

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

पब्लिक है, यह सब जानती है, इससे कुछ छिपा हुआ नहीं है। पब्लिक के बीच ज्यादा आडम्बर और असत्य नहीं चल पायेगा। इसी कारण मैं कह रहा हूँ कि जब आपका बजट पर जवाब हो, तो आप कुछ निर्णय घोषित करें। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... जो उस सदन में न किये हों, तो इस सदन में निर्णय लेकर घोषित करें, जिससे देश की जनता को विश्वास हो कि जिन्हें हमने वोट दिया था, उन्होंने वाकई हमारे सामने सच्चे सपने रखे हैं। असत्य सपने बहुत दिन तक सुख नहीं देते हैं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you. Before I call the next speaker, there is a Message from the Lok Sabha.

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA — Contd.

The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2015

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 provisions of rule 120 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to inform you that Lok Sabha, at its sitting held on the 17th March, 2015, agreed without any amendment to the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Orders (Amendment) Bill, 2015, which was passed by Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 24th February, 2015.”

***(A) THE BUDGET (GENERAL) 2015-16 — Contd.**

***(B) GOVERNMENT BILLS — Contd.**

(i) The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2015

(ii) The Appropriation Bill, 2015

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Shri Harivansh.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA (Bihar): Sir ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Actually, he wanted to speak a little earlier. He will take ten minutes. Is he here or not? ...*(Interruptions)*... मेरे पास मैसेज आया है कि पहले हरिवंश जी को बुलवा दें। ...**(व्यवधान)**... क्या वे नहीं हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

*Discussed Together.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): सर, पहले इनको बोलने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री के.सी. त्यागी: सर, हरिवंश जी बाद में बोल लेंगे, पहले इनको बोल लेने दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): All right. Shri Pavan Kumar Varma.

SHRI PAVAN KUMAR VARMA : Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, let me begin, Sir, by first congratulating the Finance Minister. I congratulate him because rarely has a Budget reflected so clearly the philosophy of a Government and a Finance Minister. Mr. Vice-Chairman, a Budget is not merely a compilation of statistics. A Budget provides you the key to what is the direction and the thrust and the content of economic policy of a Government. And, I think, in this Budget my esteemed friend, Mr. Jaitely — and I have said this before, I have had the privilege of being his class fellow from school, a contemporary in the university; we did law together and I have great respect for him — has clearly brought out a certain philosophy. कुछ देर पहले प्रभात झा जी ने अमृत की बात की थी और उन्होंने इस बजट की तुलना अमृत के साथ की थी। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बजट में अमृत है, पर वह कुछ लोगों के लिए है। अमृत है, पर वह कुछ लोगों के लिए है और इसी से हम दर्शा सकते हैं कि इस बजट की जो फिलॉसफी है, उसमें इससे बढ़ कर क्लेरिटी आज तक शायद पहले किसी बजट में नहीं देखी होगी। जब मैं उस फिलॉसफी की बात करना चाहता हूँ it is based on a two-pronged goal and I want to state it with clarity in this House. The first goal is to incentivize corporate India and the foreign investor at the expense of your own poor, your own deprived and even your own middle-class. And the second strategy, Sir, is the spectacular abdication, an abdication of the State. Withdraw, wherever possible, from the welfare activities of the State, make physical capital far more important than human capital. And, in this context, Sir, चुनाव के समय से आपके जो वादे थे, उनके साथ एक बहुत ही बुनियादी वादाखिलाफी हुई। मुझे एक शेर याद आता है :—

*"हमने देखा था जमाने का बदलना,
लेकिन हमने उनके बदले हुए तेवर नहीं देखे थे।"*

अब नहीं देखेंगे, क्योंकि इस बजट से वह फिलॉसफी साफ जाहिर होती है। सर, इस फिलॉसफी के पीछे दो assumptions हैं। इनमें से पहली assumption यह है, — Sir, I would like to follow the logic of this and I would welcome the hon. Minister of State from Finance if he can rebut it, if he is not totally preoccupied in a conversation, I am addressing you, Sir. If those with money become bigger they may invest something back into the economy and if the cake will grow bigger there will be some trickle down crumbs even for the poor, the deprived and the needy. पहली

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assumption तो यह है और दूसरी assumption यह है कि हकीकत में और वास्तव में the poor and the middle class don't matter. The poor can wait for five years and the middle class has already voted for the BJP in the last election. अब कुछ इंतजार कीजिए। ये दो assumptions इसके साथ हैं। देखिए, आंकड़े बहुत डिस्कस होते हैं, लेकिन आंकड़े अब किसी को छूते नहीं हैं। आप करोड़ों की बात करते चले जाएं, लेकिन अगर आप आंकड़ों पर ही जाएंगे और उसके पीछे जो छिपी फिलॉसफी है, उसके पीछे जो actual thrust है, उस पर नहीं जाएंगे, तो देश यह समझ नहीं सकता कि इस बजट का मकसद क्या है। सर, इस बजट में सबसे ज्यादा प्राथमिकता इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर को दी गई है। And it is like a vision — national highways, industrial corridors, smart cities, digital India, mega-power projects. I ask you, Sir: From where is the money coming for this? I have already said, the hope of the Government is, pamper the rich so that they may provide the money. But, Sir, where are the rich going to get this kind of money? The corporate sector of India, of which I am very proud — I am not anti-business; let me clarify with clarity we are not anti-business — has already raided the banking sector. Sir, a reference was made in the past to the NPA. Rupees 18 lakh crores of failed PPP projects in the area of infrastructure are with the banks. These NPAs will be paid by the ordinary tax payers. So, where is the money going to come back? I say to you today that this Budget indicates the philosophy that now the public sector is going to be raided to facilitate the corporate sector by building an infrastructure which primarily the corporate sector needs most. And I want to say, in this context, Sir, that no one less than the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India had said recently, मंत्री जी, मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप खास तौर से इस पर ध्यान दें। रघुराम राजन जी ने 25 नवम्बर, 2014 की अपनी स्पीच में यह कहा, "Indian corporate sector enjoyed something approaching 'riskless capitalism' and appealed for a change of mindset where the wilful or non-cooperative defaulter is not lionized as a captain of industry, but justly chastised as a freeloader on the hard working people of the country." This is the truth of the NPA and here is the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India mentioning it himself. सर, अगर यह philosophy है तो फिर यह पैसा किससे deprive होने वाला है? Sir, it is very important. You have a land of vast discrepancies — the exceptionally rich and the abysmally poor. Where is this money coming from? And I want to make a charge, Sir, and I say it with responsibility, that this Budget has been the first Budget in the country which has been so clearly against the welfare aspect of the State. I want to say that in a country which has the largest number of illiterates — 280 million people cannot read and write — the Budget for primary and secondary education has been cut by 16 per cent. Sir, the Budget for "सर्व शिक्षा अभियान" has been cut by 22 per cent. The Budget for the ICDS, which has already been mentioned, and the Mid Day Meal Scheme has been cut. Sir, the Budget for the all important health sector has been cut by ₹ 4,000 crores. Sir, it is the lowest such Budget for health of any

Budget in the world — this point should be kindly noted — in a country like India where primary health is also not available to the ordinary person. In the last Budget, Sir, the Finance Minister spoke about a plan of universal health assurance. There is not a word about this in the new Budget. Sir, 97 per cent cut has been made in Central Funds for Panchayati Raj. There has been a further 14 per cent cut in the farm sector fund. Sir, I will speak about that a little later. Sir, I want to place on record that the percentage of the Budget which has been set aside for education and health in this Budget is less than what Nepal, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan have given to the sectors of education and health in their own Budgets. For a country like India, this is a matter to be ashamed about. Sir, tokenistic tax concessions have been given to the middle class, but as you are aware, there has been an increase in the Service Tax, which will add to the inflationary burden on the middle class. Sir, I want to ask as to what are the concessions given to the corporate sector. Again, I want to say that we are not against the corporate sector. But what has the Budget provided for this sector? The corporate sector accounts for ₹ 70,000 crores in tax exemptions. And, their corporate tax rate has been further reduced from 30 per cent to 25 per cent over the next four years. Sir, relief to the gold and diamond industry is equivalent to ₹ 75,000 crores, which is more than the combined budget for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the Mid-Day Meal Scheme and for the health sector. Sir, I want to understand, and this House wants to understand this aspect. There are smaller companies and there are entrepreneurs in the middle-class. The small and medium enterprise sector is the most contributing sector. Smaller companies earning a profit of ₹ 1 crore pay a tax of 27 per cent, but companies which earn a profit of ₹ 500 crores pay 21 per cent. What kind of logic is this? I would request the Minister to please check his facts. Finance leasing companies are, in effect, paying a tax which is equivalent to only 2 per cent. So, Sir, where do the poor go in this kind of a conceptualization? The PM's Irrigation Scheme has got a truly shameful figure. Please see it as a percentage of the Budget. It is ₹ 5,000 crores. Agriculture has been ignored except for increase in money available to give rural credit. I ask the Minister as to how many farmers, at the lowest level of the economic spectrum, are in a position to avail loans. Sometimes, they don't even have the papers to provide the collateral. Farmers are committing suicide under debt burden, and the Government is providing them more money merely for rural credit, without investing heavily in increasing the agricultural productivity, which is still a source of livelihood for 60 to 70 per cent of our population. Yesterday, I was on a television debate, where a responsible spokesperson of the BJP actually said that farmers are no longer interested in agriculture. A statement was made like this. So, I am trying to say that by ignoring them, they will not disappear. There are suicides. There is a shortage of fertilizers. There has been a huge loss due to unseasonal rainfall. Over

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and above all this, there is the Land Acquisition Bill. So, I want to say that this Budget is lopsided. Sir, I also want to bring to your attention — my colleague, Shri Harivansh, will speak about it in greater detail — the fact that in this Budget, there is no balance in terms of holistic development of India. The least-developed States have been ignored. He will bring out the facts more clearly on that.

Sir, therefore, towards the end, I want to say that in our country, we require a certain balance between competing priorities. There are the priorities of the rich, there are the priorities of the middle-class, and there are the priorities of the large number, the overwhelming majority of the poor, the marginalised and the needy. We are proud of our corporate sector. We are not against business, but we seek some balance in the Budget. We cannot say that today, we will allow them to become richer and you wait for five or seven years until the benefit comes to you. "तेरे वादे पर जिए हम तो ये जान झूठ जाना, कि खुशी से मर न जाते अगर एतबार होता।" किस बात का एतबार, आपने क्या डॉयरेक्शन दिया है। Where is the content? So, we believe that there must be growth with justice, growth with equity, growth where the interest of the entire population is taken into account. You cannot have growth without examining the content of it. So, my charge on this Budget is: I congratulate the Finance Minister for bringing such a clear-cut philosophy through this Budget, but I denounce him by saying that this philosophy is not congruent with the real interest of India, and, therefore, Sir, I stand here to oppose this Budget on the grounds of principles.

श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब हम इस बजट पर नजर डालते हैं, तो पैराग्राफ 3 में आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने बड़े अच्छे ढंग से कविता के रूप में कुछ पंक्तियां सुनायीं। उन्होंने कहा, "कुछ तो फूल खिलाए हम ने और कुछ फूल खिलाने हैं।" ये बहुत अच्छी कविता है। उनकी यह कविता सुनते हुए मुझे मोहम्मद रफी साहब का गाया एक पुराना गीत याद आ गया कि, "बहारो फूल बरसाओ, मेरा महबूब आया है, मेरा महबूब आया है।" तो यह बजट आम जनता की महबूबा बनकर आया है कि नहीं, यह देखना होगा।

महोदय, मैं न तो अर्थशास्त्री हूँ और न ही अर्थशास्त्र का समझदार व्यक्ति हूँ। इसलिए माननीय सदस्यगण, मुझे माफ कर देना अगर मैं कुछ गलत बोल जाऊँ। मुझे लगता है कि यह बजट एक कहानी है और यह कहानी है, तूफान और दीए की। इससे कॉर्पोरेट देश में तूफान मचा देगा और बेचारी आम जनता की आशा का दीप, जो अभी भी जल रहा है, वह कहीं बुझ तो नहीं जाएगा, यह सवाल हमारे मन में आता है।

Sir, the *babus* of the North Block have done a remarkable jugglery of statistics, and, I shall come to that one after another. First of all, at the outset, I would like to show as to how the jugglery has been done. Sir, much has been talked about the GDP growth, etc., and, the story of growth is inbuilt story of every Budget. So,

this Budget is no exception to that.

So, taken at face value, this fiscal, the Indian economy will grow by 7.4 per cent outpacing China to become the world's fastest growing economy but a revision in the method of calculation has led analysts and the Government's own Chief Economic Advisor doubting how far the data can be trusted. The GDP growth in 2010-11 was calculated based on 'factor cost', which has now been changed to 'constant prices', to take into account gross value addition in goods and services as well as indirect taxes. Besides this, the base year has been shifted to 2011-12 from 2004-05 earlier.

Sir, the Ministry of Statistics had pegged the previous year's growth at 6.9 per cent as against 4.7 per cent estimated previously, a revision which led to some economists including the RBI Governor, Shri Raghuram Rajan, seeking more clarity. Sir, the RBI Governor is on record saying, "we do need to spend more time understanding the GDP numbers". So, here, the jugglery starts.

And, now, Sir, I come to the story of financial empowerment to States. Sir, because of my little knowledge of economics, I need not say anything on this, however, I would like to quote the opinion of a former Finance Minister of India, which was published in the Hindu newspaper on the 3rd of this month. It, *inter alia*, stated, and, I quote, "The Finance Commission's recommendations of raising the share of States in the divisible pool of Central taxes from 32 per cent to 42 per cent has been cleverly managed. The States' share in absolute numbers, Budget Estimates to Budget Estimates, has gone up from this year to the next by around ₹ 1.36 lakh crore. At the same time, the Central Plan assistance to the States has gone down from ₹ 3,38,000 crore to ₹ 2,05,000 crore. Therefore, the two cancel each other out." Sir, the opinion continues. "Thus, the net additional resources transferred to the States, including States' share of taxes and duties, non-Plan grants and loans, Central assistance to State plans, assistance for Central and Centrally-sponsored schemes is only ₹ 64,000 crores in 2015-16." So, ₹ 64,000 crores are to be distributed among 29 States and 5 Union Territories. Sir, this is the state of affairs that has been projected by a former Finance Minister of India. If I say the name, one of the hon. Ministers of State, presently sitting in this House, may be embarrassed. So, I am not taking the name. But one should understand that who has said this.

Now, the question of special assistance, so much drum has been beaten and drum-beating started before the Budget was placed before this House or the other House that special assistance has been given for West Bengal and Bihar particularly. My Bihar people should listen to me because they are our neighbours. The hon. Finance Minister, during his Budget speech, also announced special financial package

for Bihar and West Bengal. Nothing is visible in this Budget speech, Sir. Nothing is visible that any type of special package has been sanctioned for Bihar or West Bengal.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Silence please.

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: Of course, later the Finance Minister clarified that special assistance was not in terms of money, but it would be in the form of some incentive to the investors towards tax exemption provided the investors go to Bihar and West Bengal and invest in manufacturing sector in those States. So, that is the special package for Bihar and West Bengal. No other State should be envious of that Bihar and West Bengal are getting special package from the Central Government and they are deprived of. This is the picture that I have tried to project here. Sir, this is also the story of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

Sir, now I would like to refer to the Report of the Finance Commission, Volume-I, published in December, 2014. I will quote only a few lines. At page 89, paragraph 8.10, the Finance Commission, while making its recommendations observed, "A related issue in the assessment of vertical imbalance is the issue of the non-divisible pool of resources, namely, cess and surcharges." Now, what the 14th Finance Commission has further assessed? The first line of this paragraph says, "The share of cess and surcharges in gross tax revenue of the Union Government has increased from 7.53 per cent in 2000-01 to 13.14 per cent in 2013-14." Therefore, it has almost gone double compared to the cess and surcharges collected by the Central Government in the year 2000-01. It continues, "The States have argued that this denies the States their rightful share in the devolution." Now, the observation of the Finance Commission is there. Earlier Finance Commissions, successive Finance Commissions, had recommended that "Union Government should review the current position with respect to non-divisive pool arising out of cess and surcharges and take measures to reduce their share in the gross tax revenue. However, this has not happened. There are two ways of addressing this legitimate concern of the States. What are those two ways to address the system? One, by amending the Constitution to include these items in the divisive pool – cess and surcharge, or increase the share of the divisive pool to compensate States on this account. We rule out first option given the record of experience so far". Therefore, although successive Finance Commissions recommended for that, the Centre had remained a mute spectator to the Reports.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

They did not move an inch ahead to implement the recommendations of the successive Finance Commissions. Therefore, the Fourteenth Finance Commission has said that the amendment to the Constitution is a distant possibility now. But this

Government has come out with so many amendments to the Constitution; why not another amendment to the Constitution of India so that the cess and surcharge are also included in the divisive pool? This is the question that I would like to raise in this House during this discussion, Sir. Now, a comparative study between Budget Estimates of 2014-15 and 2015-16 shows that net resources transferred to States and Union Territories have increased by ₹ 63,997 crores. That is only 1.5 per cent of the Central Gross Tax Revenue whereas Centre's shares of category 'B' and 'C' schemes will come down to ₹ 66,233 crores. Therefore, on the one hand, the States are getting ₹ 63,997 crores of the Central gross tax revenue, on the other hand, the 'B' and 'C' category schemes of the Central Government will now come down to ₹ 66,233 crores. Therefore, the net loss for the States, compared to previous years, will be ₹ 2,236 crores during the financial year 2015-16. Sir, moreover, if the States have to sustain the BRGF Programme and other smaller schemes, this Budget has not provided a single *paisa* for those schemes; all the expenses shall have to be owned by the States only. Centre will not allot a single *paisa*. This is how stories of Centre's cash-spread to States lavish only on paper.

Sir, now, I would come to the allocation in different schemes. Many hon. Members have mentioned about that. There may be some repetitions here or there. I cannot but mention some of them. A quick look on as to how the allocations in different schemes have been slashed, shows that allocation for welfare of Scheduled Castes – my friends from BSP always advocate for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, now, I am giving a figure – has come down to ₹ 30,851 crores, in 2015-16, as compared to ₹ 43,208 crores in 2014-15. That is about ₹ 13,000 crores' reduction in the case of welfare of Scheduled Castes. What about tribal welfare? It has come down to ₹ 19,980 crores, in 2015-16, from ₹ 26,714 crores in 2014-15. That is almost ₹ 8,000 crores less than the previous year's allocation for tribal welfare. Sir, reduction of allocation during the coming fiscal year compared to previous year in regard to ICDS and Mid-day Meal Scheme – my good friend Shri Pavan Kumar Varma has already mentioned and left – has come down by half from about ₹ 16,000 crores to just ₹ 8,000 crores in 2015-16.

This is the plan of the Government for ICDS and Mid-Day Meal Scheme. This is the plan of the Government for the welfare of women and child.

Sir, the budgetary allocation for housing and poverty alleviation has been reduced from ₹ 6,008 crore in the previous year to ₹ 5,634 crore in the current Budget.

Sir, the budgetary allocation for tribal development is short by ₹ 5,000 crore. I already mentioned that.

[Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Roy]

4.00 P.M.

The budget for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan has been reduced by 9.5 per cent. Much-touted '*Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*' gets only ₹ 100 crore. I wonder whether this is the Budget of the Central Government or a Zila Panchayat. I cannot understand why only ₹ 100 crore has been allocated for *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*. Much drum beating was done. And what has my State of West Bengal led by the hon. Chief Minister, Ms. Mamata Banerjee, done? The State Government has allocated ₹ 850 crore for Kanyashree project which has been acclaimed and accepted even by the United Nations. Yesterday, the hon. Minister, Shrimati Manekaji, was also praising Kanyashree project like anything in her reply on the issue of women and child development. This is the situation of the Central Government as far as '*Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*' is concerned. सारे देश में सौ करोड़ रुपए से Beti कैसे पढ़ेगी, कैसे बचेगी, पैसा कहां से आएगा, मालूम नहीं।

The symbolic increase in allocation for MGNREGA will make the survival struggle of the poorer people more painful in the context of galloping inflation. All of us know about the Millennium Development Goals Report 2014 of the United Nations. I repeat it again and again whenever I get a chance that India is a land where the world's one third of the poorest of the poor live and their number is forty crore. Forty crore is also one third of our population. What is in the Budget for those forty crore people who are the poorest of the poor in the world? There is no answer. There is no mention of them. Not a single word has been uttered by the Central Government in the Budget for them. I must say that it is a shame on the part of the Central Government.

First part may not be so important. Now it is important. The hon. Finance Minister has assured that he will allocate additional ₹ 5,000 crore for MGNREGA, only if, and there are ifs and buts, there is an increase in the revenue receipt. So, we have to wait. If there is an increase in the revenue receipt, then the hon. Finance Minister will allocate ₹ 5,000 crore to MGNREGA. This is the position. You have to wait for that.

बंगाली में एक कहावत है, कृपया सुनिए। "सात मोन तेलो पुड़वे ना, राधाओ नाचबे ना।" उसी को मैं हिन्दी में कहता हूँ— न तो गिरधर की मुरली बजेगी और न ही मधुबन में राधिका नाचेगी। "मधुबन में राधिका नाचे रे, गिरधर की मुरलिया बाजे रे।" यहां न तो मुरली बजेगी और न ही राधिका नाचेगी, ऐसा प्रबंध किया गया है।

The Central allocation for education sector has been reduced by ₹ 32,912 crore. The allocations for housing schemes for the poor have been reduced by ₹ 14,887 crore as well in the Budget. These are the achievements of this Government!

बीजेपी के मेरे मित्र यहां बोल रहे थे— वे बहुत आदरणीय मित्र हैं, मैं उनका बहुत आदर करता हूं, उनकी कद्र करता हूं— बहुत सफलता मिली। कैसे सफलता मिली, कैसे अमृत पीया जा रहा है? यह तो समुद्र का मंथन हो रहा है। ये लोग देवता बन गए हैं, इसलिए अमृत पान कर रहे हैं। फिर हलाहल का पान कौन करेगा? हलाहल का पान तो आम जनता को ही करना पड़ेगा। इस तरह का समुद्र मंथन यहां हो रहा है। In our childhood, we were taught that health is wealth, but this Budget does not approve that. This is why health allocation in this Budget has been reduced by ₹ 2,011 crore, that is, 5.7 per cent reduction whereas my State Government, Mamata Banerjee's Government, has raised the health allocation by 16.91 per cent in the Budget. A State can do, but the Centre cannot do. The Centre is reducing, reducing and reducing.

Sir, Gandhiji once said that India live in villages and the villagers primarily live on agriculture. यह सरकार किसानों की सरकार है, यह सरकार गरीबों की सरकार है, ऐसा भाषण हमने चुनाव से पहले बहुत सुना है। जितने गरीब हैं, जितने किसान हैं, हमारे पास आ जाओ, हम तुमको सही रास्ते पर ले जाएंगे, यह बताया गया था। अब क्या अच्छे दिन आ गए हैं? अब बजट में क्या देख रहे हैं, इस सरकार ने कृषि क्षेत्र में आवंटन जो कि 2014-15 में 9.5 प्रतिशत था, उसे घटाकर इस वित्त वर्ष में यानी आने वाले वित्त वर्ष में 2.7 प्रतिशत कर दिया है। कृषि क्षेत्र में भी बजट घटा दिया है, फिर भी ये बोलते हैं कि हमारी सरकार किसानों की है, गरीबों की सरकार है notwithstanding the fact that this will severely hurt the rural Indians and will also lead to a decline in agricultural growth. एग्रिकल्चरल ग्रोथ घट जाएगी, इसके बारे में कोई सोच-विचार नहीं है। कारपोरेट, कारपोरेट, कारपोरेट चिल्ला रहे हैं। The Ruling Party has even forgotten its election manifesto. मैं बीजेपी के इलेक्शन मेनिफेस्टो से दो बुलेट प्वाइंट रेफर करना चाहता हूं। Election manifesto of BJP made a tall promise that it would increase public investment in agriculture and would also enhance profitability in agriculture by ensuring at least 50 per cent profit over cost of production. इसलिए एग्रिकल्चरल अलोकेशन को इस तरह से घटा दिया गया, ताकि उनका इलेक्शन मेनिफेस्टो पूरा हो। क्या यह इलेक्शन मेनिफेस्टो को पूरा करने का वायदा है? Sir, because of paucity of time, I cannot show that. Allocations for at least seven schemes in the agricultural sector have got arbitrarily reduced. Allocation to the National Food Security Mission has been reduced from ₹ 18,304 crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 13,000 crore in 2015-16. So, this Government wants to secure food for the poor people and this is why, the allocation has been reduced.

Sir, I have already mentioned about the Global Hunger Index. It describes that the situation in India is alarming. The Budgetary allocation made under food subsidy head should have been higher for eradicating hunger and malnutrition, but here it is the opposite route that the Government has adopted. Sir, the hon. Finance Minister did not utter even for once in his Budget Speech, in that sacred book, about the Government's concern over food security in this Budget. Nowhere has he mentioned about the Government's concern for food security which the earlier Government did.

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I must say that they tried to enforce and implement it. Rather, it is clear from the Budget Speech of the hon. Finance Minister that the Government is more inclined towards corporate welfare, corporate welfare by slashing corporate tax. I am not mentioning the percentage. Everybody knows that. This apart, the Government revenue forgone in the form of incentive and tax exemption to corporates in the current fiscal is estimated to grow over ₹ 62,398 crore. And the beneficiaries would be only corporates, who are microscopic minorities among the 125 core population of our country. Although the hon. Finance Minister claimed that हमारी सरकार कॉरपोरेट की भी है, आम जनता की भी है। लेकिन मैंने बजट से जो आंकड़े निकालकर दिखाए हैं, वे सारे आंकड़े गरीबों के खिलाफ हैं, किसानों के खिलाफ हैं और कॉरपोरेट के पक्ष में हैं। यह सरकार कॉरपोरेट की सरकार है और यह कॉरपोरेट के इशारे पर चलती है। यही कारण है कि बजट में ऐसा रिफ्लेक्शन आया है।

Sir, I respect Shri Arun Jaitley. We all respect him. He belongs to our कानूनी बिरादरी। हम उसकी बहुत इज्जत करते हैं और सारा हिन्दुस्तान भी करता है। Shri Arun Jaitley, when he was the Leader of the Opposition, was sitting over there. Once he said, if I remember correctly and subject to correction, it must be on the record of proceedings, I quote, "The IT exemption should be to the extent of ₹ 5 lakhs." How much IT exemption has he granted in this Budget? I need not elaborate. Therefore, there is no room for middle class even to rejoice over this Budget,

Another important factor is the implementation of GAAR, General Anti-Avoidance Rules. We have heard enough of it on a number of occasions over the years. Myself had put questions year-after-year. What about the implementation of GAAR? The former Finance Minister has said, "It will be effective from 1st April, 2016." What has been said in this Budget? The GAAR will be deferred for two years. Maybe for an indefinite period, I do not know. I would like to quote one question of mine and its answer. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I will take a minute. I promise you, I will conclude. I had put a question about the implementation of GAAR. What was the reply? It was one line reply. "GAAR will be applicable to the income of the financial year 2015-16, within the assessment year of 2016-17 and subsequent years." This was the reply given by the hon. Finance Minister to my U.Q.No.366 on 23rd of December, 2014. Between the two months, what has happened? Within two months the Government has decided to defer the GAAR by two years, or, for an indefinite period.

Now I come to the conclusion. On a final analysis I must say that this Budget is absolutely anti-people, full of rhetoric and jugglery of statistics. It appears to me that the same has been drafted by a fortune teller and reminds me Oscar Wilde,

who once said, and I quote: "Someone who knows the price of everything and value of nothing."

शायद यह बजट हमको यह कहता है,

*'तुम अपनी सोच के जंगल में राह भटको,
और फिर खो जाओ, अब सो जाओ!'*

Thank you, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you, Mr. Sukhendu Roy. Even though we disagree with you, we appreciate your speech.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to participate in the discussion on the General Budget, 2015-16. Sir, I thank the Chair for permitting me to participate in the debate on this General Budget.

First of all, let me thank my leader, Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma.

Sir, the Budget is a process which our Constitution makes mandatory to draw money from the Consolidated Fund of India. Sir, as far as the Union Budget of 2015-16, is concerned, I would like to submit certain suggestions. I would like to tell the hon. Finance Minister that our expectations have not been fulfilled.

The Swachh Bharat Abhiyan is the flagship campaign of the Government of India. My leader, hon. Amma, had launched the "Mulu Sugadhara" movement in the State of Tamil Nadu in 2011.

The Government of India now provides ₹ 15,000 for construction of one toilet per rural household, which is insufficient due to the increased cost of raw material, and this cost would further rise due to the enhancements made in the Budget.

Under the valuable guidance of my leader, hon. Amma, the Government of Tamil Nadu has completed underground sewerage scheme for 22 urban local bodies, and for another 18 urban local bodies the construction is underway. For the remaining urban local bodies, detailed project reports are ready for the construction of underground sewerage at a total cost of ₹ 22,000 crores. The Government of India must also focus on arranging substantial funding for the underground sewerage schemes, including concessional aid as we cannot hope to have public health in urban areas without adequate underground sewerage.

I ask the Government of India to activate special committee constituted for the implementation of interlinking of rivers based on the orders of the hon. Supreme Court of India. The Government of Tamil Nadu has been urging the Government of

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India to implement the interlinking of the rivers, Mahanadi to Godavari, Godavari to Krishna, Krishna to Pennar, Pennar to Palar, Palar to Cauvery and, then, on to Gundar as also the diversion of waters of the west-flowing rivers of Pamba and Achankoil to Vaipar, that is, North of Tuticorin district in Tamil Nadu under the peninsular rivers development component. The people of Tamil Nadu expect that one day Ganga will be interlinked with Cauvery.

The process of policy actions, turn around of the economy and restoration of macro-economic stability were aided by favourable global factors, especially the fall in petroleum prices. Global oil prices have declined sharply, below US \$60 per barrel, from a high of US \$111 to 115 in June last year. Unfortunately, many taxation actions of the Government of India have meant that the drop in petroleum prices has not been fully passed on to the consumers. However, the Government raised petrol and diesel rates for the second time in a month as global crude prices rebounded and the rupee weakened against the greenback.

What I want to say here is, whenever there is reduction in the global oil prices, the benefit is not fully passed on to the consumers and when there is even a slight increase in the global oil prices, the consumer is taxed.

The proposal to increase the existing rate of service tax plus educational cess from 12.36 per cent to a consolidated rate of 14 per cent will affect all sections of the people, particularly, the poor and the middle class. I urge upon the hon. Finance Ministry to withdraw this proposal.

Sir, I welcome the increase in deduction on health insurance premium from ₹ 15,000 to ₹ 25,000 and further increase in this limit to ₹ 30,000 in respect of senior citizens. I would like to remind the hon. Finance Minister that generally, the insurance companies in the private sector do not entertain enrolment of people above 60 years of age. I urge the hon. Minister to ensure strict compliance of the benefits announced in this Budget by the insurance companies, both in private and Government sectors. It is true that a large part of India's population is without insurance of any kind, health, accident or life. The announcement of creation of "*Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana*", i.e., Health Insurance, Atal Pension Yojana and *Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana*, i.e, workers in the unorganized sector from the age of 18 to 40, and aged 18 to 50 years, life insurance, made in the Budget was laudable and a welcome step.

While coming to the health sector, I would like to point out the allocation of ₹ 33,150/- crore is not enough. Last year, the allocation was ₹ 30,645 crore. Sir, it

is not clear how the marginal allocation will take care of the family planning agenda and the new AIIMS, *i.e.*, All India Institute of Medical Sciences. In the Revised Estimates, the allocation was reduced to ₹ 24,400/- crore, bringing the total health expenditure in the first three years of the Twelfth Five Year Plan to ₹ 70,000/-, way below the ₹ 2,68,000 crore budgetary allocation targeted.

Again Sir, as far as the Department of Health is concerned as my friend has earlier stated that all human beings should have good health and it is wealth, the Government of Tamil Nadu headed by Hon. Amma has been taking many steps to establish a health community. In order to ensure that competent doctors and medical personnel are appointed in time in Government hospitals, a “Medical Recruitment Board”, the first of its kind in India, has been constituted in Tamil Nadu. For the welfare of the poor, the Chief Ministers Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme is being implemented. Under this new insurance scheme, each family gets a coverage of ₹ 1 lakh per year and ₹ 4 lakh in four years. For certain specified treatments, a sum of ₹ 1.50 lakh is being given. In the last three years from 2011 to May, 2014, under this scheme, 6.1 lakh poor people have received treatment to the extent of ₹ 1,291.41 crores. Of the above, 2,32,000 persons have been treated in Government hospitals.

Again the education sector faces one of the biggest Budgetary cut in the current Budget from the mammoth amount of ₹ 82,771/- crore to ₹ 68,968/- crore. The bulk of the cut has been in the school sector, *i.e.*, ₹ 42,219/- crore in 2015 to 2016, from ₹ 55,115 crore in 2014 to 2015.

The Flagship programme like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, *i.e.*, Universal Educational Programme and Mid Day Meal, both looking at improving quality will suffer. As far as the Department of Education is concerned in Tamil Nadu, my leader Hon. Amma’s Government implemented so many things. The students studying in Government schools and Government aided schools are being provided education free of cost. Apart from this, text books, note books, four sets of uniforms, school bags, footwear, geometry boxes, crayons and colour pencils and atlases are also being provided to the students free of cost.

The students studying in Standards 1st to 12th are provided free bus passes. In addition, free bicycles are being given to the students of class 11th and 12th standard, so as to enable them to reach school in time. Laptop computers are also being supplied free of cost to the students. In order to reduce dropout from schools, an educational cost incentive of ₹ 1500/- for the students of 10th and 11th standard and a sum of ₹ 2000/- for students of 12th standard who are studying in Government and Government aided schools is being given. For the students in Government and

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Government aided schools, who have lost their bread-winning parents — this is a more important thing as this is a new scheme — are being provided a grant of ₹ 50,000/- as a Fixed Deposit in their names in a public sector undertaking, so as to ensure that their studies are not affected.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI (Tamil Nadu) : Sir, other than this, these are all old schemes.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Regarding higher education in Tamil Nadu ...*(Interruptions)*... I have to stick to the rules. What I have done in Tamil Nadu, it is ...*(Interruptions)*... I will take two more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: There is only one minute.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Regarding higher education in Tamil Nadu, many Government engineering colleges, polytechnic colleges, art and science colleges including National Law School.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not Tamil Nadu's budget. We are discussing the Union Budget.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Sir, what I am saying is, all these things are being done by Tamil Nadu. So, we need more money. What we have done in Tamil Nadu...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: To implement these, you need more money!

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: That is what I am asking.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now I have understood it. That is the point.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Sir, there are many pending grants under various heads like the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, schemes under Right to Education, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Scheme, then grants for road maintenance and bridges, slum improvement, coastal protection, renewable energy and grants for post-matric scholarships for the Scheduled Caste students. All these pending grants may be released as early as possible.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have two more speakers from your Party. So, please conclude.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN : Sir, hon. Amma's Tamil Nadu Government was the first State Government to have a procurement law. I am happy to note that the Government of India has also recognized the need for such a law.

The proposed increase of ₹ 100 to ₹ 200 per tonne of coal towards Clean Energy

Cess for the Clean Energy Fund, close on the heels of the increase in freight for coal announced in the Railway Budget, will adversely affect State power utilities and will inevitably lead to increase in the cost of power.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there are only 15 minutes left for the other two speakers. Leave some time and some points for them.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN: Yes, Sir. I welcome the very comprehensive measures announced by the Union Finance Minister to check the generation of black money within the country by reducing cash-based transactions and prevent the national wealth from being stashed abroad. Thank you.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने के लिए जो मौका दिया है, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं अपनी पार्टी की नेता सुश्री मायावती जी को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस विषय पर मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

मान्यवर, आज हम लोग इस बजट पर बहस कर रहे हैं और इस बजट के बारे में जो चर्चाएँ पहले हो चुकी हैं, उनमें इस बजट का काफी खुलासा अपोजिशन की पार्टीज ने किया है। जिस तरीके से मायूस होकर और जिस तरह से सत्ता पक्ष के भी चेहरे उतरे हुए हैं, उससे यह लग रहा है कि वे भी अन्दर से महसूस कर रहे हैं कि यह बजट बहुत खराब है, पुअर्स के बहुत खिलाफ है, एंटी फार्मर है, एंटी किसान है, एंटी स्टूडेंट्स है, एंटी शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स है, एंटी शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स है और मिडिल क्लास से लेकर गरीब व्यक्ति के खिलाफ है। मेरे खयाल से सत्ता पक्ष वाले भी यह महसूस कर रहे हैं, लेकिन वे बोल नहीं सकते हैं, क्योंकि अगर वे बोलना चाहेंगे, तो शायद उनके लिए कुछ ज्यादा मुसीबतें खड़ी हो जायेंगी, जैसा कि आज सुबह हमें अखबार में देखने को मिला था कि कल इनकी मीटिंग में क्या हुआ था।

मान्यवर, बजट में जिस तरह से एक बात रखी गयी है, जो बजट पढ़ा गया, उसको देखने से यह लगता है कि there is a fall in the gross tax revenue. और जो gross tax revenue में fall है, उसके आंकड़े आपके सामने पहले भी रखे जा चुके हैं, लेकिन मैं भी बहुत सूक्ष्म में यह रखना चाहूँगा कि the gross tax revenues have fallen by ₹ 1.13 lakh crores from the budget estimates of last year. Direct and indirect tax collection has fallen on all heads. The Finance Minister has said that the growth rate is 7.4 per cent, but this has been contradicted by his own Department in the Economic Survey. The Economic Survey says, "Notwithstanding the new estimates, the balance of evidence and caution counsel in favour of viewing India as a recovering rather than surging economy. Thus, actually, 7.4 per cent may not have been achieved and it is only probably due to the Central Statistical Organisation which has given certain statistics that the Government has claimed that there is a great growth and India is a surging economy, when it is not." Sir, the hon. Finance Minister is, certainly, right, in one thing, when he says that inflation is down and so is the Current Account Deficit. But how far and for what reasons? यह देखने की जरूरत है कि अगर inflation और Current

[श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा]

Account Deficit है, तो वह कितना है और यह किस कारण से है। जब हम लोग इसको देखते हैं, तो हम लोग यह पाते हैं कि ये जो fall और increase हैं, ये दोनों international crude oil price जो जून, 2014 में 110 डॉलर प्रति बैरल था, वह आज 57 डॉलर प्रति बैरल हो गया है, इसके कारण है। इस fall का जो effect था, उसको consumer को पहुंचाने की जगह, जो लोग पेट्रोल और डीजल का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, चाहे वे फार्मर्स हों, चाहे वे और consumers हों, उनको पहुंचाने की जगह गवर्नमेंट ने excise duty हाइक कर दी। Now, when the excise duties on petrol and diesel have been hiked, these have not gone up by a small amount, but it is a very big amount. The amount is ₹ 7.75 and ₹ 6.5 per litre. In this manner, the Government is collecting thousands of crores of rupees of additional revenue. And they say, “We are in a better position now. The inflation is down and the Current Account Deficit is also low.” Now you are increasing the excise duty, in place of oil price reduction, and using the money for other purposes instead of passing it on to consumers and to farmers, जिससे चारों तरफ जो रेट्स बढ़ रहे हैं, उनको घटाया जा सके, चीजें जो महंगी हो गई हैं, उनके दाम कम हो सकें, उसकी जगह इन्होंने उसको और महंगा करने के लिए अपनी जेब भरी। उसका जो फायदा consumers को मिलना चाहिए था, आज 45 रुपए प्रति लीटर पेट्रोल होना चाहिए था, उसको न करके इन्होंने उसको अपने खाते में ले लिया। This has resulted in an increase in the prices of every product and thus the burden on farmers and middle-class people.

सर, लोगों को बहुत उम्मीद थी कि इन्कम टैक्स का स्लैब बढ़ेगा। इलेक्शन के पहले जिस तरह के वादे किए थे, इन्होंने पूरे देश को जिस तरह से सपने दिखाए थे, जिस तरह से मिडिल क्लास को सपने दिखाए थे, जिस तरह से सर्विस क्लास को सपने दिखाए थे, इन्होंने सपना दिखाया था कि हम इन्कम टैक्स के स्लैब को थोड़ा सा बढ़ा देंगे, जिससे कि इस क्लास के ऊपर बर्डन कम पड़े। लेकिन इस बजट में इन्कम टैक्स के स्लैब को नहीं बढ़ाया गया और उसकी जगह यह कहा गया कि हमने और दूसरी स्कीम्स निकाल दी है, जिससे बड़ा फायदा होने वाला है। इससे फायदा क्या होने वाला है? वे कहते हैं कि हमने इंश्योरेंस और पेंशन के लिए ऐसी स्कीम्स बनाई हैं कि अगर कोई व्यक्ति कमाई कर रहा है, चाहे वह मिडिल क्लास हो, चाहे वह एजेड हो, चाहे वह सिक्सटी प्लस हो, अगर वह अपना 50 हजार रुपया और इसके अलावा रुपया इन स्कीम्स में लगाता है, तो उससे उसको बेनिफिट मिलेगा। इससे यह होगा कि उसका taxable income कम हो जाएगी। यह कहने के लिए तो बहुत अच्छा है, स्पीच देने के लिए अच्छा है, आज भी सरकार की तरफ से माननीय सदस्य जो बोल रहे थे, उनको सुनने पर यही लग रहा था, जैसे हम लोगों ने प्रधान मंत्री जी को पहले सुना था, वही सारी बातें, उसी तरह का और जैसा कि हम लोगों ने पहले लाल किले से सुना था और जैसा कि इलेक्शन के दौरान हर मंच से सुना था, वैसे ही सुनने में लग रहा था, वही बातें, उसी स्टाइल से, उसी तरीके से भाषण आज यहां पर सुनने को मिल रहा था और कहा जा रहा था कि हमने इतना फायदा पहुंचा दिया।

आप कह रहे हैं कि अगर आप इन चीजों पर अपना रुपया लगाएंगे, तो आपको स्लैब में फायदा मिलेगा, लेकिन उनके पास रुपया कहां है? अगर कोई व्यक्ति पांच लाख रुपए प्रति वर्ष कमा रहा है या साढ़े पांच लाख रुपए कमा रहा है और आप कह रहे हैं कि आप एक लाख रुपए

इन स्कीम्स में लगा दीजिए, तो आपको इन्कम टैक्स में इतना फायदा मिल जाएगा। वह आपकी इन स्कीम्स में रुपया लगाएगा या जो आप रोज इस तरीके से, कभी पेट्रोल के दाम न घटा कर, एक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा कर, सर्विस टैक्स 12 परसेंट से बढ़ा कर 14 परसेंट करके, हर चीज को महंगा कर रहे हैं, उसमें लगाएगा? आपने हर चीज के दाम को महंगा कर दिया और इस तरह से आपने मिडिल क्लास, लोअर मिडिल क्लास और poor persons की जेबों पर हमला किया है। आपने हर चीज के दाम बढ़ा दिए हैं। उधर आप कहते हैं कि आप अपनी बचत कीजिए और मैं आपका स्लैब इसलिए नहीं बढ़ा रहा हूँ, क्योंकि आप बचत नहीं करते हैं। मैं आपकी forced बचत करा रहा हूँ, compulsory बचत करने का तरीका बता रहा हूँ और आपको हम यह incentive दिखा रहे हैं। आपको जो 60 साल के बाद मिलेगा, हम इस incentive को दिखाकर आपसे रुपया लेना चाहते हैं। फिर उस रुपये को हम किस पर इस्तेमाल करना चाहते हैं, वह बात मैं आगे करूँगा। लेकिन आप जो यह कह रहे हैं कि incentive दिखाकर आप इनसे रुपया लेना चाहते हैं, तो आप यह भी तो देखिए कि आप उनकी जेब में कितना रुपया बचा रहे हैं। अगर वे इसमें रुपया लगा देते हैं, वे जो छोटा अमाउंट कमा रहे हैं, उसे ये इसमें खर्च कर देते हैं, तो क्या वे भूखे मरेंगे? आज के समय में जो महँगाई है, उसमें इस अमाउंट से कुछ नहीं होता है। वे अगर अपना पैसा इसमें केवल उम्मीद पर लगा देते हैं, तो फिर ऐसी स्थिति होगी कि उनको रोटी खाने के लिए भी पैसा नहीं बचेगा और अपना परिवार चलाने के लिए भी पैसा नहीं बचेगा।

आपकी पार्टी में एक खास चीज है कि आप प्रॉमिस बहुत अच्छी करते हैं। आपका competition एक दूसरी पार्टी के साथ चलता है, जो आज दिल्ली में पावर में है। अगर वह एक प्रॉमिस करती है कि हम चंद्रमा दिला देंगे तो आप कहते हैं कि हम चंद्रमा और सूरज दोनों दिला देंगे, आप हमको वोट दे दीजिए। बस, आप हमको वोट दे दीजिए, हम सारी चीजें फ्री कर देंगे, सब मुफ्त कर देंगे, रेट कम कर देंगे, फार्मर्स को खाना मिलेगा, लोगों को उनके बच्चों की पढ़ाई के लिए पैसा मिलेगा, लड़कियों को हम "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" के लिए पैसा देंगे। इस तरह की कई चीजें बताकर आप कहते हैं कि आप हमको वोट दे दीजिए।

इतना ही नहीं, अभी मैं बीजेपी की तरफ से भाषण सुन रहा था। मैं उसे भाषण इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि वह मुझे भाषण ही लग रहा था। वे कह रहे थे कि झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में जो आदमी रहता है, उसके लिए मैं काम कर रहा हूँ। झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों के लिए मैं लैंड एक्विजिशन एक्ट लाना चाहता हूँ और ये सारी विरोधी पार्टियाँ लैंड एक्विजिशन एक्ट के खिलाफ हैं। ये जो लैंड एक्विजिशन बिल लाना चाहते हैं, हमारी पार्टी पूरी तरह से उसके खिलाफ है। हमारी पार्टी की लीडर सुश्री मायावती जी ने कल भी यह बयान दिया कि इस बिल को हम किसी भी तरह से इस हाउस में पास नहीं होने देंगे। आप अपनी* कर लें, वह अलग चीज है, लेकिन इस बिल के साथ हम लोग कतई नहीं हैं। आप किसान की जमीन ले रहे हैं, उनकी रोजी-रोटी ले रहे हैं, आप कहते हैं कि उनको हम चार गुना पैसा देने जा रहे हैं। आप उनको चार गुना पैसा क्या दे रहे हैं, आपने सब जगह जो सर्किल रेट फिक्स कर रखा है, वह चार गुने से कम है और आप कहते हैं कि हम उनकी जमीन ले लेंगे! आप किसान को जमीन दे नहीं सकते, आप जमीन लेने की योजना बना रहे हैं! जब सुश्री मायावती जी उत्तर प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्री थीं तो उन्होंने झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी वालों को पक्के मकान बनाकर दिए। इन्होंने झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी का हवाला दिया और कहा

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा]

कि आप झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी नहीं चाहते हैं, इसलिए आप लैंड एक्विजिशन ऐक्ट नहीं लाने दे रहे हैं। मैं अपने साथी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो आप लैंड एक्विजिशन ऐक्ट फार्मर्स की लैंड लेने के लिए ला रहे हैं, उसमें झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी कहां से आ गई? अभी थोड़ी देर पहले आपने जिक्र किया कि झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में जाकर देखिए, वहां किस तरह से लोग रह रहे हैं, कैसे रह रहे हैं, कैसे पानी पी रहे हैं, उनके यहां नाली में कैसा पानी बह रहा है। आपने ये सारी चीजें बताईं। शायद जब आप वोट मांगने गए थे, तब उस दिन आपको मालूम हो गया कि वे वहां कैसे रह रहे हैं, वैसे तो आप वहां दोबारा नहीं जाने वाले हैं। आप वहां पांच साल बाद फिर जाएंगे और आप फिर कहेंगे कि भाई, बड़ी बुरी हालत है, अब तो और बुरी हो गई, अब हम इसको ठीक करेंगे, इस लैंड को ऐक्वायर करेंगे, आपकी झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी तोड़ देंगे और इसकी जगह हम ठीक चीज बनाएंगे। आप फिर एक वादा कर देंगे, आप फिर उनसे वोट मांगेंगे, लेकिन आप यह तो बताइए कि जब आप यह बात कह रहे थे, तो झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियां क्या कहीं फार्म लैंड पर बनी हुई हैं? झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियां तो शहरों में बनी हुई हैं। झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में रहने वाले लोग तो वहां पर रह रहे हैं, जहां की बात आप कर रहे हैं कि किस तरीके से वहां पर रहकर लोग अपना जीवन-यापन कर रहे हैं। उसके बारे में आप क्या कहते हैं? आपने भाषण पहले दिया था, इस बार बजट में आप ऐसी बातें नहीं कह रहे हैं। आपने कहा कि हम सब के पक्के मकान कर देंगे, 2020 तक पक्के मकान कर देंगे। इसके लिए आपके पास कौन सी योजना है? आज 10 महीने हो गए, आपने कितने पक्के मकान कर दिए? सुश्री मायावती जब मुख्य मंत्री थीं, तो उन्होंने "मान्यवर श्री कांशीराम जी शहरी गरीब आवास योजना" बनाई। वहां पर जो लोग झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी में रहते थे, उनके लिए उन्होंने पहले दूसरी जगह पर, जहां सरकारी जमीन खाली थी, उसमें फ्लैट्स बनवाए, दो-दो कमरों के लगभग 20 लाख पक्के मकान बनवाए, फिर वहां पर उन झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में रहने वालों को पहुँचाया और तब उन झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों को हटाने का काम किया। इस तरीके से झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियां हटाई जाती हैं। आपने कहा, "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" योजना बनाएंगे। "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" कह देना बहुत अच्छा है। आपने कहा कि हमने अभी शुरू किया है। कल माननीया मंत्री जी कह रही थीं कि हम लोगों ने "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" अभियान चलाया है। आप उसके लिए क्या कर रहे हैं, कहां से, कौन से फंड दे रहे हैं आप? आपने सौ करोड़ रुपए दिए। अभी इससे पहले सुखेन्दु शेखर राय जी कह रहे थे, सौ करोड़ रुपए आप पूरे देश में इस योजना के लिए दे रहे हैं और उसी जगह मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में बताना चाहूंगा कि जब सुश्री मायावती जी मुख्य मंत्री थी, तो "बेटी पढ़ाओ, बेटी बचाओ" योजना के तहत जो इस नाम से नहीं थी, लेकिन उसकी योजना के तहत उन्होंने जो भी लड़की, चाहे किसी भी जाति की हो, किसी भी धर्म की हो अगर किसी के घर में बच्ची पैदा होती थी, सूचना मिलने पर उसी दिन वहां का डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट जाकर कि अगर वह गरीब व्यक्ति है तो उस गरीब व्यक्ति को एक बैंक ड्राफ्ट देने का काम करते थे, उसके एकाउंट में वह पैसा जमा होता था उस लड़की के नाम पर, जब वह लड़की 18 साल की होगी तो उसके एकाउंट में एक लाख रुपया मिलेगा। इस तरह से शुरुआत की। पढ़ाई मुफ्त, उनके रहने का इंतजाम, उनके खाने का इंतजाम, उसके बाद उनको हाई स्कूल के दौरान दस हजार रुपए और साइकिल देना, बीस हजार रुपए हाई स्कूल के बाद देना और उसके बाद ग्रेजुएशन में जाने के लिए खाली रुपया ही नहीं देना, फ्री में ही नहीं पढ़ाना, बल्कि हर जगह पर हॉस्टल बनाकर के नोएडा में, जो यहां से बहुत करीब है,

वहां आप लोग जाकर देख सकते हैं कि किस तरह का हॉस्टल बनाया है, आपको एक फाइव स्टार की तरह यह हॉस्टल नजर आएगा। लेकिन उन्होंने इन गरीबों के लिए बनाया। वहां पर अगर गरीबों के लिए हॉस्पिटल बनाया, लड़कियों के लिए स्कूल बनाया इन गरीब लड़कियों के लिए, तो अपने फंड से जब बनाया तो उसको एक ऐसे स्कूल नहीं जैसे कि स्कूल हम बच्चों के लिए देखते हैं, बल्कि जो टॉप का स्कूल हो सकता है, जो कॉन्वेंट के स्कूल हो सकते हैं, उससे बढ़िया स्कूल बनाकर दिखाया। इस तरह से "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" अभियान चलाने का काम होता है। लेकिन आपने तो दिखावे के लिए खाली राजनीति के लिए, वोट के लिए इन चीजों को किया। इन चीजों से आप लोगों को वोट के लिए बेवकूफ बना सकते हो, एक बार बना सकते हो, आप दो बार बना सकते हो लेकिन बार-बार नहीं बना सकते। आज इस देश की जनता आपको पहचान गई है और यह जान गई है कि आप किस तरीके से इन लोगों के लिए काम कर रहे हैं और आपकी क्या योजना है, आपके सारे कागजों में एंटी मिडिल क्लास है। एंटी मिडिल क्लास में सिर्फ इसलिए कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि जो इनडॉयरेक्ट टैक्सोज हैं up to ₹ 20,000 crores and direct taxes are now down by ₹ 8,300 crores! What does it mean? Indirect taxes mean pressure on the consumer and increase in prices. The direct taxes directly target individuals. So, this is an anti-middleclass step adopted in the Budget. Your Budget is fully for corporate. बहुत नाराजगी हो जाती है। जैसे ही कहा जाता है कि आप तो कार्पोरेट के लिए काम कर रहे हैं, कार्पोरेट के लिए आपने बजट बनाया है, तो आप कहते हैं कि आप हमारे ऊपर क्यों थोप रहे हो? रवि शंकर जी यहां हैं, वे इसको समझ रहे हैं, इसलिए मुस्करा रहे हैं। वे समझते हैं कि बात सही है और वे मान रहे हैं कि यह कार्पोरेट का बजट है। इस तरीके के हम लोगों के कुछ साथी हैं वहां पर।

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD) : Sir, I am so much impressed by his speech, therefore, I am smiling.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He appreciates your speech very much.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा : मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि आप ऊपर से थे न, अंदर से तो आप मान ही रहे हैं। अंदर से तो आपके सभी साथी यह मान रहे हैं कि यह बजट किसके लिए बना। Budget is for corporate sector. यहां तक कि इस समय जो मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं, वे भी अपने घर में नहीं जा सकते, कहीं और रहते होंगे, क्योंकि घर जाएंगे तो वहां कहा जाता है कि यह आपने कौन सा बजट दे दिया और यह कैसा कार्पोरेट बजट आपने दे दिया। इनके लिए भी मुश्किल है, लेकिन मजबूरी है। मजबूरी यह है कि अब कहा है तो करना है। Sir, the corporate tax for the big corporates is being reduced by 5 per cent by 2018-19. Also, the Wealth Tax has been abolished. The General Anti Avoidance Rules (GAAR) which applies to the big corporate investing outside has been deferred by two years! Why? It is because it is in the interest of the corporate. So, definitely, it is a corporate-friendly Budget. There are no concessions to the middleclass and to the common man. But, you have given concessions to the corporate! You have not reduced just one tax rate, there are others as well. If you calculate, the amount, in the next three years, comes to

[श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा]

₹ 200,000 crores. This is the concession that you are going to give in the form of benefit to corporate class. और जब कहा जाता है कि यह धनरा सेटों की पार्टी है और धनरा सेटों के लिए पार्टी है, तो आप थोड़ा सा नाराज हो जाते हैं। This Budget is totally anti-SC, ST, OBCs and also Minorities. माइनॉरिटी के लिए तो आप ओपनली कहते हैं कि हमें तो माइनॉरिटीज के लिए कुछ नहीं करना है। आप minorities के लिए तो ओपनली कहते हैं कि हमें minorities के लिए कुछ नहीं करना है। आप minorities के खिलाफ जो-जो कार्य कर रहे हैं— चाहे वह तोड़-फोड़ हो, चाहे उनके लिए बजट रिडक्शन हो, चाहे और चीजें हों, वे किसी से छिपी हुई नहीं हैं। वह आप खुले आम करते हैं और वह अब पूरी दुनिया को मालूम है। इस बारे में आपको देश में ही नहीं बल्कि विदेश से भी टोका गया है कि इन हरकतों को बंद करिए, minorities के ऊपर प्रहार बंद करिए, लेकिन आप रुक नहीं रहे हैं। हमारे यहां minorities के दो मंत्री हैं और वे यहीं से हैं, उनके लिए भी समस्या है। जब minorities की बात उठती है, minorities पर atrocities की बात होती है, तो सारे मंत्री मिलकर उन्हीं को खड़ा कर देते हैं कि आप बोलिए। वह उनकी मजबूरी है। वे दिल से कुछ और कहना चाहते हैं, लेकिन जुबान से कुछ और बोलना पड़ता है क्योंकि जहां रहना है, वहां पर वह कहना है और वैसी ही बात करनी है। यह उनकी मजबूरी है, लेकिन वे जानते हैं कि minorities के साथ कितना अन्याय हो रहा है। आप Anti Scheduled class, Anti Scheduled Tribes हैं। यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि पिछले 10 साल से हमारी पार्टी यूपीए सरकार से कहती रही है कि आप Schedules castes, Scheduled tribes के खिलाफ सारी activities क्यों करते हैं? चाहे वह रिजर्वेशन हो, चाहे रिजर्वेशन इन प्रमोशन हो, चाहे उनके लिए बजट देने की बात हो, चाहे Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes के प्लान की बात हो, आप Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes के प्लान के पैसे को दिखाते हैं कि हमने उनके लिए इतना earmark किए हैं, लेकिन वे पैसे किसी और काम के लिए दे देते हैं। आज पूरे साढ़े 3 साल हो गए हैं, इसी हाउस में हमने इस बात को उठाया था और उस समय के होम मिनिस्टर, श्री चिदम्बरम साहब, जो बाद में फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर बने, उन्होंने खड़े होकर कहा था कि हां यह बात सत्य है, जो हमने उस समय कही थी कि दिल्ली में कॉमनवैलथ गेम्स में Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes प्लान का पैसा लगभग 750 करोड़ लगा, जबकि हमने 5500 हजार करोड़ के आंकड़े दिखाए थे। उन्होंने माना कि दिल्ली में कॉमनवैलथ गेम्स में 750 करोड़ रुपए, उस प्लान के, दिल्ली की सरकार ने लगा दिए। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि ये पैसे वापस मिलेंगे, लेकिन वह आज तक नहीं मिले हैं। अब आपने उस बजट को और reduce कर दिया है। आपने 13000 करोड़ से ज्यादा इसे बजट में reduce कर दिया है। लगता है, आप यह मानते हैं कि Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes बिल्कुल well to do हैं, उन्हें आगे और जरूरत नहीं है। अगर ऐसा है, तो आप स्पष्ट कहिए। फिर यहां भाषण में मत कहिए, चाहे आप हों, चाहे आपके मंत्री जी हों या चाहे आपके प्रधान मंत्री जी हों कि हमारे पास इतने Scheduled Caste के मंत्री हैं, हमारे पास इतने बैकवर्ड क्लास के मंत्री हैं और सीना टोककर कहें कि हम उनके हितैषी हैं। आप लोगों को लुभावने वायदे देकर और देश में एक भ्रम फैलाकर जीतकर आ गए हैं, तो आप कभी उनसे अकेले में पूछिए। लेकिन यह बताते हुए कि उन्हें उठाया, बिठाया नहीं जाएगा, उनकी उठक-बैठक नहीं करायी जाएगी, जो कहना चाहते हैं, दिल खोलकर कहें। तब आप सुनिए कि उनकी क्या व्यथा है और वे क्या बात बताते

हैं। आपके Schedules Castes/Scheduled Tribes के एमपीज आपको खुद बताएंगे कि आपने किस तरह से उनके फंड को चाहे वह रोजगार की बात हो, चाहे वह रिजर्वेशन की बात हो, घटाने के साथ-साथ उन्हें बिल्कुल दरकिनार कर दिया है। आज आप सारी चीजें प्राइवेटाइज कर रहे हैं। आप कह रहे हैं कि हम हर चीज को प्राइवेटाइजेशन की तरफ ले जा रहे हैं— आप कह रहे हैं कि हम डिफेंस को एफडीआई में ले जा रहे हैं, आप रेलवे को 100 प्रतिशत एफडीआई में ले जा रहे हैं, आप एअर फोर्स को प्राइवेटाइज कर रहे हैं, आप कह रहे हैं कि हम पोर्ट्स को प्राइवेटाइज करेंगे। आप एलआईसी को defunct बना रहे हैं क्योंकि आप जानते हैं कि बाहर की इंश्योरेंस कंपनीज, जिन से आपको बहुत प्रेम हो गया है, जिन्हें आप हिंदुस्तान में बसाना चाहते हैं, वे तभी बस पाएंगी जब एलआईसी की रेप्युटेशन खत्म हो जाएगी। महोदय, एलआईसी के पास जो पैसा है, सरकार कह रही है वह हम ले रहे हैं। 1.5 लाख करोड़ रुपया तो रेलवे ने मांग लिया है, माननीय मंत्री जी ने कल ही कहा था कि एलआईसी के डेढ़ लाख करोड़ रुपए हम ले रहे हैं। आप उसे बहुत ही कम इंट्रेस्ट पर ले रहे हैं। यह बड़ी खुशी के साथ एलान हुआ कि बहुत मिनिमम इंट्रेस्ट और बहुत अच्छी कंडीशंस पर हमें उनसे पैसा मिल रहा है। इसी तरीके से माननीय ट्रांसपोर्ट मिनिस्टर साहब ने दो दिन पहले जब रिक्शा चालकों का मामला आया, तो कहा कि 50 हजार करोड़ हम भी एलआईसी से ले रहे हैं और इस के लिए उन्होंने एलआईसी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद दिया। तो आप चाहते क्या हैं? एक संस्था जो देश की लाइफ-लाइन है, जिसके ऊपर आज सब लोग निर्भर हैं, जिसके आपने 2 लाख करोड़ रुपए तो यहां अनाउंस कर दिए हैं और आप न जाने कितना पैसा उसका और ले लेंगे? आप उसे डिफंक्ट बनाकर के जीरो लेवल पर लाना चाहते हैं, जिससे कि बाहर की इंश्युरेंस कंपनियां आपके यहां आ सकें, आपके यहां आकर बस सकें और उनका फायदा हो सके और तभी आपने यह 26 परसेंट से 49 परसेंट किया है। इसके पीछे आपकी मंशा क्या है? मंशा यह है कि जो शेड्युल्ड कास्ट्स, शेड्युल्ड ट्राइब्स, बैकवर्ड क्लास, माइनोरिटीज की क्लास है, पूरे तरीके से आप इनका नुकसान करना चाहते हैं। आप जानते हैं कि इनके पास और कोई जरिया नहीं है, इनके पास एंपलायमेंट का यही एक जरिया होता है। एंपलायमेंट का यह जरिया कहां होता है? इनके पास एंपलायमेंट का जरिया पब्लिक सैक्टर कॉर्पोरेशन में होता है। आज आपकी जितनी पब्लिक सैक्टर कॉर्पोरेशंस हैं, जैसा आपने कहा, इस साल आप इससे 50,000 करोड़ रुपए निकाल लेंगे। कैसे निकालेंगे? इनको प्राइवेटाइज करके, इनके शेयर्स बेच कर के आप इनको उस तरफ ले जाएंगे। आप जानते हैं कि इस क्लास के लिए यहीं पर रिजर्वेशन रहता है, रेलवे में है, डिफेंस में है, ऐसी जगहों पर है और इनको यहीं पर एंपलायमेंट मिलता है। ऐसा नहीं है कि इनको यहां पर लाखों का एंपलायमेंट मिल रहा हो, जब कोई वेकेन्सी होती है, तब उनसे इनको मिलता है। वेकेन्सी इनमें कितनी होती है? जब कोई रिटायर होता है, तो वेकेन्सी होती है। ये लोग इंतजार करते रहते हैं कि कब हमें मौका मिलेगा, कब हम नौकरी के लिए एप्लाई करेंगे? आपने हमेशा-हमेशा के लिए उसको खत्म करने की एक योजना बना ली है। बाबा साहेब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर का सपना था और इस परपज से संविधान के आर्टिकल 15 और 16 में प्रोविजन्स डाले गए थे, जिससे कि यह क्लास, जिसके पास कोई और जरिया नहीं है, इसको किसी तरीके से ऊपर उठाकर के लोगों के बराबर तो खड़ा नहीं कर पा रहे, कम से कम उस लेवल पर तो ले आए, लेकिन आप वहां भी इन्हें नहीं लाना चाहते हैं। ये लोग जहां तक पहुंचे थे, उससे और नीचे इनको पहुंचाने की आपकी योजना है। पिछली बार जब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी बोल रहे थे, उसके बाद फायनेन्स के स्टेट मिनिस्टर बोल रहे थे, तो हमने भी कहा था, हमारी नेता बहन मायावती जी ने भी कहा था और उन्होंने प्रधान मंत्री जी से पूछा भी था कि आप इसका जवाब दे दीजिए कि क्या आप

[श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा]

प्राइवेटाइज कर रहे हैं? अगर हां, तो उसमें आप इनके लिए क्या व्यवस्था करेंगे? कोई जवाब नहीं आया। हमारे सवाल का भी जवाब नहीं आया। मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है, आज रवि शंकर जी इस समय उनकी जगह पर बैठ गए हैं, शायद ये जवाब देंगे और हम लोगों को इसमें जरूर समझाने का काम करेंगे। इस समय इन्होंने फायनेन्स मिनिस्टर के शूज पहने हुए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि नकवी साहब तो इस विषय में नहीं बोलेंगे, ये जरूर बोल देंगे और मुझे उम्मीद है कि ये कुछ न कुछ इस विषय में हमें जरूर जवाब देंगे। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, पांच मिनट और दे दीजिए।

महोदय, मैं एंटी-फार्मर बजट क्यों कह रहा हूँ? I am saying it an anti-farmer Budget because, compared to last so many years, Budget for agriculture, for the first time, has been cut by 14.3 per cent. Budget for National Food Security Mission has been lowered by ₹ 530 crores. There is a cut in agriculture by 14.3 per cent and, therefore, it is totally an anti-farmer Budget.

For education, the Budget has been slashed shockingly by 16.5 per cent and the Budget for school education has been cut by 25 per cent, which would affect the Mid Day Meal Scheme. The Budget for Sarva Siksha Abhiyan has been cut by 22 per cent, which is really shameful. बच्चों की बात करते हैं, बच्चों को पढ़ाने की बात करते हैं, "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" की बात करते हैं but most surprisingly, even the Budget for important schemes like ICDS, which gives healthy food to children, has been cut down from ₹ 16,316 crores to ₹ 8,000 crores to keep the poor children hungry and therefore, ensure that they do not go to school, do not study and do not develop. यह आपकी स्कीम के तहत है। Even the Budget for National Rural Livelihood Mission, which is to give jobs in rural areas has been cut from ₹ 2,034 crores to ₹ 1,800 crores. All this shows that it is a pro-poor and anti-kisan Budget, where, in fact, instead of increasing the kisans' Budget, their Budget has been cut. For everything there is one answer from the hon. Finance Minister, who is not here. But the other day, the Prime Minister has also said 'devolution to State'. For every question they give one answer, 'from 32 per cent to 42 per cent we have made to the State and devolution is there. We have given it to the State, therefore, we are cutting the schemes'. Now, in regard to this, I have to say that for justifying every cut, the Government says that they have accepted the recommendations of the Finance Commission, which has suggested devolution from 32 per cent to 42 per cent to States.

Accordingly, there is devolution by increasing States' share by 10 per cent. But, we have to see as to what the actual devolution is. In fact, the Government has given with one hand and taken away by other hand. This becomes clear because the increase in devolution is claimed to be 1.36 lakh crores. On the other hand, the Centrally-Sponsored Schemes, grants and loans, which have been cut, is ₹ 1.34

crores. Thus, in effect, the devolution actually is from 61.9 per cent to 62.8 per cent, which is absolutely nothing. With one hand you have given, and by the other hand you have taken it back. This is just befooling the public and everyone when you say that you have taken away the Schemes of the Central Government.

The anti-poor Budget shows that this Government is clearly against the poor persons. The Government is justifying the cut on ICDS by saying that because they have now introduced a new scheme of sharing with the States; there will be a category fully funded by the Centre. The second category would be where there will be a sharing between the States and the Centre, and the third category would be where the Centre will not pay a single rupee for the schemes, which will be fully borne by the States. So, they have now made out three categories.

The BRGF, which clearly helped the backward areas in the country, has been totally abolished. No mention has been found about the 100 smart cities. I am surprised; suddenly, the cities have vanished from this Budget. Where they have gone, we don't know. The hundred smart cities were vehemently proposed in the first Budget of this Government. Now, 23 Schemes will be funded by the Centre; 13 Schemes will be shared between the States and the Centre; and there are Schemes which are totally delinked, it includes BRGF.

As regards National e-Governance Plan, no fund has been allocated for modernisation of police. Not a single paisa is to be given by the Centre for the National e-Governance Plan. Sir, I am just concluding. Therefore, I am hurrying up.

I would like to speak a few words on the roadmap and policies of the Centre. Apparently, the fiscal roadmap is to reduce public spending on welfare schemes by directing not to spend any more money on welfare of poor people, and instead reduce the same drastically.

As regards FDI, the focus is on bringing investment through FDI in public sector companies like Railways, Road, Defence, etc., which is going to drastically affect employment of SCs, STs, OBCs, and minorities, as there will be no reservation there.

By giving tax sops to the corporate sector, the financial elite, it will create wealth and income inequality, which will make the poor, poorer and the rich, richer.

By cutting all the welfare schemes, an extra amount of ₹ 70,000 crores is being provided for investment in infrastructure. By doing so, the growth rate may rise, as the Government believes, in a trickle down manner, but it will be a top-down approach. It will be trickling from top to bottom. So, it will be that approach.

[श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा]

Again, this Budget is against everyone, except the corporates. And, surprisingly, against all promises made to the electors, voters, during election meetings of the Lok Sabha, by the hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi— because the BJP was not contesting the elections, it was only the hon. Prime Minister who was there and everywhere -- there is no help for the poor people, no help for agriculturists, workers, employees, labourers, students, youths and the women of the country, जिनको कि हर स्पीच और हर भाषण में बड़े-बड़े सपने दिखाए गए थे।

The plan is to create wealth at the top, at the corporate level, slowly, which Government believe will trickle down below; this is all anti-poor step. For the Government, it appears that the reforms mean the new Land Law, which we have opposed, and we will oppose; I have already spoken about that. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... The Government's motto is to corporatize the entire country. Now, this is very important. Looking at everything, the entire Budget and the way in which the Government has been going on, it is clear that the Government is for corporatization of the country. इनका मोटो एक ही है कि कॉर्पोरेटाइजेशन कर दो और हर चीज को ही नहीं, बल्कि कंट्री को ही अल्टीमेटली कॉर्पोरेटाइज कर दो। इनका यह अल्टीमेट aim है। ...(*Time-bell rings*)... The proposal is to corporatize not only airports and other bodies but also the country. That is why the Government is saying that it will get ₹ 65,000 crores through public sector disinvestment.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, conclude, please.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA MISRA: Sir, I am just concluding. I have already spoken about the Service Tax. So far as the welfare schemes are concerned, they have stated that they have created a lot many funds.

This is the second last thing and I will conclude after that. One is called as the Investment and Infrastructure Fund with an allotment of ₹ 23,000 crores. MUDRA Bank is with ₹ 20,000 crores with a ₹ 3,000 crores credit in guarantee. There is a Rural Infrastructure Development Fund and a Long-Term Agriculture Development Fund, Short-Term Cooperative Fund, SETU for self-employed people, Atal Innovation Mission with ₹ 1,000 crore. But what is the roadmap for all these funds? You have not made it clear till now. आप कहते हैं कि हम मुद्रा बैंक के थ्रू गरीबों को, जो खोमचा लगा रहे हैं, जो टेला लगा रहे हैं, जो रेवड़ी बेच रहे हैं, जो सड़क के किनारे बैठे हैं और जो शेडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शेडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स के लोग हैं, उनको लोन देंगे। आप देख रहे हैं कि आज किसान की क्या हालत है! आप किसान के लिए कोई इंश्योरेंस की स्कीम नहीं ला रहे हैं। आप कह रहे हैं कि इन गरीबों को आप लोन देंगे, लेकिन लोन देने के बाद फिर आप क्या करेंगे आप उनके पास अपने आदमी लोन रिकवरी के लिए भेज देंगे, फिर या तो उनके हार्ट फेल होंगे

5.00 P.M.

या वे सुसाइड करेंगे। इनको कुछ फायदा नहीं पहुंचने वाला है। आप कह रहे हैं कि हम इसको "मेक इन इंडिया" करेंगे, आप "ब्रेक इन इंडिया" करने जा रहे हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इन लोगों के जो धंधे चल रहे हैं, ये लोग जो कमाई कर रहे हैं, उन्हें प्रलोभन देकर आप "ब्रेक इन इंडिया" का काम करेंगे, "मेक इन इंडिया" का काम नहीं करेंगे। In the end, I will say that so far as the Budget is concerned, when it speaks of taking care of everyone and आप सबको साथ लेकर चलने की बात करते हैं, लेकिन आज लग रहा है कि सिवाय इसके कि कार्पोरेट को साथ लेकर, गरीबों को मारकर, गरीबों के लिए ऐसी योजना बनाकर, जिससे उनका फ्यूचर खत्म हो जाए, उनकी जेब में हाथ डालकर, जो कुछ भी थोड़ा-बहुत उनके पास है, उसको उनकी जेबों से निकालने की योजना आपने बनायी है, उनको देने की कोई योजना नहीं बनायी है, इस बात को कहते हुए मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Shri P. Rajeeve. Do you want to speak now or come to the Chair? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): After this, I will come. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, actually I heard most of my colleagues...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, after your speech, you have to come here. So, make a brief speech only.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, the most of the terminology, normally myself and Comrade Raja use in this Budget Speech, is already taken over by the colleagues who have already participated in the discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then there is no need of your speech.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: 'The corporatization', 'budget against the interest of the poor', 'revenue forgone', all this type of terminologies, Jaitleyji coined against us. This time you have changed the title of that thing also. But our colleagues have already taken that terminology.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing is left for you.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Then I request all Members to stand ...*(Interruptions)*.. Sir, I was coming to that point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I request all the Members that while taking on the legislation for the corporatization of the country, they should stand against this type of policies by voting. I expect all colleagues to do this for this important legislative process. Sir, I tried to read the Budget Speeches of the UPA and speeches of then Opposition Leader and other opposition Members. Sir, this Budget is a continuation of the policies of the UPA Government, that is, they are trying to carry forward aggressively the 1991 neo-liberal policies. They tried their best to carry forward them. Sir, I tried to get the copies of the speeches of the then

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Leader of the Opposition, Jaitleyji. We had several wonderful speeches by Mr. Arun Jaitley in this House, particularly, on Budget. But I could not find out the speech for 2013-14 because at that time nobody could speak on Budget because we in the opposition jointly obstructed the Budget discussion. The word 'obstruction' is the new terminology used in the Budget discussion. It is obstructive or it is constructive, it depends upon the perspective. If you look through the eyes of the corporate, then obstruction to the policies is obstructive, if you look through the eyes of the common man of this country, then this obstruction is changed into a constructive approach. Sir, this protest, agitation, obstruction, is a part of democracy. In our concept, this obstruction is entirely different from obstructive policies. If we try to obstruct a Budget, which intends to protect one per cent super rich of this country, then, it is constructive for the common man of this country. It is constructive to protect the interests of the country.

I recall the speech of Shri Arun Jaitley on Budget, 2012-13. In that speech, Mr. Jaitley quoted paragraph 106 of the Budget Speech of Dr. Manmohan Singh. The reason is, we have witnessed an excessive reliance. ...(*Interruptions*)... We can speak at any time because there is no chance to sit that side, at least, in the near years. 'But, Sir, recent years have witnessed an excessive reliance on indirect tax for additional resource mobilization. This escalates cost, fuel inflation, and is regressive in its impact. Therefore, I have not relied on the indirect tax as a major source of resource mobilization.' This is from the Budget Speech of 1991. And, Shri Arun Jaitley had demanded that this should be implemented. I have the full text of Jitleyji's speech on 2012-13 Budget. But, what is the trend of the Budget presented by Shri Arun Jaitley in the Lok Sabha. The Budget proposal will reduce direct tax by ₹ 8,315 crores. That is benefiting the rich. And, it will increase the burden of the people through indirect tax hike of ₹ 23,383 crores. Apart from direct tax benefits, some of my colleagues have already mentioned, wealth tax has been abolished, corporate tax has been targeted to reduce from 30 to 25 per cent, greater concession and access to FDI and FII are absolved of capital gains tax, and minimum alternative tax. A progressive taxation implies that individual and corporate pay taxes according to their ability to pay. The composition of indirect and direct tax is an index to evaluate the structure of the taxation of a country. The direct tax is different from indirect tax. In the case of fuel, the petrol, around 50 per cent of the total cost is indirect tax. And, I went through the entire speech. It mentions several types of impacts of indirect tax on economy. For every 100 rupees, collected as tax revenue, approximately 30 rupees come from direct tax and the rest come from indirect tax. The hon. Finance Minister, while trying to reduce the corporate tax has mentioned

the international experience. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the composition of international tax structure. In India, the direct tax is only 30 per cent. In the case of China, it is 34.4 per cent; Indonesia, 45.8 per cent; Russia, 50.3 per cent; Brazil, 55.3 per cent; South Africa, 59.6 per cent; Mexico ...*(Interruptions)*... This is direct tax. You are talking about the corporate tax. I am mentioning about the component of direct tax in the total tax. You are thinking about the interests of corporates that is why you are ...*(Interruptions)*... In the case of Mexico, it is 64.1 per cent. This is the international experience. Why is the Minister not trying to implement this? This is time to raise the direct tax. Instead of that, the Minister has tried to increase the indirect tax and decrease the direct tax. This is totally against the interests of the country.

Now, I am coming to another international experience. During the last discussion on the Budget, I had also tried to mention the tax-GDP ratio. Our country is the lowest among the G-20 countries. And, in the BRICS also, our position is very low. The tax-GDP ratio in the case of China is 22.4 per cent; South Africa, 28.2 per cent; Russia, 30.6 per cent; Brazil, 33.7 per cent. The tax-GDP ratio of China is 24.4 per centage; South Africa, it is 28.2 percentage; Russia, it is 30.6 percentage; and, Brazil, it is 33.7 percentage. Sir, increase in one percentage means increase of one lakh crores to the revenue of this country. If the tax-GDP ratio is as same as of China, then, India would get an additional revenue of ₹ 9.87 lakh crores. If it is as same as of Brazil, then, we would get an additional revenue of ₹ 22.56 lakh crores. Then, there will be no question of these types of deficits. The Government is trying to give more concessions to corporates. It has already been mentioned by my learned colleagues; I would not like to go into the details.

Then, I come to abolishment of wealth tax. From the Finance Minister's speech, I quote: "Should a tax which leads to high cost of collection and a low yield be continued or should it be replaced with a low cost and higher yield tax?" This is the logic for the abolishment of wealth tax by the Finance Minister. Sir, in 2001-2002, the cost of wealth tax collection was 53.8 per cent of the actual wealth tax. That is true. But what is the reality now? This cost of wealth tax collection is decreased to 9 percentage. That is true. This logic was true only for 2001-02. At that time, it was 53.8 percentage. Now, it has been reduced to 9 percentage. That logic does not suit to 2015-16 Budget. This is only for giving more benefits to corporates.

Then, you have imposed one super tax, that is not coming to the tax component, which is, giving share to the States. There is no constitutional liability of the Centre to give a share from this to the State Government. That is what our understanding says. Sir, our Finance Minister follows Mr. Chidambaram's path in the GAAR, which

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has already been mentioned. In 2012, that House and this House passed the Finance Bill with GAAR along with retrospective implementation. At that time, Jaitleyji had taken the same position; he is against retrospective taxation. But the two Houses of Parliament passed a Finance Bill with retrospective taxation. The then Finance Minister, Mr. Chidambaram, constituted a single-man Committee, Parthasarthy Shome Committee. On the basis of his recommendations, he deferred the decision, the decision of the Parliament, Parliament of the country, representing the nation. On the recommendation of a single person, Mr. Chidambaram deferred that decision, the implementation of GAAR. At that time, what was the reason? The reason was, administrative machinery was not ready for its implementation. I quote: "Administrative machinery was not ready for its implementation and will only result in scaring away the foreign investors." In 2015, the same reason is there. Is this maximum governance? Why this Government could not make the administration ready for implementation of GAAR? That is not the valid reason. This is to protect the interests of the corporate. Brazil introduced GAAR in 2001; China introduced GAAR in 2006, and the UK introduced GAAR with retrospective taxation. I had mentioned in the last Budget speech also. Also, the G-20 and OECD have taken the initiative on the Base Erosion and Profit Shifting. This is in tuning with the BEPS, that is, with the international scenario. Then, there is no valid reason for deferring the implementation of GAAR for another two years. This is only to protect the interests of the multi-national corporations. The Finance Minister repeated that the reduction in corporate tax is considering the international scenario and for attracting investment. This is only in developing countries. Next year, some countries are ready to reduce the corporate tax to 20 percentage. Then, what is the end? The end is this country should become a tax haven. India should take the leadership against these types of policies, reducing the corporate tax, looking to the developed countries. Why are these developing countries competing for giving more concession? We have a very good tradition in the international scenario as the leader of third world countries. We should take the leadership against this type of decreasing corporate tax for the benefit of the multi-national companies and finance capital. Sir, if you are looking at the international scenario, why is the Minister not ready to increase the direct tax component as per the international scenario? Why is the Government not ready for increasing the tax GDP ratio? Why is the Government not ready to implement the GAAR? They are not ready for implementing the GAAR. They are not ready for implementing these types of things because this is in the interest of the common man of this country; this is in the interest of the nation. This corporate tax reduction is to protect the interest of the finance capital.

Sir, actually, the genuine investors are not scared of the tax. I would like to quote an American business magnate — not a Left economist — Mr. Warren Buffett. I quote, “I have worked with investors for 60 years and I have yet to see anyone — not even when capital gain rates were 39.9 per cent in 1976-77 — shy away from a sensible investment because of the tax rate on the potential gain.” These are the words of Warren Buffett in 2011 in New York Times. This is opinion of the capitalists. Then why are you trying to give more and more concession than they want? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI SUKHENDU SEKHAR ROY: This is neo capitalism.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Yes. But this is for the new type of FII and other type of business. Sir, for investment, we always quote the World Bank. But as per UNICAP, MNCs report, “India is within first four.” Some other reports are here. I would not like to quote all these things. But how can capital come to a country where the communal riots are the order of the day? How can capital come to a country where ‘Ghar Vapasi’ things are happening? How can capital come to a country where the churches are burning every day? The capital comes to a country where the Government itself determines food habit in the society. This attracts the investment. Sir, inflow of capital or investment, depends upon several factors. You are giving more and more tax concessions to the corporates. That is not the right way.

Then, what is your tax collection? It is fallen short by ₹ 1.13 lakh crores from the Budget Estimates. But we should consider it. In addition to this Estimate, the Government collected more than 25,000 crores of rupees, as per the answer given to this House, through the hike in excise duty on petrol and diesel. Even though the GDP growth rate is high, the total tax collection is reduced by ₹ 1.13 lakh crores.

Then, Sir, the Government is not ready to pass the full benefits of the fall in oil price to the domestic consumers. The logic of the Minister — I heard the speech of the Minister which he made in the other House — is not convincing. It is the repetition of the old theory of under-recovery. Two Parliamentary Standing Committees recommended to review the international parity pricing of petroleum products. Why is the Government not ready to do it? Now the Government is *de facto* regulating this market giving more and more concessions to the companies?

Sir, Jaitleyji changed the term ‘revenue foregone’ to statement of ‘revenue impact — tax incentives under the Central tax system.’ It is good. But what is the reality? Sir, are we always against our concerns? This is given as an incentive to give more dynamism to the economy. Yes. But what is the logic for this? The revenue foregone is estimated to be ₹ 43.2 per cent of the total tax revenue for the year 2014-15. What is the logic?

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Then, Sir, the tax exemption of corporate profit gain to industries located in SEZ are estimated to ₹ 19,000 crore. Is it an essential thing for boosting the economy? Sir, customs duty exemption given to the gold and diamond traders is ₹ 75,592 crores. Jaitleyji explained in his reply to the last Budget speech that by importing gold and doing some work, we are creating employment. But can we compare it with MGNREGA, the employment created under MGNREGA? This is double the money allotted to NREGA. The custom duty exemption on gold and diamond is double the total money allocated for NREGA, which created crores of jobs. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to give a comparison of employment created under this to gold and diamond traders and that under NREGA, or give specific figures on the employment you have been able to generate by giving these types of tax incentives to different sectors.

Sir, I now come to the issue of black money. The intensifying inequalities is a very important issue. One per cent of the world's super rich control 47 per cent of the global wealth. That is the latest report of the Global Wealth Database, 2013. On black money, the proposal for a new legislation to address this issue is a welcome step. But, Sir, this is the era of Ordinances. The Prime Minister had given an assurance to do something about it within hundred days. Now, you are promulgating Ordinances, one in every 28 days. Then, why are you not ready to issue an Ordinance on black money, if your words are sincere?

Then, Sir, why are they not cancelling the double taxation treaties? Recently, Indonesia cancelled the DTA with Mauritius. Why are you not ready for that? Sir, most of the FDI, about 40 to 42 per cent, is coming from Mauritius. That is the Indian money coming through the Mauritius route. You have not taken any steps to control that.

Then, Sir, there is staff shortage in various agencies. This is a serious issue. As per the Finance Ministry's report, there is staff shortage. This is not a political issue. This problem of staff shortage is echoed through various agencies, such as the CBDT, ED, FIU, etc., which has been estimated to be 30,000. I would now quote the ADB report — not our Left report — "India has the most under-resourced and under-staffed revenue bodies in proportion to the size of its population". Do you have any plans to fill up these vacancies, Sir?

I now come to disinvestment, the temples of our modern India. You are expecting to raise ₹ 70,000 crores from disinvestment. That is de-nationalisation. We are totally against that.

Then I come to a very important point — cooperative federalism. Some points have already been made by our learned colleagues here and I do not wish to go back to those points. Now, increasing the transfer of 42 per cent of the Divisible Central Tax to the States is a good step. But our demand was to make it up to 50 per cent. Sir, on deeper examination, we find that the total share of Union resources transferred to the States has been drastically decreased. It is true that the States' share of taxes and loans to the State have been increased, but the Central assistance to States has been drastically decreased.

Then, Sir, the State's share in the total Union resources, as a percentage of the GDP, has been decreased from 6.2 per cent to 5.9 per cent in this Budget. This is a decrease in the State's share as a percentage of the GDP. Is this cooperative federalism? You are trying to mislead the country by saying that they are implementing the financial discipline. It is a constitutional mandate. That is a progressive step. We support that. But, *de facto*, consider this point too. Last year, budgetary transfer was to the tune of ₹ 7.75 lakh crores. Now that was BE, but how much was the real transfer? It was only ₹ 6.83 lakh crores, which implies a shortfall of ₹ 92,000 crores, in the Budget Estimates. If you take this into account, it would be again decreasing. This is not cooperative federalism.

Sir, in addition to this, the Central Government transferred the burden of several Central schemes upon the State Governments. The Government has decided to discontinue eight Central schemes and the Government changed the pattern of sharing in 24 schemes. The Government is also going to stop incurring revenue expenditure on several schemes; *de facto*, the Central schemes are effectively getting transferred to the State Governments.

Sir, another major issue pertains to the social services sector. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I would take five minutes more.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Take two minutes more.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, while intervening on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address, the hon. Finance Minister blamed Kerala for their revenue deficit. Now, what is wrong with us? That is a difference in perspective. We spend more money on education. We spend more money on health. As per our opinion, that is capital investment — the investment on human capital, the investment on human resource. That is our perspective; that is capital expenditure. But your own perspective is revenue expenditure. You are thinking only of physical capital; we are thinking about the human capital. That is more important. We are getting benefit. Hon. Deputy Chairman is always well aware that one-fourth of the State Domestic

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Product is coming from Keralite Non-Resident Indians. That is our benefit. Yes, we are facing some problems, that is, the second-generation crisis. We are giving education, that is quantitative change but we have to make it a qualitative change. We have made the land reforms. Yes, we have to change it to productivity. Yes, that is second-generation crisis. Our health index is very high. But we are facing, in Kerala, the elderly issue. That is second-generation crisis. But we do not consider Revenue deficit is a sin and we don't consider it a wrong activity of our State. You are considering the growth rate. Our growth rate is very high compared to other State Governments. Sir, actually this Government is neglecting the social service sector. As our colleague already mentioned, one-fourth of our population is poor. We are a country where the largest number of malnutrition children are living; we are a country where the largest number of anaemic pregnant women are living. In this type of country, this Budget is a total change, from the concept of welfare State to total market-oriented State. As Misraji correctly stated, it is a corporatization of a country, corporatization of a republic to protect the interests of business. We are all against this concept.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I would like to make two or three more points.

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, he is talking about your State. Give him time.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, education Budget has been reduced. Misraji has mentioned that. Total subsidy component has come down from 2.1 per cent to 1.7 per cent. Sir, then I come to amendment to Land Acquisition. Actually, for National Highways, the land to be acquired is 1,85,702 sq. kms.; for State Highways, it is 2,63,798 sq. kms; for Railways, it is 1,26,056 sq. kms. So, it comes to 5,75,556 sq. kms. That means, 31.9 per cent of the total cultivated land, the Government is going to, not acquire, take away without any consent from the land owners. That would happen if we implement the Land Acquisition Act. I have all details. Sir, if you want it, we can sit together. Then, Sir, the allocation to agriculture sector was ₹ 19,000 crore in the last year but this year it is only ₹ 17,400 crore. It was reported in the media that 4,000 farmers committed suicide in the first five months of Modi Government. It was reported in media. That is always continuing. Farmers are in a very serious crisis. But the Government reduced the allocation to the agriculture sector. This Budget is totally against the interest of farmers. The growth rate in agriculture sector is only 1.1 per cent. In the industrial sector, the growth rate is 2.2 per cent. Where do you expect more? Is it the service sector? What is your

employment scenario? In IT sector, TCS retrenched 30,000 employees. Most of the IT companies have started to retrench very experienced employees. How are you going to create employment? In agriculture, there is no chance; manufacturing sector is decreasing; in service sector, retrenchment is going on. Where is the new avenue for creating employment for unemployed educated youth in this country? The Budget has failed to address the serious concern of this economy. Sir, allocation to ICDS has declined. It has already been mentioned. I would not like to go into details. The allocation for Mid-Day Meal Scheme has come down from ₹ 3,965 crore to ₹ 2,771 crore. This is a serious issue.

Sir, I would like to quote from the Budget debate by Shri Arun Jaitley in 2012-13. I quote, “The schemes, such as the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, which are external aids to remove poverty, have been taken into consideration in order to determine the decline. So, these are the people who still don’t have enough to feed themselves, they are still poor, but because of schemes like this, external aids like this.” Sir, I request the Finance Minister to please consider his own words. How can he decrease the allocation to the Mid-Day Meal Scheme as per his Budget estimates? ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I would not like to take more time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: I will only pinpoint four points regarding Kerala, that is, increase of import duty on rubber which is your own point, Sir. You have always been demanding this. The Commerce Ministry had submitted a note to the Finance Ministry. Earlier also, it was under Mr. Chidambaram’s table for more than one year. Now, it is under his consideration. Please try to increase the import duty on rubber.

Then, there is a pending package for FACT (Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited), the largest public sector fertilizer company in this country. One package is pending before the Finance Ministry. I request him to sanction this. I also request one AIIMS for Kerala and one cancer centre. We demand for establishing a cancer centre, which was the dream of Justice V.R. Krishna Iyar also. At that time, the then Government had given some assurance. I request the Government to declare one international cancer centre for Kerala. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I am trying to conclude, Sir.

Sir, this Budget is totally meant for protecting the interest of the microscopic super-rich minority of this country. This Budget is totally against the majority of the people of this country. This Budget is against the farmers. This Budget is against the unemployed youth. This Budget is against the children. This Budget is against the SCs and STs. This Budget is against the minorities. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I stand here on behalf of my Party, Biju Janata Dal, to speak on the General Budget for 2015-16. Sir, a Budget is not merely a statement of expenditures and receipts; it is the mirror of the Government and it is also the vision of the Government. Through the Budget, the Government speaks to the nation that it wants to go in this direction. I will definitely thank the hon. Finance Minister present here for trying his best to see that there will be a roadmap for this country. But for how many years, will this roadmap be there - for a decade, till 2025, or till 2030? That has to be clarified. He has tried to satisfy all the sections of the people living in this great country irrespective of religion, caste, colour or creed. He has tried to reflect everything, but it is very difficult in a country like ours, with the fiscal deficit that we face every year, to satisfy all the sections of the people.

Sir, I wish the crude oil prices continue to be as they are or even less than the present level. But if the crude oil prices go up, what will happen to the Budget 2015-16? The Minister has tried his best by increasing the excise duty on petrol, diesel and kerosene everywhere. He is taking away more than ₹ 60,000 crores to ₹ 70,000 crores out of this. How is he going to meet the challenge if the crude oil prices increase? I am asking this because this depends on international market.

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

Sir, I would like to point out the impact of 14th Finance Commission recommendations on Odisha. Sir, the recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission have little for Odisha, as it has set a loss of ₹ 4,600 crores between 2015 and 2020 due to the revised criteria of horizontal transfer of funds. Though the share of the States in the net proceeds of shareable Central Taxes has been increased to 42 per cent from 32 per cent, the share of Odisha is 4.64 per cent of the divisible pool down from 4.78 per cent earlier. The Commission has recommended ₹ 1,84,070 crore as the State share in the net proceeds. I would like to mention here, had the Commission adopted the previous criteria, the State would have been eligible to get a share of 53.5 per cent amounting to ₹ 2,11,280 crore approximately. Now, my State, Odisha, will be getting ₹ 27,158 crore lesser, which is a good amount for a State like Odisha.

I will just say that when the State projected the requirement for local body grants to the tune of ₹ 27,188 crore, the FFC has recommended ₹ 10,622.79 crore. The State share has been reduced from 3.73 per cent to 3.70 per cent, and, now it is difficult to handle such a scenario. The State Government has committed transfer of ₹ 12,792.77 crore to the local bodies on the recommendation of the Fourth State Finance Commission.

Sir, the Fourteenth Finance Commission has put an end to the special category States. The special category States is one way. In the country, there are 272 Districts having been taken up for Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF). I am told, Sir, that the same is also going to be stopped now. Sir, let me tell you that from the Eleventh Finance Commission, we got ₹ 56 crore less than what was recommended for my State, Odisha. Sir, from the Twelfth Finance Commission, this amount was ₹ 220.26 crore for my State, Odisha. Now, the Thirteenth Finance Commission will come to end by this March, 2015, out of ₹ 9,658.78 crore, we have just received ₹ 6,790.31 crore, an amount of ₹ 2,868.47 crore less than that. Sir, it is not a problem of Odisha alone. The point which I am going to make now is that it is the problem for all the 272 Backward Region Districts of the country. The schemes, which are going to be delinked from the Central support are—(i) National e-Governance Plan, (ii) Backward Regions Grant Fund, (iii) Modernization of Police Forces, (iv) Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashastikaran Abhiyan, (v) Scheme for Central Assistance to the States for Developing Export Infrastructure, (vi) Scheme for setting up 6,000 model schools, (vii) National Mission on Food Processing, and, (viii) Tourist infrastructure. These are going to be closed. I would like the Finance Minister to please throw some light on this aspect, and, correct me, if I am wrong. Sir, this is being closed for a backward State like Odisha.

Sir, for special category State status, all the qualifications are there in the State of Odisha except that it does not have the international border. You do not grant us the status of special-category State. In this regard, out of more than four crore, one crore people of the State have signed and given memoranda to the Government through President of India led by Hon'ble C.M., Shri Naveen Patnaik. Commissions after Commissions have been formed. Sir, the last Commission, the panel headed by Raghuram Rajan said that Odisha has all qualifications along with Bihar and Bengal. Sir, you have given package to Bihar. You have given package to West Bengal and Andhra Pradesh. In the map, between these States, Odisha is also there, Sir. Should we go somewhere else? Where will we go and to whom will we speak? I appeal you to please look into this issue.

Sir, there are 24 schemes to be run with the changed sharing pattern by Government of India. As there is not much time available with me, I will just cite four, five examples of these schemes. First is the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana. Much has been discussed and it has to be discussed. If we cannot justify things for the farmer of this nation, we will fail in our duties. Sir, we won't be able to say that there is governance, there is a Government, and, there is a system in this country, if we cannot address the issues of farmers, *in toto*. Sir, the *Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana* was hundred per cent Centrally-sponsored scheme. It is now

[Shri Bhupinder Singh]

going to be a 50:50 scheme. If it is so, it will be a great disaster for the farming community, and, for the GDP growth of the country also. For example, for Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture, you have reduced it from 85 per cent to 75 per cent. For National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture, we were getting 90 per cent and now you are reducing it to 75 per cent. For PMKSY, including Watershed Programme and Micro Irrigation Programme, which is for poor farmers, small farmers, till this year we are getting 90 per cent but now you have reduced it to 50 per cent. Sir, there are 24 such schemes. I will not go into the details of that as time will not permit.

I would now like to mention here, Sir, that our Prime Minister and our Finance Minister, in a very well-mannered way, have convinced that there will be cooperative federalism. But what about the fiscal federalism? ...(*Time-bell rings*)... No, no; I will speak, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): There is one more speaker from your party. There are eight minutes for each of you.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Okay. Let me speak. I have just started.

Sir, the fiscal deficit is like this. You have planned 3 per cent of the GDP for 2015-16. The original plan was 3.6 per cent and the 14th Finance Commission says 3 per cent. It will go to 3.9 per cent. If the crude oil rate increases, to what extent will it go and how will it affect the Budget? What has been given in the Budget, which has been discussed here, is that in many social sectors — education, health, irrigation, agriculture sector, everywhere — we need more funds. We know — this is the feeling of everybody — that we really need more funds for this. But again, in all these areas, we have given less than what we had given in 2013-14 to 2015-16. There is no time. Budget at Glance, page 13, talks about Agriculture and Allied Activities, Rural Development, Irrigation and Flood Control, Energy, Social Services, Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying. It is one of the most important things. Where there is drought-prone area, you have to go for dairy farms. There is a scope for expanding fisheries in our country. We have to give more funds to these areas.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please try to conclude. There is one more speaker from your party. Otherwise, the time will be deducted for the other speaker.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: I will take three minutes. Everybody is speaking beyond minus 11, 12, 13 minutes, I have seen and I have been waiting since 2.00 o'clock here. You yourself spoke and everybody spoke beyond their time. Please be reasonable.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): While I am sitting here ...*(Interruptions)*... While I am sitting here, I am metamorphosed as another person.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, as you know, Odisha, sometimes Andhra also, is one of the States which are always prone to natural calamities. Super cyclone of 1999-2000 — it had never happened in the country — hit our State, and we have not come back from that. The Phailin of 2013, 12th October; the Hudhud of 2014, 12th October, hit our State. We are not relieved from them. Every year, we are facing either flood or cyclone or super cyclone or drought. But, there is no mention, Sir, in the Budget about the disaster management. How to make this for a State like Odisha? I would like to request you that the Home Ministry has already cleared 399.83 crores for Phailin. You have promised that you would give after this Budget. This is our due. An inter-Ministerial Committee has visited our State and they have recommended this fund. Sir, if you think of Odisha, 20 districts out of 30 districts are under BRGF. Jaitleyji, in my State, 20 districts out of 30 districts are under BRGF. Please do something for that. In eighteen districts out of thirty districts in our State, Left Wing Extremism is there. Sir, since you will again press bell, I will just read out eight-nine points. I will just mention this, through you, Sir, to our hon. Finance Minister that our State has always been writing for opening of rural bank branches in 4,597 unbanked gram panchayats. Out of 6,232 gram panchayats, in 4,597 there is no bank.

My next point is regarding inclusion of Left Wing affected districts in the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana. It comes under the Ministry of Finance. We have been writing about it time and again. Another point is, inclusion of Odisha to avail World Bank or JICA Assistance for execution of mega water supply project. I request the Ministry of Rural Development to do it. Water is essential for every individual.

For construction of ESI Medical college, we have given land. Money is there, everything is there. Let it go on in Bhubaneswar. Let it not be shifted from there to any other State.

My next point is, starting of international flight from Biju Patnaik International Airport, Bhubaneswar. ...*(Time bell rings)*... Sir, just two or three more points. I request the hon. Minister, Sir, not to stop the opening of International Airport. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Give some points to your colleagues.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Odisha is the only State Headquarters in the country which is not having an executive class in the plane. That again shows how Odisha is treated. This is the most unfortunate part. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: But my State can accommodate all poor and rich people. ...*(Interruptions)*... All corporate houses used to go there. Tourists, from all over the world, are going there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): One more speaker ...*(Interruptions)*... There is one more speaker from your Party.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: When tourists book for executive class and go to the airport, they are denied. These are international tourists. It is shame to our country. Then, Sir, my request to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is that establish a NIMHANS like institution in Odisha.

Just three more points, Sir. Then, next point is approval for development of IT Investment Region (ITIR) in Bhubaneswar. I also request for inclusion of Sambalpuri ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: I request the Ministry of Home Affairs for inclusion of Sambalpuri Kosli language, which is spoken in Western Odisha, in Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India. I would also request for release of Central share for implementation of World Bank supported National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project. ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Further, I would request for reimbursement of security-related fund. We are not getting it, so we have to face problems.

My last point is that Left Wing Extremism or terrorism is not the subject of the State. It is a national subject. The whole nation is at stake. It is a threat to nation. When is the Government of India going to provide for the CRPF and others? Why are they charging the State hundreds and hundreds of crores of rupees for its security? I request, through you, the hon. Finance Minister to consider this in the national interest, not in Odisha's interest. If Odisha is safe the country will be safe.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Lastly, we welcome 'Make in India'. If like Odisha's backward districts, some other 272 districts remain backward, India cannot grow. If India is to grow we have to take care of them. Then only will we be able to justify the Budget and the vision for 2025. My party will always be there with the Government of India on any positive stand taken by it. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): You have taken full time of your Party. Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly wants to go earlier. Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Thank you, Vice-Chairman. I welcome this opportunity to just make a few points. I am glad that the hon. Finance Minister and the Minister of State for Finance, both are here. Hon. Finance Minister, the Finance Bill covers three important aspects, the Economic Survey, the 14th Finance Commission Recommendations and the Finance Bill itself. The Economic Survey, especially volume 1, is a document marked by clarity, it is forward-looking, and provides a sense of confidence in the India growth story; however, overlooks some pitfalls or response to potential unanticipated events. The 14th Finance Commission recommendations are significant reforms in the sharing of revenue between the States and the Centre reflecting the progressive maturity of the Indian state, and are being described as a hallmark of Cooperative Federalism. This coincides with the dismantling of the Planning Commission as an instrument for planned investment by the Centre and its replacement by the NITI Aayog. This shift is to acknowledge the larger role of the National Development Council, increase in share of allocation of revenues to the States and gradual phasing out of Centrally-Sponsored Schemes.

Sir, the Budget 2015-16 was expected to be bold and dramatic. But I consider it to be the new normal in a modern sense of the term. Some features which the hon. Finance Minister or the Minister of State may wish to clarify are as follows.

There is a need to recognise the rise in prices of goods and services of daily domestic consumption which is the housewife's dilemma. How to reconcile this dilemma with claims of drop in inflation which could seem incredulous to the common person, and may be explained in a layperson's terms when the hon. finance Minister gives the reply.

The instant opinions, which were being expressed by the so-called experts and corporate chiefs while the hon. Finance Minister was still presenting the Budget in the Lok Sabha on the 28th February, have become annual events and are not given much credence by the people who listen to their instant wisdom except possibly the media which find the Budget a bit complicated.

[Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly]

The Finance Minister may kindly share with the House some fallback options if unanticipated, but not unusual, events were to occur. For example, there are windfall gains from the fall in crude oil prices, if it begins to gradually rise again, the impact of massive agriculture losses due to recent unseasonal and unexpected rains in North India and the consequences of a possible poor monsoon later this year on India's overall agricultural output and reduction in food stock.

While many aspects of taxation are innovative, I am afraid, raising service tax from 12.36 per cent to 14 per cent escapes logic. This is bound to have an impact on domestic consumption and may be a potential tipping point of the classic Laffer curve.

While there is an effort to rationalise corporate tax, the Finance Minister has once again resorted to 'Cess Policy' introduced by his illustrious predecessors to push up personal income tax. This is unfortunate and a bit retrograde. It would be of greater interest if the hon. Finance Minister could share specific steps being proposed to increase the number of taxpayers and significantly improve the efficiency of tax collection as well as the growth ambitions of direct tax revenue. People need an answer at some point. The 'Cess route' is bound to become less and less productive sooner rather than later.

The debate on black money must also include the massive generation of domestic black money as well. It is well known that huge amount of black money is generated, for example, by the domestic real estate sector. So, the urgency of addressing the challenge of black money is both international and national. The national issues of black money may be even larger and more challenging than getting black money back from abroad. The hon. Finance Minister may kindly respond regarding its quantum and the steps the Government proposes to take to expand the tax net during 2015-16 and certain specific steps to curb and gather more from the domestic black money. The GST, as it is evolving, has slowly deteriorated as a result of multiple concessions and compromises for the sake of cooperative federalism. It has become the combination of an administrative nightmare and a compromise with individual State's demands. There is a growing impression that when GST is finally introduced, the prices of all goods of daily consumption may increase. The logic of keeping out petroleum products, liquor, real estate and the cascading one per cent 'every step' tax are bewildering omissions. The Finance Minister, I am sure, will enlighten us, as may be appropriate.

Sir, I would now say a couple of words about the Reserve Bank of India.

I would like the Finance Minister to kindly elaborate on the so-called 'binding agreement' between the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India regarding quarterly inflation targets. Depending on the outcome, what will be the nature of actions in favour of or against the Reserve Bank of India? The plan to separate the Government's debt management from the Reserve Bank of India is a major departure from a long-standing practice. What are the advantages of curtailing the role of the Reserve Bank of India? I would request the Government not to interfere and try to change an institution, which is considered the all-weather watchdog of India and has a shining history of performance. Please do not try to repair what is not broken.

In order to ensure the outcomes of cooperative federalism, there must be a monitoring mechanism for the macro oversight of the progress of projects and the utilisation of funds being devolved to States.

The Finance Minister is to be complimented for the management of the Current Account Deficit. There is, however, a fairly widespread apprehension that the key elements of welfare such as farm subsidies, minimum support price and other programmes for the uplift of the poor sections of our society face significant cuts and setbacks as a consequence. For example, the allocation of one per cent of GDP to health has remained unchanged for the past ten years. One of the biggest sufferers is the area of post-natal care of mother and the newborn infant or rather the lack of it. The allocation for *Anganwadis* has been reduced from ₹ 18,000 crore to ₹ 9,000 crore. This will reduce the number of *Anganwadi* assistants massively and will harm these institutions of great social impact. Similarly, the allocation for the Mid-Day Meal scheme, as has already been mentioned, has been reduced from ₹ 13,000 crore to ₹ 7,000 crore. This is a very unkind move. Please restore it. The allocation to Panchayats has been damagingly curtailed. The allocations have also been reduced in many other vital sectors affecting women, children, the *gareeb* and the *ati gareeb*. This may lead to severe unintended social consequences of cooperative federalism.

Please revise the Budget and make it a source of 'hope' rather than an instrument of 'dashed hope'. Reducing deficit is important, but helping the poor must remain the highest national compulsion. The social support programmes for over 600 million poor Indians must not be mindlessly diminished. Otherwise, Mr. Vice-Chairman, history will judge the 2015-16 Budget as 'of the well-to-do, by the well-to-do and for the well-to-do'. Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, for giving me this opportunity.

6.00 P.M.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Telangana): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the House is very well aware that the Union Budget is a resource allocation exercise. Shri Arun Jaitley has exactly reflected the commitments made in the Address and given a roadmap as to how the Government is planning to fulfil those commitments through his Budget in the coming years. I also take this opportunity to congratulate him for meticulously balancing the corporate sector, on the one hand, and the social sector, on the other.

And, if I may say so, it tilts a bit towards social sector which is welcomed and appreciated by one and all. And, I repeat here what the hon. Prime Minister has said about the Budget. He said that it is progressive, positive, practical, pragmatic and prudent.

Sir, one of the Opposition leaders said that the Budget is *Dhanwapsi* i.e., giving money back to corporates. I only wish to tell him that it is not *Dhanwapsi*, it is *Janwapsi* i.e., return of people to the fold of NDA. And, the return of these Jan indicates the confidence they have in our Government for *Achhe Din*.

Sir, after a decade we are moving on the growth trajectory and in the next fiscal we are going to pip China at the post and become the world's fastest growing economy. Secondly, reduction in international crude prices is like a blessing to India which has reduced foreign exchange outgo substantially. Thirdly, confidence of ease of doing business in India has substantially gone up in the last 8-9 months and this will be reflected in the next Forbes' List of Best Nations for Doing Business and in the World Bank rankings. These positive signs help in galvanising the economic activity, increase job opportunities, expand social network and achieve the goals set for *Amrut Mahotsav*.

As a part of cooperative federalism and to strengthen the States, as hon. Prime Minister rightly said that country progress only when States progress, Government of India has agreed to the recommendations of 14th Finance Commission and transferred 42% of taxes to the States which is unprecedented in independent India. This move will definitely help every State in the country, except Andhra Pradesh as 14th Finance Commission has not complied with Section 46(1) and other sections of AP Reorganisation Act which mandates it to make a separate award for Andhra Pradesh. In spite of that, we had a lot of expectations from the Budget; but, it has also disappointed us. Secondly, 14th Finance Commission has recommended Andhra Pradesh's share as ₹ 24,938 crores, but the Budget has made only a provision of ₹ 22,638 crores for the award period. Secondly, SDRF grant has been reduced by Rs.100 crores, local body grant has also been reduced by about ₹ 1,000 crores. If

you calculate it, Budget has given an amount of ₹ 3,266 crores less than what has been recommended by the Finance Commission. So, I request the hon. Minister to correct this imbalance.

There is no doubt that the Finance Commission has examined the financial situation of Andhra Pradesh by endorsing the White Paper released by the Government of Andhra Pradesh on 9th July, 2014, on State finances which clearly envisaged the disastrous impact of division of State on its economy. But, unfortunately, Finance Commission has considered revenue deficit partially and has not addressed the massive developmental requirements of the residuary State, including new capital, infrastructure development, But, unfortunately, the Finance Commission has considered revenue deficit partially and has not addressed the massive developmental requirements of the residuary State, including new capital, infrastructure development, incentives required for industrial development and other major growth engines. I am not going into the details, as we have already apprised to the hon. Finance Minister about this. But, I only wish to make one point that even after the award period of the 14th Finance Commission, that is, 2019-20 – Sir, this is very important – Andhra Pradesh is the only State, apart from a few Special Category States, that will be suffering from a revenue deficit of ₹ 2,499 crores. This one figure tells the whole story of Andhra Pradesh, as to where it would stand after five years from now. This is precisely the reason why we have been pleading with the Central Government to give us the Special Category Status. The Government is saying that some States such as Bihar, Rajasthan, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal and Jharkhand are also demanding Special Category Status. But, Sir, after Finance Commission's recommendations, all these States will be revenue-surplus and only Andhra Pradesh would be a revenue-deficit State at the end of the award period. Sir, Special Category Status is given only to those States which are lagging behind and require Government of India's helping hand. In this case, since all the above States would become revenue-surplus and only AP will be revenue-deficit, it is all the more justified in its demand for a Special Category Status. Hence, I request the hon. Finance Minister to be magnanimous and show some generosity towards Andhra Pradesh, as it has started its journey from scratch.

Sir, a lot has been said about extending the fiscal target by one year. We should feel happy that we have been able to achieve 4.1 per cent this year, and have set a target of 3.9 per cent for 2015-16, 3.6 per cent for 2016-17 and 3 per cent for 2017-18. A one year-extension would give the Finance Minister enough fiscal space to get some additional borrowings to spend on social security and other schemes.

Sir, India Inc.'s impatience before 28th February is justifiable with the Modi Government not doing enough to improve the ease of doing business, as India is

[Shri C.M. Ramesh]

one of the most difficult countries to start a business. It all happened due to policy paralysis and little importance given by the earlier Government to boost economy. But, with Jaitleyji's Budget, things will change as he is going to bring a legislation to replace the mandated multiple prior permissions to start a business.

Sir, I would give one or two examples which would show how difficult it is to do business in India. I am saying this with my own experience, as I had visited Singapore as a part of the Andhra Pradesh Capital Committee. In India, it takes 30 days to register a company and in Singapore it takes just three days. To get electricity, we take 67 days; in Singapore, it takes just 18 days. To register a property, we take 47 days and Singapore takes just four days. Finally, to enforce contracts, we take 1,500 days whereas Singapore takes just 150 days. This clearly shows where we stand. It is all happening because of red-tapism. We have to replace red-tapism with red-carpetism. Sir, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has taken an initiative that a company will be given all the clearances in 21 days through single window. It has started implementing this from February this year. So, I suggest for consideration of the hon. Finance Minister to study this model and take inputs from it. The second point is, out of 3.67 lakh companies in India, we have just 272 companies which are paying more than ₹ 500/- crore as tax; 772 companies with profit between ₹ 100 to 500 crores, 742 companies with profit between ₹ 50 to 100 crores and more than 3 lakh companies which get profit between zero to rupees one crore. I want that this picture should be changed because the more a company gets profit, the more investment we get, the more job opportunities it can create, the more taxes Government get to spend them on social security and on other schemes.

The next point I wish to make is relating to social security. The Government is moving from financial inclusion through *Jan Dhan Yojna* to social security through *Jan Suraksha*. Hon. Finance Minister has announced, at least, half-a-dozen social security schemes to achieve universal social security, especially the poor and under-privileged. The Government is planning to roll them out through 12.5 crore *Jan Dhan* Accounts opened and also utilize the 1.5 crore post offices that we have in the country. Earlier also, we had social security schemes, but they could not penetrate due to the faulty implementation by UPA. Now, with this *JAM Number Trinity*, this Government proposed to transfer benefits in a leak-proof, well-targeted and cashless manner. That is precisely the reason why I said in the beginning that this Budget has tilted towards social security a bit and is welcome. Sir, all in the country are now talking of Team India — The Prime Minister, the Finance Minister, my Chief Minister from Andhra Pradesh, Shri Chandrababu Naidu, and other Ministers like Shri

Venkaiah Naidu, Petroleum Minister Shri Dharmendra Pradhan, Shri Piyush Goyal, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad. The country has expectations from this Team India, as they are all intellectual and intelligent people. Now, the future of Andhra Pradesh and the country rests in the people. Andhra Pradesh has elected an experienced and visionary leader, Shri Chandrababu Naidu, because they thought that it is only he who can take the State forward. Our Chief Minister has started his business right from day one. He met important business tycoons like Bill Gates of Microsoft, Eric Smith of Google, Ms. Sheryl Sandberg, COO of Facebook in Davos and we have met so many business tycoons in Davos with my leader. There our hon. Finance Minister was there and our hon. Minister of Power, Shri Piyush Goyal was also there. Everybody is talking about India only. The future belongs to India. With Modi's Government, we have a good mandate in the entire world. Now, the economy will grow immediately. They are all looking forward to India only. I met so many people there. Our Chief Minister made extensive tours to Japan, Singapore and other countries to get investment. I am happy to bring to the notice of this House that Japan and Singapore Governments are making a master-plan for new capital. They have come forward voluntarily. They have talked to my Chief Minister and they are preparing a master plan for the new capital. The State Government has also signed an MoU. When Shri Narendra Modi came to Tirupati for an election meeting, he said, "Your State has been bifurcated. I know your feelings. I will make a world-class new capital." Sir, that dream is becoming true. They have agreed to do this looking at his experience, vision and the instinct he has for creating a world-class capital. He is working day in and day out for the welfare of people of Andhra Pradesh. So, the Government of India should also help Andhra Pradesh to make it a model State. I will come to other issues a little later.

Sir, why are we not able to become a developed country, like Singapore, Dubai, China and the USA? There are so many other countries which have better development than our country. Why have we not been able to match with them? What are the reasons that we have not been able to utilize the last one decade of precious time? What has happened in Andhra Pradesh? Everybody had seen that in this House. In 175 Constituencies, the Congress Party has lost the deposit. They were in power for the last ten years. They were ruling the State of Andhra Pradesh for the last ten years. In the first election in those ten years, they got 38 MPs and 180 MLAs. In the second election, they got 33 MPs and 200 MLAs, but this time not even a single MP or MLA could get more than 1,700 votes. They lost their deposits. ...*(Interruptions)*..

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE) : Please address the Chair.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: All of them have lost their deposits. ... (*Interruptions*)... Sir, their policies were based on vote bank. Now they can understand it. Recently, in the Tirupati by-election, you could not save your deposit. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please address the Chair.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Just 15 days ago, you could not save your deposit. You forget about Andhra Pradesh. You don't have any right to talk about Andhra Pradesh. Instead of breaking States for political reasons, for vote bank reasons, instead of allowing people to stash money in safe havens abroad, instead of indulging in coal, spectrum, Aadarsh, CWG and other scams, if UPA had spent those golden 10 years in building the country, things would have been different. Now that we have got an absolute and thumping mandate, I am doubly sure, under the leadership of the Prime Minister, with the cooperation of all the Ministers, intelligent Ministers, intellectuals, we will take India to the ultimate height of development. Sir, a couple of days ago IMF's Managing Director visited India, and let me repeat what she has said about India and our Prime Minister. By lauding the 'Make in India' campaign, she said, "India is a bright spot on a cloudy global horizon. India has the potential to double the size of its economy by 2019 compared to 2009." This is where our Team India has taken our country within a short span of 8-9 months. I firmly say that it is 'now or never' to make or mar this country.

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

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: The country's destination is in the hands of the Team India. The team has a leader, who transformed Gujarat with his model, a leader who made mark in the world with this development mantra in A.P., an erudite and committed Finance Minister and an aggressive task master as Urban Development Minister and other efficient Ministers. Under their leadership, we will reach all the set goals even before *Amrut Mahotsav*.

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

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: I have borrowed the time of the BJP.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): You got five minutes from the BJP's time but you have exhausted that also.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: I now come to infrastructure which is vital for emerging economies like ours to realize the hopes and aspirations of our people. I have no hesitation to say that poor infrastructure impedes country's economic growth and global competitiveness over the last decade. So, investment in infrastructure is one of the main mechanisms to increase income, employment, productivity and, consequently, competitiveness of an economy.

With an objective to achieve infrastructure goals, the Finance Minister has unveiled some action points. He has increased outlays of capital expenditure for roads by ₹ 14,000 crores, railways by 10,000 crores, for public sector units to ₹ 3.18 lakh crores which is an increase of 80,844 crores, when compared to R.E. of 2014-15. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra): Sir, this is an important issue. I understand that two Cabinet Ministers are here and I understand that the Finance Minister may have other responsibilities. But, at least, request the MoS for Finance to be here. These are important things being mentioned here. We do not want to speak only for the records.

SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD: He has gone to the other House. He will be coming just now.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, one of the Ministers of Finance should be present.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): Sir, this is not a normal business; it is the Budget discussion. We have great respect for two Cabinet Ministers present here. Yes, they can deal with any situation. But this is the Budget discussion and no other Minister would be able to know what the Finance Minister wants. Let, at least, the MoS be here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Two Cabinet Ministers are here. I think he just left.

THE MINISTER OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (DR. NAJMA A. HEPTULLA): Sir, shall I add one thing? The Minister of State for Finance, Mr. Sinha, was sitting here from 2 o' clock, and he has just gone to the Lok Sabha.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): The Minister has come. So, that point is over. Now, Mr. Ramesh, please conclude. You wanted only 20 minutes, but you have taken five or six minutes more than that. Please try to conclude in one minute.

SHRI C.M. RAMESH: Sir, secondly, he created National Investment and Infrastructure Fund with an annual flow of ₹ 20,000 crores and introduced tax-free bonds in rail, road and irrigation projects. Here, I request the Finance Minister to extend them to other sectors like civil aviation, power, ports, etc., which will further boost this proposal. The second suggestion which I wish to make is that our ports have more than 2.64 lakh acres of land bank which is worth nearly ₹ 50,000 crores. This land can be used for growth in ports sector. It is good that we have learnt

[Shri C.M. Ramesh]

lessons from the failure of UPA's UMPP. It aimed to start 16 UMPPs, with more than 60,000 MW of capacity, but ended with only 2 UMPPs running now. It is another failure of the UPA Government. But, now, the Finance Minister has proposed five UMPPs in Plug-and-Play mode which means that the Government will auction them after all clearances and linkages and we will get an investment of ₹ 1 lakh crores. Here, I wish to add that Andhra Pradesh, within a span of seven to eight months, has been able to provide power 24x7 to all. Now, there are no power-cuts in Andhra Pradesh.

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

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Please, Sir, I will conclude in just two minutes.

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

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, I will complete in two minutes.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, let him complete his speech. Otherwise, it doesn't look nice.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Shri Ramesh, you had requested for 20 minutes. You got five minutes from BJP. You have taken 25 minutes.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: In two few years from now, with the help of the Prime Minister and Power Minister, Andhra Pradesh will be a power surplus State. Apart from this, with steps taken by the Finance Minister, investment in infrastructure would also go up by ₹ 70,000 crores. Here, I would like to make one request to Shri Goyal. He has to personally intervene and remove hurdles in power generation, particularly from Krishnapatnam and our gas projects. Secondly, I request the hon. Finance Minister to set up one of the five announced UMPP in Andhra Pradesh. It is all the more necessary since Andhra Pradesh is chosen as one of the States for 24x7 power supply. Thirdly, Budget has given Andhra Pradesh only ₹ 5.63 crores each for Vizag and Vijayawada Metro rail projects, ₹ 100 crores for Polavaram.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Please conclude. What are you doing?

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: These are too small allocations, I request the Finance Minister to increase them substantially so that they will be completed within the timeline.

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

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: Sir, I now come to agriculture which is the backbone

of our country's economy. I welcome that agriculture credit has been fixed at an unprecedented ₹ 8.5 lakh crores.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Nothing is going on record. Now, Shri Praful Patel.

SHRI C. M. RAMESH: *

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL : Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I thought we were listening to the Budget rather than debate on the Budget. But, nonetheless, my dear friend has some points to make for his State. He has done so.

Sir, I rise to speak on the debate on the Budget and I was a little selfish because I summoned you back. I thought it is no point in making a statement here before Ravi Shankar Prasadji and Najmaji who are busy in conversation. I thought somebody will take my notes a little bit more seriously. Anyway, Sir, Budgets have become an annual exercise and everybody impatiently waits what the Budget is going to deliver and what is going to happen as if some earth shattering exercise is going to take place. I think, Budgets are basically an annual exercise, but they are work in progress. No Budget can be as comprehensive that in one year you make a statement and it will be sacrosanct for 365 days. I think Budgets are exercises which are in continuity, and rightly so, and, therefore, I would call a Budget more a statement of intent rather than a document which gives you an accurate number as to what exactly will be happening on a monthly or an annual basis. Therefore, it is fine. I think, every Budget has a carry forward of previous Budgets and I am sure, irrespective of Governments changing, Budgets are continuity of many past policies and will be a continuation or rather a road map for future policies, whether of this Government or any other Government in future. So, Sir, to that extent there is a genuine intent which has been spelt out and I think, some are good examples also, that on fiscal deficit and fiscal discipline, a road map not only for what will happen in the current year, but also what will happen in the future years, how the fiscal deficit will be reduced over the next three to four years, on that also, a statement of intent has been made. That is a step in the right direction, as was done in the previous Budgets where the fiscal deficit was sought to be brought down from 4.5 per cent to 4.1 per cent. It was much higher earlier. I think, we are moving in the right direction to bring it down to about 3 per cent in the next three years. The hon. Finance Minister deserves compliment for this.

There are good examples, especially on the auctioning of natural resources. I think, the House, in its collective wisdom — all of us have taken that decision — has taken that decision to take things forward by auctioning natural resources. There

*Not recorded.

[Shri Praful Patel]

may be some difference of views on certain issues. But, broadly, it is a collective decision. Therefore, it is also one of the things that is spelt out in the Budget. I think, this will go a long way in clearing the air and bringing in more transparency in governance. That is exactly what the entire House will agree that there is no difference of opinion between the Government and the Opposition. We all want transparency. We want a progressive India which brings in equality and reduce the kind of discrepancies which exist in our system today.

Sir, the Government, I would say, has also been lucky. Since it took over the Office, the Government has got a favourable tailwind. It has got a scenario where the international oil prices came down sharply. They came down to an astoundingly low level of US \$ 50 or so. It is almost a reduction of about 55 per cent. That has helped the Government; it helped the country. I don't want just to say that it has helped only the Government. Ultimately, lower fuel prices have helped the Indian economy. Indian economy gets helped; it helped every person who is connected with the country. Therefore, it has resulted in lower fuel prices, though the Government has not, genuinely, passed on the impact of lower fuel prices to the people. While claiming that you have been reducing the prices of diesel and petrol — I think, it is not your claim; it is because the international prices have come down — but you have increased the excise duty. On that count, you have, actually, not passed on the benefits of lower fuel prices to the people of the country. But, having said that, I think, it is still one of the good things that has happened. It will eventually help the Indian economy to grow in the years to come.

There has been some change in the methodology of computing how the GDP grows. Suddenly, the base year has been changed. So, economy, which was growing at 5.8 per cent and would have grown, say, by another 0.2 per cent to 6 per cent this year, suddenly, now, as demonstrated in the Government documents, is going to grow up to 8 per cent. So, I think, this is only a play with numbers. Okay, you have changed the base year. But, you must also admit and acknowledge that the growth is not as substantial as is being presented in the numbers.

Having said that, I think, you will have to brace for certain uncertainties in the future, especially uncertainties in implementation of the GST. Sir, the earlier speaker, Shri Ashok Ganguly, was mentioning about how GST left out so many items. The GST is also going to throw up its uncertainties, because some States will complain about loss of revenue which, ultimately, will have to be made up, as per your commitment, to such States. This cannot, therefore, keep your fiscal deficit and other numbers which you have presented in the Budget as sacrosanct. Those numbers can change. They will also result in change of a lot of other things and factors which you have projected.

And, Sir, the 7th Pay Commission is also one of the major things which will have to be factored by the Government. You don't have the numbers yet. As and when the numbers come up, what impact the 7th Pay Commission will have on Government finances. We had seen the impact of the 6th Pay Commission. It really put a lot of pressure on the finances of the Centre and the States. And, therefore, the 7th Pay Commission figures also, as and when they come, will impact finances. Now, we do not necessarily know what the impact of that would be. I think, in a country as big and vast as ours, it is not going to be an easy exercise where we will say, "Oh, we have factored all these things." This can throw up a lot of other complications also.

Sir, also, there is again the factor as oil prices helped you with entailments in the earlier days. You are seeing now a reversal in the oil prices. Slightly, they are inching upwards. I don't think they are going to go up as much as they were a year ago. But, certainly, a factor of 50, which you had taken at the time of, may be, presenting the Budget, over the period of the whole year, the impact maybe that it may stabilize at 65-70 US\$, as has been predicted by many people who are familiar with the oil sector.

Sir, having said that, there is a huge issue when we take the figures and collate the GDP figures of growth. I think, in the last few years, whatever figures of growth have been visible, a large part of the growth figures also came because of high growth in agriculture. Agricultural growth over the past decades, in the 90's and 2000, was hovering anywhere between one per cent and two per cent. But, in the last few years, agriculture GDP has grown at least by 3.5 to 4 per cent. So, that has also contributed in a major way towards the overall figures when you calculate the GDP. In this year, especially, the agricultural GDP is poised to dip and it is going to dip sharply on account of various factors, some created by you and some not created by you but by nature. We know the natural factors, of course, that at some places we have drought, we have excessive rains, we have floods and various other natural calamities have hit the farmer. On the other side, it is also man-made where you have not taken note of the increasing cost of the farm produce and you have not factored that in giving remunerative prices to farmers. I am sure, my friends from Punjab will agree with me. My friends from most parts of the country will agree that today, the farm produce is not as remunerative as maybe even a year ago. The MSP prices have not risen sharply whether it is of wheat or rice or soybean or cotton. Look at the sugarcane farmer. मैं भी गुजरात का हूँ। तो मेरा यह कहना है कि जहां तक किसानों की बात होती है, आपको मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर 2013-14 का वर्ष आप देखें तो इस देश में तब अच्छा उत्पादन हुआ था, आज तक इतने फूडग्रेन का उत्पादन नहीं हुआ। वर्ष 2013-14 में 265 मिलियन टन का उत्पादन हुआ, जो इस देश के इतिहास में सबसे ज्यादा

[Shri Praful Patel]

हुआ। लेकिन अगर इस साल का आंकड़ा देखें तो कम से कम 15 से 20 मिलियन टन कम होने वाला है। उसी हिसाब से आप अगर सारी पैदावार की बात करेंगे तो आज किसानों के हाथ में जो पैसा आता है, हर साल फसल बेचने के बाद उसके हाथ में जो पैसा आना चाहिए, उस पैसे में आज बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में गिरावट है और इस वजह से मैं आपको सावधान करना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि जो हमारा समुदाय है, इस देश का कृषक आज की सरकार से बहुत-बहुत दुखी है। वह बहुत असंतोष के वातावरण में जी रहा है और इसके लिए आपको कृपा करके कुछ-न-कुछ करना चाहिए। आपने बहुत सारी मदद की अभी, जितने भी यहां पर आज किसानों को नुकसान हुआ है, आपने यहीं देखा कि बारिश गिर रही है, महाराष्ट्र में और देश के कई राज्यों में अभी गारपीट हुई, hailstrom हुआ, कितना बड़ा नुकसान हुआ, यह सारी चीजों को लेकर हम सब लोगों को इसके बारे में कहीं-न-कहीं चिंतन करना होगा और आप इस बजट में इसके बारे में जरूर ध्यान देंगे, यह मैं आपको कहना चाहूंगा। एक बात और मैं कहना चाहूंगा, इस बात पर आप जरूर ध्यान दीजिए। बहुत सारे हमारे सदस्यों को भी मालूम नहीं होगा, लेकिन जब एक्सपोर्ट की बात करते हैं, जनरल एक्सपोर्ट इस देश से कम हुआ है। It is reduced. But agricultural export from India, last year, was ₹ 3,25,000 crores; agricultural and agro-produce export, which itself is a record of a sort. Where the export figures of all other commodities have gone down, agricultural produce exports have gone up from this country. Therefore, we should factor how we are able to give an incentive. I am saying this because my leader Sharad Pawarji, has been closely associated with it, not only as an Agriculture Minister, but also in terms of a person who has kept agriculture close to his heart. You and many of us know, the Prime Minister came to Baramati a few weeks ago, he saw what all has been done. He acknowledged that this is the way an Indian agricultural model should be developed for the rest of the country. Digvijaya Singhji is aware and everybody is aware who has seen these things. Therefore, I urge upon the Government to give special emphasis to agriculture, not only in this Budget, but in all its policy directions.

Sir, in terms of industrial output — I have been a Minister in the Department of Heavy Industries — the auto industry is one of the largest contributors to the manufacturing GDP of this country. Almost 30 per cent plus of manufacturing GDP comes from the auto industry. With lower fuel prices and so-called buoyant economy, as you are claiming, we should have been seeing a flood of automobiles being sold. Actual automobile sale has shrunk and that itself is something which needs to be seen and understood by the Government. When you talk of creating more jobs, where are we going to create the jobs?

आज हर सांसद चाहता है कि मेरे क्षेत्र में कोई-न-कोई उद्योग आना चाहिए। कम से कम मैं तो ऐसा सोचता हूँ। मैं समझता हूँ कि हर सांसद जो ग्रामीण इलाके से जुड़ा हुआ है, वह चाहता है कि हमारे क्षेत्र में औद्योगिक विकास होना चाहिए, लेकिन आप अगर उसके आंकड़े देखें, कौन सा नया उद्योग लग रहा है? ऑटोमोबाइल इंडस्ट्री, जो चल रही है, जो एक बहुत

बड़े पैमाने पर ऑटो मिशन प्लान 2006 और 2016 तक के तहत आज इतने बड़े पैमाने पर देश में फैल चुकी है, बढ़ चुकी है, उसमें आपको गिरावट नजर आ रही है, वृद्धि की बात बहुत दूर रही। नए उद्योग कहां आ रहे हैं? आप कह रहे हैं, खुशी की बात है। हम यह भी नहीं कहना चाहेंगे कि आप दस महीने में सारे उद्योग या सारे वातावरण को बदल सकते हैं। लेकिन यह भी मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि उस दिशा में कोई इतनी ज्यादा भी पहल या कदम नहीं नजर आ रहे हैं, जो अन्यथा नजर आने चाहिए थे या कुछ आपको करने चाहिए थे। आप इण्डस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन के बारे में जरूर सोचिए, ये आंकड़े आपके पास हर महीने आते हैं। और आपको निरंतर नजर आ रहा है कि आज हमारे देश में इंडस्ट्रियल प्रोडक्शन थोड़ा गिरा हुआ है। यह एक चिंता का विषय है। अगर हम नई नौकरियों के निर्माण की बात कर रहे हैं, हम इस देश में उन्नति और विकास की बात कर रहे हैं तो उसमें औद्योगिक विकास का एक बहुत बड़ा हाथ है। वह स्लो डाउन हुआ है, इसलिए हमें इस बारे में बहुत काम करने की जरूरत है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के बारे में सरकार ने अपने इस बजट डॉक्यूमेंट में महत्वपूर्ण घोषणा की है। इस में उन्होंने अच्छे दिशा-निर्देश तय किए हैं, लेकिन जहां तक इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की बात है, आज भी बहुत सारे प्रोजेक्ट्स — चाहे वे रोड्स के हों, पोर्ट्स के हों या अन्य पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स हों, ऐसा नहीं हुआ है कि इन की गति एकदम बढ़ गई है। वास्तव में इन सारे सेक्टरों के बारे में अभी आपने इंटेन्सिटी अनाउंस किया, इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर बांड की बात कही, आपने कहा कि इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर फंडिंग के लिए हमने अलग से प्रावधान किया है, फ्यूल के ऊपर जो आपने एक्साइज ज्यूटी बढ़ायी है, उसको भी आपने set aside किया है। ये सारे कदम अच्छे हैं, लेकिन उन्हें कार्यान्वित करना, इन्हें जल्दी अमल में लाना एक बहुत बड़ी चुनौती है। इसलिए आपको इस बारे में गंभीरतापूर्वक सोचकर काम करना चाहिए।

सर, आपने टैक्सेशन के बारे में भी कहा है। आपने कहा है कि रिट्रोस्पेक्टिव टैक्सेशन आपकी समस्या है। यह बात सही है। हमारे देश में वोडा फोन जैसे मामले हमारे विकास के मामले में रोड़ा बनकर अटके हुए हैं, यह हमें भी मालूम है और आप भी जानते हैं, लेकिन इस का कोई हल आपने अभी तक नहीं निकाला है। मैं कोई नया उदाहरण नहीं देना चाहूंगा, लेकिन निश्चित रूप से इस से आप जो एक इंडस्ट्रियल क्लाइमेट बनाना चाहते हैं, उस के बारे में लोगों के मन में शंका है। इसलिए आप इस बारे में भी जरूर विचार करें।

सर, मैं परसों की एक बात कहना चाहूंगा। मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लूंगा, एक बड़े automobile international major मुझ से मिलने आए। उन्होंने कहा कि taxation के मामले में, transfer pricing within India, उनकी कंपनी और उनकी सब्सिडियरी है, उसमें 1 हजार करोड़ रुपए से ज्यादा का dispute हो गया है, जो अभी तक resolve नहीं हो पाया है। मैं उसके कागज आपके पास भेज दूंगा। उस वजह से वह कह रहे हैं कि हमारे पेरेंट्स आज जो 600 मिलियन यूरो का इनवैस्टमेंट इंडिया में करना चाहते हैं, वह उन्होंने होल्ड कर लिया है क्योंकि contingent liability को लेकर वह आगे नहीं बढ़ना चाहते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि आप इस बात से अवगत होंगे, लेकिन मेरे पास जो जानकारी है, वह मैं आपके पास भेज दूंगा। इसीलिए ease of doing business को intent के साथ-साथ implement करना एक बहुत बड़ा काम आपके सामने है। आपने अभी ब्लैक मनी की बात कही है, जहां तक बाहर का पैसा है, वह तो आपने कहा है कि जुमला है, लेकिन जो भी कुछ है, उसे आप जरूर लाइए। इस बारे में हाउस के किसी भी सदस्य

[Shri Praful Patel]

को आपत्ति नहीं होगी, लेकिन आपने बजट डॉक्यूमेंट में overall intent की बात कही है, इस में black money, within the country and otherwise है, please take whatever steps you want, लेकिन इस में implementation किस तरह से होगा, किन के हाथों में होगा, यह देखना जरूरी है क्यों कि इससे harassment बहुत होता है। आज कोई भी हाउस का सदस्य और यह मैं आपकी सरकार की वजह से नहीं कह रहा हूँ, यह बात हमारी सरकार थी, तब की भी बात होगी, आज की भी बात है और शायद भविष्य में भी होगी। आज harassment बहुत होता है, चाहे वह इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट से हो, एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट से हो, सेल्स टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट से हो। आजकल क्या हो गया है कि in our eagerness कोई बोलने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। हर आदमी कहता है कि इंस्पेक्टर राज से हम मुकाबला कैसे करेंगे? The more enthusiasm you show to do all these things, also you are leaving more and more residuary powers in the hands of small officers who are more prone to abuse than to use it. That is something, which, I think, you need to see in whatever enthusiasm you have about black money here or internationally. Please do not forget that the implementing authority is also going to be misusing that, to some extent, and that may also leave a bad taste. I am telling you Arunji,...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): Prafulji, please conclude.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, before me, you know what happened. I have also got the same time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI P. RAJEEVE): But you are a senior Member.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Anyway, I am also concluding, Sir. सर, आपको भी मालूम है कि किस तरह से उसका दुरुपयोग होता है? हमारे लिए यह एक सोच की बात है। Ease of business, मैं छोटे व्यापारी की बात कह रहा हूँ, बड़े लोगों की बात नहीं कह रहा, बड़े लोगों के साथ आप जो भी कर रहे हैं वह अलग बात है, बड़े लोग केपेबल भी हैं, लेकिन इस लेवल पर छोटे-छोटे व्यापारियों के साथ किस तरह का हरेसमेंट होता है, उसके बारे में सोचिए। कहीं उससे आपका ही नुकसान न हो, क्योंकि यही वह वर्ग है, जो आपको सबसे ज्यादा मानता है, जिसने आपका सबसे ज्यादा साथ दिया है। जो भी करना है। We are not against any issues. Sir, I also compliment the Finance Minister. Some good examples are also there about the gold monetisation, about the gold bonds, putting in unproductive assets of this country of such a magnitude. I do not think anybody has a realistic estimate of how much gold is in this country.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

You mentioned 25 thousand tonnes, Finance Ministerji, but it may be even more because in India if anybody has any investment historically over thousands of years, perhaps, it is only in the form of gold.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Prafulji, please conclude.

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, you came late. You should have stopped the earlier speaker, Sir. Give me two minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Look at the Display Board. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, I was interrupted many times. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Praful Patelji, gold in this House, that also you can accept. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL: Sir, gold in this House. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, even the NBFCs आपने जो कहा है कि 500 करोड़ के ऊपर, they will be brought under the ambit of the SARFAESI Act, it is a good thing. Actually, many people have not read the fine print. It is really going to help your banking system, it will help a lot of foreign investment come in a sector which otherwise would not have realised its potential. So, I think these are the steps in the right direction and I would urge you to look at it. Sir, finally, in earlier point I missed out on black money. Sir, we had FERA. We brought FERA to FEMA only because there was a problem in terms of implementation. People were being harassed. That is why we brought FEMA. When FEMA came, there was this Money Laundering Act which was then used by the agencies because they lost the teeth in bringing in the FEMA. Now, I hope that whatever you choose to do, you do not forget that that aspect of harassment is duly taken care of, Sir. Finally, Sir, because at that point of time I had missed, in this Make in India initiative, you have brought in the Defence sector, very laudable, very good. But the only thing is, Sir, what exactly would be the incentive? Making in India is one thing in Defence sector because a lot of questions are being asked on this. Sir, the question being asked is that there is only one buyer. When you make in India under the Defence agreement, there is only one buyer, that is, the Defence Forces. Therefore, people are wanting to have more clarity on this that unless and until they are able to find a further number of buyers and clarity on that issue, people are not going to invest as wholeheartedly as you are expecting. I will speak to you on this. I will give you some note on this and I will urge the Finance Minister to take note of some the points I have made. But once again I compliment him and I fully support.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Message from Lok Sabha.
