं, उनके बीच कई तरह से कम्युनिकेशन गैप है और हमारा मानना है कि उस कम्युनिकेशन गैप की वजह से इस वक्त इस सरकार पर 50 हजार करोड़ की देनदारी कई राज्यों की है। यह एक समस्या है, लेकिन हमें पूरा विश्वास है कि यह सरकार इस दिशा में तथा जी.एस.टी. के विषय में स्टैंडिंग कमिटी ऑन फाइनेंस की जो रिकमंडेशंस हैं, उन पर तेजी के साथ आगे बढ़ेगी। मेरा

सरकार के लिए एक सुझाव होगा और यह राज्यों के हित में होगा कि जी.एस.टी. में पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स हैं, टोबैको है, यदि राज्यों को विश्वास में लेकर, राज्यों के साथ सामंजस्य बनाकर, राज्यों के साथ बातचीत करके उनको भी शामिल किया जाए तो इससे राज्यों को भी कई तरह के लाभ होंगे।

इसके अलावा, हम मानते हैं कि कर सुधार में जो कई महत्वपूर्ण कदम उठाए गए हैं, उनमें 56(2) बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। इसे हम महत्वपूर्ण इसलिए मानते हैं कि हम जब काले धन की बात करते हैं, तो वह काला धन केवल विदेशों में ही नहीं है बल्कि हमारे देश में भी बहुत है। हमारे देश में काला धन कोई गड्ढे में खोदकर या पोटली में बन्द करके नहीं रखता, बल्कि उसे लोग कई रूप और कई रंग में घुमाते-फिराते रहते हैं। हमारा मानना है कि नामी-बेनामी प्रॉपर्टीज आदि में जो गड़बड़झाला होता है, उस दिशा में लोकल ब्लैक मनी पर एक मजबूत कंट्रोल लगाने के लिए यह प्रभावी पहल होगी।

अब हम एफ.डी.आई. पर आते हैं। एफ.डी.आई. के बारे में हमारा मानना है कि इसको लेकर देश में बहुत चर्चाएं हुई हैं। एफ.डी.आई. रिटेल के बारे में हमारी पार्टी का बहुत स्पष्ट मत है कि देश एफ.डी.आई. रिटेल के लिए तैयार नहीं है, इसलिए यह लागू नहीं होना चाहिए। लेकिन, पिछली सरकार में बहुत से क्षेत्रों में एफ.डी.आई. लागू था, लेकिन लोग उसमें इन्वेस्ट करने नहीं आते थे। वे क्यों नहीं आते थे? वे इसलिए नहीं आते थे क्योंकि उस समय इस तरह का माहौल नहीं था। उस समय देश का जो आर्थिक माहौल था, उसे कहीं न कहीं करप्शन और स्कैम्स ने हाईजैक कर रखा था और लोग आने से पहले सौ बार सोचते थे। अगर किसी को हिन्दुस्तान में 100 रुपया लगाया होता था तो वह आदमी हाथ जोड़ता था। विदेशी इन्वेस्टर्स की बात तो बहुत दूर है, उसे आप छोड़ दीजिए, हमारे देश के जो बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपति थे, जो औद्योगिक घराने थे, अगर वे 10 प्रतिशत भारत में इन्वेस्ट करते थे तो पिछले आठ-नौ सालों में उन्होंने 90 प्रतिशत विदेशों में इन्वेस्ट किया, यह पूरा रिकॉर्ड है। और इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि देश का मैन्युफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर, देश में जो और आर्थिक सेक्टर हैं, वे पूरी तरह से चरमरा गये, देश की अर्थव्यवस्था पूरी तरह से पैरेलाइज हो गई, क्योंकि ऐसा लगता था जैसे कि विदेशी इन्वेस्टर तो नहीं आ रहे हैं और देश के इन्वेस्टर भी देश में इन्वेस्टमेंट करने को तैयार नहीं हैं। आपने इंडियोरेंस सेक्टर में इन्वेस्टमेंट की बात की है, डिफेंस सेक्टर में इन्वेस्टमेंट की बात की है। हमारा मानना है कि यह बात सही है कि जो 70 परसेंट डिफेंस के इक्विपमेंट्स हैं, उन्हें हम विदेशों से खरीदते हैं। मैं डिफेंस की कमेटी में मेंबर रहा हूं, वहां बार-बार इस बारे में चर्चा होती थी। बार-बार यह कहा जाता था कि यह सारा का सारा जो हम विदेशों से सामान खरीदते हैं, उनकी शर्तों पर खरीदना पड़ता था, उनकी इच्छा पर खरीदना पड़ता था। अगर हमारे देश को जरूरत है कि हमें एक महीने के बाद चाहिए, तो वे कहते थे कि नहीं साहब, हम तो इसको चार साल के बाद ही दे पाएंगे। आप हमें ऑर्डर दीजिए, ऑर्डर के बाद इतना हमें एडवांस दीजिए, सारा का सारा एडवांस हमें विदेशी मुद्रा में दीजिए, उसके बाद हम फिर आपके ऑर्डर पर काम शुरू करेंगे और फिर चार साल, पांच साल, छह साल लग जाएंगे। यानी हमें जरूरत अभी है, मतलब आज खेत को जरूरत है कि बारिश होनी चाहिए और जब खेत सूख जाएगा तब बारिश होगी। तो यह स्थिति है। इसलिए हम मानते हैं कि सरकार को इस दिशा में इंडियोरेंस के सेक्टर में, जैसे कि कांग्रेस के समय में भी यह बात थी, आगे बढ़ना चाहिए। सरकार ने इस दिशा में

[श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी]

एफ.डी.आई. के बारे में, डिफेंस के बारे में और अन्य मुद्दों पर जो किया है, वह बहुत सराहनीय है।

बहुत से महत्वपूर्ण और बहुत ही प्रभावी मुद्दे हैं, हम सब पर चर्चा नहीं करेंगे। किसान विकास पत्र का मुद्दा है। उपसभापति महोदय, हमारे गांव का किसान किसान विकास पत्र खरीदकर के रखता था। उसके बाद उसके बच्चे की शादी, बच्ची की शादी, उसका कोई और कार्यक्रम, उसके बच्चे की पढ़ाई के लिए वह उसकी एक पूंजी होती थी। अब वह पूंजी हुन्डी में नहीं रख सकता। वह पूंजी अब महाजन प्रथा के साथ नहीं होती। वह पूंजी किसान विकास पत्र के माध्यम से रखता था और वह खत्म हो गया था। उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि वह फिर गांव में जो महाजन प्रथा होती है, जिसके माध्यम से पैसा दिया जाता है, उसने पैसा दिया एक और उसके बाद उसको सौ रुपया ब्याज देना पड़ता था और उसमें वह टूट जाता था। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तो मैं सरकार को बधाई देता हूं कि उन्होंने इस दिशा में बहुत प्रभावी कदम उठाया है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please try to conclude.

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी** : उपसभापति महोदय, दूसरी चीज, आप भी थोड़ा उर्दू जानते होंगे, 'चिट्ठी आई है, आई है, चिट्ठी आई है। बड़े दिनों के बाद के बाद हम बेवतनों को याद वतन की मिट्टी आई है।' यह डाकखाने वाले होते थे, तो ये लोग गांव-गांव चिट्ठी पहुंचाते थे। बड़े ईमानदार होते थे। कभी आज तक यह नहीं सुना होगा कि कोई पोस्टमैन सैकड़ों किलोमीटर दूर गांव भी है तो वहां तक साइकिल लेकर पहुंचाता ही था। आज डाकखानों की क्या हालत हो गई है? सर, बिल्कुल खत्म हो गए हैं। तो यह जो किसान विकास पत्र है, इससे वे पोस्ट आफिसेज को, जो कि गांवों में एक बहुत बड़ा सेंटर हुआ करते थे कम्युनिकेशन का, वे फिर से एक बार पुनर्जीवित होंगे और फिर से एक बार बहुत मजबूती के साथ आएंगे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, you conclude.

**श्री मुख्यतार अब्बास नक़वी** : उसके साथ ही साथ एक और महत्वपूर्ण विषय है ब्लैक मनी का। ब्लैक मनी के मुद्दे पर माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने निचले सदन में स्पष्ट किया कि ब्लैक मनी वापिस आएगी, निश्चित तौर से आनी चाहिए। अगर भारत के धन को किसी ने जाकर विदेश में रखा है तो उसको वापस आना चाहिए। 7 अक्टूबर, 2011 को स्विटजरलैंड से जो समझौता हुआ है, उस समय की सरकार ने किया था। उस समझौते में कोई कमी हो सकती है, कई चीजें हो सकती हैं उस पर हम चर्चा नहीं कर सकते। लेकिन इतना जरूर है कि ब्लैक मनी पर जो व्हाइट पेपर आया था, वह ब्लैक मनी का ब्लैक पेपर था। खोदा पहाड़ निकली चुहिया। उसमें कुछ पता नहीं चला कि किस की ब्लैक मनी है, कब आएगी, कैसे आएगी और कहां से आएगी। हमारी सरकार ने आते ही अपने उस संकल्प को मजबूती के साथ दोहराया, उसके लिए एक व्यवस्था बनाई और व्यवस्था बना करके अगर ब्लैक मनी दुनिया के किसी कोने में है तो वह निश्चित तौर से वापस आएगी। क्योंकि हमें डर नहीं है। हमारी सरकार के किसी साथी का ब्लैक मनी उसमें नहीं है। डर उनको होगा जिन के सत्ता के मठाधीशों का नाम ब्लैक मनी के बही-खाते में रहा होगा।

महोदय, मैं इस बजट और फाइनेंस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

جناب مختار عباس نقوی (اثر پردیش): مائے اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، میں اس فائننس بل کا سمرتھن کرتے ہوئے اس سرکار اور فائننس منسٹر صاحب کو بدھائی دوں گا کہ کہ انہوں نے ایک ایسے وقت میں یہ بجٹ پیش کیا، جس وقت دش بہت بری آرتھک حالت سے دو چار ہو رہا تھا۔

دیش کے جو آرتھک حالات تھے، ایسے حالات میں یہ بجٹ پیش ہوا ہے۔ نشچت طور سے یہ بجٹ، گاؤں، غریب کسان، جھگی جھونپڑی کے انسان، بیروزگار نوجوان، اور بھارت کا سمردھ سمان کا بجٹ ہے، جسے 45 دنوں میں دوردرشتا کے ساتھ پیش کیا گیا ہے۔ سرکار کو جو وراثت ملی تھی، ناکامی کی وراثت، کمزور ارتھ-ویوستھا کی وراثت، بے روزگاری کی وراثت، مہنگائی کی وراثت اور چوطرفہ بدحالی کی وراثت، لیکن اب اس بجٹ کے پیش ہونے کے بعد صاف طور سے دیش کے لوگوں کے بیچ میں دکھائی پڑا ہے کہ اب مظلوطی کے ساتھ دیش میں وکاس اور وشواس کا ماحول قائم ہوگا۔

اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، "ہر ہاتھ کو کام، ہر کھیت کو پانی"، "روٹی، کپڑا اور مکان، مانگ رہا ہے ہندوستان" یہی آواز ہر طرف سے اٹھتی تھی۔ روٹی، کپڑا اور مکان - جو مولبھوت سویدھائیں ہیں، ان کی بات ہم لوگ بچپن سے، چھاتر جیون سے، جب سے ہم لوگ سنگھرش کر رہے ہیں، تبھی سے کیا کرتے تھے۔ یہ مولبھوت مانگیں پچھلے لمبے وقت سے چلتی آ رہی ہیں، لیکن روٹی کو مہنگائی کھا گئی، مکان کے سپنے کو ارتھ-ویوستھا کی بدحالی نے

چکناچور کر دیا اور کپڑے کے، چیتھڑے، کشاسن نے کر دئے اور حالت یہ ہو گئی ہے کہ دیش چوطرفہ بدحالی کے کگار پر کھڑا ہوا تھا۔

اس وقت کے ہمارے پردھان منتری جی ایک بہت اچھے ارتھ-شاستری بھی ہیں، میں ان کی نیت پر کسی طرح کا شک نہیں کرتا۔ بہت ایمانداری کے ساتھ وہ دیش کو مضبوطی اور کامیابی کے راستے پر لے جانے کے سنکاپ سے ساتھ کام کرتے تھے، لیکن افسوس کی بات ہے کہ جو کچھ بھی پچھلی سرکار کے وقت میں ہوتا رہا، اس وقت کے تتکالین پردھان منتری مجبوری کے ساتھ ان ساری چیزوں کو اسہائے ہو کر دیکھتے رہے۔ اب اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ دیش بری طرح سے برے حالات میں پہنچ گیا۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM : Sir, let him make points on the Finance Bill.

**جناب مختار عباس نقوی :** مہودے، جب یہ دیش یو۔پی۔اے۔ کو دیا گیا تھا اور

یو۔پی۔اے۔ سٹا میں آئی تھی، اس وقت سکل گھریلو وکاس در لگ بھگ 9 فیصد

تھی اور جس وقت یہ سٹا سے ہٹے یا اس سے پہلے وہ لگ بھگ 4 فیصد تک

رہ گئی۔ جس وقت یو۔پی۔اے۔ سٹا میں آئی تھی، اس وقت اودھیوگک وکاس

در 7-32 فیصد تھی، اور جب یہ سٹا سے ہٹے، تب یہ مائنس دو فیصد تھی۔

اسی طرح سے ودیشی قرض کی بات ہے، جس کے بارے میں ہم کہتے ہیں کہ

اس کے سہارے دیش کو 'ادارواد' کے راستے پر لے جاتے جاتے یہ سرکار

دیش کو 'ادھارواد' کے راستے پر لے گئی۔ اس دیش میں جب کوئی بچہ پیدا

ہوتا ہے، تب 15 سے 20 ہزار کا ودیشی قرض اس کے سر پر رہتا ہے۔ جس وقت این۔ڈی۔اے۔ سے یو۔پی۔اے۔ کو سٹا ملی تھی، اس وقت ودیشی قرض 112 بلین قرض ڈالر تھا اور جب انہوں نے سرکار چھوڑی تھی، اس وقت 390 بلین ڈالر دیش کے اوپر ودیشی قرض ہے۔ اسی طرح سے لگھواودھیوگ کے باہری قرض کی حالت ہے۔ جب این۔ڈی۔اے۔ کی سرکار تھی، تب لگھواودھیوگ کا باہری قرض 3.9 فیصد تھا اور جب یو۔پی۔اے۔ کی سرکار سٹا سے بٹی ہے، تب یہ 24.8 فیصد تھا۔

اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، میں اس لئے کہہ رہا ہوں کہ 45 دن کی سرکار چوطرفہ چنوتیاں، چاروں طرف ایک طرح سے دیش میں جو ماحول تھا، وہ اوشواس کا ماحول تھا، وکاس کا ماحول تھا نہیں، کرپشن کا ماحول، گھوٹالوں کا ماحول تھا، ان کی ترقی کے انداز نرالے تھے، چوطرفہ کرپشن اور گھوٹالے کا ماحول تھا، وہ ترقی کا ایک انداز تھا۔ اس انداز سے وہ ترقی ہو رہی تھی۔ میں نشچت طور سے کہنا چاہوں گا کہ "میں اس موسم میں نکلا ہوں سفر کو، بے پٹوں کی ضرورت جب شجر کو، شجر کا مطلب عام آدمی، غریب، کسان، مزدور سے ہے۔"

میں اس موسم میں نکلا ہوں سفر کو،

بے پٹوں کی ضرورت جب شجر کو

ہے چسپاں تیری ناکامی کی یادیں،  
عجب بے حال کر رکھا ہے گھر کو

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR : Sir, is he speaking on the Finance Bill ? ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him speak, at least, on one Section of the Finance Bill.

4 جناب مختار عباس نقوی : آپ سبھا پتی مہودے، ایسے حالات میں ہمیں یہ سنا کی وراثت ملی، جس وقت گھر کا حال بدحال تھا، بے حال تھا اور ایسے حالات میں ایک ایسا بجٹ پیش کرنا، دیش میں ایسا وشواس قائم کرنا کہ یہ دیش پھر سے ترقی کی راستے پر، اسمردھی کے راستے پر، وکاس کے راستے پر تیزی سے بڑھے اور دیش کو ہی نہیں، بلکہ دنیا کو بھی اس بات کا احساس ہوا۔

آپ سبھا پتی مہودے، آج کسانوں کی سمسیہ ہے، مزدوروں کی سمسیہ ہے، بے روزگاری کی سمسیہ ہے، مہودے، میں بے روزگاری کا ذکر ضرور کروں گا۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

شری پرمود تیواری : آپ کس کی بے روزگاری کا ذکر کر رہے ہیں، آپ اپنی بے روزگاری کا ذکر کر رہے ہیں یا دیش کی بے روزگاری کا ذکر کر رہے ہیں؟۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔

جناب مختار عباس نقوی : ہم آپ کی بے روزگاری کی بات کر رہے ہیں کیوں کہ آپ ادھر سے ادھر چلے گئے ہیں نا۔۔۔(مداخلت)۔۔۔ مہودے، جب این۔ڈی۔اے۔ کے شاسن کال میں شری اٹل بھاری واجپئی جی دیش کے پردھان منتری تھے، اس وقت وارشک روزگار سرجن در 1 کروڑ 21 لاکھ تھی اور اب جب این۔ڈی۔اے۔ پھر سٹا میں آئی، تب یہ محض 22 لاکھ پرتی سال رہ گئی۔ اس حالت میں، اس حالات میں سرکار نے جو بجٹ پیش کیا ہے، نشچت طور سے وہ سراہنا کی پاتر ہے اور اس کا نتیجہ اور اثر ہی ہے کہ ابھی امریکا کے ایک بہت بڑے نیتا جان کیری نے کہا کہ کہ "سب کا ساتھ، سب کا وکاس" کا جو سنکپ ہے، وہ سنکپ صرف نریندر مودی جی کا سنکپ نہیں رہ گیا، بلکہ یہ سنکپ دنیا کے تمام لوگوں کا سنکپ ہو گیا اور پوری دنیا نے اس بات کو سمجھا ہے، سویکار کیا ہے۔ وہ بات صحیح ہے کہ "سب کا ساتھ، سب کا وکاس" کے سنکپ کو دنیا نے سویکار کیا ہے، کانگریس سویکار کرے یا نہ کرے، اس سے مطلب نہیں ہے، لیکن دنیا نے اس کو سویکار کیا ہے اور سمجھا ہے کہ "سب کا ساتھ، سب کا وکاس" ہی "ایک بھارت - ایک شریشٹھ بھارت" بنا سکتا ہے۔ نشچت طور سے "سب کا ساتھ، سب کا وکاس" اور "ایک بھارت - شریشٹھ بھارت" کے سنکپ کے ساتھ یہ بجٹ ہمارے وٹے منتری جی نے پیش کیا ہے۔

ہم لوگ گاؤں اور غریب لوگوں کو سنتے تھے، تو وہ کہتے تھے - صاحب، جب ہم سبزی لینے جاتے تھے تو سبزی والا کہتا تھا کہ تمہیں معلوم

نہیں، ڈالر کتنا مہنگا ہو گیا؟ ارے، بھائی، ہمیں ڈالر سے کیا مطلب، ہم تو روپے سے خریدنے والے ہیں۔ تو وہ کہتے ہیں کہ نہیں، ڈالی بہت مہنگا ہے، اس لئے سبزی مہنگی ہے، آلو مہنگا ہے، پیاز مہنگا ہے۔ تو ڈالر مالامال ہوتا رہا، روپیہ کنگال ہوتا رہا اور ایسے کوئی سادھن اور اپائے نہیں کئے گئے جس سے دیش کی ارتھ-ویوستھا پٹری پر آ سکے۔

اب میں ٹیکس ریفارم پر آتا ہوں۔ ہم مانتے ہیں کہ اس سرکار نے اس بجٹ میں کئی اہم اور کرانتی کاری گھوشنائیں کی ہیں، ان میں سے ٹیکس ریفارم ایک اہم پہل ہے۔ میں اس کو پہل اس لئے کہہ رہا ہوں کہ جو اسٹینڈنگ کمیٹی آن فائننس ہے، اس نے جی۔ایس۔ٹی، انشورینس، بینکنگ، مائیکرو فائننس جیسے کئی وشیوں پر اہم ریکمنڈیشن دیں، جو ٹھنڈے بستے میں پڑی رہیں اور کانگریس پارٹی کی قیادت والی سرکار نے ان پر کسی طرح کا کوئی قدم نہیں اٹھایا۔ اس کا ایک مکھیہ کارن یہ تھا کہ اس وقت پالیسی پیرالسس تھا، پردھان منتری جی پر بھی کئی طرح کے دباؤ تھے اور کئی پردھان منتری اور کئی سپر پرائم منسٹر جیسی چیزیں چل رہی تھیں، اس لئے وہ ایک سمسیمہ تھی۔ لیکن، ہم مانتے ہیں کہ اس سرکار نے ٹیکس ریفارم کے لئے جو کرانتی کاری پہل کی ہے، وہ نشچت طور سے بڑی اہم ہے۔ جیسے، آپ جی۔ایس۔ٹی۔ کو لیجئے۔ جی۔ایس۔ٹی۔ کے بارے میں پہلے بھی کوشش کی گئی، لیکن پردیشوں کو وشواس میں نہ لینے اور کئی دیگر کارنوں سے وہ بار بار ٹائیں ٹائیں فس ہوتی رہی۔ جی۔ایس۔ٹی۔ کے بارے میں ہمارا یہ ماننا ہے کہ جس دن

یہ لاگو ہوگا، اس دن اس دیش کی ارتھ-ویوستھا مضبوطی کے ساتھ پٹری پر آئے گی۔

اپ سبھا پتی مہودے، اس بارے میں راجیوں کے بیچ کئی طرح سے کنفیوژنس ہیں، ان کے بیچ کئی طرح سے کمیونی-کیشن گیپ ہے اور ہمارا ماننا ہے کہ اس کمیونی کیشن گیپ کی وجہ سے اس وقت اس سرکار پر 50 ہزار کروڑ کی دین-داری کئی راجیوں کی ہے۔ یہ ایک سمسیہ ہے، لیکن ہمیں پورا وشواس ہے کہ یہ سرکار اس دشا میں اور جی-ایس-ٹی- کے وشئے میں اسٹینڈنگ کمیٹی آن-فائننس کی جو ریمکمنڈیشنس ہیں، ان پر تیزی کے ساتھ آگے بڑھے گی۔ میرا سرکار کے لئے ایک سجھاؤ ہوگا اور یہ راجیوں کے ہت میں ہوگا کہ جی-ایس-ٹی- میں پیٹرولیم پروڈکٹس ہیں، ٹوبیکو ہے، اگر راجیوں کو وشواس میں لے کر، راجیوں کے ساتھ سامنجسے بنا کر، راجیوں کے ساتھ بات چیت کر کے ان کو بھی شامل کیا جائے تو اس سے راجیوں کو بھی کئی طرح کی سہولتیں ملے گی اور ان کو بھی کئی طرح کے لابھ ہوں گے۔

اس کے علاوہ، ہم مانتے ہیں کہ کر سدھار میں جو کئی اہم قدم اٹھائے گئے ہیں، ان میں 56(2) بہت اہم ہے۔ اسے ہم اہم اس لئے مانتے ہیں کہ ہم جب کالے دھن کی بات کرتے ہیں، تو وہ کالا دھن ودیشوں میں ہی نہیں ہے، بلکہ ہمارے دیش میں بھی بہت ہے۔ ہمارے دیش میں کالا دھن کوئی گڈھے

میں کھود کر یا بوٹلی میں بند کر کے نہیں رکھتا، بلکہ اسے لوگ کئی روپ اور کئی رنگ میں گھماتے پھرتے ہیں۔ ہمارا ماننا ہے کہ نامی، بے نامی پراپرٹیز وغیرہ میں جو گڑبڑ جھالا ہوتا ہے، اس دشا میں لوکل بلیک منی پر ایک مضبوط کنٹرول لگانے کے لئے یہ ایک پربھاوی پہل ہوگی۔

اب ہم ایف۔ڈی۔آئی۔ پر آتے ہیں۔ ایف۔ڈی۔آئی۔ کے بارے میں ہمارے ماننا ہے کہ اس کو لے کر دیش میں بہت چرچائیں ہوئی ہیں۔ ایف۔ڈی۔آئی۔ رٹیل کے بارے میں ہماری پارٹی کا بہت اسپشٹھ مت ہے کہ دیش ایف۔ڈی۔آئی۔ رٹیل کے لئے تیار نہیں ہے، اس لئے یہ لاگو نہیں ہونا چاہئے۔ لیکن، پچھلی سرکار میں بہت سے چھیتروں میں ایف۔ڈی۔آئی۔ لاگو تھا، لیکن لوگ اس میں انویسٹ کرنے نہیں آتے تھے۔ وہ کیوں نہیں آتے تھے؟ وہ اس لئے نہیں آتے تھے کیوں کہ اس وقت اس طرح کا ماحول نہیں تھا۔ اس وقت دیش کا جو آرتھک ماحول تھا، اسے کہیں نہ کہیں کرپشن اور اسکیمس نے ہائی جیک کر رکھا تھا، تو لوگ تو بار یہ سوچتے تھے۔ اگر ہندوستان میں 100 روپے لگانا ہوتا تھا تو آدمی ہاتھ جوڑتا تھا۔ ودیشی انویسٹر کی بات تو بہت دور ہے، اسے آپ چھوڑ دیجئے، ہمارے دیش کے جو بڑے بڑے ادھیوگ پتی تھے، جو اودھیوگ گھرانے تھے، اگر وہ 10 فیصد بھارت میں انویسٹ کرتے تھے تو پچھلے آٹھ نو سالوں میں انہوں نے 90 فیصد ودیشوں میں انویسٹ کیا، یہ پورا ریکارڈ ہے۔ اور اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ دیش کا مینوفیکچرنگ سیکٹر، دیش میں جو اور آرتھک سیکٹر ہیں، وہ پوری طرح سے چرما گئے، دیش

کی ارتھ۔ ویویستہا پوری طرح سے پیرالائز ہو گئی، کیوں کہ ایسا لگتا تھا جیسے کہ ودیشی انویسٹر جو نہیں آ رہے ہیں اور دیش کے انویسٹر بھی دیش میں انویسٹمنٹ کرنے کو تیار نہیں ہے۔ آپ نے انشورینس سیکٹر میں انویسٹمنٹ کی بات کی ہے، ڈفینس سیکٹر میں انویسٹمنٹ کی بات کی ہے۔ ہمارا ماننا ہے کہ یہ بات صحیح ہے کہ جو 70 فیصد ڈفینس کے اکوپمینٹس ہیں، انہیں ہم ودیشوں سے خریدتے ہیں۔ میں ڈفینس کی کمیٹی میں ممبر رہا ہوں، وہاں بار بار اس بارے میں چرچا ہوتی تھی۔ بار بار یہ کہا جاتا تھا کہ یہ سارا کا سارا جو ہم ودیشوں سے سامان خریدتے ہیں، ان کی شرطوں پر خریدنا پڑتا تھا، ان کی خواہش پر خریدنا پڑتا تھا۔ اگر ہمارے دیش کو ضرورت ہے کہ وہ ہمیں ایک مہینے کے بعد چاہئے، تو وہ کہتے تھے کہ نہیں صاحب، ہم تو اس کو چار سال کے بعد ہی دے پائیں گے۔ آپ ہمیں آرڈر دیجئے، آرڈر کے بعد اتنا ہمیں ایڈوانس دیجئے، سارا کا سارا ایڈوانس ہمیں ودیشی مدرا میں دیجئے، اس کے بعد ہم پھر آپ کے آرڈر پر کام شروع کریں گے اور پھر چار سال، پانچ سال، چھ سال لگ جائیں گے۔ یعنی ہمیں ضرورت ابھی ہے، مطلب آج کھیت کو ضرورت ہے کہ بارش ہونی چاہئے اور جب کھیت سوکھ جائے گا تب بارش ہوگی۔ تو وہ حالت ہے۔ اس لئے ہم مانتے ہیں کہ سرکار کو اس دشا میں انشورینس کے سیکٹر میں، جیسے کہ کانگریس کے وقت میں بھی یہ بات تھی، آگے بڑھنا چاہئے۔ سرکار نے اس دشا میں ایف۔ڈی۔آئی۔ کے بارے میں، ڈفینس کے بارے میں اور دیگر کئی مدعوں پر جو کیا ہے، وہ بہت سراہئے ہے۔

بہت سے اہم اور بہت ہی پر بھاوی مدّے ہیں، ہم سب پر چرچا نہیں کریں گے۔ کسان وکاس پتر کا مدّعا ہے۔ اب سبھا پتی مہودے، ہمارے گاؤں کا کسان کسان وکاس پتر خرید کر کے رکھتا تھا۔ اس کے بعد اس کے بچے کی شادی، بچی کی شادی، اس کا کوئی اور پروگرام، اس کے بچے کی پڑھائی کے لئے وہ اس کی ایک پونجی ہوتی تھی۔ اب وہ پونجی ہانڈی میں نہیں رکھ سکتا۔ وہ پونجی اب مہاجن پر تھا کے ساتھ نہیں ہوتی۔ وہ پونجی کسان وکاس پتر کے مادھیم سے رکھتا تھا اور وہ ختم ہو گیا تھا۔ اس کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ وہ پھر گاؤں میں جو مہاجن پر تھا ہوتی ہے، جس کے مادھیم سے پیسہ دیا جاتا ہے، اس نے پیسہ دیا اور اس کے بعد اس کو سو روپیہ بیاز دینا پڑتا تھا اور اس میں وہ ٹوٹ جاتا تھا۔۔۔ (وقت کی گھنٹی)۔۔۔ جو میں سرکار کو بدھائی دیتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے اس دشا میں بہت پر بھاوی قدم اٹھایا ہے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Please try to conclude.

جناب مختار عباس نقوی : آپ سبھا پتی مہودے، دوسری چیز، آپ بھی تھوڑا اردو جانتے ہوں گے، " چٹھی آئی ہے، آئی ہے، چٹھی آئی ہے۔ بڑے دنوں کے بعد، ہم بے وطنوں کو یاد وطن کی مٹی آئی ہے " یہ ڈاک خانے والے ہوتے تھے، تو یہ لوگ گاؤں گاؤں چٹھی پہنچاتے تھے۔ بڑے ایماندار ہوتے تھے۔ کبھی آج تک وہ نہیں سنا ہوگا کہ کوئی پوسٹ مین سیکڑوں کلومیٹر دور گاؤں بھی ہے تو وہاں تک سائیکل لے پہنچاتا ہی تھا۔ آج ڈاک خانوں کی کیا حالت ہو گئی ہے؟ سر، بالکل ختم ہو گئے ہیں۔ تو یہ جو کسان وکاس پتر ہے، اس سے وہ پوسٹ آفیسز کو، جو کہ گاؤں میں ایک بہت بڑا سینٹر ہوا کرتے تھے کمیونی کیشن کا، وہ پھر سے ایک

بار پھر پھر-جیوت ہوں گے اور پھر سے ایک بار بہت مضبوطی کے ساتھ آئیں گے۔

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Now, you conclude.

جناب مختار عباس نقوی : اس کے ساتھ ہی ساتھ ایک اور اہم وشنے ہے بلیک منی کا۔ بلیک منی کے مدّے پر ماننے وٹنے منتری جی نے نچلے سدن میں اسپشٹھم کیا کہ بلیک منی واپس آئے گی، نشچت طور سے آئی چاہئے۔ اگر بھارت کے دھن کو کسی نے جاکر ودیش میں رکھا ہے تو اس کو واپس آنا چاہئے۔ 7 اکتوبر، 2011 کو سوئزرلینڈ سے جو سمجھوتا ہوا ہے، اس وقت کی سرکار نے کیا تھا۔ اس سمجھوتے میں کوئی کمی ہو سکتی ہے، کئی چیزیں ہو سکتی ہیں اس پر ہم چرچا نہیں کر سکتے۔ لیکن اتنا ضرور ہے کہ بلیک منی پر جو وٹائٹ پیپر آیا تھا، وہ بلیک منی کا پیپر تھا۔ "ہودا پہاڑ نکلی چوبیا"۔ اس میں کچھ پتہ نہیں چلا کہ کس کی بلیک منی ہے، کب آئے گی، کیسے آئے گی اور کہاں سے آئے گی۔ ہماری سرکار نے آتے ہی اپنے اس سنکپ کو مضبوطی کے ساتھ دوہرایا، اس کے لئے ایک ویوسٹھا بنائی اور ویوسٹھا بنا کر کے اگر بلیک منی دنیا کے کسی کونے میں ہے تو وہ نشچت طور سے واپس آئے گی۔ کیوں کہ ہمیں ڈر نہیں ہے۔ ہماری سرکار کے کسی ساتھی کی بلیک منی اس میں نہیں ہے۔ ڈر ان کو ہوگا جن کے سٹا کے مٹھادھیشوں کا نام بلیک منی کے بھی-کھاتے میں رہا ہوگا۔

مہودے، میں اس بجٹ اور فائننس بل کا سمرتھن کرتا ہوں۔ بہت بہت

دھنیواد۔

**श्री उपसभापति :** श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद, उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे इस वित्त विधेयक पर बोलने का अवसर प्रदान किया।

महोदय, दोनों तरफ से बहुत सी बातें, बहुत सारे मुद्दे, देश और सदन के सामने लाए गए हैं। उपसभापति जी, हम यह महसूस करते हैं कि चाहे आम बजट की बात हो, चाहे वित्त विधेयक की बात हो, इस विधेयक से, इस बजट से, हमारे देश की दिशा में कितना परिवर्तन आया, देश के विकास में हम कितना आगे बढ़ सके, देश में हम रोजगार के कितने अवसर पैदा कर सके - इन सब बातों को इसकी सफलता मापने के लिए हम तराजू के तौर पर इस्तेमाल कर सकते हैं।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष(श्री वी. पी. सिंह बदनौर) पीठासीन हुए]

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय, सदन में माननीय सदस्यों के सुझावों को नोट करने व समझने के लिए उपस्थित हैं। महोदय, मैं बहुत विवशता के साथ एक बात को उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ। यू.पी.ए. ने अपनी उपलब्धियों का व्याख्यान किया, एन.डी.ए. ने अपनी बातों को रखा और सत्ता यू.पी.ए. की बनी या एन.डी.ए. की, आपके बजट में, आपकी व्यवस्था में यह बात बहुत क्लिअर है कि तमाम आपके वायदों और विकास योजनाओं के बावजूद, आज हमारे देश में केवल 3 प्रतिशत लोग करदाता के रूप में चिन्हित हैं। आज किस देश का कितना विकास किया होगा, इसका इस बात से अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि 121 करोड़ की आबादी वाले देश में अगर 3 प्रतिशत लोग आयकर की श्रेणी में आए हैं, तो मतलब बहुत साफ है कि ये “कह कुछ रहे हैं और कर कुछ रहे हैं।” आज पूरा देश इस बात से चिंतित भी है और परेशान भी है। आप वित्त विधेयक लाए हैं और सदन की परंपरा है कि यह पास होगा। विपक्ष अपनी बात कहेगा, सत्ता में बैठे लोग अपनी बात कहेंगे, लेकिन इसका देश में प्रभाव क्या होगा, देश कितना आगे बढ़ पाएगा, क्या कभी इस सच्चाई के साथ हमने देश के लोगों की भावनाओं को समझने की भी कोशिश की है? क्या ईमानदारी से देश के लोगों के मन में झांकने की भी कोशिश की है? अगर कोशिश की गयी होती, तो आयकरदाताओं की संख्या 3 प्रतिशत न होती, यह और बढ़ सकती थी।

महोदय, मैं बहुत संक्षेप में कुछ महत्वपूर्ण बिंदु सदन में प्रस्तुत करना चाहता हूँ। मैंने आपके वित्त विधेयक को पढ़ा है। मुझे पता नहीं है कि किसी और देश में भी ऐसी व्यवस्था है या नहीं, लेकिन हमारे देश के वित्त विधेयक में हमारी सरकार ने वरिष्ठ नागरिक, सीनियर सिटिजंस को भी दो भागों में बांट दिया है। मुझे बहुत सारे देशों के संविधानों को पढ़ने का मौका मिला, बहुत सारे फाइनेंस बिलों को जानने का मौका मिला और मेरे ख्याल से हमारा देश, शायद पहला ऐसा देश है, जिस देश में हमारे देश के वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को भी इस विधेयक में दो भागों में विभाजित किया गया है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके माध्यम से मैं सदन और देश के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि आपने 60 से 80 वर्ष की एक श्रेणी बनाई है और 80 वर्ष से अधिक उम्र की दूसरी श्रेणी बनाई है। मैं नहीं समझ पाया और यह देश भी नहीं समझ पाया कि 80 साल वाले को आप कौन सा वरिष्ठ मानते हैं और 60 साल वाले को आप कौन सा वरिष्ठ मानते हैं? आपने बिल में व्यवस्था दे दी कि 60 से 80 वर्ष के बीच का व्यक्ति अगर ढाई लाख रुपए तक कमाता है, तो कर

में छूट पाएगा, 80 वर्ष से अधिक उम्र वाला व्यक्ति पांच लाख रुपए तक की आय पर कर मुक्ति पाएगा। क्या हमारी सरकार की संवेदनशीलता, क्या हमारी सरकार की दूरदर्शिता देश के सीनियर सिटिजन्स के प्रति इतनी नहीं है कि कम से कम जिस नाम के पीछे सीनियर सिटिजन लिखा गया, जो व्यक्ति वरिष्ठ नागरिक बन गया, उनको आप एक श्रेणी में रख सकें, एक समूह में रख सकें?

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी आपके माध्यम से सरकार से मांग है कि कम से कम सीनियर सिटिजन्स को न बांटिए। बेहतर तो देश को न बांटना भी रहेगा, बेहतर तो समाज को न बांटना भी रहेगा, लेकिन और भी कुछ न हो सके, तो कम से कम सीनियर सिटिजन की श्रेणी को एक कीजिए और मेरी मांग है, मेरी अपील है कि 60 साल से अधिक उम्र के किसी भी व्यक्ति को आयकर में पांच लाख रुपए तक छूट का प्रावधान निश्चित तौर पर होना ही चाहिए। अगर आप समरसता की बात करते हैं, अगर आप रिश्तों के सम्मान की बात करते हैं, अगर देश में आप सद्भाव की बात करते हैं, तो कम से कम बांटने की नीति पर आप पीछे हटने की कोशिश जरूर करें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपके बिल में महिलाओं के प्रति जो एक बात उभारी गई इससे हमारे देश की महिलाओं को भी कष्ट होगा और मुझे भी कष्ट होगा। हम महिलाओं के सम्मान और सुरक्षा में बहुत सारे मुद्दे और बहुत सारी बातें उठाते हैं। हम महिलाओं के अधिकार के लिए 33 परसेंट रिजर्वेशन देने की बात भी करते हैं। हम महिलाओं के सम्मान के लिए और बहुत सारे विषय और कानून बनाते हैं, लेकिन वित्त मंत्री जी ने आयकरदाताओं की श्रेणी में महिलाओं के सम्मान पर ज्यादा ध्यान नहीं दिया। माननीय मंत्री महोदय, आपके बिल में इस बात को अंकित किया गया है कि दो लाख अस्सी हजार रुपए तक कमाने वाली, आयकर देने वाली महिला को कर में छूट दी गई है। मैं समझता हूं कि सामान्य व्यक्ति से महिला की मद में जो केवल 30,000 का डिफरेंस रखा गया है, यह बहुत कम है। अगर वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को आप पांच लाख तक आय पर छूट देने का इरादा रखते हैं, तो फिर महिलाओं को भी पांच लाख तक आय पर छूट देने की नीयत आपको जरूर बनानी चाहिए।

महोदय, मेरा दूसरा सुझाव है कि महिलाओं को भी पांच लाख तक आय पर छूट देने का प्रावधान हमारी सरकार करे, तो शायद बहुत ही न्यायोचित होगा। तीसरी बात, विकलांगों के बारे में कोई बहुत ही स्पष्ट नीति आपके विधेयक में अंकित नहीं की गई है। अगर हम पुराना बिल देखते हैं, आयकर की व्यवस्थाओं पर हम ध्यान देते हैं, तो मात्र एक लाख रुपए का डिफरेंस सामान्य आयकर दाता और विकलांग के बीच में रखा गया है। मैं सदन के माध्यम से यह प्रस्ताव रखता हूं कि विकलांग की श्रेणी में भी अगर आयकर में छूट की राशि पांच लाख कर दी जाए तो मेरे ख्याल से यह बहुत ज्यादा हितकारी होगा, न्यायोचित होगा। महोदय, चाहे यू.पी.ए. की सरकार हो या एन.डी.ए. की सरकार हो, सरकार ने आम बजट में और तमाम मुद्दों पर बिलों में इस बात को बहुत उभारा है कि हम दलितों के विकास के लिए विशेष योजना लाएंगे, आदिवासियों के कल्याण के लिए कुछ नयी नीति बनाएंगे।

**श्री प्रभात झा :** क्या एक ही दिन में ले आएंगे?

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप :** नहीं, एक दिन में नहीं लाइए, एक दिन में तो आप विनाश ही कर सकते हैं। उसके लिए आपको समय मिलेगा, पूरे पांच साल का समय जनता ने आपको दिया है और जनता आपकी सरकार में टमाटर भी खा रही है, सबको सारी बातों का पता है। समय लगेगा। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, मेरा समय 12 मिनट का है और अभी दो मिनट बचे हुए हैं।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** दो मिनट बचे हैं, इसलिए आपको सिर्फ वार्निंग दे रहा हूँ।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप :** सर, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, मैं जल्दी ही अपनी बात समाप्त कर दूंगा।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** ठीक है, बोलिए।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप :** इस गरीब सेक्शन को, इस वीकर सेक्शन को, जिसके लिए हम तमाम सदनों में, तमाम मंचों पर बड़ी-बड़ी बातें करके प्रभावित करने की कोशिश करते हैं, क्या इस वर्ग को भी आयकर में छूट देने पर सरकार कोई विचार करेगी? इसके अतिरिक्त मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश बहुत बड़ा प्रदेश है। उसमें पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में मेरे पास निश्चित जानकारी है कि वह देश में और उत्तर प्रदेश में भी रेवेन्यू जनरेट करने में बहुत बड़ा रोल अदा करता है। हमारे उस पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में गाज़ियाबाद में, मोदीनगर में, नोएडा में और तमाम जगहों पर बहुत सारी इंडस्ट्रीज बंद पड़ी हुई हैं, मजदूर बेरोजगार हो गए हैं, वे बेचारे रिक्शा चला रहे हैं। क्या सरकार का ध्यान, जो बीमार उद्योग हैं, उनको संचालित करने की ओर है ताकि मजदूरों को पुनः काम पर लौटने का मौका मिल सके? क्या सरकार उस पर कोई विचार करेगी? महोदय, एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों के सामने आती है। वे पूरा टैक्स देते हैं, पूरा रेवेन्यू देते हैं, एग्रीकल्चर में बहुत बड़ा काम करते हैं, लेकिन उनका बहुत सारा पैसा, बहुत सारा धन, अगर कोई मुकदमा हो जाए, कोई केस हो जाए, चाहे वह इनकम टैक्स से संबंधित ही हो, उस पर बरबाद हो जाता है। उनको अपने उस मुकदमे की पैरवी के लिए इलाहाबाद हाई कोर्ट में जाना पड़ता है, जिस पर बहुत अधिक पैसा खर्च होता है, बहुत अधिक धन का अपव्यय होता है। महोदय, हालांकि यह विषय शायद इससे जुड़ा हुआ न हो, लेकिन मैं फिर भी इस बात को जोड़ना चाहता हूँ कि अगर सरकार पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में, वहां के आयकरदाताओं की सुविधा के लिए हाई कोर्ट बैंच की स्थापना करने पर विचार करे तो सरकार और प्रदेश, दोनों को बहुत बड़ा लाभ मिल सकता है। इसके अलावा पचास लाख की सम्पत्ति खरीदने वाले पर एक परसेंट टी.डी.एस. लगाने का प्रोजेक्ट हमारे देश की सरकार ने बनाया है। मेरी निश्चित जानकारी है कि उस नियम का, उस कानून का देश के लोग नाजायज फायदा उठा रहे हैं, अंडर द टेबल सौदे हो रहे हैं। एक परसेंट टी.डी.एस. के चक्कर में बड़ी-बड़ी प्रॉपर्टी वाले लोग, रीयल एस्टेट से जुड़े हुए लोग अपनी सम्पत्ति की वेल्यू कम दिखाकर प्रॉपर्टी परचेज करते हैं और टैक्स की चोरी करते हैं। अगर इस नियम को समाप्त किया जाए तो मैं समझता हूँ कि यह देश के लिए बहुत अच्छी बात होगी। काला धन देश के लिए बड़ी समस्या है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** धन्यवाद कश्यप जी।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप :** महोदय, मैं बहुत लम्बी बात नहीं करूंगा। आपकी मेहरबानी होगी ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** आप एक मिनट का समय और ले लीजिए, लेकिन अब आप समाप्त कीजिए। मुझे आपको टोकना अच्छा नहीं लगता ...**(व्यवधान)**...

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप :** केवल दो मिनट का समय और दे सकें तो बहुत मेहरबानी होगी।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** इसीलिए दो मिनट पहले मैंने आपको वॉर्निंग दी थी।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप :** केवल दो मिनट का समय और चाहता हूं। आप कहेंगे तो मैं अभी भी बैठ जाऊंगा।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** एक मिनट और ले लीजिए।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप :** मैं केवल दो मिनट का समय चाहूंगा। काले धन का मुद्दा आज पूरे देश में एक चर्चा का विषय बना है। आपने एस.आई.टी. बना दी। वह बन गयी, लेकिन उसकी रिपोर्ट क्या है, इन्फॉर्मेशन क्या है, प्रगति क्या है, उसके बारे में न सदन को पता है और न ही देश को पता है। काले धन की बात छोड़िए। हमारे कई मित्रों ने कहा कि हमारे देश में बहुत सारा पैसा, बहुत सारा काला धन ऐसे ही पड़ा हुआ है, अगर हमारी सरकार गंभीरता के साथ उस पर काम कर ले, तो भी हमारा देश आर्थिक क्षेत्र में बहुत आगे बढ़ सकता है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** थैंक्यू वरी मच।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात कह कर मैं अपनी बात का अंत करना चाहता हूं कि आयकर कार्यालय का विस्तार होना चाहिए। यह मेरा बहुत ही सकारात्मक सुझाव है। आयकर विभाग बहुत बड़ा विभाग है और सारा देश इस विभाग से संचालित होता है, लेकिन आयकर विभाग के ऑफिसोज़ बहुत कम हैं। इसके ऑफिस डिस्ट्रिक्ट हैडक्वार्टर में हैं, मंडल में हैं। अगर तहसील लेवल पर भी आयकर विभाग के ऑफिस बनाए जाएं, इस सिस्टम को और बढ़ाया जाए, तो जो लगभग तीन परसेंट आयकरदाताओं की संख्या है, इस संख्या को और बढ़ाया जा सकता है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** थैंक्यू वरी मच। आपकी बात हो गई। आपको चार मिनट का समय एक्स्ट्रा दे दिया है।

**श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो छात्रों को पढ़ाई के लिए ऋण मिलता है उस पर ब्याज की व्यवस्था लागू रहती है। मेरी मांग है कि किसी भी छात्र की पढ़ाई पूरी हो जाने के बाद, पांच साल तक उसके ऋण को ब्याजमुक्त रखा जाए, तो इसका बहुत सारे छात्रों को लाभ मिल सकता है। मुझे मालूम है कि बहुत सारे सदस्यों को बोलना है और बहुत सारे मुद्दे इससे भी ज्यादा कीमती होंगे, फिर भी मैं अपनी बात आपके माध्यम से कह सका, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

My colleague who spoke on the Budget debate for the Trinamool Congress made five broad points. I do not wish to touch on any of those points today and instead focus our comments, directions and suggestions on the Finance Bill.

The five broad points made by us in the Budget's debate were, one, to seriously consider the recommendations of the Finance Commission, which recommended that there were three debt-stressed States, Punjab, Kerala and Bengal. The second point we made was about the debt moratorium on Bengal for fiscal imprudence, which has since changed to fiscal prudence. The third issue we raised was a big issue of black money. The fourth was of sharing of taxes between the States and the Centre, and the fifth, all of our focus then in that speech was on the thirty-three per cent of India, the poorest of the poor.

In the Finance Bill, we will restrict most of our comments to the middle class, 160 million, a few years ago, which may probably become, as per estimates, 270 million in the next one or two years. This 270 million is equivalent to the population of Brazil and U.K. put together. This middle class typically is divided into broad ways – the seekers who earn two lakhs plus and, what they call, the strivers who earn a little more than that. If you really look at this Budget, we were trying to put it in a mathematical formula, this is what the formula looks like:  $PC = AJ = 4.1$ . Now what this basically means? First, let me dwell on 4.1. The Congress, a few months ago, came up with the 4.1 fiscal deficit number. The current Government has stayed with the number. And this has been an opportunity. If that number was not stayed with, this was a great chance to take some of the stress away, some fiscal space provided so that middle class could be the beneficiaries because the middle class has been suffering double-digit inflation for last six-seven years and in the last two-three years from total absence of jobs. But, maybe, the Finance Minister, in his wisdom, didn't want to go with 4.1 because he thought the markets would tank, credit rating agencies would downgrade us and corporates would find it very difficult to raise money from abroad. However, this was a golden opportunity lost because, as I said, if  $PC = AJ = 4.1$ , the eventual winners were the *babus* of North Block. Sir, now, we get down to some specific proposals. I shall make five-six quick points in the time permitted. The first one is on Service Tax. Service Tax contributes 60 per cent of the GDP and 12 per cent, approximately, of the Direct Tax. That is very good. Some people are left out of Service Tax. We do not want to grudge those people, like those pursuing the arts, culture, sports, etc. They are out of the Service Tax net; that is fine. ...*(Interruption)*...

Quiz masters have to pay too; what to do? But, on a more serious note, Sir, the former Prime Minister had not exempted lawyers. Now, I have lots of lawyer friends who won't like this – that is why my formula PC=AJ works -- but lawyers got exempted, again, on Service Tax. So, large legal companies are not paying Service Tax. The poor Chartered Accountants are paying Service Tax from October, 2008. So, our first clear suggestion is, please bring large law firms and huge diagnostic firms, which are not paying Service Tax, into the Service Tax net.

Sir, our second observation is again on the PC=AJ syndrome, which you could also express in a more boring way, calling it 'the Congress = the BJP syndrome'. Let us look at another number. This is about the 'super rich surcharge'. The Trinamool Congress believes, it is good that for someone making more than one crore rupees, you have levied a 10 per cent surcharge on that money. The previous Finance Minister did it. But where we have issue is the number that the previous Finance Minister gave us – 42,800. Sir, 42,800 people across the country are earning more than one crore rupees, and so, they have levied a surcharge. This time too it has continued. But, there are more than 42,800 people in South Extension or in West Andheri alone, who are earning more than one crore rupees. So, please seriously look at this number, because the actual number could be four-five times more than this.

Sir, I would make three quick points on personal tax. As I said, we are restricting all our comments today on the Finance Bill and not giving you some broad, macro picture, which we have finished in the Budget discussions. On the Income Tax, you have raised the exemption from ₹ 2 lakhs to ₹ 2.5 lakhs, and on the 80CC exemption, from ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 1.5 lakhs. So, the approximate saving on the Income Tax in this bracket would be about ₹ 5,000. However, if the BJP themselves take a look at the Standing Committee recommendations of Yashwant Sinha *ji*, there itself the Standing Committee talks about taking the first exemption limit up to ₹ 3 lakhs and the 80CC exemption limit up to ₹ 2 lakhs. We are optimistic that even though you didn't address it this time, maybe, February-March would be the time when middle-class India would be looking up to you. Then, interest on borrowed capital is up from ₹ 1.5 lakhs to ₹ 2 lakhs. That is very welcome. I would make a quick point here on tax on debt-oriented funds. Now, how did the tax on debt-oriented funds work before this? If you had it for 12 months, you did not have to pay capital gains. That is fair enough. Now, it has been made, not 12 months, but 36 months. We like something here; we don't like something here. What we like is the fact that you have taken it up to 36 months, because some corporates would be misusing the 12 months period to avoid capital gains. If you want to penalize the corporates for doing this, you might want to, but you have two options here. Don't penalize the individual who

[Shri Derek O'Brien]

is using this. So the option could be, if individuals are allowed to do this, give them the benefit of capital gains in 12 months, or, you set a cap.

Sir, we have a quick point to make on Corporate Social Responsibility. For large companies earning more than Rs. 500 crores, you are not going to make the two per cent Corporate Social Responsibility tax-free now. Good! Now, the key point is, what happens to those companies, the smaller companies, which do not meet your Companies Act specifications? Let us say, a company earning Rs. one or 1.5 crores wants to make a contribution of Rs. 5 lakhs or Rs. 10 lakhs. I think, we are putting them off if we are going to tax that. Please consider this. Go ahead with your two per cent tax for the big guys, but if some company wants to give ten ambulances or four pumps and the person is making a profit of Rs. 10 lakhs, he is not even making a profit. Please consider this. Do not tax that Corporate Social Responsibility, because then people would be discouraged from doing welfare.

Now a quick point on indirect taxes – Central Excise and Service Tax. All this time when you made that appeal, a pre-condition for appeal was not there. Now you have got and made a pre-condition for an appeal saying that you have to pay 7.5 or 10 per cent upfront cheque. This is dangerous because this will give an Income Tax Officer – there are many honest officers around – a kind of feeling of greediness. So, don't put the precondition. Sir, now I come to my last two points. One is broad comment on tax culture. We would like to leave you with a thought that there has to be a change in the perception or in the way we look at tax. Otherwise, taxation today is still seen with a fear psychosis. I know in the 1970s, if you earned ₹ 10 lakhs, ₹ 9,72,000 would go on tax. Today if you earn ₹ 10 lakhs, only ₹ 1,25,000 goes on tax. It is very good. There has to be a tax culture. You need to reward high-profile tax payers; you need to reward corporates; you need to make a big *shoo-sha* about it. You have very good advertising campaigns – big ones – which work successfully. I will agree. So, please look at this tax culture and remove this fear psychosis. Lastly, Sir, if you are looking at models, we will tell you one model to follow because no model is better than one where the numbers work. Sir, one State in India had a tax collection, in 2011-12, of ₹ 22,000 crores. In 2013-14, ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री जेसुदासु सीलम :** आप किस स्टेट की बात कर रहे हैं?

**श्री देरेक ओब्राइन :** मैं बता रहा हूँ, मैं बताना भूल गया। From ₹ 22,000 crores, the figure is ₹ 40,000 crores in 2013-14. The increase is a whooping 87 per cent. You asked me the State. This 87 per cent increase is in the State of West Bengal under Mamata Banerjee's Government. In spite of all the media bashing and fiction, lots of great work

is happening there including this tax collection. Two ways we managed to do it for the State – one, e-taxation, and two, better compliance. This is what is happening in a State, and I am sure it will work, if put to test, at the Centre. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Mr. Derek, you didn't even give me a chance to ring the bell. Thank you, very much.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार) :** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, एक दुनिया उन लोगों की भी है, जो न इनकम टैक्स देते हैं, जो न बुलेट ट्रेन में बैठेंगे, न एयर ट्रेवल करेंगे, न जिनके पास किसी बैंक का डेबिट और क्रेडिट कार्ड है और जहां स्टेट एक्सेंट है। मैं उन लोगों की तरफ से कुछ चीजें आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। योजना आयोग द्वारा जो गरीबी के ताजा आंकड़े प्रस्तुत किए गए हैं, उनके मुताबिक शहरी लोगों के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन का खर्च 33.33 रुपए और ग्रामीण लोगों के लिए 27.20 रुपए है। सर, दिल्ली के अन्दर हबीब हेयर ट्रेनिंग सैलून खुला है, जहां बाल जंगली चूहे की तरह खड़े हो जाते हैं और एक बच्चा एक हजार रुपए एक टाइम पर चूहे की तरह बाल खड़े करने की कीमत अदा करता है।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** हमें तो वहां जाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ती।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** आपके और हमारे बाल नहीं हैं।

सर, भारत में गरीबी, शिशु मृत्यु दर और मातृ मृत्यु दर की संख्या लगातार बढ़ती जा रही है। 2012 में भारत में 5 साल से कम उम्र के बच्चों की सर्वाधिक मौतें हुईं। सर, एक नये अध्ययन के मुताबिक प्रत्येक साल लगभग 55 लाख शिशु जन्म लेने के शीघ्र बाद ही इस दुनिया से चले जाते हैं। दुनिया भर में जितने अंधे बच्चे पैदा होते हैं, उनमें आधे से ज्यादा केवल हिन्दुस्तान में ही पैदा होते हैं। दुनिया भर में जितने कोढ़ी बच्चे पैदा होते हैं, उनमें 40 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा इसी अभाग मुल्क में पैदा होते हैं। इस देश के अन्दर विकलांगता का प्रतिशत, पूरी दुनिया में पैदा हुए कुल विकलांगों की संख्या का 50% से भी अधिक है।

सर, भारत में हर साल 7 लाख से अधिक नवजात शिशुओं की मृत्यु हो जाती है। मैं उन्हीं आंकड़ों का जिक्र आपके सामने कर रहा हूं, जहां स्टेट एक्सेंट है। दुनिया भर के 50 फीसदी नवजात शिशुओं की मौत सिर्फ 5 देशों में हुई है। आप उन देशों के नाम भी सुन लीजिए - महान भारत, नाइजीरिया, पाकिस्तान, चीन और कांगो। महान भारत में 7,79,000 नाइजीरिया में, 2,76,000 और कांगो में, जहां अभी तक सभ्यता पहुंची ही नहीं है, वहां नवजात शिशुओं की मृत्यु का आंकड़ा 1,80,000 है। इस देश के अन्दर तीन नवजात शिशुओं में से एक शिशु, एक साल की उम्र भी पूरी नहीं कर पाता है।

भारत में इस अवधि में करीब 50,000 महिलाओं की मौत प्रसव के समय हुई, जबकि नाइजीरिया में यह आंकड़ा करीब 40,000 का था। विकासशील देशों में साल 2013 में प्रति एक लाख जन्म पर मातृ मृत्यु-दर 230 रही, यह एक असली भारत की तस्वीर है। जबकि विकसित

[श्री के.सी. त्यागी]

देशों में प्रति एक लाख जन्म पर मातृ मृत्यु-दर 16 रही। इसके अनुसार शिशु मृत्यु-दर को कम करने में दक्षिण एशिया में मजबूत और स्थायी प्रगति हुई है।

सर. यू.एन.ओ. की एक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार पूरी दुनिया का तिहाई अति-गरीब वर्ग भारत में रहता है। जब से हमारे कांग्रेस के मित्रों ने अर्थव्यवस्था का उदारीकरण आरम्भ किया है, इस दौरान पिछले दो दशकों में नेपाल और बंगला देश जैसे देशों में भी मानव विकास की दर भारत से बेहतर हुई है। यह है उदारीकरण का मॉडल।

वर्ष 2014 की United Nations Development Corporation (UNDC) की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के मुताबिक यद्यपि भारत अपने दक्षिण एशियाई पड़ोसियों से मानव विकास की रैंकिंग के मामले में थोड़ा बेहतर है, परन्तु स्वास्थ्य और गुणवत्ता के मानकों में अपने कई पड़ोसी देशों से पीछे है। 1995 तक बंगला देश, नेपाल, भूटान और पाकिस्तान बच्चों की मृत्यु दर से मामले में भारत से बहुत पीछे थे, परन्तु वर्ष 2010 तक पाकिस्तान को छोड़कर बाकी देशों ने अपने मानकों में काफी सुधार किया है। कुछ देश में आज भारत में प्रति 1000 में 48 की मृत्यु दर से बेहतर हो गए हैं। पाकिस्तान को छोड़कर इस क्षेत्र के बाकी सभी मुल्क अपनी राष्ट्रीय आय का अधिक हिस्सा नागरिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रमों में व्यय करते हैं।

सर, मैं इन चीजों का जिक्र इसलिए करना चाहता था, क्योंकि ये जो बजट बनते हैं, इनमें एक खास तबके का ही ध्यान रखा जाता है। हिन्दुस्तान की एक बड़ी आबादी ऐसी है, जिसका बजट में किसी तरीके से भी जिक्र नहीं होता है।

मैं इनके सरकार का एक कारनामा आपको बताना चाहता हूँ, इस बात का जिक्र मैंने एक और सन्दर्भ में भी किया था। इनके वित्त विभाग के एक बड़े अधिकारी, नाइक साहब थे, जिन्होंने एक रिपोर्ट तैयार की है। अभी कुछ दिन पहले मैं चिदम्बरम साहब का एक बयान पढ़ रहा था, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा कि आप लोग कांग्रेस-मुक्त भारत क्या बनाओगे, आप तो कांग्रेस मुक्त बजट तक भी नहीं बना सके। आनन्द शर्मा जी की शिकायत यह है कि 49 प्रतिशत तो हम भी लाए थे, तब आपने हमें क्यों नहीं लाने दिया, हम बैंकिंग में यह काम कर रहे थे, इश्योरेंस में हम 49 प्रतिशत लाए थे, तब आपने हमारी मदद क्यों नहीं की?

ये लोग आपके खिलाफ नहीं है, इन्हें आपसे शिकायत है कि जो काम आप करना चाह रहे थे, आपने वह मौका इनको एक बार क्यों नहीं दिया, हालांकि काम ये भी वही कर रहे थे।

इस समय देश के बड़े-बड़े पूंजीपतियों पर सरकारी बैंकों का 53,000 करोड़ रुपया बकाया है। लगभग 406 घराने डिफॉल्टर हैं, जिन पर 70,300 करोड़ रुपये बकाया हैं। आज की तारीख में पब्लिक सेक्टर बैंकों के ऊपर पिछले 7 वर्षों से 4.95 लाख करोड़ रुपये का बकाया है। अब इसमें नई चीज यह है कि हमारे मित्र, वित्त मंत्री महोदय, श्री जेटली साहब बैंकिंग सेक्टर में 2.4 लाख करोड़ रुपये पुनर्पूँजीकरण लाना चाहते हैं। अब बैंकों में जो सरकारी हिस्सेदारी है, इनके जमाने की एक नाइक साहब की बनी हुई कमेटी है, इंदिरा जी ने 1971 में गरीब लोगों के लिए बैंकों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया था, इनकी सरकार के एक अधिकारी ने कहा बोगस, इनका

denationalisation किया जाए और यह सरकार यानी इधर वाली उस काम को करने जा रही है। सर, मैं आपको बताऊँ कि वही अर्थशास्त्री, रघुराम राजन इनके हैं, वे इनके लाड़ले हैं, मैंने इनके कई नेताओं के बयान पढ़े कि ये बहुत काबिल आदमी हैं, वे भी इस प्रोसेस में हैं। इस देश के अंदर अर्थशास्त्रियों का एक ऐसा कुनबा है, जो सलाह इनको भी यानी इधर वाले को भी देता है और उनको यानी उधर वाले को भी देता है। मैं अमेरिका के बैंकों की स्थिति के बारे में आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पिछले पांच-छह वर्षों में 480 बैंक दिवालिया हो चुके हैं और ये उन्हीं को यहां बुला रहे हैं। पिछले वर्ष 24 और इस साल 17 बड़े बैंक दिवालिया हो चुके हैं। जब पूरे विश्व में आर्थिक मंदी का दौर था, तब भी भारत के बैंक अच्छा काम कर रहे थे, लेकिन इनका भी denationalisation करने के लिए जो नाइक कमेटी बैठी है, उसको यह सरकार implement करना चाहती है।

सर, दो लाख करोड़ रुपए के एन.पी.ए. में से एक-तिहाई 30 बड़े औद्योगिक घरानों के पास हैं, लेकिन केन्द्र सरकार और बैंक प्रबंधन उनकी उगाही करने के लिए संजीदा नहीं है। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से मैडम मिनिस्टर से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि अगर इस पैसे को, जो पूंजीपतियों के पास रखा है, निकाल करके आप बैंकों में लगा दें, तो वित्त मंत्री महोदय का जो प्रोजेक्ट है, वह भी पूरा हो जाएगा और जो बैंकों में सरकारी साझेदारी है, वह भी बनी की बनी रह जाएगी, लेकिन आप यह नहीं करेंगे, चूंकि यह मुल्क उनका है, वे चंदा देते हैं, आदिवासी चंदा नहीं देते हैं। आठ करोड़ जो आदिवासी हैं, तमाम बजट प्रपोजल्स में उनके लिए सिर्फ 50 करोड़ रुपए का प्रोवीजन है।

सर, मैंने पिछली बार भी कहा था और मैं फिर इस बात को रिपीट करना चाहता हूँ कि मैं 40-50 साल से राजनीतिक जीवन में हूँ, लेकिन मैंने ये तीन शब्द नहीं सुने थे। ये तीन शब्द हैं Disinvestment, PPP और FDI। अभी 1990 के बाद इन शब्दों का चलन ज्यादा बढ़ा है, उन पर अगर मैं कहने लगूंगा, तो यह बहस बहुत लंबी हो जाएगी। अब ये लेबर लॉज में भी अमेंडमेंट करना चाह रहे हैं। आपके यहां से ही यानी राजस्थान से शुरू हो रहा है और दिल्ली तक पहुंच गए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अभी तो मेरी बात शुरू भी नहीं हुई। राजा साहब, आप प्रजा के साथ थोड़ा तो न्याय किया करिए। पिछली बार भी आपने मुझे यहां से ऐसे ही भगा दिया।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** आपको तो मैं एक्स्ट्रा टाइम दे देता हूँ, पर आप भी थोड़ा सा ध्यान तो रख लें।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** सर, एक घटना को पढ़ कर मेरा मन बड़ा दुखी हुआ और मैं इसको राजनीति के उस हिसाब से नहीं जोड़ना चाहता हूँ और अपने सभी सांसद मित्रों को बताना चाहता हूँ कि 29 जुलाई के अखबार में एक खबर छपी है कि इस महीने से जो इस्पात निर्माता हैं, उन्होंने इस्पात की कीमत एक हजार रुपए प्रति टन बढ़ाने का फैसला किया है। क्या उन्होंने आपसे इसके बारे में पूछा? क्या उन्होंने इनको सुझाव दिया? आपने इनको मुल्क का मालिक कैसे बना दिया? जिस दिन जितना चाहें, ये स्टील के दाम बढ़ा दें या सीमेंट के दाम बढ़ा दें और हमारे लोग जो भूखे-प्यासे अपने खेतों में काम करते हैं, जहां तीनों मौसमों में लोग मरते हैं, बरसात में हमारी झुग्गियां बहेगी, पशु बहेंगे, चारा नहीं मिलेगा, लू में लोग मरेंगे, जाड़े में ठंड से मरेंगे, जो इस मुल्क के असली मालिक हैं, उनकी उपज का मूल्य नहीं बढ़ेगा और इस्पात का मूल्य चौबीस घंटे के अंदर-अंदर बढ़ जाएगा। वे कौन-सी ताकतें हैं? किसान की उपज के दाम

[श्री के.सी. त्यागी]

ऐसे क्यों नहीं बढ़ते हैं? मैं इसके माध्यम से यह बहस नए तरीके से करना चाहता हूँ और सदन में बैठे हुए ग्रामीण पृष्ठभूमि के जो एम.पीज़. हैं, उनसे मैं कहना चाहता हूँ और खास तौर पर से अकाली मित्रों से कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक बार तय हो जाए कि किसान की उपज के दाम कैसे तय हों। उसकी जमीन का किराया लगाइए, हमारी बहन, बहू, बेटी और हम, चारों काम करते हैं, हमारी मेहनत लगाइए, जो बीज लगा, उसकी कीमत लगाइए, जो पानी लगा, उसकी कीमत लगाइए, जो डीजल लगा, उसकी कीमत लगाइए, जो बिजली लगी, उसकी कीमत लगाइए, जो insecticide लगा, उसकी कीमत लगाइए, उसके हिसाब से हमें भी दाम तय करने दीजिए। आपने यह किसका देश बना दिया है? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... स्टील मिल मालिकों को एक रात में एक हजार रुपए कीमत बढ़ाने के लिए किसने आज़ाद कर दिया? सर, यह दो दुनिया बन गई, एक दुनिया ऐसी है जिसकी चिन्ता उधर से लेकर इधर तक है और एक तबका ऐसा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसलिए मैं आपकी जानकारी में यह लाना चाहता हूँ कि कैसे कुछ लोगों के लिए सारे काम हो रहे हैं। सर, आप भी गाँव से आते हैं। आज 40 परसेंट किसान कृषि छोड़कर जा रहे हैं। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय, से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे गांव से कहां जाएंगे? आपके जो 100 स्मार्ट सिटीज़ बनेंगे, जो कभी नहीं बनने वाले हैं, तो वे शहर में जाएंगे। उनको शहर में रोजगार किस सेक्टर में मिलेगा? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... मैनुफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर, जिसमें स्किल्ड और अनस्किल्ड लेबरर्स की सबसे ज्यादा नौकरियों होती हैं, वह सेक्टर आज हमारे देश में सबसे खराब हालत में है और वर्ष 2012 में उसकी औसत दर 2.2 परसेंट है, तो आपके जो स्मार्ट सिटीज़ बनने वाले हैं, उनमें आकर वे भिखारी बनेंगे, अपराध करेंगे।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** थैंक्यू, त्यागी साहब।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** सर, मैंने गन्ना किसानों का जिक्र पहले ही किया है, इसलिए अब उसका जिक्र न कर अपनी बात को कम कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन मैं कुछ बातें जरूर कहना चाहता हूँ। यहां माननीय मंत्री महोदय होते तो बहुत अच्छा होता। जब बजट बन रहा था तब फिक्की वाले आ रहे थे, एसोचैम वाले आ रहे थे, सी.आई.आई. वाले आ रहे थे, औद्योगिक समूहों से चर्चा की जा रही थी, लेकिन क्या आपने किसी मान्यता प्राप्त किसान संगठन को बुलाया? जो भारतीय कृषक संघ है, अगर आप उसको ही बुलाकर तय करते, तो हो सकता है कि देश के किसानों की बहुत सारी किस्मत तय हो जाती, लेकिन आपने अपने किसान मोर्चा तक को नहीं बुलाया। इसलिए मेरा यह कहना है कि देश की जो 60 परसेंट नॉन-इरिगेटेड लैंड है, उसकी सिंचाई के मद में आपने केवल 1000 करोड़ रुपये रखे। अब मैं किसी और मद की आलोचना नहीं करना चाहता। 1000 करोड़ रुपये में क्या होगा? अगर कोई कृषक परिवार में पैदा हुआ व्यक्ति वित्त मंत्री होता तो इस काम के लिए वह एक लाख करोड़ रुपये का प्रोविज़न रखता ताकि समूचे देश में इरिगेशन की व्यवस्था हो जाए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE) : Thank you..  
...(Interruptions)... The next speaker is Mr. Navaneethakrishnan.

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** सर, अब मैं अपनी आखिरी बात कह रहा हूँ। मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे मित्र-भाई मंत्री जी ने चीनी मिल मालिकों को जो राहत दी है, उसमें एक्साइज़ ड्यूटी, जो गन्ना किसानों से पांच सालों में वसूल होगी...

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** आपके चार मिनट एक्स्ट्रा हो गए हैं, आप समय का थोड़ा ध्यान रखिए।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** सर, मैं अपनी पार्टी से अकेला बोल रहा हूँ और असली भारत से बोल रहा हूँ।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** लेकिन आपका टाइम है ना। आपने किसान की भी बात कर ली और सारी अच्छी बातें कह दीं, अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

**श्रीमती जया बच्चन (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** त्यागी जी, हम लोग भी भारत के ही हैं।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** आप भी अच्छा बोलती हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE) : Next speaker, please. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** सर, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि...

**श्री उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) :** त्यागी जी, आप हर वक्त ऐसा न करें।

**श्री के.सी. त्यागी :** सर, बजट का जो एलोकेशन है, उससे पहले रिजर्व बैंक के जो गवर्नर साहब हैं, उन्होंने रघुराम राजन कमिटी बनाई थी। उन्होंने पश्चिमी बंगाल, ओडिशा, झारखंड और बिहार को पिछड़े राज्यों की श्रेणी में रखकर उनको अतिरिक्त सहायता मुहैया कराने का प्रोजेक्ट किया था, जिसको हम विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देने की बात कहते हैं, लेकिन इस बजट में उसका कोई उल्लेख नहीं है। मैं जानता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय, को समय कम मिला होगा और ऐसा नहीं है कि मैं इसका विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूँ कि अगले बजट में पिछड़े राज्यों का भी ध्यान रखा जाए। इसी के साथ, मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI A. NAVANEETHAKRISHNAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Deputy Chairman, hon. Members, visitors in the gallery, officials of the Government, personnel from the print and electronic media, my name is Navaneethakrishnan. I am from heaven. I admit that I am from heaven and that is called Tamil Nadu. In Tamil Nadu, there is no poverty, no hunger, no unemployment, no ill-effect of inflation. The State of Tamil Nadu is absolutely free from corruption. All the credit goes to hon. Chief Minister, *Amma*. At the outset, I would like to place my heart-felt thanks to our Chief Minister, *Amma*, for giving me this opportunity, excellent opportunity, to stand before this august House. I have carefully read the speech delivered by the hon. Minister for Finance, Shri Arun Jaitley. I have also read the speeches delivered by hon. Members and Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman. Our hon. Chief Minister *Amma* already welcomed and appreciated this Budget in unequivocal terms. The Budget and the Bill definitely contain very good features. India will definitely progress as promised by our hon. Finance Minister.

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

India is now being watched all over the world. The economic experts are concentrating on India's development. Our Budget is noticed by international economists. With regard to para 102 of the Budget, Professor Barbara Harriss-White, Emeritus Professor of Development Studies, Oxford University, says, "Most of the enterprises in the Indian economy aren't 'SMEs'; they aren't 'small', they are 'micro' enterprises with under ₹ 25 lakh of investment for those dealing with goods and under Rs.10 lakh for services." In the Budget, a sum of Rs.10,000 crore has been allotted for providing equity, quasi equity, soft loans and other risk capital for start-up companies. But Professor Barbara says, "Over and above credit, tiny businesses need safe sites and infrastructure: not just roads, transport and communications but reliable power, water, drainage and sewerage. That means attending to local municipal governments, their revenues and their politics." Professor Barbara wishes good luck to our Finance Ministry by saying, "I wish the Finance Ministry good luck in sorting this out in the three months they have given themselves in Paragraph 102 of the Budget." An international economist has appreciated the Budget and he has put it in unequivocal terms that within three months they have found out the informal economy and they have allotted Rs.10,000 crore for its development. I hope, as promised by our hon. Finance Minister, it would definitely support our economy and the common man.

I would like to quote Article 39 (b) & (c) of the Directive Principles of State Policy. Hon. Members know these provisions, but for the sake of completion, I have to read it. Article 39(b) says, "that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;" Article 39(c) says, "that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;"

Though the Directive Principles of State Policy are not enforceable in a court of law, they are fundamental in governance. The State must apply these principles in making laws. These are the mandatory provisions.

Another Article deals with environmental issues. The Supreme Court has held that though it is included in the Directive Principles of State Policy, it is enforceable when it comes to environmental issue. It is Article 48A of the Indian Constitution.

Similarly, I feel that Article 39(b) & (c) are enforceable in a court of law. The Central Government under the dynamic leadership of Shri Narendra Modi has incorporated very vital things in this Budget. Our hon. Chief Minister has given a memorandum to the hon. Prime Minister while meeting him on 03.06.2014. Some of the proposals given by our hon. Chief Minister have been accepted by the Central Government. I thank the Central Government.

Sir, with regard to the idea of smart city, some of our Members have expressed certain doubts, but I am of the very humble opinion that smart city idea is a very good one. In the modern technological era, it is a must. Smart city is not of buildings, but of people. Smart cities simply will not deliver the high technological services, but it must also be an inclusive and equitable place to live in. So, it is a good idea. I hope that it will be implemented by our hon. Finance Minister in the proper manner.

I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the delays. Four or five new tribunals have been constituted like Debt Recovery Tribunal. But, justice delayed is justice buried. Constituting four or five tribunals is not sufficient because the right to get justice is in-built in the right to life under Article 21 of the Constitution. So, more number of courts must be constituted. Then only, our life will be meaningful. It is not a mere animal existence. We must live with dignity. So, I would like to draw the kind attention of the hon. House to Article 32 (3) relating to remedies for enforcement of rights conferred by this Part." I quote clause (3). It says, "Without prejudice to the powers conferred on the Supreme Court by clauses (1) and (2), Parliament may by law empower any other court to exercise within the local limits of its jurisdiction all or any of the powers exercisable by the Supreme Court under clause (2)." So, any other court can also be conferred this power to enforce the Fundamental Rights because so many writs are pending before the Supreme Court and the High Courts. So, the district courts can be designated as a competent court to enforce the Fundamental Rights and an appropriate law may be passed for that. The Supreme Court has held that if there is any delay in getting justice, it is a violation of the human rights. So, with regard to child custody matters, matrimonial disputes, maintenance and other important matters, a separate law may be passed to reduce the delay. If there is a delay in child custody matters, matrimonial matters, maintenance, etc., then, there is no meaning in having our judicial system. So, we must enact a separate law.

Then, I would like to draw the kind attention of this august House to the Indian Constitution and the WTO. Though the Indian Constitution is the fundamental law for our governance, the World Trade Organisation plays a vital role. While we enter into treaties and agreements with other countries, I hope our Government will take care of the common man because one-third of our population is very poor. So, we need the support of the Government for our life and sustenance. I may be permitted to conclude by reading a couplet from Tirukkural, which is a universal moral code. I quote:

"Iyattralum eettalum kathalum katha  
vaguthalum valladu arasu."

[Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan]

It means acquiring, storing, protecting and distributing wealth are the duties of an able king. Our hon. Chief Minister has been implementing many welfare schemes. I do not want to waste the precious time of this hon. House. Such schemes are cradle baby scheme for girl child, water harvesting scheme, free laptop for school and college students, providing high quality drinking water to poor people at affordable price, “Amma” salt at an affordable price, fresh farm vegetables at fair prices, comprehensive health insurance scheme, and free distribution of mixie, grinder and fans for household women who cannot afford it, free meal scheme in temples across the State. So, in our State, no man goes to bed without food. Everybody is getting food at very, very low cost. It is a very innovative scheme being implemented by our hon. Chief Minister. She is not only an institution, but also a university. She is a role model for all.

Once again, I thank our hon. Chief Minister for giving me this excellent opportunity. Thank you.

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर)** : आपकी मेडन स्पीच थी, तो आप पांच मिनट और ले लेते, आपने पहले नहीं बताया। प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव, बोलिए।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए।)

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति जी, आपने मुझे इस फाइनेंस बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ, लेकिन आपसे पहले हमारे मित्र जो वहाँ बैठे हुए थे, वे लिबरल थे, उदार थे। टाइम बहुत कम है, मैं जानता हूँ कि आप घंटी बहुत जल्दी बजाने लगते हैं...

**श्री उपसभापति** : लेकिन उसका सारा असर मेरे ऊपर आएगा।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव** : महोदय, मैं कोई अर्थशास्त्री नहीं हूँ और न अर्थशास्त्र के आंकड़ों में जाना चाहता हूँ। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी को कुछ सुझाव देना चाहूँगा। एक तो यह कि जहाँ तक डायरेक्ट टैक्सेज का सवाल है, इतने बड़े देश में जहाँ 120 करोड़ से ज्यादा आबादी है, उसमें income tax payee बहुत कम हैं। अगर लोग ईमानदारी से इनकम टैक्स दें, तो यह संख्या कई गुना ज्यादा होनी चाहिए और देश का रेवेन्यू बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ना चाहिए। सवाल यह है कि आखिर क्या वजह है कि लोग इनकम टैक्स की चोरी करते हैं? मुझे लगता है कि कहीं न कहीं आपके टैक्सेशन के जो लॉज हैं, कानून हैं, वे लोगों के मन में कहीं भय भी पैदा करते हैं। अब उनमें इतनी जल्दी सुधार तो नहीं हो सकता है, बाहर से काला धन जल्दी आ भी नहीं सकता है, लेकिन देश के अंदर जो काला धन है, उसको आप बहुत जल्दी निकाल सकते हैं, बशर्ते कि आप कोई ऐसी योजना बनाएं कि जिनके पास काला धन हो, वे उसको डिस्क्लोज कर दें, उस पर आप टैक्स ले सकते हैं, उस पर कुछ जुर्माना कर सकते हैं, लेकिन ज्यादा मुकदमेबाजी, पूछताछ, सोर्सिंग के बारे में - यह जो चलता है, इसकी वजह से बहुत सारे लोग अपनी आय को छिपाने की, जो उनके पास ज्यादा प्रॉपर्टी होती है, उसको छिपाने की कोशिश करते हैं। अगर इस

तरह की कोई योजना बनाई जाए, जैसी एक बार चिदम्बरम साहब ने की थी, तो उससे बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर रेवेन्यू मिल सकता है और वह आगे चलकर देश के काम आ सकता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि इस तरह की कोई स्कीम लाई जाए कि बाहर से जितना काला धन आ सकता है, उतना ही अंदर जो काला धन रखा हुआ है, वह भी आ सकता है। उनको यह छूट दी जाए कि आप डिस्कलोज़ कीजिए, टैक्स दीजिए और आपके खिलाफ कोई अन्य कार्यवाही नहीं की जाएगी। यह करना ही पड़ेगा क्योंकि मुकदमेबाजी पर बहुत अधिक धन खर्च हो जाता है। महोदय, एक बार हमारे यहां इटावा में एक बहुत बड़ी इनकम टैक्स की रेड पड़ी – हम लोगों में से कोई नहीं जानता था, इटावा को कोई आदमी नहीं जानता था - उस रेड में अरबों रुपए का सोना वहां पकड़ा गया। सुप्रीम कोर्ट में सब लाया गया, मामला सुप्रीम कोर्ट में आया, नानी पालखीवाला पेश हुए, सुप्रीम कोर्ट से वे जीत गए और सब कुछ लेकर चले गए, जितना था, उससे अधिक लाभ उन्हें हुआ। गवर्नमेंट को अपनी सिक्योरिटी में उसे वहीं पहुंचाना पड़ा। इस प्रकार मुकदमेबाजी में दुनिया भर का जो पैसा खर्च होता है, वह पैसा बचेगा और आपके पास आएगा। यह जानना एक्सपर्ट्स का काम है कि किस तरह से टैक्सेशन के नियमों में संशोधन किया जाए ताकि अधिक से अधिक लोग बिना किसी भय के अपनी इनकम को डिस्कलोज़ कर सकें और income tax payee बनें।

दूसरी बात मैं इंडस्ट्रीज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा कि वे प्रो इंडस्ट्री हैं। अच्छी बात है, लेकिन इंडस्ट्री ऐसी होनी चाहिए जो लोगों को अधिक से अधिक रोजगार दे। कम कैपिटल में ज्यादा लोगों को रोजगार मिले, अगर इस तरह की इंडस्ट्री नहीं होगी तो इस देश में जितने बड़े पैमाने पर आबादी है, उसमें बेरोजगारी निरंतर बढ़ती रहेगी। हम कर यह रहे हैं कि बहुत हेवी इन्वेस्टमेंट करते हैं, बड़ी-बड़ी मशीनें लगाते हैं, जिसमें पैसा बहुत ज्यादा लगता है और इम्प्लॉयमेंट बहुत थोड़े से लोगों को मिलता है। आज कम्प्यूटराइज्ड सिस्टम हो गया है, बड़ी-बड़ी मशीनें आ गयी हैं, इस सिस्टम की वजह से जिस जगह पर पांच सौ लोग काम कर सकते थे, वहां दो लोग काम कर रहे हैं। इसलिए इंडस्ट्री ऐसी होनी चाहिए और आपका इस तरह का सिस्टम होना चाहिए जिसमें कम कैपिटल में काम किया जा सके। हमारे पास ज्यादा कैपिटल नहीं है, कैपिटल कम है, मैनपावर ज्यादा है, इसलिए इंडस्ट्री ऐसी हो जिसमें कम कैपिटल लगे और ज्यादा मैनपावर का यूज हो। ऐसा छोटी और कॉटेज इंडस्ट्रीज में होता है, इसलिए इनको बढ़ावा दीजिए क्योंकि खेती के बाद यही इंडस्ट्रीज सबसे ज्यादा रोजगार दे रही हैं। एग्रीकल्चर के बाद सबसे ज्यादा रोजगार देने का काम अगर कोई करता है तो वह छोटी-छोटी, स्मॉल और कॉटेज इंडस्ट्रीज करती हैं। महोदय, गवर्नमेंट की पॉलिसीज कुछ ऐसी हैं कि रोजगार देने का काम अगर कोई करता है तो वह छोटी-छोटी, स्मॉल और कॉटेज इंडस्ट्रीज करती हैं। महोदय, गवर्नमेंट की पॉलिसीज कुछ ऐसी हैं कि कई बार छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज खत्म होने के कगार पर पहुंच जाती हैं। सारा देश जानता है कि हमारे फिरोजाबाद में चूड़ियों का सबसे बड़ा उद्योग है और दसियों लाख लोगों को वहां रोजगार मिला हुआ है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने एक आदेश कर दिया कि ताज ट्रेपेजियम ज़ोन के अंदर, टी.टी.जेड. में कहीं भी कोई कोयले का प्रयोग नहीं कर सकता है, वहां गैस का प्रयोग होगा और गैस को सबसीडाइज्ड रेट पर कर दिया गया। महोदय, पिछली सरकार के प्रधानमंत्री जी यहां मौजूद नहीं हैं, मैं पिछली सरकार के समय में उनसे मिला था, उन्होंने यह कर दिया कि सबसीडाइज्ड रेट पर जो नैचुरल गैस दी जा रही थी, उसके दाम बढ़ा दिए। नतीजा यह हुआ कि उस ज़ोन के बाहर की केवल एक ग्लास इंडस्ट्री है, मैं किसी

[प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव]

उद्योगपति का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, जिसकी सारे देश की ग्लास इंडस्ट्री पर मोनोपली हो रही है, क्योंकि वह इंडस्ट्री कोयले का प्रयोग कर सकती है। महोदय, कोयला नैचुरल गैस से एक-चौथाई दाम का पड़ता है। इस प्रकार उनकी बराबरी कैसे हो सकती है? मैंने उस वक्त के प्रधानमंत्री डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी से पूछा कि चूड़ी उद्योग कॉटेज इंडस्ट्री है या नहीं। उन्होंने कहा, बिल्कुल कॉटेज इंडस्ट्री है। मैंने कहा कि आपके अधिकारी इसे कॉटेज इंडस्ट्री नहीं मान रहे हैं। यहां सदन में बैठे सभी लोग जानते हैं कि चूड़ी उद्योग कॉटेज इंडस्ट्री है, लाखों की तादाद में वहां मजदूर काम करते हैं, हाथ से काम करते हैं, लोगों को वहां रोजी मिली हुई है। उस सबको आप खत्म कर रहे हैं। महोदय, या तो आप इसे एलाऊ कर दीजिए, सुप्रीम कोर्ट के उस आदेश को रिवर्ट करिए और यह कहिए कि आप कोयले का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं तो किसी को कोई एतराज नहीं है। फिरोजाबाद की ग्लास इंडस्ट्री, वहां का चूड़ी उद्योग सुप्रीम कोर्ट के आदेश से बंधा हुआ है क्योंकि वह कोयले का प्रयोग नहीं कर सकता है। एक यूनिट पर उन्हें 42 रुपए देने पड़ते हैं और जो इससे बाहर यूज करते हैं, जो दूसरी इंडस्ट्री है, सोमानी इंडस्ट्री के लोग, उन्हें वह 16 रुपए में देना पड़ता है। इस प्रकार 16 रुपए में अगर एक चीज पैदा होगी तो 42 रुपए वाला उसका कम्पीटिशन कर ही नहीं पाएगा, वह तो खत्म हो जाएगा। अगर इंडस्ट्री लगानी है, इंडस्ट्री बढ़ानी है, तो बेरोजगारी पैदा करने वाली इंडस्ट्री मत लगाइए, आप रोजगार पैदा करने वाली इंडस्ट्री लगाइए। एफ.डी.आई. की बात कही गई है। एफ.डी.आई. इन रिटेल लाखों-करोड़ों लोगों को बेरोजगार कर देगी। ये सब जानते हैं, लेकिन तब भी adamant हैं। आपने इंश्योरेंस में 49 परसेंट एफ.डी.आई. को लागू कर दिया है। पासवान साहब, आप देख लेना ये बाहर की कम्पनियां जो इंश्योरेंस सैक्टर में आयेंगी, ये लोगों का पैसा लेकर चली जायेंगी और आप देखते रह जाना। अभी आपका एल.आई.सी. है, जो लाभ कमाता है, वह उसे सड़क बनाने के लिए देता है। गवर्नमेंट उससे कर्ज लेती है और वह पैसा काम आता है। ये कम्पनियां आपको एक पैसा नहीं देंगी और ये लोगों का सारा पैसा लेकर चली जायेंगी, इनसे लोगों के प्रीमियम का पैसा भी नहीं मिलेगा। यह आप गलत पॉलिसी बना रहे हैं।

आप डिफेंस में एफ.डी.आई. लागू कर रहे हैं। आप क्या समझते हैं? आपकी सारी चीजें, आपकी सारी सिक्योरिटी, आपकी सारी ताकत आपके दुश्मनों के पास पहुंच जायेगी, तो आप किसी का मुकाबला नहीं कर सकते। डिफेंस में एफ.डी.आई. लागू करने से देश की सुरक्षा को खतरा है। आपको इससे बहुत सतर्क रहने की जरूरत है। मैं इसका सख्त विरोध करता हूं और आपसे अनुरोध करता हूं कि इस आइडिया को त्याग दीजिए, अगर आप बहुत बड़ा देश-भक्त बनने का दावा करते हैं तो। अमेरिका क्यों आपकी तारीफ बहुत करता है? आप प्रसन्न मत होइए। यह बहुत बड़ा व्यापारी देश है और व्यापारी उसी की कद्र करता है और उतने दिन तक तारीफ करता है जब उसको उम्मीद होती है कि उसे कुछ लाभ मिल जायेगा। इससे बड़ा कोई बिजनेसमैन नहीं है। देखिए, यह अकेला इजराइल का समर्थन करेगा, चाहे सारी दुनिया खिलाफ हो जाए क्योंकि युद्ध के लिए सारी सामग्री वहां पर बिकती है। वह आपकी तारीफ करेगा क्योंकि आप एफ.डी.आई. को दनादन लाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। यह अच्छी बात नहीं है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आपने किसानों के लिए क्रेडिट फ्लो की बात कही है। यह बात सब वित्त मंत्री करते हैं। आप पता कीजिए कि आपके नेशनलाइज्ड बैंक कितने हैं जो आपके द्वारा दिए गए लक्ष्य को पूरा करते हैं। केवल कोऑपरेटिव सोसायटी के जरिए किसान को वास्तव में उससे कर्ज मिलता है और उसकी रिकवरी भी बहुत ज्यादा है, नो एम.पी.ए. है। आपकी स्थिति क्या है, आप इतने उदार हैं, बड़े-बड़े उद्योगपतियों पर सरकारें काफी उदार रही हैं, आप तो अभी सरकार में आए हैं, ये बात मैं भारत सरकार की कह रहा हूँ, ये लोग इतने दिनों तक सरकार में रहे हैं। आपने 5 लाख 73 हजार करोड़ रुपया एक्जम्प्ट कर दिया, Revenue Foregone Estimates, एक किताब गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से निकाली गई है। उसमें बताया गया है कि 5 लाख 73 हजार करोड़ रुपये को आपने एक्जम्पशन के जरिए से छोड़ दिया है। कोऑपरेटिव बैंक से जब किसान कर्ज लेता है, अगर वह 200 रुपये नहीं देता है, तो उसे गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाता है और 14 दिन के लिए उसे तहसील में बंद कर देते हैं या जेल भेज देते हैं। उसके खाने का, उसको वहां पर रखने का पैसा भी उससे वसूल करते हैं। इन लोगों को इतने लाख करोड़ रुपया दे दिया, छोड़ दिया राइट ऑफ कर दिया, ये मेहरबानी इतने बड़े लोगों पर सरकार की है। यह पैसा इस देश की जी.डी.पी. का लगभग 5 परसेंट है, जो कि राइट ऑफ कर दिया गया है। यह जो फाइनेंस बिल होता है, यह पॉलिसी स्टेटमेंट होता है आपके अगले फाइनेंशियल ईयर के लिए। पॉलिसी स्टेटमेंट का मतलब होता है कि आप कैसे अपने देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को सुधारेंगे और उसे आगे ले जायेंगे। इसमें सबसे महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका खेती की होती है। मान्यवर, दुनिया का जो क्षेत्रफल है, उसमें हिन्दुस्तान के हिस्से में 2.4 परसेंट क्षेत्रफल आता है। दुनिया के मुकाबले में हमारे जो वाटर रिसोर्सेज हैं केवल 4 परसेंट हैं, जबकि इतने कम वाटर रिसोर्सेस और इतने कम क्षेत्रफल होने के बाद भी हम दुनिया की 17 परसेंट पॉपुलेशन को और 15 परसेंट पशुधन को सहारा देने का काम करते हैं। 58 परसेंट लोगों को रोजी-रोटी देते हैं। हमारी एग्रीकल्चर की जी.डी.पी. में घटते-घटते केवल 13 परसेंट की हिस्सेदारी रह गई है। इसके बाद भी एग्रीकल्चर का एक्सपोर्ट में 11 परसेंट हिस्सा है। बहुत से उद्योगों के लिए रॉ मैटीरियल देने का काम भी एग्रीकल्चर करती है। रिसेशन में केवल एग्रीकल्चर ही ऐसी चीज है, जो आपको बचा सकती है और कोई नहीं बचा सकता है। इकोनॉमिक सर्वे के अनुसार हमारी एग्रीकल्चर की जो ग्रोथ रेट थी, वह पिछले साल से पहले 3.6 परसेंट थी, लास्ट ईयर 4.7 परसेंट थी, लेकिन आपने इस साल के लिए, जो 2014-15 का करंट फायनेंशियल ईयर है, इसके लिए 4 परसेंट का लक्ष्य रखा है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब पिछले साल यह ग्रोथ रेट 4.7 परसेंट थी, तो इस साल 4 परसेंट का लक्ष्य रखने का क्या औचित्य है?

**श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत :** 3.7 थी।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव :** आपके इकोनॉमिक सर्वे में यह 3.7 परसेंट, 4. समर्थित थी, लेकिन अब आपने उससे कम का लक्ष्य रखा है। हो सकता है कि यही हाल आय में भी हो। But so far as I think, अगर आप यह करेंगे तो इससे काम नहीं चल सकता है। चीन ने अपने यहां एग्रीकल्चर की ग्रोथ रेट 6 परसेंट और 7 परसेंट रखी थी, इसलिए उसने दस साल में अपनी पर कैपिटा इनकम डबल कर ली। It was the first country.

हम जब तक एग्रीकल्चर की ग्रोथ रेट 6 परसेंट या 7 परसेंट नहीं रखेंगे, हमारी पर कैपिटा

[प्रो. रामगोपाल यादव]

इनकम नहीं बढ़ सकती है, क्योंकि 2 परसेंट या 2.5 परसेंट पापुलेशन बढ़ जाती है। इसलिए अगर आपकी ग्रोथ रेट 4.5 परसेंट है भी, तो भी इस कारण से वह 2 परसेंट या 2.5 परसेंट ही रह गई। आप इस ग्रोथ रेट को 2 परसेंट कम कर दीजिए, क्योंकि इतने परसेंट पापुलेशन बढ़ जाती है, इसलिए उसको जोड़ते ही नहीं हैं। अभी यह स्थिति है, इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप खेती पर ज्यादा जोर दीजिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यही ज्यादा रोजगार देती है, यही देश की इकोनॉमी को आगे ले जाने का काम करती है। आप लोगों को इंडस्ट्री दीजिए, इंडस्ट्री के माध्यम से लोगों को रोजगार देने का काम कीजिए और इस तरह की इंडस्ट्री बनाइए। आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. At the outset, I pray for your indulgence so that I can put forth my points in full. Secondly, at the outset, while responding on the Finance Bill and the budgetary exercise, I would like to express that I am in full agreement with my friend, Dr. Subbarami Reddy – he is not here – that you are following, rather photocopying their policy. My second expression of agreement is with my brother here, Shri Mukhtar Abbas Naqvi, who said that they have inherited an economy in utter distress, in a bad situation. I want to synthesize these two agreements of mine with both sides and I would like to say that in real sense your budgetary exercise and the Finance Bill of the new Government reflect a faithful continuity of its older counterpart, the previous UPA-II regime, which actually has landed the country, the economy at present with morose and distress. But still you preferred to follow the same trajectory, to photocopy the same route, lamenting that economy is in a bad shape. I urge upon the Government to please reflect upon this, particularly this aspect. Sir, the hon. Finance Minister while replying to the Budget Speech said, 'My Budget is one of a very low tax regime.' My point is, 'low tax regime for whom?' It is for three per cent of populace who are paying direct tax. It is for them definitely. You have foregone ₹ 22,220 crores on direct tax. Yes, you have lowered their burden. But what about the others? त्यागी जी ने बोला है कि एक दुनिया और भी है, जो आसमान से छूटती नहीं है, वे सब इन डायरेक्ट indirect टैक्स देते हैं और उसका burden you have increased manifold. You have claimed to have gained increase of indirect tax burden by ₹ 7525 crores. But if the manner you have given a wide concession on customs duty and imports is taken into account, then, what is the exact impact of excise duty burden on the people? It must be much more than ₹ 7,525 crores, and, I urge the hon. Finance Minister to please come out with a specific figure. If you take into account your exemptions on customs and import duty, what is your extra gain on the indirect tax account? In your Budget Estimates, when compared to Revised Estimates last year, you have estimated an indirect excise tax gain of ₹ 27,520 crores; it is not ₹ 7,525 crores. For whom the low-tax regime, Mr. Finance Minister?

Sir, when we talk like this, what is the share of direct tax? It is consistently declining of the total gross revenue. I am not blaming you, because you have just taken over the reins of economy. But, what is the context, what is the background on which you have taken over the economy? What is the trend? The trend is that the share of direct tax in the gross tax revenue is declining consistently and a deliberate pattern has been evolved. It was somewhere at 55.16 per cent in 2008-09, it came down to 54.9 per cent in 2013-14. And, in your Budget Estimates, it has gone further down by 1 per cent; it is 53.1 per cent. What is your preference? Sir, consecutively and complementarily, the burden of indirect tax is going up and still you are claiming that it is a low-tax regime! How? How can you justify this statement of yours? And, this is happening at a time when the Indian economy is facing a worst kind of income disparity and inequality. No civilized society should put up with such a wide income inequality and disparity where 100 top most rich, out of 120 crore population, has the grip over 25 per cent of our annual GDP, while 77 per cent of population *i.e.*, 84 crore people are living a beastly life with below ₹ 20 per day! Is that a very ideal situation when you will be declining or reducing share of direct tax rate on total tax revenue and pushing up the indirect tax rate? You are aggravating things. Many people do not count about the burden of indirect tax on the poorest of the poor. There was a study by a Hyderabad-based research group. The study says that rikshawalas, rag pickers etc., having an average income of ₹ 3,300 per month, are facing an indirect tax burden of 10.6 per cent of their income *i.e.*, ₹ 330. Sir, you please go through the study. Is that the kind of situation that we want to create? And, on the other hand, you are taking step-after-step by severely cutting the subsidy on the common people. You are also planning in the same way. The previous Government has set a target to reduce subsidy on the common people to 1.75 per cent of the GDP, while giving 5 per cent of the GDP – Mr. Ram Gopal Yadavji has just now mentioned – on your ‘giveaways’ through direct tax concessions! You are targeting 1.75 per cent of the GDP. It was the UPA II Government’s target. What is your target? Please come out.

You have set up an Expenditure Management Commission to make subsidy more targeted. What is your target of reduction? Please come out. Or, if there is no target of reduction, please also tell the House. Sir, already you have reduced the subsidy on petroleum to the tune of ₹ 22,000 crores which is having a cascading impact on the existing inflation. And, while subsidy on people is being reduced, subsidy on the one-and-a-half per cent of the people increased in the name of incentives. I will not mention about the tax foregone. Already, Shri Ram Gopalji has said about it. And, Shri Arun Jaitleyji has given logic to it that we have reduced burden on senior citizens, we have reduced burden of income tax for the salaried class. I admit. I welcome the relief that

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

you have given to the salaried class. Madam, please give us the figures. Out of ₹ 22,000 crores of direct tax, you have reduced the burden. But, what is the share of wage earners whom you have given relief? What is the share of the senior citizens whom you have given relief? And what is the share of those who are pilfering the national exchequer by deliberate tax defaults, who are also pilfering the public money in banks by creating NPAs to the tune of ₹ 2 lakh crores? How much is their share out of your ₹ 22,000 Direct Tax relief? Please come out. That is also a subsidy to 1.5 per cent of the population at the cost of 99 per cent of the population. What is the figure today? A consistently increasing pattern has been developed. After all your concessions, whatever tax is projected, that is not being collected. I understand that there are some weaknesses, deficiencies in your tax management system. For one year, for two years, I can understand. But, consistently it is being developed; it is continuing. Direct tax default, which was around ₹ 77,000 crores ten years back, has gone up to ₹ 4.86 lakh crores in the current year, as per your own Budget statement! As per your own Budget statement, it has gone up to that level. How do you say? What do you suggest out of that? It was ₹ 77,000 crores in 2005-06; it reached ₹ 1.86 lakh crores in 2009-10, a 135 per cent increase! Thereafter, in 2012-13, it reached ₹ 4.86 lakh crores, a 170 per cent increase! So, it is just not your systemic deficiency. It is a pattern, deliberately promoted year after year. That is all about this neo-liberal economic paradigm where for just one per cent population, त्यागी जी की भाषा में, जो चंदा देते हैं, you are so over feeding them that you forget the rest, who are creating the GDP, delivering money to your exchequer. And, the other group, for whom you are doing, is pilfering the national exchequer! This ₹ 4.86 lakh crores is a patronized pilferage by the corporate houses and you are promoting them. It is they who are pilfering the public money from the banking system and you are promoting them. You are indulging them. It is not a question that you make the burden lower. There will be better compliance. Please go through the latest CAG Report. The voluntary compliance part of your tax percentage is going down noticeably. Please go through it. By giving concessions, you can't change the heart of a thief. And, that theft is going on in the public exchequer. Your Finance Bill must have targeted this team, the community of pilferers. That would have been a great service to the nation.

A country, a Government, having expressed so much concern about the fiscal deficit, cutting down on the stomach of the common people, by reducing the subsidy given to them, remained thoroughly unconcerned, rather indulgent, rather patronizing this deliberate tax pilferage in the public exchequer. I am not blaming you, Madam, and this Government because you have just taken over. My point is, this whole economic policy paradigm, you are following the same trajectory. Will you continue with the same

patronization, to this deliberate pilferer of the public exchequer? If not, what is your programme? Sir, it is not that your income-tax system or direct tax system has gone wrong and you are not being able to correct it. What is the system? Year after year, a pattern has been set. A pattern of policy has been devised and you are photocopying it. How can you bring good days for the people unless you change your policy trajectory? If you photocopy the same, the country will be destined to further distress and danger. Let me tell you, I don't want the country to fall in danger and, so, I want you to change your policy trajectory. Sir, please give me some more time. Madam Minister, I have got some concrete suggestions on the policy matter. The previous Government again -- I have to differ because you have liberty -- brought forward a proposal. They expressed concern about tax evasion and brought forward a proposal of General Anti-Avoidance Rule. It was brought in the Budget, and I remember that in my Budget Speech I said that we welcome that. But while passing the Budget, shockingly, the Finance Minister announced that they were deferring it for one year. Immediately, thereafter, they appointed a Committee under Shri Parthasarathi Shome. On the third day of his appointment, he made a statement that these were all bogus, these should be no GAAR and no retrospective tax. Everything tailored and tutored. That was the pattern they have followed. Are you following the same pattern? If not, then, tell us that. If you are really concerned about the black money generation in the economy, a major part of which is coming from the illegitimate tax evasion, then, you have to bring back GAAR.

Sir, I was shocked that while making his Budget Speech, the hon. Finance Minister made his obsessed statement saying, 'No, no, we are not going to bring retrospective taxation, etc., etc.' Madam, whom are we following? The same tax was introduced by the British Government with 27 years' retrospection. In our case, we have an offender, in front of our eyes, of those companies, through merger and acquisition, I don't like to take their names, and you propose for a seven-year retrospection. Our conscience does not prick when we see that the exchequer has been pilfered in this manner. We introduced a proposal and went back. I request this Government to please reconsider this and bring back GAAR, if you are really serious about containing black money. If you are really serious about black money, then, please impose a serious regulatory control on the Double Taxation Avoidance Treaty, which creates a situation that black money generated in our country repatriated abroad and getting recycled, through those tax-havens, in our country as FDI: Oh, great FDI! ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, forty four per cent (44%) of the FDI flowing to our country is coming from Mauritius, and only seven per cent is coming from USA, the great USA. It is an open day-light discrepancy and inconsistency, raising serious doubts and we are comfortable in sleeping with it, managing with it, carrying

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

with it, and we are told that we are going to create an economy free of black money! So, these are the issues which we should seriously consider. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I am concluding.

Sir, I concretely suggest this. In our Indirect Tax burden, 40 per cent comes from petroleum products, and the people are heavily burdened of it. It is your own Budget Speech which says this. I suggest one thing. The private sector standalone refineries are exporting their entire product. The Public Sector Oil Marketing Companies are catering to domestic need at a moderated price at the instance of the Government, and the private sector standalone refineries are exporting their almost entire product and earning a huge profit by riding on the wave of rising price of petroleum products in the international market. Why don't you put a windfall tax, after a level, on their export earnings? They are using our resources. They are also getting their share in the oil explored by us in the country. Why don't you put a windfall tax on that? This is nothing new that India is going to do. Some of the European and western countries have resorted to this taxation. Why are you not doing it? Why are you not considering it?

Sir, at the end, to check the tax default, if the present process of a reverse transfer, from the millions to the handfuls, this perverse trend should be resisted,...

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

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I am concluding. Why don't you bring all tax-payers at par? The poor tax-payer, a worker in a factory or an employee in an office, is made to pay his tax claim first, and, then, demand the refund. Why don't you make the other tax-payers do the same that whatever claim has been lodged by the Tax Department, they must pay it first, and, then, go to court? You are talking about litigation. Let me tell you – it is your figure – out of ₹ 4.86 lakh crores, direct tax default ₹ 72,091 crore is a tax default which is not under any dispute but lying uncollected for the last three to ten years. This is what your own paper says. That figure is not only the last year's figure. There also a pattern has been set. Earlier it was ₹ 30,000 and then it consistently increased. The difference between last year's and this year's unrealized direct tax, which is not under any dispute, has increased by 40 per cent, from ₹ 51,3030 crores to ₹ 72,000 crores. You are not collecting it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tapanji, please.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: So, I want to say ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I am just concluding, Sir. Please do away with this perversion in this economic management. This perversion has been cultivated over the years in the name of neo-liberal economic philosophy, which is expected to bring change in the economy in specific days, as Mr. Subbaramai has claimed, but I am telling you that it is not possible. Please change that policy; please change yourself from this pervert economic policy. With this, I thank you and hope that you will consider my suggestions. Thank you.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY (Gujarat): Sir, I have a point of propriety. When this House is discussing the Finance Bill so seriously, the Finance Minister is not just present, but sitting outside for the last 40-45 minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... He should be here to listen to this debate. ...(*Interruptions*)... He is not the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... He is in the Central Hall. He should be here and listening to this debate very seriously. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are two Cabinet Ministers and an MoS.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: That does not mean anything because he has to answer. ...(*Interruptions*)... This House is being undermined. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is a very serious issue, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY; THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, the Minister had come here. The Finance Minister was here. He informed the House that because there is a finance related business in the other House, so he has to go there. There are Cabinet Ministers present here. I am here promptly taking notes. I think the Congress Party should ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not Congress Party. ...(*Interruptions*)... He is a Member. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I am sorry to say that he is undermining the importance of this House. We are so seriously discussing the Finance Bill, if he is not present here, then what is the point of discussing it? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): If he is sitting in the other House, then it is okay. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: He has been sitting in the Central Hall for 40-45 minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Minister has said that the Finance Minister is in the other House. We have to take it like that. The MoS has said that he is in the other House. ...*(Interruptions)*... We have to take it like that.

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: He is doing PR work in the Central Hall for the last 40 to 45 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामदास अठावले : मिस्त्री जी, इधर मिनिस्टर साहिबा बैठी हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मधुसूदन मिस्त्री : क्या आप इसका जवाब देने वाले हैं? क्या इसका ये लोग जवाब देने वाले हैं? आपने सुना, इधर से क्या बोल रहे हैं। इनको जवाब देने की जिम्मेदारी ट्रेजरी बेंचेज की है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... He has to be here to listen to all these speeches. ...*(Interruptions)*... We cannot be taken for granted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mistry, you made your point. That is okay. It is taken note of. ...Please wait, इसका सॉल्यूशन हो जाएगा, बैठिए।

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: I can very well understand if he is doing any legislative work and so on. He is talking in the Central Hall and doing his PR work.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Don't make such allegations unless you are ...*(Interruptions)*... See, MoS has made it clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to take it like that.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I object to the remark that there is some 'public relation work'. The hon. FM had appeared in this House and spoken. I object to this expression 'public relation work'.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mistry, you have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I object to this kind of remarks. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mistry, ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: There are two Cabinet Ministers. I am sitting and taking notes. These kinds of observations are objectionable. ...*(Interruptions)*... I object to that comment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Mistry, you have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... In the morning itself, it had been decided that the MoS would be here as the Finance Minister had to attend the other House.

...(Interruptions)... He had taken permission from the Chair also. ...(Interruptions)... We have also to ...(Interruptions)... Now, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I have to take ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I have to take the words of MoS at the face value. I cannot say anything else. Furthermore, there are two Cabinet Ministers sitting here. It is the collective responsibility of the Government. So, that is okay. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, these remarks should be expunged from the record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI MADHUSUDAN MISTRY: That is not the issue, Sir. ...(Interruptions)... If the Cabinet Minister concerned ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. I have given my observation. ...(Interruptions)... That is okay. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Bhupinder Singh, you can start. ...(Interruptions)...

**श्री भूपिंदर सिंह (ओडिशा) :** महोदय, मैं आज यहां खड़ा हुआ हूं फाइनेंस बिल के ऊपर कुछ चर्चा करने के लिए। मैं यहां कुछ सुझाव रखूंगा और मेरे राज्य में और देश में जो हो रहा है, उनके बारे में कुछ कहूंगा। सर, यह जो संसद है यह किसी पार्टी की नहीं है, यह किसी पार्टी को बिलॉग नहीं करती है, Rajya Sabha is the property of the people of this country. यहां हम सब जो आए हैं, हमारा एक ही मत, एक ही लक्ष्य है कि हम जब इलेक्शन लड़ते हैं तो काफी वायदे करके आते हैं और उन वायदों को पूरा करना ही हमारा धर्म है, वही हमारा कर्तव्य है। उस की याद दिलाते हुए मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जो हमें खेद पहुंचाती हैं कि आज 67 साल की आजादी के बाद भी एक हाथ की पांच अंगुलियां जैसे एक बराबर नहीं हैं। ऐसा क्यों है कि भारतवर्ष के सभी राज्यों में जो पिछड़े राज्य हैं, उनके बारे में ऐसी इच्छा शक्ति के साथ एक कठोर निर्णय क्यों नहीं लिया जा सकता? सर, मैंने यहां कहा है कि ओडिशा, छत्तीसगढ़ और उसके साथ झारखंड और बिहार ये जो पिछड़े इलाके हैं, इनमें यू.पी. का बुंदेलखंड भी आता है। ऐसे काफी राज्य हैं जिनमें पिछड़े इलाके आज भी हैं, जहां पर लोगों को आज तक यह नहीं मालूम कि एलौपैथिक साइंस क्या होती है, मेडिसिन क्या होती है, डॉक्टर क्या होता है? यह आज खेद की बात है। हम जो फील्ड में रहते हैं हमें यह मालूम है। तो इसी के लिए मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि सरकार को इसके ऊपर ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहिए। जो एन.आर.एच.एम. था, उसको आप कहां तक कन्टीन्यू करेंगे? जो वहां पर आज आशा वर्कर्स काम कर रहे हैं, उन आशा वर्कर्स का क्या फेट होगा? जो आज जंगलों में, पहाड़ों में, और आदिवासी एरिया में जाकर काम कर रहे हैं, वे जो आयुष डॉक्टर्स हैं, उनका भविष्य क्या होगा? सर, आप जानते हैं कि एक तरफ वहां बाढ़ आता है तो दूसरी तरफ हम सूखा की सिचुएशन देखते हैं। आज ओडिशा प्रांत सारी नदियों से भरा हुआ है। सर, पिछले साल फाइलीन आया। फाइलीन के समय कोई भी केन्द्रीय मंत्री या सरकार से कोई भी ओडिशा नहीं पहुंच पाया। हमने चार जिलों के लिए एक लाख छह हजार हाउसेज की रिक्वेस्ट की थी। बारह जिलों में बयानवें हजार से ज्यादा बी.पी.एल. हाउसेज को नुकसान हुआ है गरीबों का, मछुवारों का। ओडिशा में जो हमारा तटीय क्षेत्र है वह बहुत लम्बा है।

[श्री भूपिंदर सिंह]

माननीय मुख्य मंत्री नवीन पटनायक जी ने अभी हाल में प्रधान मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी लिखी है कि कम से कम अभी 621 करोड़ रुपए की जो हमें आवश्यकता है, वह फाइलीन के लिए दे दी जाए। उसके ऊपर मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि माननीय मंत्री जी इसका जवाब जरूर देंगे।

डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, टेक्स्टाइल्स के आपने छह क्लस्टर भारतवर्ष में बनाए। मैडम, मेरे इलाके में बनी जो साड़ी आप पहनती हैं वह साड़ी आप जेब में रख सकते हैं, उसकी कीमत लाख से डेढ़ लाख रुपए है। वे कारीगर जो काम करते हैं वहां ओडिशा के सोनेपुर, बलानगीर, सम्बलपुर, एरिया में, आज सारे विश्व में उसकी प्रसिद्धि है। मैं उम्मीद करूंगा कि आपने जो 6 क्लस्टर किए हैं, उनमें से वहां आप टेक्स्टाइल्स का एक क्लस्टर देंगे। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज सबसे बड़ी बात हमारे लिए राजकोषीय घाटा (फिस्कल डेफिसिट) को कंसोलिडेट करना है या उसको कैसे करना है, इसके ऊपर सबसे ज्यादा ध्यान सरकार को देना पड़ेगा। आज जब तक आप केपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर जब तक नहीं बढ़ा पाएंगे, तब तक भारत निर्माण नहीं हो सकता। ओडिशा या किसी और प्रांत का निर्माण नहीं हो सकता। आज पूंजीगत व्यय (capital expenditure) की क्या हालत है? उसके लिए हम कितना कर पाते हैं? उस ओर हमें ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है?

आज हम संसद में चुनकर आए लोग या जो भी संसद या असेंबली का चुनाव लड़कर आए हैं, वे जानते हैं कि जब भी हम इलेक्शन में प्रचार के लिए जाते हैं, तो हमने सन् 2000 से एक ही आवाज सुनी है। मां घर से निकलकर पूछती है कि हम कब तक अंधेरे में रहेंगे? हमको उजाला कब मिलेगा? हमारे घर में लाइट कब जलेगी? यह हम सब को सारे देश में सुनने को मिला है। राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युत योजना 11th प्लान में 2012 तक पूरा होना चाहिए थी, वह आज तक पूरी नहीं हुई है। आप विशेष रूप से बताएं कि उसे कब तक पूरा करना चाहते हैं? क्या यह सच्चाई है कि एन.टी.पी.सी. या एन.एच.पी.सी., गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया के पब्लिक सेक्टर अंडरटेकिंग्स जिन्हें यह कार्य दिया गया है, 10th प्लान में उनको 10 परसेंट कमीशन दिया गया था, 11th प्लान में उसे 9 परसेंट तक खिसका दिया गया और 12th प्लान में 5 परसेंट की कमाई में आप उसे यह काम करने के लिए कह रहे हैं! यह भी एक मुद्दा है, जिसकी ओर ध्यान देना जरूरी है। मैंने कहा था कि आप वहां पोलावरम प्रोजेक्ट दीजिए। सर, ओडिशा में नदियां हैं और वहां के किसानों को सिंचाई के लिए पानी की आवश्यकता है। आज अगर हम इस बजट में नुकसान देख रहे हैं, तो उसका एक कारण यह भी है। हम कहते रहते हैं कि हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान है, लेकिन हम किसान के लिए, खासकर सिंचाई के लिए और सोशल सेक्टर में जो उत्कृष्ट कार्यक्रम हैं, इनके बारे में कल हम उधर बैठे लोगों को कहते थे कि इन सब के लिए सब्सिडी बढ़ाई जानी चाहिए, लेकिन जब हम इधर बैठे हैं तो कहते हैं कि सब्सिडी के लिए हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। यह देश इस बात पर कभी भी समझौता नहीं कर सकता। इसी कारण देश गरीब है और देश के 75 परसेंट किसान आज भी हमसे आस लगाए बैठे हैं। वह कहते हैं कि जब साइकिल बनाने वाला साइकिल फैक्ट्री से साइकिल तैयार कर निकालता है, तो वह अपना रेट लगा देता है, साबुन बनाने वाला अपनी फैक्ट्री से साबुन निकालकर अपना रेट लगा देता है, लेकिन

किसान बैठा देखता रहता है कि भारत सरकार की कमेटी की मीटिंग कब होगी और उसकी फसल का मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस कब निकलेगा। उसे तब तक उसके लिए इंतजार करना पड़ता है। भारत सरकार आज अगर सब से ज्यादा सब्सिडी देती है तो वह फर्टिलाइजर्स की कंपनियों को देती है। मैं अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि वह फर्टिलाइजर्स की सब्सिडी सीधे किसान की पॉकेट में जाए। आप उसे सीधे किसान को देने की व्यवस्था करें। मैं सोचता हूँ कि सारा सदन यही चाहेगा और सारी संसद यही चाहेगी। जो इस देश की तरक्की चाहता है, वह यह जरूर चाहेगा। सर, दूसरा सेक्टर टूरिज्म है और ये दो सेक्टर्स हैं, जिनसे हमारी अर्थ-नीति आगे बढ़ सकती है।

प्रधान मंत्री जी ने ब्लैक मनी की बात कही है। वह पैसा जो लोगों ने विदेशी बैंकों में भेजा है, वह कहां से भेजा है। वह इसी धरती से गया है। (Time-bell)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : There is one more speaker from your Party.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH : Sir, I will conclude in two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN : Okay.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH : Sir, that black money generated here, in our country only. Also, the black money is in demand here only. मंत्री महोदया, अगर आज आपको भी फ्लैट लेना पड़ेगा, आप जिससे फ्लैट लेंगे तो वह कहेगा कि मैं 30 लाख चैक से लूंगा और 70 लाख मुझे कैश चाहिए। मैं एक करोड़ पूरा शो नहीं करूंगा। इस बात को कौन नहीं जानता। इस बात को कौन सी राजनीतिक पार्टी नहीं जानती? सर, करप्शन की क्या परिभाषा है? मैं आज उसके चरण छूना चाहूंगा जो मुझे बता दे कि करप्शन की डेफिनीशन क्या है? आप करप्शन किसे कहते हैं, हमारे ये आंकड़े, हमारी जी.डी.पी. - ये सब सुनने के लिए देश के लोगों के पास ज्ञान नहीं है। उसे रोटी चाहिए, उसे कपड़ा चाहिए, उसे मकान चाहिए, उसके घर में लाइट चाहिए, उसके बच्चे को खाना चाहिए। सर, आज कुपोषण की शिकायतें बहुत आती हैं। आज आम आदमी तक अच्छा खाना क्यों नहीं पहुंच पा रहा है? उसकी निगरानी होनी चाहिए। उसमें हो रहे लीकेज को रोकने की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

सर, मैं अंत में पोलावरम् प्रोजेक्ट के बारे में निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। आपने 1980 में जैसे मध्य प्रदेश, ओडिशा और आन्ध्र प्रदेश के लोगों को बुलाकर बात की थी, अब छत्तीसगढ़, तेलंगाना को भी शामिल कर इस बारे में इन 5 स्टेट्स को बुलाकर बात कीजिए। आप बताएं कि किस के कहने से डैम की हाइट बढ़ाई गयी, कब बढ़ाई गई? आज केस सुप्रीम कोर्ट में पड़ा हुआ है। उसकी बात हम यहां नहीं कर सकते, लेकिन उस बारे में सरकार बिल ला सकती है। उसके ऊपर सरकार डिसिजन ले सकती है। लेकिन एक सांसद इस पर बात नहीं कर सकता यह काफी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है। हमारा बच्चा हम से यह सवाल पूछता है। किस तरह का लोकतंत्र है ये? आप लोग राज्य सभा में क्या करते हैं? अपने राज्य के हित में आप क्यों बात नहीं कर सकते? यह जनहित में है। आप साधारण व्यक्ति नहीं, सांसद हैं। आज जो सरकार है, यह कोई पार्टी की नहीं है, मैं फिर से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, लास्टली मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ

[श्री भूपिंदर सिंह]

कि इंद्रावती प्रोजेक्ट को नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट घोषित कीजिए और हमारे ओडिशा में, रेलवे जो सबसे पिछड़ी हुई है, लांजीगढ़-जूनागढ़ से अम्बागुड़ा तक जिस रेल लाइन का सर्वे हुआ है, जिसके लिए 1590 करोड़ रुपए का आकलन है, उसके लिए मैं अनुरोध करूंगा कि अगर आप भारत निर्माण करना चाहते हैं और प्रधान मंत्री जी की अगर यह इच्छा है, तो पिछड़े राज्यों की तरफ आप ध्यान दीजिए, धन्यवाद।

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, everyone knows regarding our country's situation which has been there for the past ten years, in 2004, when the NDA handed over the charge to the UPA Government, as a matter of fact, we were to get into the list of 'super-power', whereas, at the end of the decade, the tenth year, the UPA successfully brought our country to 'zero power' status, which has happened for various reasons. These were discussed time and again, i don't want to waste the time of this august House by repeating them.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY) *in the Chair.*]

However, Sir, at last, the NDA has brought a balanced Budget which is focused on the long-term solutions rather than short-term solutions. Undoubtedly, this Budget is projecting some light at the end of the tunnel for our nation. However, Sir, the Finance Minister should have increased the Budget for our Defence production and Defence research. Otherwise, we have to depend on imported items, which will be a drain on our foreign exchange. Hopefully, there will be some increase in Defence research area, which will definitely improve the manufacturing sector. In turn, that will generate better employment which will improve our economy.

As you are all aware, if you See our foreign exchange for last one decade, particularly dollar-rupee, the rupee has depreciated by almost 50 per cent against US dollar. So, there is a need for us to balance our imports, whereas, we have no option but to import hugecrude. But I am afraid that in the near future, our other imports may cross the bill of crude imports. If you See our infrastructure projects and infrastructure companies, hardly one-third are in good shape. More than two-thirds of the projects are running half-way or they have been completed only 25 per cent or 30 per cent. This is the situation with various projects whether you take railways, roads, coal, mining, power, petroleum or any other projects. Unless these projects are kick-started, re-started again, by correcting the policies, this economy may further drag. So, I request the Finance Minister to focus specially on restarting all these projects.

As we are all aware, only industrial development can give more employment which will definitely improve our economy. Then, Sir, there is financial inclusion, which is very

important for inclusive growth which though started by the UPA but, unfortunately, they have not taken it anywhere. It is also midway. There should be focus on improving that.

We wholeheartedly welcome the hon. Prime Minister's policy. 'Less land, less time, more crop' mantra definitely boosts the agricultural products. The farmers will definitely be very happy. That is possible only by educating every farmer about the seeds, pesticides and fertilizers. Generally, if one looks at the Budget, across the country, the hon. Finance Minister has balanced many areas, particularly, taxation and advance ruling in the case of multi-nationals as well as domestic companies, which helps corporates make quick decisions about investments.

Sir, I now come back to both the Telugu-speaking States. This reminds me of my 82 year old father who sent me a message. He was witness to our nation's struggle for Independence. At that time, he felt he never had anything except a bright hope that the country would be achieving many great things. He also witnessed Andhra being separated from the erstwhile Madras Presidency. He mentioned that even then he never felt any difference. He was also witness to the merger of the Andhra region into Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, I need more time. In fact, I had requested the BJP to give up some of their time because I am not blessed with enough time! And, they have agreed.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): But, my hands are tied.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, please allow me to complete.

So, he mentioned that he never felt any difference then, but he did mention that he was afraid of the fate of the Telugu-speaking people, because the State had been divided in a most unscientific manner. Whichever be the Government, once it is elected, it should think more about the betterment of the State and the nation, whereas the UPA Government has done it in a most unscientific manner, which has left both the States, Andhra Pradesh as well as Telangana, in a most disadvantaged State. At one point of time, just as 'A' is the first alphabet, our State used to be the Number One State in many fields. Unfortunately, we have now lost that position. In the case of power, we are in a most disadvantageous position. Most of the power projects in the State of Andhra Pradesh today are not producing power because of the policy paralysis on fuel supply. It is there everywhere, be it power, education or cadre division. Even officers don't know till today where to go, what to do, what to plan, etc. These are the main problem areas. At the same time, this august House is aware that the then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, had promised a special status and an industrial policy based on the Bundelkhand model. But this has not been started till today. Hence, I would make a request to the hon. Finance

[Shri Y.S. Chowdary]

Minister. In fact, we were all hopeful that the Finance Minister would include all these things in the Budget speech, which are definitely missing. We are hopeful that they would start after this Budget Session is over.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Now, please conclude.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, today students are also not in a position to pursue their studies. Admission to Engineering colleges has been stopped, because of the lack of a proper policy and other reasons in the State of Telangana. Whatever decision they are taking is not good for the country. If we spoil the life of a student, it is surely going to affect our nation in the near future.

Then, Sir, GST must be brought in, with immediate effect, in our State, because the erstwhile Andhra Pradesh State is dependent on the inter-districts trade. Now, today, any raw material coming from the State of Andhra Pradesh to Telangana attracts a 2 per cent CST and whatever Telangana State is producing and selling to Andhra Pradesh attracts 2 per cent CST again, which is becoming totally unviable. Surely, the Finance Ministry should think about bringing in GST immediately to, at least, give some kind of a solution to the problem. Otherwise, many of the industries in both these States would suffer.

Sir, you may be aware that the State of Andhra Pradesh started out with a deficit budget of ₹ 15,000 crores, which needs to be immediately made up, but against which the Finance Minister gave hardly ₹ 1500 crores. It is definitely not sufficient. Then, Sir, there is one more important point. There is no capital in our State. Capital development is, of course, a part of the overall State development. Unless we do uniform development of the State, it is very difficult to sustain...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Mr. Chowdary, please conclude now.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Please, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): We have other speakers too. There are many other speakers left.

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Sir, we are in a minority today. We must get a little bit of time more.

We need to get the Capital Development Fund from the Finance Minister urgently. As regards the Right to Education Act, for the namesake the UPA Government passed that

Bill. But what is the use of it? You will get right to education, but there is no budgetary support for schools and colleges to support the children. That also has to be addressed. Sir, definitely, the country requires a master plan and blue print to address all these issues, then only can it improve and focus on health care, education and employment which, in turn, definitely contribute to our economy. Lastly, Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister the expenditure of corporate social responsibility. Two per cent or whatever is mentioned, there is no point in putting two per cent after tax payment. It amounts to cost. If you add 30 per cent tax on that, the cost is 2.6 per cent. Therefore, I request the Finance Minister to consider allowing this two per cent as pre-tax ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have taken double the time allotted. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have taken double the time allotted, Mr. Chowdary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: Finally, I request the hon. Finance Minister to quickly expedite everything whatever they have committed in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Bill as well as what he has mentioned in the Budget. Unless the youth are put into proper usage and unless they get proper jobs, the situation will be very difficult. They will all join the extremist movement. Already, both the States are suffering from naxalite movement. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to support and consider these States, especially until we get a level-playing field. With this, I support the Budget.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra): Sir, I will be brief. I have spoken on the Budget earlier, so I won't give you a chance hopefully to press the bell. Sir, few issues which I think merit the attention of the Government. My esteemed friend, Mr. Ananthkumar, is here. He was my predecessor and I am sure the Government will get some wisdom from him also in terms of aviation. There are one or two issues which require some attention. One is the tax on fuel. The ATF has been a long-standing demand. Vayalarji is also sitting here and, I am sure, he will also agree that it is the subject of the States where different taxation exist in different States starting from zero to four per cent, to 20 per cent, 25 per cent, 28 per cent and 32 per cent. So, that has taken its toll on the aviation industry's health. And also the theme and the motto of the Government, which I could gather from the speech both of the hon. Prime Minister and the Finance Minister, was that tourism is a focus area of this Government. So, I think a big anomaly would be not to bring a uniformity in the ATF by way of bringing it into the Declared Goods category. There had been an endeavour in the past to talk to various State Governments. I also had undertaken that exercise. And I remember that most States were on board.

[Shri Praful Patel]

However, the finality to that kind of an agreement or broad consensus could not have been arrived, and, therefore, I would urge you to continue to endeavour to bring ATF under the Declared Goods category. We have brought earlier aircrafts which were operating with 80 seats and less in the Declared Goods category. The ATF consumed by those categories of aircrafts should be universalized for all categories of aircrafts. I think that would be a very important step. Even I read somewhere in the statements about MROs, Maintenance Repair Organisations, being incentivized. If a plane of India goes to a foreign country for service, there is no service tax or other taxes on that. You pay foreign exchange because that plane goes there and comes back. But if that same activity is conducted within the country, the organisation, which is doing that, is taxed on the basis of providing a service and other local levies. I think, it is a self-defeating exercise. Unless and until we make it a level-playing field, our planes will not be serviced in India. We will lose that kind of opportunity for creating employment and infrastructure. I know about many such facilities which have been set up in India, but for want of adequate work and because of high taxes, they are not used. Those same aircraft go to Sri Lanka. Sri Lanka has set up a very big facility right next to us. Most of the aircraft of many private airlines go to Sri Lanka, but they do not go to our own MROs which have been set up in Hyderabad, in Hosur and in many other parts of the country. An MRO facility in Nagpur is just about to come up. So, I think, it would be something which would be very much logical. Otherwise, you are anyway losing that business. You should create an environment where you can facilitate the setting up of more MROs and more business in the country.

There is one more anomaly and, I think, this can be remedied very immediately. In fact, the Minister can reply to this. When one goes for learning medicine, engineering, law or any other educational field, one does not have to pay any service tax because educational activities are exempt from service tax. But in the case of pilot training, which is also an educational activity, there is a service tax on that. As a result of this, no new flying school is coming up. The flying schools, which already exist in the country, are on the verge of closing down because the student has to pay a 13.5 per cent service tax and that additional cost is a high amount. When it is compared with the rest of the world, the students, instead of studying in India, are going abroad. Again, the Government is paying foreign exchange because education is a freely-allowed activity and our own flying schools, which have been set up in our country, are closing down one by one. So, I think, it is a very logical thing. It is an educational activity. A flying school is not being classified as an educational activity. I think it defies logic. I would urge the Minister to look at this also and it is something which can be acted upon very immediately.

Sir, the Tourism Minister is sitting here. Of course, my dear friend from Goa, the Tourism Minister, has different views on tourism, including whether it is going to pubs or going to the beaches. But notwithstanding that, if this is how he is going to incentivise tourism, it is a different thing. Here, I am just talking of the hotel industry. Why does tourism flourish anywhere in the world? Tourism flourishes anywhere because you offer a hotel for various categories, right from the budget hotel to the most expensive hotels, at an affordable price. It is also available in India, but still the number of tourists in our country is not going up. The reason is, that we still do not have affordable multi-model tourism packages available in our country, whether it is transport, accommodation or other facilities. It is still not as incentivised as it is in many other countries of the world. Many small countries offer such fancy packages. In fact, Jayaji would know that most people from India go to Pattaya, Bangkok, etc., for weddings. They go to Bali for weddings. They go to other places for weddings. I am not talking of a general class of people, but those who can pay, why do they go? They go to other countries because it is cheaper to book a hotel there than booking a hotel in India. So, that is also a factor which must be kept in mind that in our country, hotels are still very expensive, and for that, you must try to find a solution and give some kind of incentive.

One sector, with which I have been associated, is the auto sector. The Government has extended the stimulus package, which had been given till June, up to December. Now, automobile sector is a capital-intensive industry. It is not like a small convenience store. Here, serious manufacturing activity requires setting up of big industrial plants. It is 25 per cent of India's manufacturing GDP, which is not small in terms of both, revenue to the Government and employment potential to the country. Why should the auto sector stimulus package have been extended only up to December? Why could it not have gone up to March? Then, you could have spelt out a long-term plan of the Government that yes, you want to support the automobile sector because it is a very important activity in our country.

Then, I come to my next point. Because of shortage of time, I am making it very brief. In the Defence procurement, I am happy, the Government is opening up the Defence sector. But I just read the other day a decision of the Cabinet Committee which said that there are some transport planes which are to be bought by the Indian Air Force. It is good. But you have made it only for the private sector, which means that the PSUs cannot even compete in a tender. That situation is something which is ridiculous. As the then Minister of Heavy Industries, I had taken up this issue with the then Defence Minister. The issue was yet to be resolved and this Government has come and immediately announced this decision to go in for the tender and procurement. I am happy and I am okay with that,

[Shri Praful Patel]

even if you allow the private sector to get the tender eventually through a process, no issues. But debarring the public sector from even participation is something I would urge the Government to look into. Since the hon. Finance Minister is now here, I would urge him to look into it. Sir, the issue was of buying transport aircraft for the Indian Air Force. You are also the Defence Minister, and, therefore, I can address you as the Leader of the House, as Defence Minister and also the Finance Minister. Sir, you have allowed the tender to go through, which is fine; private sector to compete, absolutely understandable, but the public sector not even being allowed to participate in the tender is something which I find ridiculous, and, this anomaly must be rectified.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please conclude.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, now that the hon. Finance Minister has come, let me say one or two things more. Sir, there are a lot of sovereign funds in the world. Abu Dhabi has, Qatar has; many countries have huge sovereign funds, and, actually those are the funds, which the Government of India should actually tap for the development of large infrastructure projects. There are many infrastructure projects, which, otherwise, are really not viable in an absolute commercial sense, and, if you really want to have major projects of great national importance coming up, you must tap into these big sovereign funds of major countries. I think, that would be a step in the right direction. ...(Time-bell rings)... Those funds can only be tapped if you give them some kind of preferential treatment, some kind of treatment away from the existing ones because these are Government to Government transactions. I am sure, you would have looked into it but for paucity of time, may not have really been able to dwell upon it in the Budget. I request you to look at it as a serious activity in the days to come.

Sir, my last point relates to slum rehabilitation. Sir, in your Budget speech, I read that you allowed some CSR spending for slum rehabilitation. Sir, only CSR will not solve the issues of slum rehabilitation. We come from Mumbai. My esteemed colleague-Murli *ji*, Jaya *ji*, and, many of us, have our roots in Mumbai. Sir, sixty per cent of population of Mumbai is living in the slums. It may be the financial capital, it may be the biggest city of the country in terms of wealth but it does not reflect anything on the ground. And, if CSR solves the issue of slum rehabilitation, I would welcome it. I think, the one area which really needs to be looked into is that the slum rehabilitation should be treated as an infrastructure activity so that funding is available for that; taxation benefits are available for that. Until and unless, we look at it as a comprehensive package to be dealt with separately, and, I am not talking only about Mumbai because we see in many other cities of the countries, many slum pockets...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Okay. Thank you. Please conclude.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, big cities attract people from all over the country, and, therefore, they tend to have more slums, and, those slums need to be addressed at some given point of time. So, I would urge you to look at that activity as part of an infrastructure project, which can be dealt with in a very different way.

Sir, my last point is relating to Government to Government relationships, we have many transactions. Let us take the example of Bhutan. Hon. Prime Minister went to Bhutan. I am aware that between Bhutan and India, we have a longstanding partnership. We give them extended credit. They set up power projects, hydro-power projects, and, in turn, we buy power from the Government of Bhutan. We have great friendship with them and it should be strengthened in the right way. In that sense, the Prime Minister went there. But when we extend the credit, we should also insist that on Government to Government basis, our PSUs are able to get the benefits of the procurement they will be doing on account of setting up those power plants. BHEL in the past has been getting some of those orders from the Government. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... But, now, in Government to Government transactions, we have stopped mandating these kinds of procurements through the PSUs. I think, it is important that the Government, at least, where it is extending a line of credit to another Government, should also mandate that the procurement should be done through an authorized Government agency of our own Government.

Then only, it would be worthwhile to extend that kind of credit to any friendly country. With these words, Sir, I am sure the hon. Finance Minister will look at all these suggestions very objectively and in the larger interest of the country, we have all looked upon the Budgetary exercise as something which is ongoing, which is important, and we support it. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Thank you. Now, Shri Naresh Gujral; not there. Shri D. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. I will confine myself to the Finance Bill passed by the Lok Sabha. I would like to raise a few pointed issues for consideration of the Government and the Finance Minister. Sir, it is the primary task of any Government. The primary task is resource mobilization; the primary task is revenue generation; the primary task is equitable distribution of the revenue generated by the Government. But I find that the Government falls short of expectations of revenue generation and resource

[Shri D. Raja]

mobilization. I begin by quoting the Finance Minister who stuck to the world figure of reducing the fiscal deficit to 4.1 per cent. He does not say how he is going to do this. He simply said that he expects more tax revenues this year. If tax revenues are not more, what he will do, he does not explain. It is obvious that the Government is going to tax more on the goods and services given to the people. That is the only option. Sir, take the case of service tax. The Government has continued with the service tax which fetches some 1.4 lakh crores of rupees. It would have been better if the Government had taxed the richer sections, the corporate houses directly and raised the revenue directly and openly. But the service tax has fallen equally on the billionaires, on the rich people and, at the same time, on the poorest of the poor people. The tax hurts the poor people; the tax hurts the farmers; the tax hurts the salaried classes of our society. The Government should have the courage to levy more taxes on the rich and the corporate houses. There could have been some income tax method instead of levying taxes on the middle classes. Sir, coming to the customs duty, Government will have to seriously consider certain things. In the name of giving customs duty concessions or import concessions, there is revenue forgone. Your Economic Survey for 2013-14 clearly admits on page 62, “the magnitude of tax expenditure or revenue forgone from Central taxes is showing an upward trend in recent years”. This is Economic Survey. Sir, if you see section 25(a) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1962, it allows the Central Government to grant exemptions in the customs duty to individuals and corporate. Revenue foregone statement of 2012-13 and 2013-14 shows that ₹ 2,60,008 crore in 2012-13 and ₹ 2,66,197 crore in 2013-14 were exempted. I am not blaming you. You inherited such an economy from them. But I do not see an alternative from you. You are just substituting them. That is where I have a problem with you. You cannot be a substitute to this Government. You have to follow certain alternate policies. This is my serious criticism.

Sir, for instance, ₹ 61,676 crore were miserably exempted from the customs duty to be paid by the jewellers and diamond traders. I will tell you the reason why I am referring to this. If I am wrong, I stand corrected. Somewhere Amartya Sen made a comment. He says that it is ridiculous to give such an extravagant exemption.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: This question has been repeatedly raised. You should realise what it is. Diamonds come into this country for value addition. You have in Surat and other places a large diamond industry. The cutting and polishing of diamonds take place here and then they go back. They come into this country only for value addition. So, you don't tax it. And if you start taxing it, nothing will come into the industry. The whole diamond trade will close down. Now to consider that as tax foregone in favour of

diamonds is wrong, because you only have the value addition here. You can tax the value addition in India because these are diamonds which come from outside. They are polished and sent back. So this is not a concession which is given to anyone.

SHRI D. RAJA: You can revisit this issue. If there is some amount of truth in what others are saying, the Government can, with an open mind, reconsider that.

Sir, if you *See* the total exemptions for the year 2012-13, they were ₹ 5,56,235 crore and for the year 2013-14, it will be ₹ 5,72,923 crore. This is revenue foregone. I am not saying that. Your Economic Survey says that it is revenue foregone. If the Government can succeed in collecting this revenue, it can help the economy. You can address many issues that our economy is facing today.

Sir, the other important point which I wanted to tell you is this. Even during my Budget speech I thought I should raise it and I raised it. During 2007-2010, Indian banks were allowed to go for certain agreements with foreign financial institutions which they call foreign currency derivatives. I think our Finance Minister must be aware of this. The extent of loss suffered by bank customers and Indian economy on account of such dubious contracts at the behest of these banks is huge. There are some litigations in some courts. In the United States of America, the United Kingdom and other countries, *suo motu* investigations were conducted on this issue. The Government of India can think of conducting some investigation into the issue. It is a very serious issue.

Now you are allowing 49 per cent FDI in insurance and you are asking for liquidation of Government equities in public sectors banks. You are allowing 49 per cent FDI in defence. I think these are all very retrograde steps. In an economy, as we are today, the fundamentals of our economy are our public sector undertakings, public sector banks and public sector insurance companies. We have been saying that you cannot weaken these fundamentals. When Mr. Pranab Mukherjee was Finance Minister and when he was sitting on the same seat where you are sitting, he said that he would safeguard the fundamentals of our economy. Even the then Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, acknowledged that because of public sector banks and public sector institutions, India could withstand the global financial crisis which originated in the year 2008 in the US. Now, you cannot do the same thing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Mr. Raja, please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am concluding, Sir. As my friend, Shri K.C. Tyagi, said, you cannot start de-nationalisation of our banks or our insurance companies. I know that

[Shri D. Raja]

LIC, GIC, etc. are doing excellent job and they are doing extremely well. They help the Government in investing their huge resource mobilisation for various projects of the Government. Why should they be weakened? All those failed insurance companies from the West and the US are looking at India as a big market for earning big money and super profit. There, I think, the Government will have to act with an open mind. As a person, I do not have great expectations from you because what is the alternative you have to the policies pursued by the previous Government. You are just substituting. You can blame everything on the previous Government. I do not take any objection. They will have to be blamed. They are responsible for the bad shape of the Indian economy today. But, when you have taken over as the Government, what are you going to do? That is where my questions arise. You will have to reconsider the service tax or the customs duty exemptions and in the same way, you will have to address the issue of foreign currency derivative. It is a very serious issue. So, Sir, if the Indian economy has to be saved, the macro level policies need to be reviewed and mid course correction will have to be made. I do not know whether under your leadership, the Finance Ministry will undertake this job or you will move more right wing than the Congress did. This is a big question before us. So, I plead with you because now you are in the Government. You will have to act with an open mind to review the macro level economic policies which the Congress pursued so far. Then, you will have to be prepared for post correction, otherwise you will have to face the wrath of the people. Already, there are indications. On the one side, you are granting absolute independence to the corporate capital and big business; on the other hand, you are giving all indications that the rights of the working people will be restricted and there will be amendments to the existing labour laws.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY): Please conclude, Mr. Raja.

SHRI D. RAJA: With this warning and caution, if you proceed on this path or trajectory, you will have to face the wrath of the people very soon. That is my warning. I want to be cynical. If I am wrong, you prove me wrong. With these words, I conclude. Thank you very much.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sir, the Finance Bill is a reflection of what you promised in your Budget Speech, and obviously so. Therefore, there are amendments to the Income Tax Act, the Customs Act, service tax, etc. These proposals are included in your Finance Bill. But, a large part of the promises that you have made in your Budget is outside the scope of the Finance Bill. That is because your major proposals are hidden

under PPP model and that PPP model will require a Budget which, I roughly calculate, will be ten times the annual Budget of the Government of India. We do not know at present how much Budget it will require. So, all these Budget requirements are outside the scope of the Finance Bill. Today, how are you running the PPP model? It is simply by agreement. Each Ministry drafts agreements as per the requirements. There is no law governing those agreements. Therefore, it amounts to squandering. We are squandering a large amount by providing agreements. How do you face litigations? Obviously, many entrepreneurs will go to the courts on this very issue. When you don't have a law, only an agreement which has no basis of the law, how do you face litigations in courts? Therefore, to strengthen your PPP model, or, whatever it is, in fact, it is too much; you require a strong legislation for the purpose which is not there. Therefore, I am saying the proposal is outside the Finance Bill.

Secondly, the motto of this Government is "Minimum Government, maximum governance". But eventually you want to show after one year "No Government, no governance". This will be the situation. Why did the Prime Minister speak of three layers? Which are the three layers? Did you amend the business rules of the Government of India? As of now there is a procedure. A file will move from X to Y and Y to Z. Unless you amend the business rules of the Government of India, you can't speak of three layers, or, two layers. So, your proposal has to be better perused.

Earlier, the Prime Minister was the Chief Minister of the Gujarat State. There was only one layer, not even three layers. The party used to approach the then Chief Minister of that State, and things were done. There was not much scope for the Secretariat. The one person who was deciding was the then Chief Minister. Therefore, the policy of the Government is not even three layers. Actually the hidden policy of the Government is only one layer. Earlier, there was a meeting of Ministers and Secretaries together. When a meeting of Ministers and Secretaries take place together, it gives a signal that Ministers have no role to play virtually. It will be Secretaries who will be deciding and who will be reporting to the Prime Minister directly. Again, it will be one layer. Therefore, one has to be careful when we speak of layers.

Then, the FDI in Defence has been hiked from 26 to 49 per cent. Have you made any assessment? The arguments are that earlier we used to get defence equipment from foreign countries. Now, those will be manufactured in India. Defence is a very serious matter. Unless the Government of India has made a deep study that this hike to 49 per cent is desirable from security point of view, it can't go ahead. I am not opposing it for sake of opposing. But one has to study and make some assessment.

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

Then, bank recapitalisation of ₹ 2.4 lakh crore by 2018. How are you going to get this equity fund? Wherefrom? As far as this equity fund is concerned, there is no roadmap. It has to be very careful.

I would like to ask whether the Government of India has changed its policy with respect to the National Highways. The National Highways are supposed to be constructed by the Government of India. Then, district roads, village roads and State roads by the State Government.

As the days pass by, the policy is going to be changed. The other day the Prime Minister went to Goa. He has inaugurated the new third Mandovi bridge on the National Highway. I want to know under which scheme this project has been taken up. I would like to know whether the National Highway No.17 on which the proposed bridge is coming has been given up, or, the policy has been changed. In Mandovi, there is a Zuari bridge which has been proposed. There is a big project proposed in the North Goa, Patradevi, it should not go up to Pollem South. The National Highway road was supposed to be completed by now. But the then State Government people created hurdles in the National Highways project. As a result, the project could not be completed. Therefore, what is the policy of the Government in regard to National Highways?

Coming to black money, Sir, they had promised what not during the election campaign. It appeared as if they were going to bring back black money in eight days' time. But, we all are aware that Switzerland has got certain strict laws, which involve even referendum to be taken on legislation. I would like to know whether any referendum with respect to legislation on transparency has taken place. I would also like to know whether the Government of India is aware of it and pursuing this matter with the Switzerland Government.

SEZ is an important aspect. Special Economic Zones are now sought to be revived. But many issues regarding SEZs are pending in different courts. As I said earlier, these entrepreneurs, who indulge in industrialization, take the Government to the courts from time-to-time on every issue. Issues of three notified SEZs, which Goa opposed, are still under litigation. Why did Goa oppose it? We said, "We are not interested in SEZs and de-notify them." We said this because the entrepreneurs did not promise any jobs to the Goans or the local people. If you are willing to set up an SEZ, you have to promise a certain percentage of jobs to the local people. Sir, we give them property worth crores of rupees and in turn we don't get even fifty jobs. If SEZs don't give jobs to the local people of the State, they are of no use. Therefore, we have opposed it. But the entrepreneurs have

gone to courts and they have also taken the Government of Goa to courts. Unfortunately, this Government and similarly the State Government there are very much inclined towards industrialists. The Chief Minister of Goa has made a statement that 30 per cent of the SEZ land, if it is de-notified, will be given to the entrepreneurs. In fact, the entire land should come back either to the owners of the land or some public project should be installed on that land. What is the sense in giving back the land to the entrepreneurs, who have taken the Government of Goa to the court and refused to surrender the land? These things have to be looked into.

Certain promises have been made to Goa regarding new medical college, one AIIMS, one IIT, an international convention centre, etc. Now these three-four announcements have been made. We are not against this. But let the Government of India give some time schedule by which each of the promises are fulfilled. Getting land in Goa is not that easy. To get land for NIT in Goa is very difficult. It was difficult even during our tenure. We are not getting land for NIT. Is the Chief Minister going to get land for AIIMS and NIIT? I wish him all the luck. We are all for that. But the Chief Minister must try to ascertain from where he is going to get the land. Then IAS officers are not working for the States, I am sorry to say this. They are not helping, whichever Government is there. Therefore, we have asked for a special cadre of All India Services for Goa. I have been shouting for the last three-four years. But the present Government in the State was objecting to it by saying that we do not require a special cadre. Now the Chief Minister is coming out with a proposal before the Centre—he is likely to meet the Home Minister – asking for a special cadre. During our regime, while piloting the Bill, when I requested this from the then Minister, he said, “Your State Government does not require a cadre. Therefore, how can I give it?” Now, the Chief Minister is coming with a proposal saying that we do require a separate cadre for the State.

Sir, if we take the case of mining, who is solving the issue of mining? I do not know whether the Finance Minister has given any word of promise. There are around 3 lakhs of people, directly or indirectly, affected by this. I would like to know whether the Finance Minister has given them any assurance or whether he has asked the State Government to submit a proposal. Is the Finance Minister in touch with the RBI to help these people through RBI or other banks? Some modalities have to be worked out to help these people and they cannot be just left at the mercy of Co-operative Banks. Co-operative Banks are saying, “How can we do anything? We have to go by RBI guidelines.” These are the things which need to be sorted out. Sir, I would tell you why this issue arose. The Chief Minister of Goa, in spite of the fact that he does not have any power under the mining legislation, has banned mining operations in Goa. It is only after eight days that the then

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

Environment Minister stepped in questioning his right to do so, and then, she passed the order banning mining but her intention was to call for documents. And we got the legal documents to start mining. In the meantime, the Supreme Court intervened and the matter is pending before it. But the State Government keeps on making promises every month saying, “We are starting it next month.” Why is he making false promises to the affected people?

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Then, Sir, environment protection is very important. It is governed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. Now there is an impression that all those applicants, who have applied for environmental clearance, will be given the clearance. Sir, there are entrepreneurs who have helped the present ruling dispensation and, therefore, they have been promised that whatever proposals of theirs, which have not been cleared by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, will be cleared. The other day, Shri Javadekar said, “Now, everything is online.” Fine, that is required. But he has not clarified that in case any applicant wants some clarifications or the Ministry wants some clarifications, then, how to get those clarifications under e-governance. There may be some procedures. But these things are to be made clear. And there should not be any sort of favoritism or vengeance as far as clearance under the Environment (Protection) Act is concerned.

Sir, coming to smart cities, what do these smart cities mean? Nobody has understood it. Many Members wanted to know the definition of what a smart city is. Smart cities are some new settlements. It appears that some new towns are going to be established and the existing cities will be upgraded. Now, imagine, 100 new towns to be established and existing cities to be upgraded! I was calculating it and I feel, at least, ten times the amount will be required for this. These are, simply, statements made during election times. This is *fenku* system. In the *fenku* system, this sort of promises can be made. You imagine new towns to be created! You imagine the land, the environment and the resettlement to be made besides upgradation of existing cities! Can you imagine this? With what Budget? It is just like ₹ 60,000 crores railway line from Amenabad to some place. It is just like that. So this involves infrastructural requirement. Infrastructural requirement of a huge amount is required for the purpose of establishing new townships, new settlements following all environmental laws etc.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There are two more speakers from your party.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: I know, Sir. I am concluding. Therefore, this Budget is

only to incorporate amendments to the Income Tax Act, Wealth Tax Act, Service Tax Act, etc. There are other proposals outside the scope of this Finance Bill which the Finance Minister has not bothered to provide for. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, like all previous speakers I will comment on the General Budget also and make pointed observations on the Finance Bill today. A nation which has faced a decade long governance paralysis culminating in a battered economy, the first Budget barely after forty-five days of forming the Government cannot find solutions to every problem. So, the hon. Finance Minister has presented a Budget which is full of pragmatism for the current year and optimism for the coming years of the NDA Government. The challenges are many. There is a decline in growth. Inflation is pretty high and one has to set milestones for a speedy recovery. Unless inflation is contained, restoring GDP growth will be difficult. It is a firm will to deal with inflation evidenced by many timely administrative steps taken by the new Government to curb hoarding, temper prices through calibrated imports and the coordinated steps that are being planned to face the impending drought situation that are important, rather than some utterances in the Budget Speech. Now in the context of food inflation, the main worry is due to food inflation and food grain prices can be tempered only if the burgeoning stocks with the FCI are diluted. In fact, in the last two days, I believe the stocks have still further increased and actually we have been having a gigantic, leviathan set up like the Food Corporation of India with unnecessarily huge stocks and a crisscross movement across the nation. In fact, if any effective Panchayati Raj concept is introduced in this country, there is no need for a centralized buffer stocking and we can attend to buffer stocking at the disaggregated level and inflation can be contained. Now, one area which gives a lot of anxiety, in recent times, has been the political implications of the prices of onions and prices of tomatoes. Now, I think there is a need for looking into the entire functioning of the Agricultural Produce Market Committee Act. Of course, I am not saying that just delisting of vegetables and fruits from the APMC Act will provide the miracle. But I think that can be tried out. Even as it is, I don't think there is *Mandi's* control over foodgrains. But, it is not so much on fruits and vegetables. With urban areas extending steadily beyond their boundaries, the vegetable-growers have all shifted to hinterland. And, I don't think that they really come to *Mandis*. With the result, even the APMC does not have much of an effect and it is the *Adathias* who control the entire market. We should try for a direct interface of consumers with producers in all these areas, particularly vegetables and fruits without the cascading effect of licences, market fee, commission, etc. Even as we de-licenced industry in 1991, we should consider de-licensing agriculture trade which alone can control the high rent seeking by a few

[Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna]

licenced middlemen. Although Mandis are registering a lot of people, you actually see a monopsonic control of *Mandis* by a few middlemen. This is the root of the problem.

Now, I come to macro economic problems in the Budget. Even now our savings rate is around 32 per cent. With a classic incremental capital output ratio of 4:1, we can achieve 8 per cent growth if only we channelize savings into proper investments. It all depends on how we organize ourselves for providing the right environment for this to happen.

We are all aware of the existing deficiencies in our manufacturing sector. While we have a leadership in computer software, we have nil or negative presence in computer and electronic hardware. Besides, there are many sectors where our presence is nil, like production of armaments, shipping, ship-building, aviation, railway hardware, etc. Our existing corporate entrepreneurship seems to be lacking ambition to move into these sectors. It is here that the Budget seems to have succeeded in providing an indicative road map. For decades we have been skirting the issue on the type of FDI we ought to have, without harming our sovereign interests. We have been literally pussyfooting on the issue of Defence equipment FDI. The Budget has taken a bold step by announcing 49 per cent FDI in this area. The stipulation that FDI in Defence sector will be managed through FIPB route with full Indian management and control should assuage the minds of eternal doubting Thomases who have been spreading fears of our security requirements being put in jeopardy. In fact, I wonder why FDI in Defence could not be extended beyond 49 per cent with the caveat of Indian management and control.

In this connection, I would like to refer to a speech made by the Chinese Vice Prime Minister which I happened to attend in Singapore during the Asian financial crisis days. The Vice Prime Minister of China made a bold statement to the effect that China welcomes FDI of any magnitude with no holds barred in any sector of their choice, but with only one caveat, namely, at any time in future if it is perceived that overseas control of management is working against the Chinese interests, control of management will compulsorily pass on to Chinese nationals.

These are the type of firm decisions which certainly can help us. If China can attract so much FDI with this type of a caveat, I really don't know why we can't do it. So, the conditionality here that the management will be in the Indian hands is enough to protect us from all fears about security jeopardy.

Sir, coming to the need to build indigenous capacity in electronic and computer hardware, I happened to participate in a CII meeting in January last with the visiting Head

of a coalition party in the Japanese Government. In that meeting, I raised the issue of Japanese assistance in off-shore manufacturing hubs in electronics. The visiting dignitary sounded very optimistic and assured that with Japan crossing the hump in the steadily appreciating Yen, the time had now come for focussed Japanese assistance in building up hardware manufacturing sector in India.

Sir, there are some pulls and pushes that dampen entrepreneurial activity in these new but neglected sectors. One is the inverted duty structure which has crept in, in a big way, through various Free Trade Agreements which we have concluded in the past and also those we are currently negotiating. If it becomes cheaper to import the final manufactured product rather than input raw materials and semi-manufactures, why should anyone take the trouble of setting up a manufacturing unit, at all? So, there is a need for a comprehensive review of the Free Trade Agreements concluded earlier with a view to correcting this anomaly. In fact, I happened to be a member of the Department-related Standing Committee on Commerce here, for the last two years, and we did study the existing FTAs and also the FTAs which are being negotiated with the European Union. I found that in many areas, our interests are not adequately served as compared to the interests of our trading partners.

One thing which the Finance Minister has done in the present Budget is to ensure that entrepreneurs invest their savings in manufacturing rather than in bonds and securities, the Budget has a veiled solution to this problem in para 205 of the Finance Minister's Budget Speech: "It has been proposed to remove the tax arbitrage arising out of the concessional rate of 10 per cent on capital gains on transfer of units held for more than one year." In fact, I feel sometimes that Finance Minister could have walked preferably an extra mile, totally crowding out all other than retail investors in mutual funds. In fact, mutual funds have been devised for the retail investors who have neither knowledge nor capability for trading directly in the share market. Unfortunately, we have allowed mutual funds to provide parking slots for big corporate funds which ought to have been redeployed in the expansion of the manufacturing sector.

There was an ambiguity on the provision relating to a hike in capital gains tax, in debt instruments and mutual funds. But, I think, the Finance Minister has already cleared it in the revised Finance Bill, which was passed by the Lok Sabha two days back. The Budget has also included certain welcome signals to assist the much-needed investment in infrastructure. I have always wondered why we have been continuously clueless in the past in managing the required order of investment in infrastructure, especially when we, as a nation, are oriented culturally to lesser consumerism and more savings for posterity. The earlier Budgets have been offering peanuts in the form of tax exempt infrastructure bonds up to pitifully low level of ₹ 20,000, per annum.

[Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna]

Sir, it is refreshing to take note of a major departure that the Finance Minister has increased the 80C coverage by 50 per cent, and also raised the annual investment limit in PPFs, from the existing permissible ceiling of ₹ 1 lakh to ₹ 1.5 lakhs. Here also, I have an idea. Why at all is it necessary to have a ceiling on PPF investments? It is okay to cap tax exemption to PPFs synchronised with 80C ceilings at ₹ 1.5 lakhs, but is it necessary to block investments in PPFs unrelated to providing an avenue of tax exemption? It is possible that in the past when PPF offered much higher rates of interest, there was a risk of arbitrage. But, today, in the prevailing interest rate situation, that risk of arbitrage does not seem to be there.

Sir, a welcome proposal in the Budget is for involving the banking sector in the area of long-term loans to infrastructure with permission to raise long-term funds for lending to infrastructure with minimum regulatory requirements like CRR and SLR. The presence of the banking sector directly in infrastructure financing will go a long way in helping our progress.

Sir, many innovative initiatives have been taken in the housing sector, such as, the augmentation of the deduction limit on account of interest on loan on self-occupied property, from ₹ 1.5 lakhs to ₹ 2 lakhs. Secondly, FDI in low-cost housing incentivised by reduction of 50,000 square metres to 20,000 square metres, and reduction of 10 million to 5 million dollars. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir,...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Take one or two minutes.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Sir, just two minutes. And, thirdly, there is encouragement to Real Estate Investment Trusts. These are all welcome signals. I have only one reservation relating to housing incentives. The stipulation that capital gains roll over relief will be restricted to one residential house in India appears to be somewhat harsh, especially for senior citizens in advanced age, who seek to roll over vintage housing properties into multiple compact flats for use by their expanded family. In fact, it is a very common sight that people who have been living in those days, when there was no vertical expansion, they were living in small houses. They sell off their houses or build flats in the same area. That provides a little more leeway to the expanding family. I really do not know why this should be curbed. Similarly, there are parents of NRI children, like me, for instance, who are compelled in their advanced age to shift home abroad for spending the evening of their lives with their NRI children. So, what is wrong in allowing a person, who sells his property here, to have a dwelling house abroad? When we are willing to give more tax incentives on borrowed capital, I do not know why we should curb people,

who, with their own investments, are trying to solve the housing problem in the country. Thank you, Sir.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE) *in the Chair*.]

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. I rise to submit the viewpoints on the Bill giving effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the finance year 2014-15. Moreover, I am proud that our Finance Minister has submitted his first Budget. Through this Bill, I am happy to discuss some more things.

Sir, the first and foremost task before this Government is to take care of the economic growth of the country. The blindfolded promotion of public private partnership, PPP, mode is not good for good governance. The present method of toll collection at toll plazas on highways is a bad example of promoting PPP mode, Sir. Even on unfinished stretches of roads tolls are being collected. On so many national highways it is still happening. You take note of this and ensure that such things do not occur in the near future in other States.

The next point is regarding lack of vision for economic growth. What target has been fixed by the Government? Is it 10 or 11 or 12 or 14 per cent? I want a concrete reply from the Finance Minister in this regard. Time and again our leader, Dr. Kalaignar has emphasized the need for interlinking of rivers. This Government should not confine itself just by allotting Rs.100 crores for a detailed project report. You have to proceed further to give tangible results. Interlinking of the Ganga and the Cauvery is getting delayed due to the apprehensions regarding availability of adequate finance, suitable technology and environmental problems. By taking all the stakeholders into confidence, do the needful and produce some good results. It can be made possible by us. If not NAMO then who else will do that? Otherwise, we can go on saying 'Narayana, Narayana' and nothing will happen. The Government can very much consider PPP mode in interlinking of rivers. It will be a welcoming factor by one and all. Instead of PPP in railway stations or PPP in airports, we can go for PPP in the interlinking of rivers.

River conservation is also a burning issue. It has to be conserved at any cost. But the Government is only concerned about the Ganga and not about the other rivers. For example, stretches of rivers like Adya, Cooum, Cauvery, Noyyal, Vaigai, Neyyaur, Tamiraparani, Bhavani and Palar are also to be conserved. I am talking particularly about Tamil Nadu. There is no allocation of funds for these rivers. The years from 1996 to 2001 were the golden era for Special Economic Zones, SEZs. At present, it is not given

[Dr. K.P. Ramalingam]

adequate allocation of funds. Now the Commerce and Industry Minister is a daughter of Tamil Nadu. I hope in her tenure the Special Economic Zones will be revived and will become a major resource for revenue as well as foreign exchange.

The next point is about education. It is very unfortunate to note that no Indian university has found place in the world level top 200 universities. The recent analysis has come in so many newspapers. There is not much reference to give boost to education sector in the speech of the Minister. If a temple is built, Hindus will be happy; if a church is built, Christians will be happy, if a mosque is built, Muslims will be happy, if a library is established, intellectuals will be happy, if you open educational institutions and schools, it will make the society happy.

One more thing that I want to bring to the attention of the Minister is that after having been given recognition by the Central Government to a university or an educational institution, in the name of affiliation some State universities are forced to face many problems. This aspect should be taken care of and steps should be taken to run the educational institutions as a pleasant experience.

Sir, I am very thankful to the Finance Minister for announcing important tourism projects for my State. It is my appeal to the Government to take necessary steps for promoting tourism activities in Kolli Hills in my district Namakkal in Tamil Nadu. The Treasury Benches, the Finance Minister and others believe in the footprints of Lord Rama in Sethu Ocean. But I may remind you that a part of Sanjeevini Hill was dropped in the Kolli Hills. So, you have to believe in that also. You must declare that centre as a place of tourism.

I would have been more happy if you had announced more industries and employment opportunities in the State of Tamil Nadu. In Tamil Nadu – as an example, I am telling – not all over the country, the undergraduate unemployed doctors are 7,850; unemployed agriculture graduates are 4554; unemployed veterinary graduates are 1,800; unemployed engineering graduates are 2,85,000; unemployed arts and commerce graduates are about 7,00,000. There are other unemployed persons also, which include para-medical professionals, diploma holders. All together, in the State of Tamil Nadu alone, it comes to 17,40,800. These are unemployed youth, who are registered with the Employment Exchange. These are the figures from the State of Heaven. Some hon. Member said that there was no unemployment in the State of Heaven. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the situation

of unemployment. ...*(Interruptions)*... To deal with this issue of unemployment, the hon. Finance Minister will have to announce more industries and employment opportunities to the State of Tamil Nadu.

India has recently successfully launched satellites of other countries. After USA, India is the only country which extends such facilities to other countries. I came to understand that more than 100 countries are waiting for their turn to launch their satellites. In this regard, I request the hon. Minister, who is for development, to establish another launch pad in the State of Tamil Nadu. It will be very useful in all aspects for us. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... You have given more time to other Members. Mr. Raja was given more time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): You can take two more minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. V. MAITREYAN: Which party does he represent? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: I represent the DMK. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do you have any doubt? ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can take two more minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: This request has been motivated by my party DMK's leader, Shrimati Kanimozhi, so many times. So, it must be considered.

Yesterday, our hon. Prime Minister spoke regarding 'lab to land', under which agricultural scientists are to be encouraged. But where is the allocation for agricultural universities? In the present Budget, it is very negligible. More money will have to be allocated for research. Only then, can we encourage our scientists.

The hon. Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers is also sitting here. In this Budget, the subsidy for the organic fertilizers is nil. The subsidy is only for chemical fertilizers. So, this point has also to be considered.

On the whole, I welcome this Bill. But more benefits must be provided to the State of Tamil Nadu.

With these words, I conclude, Sir. Thank you very much.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU (Telangana): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I think, I may be the last or one or two more speakers left to talk about the parliamentary finance transactions for the year 2014-15. The hon. Finance Minister, in his reply to

[Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

the debate on General Budget, said that pro-business is pro-poor. My lotus friends are habituated to blame the UPA, with the phrase 'policy paralysis'. Now, India-led Shanghai-based BRICS Bank is the reality. India became the third nation in the sector of purchasing power all across the globe. Just yesterday, India became the permanent member of the Washington Accord. During last week, India has taken up the cause of Gaza Strife at United Nations, and also India stood for the protection of interests before the World Trade Organization. The policy prudence of UPA has enabled this continuous achievement. Even then, if you are going to blame UPA, Congress and our leader, Congress President, Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and our dignified personality, Dr. Manmohan Singh, with the phrase of 'policy paralysis', that may become a pointer towards you.

The Finance Bill is the final phase of the parliamentary financial transactions. There can be several Supplementary Bills but there will be only one Union Budget. This is the Finance Bill which will be primarily and premierly dealing with the taxation. The tax-identifying agencies will be naturally having an eagle eye on black money and corruption. You are able to create such a hype that you are going to bring down the heaven to bring back the black money. Anyway, what is going to be the fate of SIT and all other efforts, you will be knowing soon. Sixty days just lapsed. You have 58 more months. You are also habituated, my dear Lotus friends, to mention UPA as the mindless populism. If it is so, with the malnutrition of the population of about 40 per cent, if we are not going to be generous enough with our social measures, your approach is going to be suicidal and your mention of poverty elimination may also lead to the elimination of the poor. That is why your fiscal prudence has proven that that you cannot legally run away with the mindful security and empowerment efforts of UPA. That is why you have to continue with the measures of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, Food Security and all other issues. I would like to make a mention of Thomas Piketty, the French economist, now being treated as the modern Karl Marx. The name, Thomas Piketty, is itself terrifying the agents of wealth of advanced nations. He has studied not only the latest economic situations all across the globe but also evaluated the situations prevalent in the 18th and 19th centuries. He came to an understanding and a pronouncement-like observation that the wealth of handful of people is overpowering the national income. The same complication is there within Indian. You all know that, but not ready to accept it. But people are clever enough and judicious and, at the same time, impatient. How impatient are they? Kindly try to understand the result of Devbhoomi Uttarakhand. Recently, three bye-elections

have proved that they are impatient. With this, you may have to look at your proposals towards several cherished measures. For all these years, your Government in Gujarat is not able to clean the Sabarmati. But you speak of Ganga cleaning. गंगा मैया की तरफ देखने की सोच में बदलाव की जरूरत है। What is happening in and around the Himalayas? What is the hazard surrounding glaciers and catchment areas of various natural national rivers? You kindly go with the scientific data which is just before you, my dear rulers. If you are sincere enough, agenda, action plan and resources are all before you. But you are prudent enough in making pronouncements. In your campaign you have taken up and terrified the measure of aadhar. Now it is becoming aadhar to you. It is an essential tool to administer and to deliver properly to the needy, and to have the proper food security aadhar is the only aadhar. That is the understanding even by you now. Anyhow, it has taken sixty days for you to come out in this way. We are not going to ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Sir, if you are generous enough, I can take two or three more minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... We read recently that while talking to the Chairman of the World Bank, our hon. Prime Minister was seeking ideas instead of money. Is there any dearth of ideas? You are having plentiful ideas, and your manifesto is full of ideas. But, at the same time, the resource generation and its utilization needs to be prudent. Kindly look at certain cess collections. I don't want to go into much details because our Tapan Senji, D. Rajaji and our Shantaram Naikji have mentioned the necessary measures. But we collect certain cess with the pretext of protecting certain sectors, either education or social or the recent non-conventional non renewable energy including solar power measures. Kindly look at the efforts. On coal we are getting ₹ 14,000 crores cess to protect and improve and expand the solar power and other non-renewable energy sources. But that amount is not properly diverted or utilized towards the intended purposes. Solar power is just getting attraction. But, at the moment, about ₹ 3,000 crores subsidy request were pending before the Union Government. If you are generous enough, and if you look at the situation, you will utilize properly, at least, the cess collections towards the intended purpose. Being an OBC, let me be bit sectorial to myself. Our leader Sonia Gandhiji has ensured to have two greatest measures. One has come into reality just now with the formation of a Parliamentary Committee for the Welfare of OBCs. We are also demanding grant of Constitutional status to the National Commission for OBCs. At the same time, the UPA Government had initiated the National

[Shri Ananda Bhaskar Rapolu]

Census inclusive of caste categorisation. Ensuing Census collection will be starting from 2017 onwards, for which, the Union Government will be in need of evolving a policy to collect the data of castes also. At the same time, if we will have the proper Register of National Census including the castes, the Government's projects and programmes can be directly and pointedly utilised for the welfare of the intended sections.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: At the same time, I would like to tell the hon. Finance Minister that yes, their Government is a 'minimum government'. But I plead on behalf of the OBCs and their aspirations, kindly try to immediately have, at least, one Department at the Union Government level to look after the needs of the OBCs and their welfare. If it could be further improved and made as the Ministry of OBC Welfare, the Government will get good appreciation also.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude. There is one more speaker from your Party.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I would like to mention one small point regarding the Himalayan States. The Finance Minister had focussed and projected that some Ministry for the welfare of Himalayan States will come up. But that has not come up. Sir, the Himalayan States are spiritually-bent and highly-attractive tourist locations. In such locations, for certain places, if the Minister is generous enough to reduce the luxury tax, it will generate revenue and encourage the tourism industry in the Himalayan States.

Then, I would like to make one point about my State. We have just been divided into two States. You have assured, and earlier the UPA Government had also assured, to give 'Special Category' status to the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh. I plead that Telangana is much more backward on all the parameters by which you are going to measure. Kindly consider giving the 'Special Category' status to Telangana also.

With these words, I appreciate the Finance Minister. The Finance Minister may also come up with Supplementary Demands for Grants, but with this Finance Bill, he would agree that UPA's fiscal prudence was appropriate and he is also sincerely following it. The nation and the international experts of Economics are looking towards the Finance Minister for his ensuing 2015 Budget, for which I wish him all the best.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Shri Ramdas Athawale - not present. Then, last speaker, Prof. Saif-ud-din Soz.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Jammu and Kashmir): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I don't mind being the last speaker today only to offer a couplet to this august House, but that will happen when I will conclude my brief speech.

Sir, Mr. Jaitley is an enlightened mind and an enlightened person. I had expected a better Budget from him. When he had this kind of majority, he could have afforded to go in the history as a great reformist. The Press described his Budget Speech as the longest Budget Speech by any Finance Minister. The Press also described it as 'long on words but short on reforms'. Unfortunately, I don't have the time and I am not making a long speech. I will only say a couple of things. I will not repeat any point. I was amazed, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, to hear my colleagues from both sides as to how intelligent and knowledgeable my colleagues in this House are. They made really good suggestions. Finance Minister's agreement or disagreement to these suggestions is his choice, but valuable suggestions have been made. I will not repeat even one. I will say a little thing about Kashmir and something about the second largest minority of India because nobody talked about that. But, as of now, I welcome Mr. Jaitley's assertions. His assertions are very good. His assertions on Defence, insurance, Real Estate Investment Trust, and simplification of tax administration are alright. Let us See what happens on the ground. His assertion that he would peg the fiscal deficit at four per cent is a welcome assertion, and, I wish him to succeed in that. It will be good for the entire country. We should wish him well. Banks on small savings is also a welcome measure. His assertion that he would focus on education and skill development is also all right. Let us wait and See whether his assertions become achievements. As I said, he is an enlightened mind, and, so, better ideas were expected from him. Mr. Jaitley was one of those who criticized the earlier Government for fall in growth. I would have welcomed his assertion that he would take the growth to 7.5 per cent by the end of the financial year. If he were confident, he would have said so. Since he is not confident, he has not said so. So, his earlier criticism was misplaced. In place of Gandhi, Nehru nomenclatures, he brought nomenclatures of other nationalists like Deendayal Upadhyay and Shyama Prasad Mukherjee, I do not quarrel with him. His approach, I am sure, will not give the Budget a qualitatively different shift to reforms.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*.)

So, I am on a broader disagreement. Those nationalists, other nationalists are welcome, and, remembering them is all right. But, here, we want a qualitatively different Budget. 'Sir, the BJP is welcome to enlarge its constituency. I will not quarrel on that because I promised that I will not repeat what has been said on the Budget itself earlier.

[Prof. Saif-Ud-Din Soz]

Now, *See* the gesture of BJP Government. They showed, correctly, concern for Kashmiri Pandits. I welcome that. The J&K Government had submitted a proposal to the previous Government, and, it was going to happen in any way because the UPA Government was also committed. But, I want to put a question to the hon. Finance Minister. What about refugees in Jammu? The President's Address never mentioned the refugees. This Budget did not say anything about the refugees. It is a great lapse on the part of this Government.

Now, I come to the design of development. Hon. Finance Minister allocated funds for a statue, and, I am not going to quarrel on the question of raising a statue of a very famous freedom fighter and leader of this nation, but Rs. 200 crore! Then, simultaneously, he suggested 28 schemes for which he allocated Rs. 100 crore each. Among those 28 schemes is the scheme for *Madarsa* modernization. Let me tell Mr. Jaitley that it is an insult to the genius of Muslims in this country. Rs.100 crore for modernization of *Madarsas* ! As expected, from both sides, Members raised this question. It is no panacea for Muslims. I reject it.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, *Madarsas* will be required where there is no Government school. It is not a compulsion for the Muslim community in India. So, you provide Government schools. You provide engineering colleges for everybody, medical colleges for everybody, secondary education for everybody. हिन्दू, मुसलमान, सिख, ब्राह्मण, खत्री किसी जाति का भी हो एक क्लास में बैठे।

† ہندو، مسلمان، سکھ برہمن، کھتری کسی جاتی کا بھی ہو ایک کلاس میں بیٹھیں

You modernize education. You become truly secular. *Madarsa* is no panacea. I reject this scheme. Why? It is because this Government has failed on two counts. That is what I want to share with you. They are mortally afraid of the expression 'inclusive'. The President's Address did not mention anything about 'inclusive growth'. It is a dangerous alarm for this country. And, then for this *Madarsa* modernization, for all situations, for the Muslims of this country, who constitute the largest minority in this country, and, who constitute also the second largest majority, you give them 100 crore of rupees as a panacea!

I am a representative of the whole of India. I reject that proposition. Our enlightened Finance Minister must raise a question in his mind: Do Muslims really require modernization of madrasas? This scheme was initiated by Shrimati Indira Gandhi. It is a

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

running scheme. Even Mr. Murli Manohar Joshi tried his hand, marginally successfully. I rose in this House in 2003 perhaps, to congratulate him that day, and now you present it as a new scheme! It does not do you any credit in the eyes of the countrymen. Now, I raise a question, Mr. Deputy Chairman. What do Muslims require? There was a Sachar Committee. Its recommendations have been accepted by the Government of India. This time the Government cannot drag its feet because Government of India is a running institution. You cannot take it as a liability. Sachar Committee made a wide ranging recommendations. I want to tell something to this House. I will say the couplet later. I want to give you information because there are so many things in his Report which you don't know. Do you know that this Committee was consisting of nine members and Rajinder Sachar was not the only one from the Hindu Community? There were nine members and only one member was Muslim. I give credit to the UPA Government led by Dr. Manmohan Singh that a meticulous effort was made by Dr. Manmohan Singh and Shrimati Sonia Gandhi to select people. You See the list. Most eminent people of this country sat through months and months and then produced a Report called Rajinder Sachar Report. Out of nine members, only one was Muslim – Dr. Saleh Shariff. That Report says that Muslims are more backward – socially, educationally and politically also. You See the representation in the Parliament. They are weaker than the Dalits. It is not just hearsay. It is not just what Muslim community says. They have a scientific analysis; they have a reliable data to prove that they are more backward than Dalits. Here is the Report, and you don't say a word about that. We shall wait. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... It is a compulsion for this Government. You are duty bound to do it. India is secular. You can afford to be parochial on situations, but India will not accept. India's institutions have become very strong. You will See a commotion if you don't agree to implement the recommendations of Sachar Committee.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I will finish within two-and-a-half minutes. I agreed to be the last speaker. I want a little more time.

So, therefore, when it is proved before you against a reliable data that this community is very weak economically, socially, politically and educationally – you have to do justice. You cannot drag your feet. You be ready and come forward in both Houses of Parliament with a proposition called 'Equal Opportunity Commission' recommended by Sachar Committee. That day I can rise to thank you. But today, I reject your *madrassa* modernization because that is not a panacea for Muslims. That is a running scheme. What do you mean by a hundred crores?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is okay.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Then, Sir, I lament the fact that for Jammu and Kashmir, this Budget does not offer anything. That State suffered a great loss of life, property and resources during the militancy and you have nothing to offer. You offer one IIT for Jammu-I deplore this sectarianism -- keeping an eye on the vote bank in Jammu. But Kashmiris ask you a question. It has no public sector. You could not offer anything by way of promotion of small-scale sector. You just closed your eyes. Is it correct? Has not Kashmir suffered a great deal? On the question of Muslims, including Muslim-majority State of J&K you have closed your eyes. The Treasury Benches should not forget the sacrifices of Muslim community. Along with Shahid Bhagat Singh, there was Ashfaqualla Khan. You can't forget it. Go to Port Blair and See the scroll. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... I saw the kothi where Vir Savarkar was there. But I also saw so many *kothis* where Muslim leaders were there. Can you forget them? This is our secular history. Didn't Deoband school and Maulana Azad fight against Muslim League? Didn't they reject the two-nation theory of Jinna? Didn't Maulana Azad say that the Quran addresses mankind? There is nothing special for a Muslim in the Quran. It contains message for the whole humanity. Deoband school fought against Jinnah's two-nation theory. Therefore, Muslims cannot be treated as a second-class citizenry in India. You must ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: There are truly secular institutions fight you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I lament the fact that you didn't remember Kashmir and you didn't like to do anything for Kashmir. And I lament the fact that your Budget does not include a word on inclusive growth. This is an alarm for secular India. मुझे लगता है कि आप जैसे लोग सबका हिन्दुस्तान नहीं बना सकते, इसीलिए मुझे दुनिया के बहुत बड़े शायर, फैज अहमद फैज याद आ गए और उनका मिसरा मैं बड़ी मोहब्बत के साथ, बड़ी इज्जत के साथ जेटली साहब को पेश करना चाहता हूँ :

† مجھے لگتا ہے کہ آپ جیسے لوگ سب کا ہندوستان نہیں بنا سکتے، اسی لئے مجھے دنیا کا بہت بڑا شاعر، فیض احمد فیض یاد آ گیا ہے اور اس کا 'مصرعہ' میں بڑی محبت کے ساتھ، بڑی عزت کے ساتھ جیٹلی صاحب کو پیش کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔

I said something to tell him that he could have done better while sitting there.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: You may not understand a bit of Urdu. And I won't translate it, because I know you will try to understand it.

फैज़ ने कहा और शायद ऐसे ही मंज़र के लिए कहा

“निसार में तेरी गलियों के ऐ वजन की जहां  
चली है रस्म कि कोई सिर न उठाके चले,  
बने हैं अहले हवस मुद्दई भी मुनसिफ भी,  
किसे वकील करें, किससे मुनसिफी चाहें।”

† فیض نے کہا اور شاید ایسے ہی منظر کے لئے کہا

نثار میں تری گلیوں کے، اے وطن کہ جہاں

چلی ہے رسم کہ کوئی نہ سر اٹھا کے چلے،

بنے ہیں اہل بوس مدّعی بھی منصف بھی

کسے وکیل کریں، کس سے منصفی چاہیں

#### MESSAGE FROM THE LOK SABHA

##### The Delhi Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2014

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall have message from the Lok Sabha.

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report to the House the following message received from the Lok Sabha, signed by the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha:-

"In accordance with the provision of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Delhi Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2014, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 30th July, 2014.

"2. The Speaker has certified that this Bill is a Money Bill."

Sir, I lay a copy of the Bill on the Table.

†Transliteration in Urdu Script.