

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: The answer to one part of the question is that ITIs do exist, and they have been playing a certain role. But there is a review as to how they have been creating training and employment. The second aspect, which he mentioned, Sir, is, सामान्य रूप से जिस क्षेत्र में जो उद्योग हैं, क्या उनकी पार्टनरशिप हो सकती है और वे पार्टनरशिप में वैसे लोगों को प्रशिक्षण दें। हमारी जो संस्था है, National Skill Development Corporation, वह इस काम को कर रही है। इसके अतिरिक्त जो विभिन्न Sector Skill Councils हैं, इस देश में लगभग 33 Sector Skill Councils हैं, जो विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में इंडस्ट्रीज से सम्पर्क स्थापित करके, इंडस्ट्री के माध्यम से सिलेबस क्रिएट करके, जो रिक्वायरमेंट्स हैं, उनको पूरा कर रही हैं। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं बताना चाहूंगा, सामान्य रूप से सदन समझता है कि एक वेल्डर सिर्फ एक वेल्डर ही है, लेकिन एक वेल्डर के तीन स्वरूप हो सकते हैं। एक तो सामान्य रूप से वह एक वेल्डर हो सकता है, जो assembly line में गाड़ी निर्माण का काम करता है, उसकी वेल्डिंग की कैपेसिटी अलग है। दूसरा, जो गैस पाइपलाइन पर वेल्डिंग का काम करता है, उसकी टॉर्च अलग है, उसका वेल्डिंग का तरीका अलग है और तीसरा, जो oil rigs में जाता है, उसको गोताखोर भी होना होगा और उसे rigs के भीतर भी जाना होगा। इस तरह विभिन्न इलाकों में Sector Skill Councils में ये तमाम मानक तैयार किए जा रहे हैं।

महोदय, अगर वह किसी पार्टिकुलर इंडस्ट्री के साथ हो तो उसके लिए Industry Driven Syllabus तैयार किया जाता है, जिसको हम लोग Qualification Pack कहते हैं। पूरे देश के लिए सरकार ने यह तय किया है कि देश के भीतर जो भी प्रशिक्षण होना है, चाहे शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में होना हो या शिक्षा के क्षेत्र के बाहर, इंडस्ट्री के क्षेत्र में होना हो, जो National Skills Qualification Framework भारत सरकार ने बनाया है, सभी विभागों को इससे एलाइन करना है। इसी के तहत इंडस्ट्री बॉडीज के लिए भी प्रशिक्षण का काम Sector Skill Councils से किया जाएगा, जिसके माध्यम से industry bodies से पार्टनरशिप करके सिर्फ प्रशिक्षण ही नहीं, उनको रोजगार भी मिल सके, यह प्रयास भी किया जा रहा है।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House is adjourned till 2.00 p.m.

The House then adjourned for lunch at five minutes past one of the clock.

The House reassembled after lunch at two of the clock,

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, *in the Chair.*

***THE BUDGET (GENERAL) 2015-16**

***The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2015 and
The Appropriation Bill, 2015 — Contd.**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, further Discussion on the Budget (General) 2015-16, the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2015 and the Appropriation Bill, 2015. Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA (Karnataka): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the General Budget 2015-16. Scanning the post budget comments and reviews, I heaved a sigh of relief when no one called it a 'dream budget.'...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, there is nobody from the Finance Ministry here, Sir.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, it is a correct. There is no Finance Minister.

श्री मनसुख एल. मांडविया (गुजरात): आप बोलिए, सर। वे तो आ जायेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)... जयराम जी, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर आ जायेंगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, MoS भी नहीं हैं। Nobody is there from the Ministry of Finance.

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): दो-दो कैबिनेट मंत्री बैठे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जयराम रमेश: मैंने आपको नहीं देखा था। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, Cabinet Minister is there. What more you want?

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: We all know that dreams vanish the moment you wake up and you do not even remember what you dreamt a little while back. The legacy of 'dream budgets' need not be repeated now. On the other hand, there has been almost consensus to term this Budget as a super Budget which is going to transform the idea of India. Kudos to you, Arunji. We all know you as an astute legal luminary, a master political strategist, an outstanding Parliamentarian and a communicator par excellence. And, now, with your first full year Budget, a growth-oriented, transformative and inclusive Budget, you have taken on a new avatar as an architect of India, as a nascent economic power house.

For years, we have been debating the conflicting merits of a trickle down and the direct attack on poverty. Arunji has been pragmatic in combining both; he has exploded the myth that you have to bait the rich, if you have to be believed as being pro-poor. He has given a blue print for growth that will genuinely be inclusive. Yet, his predecessor in office says that the Budget has not passed the test of equity and accentuates trends towards inequality. Of course, his predecessor did not spare his predecessor also. Just one day before this, he blamed his predecessor as having brought a fiscal indiscipline and ruined UPA's chances for yet another term in office. He overlooks the fact that the tax paying clientele is hardly a 3-crore population—individuals well above the poverty line – and any tax concession hardly benefits the poor. At best, it benefits the upper middle class. He ignores the hard ground reality

that the poor and the lower middle class are outside the income tax net. He turns a Nelson's eye to the additional surcharge of 2 per cent on the super rich with an income of over ₹ 1 crore. But, he harps on the phased reduction of company tax promised from the next year onwards. The advance announcements themselves explain the purpose -- to attract investment. Sir, China moved to 25 per cent in 2008; Indonesia in 2010; Korea in 2009; Malaysia in 2009; Singapore has 17 per cent and Hong Kong 16.5 per cent. The European average is 19.68 and the Asia average is 21.91 per cent. It has been clearly stated that the effective rate even now is in the range of 23 per cent, after you factor in the plethora of exemptions, a fact which the critic himself has acknowledged. The crocodile tears of Shri Chidambaram are indeed a nostalgia for the era of crony capitalism and perhaps the regret "I wish I had done it"!

The criticism that the Budget has not passed the test of equity is far from the truth. No Budget in the past has addressed the poor as effectively and comprehensively as Arunji has done. Truly this is a *Sab Ka Saath, Sab Ka Vikas* Budget. No Budget in the past attempted universal social security, a crying need for the poor and down-trodden. This Government laid the foundation of giving a bank account for every citizen and thereby plugged the proverbial 83 per cent leakage which was highlighted by late Shri Rajiv Gandhi. After unveiling the JAM trinity for direct benefit transfers, Arunji has brought a slew of new schemes—the Prime Minister's Suraksha Bima Yojana, providing for an accidental death cover of ₹ 2 lakhs for a monthly premium of just one Rupee a month; a Prime Minister's Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana of a ₹ 2 lakh life cover on a premium of less than ₹ 1 per day in addition to an Atal Pension Yojana in which Government pays half of the beneficiary's premium and a senior citizen welfare fund for subsidizing the premium for vulnerable age groups--old age pensioners, BPL cardholders small and marginal farmers. As the Budget Speech itself mentions, "No Indian citizen will have to worry about illness, accidents or penury in old age". Actually, what do the poor and under-privileged need? ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

The poor need a shelter, a clear ambience--drinking water, toilets, basic education, skill development making the poor employable and suitable employment opportunities. What are the goal posts? A roof for each family and housing for all by 2022; electricity for all by 2020; universal healthcare; a senior secondary school within a 5 km radius; a MUDRA scheme for upgrading young, educated or skilled workers, especially from SC/ST families to become first generation entrepreneurs. It is irony that this Budget is being viewed as devoid in equity.

Let us move from equity to growth. With China slowing down, India is

[Shri Rangasayee Ramakrishna]

acknowledged as having the fastest growth potential. The manufacturing sectors which were starved of FDI have been opened up for FDI in Railways, Defence, Insurance. Composite ceilings will cover both FPI and FDI. For quite some time, we were seen to be sliding back to the pre-1991 licensing era. The number of clearances—environmental and otherwise—for a start up averaged around 100. The Budget provides e-BIZ portals which integrate regulatory permissions at one source. A single window approach was hardly the solution and directionless procedures ought to be pruned. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, please allow me to speak.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What can I do? I am helpless. There are seven more speakers from your party. I have to divide that time for everybody.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Sir, you start rationing a little later.

The Budget proposes draft legislation where 'multiple prior permissions can be replaced with a pre-existing regulatory mechanism. There is also a promise of plug and play model whereby projects will be created and then handed over for investment. For decades, we have been talking about infrastructure but continued to be clueless. It is only in this Budget that one finds a sense of realism. There is the overdue realisation that you cannot depend on private investment for kick-starting infrastructure. Hence the Finance Minister decided to extend the time frame for a three per cent fiscal deficit by one year, which means additional borrowing of ₹ 37,500 crores that could help spur public investment on infrastructure. There is a realisation that PPP model also needs to be refurbished with the Government taking a larger share of risk. There is a proposal for national infrastructure and investment fund with an initial seed capital of ₹ 20,000 crores. It is amazing that all these major steps forward have been taken in an atmosphere of a severe financial crunch, which usually follows every Finance Commission Report. This time there is a massive step up in the devolution to the States. It is a natural corollary that there will be a modicum of pruning of outlays on schemes that can better be handled by the States with the additional bonanza.

Economically empowered States will now be partnering the Central Government in the cause of the nation's growth. States are better equipped to decide on the directions more suited to that State's needs and priorities. No longer the strait-jacket of one size fits all. Herein lies a directional transformation. The JAM trinity approach is a novel strategy for not pushing the individual, even a BPL householder into State-made choices but enabling him to make his own choices. Similar is the case of devolution to States.

There is another major directional change. Shri Chidambaram moans over the shift of emphasis from Plan expenditure to non-Plan expenditure. A comparison of RE 2014-15 and BE 2015-16, reveals that the Plan revenue expenditure has been reduced by ₹ 36,865 crores but Plan capital expenditure has been increased by ₹ 34,208 crores. This is a systemic shift from more of revenue and less of CAPEX to a new paradigm of less of revenue and more of CAPEX. The long term neglect of capital formation has ruined the country's economy. There are many other game changers.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Mr. Ramakrishna.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: The Jan-Dhan Yojana will be taken a step forward by integrating the vast postal network into it. Job creation will be supplemented by schemes to generate job creators-SETU and MUDRA.

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ramakrishnaji, please. You are taking the time of other members of your party; not my time.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Sir, only five points more; plugging leakages in subsidies; creation of a Public Debt Management Agency; merger of Forward Markets Commission with SEBI; Student Financial Aid Authority; creation of Domestic International Finance Centre and of course, the much awaited fast tracking of GST. The world situation is also conducive.

MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are encroaching on the time of your colleagues in your party.

SHRI RANGASAYEE RAMAKRISHNA: Sir, just two minutes. I will finish it. Euro zone continues with zero growth and deflation. Japan having crossed the hump in yen appreciation will be keen on overseas investments. China's growth curve has got halted. World commodity prices are subdued and they follow the crude prices. India, as a net importer of oil, as well as commodities, will benefit immensely. The bold architecture of Arunji's Budget, will certainly usher in a significantly higher growth rate, in this conducive backdrop. सचमुच अच्छे दिन आए दिखते हैं ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri T. Rathinavel. Your party have only three minutes. So you have to confine to three minutes. I am not allowing any party more time.

SHRI S. MUTHUKARUPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, two more minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; since you requested, two more minutes, it is five minutes. Your leader said five minutes.

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): I thank the Chair for this opportunity to speak on the Union Budget 2015-16. Before going further, I would like to thank our Makkalin Mudhalvar Hon. Amma who has sent me to this House. The Government got a critical opportunity to show its economic strategy, whereas it has failed our expectations. The Finance Minister claimed credit for the turnaround of the economy. He was pointing at the restoration of the country's macro-economic stability. This was more due to global factors like fall in petroleum price. The international price fall has not benefited our Indian consumers. Everyone talks about the States getting an increased share of 42 per cent from the total revenue collection of the Union Government. The Centre has given not only additional money but also added burden to continue with social schemes. On the one hand, money is given, while, on the other, the States are expected to spend on social schemes. The Centre has taken its hands off from at least 24 Schemes. The States will be left with financial crunch in the days to come. I urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to take note of this. Our beloved leader, hon. Amma, has also pointed out this. The States Governments are deprived of revenue, while the Central Government goes on with the Road Cess. This is because the Cess is not shareable.

While doing a balancing act, our hon. Finance Minister has failed to increase allocation for Education, Agriculture, Defence and also for Women and Child Development.

The Ministry of Panchayat Raj gets a mere ₹ 95 crores, instead of ₹ 3,401 crores allocated last year. Allocation for School Education has been reduced by ₹ 13,000 crores. Fund allocation for mother-child care has been reduced by 50 per cent. This may lead some States to become backward States. Allocation for Agriculture has been reduced by 35 per cent. It is a mere ₹ 11,657 crores now. In 2013-14, the allocation was ₹ 17,788 crores. The fund allocation for Agricultural Loan has been increased.

We have made universal education as a right. But allocation for School Education has been cut. From ₹ 28,000 crores, it has come down to ₹ 20,000 crores. The allocation for Mid-day Meal Scheme has come down to ₹ 9,000 crores from ₹ 13,000 crores. The fund allocation for Integrated Child Development Scheme has been reduced to ₹ 8,000 crores from ₹ 16,000 crores.

Sir, in total, ₹ 50,000 crores has been reduced in this Budget for social sector. This will affect the poorer section. This will affect social progress. This may lead to social unrest. I want the Government to take note of this.

Sir, the much talked about 'Inter-linking of Rivers' finds a mention in the President's Address made on 23rd February, 2015. But no fund has been provided

for that in this year's Budget.

Before commencing national river water grid linking, Ganga with Cauvery, the Union Government can consider funding the linking of Cauvery with Gundar; and Palar with Pennar as pilot projects. The Government of Tamil Nadu, guided by, our dynamic leader, hon. Amma, had prepared a project report and is seeking approval and funds from the Centre.

I urge upon the Union Government to make a beginning to meet the water needs of Tamil Nadu. This is necessary to protect the interests of all our Southern States.

Subsidy must not be considered a luxury. This is a positive intervention. Many poor depend on it. Right from the year 2011, 20 kg. of free rice is given to all ration-card holders in Tamil Nadu. The Government of Tamil Nadu spends more than ₹ 4,000 crores every year for this. The poor are able to breathe free in Tamil Nadu. The Centre's action to reduce subsidies must not affect the Public Distribution System in Tamil Nadu. The poor people should not be disturbed.

The subsidies really help both the present and future generations. It is reported that instead of rice or wheat, cash will be directly transferred by the Centre to the accounts of poor people. This will affect food security. This may result in a fall in Minimum Support Price given to farmers. While farmers get less, prices may increase. This will lead to inflation and may lead our economy to a great fall.

Sir, the hon. Prime Minister has advised every M.P. to adopt compulsorily a village. But no fund has been allotted for this. Already MPLAD Funds are not enough to meet the rising expectations of people of the constituency. The Government may consider allocating fund separately for Village Adoption Programme and "*Swachh Bharat*" Programme. In view of this, the MPLAD Fund may be increased to ₹ 25 crores.

Increasing the share of manufacturing in the economy of our State is accorded great importance by our revered leader Puratchi Thalavi hon. Amma. The Tamil Nadu Vision 2023 Document given out by our beloved leader, hon. Amma, aims at making Tamil Nadu one of the top three investment destinations in Asia. For this, we need a massive infrastructure development. Madurai-Tuticorin Industrial Corridor Project with a total outlay of ₹1.83 lakh crores has been launched. (*Time-bell rings*)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; now please conclude.

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: For this, a dedicated project development company is being established. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now please conclude. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: The fund mobilization programme towards investment planned by the Centre must involve the State Governments also. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. It is not going on record. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... You have already taken six minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)... No; no. It is over. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Just one more minute, please. ...(*Interruptions*)... Tamil Nadu is going to create history soon by way of totally abolishing the manual scavenging. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: It is very important, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... So, naturally solid waste management becomes a focused area. City-wise and region-wise solid waste management must be funded. Public Private Partnership Projects are taking shape now. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... You are just reading. So, you can write to the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: I urge upon the Centre to increase the support fund for solid waste management projects.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can write to the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Rathinavel, you can write to the Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: I am just concluding, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... This may be increased to at least 50 per cent from the present 20 per cent. Government of India must also focus on arranging substantial funding for underground sewerage and drainage schemes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; okay. No more. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Sir, expecting the Hon'ble Finance Minister to be kind to Tamil Nadu with a rational tax policy and a sharing mechanism.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: *Ok Karu.*

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: Okay, Sir, I conclude. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You sat down only when I spoke in Tamil.

Now, Dr. K. Keshava Rao, not present. Shri Rama Krishna Kashyap, not present. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: He is here, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप (हरियाणा): सर, राम कुमार कश्यप।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry; I am sorry. I would like to inform the hon. Members when the name of a Member is called and he is absent, his case would be considered only after exhausting all the names, provided there is time. This is applicable to those Members also who were absent yesterday. Only after exhausting all the names, if there is time, their names would be called again.

Now, Shri Ram Krishna Kashyap.

SHRI RAM KUMAR KASHYAP: I am Ram Kumar Kashyap, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; yes. Ram Kumar Kashyap. I gave you a better name. 'Krishna' is better than 'Kumar'.

श्री राम कुमार कश्यप: सर, सब से पहले मैं आपको इस चर्चा में बोलने की अनुमति देने के लिए धन्यवाद देता हूँ। सर, आम बजट में कारोबार को आसान बनाने सहित "मेक इन इंडिया", "जन-धन योजना", "स्वच्छ भारत", "नमामि गंगे", "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ", "दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना" जैसी योजनाओं को विशेष महत्व दिया गया है। "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ" कार्यक्रम का शुभारंभ तो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी द्वारा पानीपत, हरियाणा से पहले ही किया जा चुका है। समाज के हित में उठाया गया यह एक सराहनीय कदम है क्योंकि इस से लिंग अनुपात में सुधार होगा।

जहां तक शिक्षा का सम्बंध है, इस क्षेत्र में ज्यादा ध्यान दिए जाने की जरूरत है क्योंकि देश के विकास में शिक्षा का विशेष योगदान होता है। आज देश के बच्चों को समान शिक्षा नहीं दी जा रही है, जोकि अति-चिंता का विषय है। सरकारी स्कूलों में शिक्षा का स्तर दिन-प्रति-दिन गिरता जा रहा है, अतः इन स्कूलों की तरफ विशेष ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। दूसरे, आज शिक्षा प्राप्त करना बहुत ही महंगा हो गया है, जिस कारण शिक्षा प्राप्त करने के लिए गरीब के बच्चों को आर्थिक कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। सर, गरीब का बच्चा भी प्रतिभाशाली होता है, परंतु पैसे की कमी से वह अपनी शिक्षा को पूरी नहीं कर पाता। आज मेडिकल कॉलेज में दाखिले के लिए 20 लाख से लेकर 35 लाख रुपए तक का डोनेशन मांगा जाता है जो गरीब का बच्चा नहीं दे सकता है। आज देश में ओबीसी लोगों की 52 परसेंट आबादी है। इस वर्ग में भी बहुत सी जातियां ऐसी हैं, जिनकी आर्थिक स्थिति अत्यंत नाजुक है। वे अपने बच्चों को शिक्षा देने में असमर्थ हैं। अतः वित्त मंत्री जी से मेरा अनुरोध है कि इन ओबीसी जाति के गरीब बच्चों के लिए प्रधान मंत्री के नाम से बजट में एक कोष की स्थापना की जाए, जिस कोष से ये बच्चे शून्य प्रतिशत की ब्याज दर पर लोन प्राप्त कर अपनी उच्च शिक्षा की पढ़ाई पूरी कर देश के विकास में अपना योगदान कर सकें।

मंत्री महोदय, आपने लोगों की सेहत के लिए केवल 32068 करोड़ का प्रावधान किया है, जोकि बहुत कम है। आज देश में डॉक्टर्स और पैरामेडिकल स्टाफ की कमी को दूर करने के लिए इस बजट में कुछ भी नहीं किया गया है। आज देश में डॉक्टरों की बहुत कमी है जिस के कारण मरीजों को उचित समय पर चिकित्सा सुविधाएं नहीं मिल पाती हैं। इस कारण कई बार

[श्री राम कुमार कश्यप]

तो मरीजों की मृत्यु भी होती है। आज भारत में 1700 नागरिकों पर एक डॉक्टर है जबकि विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन के अनुसार एक हजार नागरिकों पर एक डॉक्टर होना चाहिए। इस प्रकार 2020 तक 4.5 लाख डॉक्टर्स की और जरूरत होगी। देश में कुल 381 मेडिकल कॉलेजेज हैं, इनमें से 180 सरकारी और 206 प्राइवेट मेडिकल कॉलेजेज हैं। इनमें हर साल 30,000 डॉक्टर तैयार होते हैं, जो कि काफी कम हैं। देश में डॉक्टरों की कमी को देखते हुए आप देश के हरेक जिले में कम से कम एक मेडिकल कॉलेज खोलने का काम करें। मैं हरियाणा के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री अनिल विज जी का धन्यवाद करता हूँ, जिन्होंने हरियाणा के हरेक जिले में एक-एक मेडिकल कॉलेज खोलने की घोषणा की है। मैं उनकी इस घोषणा का स्वागत करता हूँ और केंद्र सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि जब भी हरियाणा सरकार की तरफ से हरियाणा में मेडिकल कॉलेज खोलने का प्रस्ताव आए, उसे शीघ्रातिशीघ्र स्वीकृति देने का काम करें।

महोदय, पिछले दिनों हरियाणा राज्य में यूरिया खाद की काफी कमी महसूस की गई, जिसके कारण किसानों को काफी समस्या का सामना करना पड़ा, यहां तक कि किसानों को महिलाओं के माध्यम से थाने में जाकर यूरिया खाद लेने का काम करना पड़ा। आने वाले समय में यूरिया की किल्लत न हो, इसलिए मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि हरियाणा के अंबाला जिले में, जो कि एक बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ जिला है, वहां यूरिया खाद का एक यूनिट लगाने का काम करें, ताकि आने वाले समय में किसानों को यूरिया खाद की कमी का सामना न करना पड़े। इस यूनिट के लगने से खाद की कमी तो दूर होगी ही, साथ ही युवाओं को रोजगार भी मिलेगा।

अंत में, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि हरियाणा में कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय को केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा प्रदान किया जाए, ताकि उत्तर भारत में यह विश्वविद्यालय शिक्षा, कला, संस्कृति व खेल का उत्कृष्ट केंद्र बन सके और गीता के ज्ञान का विश्व-स्तर पर प्रचार प्रसार हो सके। कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय का शिलान्यास 11 जनवरी, 1956 को भारत के प्रथम राष्ट्रपति डा. राजेंद्र प्रसाद जी द्वारा किया गया था। **...(समय की घंटी)...** आज यह विश्वविद्यालय 46 विभागों में शिक्षा प्रदान कर रहा है।

सर, मैं एक मिनट और लूंगा। शिक्षा व शोध में इस विश्वविद्यालय का तेरहवां स्थान है। विश्वविद्यालय के शिक्षक और गैर-शिक्षक कर्मचारियों के वेतन व पेंशन के लिए लगभग 145 करोड़ रुपए के बजट की जरूरत है, परन्तु प्रदेश सरकार सालाना 36 करोड़ रुपए ही मुहैया करा पाती है। शिक्षकों और बजट के अभाव में यहां शोध व शिक्षा की गुणवत्ता प्रभावित हो रही है। अतः इस स्थिति को देखते हुए इस विश्वविद्यालय को केंद्रीय विश्वविद्यालय का दर्जा प्रदान किया जाए। **...(समय की घंटी)...** इस मांग को लेकर कुरुक्षेत्र विश्वविद्यालय से डा. प्रवेश कुमार कुटा प्रधान के नेतृत्व में एक डेलीगेशन मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्री श्रीमती स्मृति इरानी से मिलकर उनको ज्ञापन दे चुका है। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ। जय भारत।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Thank you very much, Sir, for allowing me to speak on the Budget, 2015-16.

Before speaking about the details of the Budget, let me take the opportunity of speaking about the framework of the political economy in terms of which the Budget is to be analyzed.

This is the first Budget, after 1952, which has been presented in the absence of the Planning Commission. The setting up of the Planning Commission was a historical decision, taken by Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. He struggled for its establishment from 1936, when the All India Congress Session took place, till 15th March, 1950. He fought against his Congress colleagues also who were against the establishment of the Planning Commission. Under these conditions, I think, the Planning Commission has been abolished under the pretext that the Centrally-planned economy is no more necessary. It is elementary economics that India never had Soviet-type Centralized Planned Economy. It was always a mixed economy, committed to a Welfare State. Planning was always an indicative planning. It was an agency; it was an institution; it was a form that was basically overriding the caste, language, regional considerations and monitoring overall economic development of the country. Under these conditions, I think, it is the greatest disservice that the BJP Government has done by abolishing the Planning Commission. With all apprehensions, I am open for correction, the way the ruling party and ruling dispensation is thinking about, a thought is lurking in my mind that one of the objectives of abolishing the Planning Commission was to abolish the intellectual legacy of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, which I totally protest. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is absolutely impossible to erase the legacy of Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, because he is merged in each and every particle of the soil of this country. Of all his contemporaries, it is very difficult to say and I do not want to go into comparison, but if a single person is to be identified as the maker of the Modern Indian Nation State, it is none other than Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru. Now, what has been brought in place of the Planning Commission? It is NITI, National Institution for Transforming India. But it is not NITI AYOOG. I think the Government has totally failed as regards the phonetics and meaning of the NITI AYOOG. NITI AYOOG means National Institute for Transforming India AYOOG. It amounts to saying that मैं तुम्हें लिखकर writing में भेजूंगा। Already, they have got an 'Institution'. Then, you are having 'AYOOG'. You can have NITI, but you can't have both, NITI AYOOG. That is why, immediately, from grammatical point of view, it is necessary to call this only NITI; you can't say NITI AYOOG both together. Sir, the question here is they are talking of transforming India. Now, the Planning Commission was, basically, for transforming the Indian economy, and incidentally, transforming the social system. I do not know whether NITI AYOOG or NITI will be transforming India. But some organizations, definitely, started transforming India through religious bigotry, which is my main worry, so far as this transformation of India is concerned.

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Sir, Mr. Arun Jaitley, as Finance Minister, is extremely lucky to have the macro economic fundamentals of the economy properly in shape. The fiscal deficit was under control; the current account deficit was under control; inflation was under control and the Government's intervention was not at all there. However, there were external factors. One would have expected Mr. Jaitley to produce a good Budget, but, unfortunately, he disappointed many of his friends as well as myself. I have got tremendous respect for him so far his knowledge of jurisprudence is concerned.

Sir, the Budget is not growth-oriented at all. There is standard Keynesian theory which says that the aggregate demand which is consisting of the consumption demand and the investment demand, both of them together, determine the level and volume of income and employment. If we take into account the 2014-15 and 2015-16, then, we find that in the Plan Expenditure, earlier, Budgetary provision was five lakh seventy-five thousand crores of rupees and this time it is four lakh and sixty-five thousand crores. Even if we take the Revised Budget, it is, absolutely, at the same level. This means that there is no increase in the Plan Expenditure. Now, it is stated in the Economic Survey that the private investment must be considered as the 'engine' of economic growth. Now, between 2004-05 and 2011-12, investment was around average 35 per cent of the Gross Domestic Product. Of this, public sector was 9 per cent and private sector was 26 per cent. Of this 26 per cent, corporate investment was only 10 per cent and household investment was 16 per cent. In order to stimulate the household sector investment, nothing substantial has been done. Sir, throughout, after 1991, and my Party was also partly responsible, we have got the thrust on the Foreign Direct Investment. Let me tell the House, and many Members are aware that whatever Foreign Direct Investment came to China in the initial years during one month, that much Foreign Direct Investment has not come during the last 24 years in India. Such a large and big Economy cannot be kept dependent upon the Foreign Direct Investment. We have to increase the savings and investment rate to the extent of 35 per cent of the GDP in the medium term and at least, 40 per cent in the long run.

Sir, the Government has given a new slogan, that is, 'cooperative federalism'. I am sorry that Jaitley *sahib* is not here. The Constitutional history of federations like Switzerland, Canada, Australia, America and India – by the way, the Indian Constitution does not have the word 'federation' – shows that cooperation is the basis of federation. It is superfluous to call cooperative federalism. And, if at all, cooperative federalism is to be understood, then, there was the best period during Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. During the 17 year period of his Prime Ministership, he wrote 500 letters to the Chief Minister. The other day, I was reading that on

8th April, 1950, Nehru signed an agreement with Liaquat Ali Khan. The same day evening, at six o'clock, he wrote letters to the Chief Ministers, and, along with that letter, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru sent a copy of the Agreement that he reached with Liaquat Ali Khan. That is called the cooperative federalism. Here, the Planning Commission was abolished on 15th August. Subsequently, a meeting of the National Development Council was called. I do not know whether the National Development Council now exists. Now, cooperative federalism is being talked about.

Many Members spoke about 32 per cent devolution to States by the Thirteenth Finance Commission and 42 per cent by the Fourteenth Finance Commission. If we compare Budget to Budget figures, *i.e.*, 2014-15 & 2015-16, then the Government has actually given ₹ 2,11,000 crores less. But if we compare the Budget Estimates and the Revised Estimates, then the Government has actually given ₹ 41,000 crores more. But in return of this, the Government has transferred a number of schemes to the States and it has not evolved any mechanism. If the State Governments don't spend this amount, then what is the Government going to do? There is no mechanism at all. The Planning Commission had evolved a mechanism. NITI is just a club of four-five persons, devoid of any political or economic power as far as the decision-making is concerned. That is why, Mr. Abhijit Sen, my colleague in the Planning Commission, has suggested that 'initially, rather than giving 42 per cent, make it 38 per cent; you keep four per cent separate. Let us see how is it functioning and then you go for that.'

Sir, we have been talking about agriculture, and agriculture is the backbone. But nothing has been done in agriculture and, routinely, credit has been increased from ₹ 7.75 lakh crore to ₹ 8.50 lakh crore. Only 5,300 crores of rupees have been given for the micro irrigation. Now, agriculture is basically in a crisis in the country. Dr. Lohia always used to say that 'India is the number one country in the world which is having maximum difference between *ukti* and *kruti*, the preaching and the actual actions.' वृत्तेन के बारे में क्या होता है। We say that "जननी जन्मभूमिश्च स्वर्गादपि गरीयसी" But what is happening? Forget about the rapes, etc. In every family in this country, including the middle class families, including intellectual families, woman is the major centre of the domestic violence in the country. It is shameful. The rape itself is a far bigger crime.

Now, the point is, the Budget is not growth-oriented. The Finance Minister has made facilitating atmosphere for inducing growth, but there is no actual action plan. Facilitating growth and taking actual concrete steps for growth are two different things.

The Budget is not at all inclusive. My colleague was just now talking about 'inclusive growth'. I have got ten major sectors – Women welfare, Health and Family,

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AIDS, Urban Housing and Poverty Alleviation, School Education, Literacy, Drinking Water, Water Resources, Gange Namami – Gange Namami has separate connotation – Rural Development, Panchayati Raj Institutions and Welfare of Children. These ten schemes taken together are the symptoms of the Welfare State. But the total resources for them – from Budget 2014-15 to Budget 2015-16 – have been reduced from ₹ 3,90,635 crores to ₹ 2,90,853 crores.

Sir, I never had the privilege of working on the Standing Committee on Finance. But my humble submission to the Finance Minister is, methodically, let us try to understand whether we shall have inter-year comparison, year-to-year comparison, on the basis of the earlier year's Budget Estimates and this year's Budget Estimates or earlier year's Revised Budgets and this year's Budget Estimates, because earlier year's Revised Estimates are deceptive. There is always under performance. Sir, one of my friends got 42 per cent marks in SSC, 42 per cent for B.A and 42 per cent for M.A. I said, 'how do you manage this?' He said, I want to become consistent. I asked him, 'Were you born in 1942?' He said, his father joined the 1942 Movement. Dr. Ambedkar said that Consistency is the virtue of an ass and it is from that point of view that I humbly submit that if these things continue, and if we don't revise these estimates in the Supplementary Grants, then basically it would amount to dismantling the Welfare State.

Sir, the expenditure on health and education, in 2012, during our regime also, was 7.4 per cent. Nepal spends 10.2 per cent. Afghanistan has one-fifth of India's *per capita* income, but they spend 8 per cent on health alone as compared to India which spends only 4 per cent of the GDP.

Sir, the next point is about social justice and empowerment, tribal affairs and minorities. The Budget of these three Ministries has been kept constant. I may submit to the House. Whose development is it? These three sections – *i.e.* the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and Minorities—constitute 50 per cent of the total population of the country. And what is the total Plan allocation for them? It is just 0.01 per cent. I have calculated the figures with respect to this. Then, even for labour and employment, the allocation has been reduced.

Sir, let me now talk about the micro, small and medium enterprises. I must submit that nobody is against the corporate sector. Let us not divide the country into pro-corporate and anti-corporate ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I am making a point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have two more minutes.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, give me just two-three minutes more. Let me complete.

Sir, I now come to the Special Component Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan. Twenty-two per cent of the total population of our country consists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These two schemes were meant for them, but the resources were significantly reduced from one Budget to the next. If we take into account the allocation for the Special Component Plan, it was reduced by ₹19,598 crores and for the Tribal Sub-Plan, by ₹12,407 crores. If we consider that as a proportion to the population, then the reduction is actually substantial higher. I do not wish to go into those figures.

Sir, give me just two-minutes more, please. You may not give me five minutes.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may take two more minutes.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Thank you, Sir.

Sir, I now come to the plan for Central Assistance to the States Plans, the *Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana* and the Backward Regions Grand Fund. All three of these schemes have been either pruned or abolished. That is the greatest tragedy. Thirty per cent of the BRGF scheme was going to Bihar alone under the Bihar State Reorganization Act, 1970. Same is the fate of *Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana*, which was instrumental in accelerating agricultural growth.

Sir, I now come to the micro, small and medium enterprises. I was talking about the corporate sector. Hon. Finance Minister – I am making a serious and responsible statement here – let us not chase the corporate sector. Nobody is against the corporate sector. Everybody accepts this. These are not the days of command economy. But compared to the corporate sector, if any other sector in the economy, along with agriculture, is going to become the engine of economic growth, it is the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. That is why I would request you to prepare a separate plan, call a separate meeting of the National Development Council, to deal just with this sector. Ninety-two per cent of the total manufacturing employment in the unorganized sector comes from this sector alone.

Now, Sir, exemptions have been given. Exemptions worth ₹75,000 crores have been given to the diamond and jewellery sector, which employs about 30 lakh people. But exemption of only ₹16,000 crores has been given to the textile sector, which employs 45 million to sixty million people.

Sir, I now come to my last two points. The Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Scheme was a historic scheme, which is found nowhere in the world. In this context, I wish to submit, with due regard to the hon. Prime Minister, that the Prime Minister's statement that the "Mahatma Gandhi National Employment

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Guarantee Scheme is the edifice of the Congress regime" was not in good taste. I submit to the House that from 2009-10 to 2013-14, the total employment under the Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Scheme was 1,208 crore person years. We know that the proportion of employment as against growth is continuously declining. We are talking of the demographic dividend. It is going to become a 'demographic disaster'. We are not doing anything from that point of view. In the MGNREG Scheme, 50 per cent households had Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and one-third of the workers were women. They should not be adversely affected ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, I now come to the National Food Security Scheme. The Report of Shantakumar's Committee would be coming here.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, I would like to suggest and warn that under no conditions should the National Food Security Scheme be diluted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, let me make one last point. I would take just one minute.

Sir, I must now say some good things about the Budget. Those good things are four crore houses in the rural areas and two crore houses in the urban areas would be built. I congratulate the Minister. One suggestion--make these houses in the names of women in the country. Not a single house should be in the name of the men.*(Interruptions)*... We have been having male domination.

Sir, I would take half-a-minute more.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, I have reduced my time. I would complete it soon.

Sir, talking about the MUDRA Bank, I appreciate that 62 per cent of these MSM enterprises belong to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. But then, when I was a Member in the Planning Commission, I had suggested establishment of a separate National Bank for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For that, scrap all national Finance Development Corporations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and *Safai Karamcharis*. Just as you have *mahila bank*, this bank can take care of that.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; that is all.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, half a minute more. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am talking good things about them. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. That is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, as a correction of Public Distribution System, I suggest to the hon. Finance Minister to scrap the licences of fair price shops given to the private dealers and give those licences to women/Self-Help Groups because they can run the system better.

Sir, thank you very much.

SHRI DILIPBHAI PANDYA (Gujarat):* Hon'ble Deputy Chairman Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. Considering the number of Members, I thought that I would not get a chance to speak. I would like to thank the Hon'ble Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley for presenting a full-fledged budget of this majority Government. Everyone has appreciated the intelligence of the Hon'ble Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley. But, here I would like to draw your attention towards a different perspective. For years together, Shri Arjun Jaitley has been the Leader of Opposition in Rajya Sabha. During his tenure as the Leader of Opposition, he has heard many budget speeches, has commented on a number of budgets and also has given his valuable suggestions on those. Today he is present in the House as the Leader of the House, representing the Government. He has presented this budget as the Finance Minister of India. And I feel that it is for the first time that the same man, who had been the Leader of Opposition and the Leader of the House, has presented this budget.

Hon'ble Sir, it is noteworthy that this budget has been presented under the guidance of Hon'ble Prime Minister Shri Narendrabhai Modi. During his tenure as the Chief Minister of Gujarat, just one Finance Minister had presented Budget for eighteen times. This is a world record. And it represents the vision of Shri Narendrabhai. And I hope that Shri Arunbhai too will present his budget for a period of 15 years. This would position India as Vishwa Guru-Teacher of the World.

Friends, I would like to share something with you. Many speakers have presented their views on the Union Budget. Some of them are eminent scholars and are regarded as outstanding economists of the World. But everyone has forgotten to mention the aspect of Yoga. Nobody has spoken over that issue. I would like to throw some light on it. Paragraph 128 of the budget speech of the Hon'ble Finance Minister, lays emphasis on Yoga. Hon'ble Prime Minister of India delivered a speech, at the United Nations Organization. In his speech he stressed upon Indian Culture and Yoga – The

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Gujarati.

[Shri Dilipbhai Pandya]

pride of India. He regarded Yoga as a great contribution of India to the World. Not less than 129 countries accepted the view point of Shri Narendrabhai Modi. Not only this, the UNO has now decided to celebrate sixth of June as World Yoga Day. I believe, if all the people start practicing Yoga there would be no requirement for delivering lectures. Everybody must learn Yoga.

Sir, the month Chaitra would usher in day after tomorrow. With this begins the festival of Navratra. Our Hon'ble Prime-Minister would observe fast for nine consecutive days. He would just take water and still administer all his works. This is the result of Yoga. Since many years he observes fasts during Chaitra and Ashwin Navratras. He just takes warm water during these days but still performs all the regular tasks. He completes all his tasks, like paying visit to foreign countries, visiting various places in India or delivering speeches etc. without getting exhausted. The secret behind this is Yoga. During his tenure as the Chief Minister of Gujarat, he had established a Yoga University and had started many new courses on Yoga.

Sir, I would like to draw your attention towards two issues. Yesterday Hon'ble Shri Praful Patel raised a point. He left his point incomplete. He said that nobody has any concern towards the middle class who suffer the most due to the burden of Income Tax. Out of the total population of 125 crores in India, only three crore people pay Income Tax. I was a student of Law at the Government Law College, Mumbai in 1965. Just after the presentation of the Union budget, Shri Nani Palkhiwala, the most famous economist of those days, used to come and deliver a lecture on the Budget. Once in his speech he made an important point. Since he has passed away, I won't be able to exactly quote his speech but would like to present the crux of his speech. He said that Income Tax should be done away with in our country. All the offices pertaining to Income Tax must be vacated and all the employees of the Income Tax department, right from peons to the Commissioner, must be given the charge of developing the Nation. If this happens then there would be a hike in the collection of Income Tax by 2 per cent. In addition to this all the malpractices in the IT Department would be eliminated. Also we could identify the loopholes existing in the system.

A programme named '*Aap Ki Adalat*' is telecast on India TV. Shri Rajat Sharma presents the show. I have been regularly watching this programme for the past 20 years. Some of the guests invited in the program have become Ministers, some Chief-Ministers while one has become the Prime-Minister. The show is a great contribution of Shri Rajat Sharma.

I would like to talk about the Chief Minister of Delhi who has recently returned to Delhi after undergoing Yoga treatment. The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Delhi was

invited as a guest in that programme. He was an Income Tax Commissioner. His wife too works with the Income Tax department. He made an important remark. He made his point on the basis of his personal experience. He said that the inspectors of the Income tax department earn ₹ 1 crore every year. I would like to draw the attention of the Parliament towards it. Nobody dared to say that many people are exploited by the Income Tax Department. The exploitation amounts to ten times the total income of the Income Tax Department. And hence, I suggest that income tax must be made voluntary. Whosoever wishes to give whatsoever amount may do so by filing his return and depositing the money for the same. If this happens our country would be benefitted.

There is no mechanism to investigate the income of IPS, IRS, IFS officers. Their income at the time of their entry to one of these services and their current income have a vast difference. This must be investigated. People talk about black money. This black money does not refer only to the money which comes from foreign countries. In fact, black money is also generated in our country. The bureaucrats have accumulated black money. This matter must be investigated. If any law to curb money laundering is framed, a law checking the growth of black money amongst the IAS, IPS, IRS etc. officers should also be framed. The income of these officers at that time of entering the service must be noted and their income at an interval of five years their incomes must be verified. I request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to take steps in this regard. If this is done, we will be able to tackle the menace of black money. I thank you for giving me the time for presenting my views.

आप मुझे भी अपना फ्रेंड बनाइए। हम तो कभी-कभी बोलते हैं, जो बार-बार बोलते हैं, उनको आप टाइम देते हैं, आप हमें टाइम क्यों नहीं देते हैं? फिर भी मेरे मित्र बोलने वाले हैं, उन्हें पहली बार बोलना है। इसलिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करते हुए अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the General Budget, 2015-16, as it is pragmatic, progressive and pro-poor. The hon. Finance Minister, while presenting the Budget, has fairly estimated the major challenges ahead of the Indian economy like falling agricultural income, decline in manufacturing sector, creation of more jobs, insufficient infrastructure, control of fiscal deficit, measures to curb imports and steps to boost exports.

Sir, to meet these challenges, the hon. Finance Minister has given top priorities to agricultural sector and thus Pradhan Mantri Gram Sinchai Yojana is aimed at irrigating the field of every farmer and improving the using water efficiency. To support the agro sector further with a special focus on small and marginal farmers, the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund has been set up in NABARD. In all, a target of ₹ 8.5 lakh crores of rural credit, during the year 2015-16, has been set aside to support the farmer community through banking sector. While welcoming the

[Shri Anil Desai]

above measures, I would suggest that agricultural practices adopted in a country like Israel be followed in our country to maximise agricultural and horticulture production.

Sir, the increasing number of suicides by farmers in Maharashtra is a matter of grave concern. Unseasonal rains in the last couple of years have damaged ready to harvest crops. The root cause of this devastation is drastic climate change and global warming. This has caused a series of severe droughts on the one hand and unseasonal rains and hailstorms on the other. Unless a thorough scientific study is done to check the vagaries of nature and long lasting remedial measures are undertaken, rural economy in general, and, the agricultural sector, in particular, will keep deteriorating at a faster pace. In the meantime, a substantial financial package should be given to all the States affected by unseasonal rains to help the farming community, who have lost their crops in the rabi season.

Sir, so far as the manufacturing sector is concerned, it is a matter of concern that it is declining. The exports have also remained stagnant. It will certainly have a cascading effect on the health of the economy and it will result in decline in the employment opportunities. In this Budget, the hon. Finance Minister has given a thrust on 'Make-in-India' concept to boost the manufacturing sector and create jobs. India is one of the youngest countries in the world with more than 54 per cent of the total population below the age of 25. Hon. Prime Minister has explained how 'Skill India' programme needs to be closely coordinated with 'Make-in-India'. I welcome the proposal to set up National Skill Development Mission through the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship. The State of Maharashtra has a sizeable youth population that needs skill development programmes at District and *tahuka* levels, and, especially, thrust should be laid on tribal areas of north Maharashtra and Districts like *Gadchiroli* of Vidharbha region, which is an under-developed area.

Small-time manufacturers, hard-working entrepreneurs, who have difficulties to access formal systems of credit, have been greatly supported with the creation of Micro Units Development Refinance Agency (MUDRA) Bank. These measures will greatly increase the confidence of young educated or skilled workers, mainly belonging to SC/ST/OBC categories, to a great extent. Similarly, for MSME sector, measures like establishing an electronic Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS) for financing trade receivables of MSME to improve liquidity in the sector is a good step.

Sir, presently, our infrastructure does not match our growth ambitions as there has been no significant progress on the infrastructure front in the last decade. Hon. Finance Minister has increased outlays on both roads and gross budgetary support to the Railways by ₹ 14,031 crore and ₹ 10,050 crore, respectively. Creating a

National Investment and Infrastructure Fund, a model trust, to raise the debt, and, in turn, invest as equity in infrastructure finance companies such as IRFC and NHB, is a welcome step.

Sir, controlling fiscal deficit has become a challenging job for the Government. Nevertheless, the hon. Finance Minister is firm on achieving the medium target of three per cent of the GDP in the next three years anticipating increase in the public investment.

With the economy improving, the pressure for the accelerated fiscal consolidation has decreased. Coupled with this, drastically reduced fiscal space, uncertainties that implementation of the GST will create, likely burden from the Report of the Seventh Pay Commission, these factors have compelled the Government to keep the fiscal deficit at 3.9 per cent for the year 2015-16. Nevertheless, to keep up with spirit of cooperative federalism, the hon. Finance Minister has devolved a 42 per cent share of the divisible pool of taxes to States as recommended by the 14th Finance Commission. A whopping increase from 32 per cent to 42 per cent this year in the share of the States is commendable, and, therefore, this bonanza has been acclaimed by all the States. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

Internationally falling crude price and decline in gold imports and other measures have resulted in keeping the Current Account Deficit well under control. But stagnancy or decline in the exports is a cause of worry. Several measures have been taken in this Budget that would boost exports and thus help in further bringing down the Current Account Deficit to 1.00 per cent, or, 1.00 to 1.5 per cent.

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

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, Gold Monetization Scheme is another welcome step. *(Time-bell rings)* Sir, as announced in the Budget, Government is legislating a law to unearth the black money and hidden assets in and outside India. It is a welcome step but the Government will have to ensure that this law does not become a tool at the hands of the few officers who would harass the honest tax payers instead of going after the tax evaders or dishonest people.

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

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Sir, hon. Finance Minister has not proposed any changes in the rates of personal income tax. The middle-class taxpayers have been granted an increase in the limit of deduction in respect of health insurance premium. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Desai, the time is over.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: The limit on deduction on account of contribution to the Pension Fund and the New Pension Scheme is proposed to be increased. ...(Interruptions)... These are the good measures. In a nutshell, a middle-class person earning income of ₹ 4,44,200 will have no tax liability. And it is welcomed by all. However, the increase of 2 per cent in the service tax, which comes to 14 per cent, has created ripples of unhappiness among the middle class.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, please.

SHRI ANIL DESAI: Only two points I am making about my State, Sir.

Hon. Finance Minister was kind enough to provide for the development of the heritage sites and monuments to make them more tourist-friendly. Elephanta Caves in Mumbai, Maharashtra, have been selected under the scheme. While welcoming this proposal, I would bring it to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister that ancient majestic forts built by Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj are in a dilapidated condition which need immediate attention ...(Time-bell rings)... and, therefore, special allocation of funds be made for carrying out repairs to restore them to their glory.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please. That's all. Now, Shri Bhattacharya. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Bhattacharya. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANIL DESAI: I would urge upon the Finance Minister to address a serious issue of Mumbai Municipal Corporation's revenue ...(Interruptions)... that is likely to be affected with the introduction of the GST. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's all. ...(Interruptions)... Now, Shri Bhattacharya. ...(Interruptions)... It is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANIL DESAI: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Bhattacharya is having the floor. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANIL DESAI: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anil Desai, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Anil Desai's is not going on record. ...(Interruptions)... I have already called Mr. Bhattacharya. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI ANIL DESAI: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you can write. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): Sir, two persons are speaking simultaneously.

SHRI ANIL DESAI:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; it is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, please; it is not going on record. This is not good. You simply prepare the speech and read it and take more time. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Bhattacharya, you please start your speech.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, what can I do? He is going on. सर, मेरा एक मिनट चला गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*..

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You speak. It is not going on record, I told you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA), *in the Chair*.]

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, first of all, I would like to congratulate Mr. Mungekar, the way he has started his speech by saying that this Budget is trying to abolish, discard the Nehruvian economic policy. It is true, Mr. Jaitley – personally, I have a respect for him – when I was told that the Budget would be placed on such and such date, though I am not a Member of the other House, I had been on the gallery, just to listen to what he was saying. After hearing the entire Budget speech, when I came down, it was my impression that the hon. Finance Minister neither placed a bird, nor an animal; it is something else. He wanted to shift from the Nehruvian economic policy, but he could not place any new idea, he could not teach any new thought in our country. Only in some places, he has allotted some amount of money and wanted to say that this is a Budget for the common people. But practically, this Budget is neither for the common people, nor for the corporate sector. This is a mid-term arrangement, and I am sure, with this type of Budget, Indian economic policy cannot grow up, and it will not be possible to develop the economic condition of our country. People felt adding insult to injury. When the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister said that the Budget is for common people, I wonder and I take pity on their being in their own paradise. If I am wrong that people at large are not cursing themselves for electing deceptive people, whom they voted to power, then the whole Cabinet can very well go through the full-day telecast of all news channels where ordinary people were being interviewed for commenting on the Budget. This could be an eye-opener for the Government if it is not intoxicated with the influence of power, against which the hon. Prime Minister prayed during reply to the Motion of Thanks on President's Address. This Budget is

*Not recorded.

[Shri P. Bhattacharya]

not at all for common people but for none other than corporates. The Government did not stop here in hurting the peoples' hopes just with Budget proposals. The same day, it increased the prices of petrol and diesel by about three rupees rather than adjusting the excise duty, which had been increased deliberately several times during falling crude prices. It is true that no Government has the magic wand to resolve the problems. But no Government has right to dilute the welfare schemes of previous Government. For the middle class, income tax exemption limit has not been increased. And the Finance Minister in his own style asks them to fend for themselves by making savings! But the moot question remains the same as to where are the savings and how an ordinary man will make savings when service tax has been increased and a sword of two per cent cess for clean India still hangs on their heads? Sir, it is really surprising that the Government has said the service tax has been increased. The middle class people, who are going to the restaurants, what is wrong for them to go there with a family member? When they will go there, they have to pay more charges. What for? Why the Government has done this thing, I do not understand.

Then, I come to unjustified increase in service charges. Do only the rich people use petrol and go to restaurants? Do the people of lower middle class not use two-wheelers for going to jobs and whether they cannot afford to go to some low costing restaurant for celebrating their family functions? Sir, in this Budget, corporate tax is proposed to be reduced by five per cent during the next four years. This is a very meaningful thing. It is estimated that about ₹ 20,000 crore every year will have to be forgotten for this purpose. I think, ordinary people have not been so lucky in getting this much relief by the Government, who were promised – as you are saying, the Government is saying – *acche din*. Where the *acche din* are coming? You have no control on banks in the guise of commercial autonomy.

Sir, in regard to the banks, I would like to request one thing to you. The banking system in our country should be changed. There are so many industries who took the money, financial assistance, from the banks. But the system is such that they are not disbursing the total amount at one time; they are disbursing the amount in different phases. Some banks already sanctioned some amount of money. But, unfortunately, after that, they could not disburse the money to the industry. Now it will be very difficult for them to run their own industry.

Sir, is the Government aware of this bitter truth? As far as *Jan Dhan Yojana* is concerned, some accounts have ₹ 500 whereas some accounts have ₹ 1,000. These are the facts based on my personal interaction. If we take ₹ 5,000 per account on an average, the money at the disposal of banks comes to 12.5 crore multiplied by

₹ 5,000 which is equal to ₹ 62,000 crore approximately. It is the cost of bullet train project in Gujarat. Take the case of your so-called feather in the cap—*Jan Dhan Yojana*. Under it, 12.5 crore accounts are reported to be opened. Is it not true? He has told it very clearly that 12.5 crore accounts are reported to be opened. It is said that such accounts can be opened with zero balance. But nowhere had it happened. In reality, banks insisted on depositing at least a few hundred rupees. Is the Government aware of this bitter truth? Some accounts have ₹ 500 whereas some accounts have ₹ 1,000. These are the facts based on my personal interaction. If we take ₹ 5,000 per account on an average, the money at the disposal of banks comes to 12.5 crore multiplied by ₹ 5,000 and the entire amount, I am sure, this Government is thinking to spend on a project in Gujarat.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JATIYA): Please conclude.

SHRI P. BHATTACHARYA: Sir, just one minute. The hon. Finance Minister has said that there is a hike of ₹ 5,000 crore in the allocation for 100 days employment guarantee scheme which is known as MGNREGA. When this project was started, the minimum wage in every State was less. But now the minimum wage is higher. So, the hike of ₹ 5,000 crore, as the Finance Minister is claiming, is notional. There is no use of saying that because in every State the minimum wage has already been increased. Practically nothing has yet been increased. Thank you, Sir.

श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़ (गुजरात): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, माननीय श्री नरेंद्र भाई मोदी जी के नेतृत्व वाली सरकार में यह बजट, जो माननीय मंत्री श्री अरुण जेटली जी के कर कमलों द्वारा सदन के पटल पर पेश किया गया है, यह बजट सरकार के मात्र नौ माह की उपलब्धियों की देन है और मैं इसका खुले और तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, हम जानते हैं कि पिछले कई दशकों से देश में यूपीए सरकार सत्ता में थी तथा पूर्व सरकार द्वारा आज तक जो बजट पेश किया जाता रहा, वह वोट बैंक पर आधारित हुआ करता था। पूर्व सरकार के लोक-लुभावन बजट के कारण देश की दुर्गति हुई। महोदय, उनकी गलत नीतियों एवं नियमों के कारण देश में आर्थिक व्यवस्था का संतुलन बिगड़ा, जिससे देश में गरीबी और बेरोजगारी बढ़ी, जो देश के विकास में बाधक बनी। 60 साल तक गरीबी हटाओ, गरीबी हटाओ, गरीबी हटाओ नारा चला। लेकिन क्या हुआ? गरीबी हटी नहीं, गरीब हट गया। उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, बजट में वर्तमान सरकार के द्वारा कम से कम संसाधनों का व्यवस्थित रूप से उपयोग करते हुए अधिक से अधिक समस्याओं का समाधान करने का प्रयास किया गया है। महोदय, शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में विकास के लिए सरकार ने छात्रवृत्ति स्कीमों में सुधार लाने तथा ज्यादा से ज्यादा बच्चे इस स्कीम के लाभार्थी कैसे बनें, इसके लिए बजट एवं लाभार्थियों की मौजूदा संख्या को बढ़ाने का फैसला किया है। अब इस स्कीम के तहत प्रत्यक्ष लाभार्थियों की संख्या 1 करोड़ से बढ़ाकर 10.3 करोड़, यानी एक हजार गुणा बढ़ा दी है। सभी गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग के छात्र अपनी पसंद की उच्च शिक्षा बिना किसी पैसे की कमी के कारण कैसे प्राप्त कर सकें, इसके लिए सरकार ने प्रधान मंत्री विद्या लक्ष्मी कार्यक्रम के माध्यम से सभी छात्रवृत्ति तथा शिक्षा ऋण

[श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़]

स्कीम का प्रावधान किया है। महोदय, इस सरकार ने स्किल इंडिया के लिए 70 प्रतिशत गांवों की आबादी को देखते हुए और ग्रामीण युवाओं को स्किल्ड बनाने के लिए दीनदयाल उपाध्याय कौशल योजना शुरू की है। इस योजना के लिए 1500 करोड़ रुपए की राशि निश्चित की गई है। सरकार ने यह बजट गरीबों को देखकर बनाया है। वर्ष 2022 तक हर गरीब तबके के लोगों के लिए घर की व्यवस्था की जाएगी। सरकार शहरी क्षेत्रों में दो करोड़ घर एवं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 4 करोड़ घर का निर्माण करेगी। इसके साथ ही 24 घंटे बिजली, पानी एवं शौचालय की सुविधा कैसे मिले, इस बजट में इसका विशेष ध्यान में रखा गया है। अब तक 50 लाख शौचालय बन गए हैं, 6 करोड़ शौचालय बनाने का लक्ष्य रखा है।

महोदय, इस बजट में एक और महत्वपूर्ण एलान गरीब जनता के लिए किया गया है। अब जन-धन योजना के अंतर्गत राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा बीमा योजना अब एक लाख की जगह दो लाख रुपए दुर्घटना बीमा कवर करेगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आपसे मुझे पूछना है कि आप एक भी आदमी ढूंढ़कर लाएं। 12 करोड़ से ज्यादा जीरो बेलेंस से बैंक में एकाउंट खुले हैं। एक भी आदमी ऐसा बता दो जो बोले कि मुझे मेरे जीरो बेलेंस का एकाउंट खोलने में किसी को एक पैसा देना पड़ा हो। यही मोदी जी की सरकार की पारदर्शिता है। आज तक आपके यू.पी.ए. के प्राइम मिनिस्टर राजीव गांधी जी बोलते रहे कि मैं तो यहां से गरीब के लिए एक रुपया भेजता हूं लेकिन गरीब के पास पहुंचते-पहुंचते, उसकी झोंपड़ी में पहुंचते-पहुंचते सिर्फ 15 पैसा रह जाता है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : अपनी बात करो।

श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़ : 60 साल तक ऐसे ही चलता रहा। जो एक रुपया यहां से, दिल्ली से निकलता था, वह गरीब की झोंपड़ी तक पहुंचते-पहुंचते 15 पैसे रह जाता था। तो बाकी 85 पैसे किसके हिस्से में जाता था, कौन सी जेब में चला जाता था, वह कौन सा हाथ था, वह रुपया किसके हाथ में चला जाता था जो घिसते-घिसते शेष 15 पैसे रह जाता था? अभी हाल के लोक सभा चुनाव में हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को मालूम हो गया, उसने इस हाथ को ही काट डाला। ...**(व्यवधान)**... जिस हाथ में 85 पैसा घिसा जाता था उस हाथ का इस गरीब जनता को मालूम हो गया और लोक सभा इलेक्शन में उस हाथ को ही काट डाला। यही तो नतीजा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा कहना यह है कि हिन्दुस्तान में हमारे यहां करीबन 12 करोड़ एल.पी.जी. के कनेक्शंस हैं। इसमें ऑन लाइन सब्सिडी जमा करने के बावजूद क्या हुआ कि जो एक्यूअल था 11 करोड़, दो करोड़ कनेक्शंस ऐसे थे जो बोगस थे। यह किसने किया? इसकी आज तक किसी ने जांच ही नहीं की थी। जब कनेक्शन पकड़ा जाएगा तो इसकी सब्सिडी बढ़ेगी। तो दो करोड़ हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को ज्यादा मिलेगा। इससे देश का मुनाफा होगा। इसे पारदर्शिता कहते हैं। इसी प्रकार इस सरकार ने 1,78,000 बस्तियों में से प्रत्येक को बारहमासी सड़कों से जोड़ने के लिए 1 लाख किलोमीटर सड़कों का निर्माण कार्य करने का इस बजट में प्रावधान किया है। इस के साथ-साथ लोगों के स्वास्थ्य सुधार के लिए ग्राम स्तर पर चिकित्सा सुविधा मुहैया कराने के लिए हमारी सरकार वचनबद्ध है। महोदय, यह बजट किसानों को अधिक-से-अधिक लाभ पहुंचाने और उनकी समस्याओं में सुधार को दृष्टि में रखकर यह बजट बनाया गया है। उत्पादन में वृद्धि हेतु मृदा और उत्पादकता में सुधार लाने के लिए सरकार ने एक महत्वाकांक्षी मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड योजना शुरू की है जिस के अंतर्गत आदमी अस्पताल जाकर उसके शरीर में मौजूद कमियों की

जांच और इलाज करा सकता है। महोदय, आज तक वर्षों से भारत मां यानी इस भारत भूमि पर हम वर्षों से फसल उगाते रहे हैं, पर इस जमीन की किसी ने आज तक जांच ही नहीं करवायी। इस जमीन से फसल लेकर हम अपने जीवन का गुजारा करते आए, लेकिन अब इस जमीन में क्या कमियां आयीं, वह देखने के लिए, उसकी जांच के लिए वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बजट में प्रावधान किया है। महोदय, सिंचाई के लिए प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के अंतर्गत 5300 करोड़ रुपए का आवंटन किया गया है और छोटे व सीमांत किसानों की समस्याओं पर विशेष ध्यान देने के लिए कृषि ऋण सहायता में नाबार्ड को 25000 करोड़ ग्रामीण अवसंरचना विकास कोष एवं 15000 करोड़ दीर्घावधि ग्रामीण ऋण कोष और 45000 करोड़ अल्पावधिक सहकारी ग्रामीण ऋण और 15000 करोड़ अल्पावधिक आरआरबी पुनर्वित्त निधि के लिए प्रस्तावित किए गए हैं। इस तरह कुल 8.5 लाख करोड़ कृषि ऋण का महत्वाकांक्षी लक्ष्य रखा गया है जोकि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी व वित्त मंत्री जी का सराहनीय कदम है।

महोदय, इस देश के किसान और पूरी दुनिया को बचाने के लिए ऑर्गेनिक खेती के लिए प्रावधान किया गया है, जिसकी ओर आज तक किसी ने ध्यान नहीं दिया है। महोदय, ऑर्गेनिक खेती को बढ़ावा देने के लिए हमारे पास पशु-धन होना चाहिए। साथ ही खाद की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए, लेकिन यहां देश में गाय को काटने की बात चल रही है। हमारे वेदों में भी कहा गया है कि गाय हमारी माता है। आप इस माता को काटकर कुछ लोगों का पेट भरना चाहते हैं। इस स्थिति में देश को कौन बचाएगा? गाय नहीं बचेगी, हमारा पशु-धनस नहीं बचेगा, तो हिंदुस्तान को कोई नहीं बचा पाएगा। हमें पहले गाय और अपना पशु-धन बचाना होगा क्योंकि ऑर्गेनिक खेती के लिए गाय माता की हमें जरूरत है। इसके गोबर और गौ मूत्र से गंभीर-से-गंभीर बीमारी दूर हो जाती है। आज जिसे कैंसर होता है, वह आदमी बचता नहीं है। स्थिति यह बन गयी है कि कैंसर यानी कैंसिल, इसलिए अगर कैंसर से बचना है तो हमारी गाय को हमें बचाना ही पड़ेगा। इस में वह ताकत है जो दुनिया की किसी दवा में नहीं है। महोदय, गौ मूत्र और गोबर में इतनी ताकत है कि इस के इलाज से कैंसर 100 प्रतिशत मिट जाता है। मैं स्वयं इस का साक्षी हूं, लेकिन इस बात को कोई सुनने वाला ही नहीं है। यहां देश में गाय को काटने की बात की जाती है। आज देश में यह कहने वाले लोग भी हैं कि अनाज की कमी होती है, इसलिए गाय को काटकर हम लोगों का पेट भरते हैं। यह तो पाप है।

महोदय, अगर ऐसे ही चलता रहा तो हर हाथ को काम, हर खेत को पानी कैसे मिलेगा? वर्ष 1962 में उस वक्त के प्रधान मंत्री श्री जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने उद्घाटन किया था। उन्होंने भाखड़ा-नंगल डैम और सरदार सरोवर डैम का एक ही महीने व एक ही साल में उद्घाटन किया था। आप जानते हैं, भाखड़ा-नंगल डैम वर्षों पहले पूरा हो गया, लेकिन सरदार सरोवर डैम वहीं-का-वहीं रहा। नर्मदा डैम के काम को अब तक क्यों रोक कर रखा गया? इसमें राजस्थान, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात—चार राज्यों का इस में लाभ था। इन राज्यों के किसानों को इससे लाभ मिलने वाला था। नर्मदा डैम के बांध के काम को अब तक कौन रोक कर बैठा रहा? पहली बार मोदी साहब हमारे प्रधान मंत्री बने और 17 दिनों में हमारे नर्मदा डैम के बारे में उन्होंने निर्णय लिया कि इस डैम की ऊंचाई को लगभग 17 मीटर और बढ़ाया जाएगा। अब सरदार सरोवर डैम पूरा बनेगा और ये पूरे चार राज्य—महाराष्ट्र, मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान के गरीब किसानों को इस से लाभ मिलेगा। कांग्रेस के नेताओं ने यह भी नहीं सोचा कि वर्षों से वहां हमारे गरीब किसान रह रहे हैं। हमारी नर्मदा की जो कुछ कैनाल चालू हुई हैं, आज खेतों में उनसे पानी ले जाकर

[श्री शंकरभाई एन. वेगड़]

वहां किसान तीन फसलें ले रहे हैं। मोदी जी ने वहां भी कहा था और आज भी यहां कहते हैं कि आओ, आगे बढ़ें, "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" हो। इसमें कोई ऊंचा नहीं, कोई नीचा नहीं, कोई पक्षपात नहीं। "सबका साथ, सबका विकास" ऐसी बात है। आपको आज तक किसने रोका था? यह नर्मदा मैया के डैम के ऊपर काम की परमिशन कौन नहीं दे रहा था?

हमारे शास्त्रों में कहा गया है कि गंगा जी में स्नान करने से हमारे पाप धुलते हैं, हम पवित्र बनते हैं, हमारा शरीर पवित्र हो जाता है। यमुना जी से हम पवित्र होते हैं और फिर नर्मदा मैया के दर्शन हो जाएं, तो भी हम पवित्र होते हैं। नर्मदा मैया को किसने रोका था? जिसने रोका था, उनके लिए लोक सभा चुनाव में नर्मदा मैया का इतना प्रेशर आया, इतना प्रेशर आया कि सब लोग दरिया में चले गए। यही तो नर्मदा मैया की कृपा है। आज नर्मदा मैया पूरे गुजरात की इच्छा पूर्ण करने वाली है।

अंत में, उपसभापति जी, मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करते हुए यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि वर्तमान बजट एक प्रगतिशील एवं विकासशील बजट है। यह सरकार की खुली नीयत का परिचय देता है। इस बजट से भारत का सर्वांगीण विकास होगा। अब "सबका साथ, सबका विकास", "एक भारत, श्रेष्ठ भारत", "एक भारत, स्वच्छ भारत" होगा। स्वच्छता में प्रभु का वास होता है, ऐसा गांधी जी ने कहा था और हमारे शास्त्रों में भी लिखा है। इसी से यह "एक भारत, स्वच्छ भारत" लिया है। इसलिए, उपसभापति जी, मैं इस बजट का तहेदिल से समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Budget. Our Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley, otherwise a very liberal and forward looking man, had to go to Upanishads to draw inspiration. In fact, the Finance Minister should have consulted the Constitution of India on which he took oath as Finance Minister. Article 39 – Directive Principles of State Policy, Constitution of India, is very clear. Article 39 says, "The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means to livelihood; and that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment." Sir, this Budget presented by the BJP-led NDA Government is a Budget for the corporates and of the corporates. No demagoguery can deceive this fact. Even the Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley, must be honest enough to admit this. This Budget is not to create wealth; this Budget is to cut down the expenditure on services to the common people. There is a huge cut in the Panchayat Raj by ₹95 crores. There is a cut in the allocation for agriculture by ₹17,000-plus crores. There is a cut in the allocation for women and child development by ₹10,000 crores. There is a cut in drinking water and sanitation by ₹6,000-plus crores. There is a cut for Water Resources by ₹1,000-plus crores. There is a huge cut in the Scheduled Caste Sub Plan by ₹30,000 crores. There is a huge cut in the Tribal Sub Plan by ₹19,000 crores. There is a cut even in the P.M.'s Swachh Bharat

Abhiyan by ₹6,000-plus crores. There is a cut in the Mid Day Meals Scheme by ₹9,000-plus crores. It is a cut Budget. That is why I call it as a 'cut Budget'. It is cut everywhere. But as far as corporates are concerned, the Budget is very clear. It has cut down the corporate tax by five per cent, that is, from 30 per cent to 25 per cent. It is lower than the prevailing taxes in European countries and Latin American countries. It is even lower than in several East Asian countries. There is a trend in all these countries introducing Wealth and Inheritance Taxes. But, Mr. Minister, your Budget removes Wealth Tax. That is where I call this Budget as the Budget for the corporates and of the corporates. And you talk about fiscal deficit. But who is paying for the fiscal deficit? It is not the corporate houses, but it is the poor, who are burdened to pay for fiscal deficit, to sustain your economy. Since 1990 onwards, the trajectory is like that. India, which started its economic trajectory as a welfare State, has been transforming into a Neo-liberal State, a market-oriented State. That is where you commit mistakes, and your Government, even though pretends to be pro-poor, is, actually, is pro-corporates, and all your policies are not in the interests of working people, farmers, agricultural workers, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, women or minorities. I can go on reeling out all figures which you have given. These are not my figures, but these are your figures found in your Economic Survey and your Budget. The primary task of the Government is to generate revenue, to mobilize revenue. But you have miserably failed in that. And there is no roadmap for generating revenue. For instance, take your Revenue Foregone. Mr. Arun Jaitley can say a different definition because he says, "Backward regions are to be developed. So, corporate houses are given subsidies." But I am telling you, you have wound up the Backward Regions Grant Fund. Why did you do that? In the name of co-operative federalism, on the basis of the recommendation given by the Fourteenth Finance Commission, you are giving 42 per cent share to the States. But you are winding up all the Central Schemes. You are asking the State Governments to take charge of those Central Schemes. And the best performing or the good performing States, like Tamil Nadu and Kerala, are being deprived of their benefits. At the same time, poor States are being deprived of help from the Central Government. What is your policy? That is what I am asking. And, for generation of funds, you are not talking about Non-performing Assets in banks...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (DR. SATYANARAYAN JAITYA): Please conclude.

SHRI D. RAJA: I am concluding, Sir. You know what the amount is. As Finance Minister, you know that the Government has admitted, in this very august House, that ₹ 2,60,000 crores remain as Non-Performing Assets. I am not talking about black money, black money stashed abroad or those within the country and what your Government, your Cabinet is going to do. Let us wait and see. But I am

[Shri D. Raja]

asking about these Non-Performing Assets. Who are the defaulters, willful defaulters? They are not innocent defaulters. They are all wilful defaulters. You know the list. When All India Bank Employees' Association can release the names, then, why can't Government release the names? What prevents you from releasing their names and taking against those people who are the wilful defaulters, who have taken the money from public sector banks, which is genuinely people's money? You are not taking action and you are telling the people that Government has no money! What to do? I am asking you, 'What are you going to do?' You are saying, 'Public sectors should be sold out.' You have fixed the target; from ₹ 23,900 crores to be increased to ₹ 69,500 crores. What is this public sector? I am not just referring to Jawaharlal Nehru just like that as Congress people do. I am sincerely referring to Jawaharlal Nehru. He said, 'Public sector undertakings are the modern temples of modern India.' Why are you selling those modern temples? Why are you demolishing those modern temples? This is what I am asking. And Dr. Manmohan Singh, as Prime Minister, admitted in the same august House that public sector is the strength of India. Mr. Pranab Mukherjee had to admit that our fundamentals are quite strong. We asked 'what are the fundamentals?' It is the public sector undertakings, public sector banks, public sector insurance companies. They are the fundamentals of Indian economy and they are strong. But you are weakening the fundamentals of Indian economy. Then you are saying that our economy is in bad shape. This is because of your wrong policies. Now the time has come, you will have to review your policies, the neo-liberal economic policies. The Congress failed to review and they had to face the wrath of the people and they have been defeated. And the same fate is waiting for you. The same destiny is waiting for you. Nobody can escape the wrath of the people if we think we can betray the trust given to us by our people.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा.सत्यनारायण जटिया) : आपका समय पूरा हो गया है।

SHRI D. RAJA: So, Sir, this Budget needs to be worked and it should become really pro-people and pro-poor. As of now, this Budget is against poor, this Budget is anti-people, this Budget is pro-corporate houses, pro-big business houses. That is why I strongly oppose this Budget. Thank you very much.

KUMARI SELJA (Haryana): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Budget. Sir, we had very high expectations from the hon. Finance Minister. Sir, this Budget is nothing but manipulation and jugglery of facts. Sir, we greatly admired Shri Arun Jaitley as the Leader of the Opposition, but I am afraid, as Finance Minister he has let his first vocation, the lawyer in him, take over completely. Sir, the rhetoric of electoral promise of “अच्छे दिन” “चुनावी जुमले” unfortunately continues in this Budget. Sir, my colleague, Anand Sharma ji,

dwelt on how the country is being misled about the devolution of finances to the States. Sir, I shall not go into that, but clearly this has given the Government an excuse to wash its hands off many measures benefiting the poor and to palm them off to the States. Sir, as expected, this Budget is heavily in favour of the corporate conglomerates and is intended to benefit them. The reduction of corporate tax from 30 per cent to 25 per cent and the deferment of GAAR for two years clearly points towards this. But, Sir, even here there is a twist and I suspect that here also the lawyer in him has taken over. There are exemptions available for investment allowance, SEZs, regional investment allowance benefits, etc., which will not ensure an effective rate of 25 per cent for corporate tax unless the hon. Finance Minister implies that these allowances will be withdrawn after four years. If these exemptions are not removed, effective rate of corporate taxation will be about 27 per cent. Can the hon. Finance Minister keep up his promise to keep the rate at 25 per cent after the next four years and agree to withdraw all exemptions, including investment allowances?

Sir, nobody questions promoting corporates and providing opportunities for ease of doing business in India. But, is there any clear evidence of linking/reducing tax rates with ease of doing business? In fact, the World Bank 2015 Doing Business Index noted that lower tax rates are not necessarily better as some economies have lower tax-GDP ratios which affects Government ability to regulate efficiently, invest in infrastructure and provide basic health and education services to the poor. Our concern is: With the tax-GDP ratio of approximately 17 per cent, which is the lowest among the BRICS and is at the bottom of the G-20, any further erosion of direct taxes and reliance on indirect taxes increases the overall burden on the poorer sections of the society.

Sir, the Service Tax proposals are further burdening. The middleclass cannot be expected to take care of itself.

Admittedly, the Wealth Tax is a low-yield instrument and you are raising only ₹ 1,008 crores through this. But, Sir, there are two aspects to this. The first and obvious one is, when you raise ₹ 9,000 crores by way of 2 per cent Surcharge under the taxable income of the super rich, you do not have to share it with the States. But, Sir, I think, the second one is even more important. It was Dr. Manmohan Singhji's Finance Act of 1992 which brought about a major change in the Wealth Tax. The purpose was not solely to collect taxes. It made a distinction between productive and non-productive assets. It was to discourage acquisition of non-productive assets. Sir, you are also very well aware that all those who hold non-productive assets do not necessarily pay income tax above ₹ 1 crore income. Sir, France tried to abolish the Wealth Tax in 1986; it was disastrous. And, it had to be reinstated in 1989.

[Kumari Selja]

Sir, the Budget indicates implementation of GST from next year. A lot of work, including the Constitutional Amendment at the Centre, ratification by, at least, half the number of States, introduction and passing of GST Bill at the Centre and passing of the GST Bill by all the State Legislatures has to be carried out. So, you will agree that it is impossible to complete all these exercises before the middle of next year. Is the hon. Finance Minister going to introduce the GST from the middle of next year which would be a sure recipe for confusion and pain for traders in the country?

Sir, yet, another aspect on which I would like to draw the attention of the House is, from 2015-16, the Centre will not cover the revenue expenditure, especially the recurring expenditure on salaries of staff, incurred at the State level in 24 different Planned Schemes like National Health Mission, Rashtriya Krishi Yojna, ICDS, Swatchh Bharat Abhiyaan, etc. So, interestingly, among all these Planned schemes, where the Centre is going to cover only the capital expenditure part. Many are in the social sector and in the long run a bulk of the expenditure would necessarily be revenue expenditure. Following this decision, all these schemes have been reduced drastically in 2015-16 as compared to 2014-15. Hence, it is obvious that these schemes are effectively getting transferred to the State Governments with the expectation that the States will provide additional Budgetary resources from their own funds to compensate for the resources withdrawn by the Centre.

जहां तक अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की बात है, 2011 के census के मुताबिक अनुसूचित जातियों की संख्या 16.06 प्रतिशत है और अनुसूचित जनजातियों की संख्या 8.06 प्रतिशत है। जहां 2014-15 में SC sub plan allocation 43,208 करोड़ था, उसे 2015-16 में घटाकर 30,851 करोड़ कर दिया गया है। इसी प्रकार से tribal sub plan 2014-15 में 26,715 था, उसे घटाकर 19,980 करोड़ कर दिया गया है। सर, यह किसका साथ है और किसका विकास है? इससे अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों का कोई साथ और कोई विकास नहीं है।

सर, मेरा यह मानना है कि जब तक SC, ST sub plan को Legislative backing नहीं मिलेगी, तब तक यह सब बेमायने हैं। इस सरकार से मेरा आग्रह है कि आप इसे Legislative backing दीजिए, आप इसे कानून बनाइए। जो पैसा SC, ST के नाम पर दिया जाता है, Plan allocate किया जाता है, वह सच्चे मायने में इन वर्गों के लोगों तक पहुंचे, आखिरी आदमी, महिला तथा बच्चे तक पहुंचे, ताकि उनकी जिंदगी में कुछ फर्क आ सके। वरना हर साल इसी तरह बजटरी प्रोविजन किये जाते हैं, करते रहेंगे और उसकी कोई मॉनिटरिंग नहीं होगी। मेरा सरकार से एक और आग्रह है, माननीय सोशल जस्टिस मिनिस्टर यहां हैं, जब तक इनके मंत्रालय को इसकी मॉनिटरिंग नहीं करने दी जाएगी, तब तक दूसरे जितने भी मंत्रालय हैं, वे अपने हिसाब से इसको खर्च करते रहेंगे, इसको दिखा दिया जाएगा या नहीं दिखा दिया जाएगा और वह कभी इफेक्टिव नहीं हो सकता। वरना क्या कारण है कि इतने सालों से हम इतने पैसे दे रहे हैं, लेकिन इन वर्गों, अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजातियों में जिस हिसाब से फर्क आना

चाहिए था, उतना फर्क नहीं आ पाया है। इसलिए मेरा आप से पुनः आग्रह है कि इसके लिए एक कानून बनाया जाए।

सर, आपने मुद्रा बैंक की बात कही है कि इसके लिए 20,000 करोड़ रुपए ढूंढ़ेंगे। आप यह रुपया कहां से ढूंढ़ेंगे और इसका क्या प्रावधान है, आप वह 20,000 करोड़ रुपया कहां से लाएंगे? आपकी एनाउंसमेंट बहुत अच्छी है, लेकिन जैसा मैंने कहा कि बहुत expectations हैं। सर, इसी प्रकार से the National Investment and Infrastructure Fund is proposed to ensure an annual flow of ₹ 20,000 crores. The Government lacks precision in what it is doing since there is no entry anywhere proposed in the Budget for contribution to the Fund. Where will these contributions flow?

सर, भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। बीजेपी ने अपने घोषणापत्र में कृषि के विकास के बारे में बहुत बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कही थीं, लेकिन यदि हम देखें तो कृषि और सहकारिता के लिए जहां 2014-15 में 26,623 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया था, वहीं 2015-16 में उसे घटाकर 24,910 करोड़ रुपया कर दिया गया है। सर, सुबह इस पर काफी डिस्कशन हुआ है, इसलिए मैं इसके बहुत ज्यादा डिटेल्स में नहीं जाऊंगी, लेकिन इससे साफ दिख रहा है कि इस सरकार की क्या प्राथमिकता है। किसान को इस देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी माना जाता है। अगर आप इनके लिए कटौती करेंगे, तो देश कैसे मान ले, हम कैसे मान लें और देश का किसान कैसे मान ले कि यह सरकार किसान के प्रति सहानुभूति रखती है।

सर, आज के दिन किसान को हर तरफ से मार पड़ रही है। एक तरफ यूरिया की किल्लत है और दूसरी ओर प्राकृतिक आपदा है। देश में व्यापक रूप से बहुत ज्यादा बारिश हुई है, ओलावृष्टि हुई है, जिसके कारण देश के कितने ही राज्यों में, लाखों एकड़ फसल तबाह हो चुकी है। सर, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि सरकार किसान के लिए क्या कर रही है? मेरे अपने ही राज्य हरियाणा में कितने ही ऐसे जिले हैं, जहां हजारों एकड़ भूमि खराब हुई है। हमारी नेता, श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी, खुद उसको देख कर आ रही हैं। क्या सरकार की ओर से वहां कोई जा रहा है? मैं उम्मीद करती हूँ कि ये भी इतनी सहानुभूति दिखाएँ और राज्यों में जाएँ, वहां देखें, सर्वे करें। सरकार ने क्या प्रावधान किया है कि जब इस तरह की प्राकृतिक आपदा आए, तो किसान को कैसे कुछ मुआवजा दिया जाए और मुआवजा फौरी रूप से दिया जाए? अगर 6 महीने बाद मुआवजा तय होगा, तो किसान को उसका कुछ फायदा नहीं हो पाएगा।

सर, किसान की तो और बहुत सी मुश्किलें हैं। मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस (एमएसपी) की बात है। इंदिरा जी ने एमएसपी शुरू किया था, ताकि किसान को कुछ मदद मिल सके, उसकी फसल को कुछ सपोर्ट मिल सके। लेकिन अब किसान को अपनी फसल की जितनी कीमत मिलनी चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल रही है। अभी हमने पढ़ा कि इस बार फूड कॉरपोरेशन ऑफ इंडिया प्रोक्योरमेंट भी नहीं कर रहा है, खास कर हमारे राज्य में, तो किसान कहां जाएगा? अभी हमने देखा कि ये सेंट्रल वेयरहाउसिंग कॉरपोरेशन का एक्ट भी बदलने जा रहे हैं। ये सब प्रोक्योरमेंट पॉलिसी के इंस्ट्रुमेंट्स थे। अगर इन सबको डाइल्यूट कर देंगे, तो किसान क्या करेगा? अगर आप किसान को मार्केट फोर्सेज की मर्सी पर छोड़ देंगे, तो उसकी गुरबत तो और बढ़ती जाएगी। अगर किसान की गुरबत बढ़ेगी, तो यह देश कभी तरक्की नहीं कर पाएगा।

[कुमारी शैलजा]

सर, राजीव गांधी जी ने सबसे पहले स्वच्छ गंगा अभियान शुरू किया था और उसे बहुत फोकस दिया था। आज आपने भी किया है, लेकिन मुझे बड़े दुख के साथ कहना पड़ रहा है कि इस मिनिस्ट्री का बजट 7 हजार कुछ करोड़ रुपए से घटा कर 4,200 करोड़ रुपए कर दिया गया है। केवल गंगा के लिए 1,500 करोड़ रुपए से बढ़ा कर 2,100 करोड़ रुपए किया गया है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, क्योंकि गंगा जी को हम सब पवित्र मानते हैं, लेकिन जब हम गंगा जी कहते हैं, तो गंगा, यमुना और जो दूसरी नदियां हैं, जैसे कोसी है, सोन है, यमुना जी हैं, ...(समय की घंटी)... सर, मैं दो-चार मिनट और लूँगी, यह मेरी पहली स्पीच है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : मुझे मालूम है। आपके 15 मिनट हो गए हैं।

कुमारी शैलजा : सर, हम जो देश की गंगा-यमुनी तहजीब बोलते हैं ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (डा. सत्यनारायण जटिया) : मुझे मालूम है। वे गंगा की बात करें, यमुना की बात करें, सबकी बात करें, पर समय पर अपनी बात पूरी करें।

कुमारी शैलजा : सर, गंगा जी उसकी प्रतीक हैं, हमारी इस तहजीब की प्रतीक हैं। इसलिए इसमें और भी जितनी नदियां हैं, देश में हजारों नदियां हैं, छोटी-बड़ी, there are water bodies, हम उन सबको साफ करने की बात करें। मैं यह कहना चाहूँगी कि सारे देश में, नॉर्थ में, साउथ में, ईस्ट में, वेस्ट में, आज के दिन सारी वाटर बॉडीज़ प्रदूषित हो चुकी हैं, टॉक्सिक हो चुकी हैं। यमुना, जो मेरे राज्य, हरियाणा की पूर्वी सीमा तय करती है, वह बुरी तरह से एक नाला बन चुकी है, उसमें एकदम सीवेज बन चुका है। हम कैसे इसको साफ नहीं करेंगे? लोग उसको पीने के लिए इस्तेमाल करते हैं, मवेशियों के लिए इस्तेमाल करते हैं, कृषि के लिए इस्तेमाल करते हैं। अगर हम यह जहर अपनी धरती मां में, मां गंगा जी को प्रदूषित करते हुए प्रवाहित कर देंगे, तो यह देश कैसे सरवाइव करेगा? यह देश भी नहीं बच पाएगा। मेरा आपसे आग्रह है कि आप इस मंत्रालय को और ज्यादा बजट दें और बाकी सभी नदियों और वाटर बॉडीज़ की ओर भी विशेष ध्यान दें।

[श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए]

सर, मंत्री जी अभी चले गए हैं। आपने वीमेन एंड चाइल्ड डेवलपमेंट के लिए बजट आधा कर दिया है, आईसीडीएस के लिए बजट आधा कर दिया है, तो हम कैसे मानें कि ...(समय की घंटी)... Sir, just two three minutes; not more.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Maiden speech is for only fifteen minutes.

कुमारी शैलजा : आपने वीमेन एंड चाइल्ड डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री के लिए प्रावधान बिल्कुल आधा कर दिया है।

सर, मैं एक और प्वाइंट बोलूँगी और अपनी बात खत्म करूँगी। सर, यूपीए सरकार ने एक मेजर पॉलिसी इंटरवेंशन किया था, by way of Jawaharlal Nehru Mission and Rajiv Awas Yojana. Sir, it appears that both these schemes will now be replaced by the new mission of hundred Smart Cities. Sir, the High-Powered Expert Committee on Investment Estimates and Urban Infrastructure has estimated that ₹ 7,00,000 crores

will be needed for hundred smart cities in twenty years. Sir, this turns out to be an annual requirement of ₹ 35,000 crores. But the meagre allocation of ₹ 2,020 crores for this mission, actually illustrates how serious this Government is.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please conclude.

KUMARI SELJA: Sir, I am just concluding. Sir, the needs of the marginalized sections in all these cities have not been addressed at all.

सर, आखिर में मैं केवल दो पंक्तियां और बोलना चाहूंगी। आज के दिन देश की जो हालत है, उसके ऊपर कवि दुष्यंत जी की दो पंक्तियां हैं, जिन्हें मैं यहां पर बोलना चाहूंगी :—

"कुछ इस तरह बदहवास हुए आंधियों में लोग ।

जो पेड़ खोखले थे, उन्हीं से लिपट गए ॥"

देश का इतना बुरा हाल आप न करें। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, this is your maiden speech. But you had been a Minister for how many years?

KUMARI SELJA: Three terms.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Still maiden!

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD): Sir, there is a point of correction. This is her maiden speech in this House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; this is her maiden speech in this House. Now, Dr. Bhushan Lal Jangde.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): Not in this House, but from that side.

डा. भूषण लाल जांगडे (छत्तीसगढ़) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, महात्मा गांधी ने देश को आजाद कराया । डा. अम्बेडकर ने देश का संविधान बनाया । लाल बहादुर शास्त्री जी ने 'जय जवान-जय किसान' कह कर देश को जगाया । इन्दिरा गांधी ने 'गरीबी हटाओ' का नारा लगाया। अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी जी ने देश का स्वराज लाया और नरेंद्र मोदी जी ने 'स्वच्छ भारत, स्वस्थ भारत' कह कर देश को जगाया ॥

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

माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं 2015-16 के बजट के समर्थन में अपनी बात रखना चाहता हूं। वित्त मंत्री, माननीय श्री अरुण जेटली जी ने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेंद्र भाई मोदी जी की देश को नई दिशा देने वाली सोच के अनुसार बजट पेश किया है। इससे देश विकास के पथ पर तीव्र गति से अग्रसर होगा। आर्थिक विकास की प्रक्रिया में राज्यों को सम्मिलित कर समान रूप से भागीदार बनाया गया है। देश में नये रोजगार का सृजन, गरीबी उन्मूलन और आर्थिक विकास का पथ प्रशस्त करके लोगों के जीवन स्तर को बेहतर बनाने का प्रयास किया गया है। भारतीय अर्थव्यवस्था की विश्वसनीयता फिर से लौटी है।

[डा. भूषण लाल जांगडे]

महोदय, सरकार के प्रयासों से नवीनतम सीपीआई मुद्रा स्फीति दर 5.1% तथा थोक मूल्य मुद्रा स्फीति दर ऋणात्मक स्तर पर पहुंच गई है। वास्तविक सकल घरेलू उत्पाद में वृद्धि की संभावना है। देश में लगभग 55 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर का विदेशी निवेश हुआ है, जिससे हमारे विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार में रिकार्ड स्तर पर बढ़ोतरी हुई है।

जनता चाहती थी कि देश से घोटाला, स्कैंडल और भ्रष्टाचार समाप्त हो, उस पर हम खरे उतरे हैं। इसके साथ ही स्वास्थ्य और स्वच्छता, बालिकाओं की शिक्षा, युवाओं के लिए रोजगार, श्रमिकों के कल्याण, कृषि उत्पादकता बढ़ाने, विद्युत, डिजिटल कनेक्टिविटी, युवाओं का कौशल विकास, व्यवसाय को सुगम बनाने का प्रयास तथा पूर्वोत्तर राज्यों को मुख्य धारा में लाने का प्रयास हो रहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, वित्त मंत्री जी ने तीन उपलब्धियों के बारे में बताया है, पहला, 'जन-धन योजना' में 12.5 करोड़ परिवार वित्तीय मुख्य धारा में जुड़े हैं। दूसरा, कोयला नीलामी में पारदर्शिता लाकर सम्बन्धित राज्य को उसका लाभ दिया जा रहा है और तीसरा, 'स्वच्छ भारत अभियान', जिसे आन्दोलन बनाने में सफलता मिली है और जिसमें 50 लाख शौचालय बनाने के साथ-साथ 6 करोड़ अतिरिक्त शौचालय बनाने का लक्ष्य है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सरकार को महंगाई पर काबू करने में सफलता मिली है। सरकार ने वर्ष 2022 में, भारत की स्वतंत्रता की 75वीं वर्षगांठ पर अमृत महोत्सव के आयोजन पर, प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा उल्लिखित टीम इंडिया के विज़न में, सबके लिए घर, प्रत्येक घर में 24 घंटे बिजली, स्वच्छ पेयजल, शौचालय जैसी मूलभूत सुविधाएं, जो सड़क से जुड़ी हों, प्रत्येक परिवार में कम से कम एक रोजगार तथा आजीविका के साधन, गरीबी उन्मूलन के प्रयास, देश के शेष गांवों में विद्युतीकरण, सड़क विहीन गांव को सड़क से जोड़ना, प्रत्येक गांव तथा शहर में चिकित्सा सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराना, युवाओं को रोजगार हेतु समर्थ बनाना, उन्हें शिक्षित और कौशल सम्पन्न बनाना इत्यादि को रखा गया है। साथ ही ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के कल्याण के लिए कृषि उत्पादकता में वृद्धि, कृषि उपज को सही दाम मिलना, सिंचित क्षेत्र में वृद्धि तथा गांव में संचार व्यवस्था सुनिश्चित करने का लक्ष्य है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, केन्द्र सरकार राजकोषीय घाटे के बावजूद सड़कों सहित ...(समय की घंटी)... कृषि, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य, मनरेगा, ग्रामीण अवसंरचना जैसे महत्वपूर्ण कार्यों को सहायता प्रदान करेगी, यह अच्छी बात है। सरकार विभिन्न सब्सिडीज को युक्तिसंगत बनाने की प्रक्रिया के लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। छात्रवृत्ति स्कीमों में लाभार्थियों की संख्या में विस्तार तथा एलपीजी हितग्राहियों को राशि का सीधे हस्तांतरण किया गया है। ...(समय की घंटी)... हमारे किसान भाइयों के लिए प्रतिबद्धता झलकती है। मृदा उर्वरता में सुधार लाने के लिए मृदा स्वास्थ्य कार्ड स्कीम तथा प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सिंचाई योजना के तहत प्रत्येक किसान के खेत में सिंचाई करने के लिए 5,300 करोड़ आवंटित किये गये हैं। छोटे और सीमांत किसानों को कृषि ऋण की सहायता से कृषि क्षेत्र को बढ़ावा दिया जा रहा है। ...(समय की घंटी)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है। आज सबको बहुत जल्दी है। आप भी थोड़ा सा जल्दी समाप्त कीजिए।

डा. भूषण लाल जांगडे: एक मिनट दीजिए, सर।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): हां। एक मिनट में खत्म कीजिए।

डा. भूषण लाल जांगडे: सर, कृषि उत्पाद को उचित मूल्य मिले, इसके लिए राष्ट्रीय कृषि बाजार सृजित करने का प्रयास है। अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति और पिछड़ा वर्ग के उद्यमियों के लिए 20,000 करोड़ की निधि और 3,000 करोड़ की गारंटी निधि का प्रावधान रखा गया है, जिससे इन वर्गों के उद्यमियों को बढ़ावा मिले। **...(समय की घंटी)...** सर, जन-धन से जन सुरक्षा के तहत 12 रुपये प्रति वर्ष के प्रीमियम पर दो लाख रुपये का दुर्घटना बीमा तथा अटल पेंशन योजना के अंतर्गत एक निश्चित पेंशन उपलब्ध करायी जाएगी। **...(समय की घंटी)...**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): थैंक यू। आपका समय खत्म हो गया।

डा. भूषण लाल जांगडे: ठीक है, सर। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Now, Shri Joy Abraham. You have only five minutes, please.

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM (Kerala): Thank you, Sir, for having given me this opportunity to speak here. Because of the time limitation, I would like to have a bird's eye-view of the Budget. Our expectations were very high. This was NDA Government's full Budget. But, I am sorry to say that this Budget has disappointed us. This Budget is neither *kisan*-friendly, nor is it middle-class-friendly. This Budget has also disappointed the salaried class because the hon. Finance Minister has made no changes in the income tax slabs. Of course, there is no doubt that it is a corporate-friendly Budget because a deduction of 5 per cent has been given to them. **...(Interruptions)...**

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री से कोई मंत्री यहां नहीं हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...** यहां मिनिस्टर ऑफ स्टेट या किसी को तो होना चाहिए था। **...(व्यवधान)...**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): ठीक है। मैं रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ। **...(व्यवधान)...**

सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्री (श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत): सर, यहां तीन-तीन कैबिनेट मंत्री बैठे हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...** उनकी एवज़ में हम नोट कर रहे हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: आप नहीं बोल सकते। **...(व्यवधान)...** मिनिस्टर कहां हैं? **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री परवेज़ हाशमी (राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र, दिल्ली): सर, इनकी बात सही है। बजट पर बहस हो रही है। **...(व्यवधान)...** कम से कम मिनिस्टर ऑफ स्टेट यहां रहते। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: बजट पर बहस के समय उनमें से कोई यहां नहीं हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): ये कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर हैं। ये लिख कर उनको दे देंगे। **...(व्यवधान)...** ऐसा नहीं है। **...(व्यवधान)...** ये नोट कर रहे हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: बजट पर बहस हो रही है। सोशल सब्जेक्ट पर नहीं हो रही है। **...(व्यवधान)...** नहीं, यह गलत बात है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री थावर चन्द गहलोत: वे दो मिनट में आ रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... उनकी एवज़ में हम नोट कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... तीन-तीन कैबिनेट मंत्री यहां बैठे हैं। हम नोट कर रहे हैं। ...(व्यवधान)... हां, हम नोट कर रहे हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): अब आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... मंत्री जी, आप नोट करके उनको दे दीजिएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह कोई बात नहीं होती। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप बैठे-बैठे बात मत किया कीजिए। प्लीज़। यह बिल्कुल ठीक नहीं है। Okay, you please carry on.

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Sir, service tax has been increased. I welcome only one measure announced by the hon. Finance Minister, that is, to develop an Indian Gold Coin, maybe, a sovereign. Till now, there used to be the British sovereign, which was a symbol of the old British Empire. Sir, now, I want to view the Budget from the perspective of Kerala. We had sought one IIT and we had sought one AIIMS, but we were denied both. But I am happy that there is a small consolation. The NISH (National Institute of Speech and Hearing) at Thiruvananthapuram has been elevated to the status of a University.

Sir, our hopes were pinned on one thing. The Keralites hoped that the Finance Minister would announce some measures to save the rubber growers of this country. But we were totally disappointed. No announcements were made in this regard. India is a country which is a rubber-producing country as well as a rubber-consuming country. Cultivators should be given protection. They must get remunerative prices; otherwise, they may abandon the rubber cultivation. Sir, natural rubber is a strategic product. It saves crores of foreign exchange. The hon. Commerce Minister had announced, two days back in this House in reply to the Calling Attention Motion, that she had recommended for increasing the import duty on natural rubber to 25 per cent, that is, the bound rate. So, the ball is now in the court of the Finance Minister. I hope the Finance Minister will do something to save the rubber cultivators and also this strategic product of Kerala.

Sir, Kerala is a State producing the spices. We hoped that some measures would be announced to promote exports. But nothing was announced. Sir, now, I have to point out one more thing regarding the co-operatives. The co-operatives are the backbone of Kerala's economy. But unfortunately, the IT Department is harassing the co-operative sector. The co-operative institutions are asked to furnish the details of deposits above ₹ 5,00,000 or interests above ₹ 10,000, whereas the nationalised banks and the Scheduled Banks are asked to furnish details of only deposits of above ₹ 10,00,000 and interests above ₹ 30,000. This is a gross discrimination.

Sir, finally, I would like to mention one more thing. The Prime Minister had announced the Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana. All MPs had welcomed it. Apart from politics, we all have nominated one Gram Panchayat for this Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana. But, there is only one advice given by the Government that MPs should spend money from their MPLAD funds. It is too bad. I request the hon. Finance Minister to make some allotments, at least, for this Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana announced by this Government.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Kindly conclude now.

SHRI JOY ABRAHAM: Sir, I am concluding with this request. This Saansad Adarsh Gram Yojana is a programme of this Government. The Government must give some special consideration or some aid for this Yojana. Advising or giving sermons to MPs to divert their MPLAD funds is not good. That is all. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Now, Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra-not present. Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, as you know, it is not just the Budget season, it is also the cricket season. And, our Finance Minister, Mr. Jaitley, used to be the President of the Delhi Cricket Association. If you wonder what his cricket qualifications are, Sir, he is a master of spin. After this Budget was announced, if you look at the media coverage, you would have thought that this was the greatest Budget since the historic 1991 Budget of Dr. Manmohan Singh. Sir, unfortunately, the reality is that at a very crucial juncture in India's economic history, Mr. Jaitley has dropped the ball.

I am going to focus only four institutional aspects of this Budget because my senior colleagues have already talked about the slashing of social-sector spending and numerous other dimensions. Let me first start with the banking sector. Sir, this Government's own Economic Survey has pointed out that there are numerous projects that are on hold, that have been stalled for a variety of reasons, and, the value of projects which are stalled works out to ₹ 8.8 lakh crore. Sir, these are in danger of becoming NPAs on the balance sheets of various public sector banks. It was therefore, ideally, the right time for the Finance Minister to step in and find a way to get these projects moving again as also to get these off the balance sheets of the public sector banks. Then you would have seen a boost to the GDP like never before. Instead of that, he has left the banking sector in the lurch.

If you look at the amount of money that has been allocated for public sector banks, and, if you look a little carefully, it turns out that all that the Finance Minister has done is to take the dividends that the Government receives from the public sector banks and give it back to them. Essentially, there is no new infusion

[Prof. M.V. Rajeev Gowda]

of capital while the Economic Survey itself points out that the public sector banks desperately need financial infusion.

Sir, I am not suggesting that these projects are stalled only because of malfeasance on the part of promoters. There are also macro-economic factors, and, there are other factors which have affected India's economy in the last few years. They could be clearances and they could be various other regulatory factors, as a result of which these projects have stalled.

In such a context, the Finance Minister should have taken a step forward and ensured that these projects are made to move again. What has happened? As I said, he has dropped the ball.

Sir, the world of finance is beyond just Government investment in public sector banks. There are numerous international markets; there are secondary markets for distressed debt, and, I think, our junior Finance Minister is fully aware of those sectors of the economy. Why can't we let the public sector banks get rid of some of those NPAs by selling them at a discount in these global markets? This is something that must be undertaken.

Sir, on strengthening banking institutions, we have Basel-III norms, which our public sector banks have to meet in the next few years. This would have been a beautiful time to infuse some of that funding because the macro-economic factors are wonderful. Oil prices have come down, inflation is down, there is a bonanza coming in from selling spectrum, and, therefore, this is the time for the Finance Minister to have acted, and, again, he has let us down.

Talking about institutions, I would like to turn to the next point. This has to do with the Reserve Bank of India. Sir, already, our senior Nominated colleague, Dr. Ashok Ganguly, has spoken about the need to protect the autonomy and integrity of the Reserve Bank of India. He and I have served as Directors on the Central Board of the RBI, and, upfront and close, we have seen how extraordinarily good that organization is in terms of maintaining its independence and integrity. This time, we see that the Finance Ministry is undertaking a variety of measures that will impinge on the ability of the Reserve Bank of India to make autonomous decisions with respect to monetary policy. What you have is a new arrangement to set inflation target. And, what is the arrangement? Basically, one year after the inflation target has been set, the RBI Governor has to report to the Government about whether a target has been met or not met.

Sir, inflation is not a result only of monetary policy choices on the part of the

RBI. Inflation is also affected by global macro-economic factors, and, it is especially affected by fiscal policy, that is, how the Government chooses to spend, how the Government chooses to tax. And, if the Government cannot maintain the commitments that it has made in the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, you will find that one huge component of this partnership is collapsing. But you will blame the RBI Governor. This is not the only arrangement which is potentially dangerous to the integrity of the RBI. You have a situation where a new Monetary Policy Committee is going to be created. If the Government packs it with its cronies rather than with independent experts, you will again see the RBI's ability to do its job being affected. Sir, not only has this Finance Minister not met the finance deficit targets, but instead of cooperating with the RBI in cutting inflation, he has also gone ahead and created a pool of cesses which are going to be fuelling inflation, which are going to be massively regressive and affect the common man. The RBI Governor, the day after the Budget, cut the interest rates purely as a preemptive move because there will be inflation afterwards and he will have no room to make any rate cuts later on. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Sir, I have one or two more points, and if you look, I have more time allotted to me.

Now, let me talk about another institutional framework, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): You were allotted ten minutes, but you know, the other Members have taken more time. So, now these have to be cut down.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: You can see that I have been extremely disciplined in the way I am speaking.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Please carry on.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: I just wish the Finance Minister has this discipline with the way he runs our country's finance, Sir.

Anyway, Sir, on the issue of entrepreneurship, there is another institutional dimension. The Finance Minister, in his previous Budget, announced ₹ 10,000 crores for start-up companies. There is another SETU Fund right now. Now, this is a domain where high risk is the norm. You invest in hundred companies. One or two may succeed. How can you, in a Government environment, go and meet a Comptroller and Auditor General and justify this kind of investment in companies that are not likely to succeed? You have to make sure that the Government steps back, works with the institutional arrangement of venture capitalists and private equity players and ensures that the start-up environment is facilitated without necessarily getting

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into direct Government allocation of expenditure or investment because that can result in all kinds of scams.

Sir, I will move on to one other institutional dimension. This has to do with the ability of States, the institutional capacity of States, to deliver social welfare programmes. The Finance Minister jumped with joy at the 14th Finance Commission's enhancement of resources to State Governments because this has given him an opportunity to slash funding for a variety of social sectors. This is essentially, he says, 'cooperative federalism' and that this is going to ensure that States will do the job. Sir, the capacity of States is very uneven to do this job. Already, development is uneven. *(Time-bell rings)* You have a situation where numerous States will end up worse in terms of equity when it comes to social sector and other such funding. Sir, this is something that the Finance Minister has to pay attention to and the new NITI Ayog has to pay attention as well.

Sir, I will come to my last point. You know that the Finance Minister was in hospital recently. I was wondering why. It turns out that he has had a heart transplant. You come and discover that the Finance Minister is now talking ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): That is not good. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: One second. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please listen what I have to say, Jayaji. You have to listen to ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Madam, it is just a pun. He never had a heart injury. ...*(Interruptions)*... He is talking about something else.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: Jayaji, please listen to me and then make a judgement. Just make a judgement after that. That's all I ask.

So, he has developed a new heart for the poor, for the dispossessed, for the tribals. He has had a change of heart when it comes to obstruction inside Parliament. That is what we see. Most importantly that new heart has also given him courage.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): It is new rejuvenated.

PROF. M.V. RAJEEV GOWDA: This is a figure of speech. The basic point is that new heart has given him courage to stand up to the Prime Minister and to support the NREGA at a time when the Prime Minister had pooh-poohed it, given his lack of concern for the poor, for the dispossessed, for those without basic income. I hope that the same courage will continue to allow the Finance Minister to improve his Budgets in the future, ...*(Time-bell rings)*... to secure India's economic opportunities and ensure that he serves as a conscience keeper for this Government

on the issue of social sector spending and those who are at the bottom of the pyramid. Thank you, Sir.

श्री राम नारायण डूडी (राजस्थान): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज सदन में सामान्य बजट पर बहस हो रही है। यह एन.डी.ए. सरकार का पहला बजट है। हमारी सरकार को जो जनादेश मिला, उसके अनुरूप हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में, देश के माने हुए अर्थशास्त्री श्री अरुण जेटली जी द्वारा बनाया गया यह बजट है। इस बजट का सृजन देश के सभी वर्गों की आशा और आकांक्षाओं को शामिल करके किया गया है।

महोदय, मैं पूर्ववर्ती सरकारों की उन बातों पर नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ, जिन्होंने अपने बजट में कभी गरीबी मिटाने का नारा दिया और कभी बजट को ग्रामीण विकास को समर्पित किया। उनके 60 सालों के अंदर जिस प्रकार काम हुआ, विकास हुआ, वह आपके सामने है। देश के जिस व्यक्ति का विकास होना चाहिए था, देश के जिस अंतिम व्यक्ति और दरिद्र नारायण का विकास होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हुआ। जहां वे पहले थे, वे आज भी वहीं हैं।

महोदय, मैं काश्तकार होने के नाते कहना चाहूंगा कि यदि हम आजादी के पहले और आजादी के बाद काश्तकार की हालत की तुलना करें, तो जो क्रेडिट हमारी आजादी के वक्त थी, वह 60-65 परसेंट थी और आज हम 15 परसेंट पर आ गए हैं। इससे स्पष्ट होता है कि जो पूर्ववर्ती सरकारें थीं, उन्होंने देश के काश्तकारों के उत्थान और काश्तकारों की उन्नति के लिए अच्छी नीतियां बनाने का काम नहीं किया। इसी कारण आज काश्तकार गरीब से गरीब होता जा रहा है।

महोदय, आज सुबह देश में बेमौसम हुई वर्षा और ओलों के कारण चौपट हुई फसल के बारे में सदन में चर्चा हो रही थी। हमारा पूरा का पूरा राजस्थान भी इससे प्रभावित हुआ है। मैं हमारे प्रदेश की मुख्य मंत्री, श्रीमती वसुंधरा राजे जी को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे ही प्रदेश के अंदर ओलावृष्टि और बेमौसम वर्षा हुई, उन्होंने तुरन्त प्रदेश के पूरे मंत्रियों और विधायकों को कहा कि आप उन किसानों के बीच जाएं, जिन्हें इस बेमौसम की वर्षा से बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। इस प्रकार उन्होंने पूरे प्रदेश में भारी ओलावृष्टि और बेमौसम वर्षा से हुए नुकसान का जायजा लेने का काम किया। इसके साथ ही साथ उन्होंने निर्देश दिया कि राजस्थान का हर एम.एल.ए. इस आपदा प्रबंधन में अपनी एक महीने की तनखाह देकर योगदान करेगा। इसके साथ ही साथ उन्होंने यह निर्देश भी दिया कि राजस्थान से जितने भी एम.पी. हैं, वे भी अपना एक महीने का वेतन इस आपदा प्रबंधन हेतु देंगे। इस प्रकार की संवेदनशील मुख्य मंत्री ने राजस्थान में किसानों को हुए नुकसान की कुछ हद तक भरपाई करने के प्रयास किए हैं।

महोदय, मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि बेमौसम भारी वर्षा और ओलावृष्टि के कारण पूरे देश में जहां-जहां भी नुकसान हुआ है, उसे हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री ध्यान में रखें। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, खजाने की चाबी वित्त मंत्री के पास ही होती है। खजाने की चाबी जिसके पास होती है, वही पैसा निकालता है। इसलिए मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि खजाने को यदि आपदा के समय नहीं खोला गया और उनकी सहायता नहीं की गई, तो इससे उन्हें बहुत मायूसी होगी। बाद में तो आदमी अपने आपको एडजस्ट कर ही लेता है।

महोदय, चूंकि समय कम है और आप समय समाप्त होने की घंटी बजा रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं अपने बाकी बिन्दुओं के बारे में न बोलते हुए, काश्तकार होने के नाते सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता

[श्री राम नारायण डूडी]

हूं कि जब तक इस देश में पूर्ण रूप से सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं की जाएगी और काश्तकार के खेत तक पानी नहीं पहुंचाया जाएगा, तब तक इस देश का काश्तकार समृद्ध नहीं हो सकता। काश्तकार की हालत को अच्छा बनाने के लिए हमने देश के जनता से जो कहा है, उसे पूरा करें और सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करने के लिए 'नदियां जोड़ो अभियान' के लिए विशेष पैकेज दें, ताकि देश में सिंचाई की व्यवस्था हो सके और आने वाले दिनों में काश्तकार की आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत हो सके।

महोदय, चूंकि आप मुझे बोलने के लिए और समय नहीं दे रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं अपनी सारी बातों को रोकते हुए, आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया। जय हिन्द। जय भारत।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ (मध्य प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यहां पर वित्त मंत्री जी द्वारा बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया—बचपन से मैं सुनती और देखती आ रही हूं, मेरे पिताजी विधान सभा का चुनाव लड़ते थे, मैं चुनाव लड़ी, प्रचार-प्रसार में भारतीय जनता पार्टी के झंडे, बैनर, पोस्टर, रेशमी झंडे बड़े-बड़े लोगों के यहां, व्यापारियों के यहां लगते रहते थे और हमारी कांग्रेस की छोटी सी झंडी आदिवासी और दलित के झोंपड़ों में लगती थी तो विचार आता था, सोचती थी— लेकिन आज का जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसको देखकर यह लगता है कि वाकई जो मैंने सुना था, देखा था, वह आज चरितार्थ हो रहा है। यह जो बजट प्रस्तुत किया गया है, यह न तो गरीबों के हित का है, न अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति के हित का है, न महिलाओं के हित का है, न किसानों के हित का है और न यह अन्य समाज के गरीब जाति के लोगों के हित का है। इसमें हित है तो उन बड़े लोगों का, उन बड़े घरानों का, जो चंद लोग इस देश के अंदर निवास करते हैं— यह उनके हित की बात है। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जो बजट आया है, उसे लोग बड़े चाव से देख रहे थे, महिलाएं देख रही थीं, मिडिल क्लास का आदमी देख रहा था, सर्विस के लोग देख रहे थे कि आयकर में कितनी छूट मिलेगी, सर्विस टैक्स के बारे में देख रहे थे, लेकिन जब बजट आया तो सबकी आंखों में आंसू आ गए, सर्विस टैक्स को 12.36 परसेंट से बढ़ाकर 14 परसेंट कर दिया। इस सर्विस टैक्स से हर बिल अब महंगा हो गया है— चाहे कोई आदमी खाना खाने के लिए जाए, चाहे मकान खरीदे, चाहे बच्चे जिम में जाएं, चाहे इंटरनेट से अपनी पढ़ाई का साधन मुहैया करते हों— हर चीज़ आज महंगी हो गयी है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में कहा ही है कि मिडिल क्लास खुद अपना ध्यान रखे। **...(समय की घंटी)...** सर, क्या आप दो ही मिनट बोलने देंगे? यह तो कोई बात नहीं होती है। सिर्फ दो मिनट के लिए कोई क्यों बोलेगा?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी.सिंह बदनौर) : आप देखिए, आपकी पार्टी के सिर्फ 15 मिनट बचे हैं, 15 मिनट के अंदर 6 लोगों का नम्बर है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : दो मिनट कोई क्यों बोलेगा? **...(व्यवधान)...** अभी तो मैंने शुरू नहीं किया है और आप बोल रहे हैं कि बैठ जाओ, तो मैं बैठ जाती हूं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी.सिंह बदनौर) : हम किसी का नाम काट भी तो नहीं सकते। आप एक मिनट का समय और ले लीजिए।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ : एक मिनट में तो कोई बात नहीं होगी। आप कम से कम मुझे दस मिनट का समय दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आपकी पार्टी के सदस्यों ने ज्यादा समय ले लिया। अब समय तो उसी हिसाब से चलेगा।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मनरेगा के बारे में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में काफी मज़ाक उड़ाया, आपत्तिजनक शब्दों का इस्तेमाल किया और मनरेगा जैसी योजना की उन्होंने निन्दा की। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि प्रधान मंत्री जी खुद अपनी ही सरकार के द्वारा प्रस्तुत आर्थिक सर्वेक्षण, जिसमें कहा गया है कि मनरेगा से ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था मजबूत हुई है, क्या वे इससे सहमत नहीं हैं? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... इनकी खुद की सरकार के वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह बात कही है। महोदय, चूंकि आप बोलने ही नहीं दे रहे हैं इसलिए मैं थोड़ी सी बात गुजरात के बारे में भी बोल देती हूँ। गुजरात की कुछ पेपर कटिंग्स मेरे पास हैं। वहां पर शिक्षा में कटौती की गयी। मेरे पास कुछ पेपर कटिंग्स "भास्कर" की हैं। गुजरात मॉडल पूरे देश में लागू किया जा रहा है। स्कूल के बच्चे एक मटके के अंदर अपने कपड़े और किताबें डालकर नदी पार करके स्कूल जा रहे हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यह उदयपुर गुजरात की एक घटना है। दूसरा, लोकार्पण के कुछ ही घंटे बाद आपका एक सायफन बैठ गया। फिर यहां पर कुछ जुमलों की भी बात आयी थी। मैं एक टीवी चैनल पर देख रही थी। उसमें आज की सत्ता के संगठन प्रमुख से जब पूछा गया कि काले धन की बहुत चर्चाएं हो रही हैं, हर आदमी देख रहा है कि 15 लाख रुपए हमारे अकाउंट में आएंगे, तो उनका यह जवाब था कि यह तो एक चुनावी जुमला है। यह सरकार चुनावी जुमले के आधार पर बनी है। आज के प्रधान मंत्री और तात्कालिक गुजरात के मुख्य मंत्री जी 2003 के विधान सभा इलेक्शन में हमारे यहां गए थे, मेरे अपने गृह जिले में गए थे। वहां उन्होंने कहा था कि तुम इधर बटन दबाओ, मैं गुजरात से 24 घंटे बिजली भेजूंगा। इसको 15 साल हो गए, यह भी एक जुमला था। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आज के गृह मंत्री और तात्कालिक पार्टी अध्यक्ष थे, उन्होंने कहा था कि हम कर्जा माफ करेंगे, आप हमारी सरकार बनाओ, यह भी एक जुमला था। क्या यह सरकार सिर्फ जुमलों के आधार पर बनी है? ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आज का जो बजट है, यह भी जुमलों के आधार पर बनाया गया है। मैं अपने मध्य प्रदेश की बात करूंगी। मध्य प्रदेश बच्चों के कुपोषण के मामले में नम्बर एक पर है। आपने मिड डे मील कम कर दिया, आपने हैल्थ का पैसा कम कर दिया, आपने सर्व शिक्षा अभियान का पैसा कम कर दिया, आपने स्वास्थ्य की सुविधाएं घटा दी हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): अब आप समाप्त कीजिए। Please conclude.

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आप लय तोड़ देते हैं। आप कुछ तो बात करने दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): मेरे हाथ में नहीं है। समय बढ़ाना मेरे हाथ में नहीं है।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मुझे दो मिनट तो बोलने दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): डा. के.पी. रामालिंगम। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इन्हें अपनी बात पूरी करने का समय दे दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): हो गया, हो गया। वे बैठ गई हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्रीमती जया बच्चन: सर, इनको अपनी बात पूरी कर लेने दीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप इनकी सिफारिश न करें, तो अच्छा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप ऐसा मत करिए। वे नहीं बोल रही हैं, वे बैठ गई हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अच्छा, आप कन्क्लूड कर लीजिए।

डा. विजयलक्ष्मी साधौ: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अनुसूचित जाति, जनजाति के स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान में पैसा कम कर दिया गया है। मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि जिस तरह से एस.सी., एस.टी. की आबादी है, उसके आधार पर सरकार पैसे का आवंटन करे, ताकि जो जरूरतमंद हैं, उनके पास पैसा पहुंच जाए और सही तरीके से पैसा उनके बेनिफिट में लगे। माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा यही निवेदन है। आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Dr. K.P. Ramalingam, you have seven minutes.

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. My Tamil national book "Thirukural" has 133 important topics. Our Finance Minister has also given his Budget speech in 133 important topics. So, I will start with one Thirukural.

The translation of this Kural is: There are three things which should never be forgotten by the ruler of a country, that is, promptitude, learning and tenacity. ...**(Interruptions)**... Yes, our Finance Minister has followed this. But in his Budget speech the Finance Minister has converted our nation into a corporate nation. We want our nation to be an agricultural nation also.

Sir, on behalf of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I rise to register my response to the proposals made in the Union Budget. Sir, let me first begin by appreciating the Government on improving the Rupee-Dollar exchange rates and controlling inflation. But at whose cost? At the cost of poor. ...**(Interruptions)**...

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

DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM: At the cost of agriculture, this inflation has been controlled. But that should not be so. Firstly, the expectation among the middle class Indians was that there would be some increase in the income tax exemption limit. Less than a year ago, the then Leader of the Opposition in Rajya Sabha, now the dynamic and learned Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley had demanded that the IT limit should be raised to ₹ 5 lakhs. What has happened now? Nothing has happened.

Next I would like the Government to explain about the schemes. How will the Government finance Swachh Bharat Abhiyan? This is not even 50 per cent of the first year annual target cover. Also, the budgetary allocation for Swachh Bharat has been reduced from ₹ 12,100 crores made in the Revised Estimate 2014-15 to ₹ 6,200 crores in this year's Budget. It has covered only half of the programme. Now it has been reduced to again half of the estimate amount. Now, I come of the main issue of farmers. I never say that this Government is *Kisan Virodhi* Government. But, they have neglected the Kisan. They have neglected agriculture in the mainstream. I have a lot of things to say but the time is very limited. One crucial area which seems to have been neglected in this Budget is the development of dry land farming regions. In India, two-third of the agricultural land is rain-fed and supports at least half of the rural agricultural employment. In terms of production, dry lands account for nearly 80 per cent of the output of coarse cereals, 50% of maize, 81% of groundnut. In order to address poverty, we will need to rely on increasing the productivity of these rain-fed areas. But they do not care about that. Today morning, our learned Members have raised so many issues. Moreover, due to climate change, we are witnessing major extreme weather events such as drought in one season, and floods in another, leading to enormous loss of standing crops, from ₹ 2,900/- crores to ₹ 1,000/- crores. How can they stop the farmers' tragedy? How can they fulfil the needs of the farmers? With a large number of concerns that need to be addressed, it is disappointing that the entire Marine Fisheries got an allocation of only ₹ 105/- crores in the current Budget. Today, the Fisheries sector contributes only 1.23% to the India GDP. This contribution can be enlarged by promoting food processing and storage facilities. I appeal to the Government not to neglect the contribution of the fishermen and address their concerns in a sincere manner. Also Tamil Nadu friends have mentioned, my leader Kalaigarnar already stated that the Budget provision to the State of Tamil Nadu is negligible. And, also the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, hon. O. Panneerselvam also demanded for more funds. The Central Assistance to State and UT plans has decreased by more than 26% over the Revised Estimates of 2014-15. If the allocations were based on the previous formula, then Tamil Nadu would have got ₹ 26,035 crore as tax devolution, but now it was reduced to ₹ 21,000 crore, there is a loss of ₹ 4,956 crore. It has been reduced by ₹ 5000/- crore. Is it the deal that our Finance Minister had in his secret meeting? But I do not know why it was reduced. And, also the project for Interlinking of Rivers was even supported by the previous NDA Government and the then Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee had set up a multi-disciplinary task force in 2003. Sir, I am talking about Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. Please allow me otherwise he will say what he said to the nation that I am avoiding it. So, do not avoid it, as I am quoting Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. In 2003, in a writ petition, the Supreme Court had directed the

[Dr. K.P. Ramalingam]

Government to complete the planning required to launch the project by 2006. But it has not been taken up. Lastly, ₹ 100 crore has been allocated in the 2014-15 Budget for DPR for Interlinking of Rivers, only ₹ 10 crore was spent. You have to go for interlinking of rivers. It is the most important one. I demand the Government to give priority to that. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Shrimati Renuka Chowdhury. She is absent.

शहरी विकास मंत्री; आवासन और शहरी गरीबी उपशमन मंत्री; और संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री एम.वेंकैया नायडु): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अंदर से आते हुए मैं डा. के.पी. रामालिंगम के भाषण को सुनकर डर गया।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): ये समय की पाबंदी के हिसाब से बहुत जल्दी-जल्दी बोल रहे थे।

श्री एम.वेंकैया नायडु : मैं writer mood में था, चूंकि वे डाक्टर हैं, इसलिए इनको प्रॉब्लम के बारे में मालूम है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : श्री पी.एल. पुनिया। आपके पास चार मिनट ही हैं, क्योंकि समय का अभाव है। आप जल्दी शुरू कीजिए, नहीं तो एक मिनट और निकल जाएगा।

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बजट पर सामान्य चर्चा में भाग लेने का अवसर प्रदान किया। मैं बहुत भूमिका न बनाते हुए सीधे चर्चा शुरू करना चाहूँगा। इस सरकार का मुख्य मूल मंत्र है— "सबका साथ, सबका विकास", कम-से-कम कहते हैं। इसके बारे में आम तौर से यह माना जाना चाहिए कि जो महिलाएँ हैं, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स हैं, शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स हैं, ओबीसीज़ हैं, माइनॉरिटीज़ हैं, किसान हैं, इन सबका बजट में ध्यान रखा गया है, इसलिए इनकी एक-एक करके समीक्षा करनी होगी कि वास्तव में इन सबके लिए बजट में प्रावधान किया गया है या नहीं। जब मूल मंत्र यह है, तो इनको दिखाना भी चाहिए कि हम पहले से हर हालत में, हर क्षेत्र में बेहतर कर रहे हैं। मैं सबसे पहले, बल्कि केवल अनुसूचित जाति के बारे में इस बजट में क्या प्रावधान है, इन्होंने क्या कहा है, उसके बारे में चर्चा करना चाहूँगा। हमारे बहुत से वरिष्ठ सदस्यों ने इसके बारे में भी चर्चा की है। कुमारी शैलजा जी ने, आदरणीय मुणगेकर जी ने और डी. राजा साहब ने भी विस्तार से अनुसूचित जाति के ऊपर चर्चा की है। बहुत से लोगों की इस विषय में दिलचस्पी नहीं है। सरसरी तौर पर जरूर मेशन किया गया कि बजट कम हो गया, सब-प्लान का पैसा कम हो गया, ट्राइबल सब-प्लान का पैसा कम हो गया। मैं आपके माध्यम से बताना चाहूँगा कि अनुसूचित जाति की कुल आबादी 2011 के सेंसस के हिसाब से 16.8 प्रतिशत है और ट्राइबल पॉपुलेशन 8.6 प्रतिशत है। कुल मिला कर 25.6 प्रतिशत आदिवासी और दलितों की आबादी है। इसके बारे में खास बात यह कही जा सकती है कि गरीबी है। यह एक निर्विवाद तथ्य है कि गरीबी है। प्लानिंग कमीशन के आँकड़े भी हैं कि जितनी आबादी है, उसके 50 फीसदी गरीब अनुसूचित जाति और आदिवासियों में से हैं। तो देश में 25 फीसदी आबादी 50 फीसदी गरीबी को कंधे पर लेकर चलती है। इनके पास

भूमि नहीं है और जितनी भूमि है, करीब 7-8 परसेंट लोगों के पास भूमि है, उनमें भी 75 फीसदी लोगों के पास एक एकड़ से भी कम जमीन है। **...(समय की घंटी)...** मजदूरी एकमात्र साधन है। मेरे पास ह्यूमन डेवलपमेंट इंडेक्स है। जो पोवर्टी है, इंफैंट मॉर्टलिटी रेट है, चाइल्ड मॉर्टलिटी रेट है, एमएमआर है, लिटरैसी है, ड्रॉप आउट रेट है, हायर एजुकेशन है, अनएम्प्लायमेंट है, लैंड होल्डिंग है, हाउसहोल्ड इनकम है, इन सबमें जो एससी/एसटी और जो नॉन-एससी/एसटी हैं, चूँकि आप मुझे समय नहीं दे रहे हैं, इसलिए मैं इसके बारे में विस्तार से व्याख्या नहीं करना चाहूँगा, लेकिन ये माने हुए तथ्य हैं कि ह्यूमन डेवलपमेंट इंडेक्स में अनुसूचित जाति और आदिवासी सबसे कम हैं। **...(समय की घंटी)...**

बाबा साहब डा. भीमराव अम्बेडकर जी ने 26 नवम्बर, 1949 को संविधान सभा में कहा था कि हमें इस बात की खुशी है कि राजनीतिक अधिकारों की बराबरी तो वोट के माध्यम से सबको मिली है, लेकिन सामाजिक और आर्थिक गैरबराबरी एक चुनौती है और चुनौती रहेगी। तो आज भी यह चुनौती है। गैरबराबरी खत्म करने के लिए अनेक उपाए किए गए, जिनमें रिजर्वेशन भी है, रिजर्वेशन इन सर्विसेज है, रिजर्वेशन इन लोक सभा एंड असेम्बलीज़ है, रिजर्वेशन इन एजुकेशनल इंस्टीट्यूशंस है। इसके साथ-साथ 1979 में, जब श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी प्रधान मंत्री थीं, **...(समय की घंटी)...**

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Kindly conclude.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : मैं करूँगा, प्लीज़, मुझे बोलने दीजिए। श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी जी ने Scheduled Casts Sub-Plan और Tribal Sub-Plan की व्यवस्था की थी। उसमें कहा था कि जितनी आबादी है, उस आबादी के हिसाब से अलग से बजट रखा जाएगा और उस पैसे को उन्हीं के उत्थान के लिए, उनकी योजनाओं पर ही खर्च किया जाएगा। उसकी यह व्याख्या की गई थी। लेकिन जो पैसा आपने एलॉट किया है, मैं उसके बारे में भी बताना चाहूँगा। अभी Scheduled Castes Sub Plan में 33,638 करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है, जो केवल 7.19% है, लेकिन इसे 16.8% होना चाहिए। **...(समय की घंटी)...** यानी जहां पर 78,612 करोड़ रुपया होना चाहिए, वहां सिर्फ 33,638 करोड़ रुपया ही दिया गया है। इसमें 44,038 करोड़ रुपया डिनाई किया गया है। **...(समय की घंटी)...** Tribal Sub Plan में 19,980 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान किया गया है, जो केवल 4.29% है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Kindly conclude.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : महोदय, कम से कम इन आदिवासी दलितों की बात यहां पर तो सुन ली जाए। बाहर तो पिटाई होती है और अगर यहां भी समय नहीं मिलेगा, तो कैसे चलेगा? मेहरबानी करके मुझे दो-तीन मिनट और दे दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : कांग्रेस का समय आपके दूसरे सदस्यों ने ज्यादा ले लिया है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : मैंने तो नहीं कहा कि आप बाकी सब लोगों को ज्यादा समय दे दीजिए। मैंने आपसे सिर्फ पांच मिनट मांगे हैं, क्या आप मुझे पांच मिनट भी नहीं देंगे?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : आपके पांच मिनट तो पहले ही हो चुके हैं।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : नहीं, मेरे पांच मिनट नहीं हुए हैं। मेरा समय तो आपने बातों में ही निकाल दिया है।

महोदय, Scheduled Castes Sub Plan के लिए 16.8% होना चाहिए और Tribal Sub Plan के लिए 8.6% होना चाहिए, लेकिन वास्तव में इसे केवल 6.63% और 4.29% किया गया है, जो उनके साथ बड़ी ज्यादाती है। मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि सरकार की नीति क्या है? उन्होंने जो तय किया था कि आबादी के हिसाब से आवंटन किया जाएगा, क्या उन्होंने अपनी उस बात को त्याग दिया है? ...(समय की घंटी)... क्या उन्होंने इसको छोड़ दिया है?

महोदय, जो सोशल सेक्टर का बजट है, उसको कौन इस्तेमाल करता है? जो सरकारी अस्पताल और सरकारी स्कूल हैं, उनमें कौन सा अमीर आदमी जाता है?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Kindly conclude.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया: उनमें गरीब आदमी और आदिवासी आदमी ही जाता है। आप हमको यह बता दीजिए कि सरकारी अस्पताल में, सरकारी स्कूल में, सरकारी कॉलेजों में कौन जाता है?

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): मेरी आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है, आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : उनमें कोई अमीर नहीं जाता है, बल्कि उनमें गरीब आदमी जाता है, आदिवासी जाता है, अनुसूचित जाति का व्यक्ति जाता है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : जो उसी पर निर्भर करता है। वह अगर आगे बढ़ेगा, तो इसी के माध्यम से आगे बढ़ेगा, लेकिन उसका बजट क्या है? मैं आपको यह दिखाना चाहूंगा, हालांकि आप मना कर रहे हैं, लेकिन उनके लिए बजट को कम कर दिया गया है। यह किसी अन्य व्यक्ति को प्रभावित नहीं करता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : आपने यह पहले भी बता दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : यह केवल अनुसूचित जाति वालों को, आदिवासियों को और गरीब लोगों को प्रभावित करता है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much.
...(Interruptions)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : फिर मैं आपको एक दूसरी बात भी बता दूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : अब आप दूसरी बात मत बताइए, प्लीज़। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : आपने यह जो प्रावधान किया है, उसमें सामान्य योजनाएं हैं, जिनका अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति से कोई लेना-देना नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : पुनिया जी, प्लीज़, मेरी आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : आपने यह पैसा Project Elephant, Project Tiger, Coffee Board, Tea Board, Rubber Board, Spices Board, प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना, आयुर्वेद, दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम-ज्योति योजना, खादीग्राम योजना, स्वास्थ्य योजना इत्यादि सामान्य योजनाओं के ऊपर खर्च करने के लिए रखा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : मेरी आपसे रिक्वेस्ट है, मैं और कितनी बार आपसे रिक्वेस्ट करूँ? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : इस तरह आपने जितना थोड़ा-बहुत पैसा इनके लिए आवंटित किया, वह भी आपने सामान्य योजनाओं के ऊपर खर्च किया है, जो उचित नहीं है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : सर, मैं एक छोटा सा प्वाइंट और कहना चाहूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : नहीं, अब नहीं हो पाएगा। आपके 4.00 मिनट थे, 8.00 मिनट हो चुके हैं। आप ऐसे तो मत कीजिए। प्लीज़, आप कोऑपरेट कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please co-operate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : केवल एक प्वाइंट बोलूंगा। Atrocities Act में, जो पीड़ित लोग हैं, उनको आर्थिक सहायता देने का प्रावधान है, लेकिन उसका पैसा भी आपने खत्म कर दिया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : नहीं, यह नहीं चलेगा, प्लीज़, आप ऐसा मत कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : इसके लिए सख्त कानून बनाने की जरूरत है। कानून बना हुआ था, ऑर्डिनेंस हुआ था, लेकिन आपने उस ऑर्डिनेंस को भी सेलेक्ट कमेटी में भेज दिया। इसमें ऐसी क्या बात हो गई थी?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): I am calling the next speaker. Shri Sanjeev Kumar. Not present. Shri Prem Chand Gupta. Not present. Shri Naresh Gujral. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : दूसरे ऑर्डिनेंसिज़ को आप तेजी से आगे बढ़ाते हैं, लेकिन जो दलितों या आदिवासियों से सम्बन्धित, उनका उत्पीड़न रोकने से सम्बन्धित ऑर्डिनेंस है, उसको आप ठंडे बस्ते में डाल देते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया : मेरा मानना यह है कि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई सख्त कानून बनना चाहिए। अपराध बढ़ रहे हैं, लेकिन उनकी एफआईआर भी दर्ज नहीं हो रही हैं। इसकी व्यवस्था सख्त कानून बनाकर की जानी चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I rise to support this Bill and congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for presenting a Budget which carefully balances the growth requirements of the economy with fiscal discipline. That is so important not only for containing inflation but also for maintaining macro economic stability. Sir, this Budget will, certainly, revive the investor confidence and give a kick-start to the economy which is slowly coming out of its slumber after years of neglect and the crisis of confidence during the UPA regime. Thanks to the hon. Finance Minister's able stewardship, even the World Bank is accepting that this year, the Indian economy will grow faster than China and in fact, would be the largest growing economy in the world.

Sir, I applaud the Government for accepting all the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission which will usher in true federalism and empower the States as equal partners in the country's march towards progress. Sir, I come from an agricultural State and I have no hesitation in praising the steps that this Government has taken, be it the ₹ 5,300 crore for micro-irrigation or ₹ 25,000 crores to the corpus of rural infrastructure or ₹ 15,000 crores for NABARD or ₹ 45,000 crores for short-term Cooperative Rural Credit Refinance Fund and the ₹ 8.5 lakh crore of agricultural credit during the financial year which will be provided to the farmers. All this will really help the farm sector.

Sir, a strong pillar of our economy has been the SMEs that provide the largest employment in the country. Funding them through the MUDRA scheme with a corpus of ₹ 20,000 crores would certainly help those who were denied institutional finance. Sir, this would benefit the SC/ST especially because priority would be given to their children. Chairman Mao had once said, "Let a thousand flowers bloom." This scheme will make sure that millions of flowers will bloom in India.

Sir, for the first time, an attempt is being made to realistically touch the lives of the poorest, be it the social security net, be it the Suraksha Bima Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana or the Atal Pension Yojana. For the first time, our poor will have some kind of accident insurance or pension schemes at their disposal. Sir, the country's savings rate has been coming down slowly over the years and today it is nearing 28 per cent. It is imperative to improve the savings rate if this country has to be self-sufficient. I congratulate the Prime Minister for giving a boost to the savings rate, by giving concessions up to ₹ 4.4. lakhs to the

middle class of this country. Sir, I welcome what the Finance Minister has termed as a game changer, i.e. GST and JAM trinity – Jan dhan, Aadhar and Mobile. These will ensure that the benefits from the Centre actually reach the beneficiaries who richly deserve them. We have seen how these benefits would be eaten up by corruption over the years, and, I am sure this would be a huge game changer. Sir, one of the most innovative schemes announced is that of monetizing gold. Indians have always had an obsession with gold and we have, perhaps, the largest reserves of gold in the world and we are also the largest importers of gold in the world. That meant that savings did not get translated into investments because this money was going to gold and not financial instruments. Sir, this scheme will ensure that now more and more Indians will buy gold bonds and less physical gold which will put less pressure on our CAD.

Sir, coming to strengthening of our infrastructure, this Government has made sure that at least ₹ 70,000 crores will go into infrastructure this year and ₹ 20,000 crores will go into a fund and then there will be tax free bonds also which will add to igniting the economy. Sir, the hon. Prime Minister is passionate about ‘Make in India’. However, to Make in India, we not only require land in capital but also skilled human resources. It is disheartening to know that less than five per cent of our potential work force gets formal training to be employable. I welcome schemes like Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramin Kaushal Yojana and the Pradhan Mantri Vidya Lakshmi Karyakram which will help in making education affordable for all. Sir, the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister had promised to rid the economy of black money. This is extremely welcome as not only would it lead to higher growth but the revenues of the Government will increase substantially, which, in turn, would lead to a near elimination of the fiscal deficit in the long run. However, here, I wish to sound a note of caution. The NDA had promised to end tax terrorism. We must ensure that while our motives are right, we do not, in any way, incentivize tax terrorism. Please, do not give unfettered powers to our Tax Inspectors. Now that arrest powers are also been given to them, I would only say that please ensure that what the law says is upheld which means that your honesty will proven guilty. So, please ensure that it does not become the other way round.

Sir, I have three suggestions for the hon. Finance Minister's consideration. Please increase the MSP substantially this year. Our farmers are suffering. We have had rains in certain areas, we have had drought in certain other areas and the yields will go down dramatically. So, farmers need your help at this stage. So, kindly be liberal while announcing the MSP. The second one is, I would have liked to see a huge increase in the outlay for the judicial infrastructure. Sir, cases keep on pending for years and years. You need to double the strength of the Judges.

[Shri Naresh Gujral]

So, for that, whatever funding required is to be provided, because not only does it impact the common man but also crores and crores of rupees held up in tax disputes. Also, banks are also suffering because there are NPAs. So, kindly ensure that judicial infrastructure receives your attention. And, thirdly, our policing needs to be more effective. Our citizens must feel safe and, today, our women, by and large, do not have a feeling of security. So, I think, you need to invest more heavily in police modernisation and ₹ 35 crores you have provided is really not enough for a country of our size.

Sir, in the end, I would just like to remind the Opposition that our Government enjoys a huge mandate and we came to power with two promises — we will get the wheels of economy moving and we will end corruption and crony capitalism. While, we have made sure that today there is no corruption in high places, but we feel that the reform process has to move on if we have to take this country towards double digit growth which will mean millions of job creations every year.

I know that the Opposition, especially in this House, has been trying to obstruct our constructive programmes. But, we are determined to go ahead and fulfill the promises that we made to this country. Sir, I would urge the hon. Finance Minister, please do not hesitate, keep pushing, we will meet their challenge head-on and as the famous Poet Iqbal said,

"सितारों के आगे जहां और भी हैं,
अभी इश्क के इम्तिहां और भी हैं"

Thank you.

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू (तेलंगाना) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पीठस्थान की दया के ऊपर हमारा समय निर्भर है। बीच-बीच में घंटी न बजे तो हम यदि बोल सके तो बोल सकेंगे, नहीं तो हम चुप बैठेंगे। मगर आप इंतजार में रहे तो हम शुकुगुजार हो सकते हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : आप समय पर रहें तो मैं घंटी नहीं बजाऊंगा।

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, चाणक्य नीति संहिता के सप्तम अध्याय, दसवें उपदेश से मैं प्रारम्भ करना चाहता हूँ-

"अनुलोमेन बलिनं प्रतिलोमेन दुर्बलम्,
आत्मतुल्य बलम शत्रुं विनयेन बलेन वा"

Crux of this advice is, 'while dealing with the opponents, show your strength with humility.' The present Finance Minister, ऐसा दिखाई देता है कि, स्थितिप्रज्ञ वित्त मंत्री दौड़ते-दौड़ते घने जंगल में पहुंच कर रास्ता भूल गए हैं। उनके द्वारा भारतीय अर्थ-व्यस्था को भी

उसी तरफ ले जाने की संभावना है, लेकिन मैं उन पर कोई इल्जाम नहीं लगाना चाहता हूँ। मैं विपक्ष में हूँ, लेकिन आपके बजट पर मैं अपनी ओर से कुछ सुझाव प्रस्तावित करना चाहता हूँ।

To begin with, one of the greatest communicators of India, the present Prime Minister, so enthusiastic to communicate with his counterparts across the globe, yesterday, sent a tweet, that too in Hebrew, the Israeli language, to his just winning counterpart of Israel. That shows how attentive he is towards not only the global cosmetic requirements but also the changing approach towards the global economy. महोदय, भारतीय जनता पार्टी की सरकार कुछ लायी है और वह एक रुपए का कागज का नोट दिखायी देता है। हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था का परिणाम उससे शुरू होगा।

I would like to stress upon a few crucial points. Democratic societies depend on meritocratic values. The rate of return on capital exceeds rate of growth of output and income. Such capitalism generates arbitrary and unsustainable inequalities. These inequalities are there to undermine meritocratic values, which subsequently harms the democratic societies from where the French Economist, the modern Karl Marx, Thomas Picketty, in his advocacy on the capital of 21st Century made out an elaborate study on the inequalities and their ramifications. Along with him, another famous economist from European countries, Robert Reich, advocated that to face the situations, there is every necessity to sustain unions and the pressure groups. Are we allowing the growth? You have defeated your priorities. You got an extraordinary opportunity to reset your priorities. Without using your chance to create a level-playing field, you have defeated your golden opportunity. That may be looking at us as if it is nothing. But you will be thinking that it is everything. But for the common people, how is it going to affect their lives? That matters a lot. For that, just the day before yesterday, International Monetary Fund Chief, Christine Lagarde, visited ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Should I sit down, Sir?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Please conclude.

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: I would be needing at least...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : आपके पास 5 मिनट हैं, एक मिनट में कंक्लूड कीजिए। हम आपको आगाह करना चाह रहे थे कि एक मिनट बाकी है।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: Then I will sit down.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : आप कंक्लूड करें।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: All other Members, across Benches, have exceeded their time.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : आप बहुत अच्छा बोल रहे हैं। एक मिनट और ले लीजिए।

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: When I am making some serious submissions, that too to the benefit of the Treasury Benches, you halt me; then, I will sit down.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): This is not halting. आगाह करना पड़ता है।

श्री आनंद भास्कर रापोलू : मैंने शुरू में ही कहा कि आपकी दया के ऊपर मेरा समय निर्भर है ...(व्यवधान)...

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

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU: The nature of business is changing. With that, by 2016, there will be every chance of spending power of the households rise to the tune of ₹1.4 lakh crores. But from that, the major share is going to China. Are you ensuring that your pioneer project 'Make in India' does not become a 'fake in India' to sustain the opportunity? The crude oil market is going to give you 24 months' level-playing field. In those 24 months, you can create fortunes because America and other European countries are returning their crude oil supplies because of the paucity of their storage capacity. With that you are going to have very cheaper crude oil for the coming 24 months. Are you going to look after that? You are looking towards the NITI Aayog, you are just looking for scope to twist and regulate the Reserve Bank of India. We are hearing that you are going to regulate the power of Reserve Bank of India, as far as recommendations of bonds that have to be issued by the Reserve Bank of India is concerned. Such things are going to harm you and it is, in the long run, going to harm the Indian economy. Think broadly; make use of the great opportunity to run the economy as you are showing the emblem of Make in India with the tiger and lion. Wish you all the best. Thank you very much.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): श्री पलवई गोवर्धन रेड्डी। आपके चार मिनट हैं।

श्री पलवई गोवर्धन रेड्डी (तेलंगाना): सर, आप मुझे छह मिनट दे दीजिए, मैं कनक्लूड कर दूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप शुरू तो कीजिए, नहीं तो इसी में समय निकल जाएगा।

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Budget presented by the Finance Minister. It is good that the Finance Minister has the advantage of having the most favourable political and economic climate. But, in spite of these, the Finance Minister failed to present a clear vision on the much-awaited road map to achche din. There is lack of clarity and vision as to how the Government is going to create ten lakh jobs

a month, how India would climb up in its 'ease of doing business' from rank No. 42 to top 10, and this Budget has ignored the poor and salaried classes. Sir, since the time given to me is too short, I will make my submission brief and point-wise. Hon. Finance Minister said that India is about to take off and it is India's turn to fly. He is right; the Budget is for India, not for Bharat. It is a Budget for corporate. What about the middle class? What about the poor Bharatwasi? Sir, the Finance Minister says that the middle class should take care of themselves. If the middle class, lower-middle class and poor pays more for everything like mobile bills, air fares, restaurants, cable TV, laundry services, medicines, etc; how is it going to be a good Budget and how India is going to fly? So, truly, it is not a poor man's Budget; it is the Budget for corporate sector. With introduction of Bankruptcy Code, now, corporate have got an elbowroom to fly away from ventures by making such project to hang in limbo.

Second point I wish to make is, taking shelter under the guise of transferring 42 per cent Central taxes to States, the Finance Minister has reduced allocations to various important flagship schemes such as SSA from ₹ 28,000 crores in 2014-15 to ₹ 22,000 crores for 2015-16; ICDS from ₹ 16,000 crores to ₹ 8,000 crores; Mid-Day Meal Scheme from ₹ 13,000 crores to ₹ 9,000 crores and no allocation of money for One-Rank-One-Pension promise made to Armed Forces. I ask the hon. Minister to explain as to why he has reduced allocations to such an important sector which are crucial to achieve the goals set for Amrit Mahotsav.

Now, total expenditure is projected to increase from ₹ 16,81,158 crores in RE 2014-15 to ₹ 17,77,477 crores in BE 2015-16. But the increase should have been reflected as increase in Plan expenditure. But, shockingly, the Plan expenditure is projected to decrease from ₹ 4,67,934 crores in RE 2014-15 to ₹ 4,65,277 crores in BE 2015-16. This clearly shows that additional borrowings of ₹ 37,500 crores would go to the Non-Plan expenditure, which is nothing but economic terrorism. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Sir, just two-three minutes.

Sir, 100 crore population of our country do not pay tax as they are poor and downtrodden. So, is it not the responsibility of the Budget and the Finance Minister to address their concerns and needs? *(Time-bell rings)* But, there is nothing for them in the Budget. The reduction in the Corporate Tax gives a bonanza of ₹ 20,000 crores exemption to corporates, and in four years, the amount comes to ₹ 80,000 crores. If this is so, how can the Finance Minister say that it is a pro-poor Budget when there are cruel and unjustified cuts in many schemes?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Kindly conclude now.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, two minutes more. For example, under the Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan, the BE 2014-15 are ₹ 50,548 crores, but it has been brought down to ₹ 33,638 crores, and it has been further reduced to ₹ 30,850 crores. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Similarly, under the Tribal Sub-Plan also, it has been reduced from ₹ 32,386 crores to ₹ 20,535 crores in this year's Budget.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Please conclude now.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: I am concluding, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... The Prime Minister said, 'After 60 years, you are still making people to dig holes in the ground. I will celebrate it with pomp and splendour'. We don't require uncharitable remarks nor do we need any sermons. Sir, MGNREGA is giving employment to 50 million households and a majority of whom are women and close to half are Dalits and Adivasis. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... I am going to conclude, Sir.

Sir, the Government of India assured to implement the Minimum Support Price for agricultural produce based on cost of cultivation plus 50 per cent take home income, linking the MGNREGA with agriculture and many more. But in the last ten months, the Government of India has not implemented any assurance. The farmers of India are in distress.

Sir, with these observations and with all humility at my command, I am constrained to observe that this annual financial statement, in the existing situation of the country, reminds me of a famous...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: Sir, this is the last sentence. The famous quotation by Mr. Augustini, a renowned Jurist. I think, it is pertinent to quote it here. It says:

"Remota justitia quid sunt regna nici magna latorcinia." It means, what is empire without law, order and justice. It is nothing but a robbery on a grand scale.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much. I am calling the next speaker, please.

SHRI PALVAI GOVARDHAN REDDY: With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you very much, Sir. But I have to cut down 50 per cent of my speech, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much. Now, Shrimati Wansuk Syiem.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would

refrain from nitpicking of the General Budget, 2015, as to me, it appears a status quo exercise by the NDA Government by not tinkering with the on-going fiscal agenda, and by rolling over the fiscal deficit target by another year. In the process, the Government has confined its exercise to some cosmetic changes in the tax structure.

There are cruel and unjust cuts in the allocations to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Sub-Plan and the Integrated Child Development Scheme. Similarly, the Agricultural Ministry's flagship Programme under the UPA Government, the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana will see a huge cutback from ₹8,444 crores in 2014-15 to ₹4,500 crores in the current Budget. On the other hand, the Government has chosen to provide the Corporate Sector a relief of ₹20,000 crores, every year, for four years, beginning 2016-17. This, to me, seems to be a very magnanimous gift.

[MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*]

Sir, the North-East Region has the talent to support the IT-enabled service like BPO that can be part of the 'Look East Policy' provided the telecom infrastructure is upgraded. Tourism promotion too has not made much headway due to poor infrastructure development as also projects for tapping of horticulture potential of the region, which produces very high quality of turmeric and ginger and exotic fruits like passion fruit, pineapple, strawberry, oranges. Also, there is much scope for setting up of food processing units engaging abundantly available women power in the region. Mr. Finance Minister, I have a special request. You are aware of the cult of militancy, prevailing in the North-East. In my home State, Meghalaya, there are two major militant outfits and a host of other outfits. The law and order situation, arising out of this menace of militancy, was being partly controlled through the latest gadgets and other necessary items bought from the Police Modernization Scheme, funded by the Centre. Unfortunately, in the current Budget, this important financial help to the State has been withdrawn. We are now left to fend for ourselves, though it is a known fact that our State revenue generation is very low.

There was legitimate expectation that the NDA Government would vigorously pursue the people-friendly flagship programmes, launched by the UPA Government. The move so far, by the NDA Government, seems to be suspect with just managing to retain the outlays for such programmes at the last year's levels. The MGNREGA is facing a down-sizing in terms of expansion for 2015-16. The impact of the inadequate outlays for HRD will adversely affect the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the RTE projects underway. The Shanta Kumar Committee Report has come handy for the Centre to tinker with the National Food Security Scheme by lowering the coverage from 67 per cent to 40 per cent. There seems to be an all-round yet subtle attempt, to sabotage all the UPA flagship programmes.

[Shrimati Wansuk Syiem]

The corporate sector as well as many financial experts and economists have hailed the Budget as bold and pragmatic, but I stand with the common man's views that the Budget, 2015, has left them out in the cold.

Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, the last speaker. Shri Jairam Ramesh. But, you have only five minutes.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I did not expect to be called. Thank you, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL (Uttar Pradesh): There is one Member from my party also, Choudhary Munvvar Saleem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. His name is not here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: The Congress Party has already taken 15 minutes in excess. Now, their time is minus 15 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But his name is not here. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have not given his name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: No, Sir, I have given the name. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: But it is not here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: I have given. I gave his name in the morning. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In the morning! Today, I am not accepting the names. ...*(Interruptions)*... Had you given yesterday, it would have been accepted. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA (Odisha): Sir, my name is there. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I had called your name. But, you were not present. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Parida, I had already announced in the House if a Member, when his name is called, is absent, he can be given a chance at the end, provided the time permits. ...*(Interruptions)*... But, the time is over now. ...*(Interruptions)*... After giving your name, you should remain in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BAISHNAB PARIDA: I had some problem, Sir. Therefore, I was not present at that time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति : कल मैंने आपका नाम बुलाया, लेकिन आप नहीं थे। मैं क्या करूँ?

श्री बैष्णव परिडा : मेरी पार्टी का टाइम है।

श्री उपसभापति : आपकी पार्टी का टाइम नहीं है। आपकी पार्टी के ज़ीरो मिनट बचे हैं।

Now, Mr. Jairam Ramesh. Take only five minutes.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, every Budget gets its fair share of bouquets and brickbats. I stand neither to give bouquets nor the brickbats. But, I would like to just seek four specific clarifications from the Finance Minister. I have gone through the Budget and also the Report of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, which provides the anchor for this Budget. The key point in this Budget is the figure of 42 per cent. The aggregate resources to the States have not increased. But qualitatively, the proportion of untied funds to the States has gone up from 32 per cent to 42 per cent. Quantitatively, the States have not gained. Qualitatively, they have gained because of the recommendation of 42 per cent by the Finance Commission. It has been a practice, all along, from the First Finance Commission that the Governments accept the award of the Finance Commissions. And, this Government has also accepted the award. Previous Finance Commissions had dissent notes. This Commission also had a dissent note. But, nevertheless, the Government has chosen to accept the 42 per cent figure. Sir, this is welcome because it increases the proportion of untied funds to the States, and even the difference between what the dissent note was and what the recommendation is comes to a figure between 38 per cent and 42 per cent. So, I have no quibble with the 42 per cent figure. But, Sir, underlying the entire Budget is an assumption that the shortfall in the Central Plan Assistance for key programmes will be made up by spending by the States. We can argue this assumption, we can quarrel, but the truth of this assumption will only be known one year from now, or two years from now. So, the question that I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister is whether he will consider putting in place some institutional arrangement for the transition period to ensure that the key programmes do not get short-changed because of lack of allocations by the State. Sir, these programmes are - the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, the ICDS, the Mid-Day Meal Scheme, the National Rural Health Mission and a variety of programmes in the social sectors. Sir, we know the political economy of public expenditure. The political economy of public expenditure is contractor-driven. We know this, and I say this with full sense of authority and responsibility that during the last 60 years, the social sectors have tended to get lesser importance in State Budgets. The irrigation, which is very good, and PWD, which is very good, gets the priority in the State Budgets. In fact, barring Kerala – I hope you will give me one minute more for mentioning Kerala – and Tamil Nadu, very few States have seen it fit to give priority for social sector expenditures in their Budgets. Sir, I would like to say that it is a heroic assumption.

[Shri Jairam Ramesh]

We hope that this assumption will be proved right, but would he consider putting in place some institutional arrangement for mid-year review to ensure that the key programmes, for which the Central Plan Assistance has been reduced in the expectation that the States will pick up that expenditure, that shortfall will not materialise and these programmes would actually be fully protected? In fact, in the documents that have been circulated with the Budget, I notice that there is an acceptance of the fact that the Central Plan Assistance has gone down and there is a footnote which says that the Central Plan Assistance has gone down, but the total expenditure will not go down because the States will pick up the slack. So, there is a recognition by the Finance Minister that the slack, which has been criticised across the board by everybody who has spoken, would be picked up by the States. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to re-assure the House that there would be some review mechanism in the Finance Ministry, now that the Planning Commission has been abolished, jointly between the successor organisation and the Finance Ministry to ensure that the shortfalls do not materialise, and if they become imminent, the Central Plan Assistance would actually be increased.

Sir, my second issue relates to the health sector. There has been a very substantial reduction in the Central Plan Allocation for health in the assumption that the State will pick up the expenditure on health. Again, it is an assumption we can argue, but it is an assumption that has been made.

Sir, the other assumption is what I have a problem with. The assumption in the Finance Minister's speech is that insurance will be a key driver of health provision. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to be a little cautious because all the evidence in India suggests that even after the introduction of health insurance, out-of-pocket expenditure on health has not come down. And, the provision of insurance provides an inbuilt incentive for secondary and tertiary healthcare, whereas our priority in India is to expand primary healthcare. We agree that insurance has a role to play, particularly in the organised sector, but insurance cannot be the driver of primary healthcare in this country and that has to depend on public allocations, hopefully, by the States, but if the States are not forthcoming, which is what the experience has been, the Centre will have to step in sooner rather than later. *...(Time-bell rings)...*

Sir, I will make two very quick points. Thirdly, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to please re-assure us on the integrity of the statistical system, on which we are basing all our numbers. Sir, don't take my word for it. Your own Chief Economic Advisor has raised serious questions on the revised numbers for GDP. Numbers have to change, Sir. The basis of computation changes once every five years. It is inevitable but there are serious questions on the reliability of these numbers. Indian

numbers have never been suspected; Chinese numbers have always been suspected. Indian numbers have never been suspected but, for the first time, I am reading responsible academic work, which says that the integrity and robustness of the new GDP numbers is suspected. I would like the hon. Finance Minister to please ensure that the new numbers, in fact, follow the canons of integrity and reliability.

Finally, Sir, I come to the issue of GST. While the Finance Minister has made much of the GST, we welcome the change in attitude of the ruling Party. The Finance Minister is on record having accused the Congress Party of 'obstructionism'. I would just say, very humbly, Sir, that the Finance Minister and his party, single handedly, obstructed the introduction of GST in the last five years. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Single-handedly, it was the Prime Minister's objection, when he was the Chief Minister of Gujarat, that held back the introduction of GST, on which a lot of home work had already been done. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... We welcome the introduction of GST. We are committed to the introduction of GST and we welcome the change in attitude of the Finance Minister and his Party. But, they, who were obstructionists for five years, have suddenly found it necessary to see GST as a major revolution in the fiscal management. ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You should welcome it that they are adopting it.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Finally, Sir, I would just say...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, It is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... There is only one final. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, one final point. Because I mentioned Kerala, you have to give me a minute. ...(*Interruptions*)... Finally, I would just say that the fiscal architecture has changed with this Budget. You cannot compare this Budget with the previous Budgets. You don't have to think of the Annual Plan anymore. You cannot compare the Plan expenditure with Plan expenditure. The fiscal architecture has changed. It was crying out for some change but, I think, the real challenge is how you make the transition. Nobody can be against giving more powers to the States. Nobody can be against giving more untied funds to the States. But I would like to remind the hon. Finance Minister that this idea of a single divisible pool is not new. It goes back to 1997. In 1997, a single divisible pool was instituted with the 29 per cent share. You have increased it to 42 per cent. We welcome it but we would like you to please be a little careful in the transition period because that is where I suspect, that is where I see a lot of problems arising in agriculture, in health, in education, in women and child development, and, in nutrition, which have been highlighted by my fellow members. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, hon. Finance Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am extremely grateful to a very large number of hon. Members, who have participated in this debate, which was initiated by Shri Anand Sharma, and, prior to my responding to the debate, just now concluded with great wisdom and precision of my old friend, Jairam Ramesh. Jairam was reminding me of the precedents of obstructionism but let me tell him that, eventually, building a consensus on issues like GST – because that is the precise example that he gave – requires a great deal of negotiation with the States. You have to be fair to the States in terms of your political dealings with the States. You have to be fair to the States in your financial dealings with the States, that is, in the Central-State financial relationship.

And, on an issue like GST, repeatedly with the Empowered Committee, we have had the negotiations whether alcohol has to be kept out because if I had insisted on bringing alcohol in, it would have been a deal-breaker; if petroleum products were also kept out, then GST itself may lose its meaning. So, constitutionally, we intend to bring it in, but it will be charged only when the States agree to it, that is, when the GST Council agrees to it. There are States which may lose in terms of Octroi; there are States which may lose in terms of being manufacturing States because GST is a tax which is charged at the destination and, therefore, comfort level in terms of some initial adjustments has to be done by the States. I have got the least doubt that GST is not a party adversarial issue. GST issue has been an issue between the Central Government and the State Governments. In fact, when I assumed office, the opposition to some of the suggestions came from the State Governments of my own party, and, therefore, I had to satisfy my own party State Governments because they were intending to protect the rights of the States as much as it came from any other party. It is only when we have given them a comfort level that most of the States have now come on board. But I would only urge him obstructionism can be a temporary tactic; at times, it can be a strategy. It can't be a long-term ideology. Therefore, some of the reforms, which the UPA Government started and which we are taking a shade forward, should be cooperated with rather than being obstructed in one manner or the other or even delayed. And I say this for a reason that this is a historic opportunity for India. There have been years when we have grown at a very fast pace. I am one of those who consistently believe that the post-1991 era, and what started in 1991 – the then Finance Minister and former Prime Minister is here – was the defining moment for this country, and that is a path which we have to slowly but surely proceed on. If we deviate from it, it is not a path by which we are going to gain. Let me just give an illustration. My friend, Mr. P. Rajeev, yesterday mentioned, and it is not a move that I have

started; the UPA continued that, and it has been there from times immemorial; he argued very strongly that Governments are giving ₹ 75,000 crores as tax concessions to the diamond industry. Now, what is this tax concession to the diamond industry? There is not a rupee of any concession that I have given, which UPA had not given, or which the United Front Government, which you supported, had not given. There is no diamond produced in this country; it only comes for polishing, cutting and finishing. Within a few days, it goes back. Lakhs and lakhs of jobs are created just in the polishing and finishing industry. Now, that temporary import, which takes place, does not take place only for diamonds. If there are Commonwealth Games or a cricket series, the cameras and the shooting crew which also comes is a temporary import. You don't charge them duty for the temporary import because it is meant to go back. Otherwise, you will be adding to those costs. You start charging them duty, lakhs and lakhs of people, who have got job in that process, will come to an end. We use that only for job creation in India. Your second point, you read a list of countries which are having 55 per cent corporate tax. Well, 1991 started a process of rationalizing and bringing taxation down. I have no hesitation in admitting that lower rates of taxes leads to better compliance. It leads to more employment; it leads to a more efficient economy; it leads to more jobs; it leads to larger revenue. Your formulation, which you have suggested, is a formulation which has not been accepted, at least, now world over. Amongst the principal questions, and I am sincerely thankful to my friend Mr. Jairam Ramesh for partly answering that question, though I would like to clarify the facts because he asked me for some statistical data – the principal criticism is that have you in some sectors reduced the spending. Well, this Budget comes at a very crucial time where global economy is facing a challenge. We are certainly recovering. That recovery should be faster than what is actually happening. Our growth rates are moving upwards. Let me tell you that the CSO is a credible Organisation; CSO is not an Organisation which either the UPA Government can control or the NDA Government can control; they do their independent exercises. Even Prime Ministers come to know of figures or Finance Ministers come to know of figures just when they are released. They do not even consult us on the figures. We make our own estimations; they make their own estimations. They did not release the data immediately, the basis of the change of the GDP figures when they change the base year. They included various sectors. They have included more companies. They believe that their formulations are now more internationally compatible. So, they not only changed the basis for 2014-15; they changed it from 2011-12 onwards. So, the last year of the UPA, which was left at 4.7 suddenly became 6.9. Therefore, India's growth rate is not an UPA-NDA issue. It's across the board that they altered the figures and they believe that their figures are internationally compatible. Some people comment that you are not getting

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a feel of those figures. But then, as the debate goes on, in academics, I think, it will always improve. Our understanding will become better.

Our fiscal deficit is broadly under control. Our Current Account Deficit is completely under control. Inflation is under control. Foreign exchange reserves are very high. Rupee is one of the few currencies in the world, which is able to keep pace with the dollar. US economy is doing well, dollar is becoming very strong. As against most of the currencies in the world, rupee is gaining. As against dollar, it is trying to keep pace, at times struggling to keep pace with the dollar.

The second important change is that the financial architecture between the Centre and the States has completely been changed by the Fourteenth Finance Commission. Earlier, the States were getting thirty-two per cent of the Central Divisible Pool, that is, the Central pool of taxes. It goes up to forty-two; it actually goes up a slightly higher with the Fourteenth Finance Commission. It is because they will get for municipalities, they will get for panchayats, they will also get for disaster relief, the subject we discussed for agriculture today morning. This figure may be forty-seven plus actually. The States will get their own taxes. One calculation is amongst the total basket of taxes in the country, Centre and States, the States now get sixty-two per cent. So, the States' pockets have much more money and when Jairam says that what is the difference quantitatively; is there a difference? Quantitatively, the Divisible Pool gain between last year and the next year, that is, the current year and the next year is going to be 1,86,000 crores to States collectively. The grants are also going to increase by 24,190. With this gain, obviously, the money in the pocket of the Centre is going to go down, both quantitatively and in terms of percentage. Therefore, logically it should be less in every area. The Finance Commission in paragraph 7.43 indicates that a number of schemes will be transferred wholly to the States. Obviously, when I transfer those schemes to the States, that part of the funding expenditure of the Centre will be less. But we decided not to transfer all of them. Twenty-three Centrally-sponsored schemes will remain wholly with the Centre; thirteen will be partly with the Centre and partly with the States; and eight schemes will go entirely to the States. There are two errors or two corrections. I am sorry for using the word 'errors.' Two corrections are required in these calculations which we are making. Back-of-the-envelope calculations can occasionally be misleading. They may be based on common sense but a deeper analysis may reveal something else. And the change is that the money in the Central Government's pocket has gone down.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Can I seek a clarification now or later?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You can seek it now.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Yesterday also I mentioned it that it is not true. The Centre's share remains unchanged at 38 per cent. What has happened is this. I am just repeating that and reminding you that last year, 2014-15, the Central Assistance to States was 42 per cent and the devolution of State share of taxes was roughly 49 per cent. After the Fourteenth Finance Commission, the devolution of State share of taxes is 62-63 per cent. You are referring to States grant and loans of ₹ 24,000 crore. That is where from nine per cent of 2014-15 you have increased it to 13 per cent. So, the total becomes 18 per cent. The Central Assistance to States in your Budget of 2014-15 was 42 per cent. Now the Central Assistance to States has been brought down to 24 per cent. So, it is exactly shift of 18. So, it is not true.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: May I just translate these percentages into numbers to avoid any confusion and then I will give you State-wise analysis? ₹ 1,86,000 crore is extra because of the divisible pool, States collectively. ₹ 24,190 crore is because of grants. As a result of some schemes shifting to the States or partly shifting to the States, the reduction would be ₹ 75,000 crore and therefore the States will get ₹ 1,35,000 crore net extra. Now let me tell you how it will impact. If the impact is otherwise, then they get nothing more. If they get nothing more, then why is it that not one State is saying that it would like to go back to Thirteenth Finance Commission? I have made a chart of every State and I will just give you a few illustrative States. I will particularly give you the figures of some crucial States. From this figure you will have to subtract the reduction of the schemes which have gone to the States. The divided new State of Andhra Pradesh was getting ₹15,720 crore. Next year, it will get ₹ 30,530 crore.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उत्तर प्रदेश का बताइए।

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Uttar Pradesh got ₹ 73,868 crore. Now it will get ₹ 26,000 crore more which will be ₹ 99,159 crore. यह जो मैंने 26 हजार कहा, यह थोड़ा कम होगा, क्योंकि सेंट्रल स्कीम जो ट्रांसफर हुई, उसका योगदान कम होगा। West Bengal's ₹ 27,962 crore will become ₹ 49,079 crore.

श्री शरद यादव (बिहार): बिहार का भी बता दीजिए।

श्री अरुण जेटली: बिहार का ₹40,803 crore will become ₹53,273 crore. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can give these figures to the States. I am only indicating that not a single State is going to get less. Not a single Chief Minister has said that he was better off with the Thirteenth Finance Commission.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, from where does this ₹32,42,000 crores is going to come?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, you can speak only when he yields.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Let him conclude, we can ask later.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : The first fact to be understood is that this is the correction required for a proper understanding. The correction which is required is the money in those sectors is not going to go down. I am one of those who firmly believes that most of our States are responsible for expending. So, when this money is going to the States, the States have a fiscal deficit which is better than the Centre's fiscal deficit. राज्यों का fiscal deficit, collectively केंद्र से बेहतर है, राज्य भी चुने हुए हैं। It is a shared sovereignty between the Centre and the States. So, if the U.P. is going to get ₹ 26,000 crores more, I have to start with an assumption that U.P. and West Bengal – the Chief Ministers are also responsible to their people – will spend this in various sectors. Now, the answer to Mr. Jairam's question is, the best guarantee when I say I will give 75 per cent for the Central scheme, the State will give 25 per cent, which State is going to come up and say, "I don't want this scheme. I am not willing to spend 25 per cent." Is there a single State मुझे 75 परसेंट नहीं चाहिए, मुझे यह स्कीम नहीं चाहिए, क्योंकि मुझे 25 परसेंट देना पड़ेगा। Obviously, the money will go when the States will take out their 25 per cent. So, the schemes are going to go 75:25 or 50:50 in respect of only 30 schemes. The rest 23 schemes, we will fund them fully. अब उन 13 स्कीम्स का या जो 8 स्टेट्स को ट्रांसफर की, अगर उस लिस्ट में सेंटर के खाते में वह पैसा कम होगा, तो राज्यों के खाते में ज्यादा होगा और इसीलिए उस सेक्टर के अंदर चाहे वह एससी/एसटी का हो, चाहे वूमेन एण्ड चाइल्ड डेवलपमेंट विभाग हो, उस सेक्टर में पैसा ज्यादा होगा। I may have become poorer by this 10 per cent less in my pocket, but the country has not become poorer, the country has become richer, because States and I are going to spend. So, bulk of the speeches and the points made was that has the spending in these sectors come done. The answer is it won't come down because the country, as a whole, is going to spend much more in these sectors. The second error which we make while calculating is this, and that is the correction which is required, and I request Mr. Anand Sharma in the data that he has given to make this correction

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: This is your Government's data.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Please listen to my response. In any of the years, an erroneous comparison we can make in the next year is by comparing the figures of allocation, not with the Revised Estimates but with the Budget Estimates. This is a challenge which India has faced in the last three years. I have faced it in the current year. Your Finance Ministers' have faced it in the last two years particularly. If there is two years ago a difference between the Budget Estimate and the Revised Estimate of ₹ 1,21,000 crores, even when I was 10 per cent less this year, you compare the Revised Estimates of 2014-15 which I have tried to provide in this year's Budget, compare the Revised what I am providing, because I do believe that

it is not only the fiscal deficit which is important which is also the quality of fiscal deficit which is important, not by just postponing tax reforms, not by just postponing subsidy payments. For instance, where was the CST compensation promised by the UPA Government ever shown in its fiscal deficit figures? I am having to pay that money now. So, what is relevant is not the fiscal deficit and numerical, but the quality of fiscal deficit which should be independent of any hidden fiscal deficit. And, therefore we try and cover it up next year by saying that we will spend less. Partly because of the legacy issues, I have had to face that challenge. But, we are now trying to correct that course and when you compare my budgeted figures with the Revised Estimates of actual spending, my budgeted figures are much more than what the UPA had it in the last year and equal to what I had in my first year. And, therefore, the two impressions should be corrected. Part of the schemes being transferred to the States does not mean that the Centre has become indifferent because the States have got more; they have to spend out of these. They will spend for development, they will spend for infrastructure, they will spend for various social schemes itself. Sir, having said this, I think this whole debate of pro-corporate, pro-rich, pro-poor, India has to decide whether it is going to get caught in slogans or whether it is going to get into substance. And this criticism is not new. Dr. Saheb is sitting here, he is probably far more experienced than any one of us. When he started this process, he faced much more criticism than what some of us have faced. But, over the last three decades, our understanding of the issue is to increase. These are challenges in the economy. Unless the economy grows at a faster pace and the India normal has to be at 8 per cent -9 per cent targeting a double-digit growth, the India normal cannot be 4 per cent-5 per cent growth. On that kind of growth, we barely be able to pay salaries and undertake essential expenditure. Mr. Jairam Ramesh was right because revenue expenditures cannot be reduced. You will have to pay salaries. You will have to pay pensions. You will have to pay for the Defence of the country. You will have to pay for the interest on debt. These are revenue expenditures which you will have to undertake and, therefore, unless we increase our revenues, our tax buoyancies go up because of growth rates, you would not be able to spend on development and if you are not able to spend on development, there will be no growth and you would not have money to service the poor and therefore, our effort has to be that the growth has to go up and the additional resources which come out of that growth have to be used to service the poor of this country. That is how the poverty alleviation schemes have worked and that is what we have tried. After all, the idea which has been appreciated by most Members, there are about 5.77 crores self-entrepreneurs with no funding. So, we said the MUDRA as an institution should fund the unfunded. We sanctioned that money for this. Who can say this is pro-corporate? This is a step which is going to service a

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large section of Indian people. You also started the financial inclusion programme. For you, 'a village' was a unit. We made 'individual' a unit. That is why we are able to reach in a 100 day period, 12.54 crore people. We did not merely say that you must have an access to a village, but we said you must have access to every person. Now, the next challenge is: how do you put moneys into that account? You are right that we had doubts about some schemes. The doubts were cleared and we adopted it. Now, moneys through the earlier schemes which the UPA started, the scholarships, the pensions are going into these accounts. From these accounts, you will have one rupee a month transfer and you will get the accident insurance. Those who want one rupee a day transferred or less than that will get a life insurance. On a ₹ 250/- contribution in your working career, you provide for a security and the Government will also make a contribution for your pension schemes. You are absolutely right on the health issue which is extremely important because it is very dangerous for your own health and also for the kind of money you spend if you fall ill. Therefore, the schemes which the UPA had started plus the new initiatives that we intend to take have to be holistically looked at. The weaker sections have to be provided the State support. Others will also be provided support. We have given an incentive. For instance, I have raised the 80C limit additionally by ₹ 10,000 for each category, for normal people, for senior citizens and very senior citizens so that their treatments can be taken care of by this whole process. You incentivise in terms of tax, in terms of going in for health insurances. Take middle classes. Last year, for house loan interest repayment, for 80C payments, we increased even the limit from ₹ 2 lakhs to ₹ 2.5 lakhs and we gave an additional benefit of ₹ 1 lakh, ₹ 50,000 each. This year, I doubled the conveyance exemption. I have provided additionally for medical, plus another ₹ 50,000 in the category of contributions made to the National Pension Scheme. The National Pension Scheme is giving you a return of almost 11 per cent today. So, if all those who are in trade, business, or professionals, shopkeepers, take those incentives now, they get a tax benefit, and you are incentivised to invest in pension. The whole idea of social security is to convert India from a pension-less society into a pensioned society. These are important social sector initiatives that we have taken in the Budget. The whole system that we are trying to devise is where Governments give up their discretionary powers. For instance, public procurement. There was some talk during the UPA regime of bringing that Bill. We have implemented it partly. Our Coal legislation is coming up today; our Mining legislation is coming up today. Just see the effect. I said it in the other House and I don't mind saying it here. It was Dr. Manmohan Singh, who within two months of taking over as Prime Minister said that coal blocks should be auctioned. His letters to his Communication Minister in November and December, 2007 clearly

indicate that he was uncomfortable with the discretion being exercised and the way they were being exercised. But till 2014, you were not able to put this policy into action. You did it in the 3G auctions. Now that the whole law is being smoothened out, and we are trying to get rid of those discretions, at least, the success of the coal block auction should convince you and convince the whole country. And, to go by Shri Jairam Ramesh's advice that don't obstruct when your own policies are being implemented by others, please rethink your strategy for the day. After all, what are we saying? Coal block allocation by auction. Thirty-three coal blocks have already got us some ₹ 2,13,000-plus crores. Spectrum has already got us over ₹ 1,00,000 crores. This policy has served the country well. Therefore, you would be well advised that obstructionism transiently can be a tactic, but can't be a permanent feature. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, our roadmap is very clear. We want people to invest in this country. We want Indian investors not to go out so much. It will be a good thing if they grow and then go out and invest. But I do not want them to go out and invest because India is not the best place for doing business. I want international investors to consider India as a good place. Therefore, every step, which we are taking in this roadmap, is that we have eased the entry of people into various sectors. We need investment. It is investment which will enable every part of the country to grow. For us, the manufacturing sector should grow, which is slowing down. Take the case of Andhra Pradesh, for instance, which has lost out on revenues and many things because of the division. We stand by every word that has been committed to them. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): But how much money has been released? Please let us know.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, he is not yielding. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: We would like the hon. Finance Minister to kindly tell us how much money is to be released up to 31st March because the Minister is on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY (Andhra Pradesh): Whatever has been committed is being given. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: He had said that ₹ 10,000 crores is being released by the Centre. I can authenticate the statement of the Minister. ...(Interruptions)... So, I want the Finance Minister to tell us how much of remittances have been made to Andhra Pradesh. ...(Interruptions)... This is not my word. This is the statement of the Union Council of Ministers which appeared in *The Hindu* dated 16th March. I am going to authenticate it. ...(Interruptions)... Please tell the people of Andhra Pradesh as to how much money you are releasing to Andhra Pradesh.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, please, Mr. Seelam, don't get angry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, the Reorganisation Act and the Finance Commission have provided a particular road map. When Mr. Seelam asks, "How much money and what money?", they made a promise, an empty promise, but did not give any money. History has given us an opportunity...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY (Andhra Pradesh): Please stand corrected. That is not right. ...*(Interruptions)*... He cannot say things which are not right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kindly listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Seelam, you have put a question to him. So, you listen to him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please sit down.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, history has given us an opportunity to implement what they could not do, what they only promised and left it at that. Now, take the case of Bihar or West Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: He is not clarifying about Andhra Pradesh, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Mr. Seelam, please sit down. You made your point. Now leave it to the Finance Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not going on record now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: *

SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing else will go on record except what the Finance Minister says. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Seelam, please sit down. Let him reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... He will reply to you. You please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... I can understand you putting questions, but I cannot understand you shouting like this. Let him reply. He was starting to reply and you interrupted. He started with Andhra Pradesh. But then you interrupted. Why do you do that? He will reply. Now please sit down.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I do believe, and the Prime Minister also has repeatedly said, that the Eastern Part of the country needs to be encouraged. Therefore, one of our great interests is that this entire revenue coming from ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I can understand after the Minister's reply, if you seek a clarification ...(Interruptions)... Please sit down, Shri Seelam. Now, before the Minister completes his reply, how can you feel that he is not answering? What are you doing? Okay, you put a question, I can understand that. Now allow him to reply. Sit down.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, there was somebody in the earlier Government who thought these coal blocks and other resources were zero, because nothing is lost. Now it appears that the CAG was being very kind when he estimated those losses. Today, it is an admitted fact that each one of these rupees is going to the States. So the coal auctions, the mineral auctions, are going to the States that are mostly located in the eastern part of the country. Odisha is going to be the biggest beneficiary. Mr. Bhupinder Singh has made a dozen speeches in the House saying 'why doesn't this money come to us?' Now your demand is being fulfilled. And for both mineral and coal there is no State other than Odisha which is going to be more benefited from this. Now all this goes to the States. What are we trying to do?

श्री शरद यादव: सर, बिहार के लिए तो कुछ भी नहीं है। इस मामले में तो बिहार का बिल्कुल ही ख्याल नहीं रखा गया।

श्री अरुण जेटली: शरद जी, बिहार में भी उद्योग लगें, इसलिए बिना मांगे हुए हम लोगों ने बिहार को भी एक पैकेज दिया है। कम से कम आपके साथी, सब जानते हैं कि वहां के माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने इसके लिए धन्यवाद भी दिया है। हमने बिहार के लिए वह पैकेज दिया है, ताकि बिहार में उद्योग लग पाएं। इसमें हम लोगों का भी हित है, देश का भी हित है, अगर बिहार आगे बढ़ेगा। मैं आपको बिहार के संबंध में बताऊं, मैंने पहले भी कहा था, मैं दोहराना चाहता हूँ, फायनेन्स कमीशन ने एक लिस्ट बनाई कि कौन सी स्टेट्स रेवेन्यू डेफेसिट हैं, इसमें कई स्टेट्स उस डेफेसिट में से बाहर निकलीं। जो बड़े राज्य हैं, उनमें केवल तीन बचे हैं— पश्चिम बंगाल, केरल और आंध्र प्रदेश बटवारे के बाद और आंध्र प्रदेश को लगभग 7,000 करोड़ रुपया आने वाले वर्ष का रेवेन्यू डेफेसिट का मिलने वाला है, क्योंकि फायनेन्स कमीशन ने कहा कि यह उनके रेवेन्यू डेफेसिट का आंकड़ा है। केरल और पश्चिम बंगाल को भी, बंगाल को कोयले का पैसा मिलेगा, फायनेन्स कमीशन का ज्यादा डिविजिबल पूल से मिलेगा और रेवेन्यू डेफेसिट का मिलेगा, जो उनका अधिकार है। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा, जैसे पहले भाषण होते थे कि केंद्र इतना पैसा भेजता है, मैं तो यह मानता हूँ, क्योंकि State sovereignty है, सारे टैक्स भी तो वहां से आते हैं, इसलिए राज्यों को जो पैसा मिलेगा, वह उनका अधिकार है। मैं यह कैसे अनुमान लगा लूं कि राज्य उसका दुरुपयोग करेंगे और सही प्रयोग नहीं करेंगे? बिहार रेवेन्यू डेफेसिट में से बाहर निकला है, बिहार में उद्योग लगें, उसके लिए बिहार को जो टैक्स कंसेशंस दिए जा सकते हैं, मैंने बजट में उनकी घोषणा की है। इसके लिए माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने सार्वजनिक बयान भी दिया है। हम केवल इतना चाहते हैं कि इस देश में हम व्यवसाय करना सरल कर दें।

Sir, I must confess that people have been meeting me as they must have been meeting the senior leaders of the earlier Government. One of them asked me a

[श्री अरुण जेटली]

question and I will just indicate. 'Can we trust a decision-making in your system where it takes you ten years to decide what your policy on insurance is?' You may all be partly guilty of an honest reply. How can we trust the tax system of your country if you tax retrospectively? A criticism has been made. Let me answer it straight away. I said from next year onwards what is corporate tax structure? We charge 30 per cent as tax; cess, surcharge comes to about 34 per cent. It comes to about 34 per cent. It is not only foreign investors but also domestic investors are looking at your tax structure whether it is very high. I gave in the other House the figures. They look at competing economies, because we are in the competition and asking them to invest in our country. Today, Asia's average is 21.91 per cent, Europe is 19.68 per cent and global average is 23 per cent. Now, do I have to compete in this, or, do I say, 'I will charge you much more', and go by P. Rajeeve's advice and make it 55 per cent?

SHRI P. RAJEEVE (Kerala): That is direct tax.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I think, Rajeeve, you should seriously reconsider it. Advising me to raise direct taxes on individual assesses may be anti-people to use the Marxian phrase. Well, I don't intend doing that. In the last two years, to the individual assesses, we have given a lot of exemptions and we want more money in the pockets so that people can spend more and even save more. That is how the economy will grow.

I was surprised when I read an opinion piece by my predecessor, who, normally, has been kinder to me than to his own predecessor, saying that you will lose so much. And, then, suddenly, I realized that this whole idea of bringing it down from 30 per cent to 25 per cent and phasing out all the exemptions, the actual rate of collection is only 23 per cent. So, I have an image of $30+4 = 34$ per cent. My actual collection is only 23 per cent. So, better and commonsense is that I make it 25 per cent and do away with as many exemptions as possible. Sir, the UPA's own Direct Tax Code placed in this House in August, 2009, by hon. Shri Pranab Mukherjee, the then Finance Minister and now the hon. President, itself says this. The proposal is to keep the Corporate Tax rate at 25 per cent. This document was, actually, prepared during my predecessor's regime in the Finance Ministry, though Mr. Mukherjee had the distinction of placing it before the House. So, the proposal of the UPA, when I adopt -- merely because you happen to be sitting on the other side -- it has become pro-corporate and pro-rich! I would only urge, Sir, we need competitive interest rates, we need competitive tax rates, we need stability in those taxation rates and we need a system free from corruption. How has the world reacted to us when they invested in the telecom sector? They never got their monies back.

And, their licences got cancelled. I think, it is a low point for Indian investment that global investor investing in India lost licences because of corruption charges in India and they never got their money back! Who would trust such an economy? And, therefore, transparency is needed in these matters and that is what we are, through the auction process, trying to bring about. I don't seriously think that anybody can contest that transparency principle.

A comment was made, 'You have done away with the Wealth Tax.' Sir, the total collection is somewhere between ₹900 crores and ₹1,000 crores. Everybody is filing returns. The cost of collection is very high. I abolished and replaced it with a 2 per cent surcharge on the super rich. Instead of losing ₹1,000 crores from those super rich, I am getting ₹9,000 crores more. So, you are only worried about continuing ₹1,000 crores which was leading to all kinds of malpractices – properties being undervalued, jewelry being undervalued across the country, non-productive assets being undervalued and harassment involved in the whole process. So, simplification of tax structure is required.

I have corrected inverted duties and high duties on 22 items to add to the Make in India Campaign. Sir, I would not elaborate on the black money steps that I have taken. But, I wish to assure the hon. Members that in the law that the Cabinet has approved which we are going to introduce, we are going to make sure that there is no scope for misuse. But, at the same time, there is deterrence for those who stash money abroad. This law only deals with undisclosed foreign assets. Therefore, those who continue to retain foreign assets will have to ...*(Interruptions)*... As far as that is concerned, there are separate steps in the Budget, which I have announced.

Sir, on the fiscal consolidation path, we were to reach three per cent within two years. It is my regret that I am going to take one more year. But the reason for taking that one year extra is sharing of a lot more resources for the States, the burden of the Seventh Pay Commission, which is likely to come and because of the slowdown, in various sectors, I had to spend more on infrastructure. This gave me a sufficient fiscal space to fund infrastructure – ₹70,000 crores more from the General Budgetary support. We have commissioned various methods of funding various infrastructure – of course, public investment in infrastructure being one of them – tax-free bonds, India Infrastructure Investment Fund, in which the Government and PSUs are going to contribute ₹20,000 crores. We are trying to get sovereign and pension funds internationally. The LIC recently has had an arrangement with the Indian Railways. They have kept ₹1,50,000 crores in readiness for investing in the Railways infrastructure. The whole object of Gold Monetization Scheme is that an idle asset should now be used productively as a resource for national development. That is the whole intention.

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

Sir, on agriculture, there are several steps that I have announced. There is ₹25,000 crores more on rural infrastructure, ₹15,000 crores more on long-term rural credit, ₹15,000 crores more on short-term capital, ₹8,50,000 crores through NABARD funding on the agricultural credit. On MGNREGA, a lot of speeches have been made in the last nine months that we have reduced it. I not only maintained the spending at ₹34,000 crores, but in one of the paragraphs, I have, in the course of my Budget Speech, found some additional resources. So, I am adding another ₹5,000 crores to it. It will eventually go to ₹39,000 crores. The reason is not that I am competing with you. The rise in rural wages is slowing down. The increase in rural wages is a slow increase. So, we want to put more money into the rural sector in terms of wages. Therefore, we have taken that step.

Sir, there were several other questions raised, but, I am sure, Members responding from Treasury Benches also have answered them. My only appeal is, there could be ideological differences on some issues. But on one issue that India must grow and the benefit of growth must be transferred to the poor, there is no difference. We need a larger consensus on the growth roadmap. Therefore, I think, it is about time that democracy brings maturity in politics. Therefore, after ...*(Interruptions)*.. I can hear Renukaji who is very loud and clear.

SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY: I am appreciating the dawning of wisdom and maturity ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Obstructionism can have a sadistic thrill. But that can only be temporary. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, my appeal to all Members of the House is to kindly support the steps that we have taken in this Budget. With these few words, Sir, I commend the proposals for approval. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, मैं एक चीज़ कहना चाहता हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I just have a point to make. My point is not answered ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से दो चीज़ें पूछना चाहता हूँ ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, you have already raised the point. Now, not allowed; only Mr. Anand Sharma can ask a question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma. Mr. Seelam, you have already said it and it is on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, मुझे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing, Mr. Seelam. Please go back. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you speak standing on the passage, it will not go on record. It is not even heard, please go back.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : ये तो एक बार पूछ चुके हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, ये पहले पूछ चुके हैं, हमने नहीं पूछा है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Anand Sharma you wanted to ask a question? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I have been called. I have initiated the debate. Let me reply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let him ask a question. He is asking a question and I am allowing. I will call you also.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, I was listening carefully to the Leader of the House and the Finance Minister. Yes, there are areas where we may be on the same page when thinking is concerned. But one thing is very clear, when you refer to reforms and you refer to a consensus on the growth roadmap, it is music to our ears. We were denied that for seven long years that you should always remember, selective amnesia should not be politically expedient. Now, about the Centre – because this thing remains unsettled – because I gave the percentage, you did not accept; you said, the actual numbers. Again when it comes to the actual numbers and your Budget numbers, the net transfer to the States, after the deduction, when it comes to Central assistance, is less by ₹1,33,000 crore and the Plan outlay by ₹1,09,000 crore, actually, has not increased. The Centre has not lost money. The Centre's share remains the same. I still maintain that. Second thing which I would like to correct only is this perception or what was stated by the hon. Finance Minister that on financial inclusion, our approach was to take village as a unit. No; it was family and a household. That is exactly what the truth is. Thirdly, on coal auctions, we are not – I must make it clear in the House – and we were not against coal auctions. The 2010 Coal Act was there which you referred to. The guidelines were framed thereunder. But the Finance Minister knows very well that after the Comptroller and Auditor General's Report, the Supreme Court took cognisance and the process got stayed. You have proceeded with it only because, in September, 2014, the Supreme Court gave its judgement canceling the coal blocks, and we still maintain that there was no need for the Ordinance and the new Bill. We still maintain one thing that the auctions were possible under the 2010 Act. You have brought in a new one only to open the door or backdoor for denationalisation, please hear because that is very important.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Naresh Agrawal.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I want a reply ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे सिर्फ दो चीज़ें जानना चाहता हूँ। किसानों की आपने भी चर्चा की और दो दिन से किसानों पर चर्चा हो रही है। इस देश में बैंक लोन देती हैं, उस लोन में से कितने प्रतिशत लोन किसानों को जाता है? क्या आप आज यह घोषणा करेंगे कि देश का किसान जो लोन लेगा, उस पर ब्याज दर पांच प्रतिशत से कम होगी?

आपने कालेधन के लिए कानून बनाने की बात कही है। अभी आपने कहा कि कालेधन के लिए विधेयक लाएंगे। हिन्दुस्तान में जो कालाधन मौजूद है, क्या उसके लिए वीडिएस स्कीम लाने पर आप विचार कर रहे हैं?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri P. Rajeeve.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, give me an opportunity ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please keep quiet. He has already said what he has to say. Shri P. Rajeeve. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: But I didn't get the reply.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: His name was referred to by the Finance Minister, so I have to allow him.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Sir, I have three queries. Sir, I would be grateful to the Minister for giving some answers to my queries. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If you disturb, I will not. You are disturbing, so I will not.

SHRI P. RAJEEVE: But I am not satisfied. Why you are accepting the international scenario for reducing the corporate tax? Why the Minister is not trying to increase the tax GDP ratio in accordance with the international scenario and the component of the direct tax? Sir, I have three queries. My second query is, I mentioned about cutting allocations to the Mid Day Meal Scheme. It was specifically mentioned in the speech of Jaitleyji, when he was the Leader of the Opposition. Mr. Minister, are you ready to raise the allocations for the Mid Day Meal Scheme? Of the total Union resources transferred to the States, I want to know as to what is the percentage of GDP in the last year, and, in this Budget Estimate.

Sir, I have two queries regarding Kerala. I want a response from the hon. Minister to the raising of Import Duty on Rubber and the FACT Package.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Jairam Ramesh. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, yes; I will come to you.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh) : Sir, I would seek two very specific clarifications from the hon. Finance Minister. Sir, the 42 per cent figure, when it is shared, according to State by State, the Finance Commission has given a formula. As per this formula, 17.5 per cent is based on population; 10 per cent is based on rate of growth of population; 50 per cent is based on income; 15 per cent is based on area; and 7.5 per cent is based on forest cover. Sir, as a former Minister of Environment and Forests, I am sure, Mr. Javadekar and I will be very happy that 7.5 per cent of this 42 per cent is going to be shared across States based on forest cover. But, Sir, what has happened as a result of this 7.5 per cent is that large States like U.P., Bihar, and Rajasthan have lost out in their share of tax devolution. I am not criticizing the Finance Commission. This is inherent in the formula. The Finance Commission has given 7.5 per cent coverage for forest cover, therefore, Bihar has lost out a little; U.P. has lost out a little; Rajasthan has lost out a little. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI DEREK O'BRIEN (West Bengal): West Bengal also.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: But Madhya Pradesh has gained; Chhattisgarh has gained; Odisha has gained a little; there is nothing wrong. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... But my question to the Finance Minister is, in the devolution formula, because large poor States like U.P., Bihar, and Rajasthan have got lower shares, would he consider, as the Plan goes ahead, as the year goes by, at least, compensating these large States, if they need extra resources for development purposes?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Sharad Yadav. ...(*Interruptions*)... One is enough.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, I am putting a very pointed question. In the revised fiscal architecture, is the distinction between Special Category States and non-Special Category States will be continued? The Finance Commission has abolished the distinction. Has the Government accepted the Recommendation, and, are there today Special Category States and non-Special Category States?

श्री शरद यादव : सर, मैं एक ही निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि यहां Non Performing Assets की चर्चा क्यों नहीं होती है? यानी यह देश की जनता का पैसा है, काला धन तो बाहर है, लेकिन यह इसी देश की जनता का पैसा है। छोटे-छोटे लोगों को जेल हो जाती है और उनका खेत तक बिक जाता है।...(*व्यवधान*)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) : तहसील में उसका फोटो लगा देते हैं।

श्री शरद यादव : मैं भी यही कह रहा हूँ कि इस मामले में क्यों नहीं उचित कदम उठाए जाते हैं? मैंने आपके बजट भाषण को सुना है और मैं सदन में इस पर नहीं बोला हूँ मगर मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो Non-Performing Assets हैं, यह इस देश की जनता का पैसा है। यह white money है, इसलिए मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से कहना चाहूँगा कि वे इस मामले की तरफ ध्यान दें, पता नहीं यह कैसे आपकी नजर से छूट गया, मुझे जानकर आश्चर्य होता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि आज आप इस पर जरूर कुछ कहिए। सदन में उन लोगों का नाम भी आना चाहिए, जिन-जिन के पास Non-Performing Assets हैं।

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Sir, the Home Ministry has already cleared an amount of ₹399.83 as Phailin affected money due for Odisha. I want to know, specifically, from the hon. Finance Minister whether it will be cleared before 31st March, because from 1st April, 2015, the 14th Finance Commission's Recommendations will be enforced. If we do not get it before enforcement of the Recommendations of the 14th Finance Commission, whether the hon. Finance Minister would give an assurance here that the money is due for us, Odisha is legally supposed to get it, and by when it will be given.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri C.M. Ramesh. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, I have one more point. As regards disaster management, Odisha is always affected by calamity like cyclones, floods, droughts, tornadoes regularly. So, there should be some special grant for Odisha, Andhra and West Bengal which are prone to calamity that leads to disasters. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI C.M. RAMESH (Telangana): Sir, after five years *...(Interruptions)...* Andhra Pradesh will be in deficit. This is the only State in India, which will be in deficit. I am requesting the hon. Finance Minister if he fulfills all the commitments, which he has made on the floor of the House and in the Bill, on a fast track, our State will be *...(Interruptions)...* *...(Time-bell rings)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subbarami Reddy. *...(Interruptions)...* I have called Dr. Subbarami Reddy. He had given his name in the beginning itself. *...(Interruptions)...* No; no. I have called Dr. Subbarami Reddy. *...(Interruptions)...* I have called him. *...(Interruptions)...* I will call you. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (मध्य प्रदेश): सर, आंध्र प्रदेश के बारे में बोलते हुए वित्त मंत्री जी ने *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Subbarami Reddy is asking about Andhra Pradesh. You please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhr Apradesh): Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Finance Minister very gently and smoothly, not by shouting, that

you have given ₹ 100 crores for the Polavaram Project in Andhra Pradesh. On the one hand, you say that you have declared it as a National Project; on the other, you have given just ₹ 100 crores. The people of Andhra Pradesh are shocked and surprised as to what made our intelligent and smart Finance Minister to give just ₹ 100 crores. I would like to know when you are going to give sufficient money. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That's okay. Now, the Finance Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Seelam, I have already allowed you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Seelam, it is unfair. ...*(Interruptions)*... When the Finance Minister was speaking, you had intervened and he obliged you. You have already put your question. How can you ask again? ...*(Interruptions)*... The Finance Minister, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. It is up to the Finance Minister to reply or not. ...*(Interruptions)*... From your State, two people have spoken. Not more than that. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I did not say. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... From Andhra Pradesh, Mr. Seelam and Dr. Subbarami Reddy have spoken. That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, I am not allowing. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... You go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... What are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*... You go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no, you cannot do this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go back to your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : यह गलत है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... चेयर के प्रति ऐसा व्यवहार नहीं होना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह कांग्रेस वालों को सोचना चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह गलत है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... फिर चेयर किसलिए है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; और संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी) : उपसभापति जी, यह बहुत गम्भीर बात है। चेयर के साथ कांग्रेस के माननीय सदस्य ने जिस तरह का व्यवहार किया है, उनको माफी माँगनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, उनको माफी माँगनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कांग्रेस पार्टी के माननीय सदस्य ने चेयर के साथ जिस तरह का व्यवहार किया है, हम पूरी तरह से इसकी निंदा करते हैं और इन्हें माफी माँगनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... यह तरीका ठीक नहीं है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सदन के इतिहास में इस तरह की घटना पहली बार हुई है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... पूरा सदन इससे दुखी है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कांग्रेस के इन माननीय सदस्य को माफी माँगनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : सर, इनको माफी माँगनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नक़वी : उपसभापति जी, इनको माफी माँगनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... कांग्रेस के इन माननीय सदस्य को माफी माँगनी चाहिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: One minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... One minute, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am trying to help you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please, please. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: उपसभापति जी, यह बहुत गम्भीर बात है, पहले इन्हें माफी मांगनी चाहिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All of you, please take your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* All of you please resume your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Please resume your seats. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): पहले वे माफी मांगें। *...(व्यवधान)...*

श्री अनिल माधव दवे (मध्य प्रदेश): पूरे देश के लोग हमें देख रहे हैं, कुछ तो सोचना चाहिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please resume your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* आप लोग बैठिए। *...(व्यवधान)...* Please resume your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Please resume your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* Yes, Shri Anand Sharma. *...(Interruptions)...* Please resume your seats. *...(Interruptions)...* We have to get it passed. *...(Interruptions)...* We have to do it. *...(Interruptions)...* Please resume your seats. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I will request the hon. Finance Minister to consider the sentiments of some hon. Members. *...(Interruptions)...*

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : नहीं, इन्हें पहले माफी मांगनी चाहिए। इस तरह का व्यवहार सदन में नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर कोई ऐसा व्यवहार कर रहा है, तो हम इससे बिल्कुल भी सहमत नहीं हैं। मैम्बर को माफी मांगनी चाहिए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: If he could know how much money is being released to Andhra Pradesh. *...(Interruptions)...* If he could mention that, that would help. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. *...(Interruptions)...*

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, *...(Interruptions)...* आप बैठ जाइए। *...(व्यवधान)...* आप बैठ जाइए। *...(व्यवधान)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute. *...(Interruptions)...* I will allow you. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, the issue raised by certain Members is, undoubtedly, a very important issue. There is no doubt about it. The Minister, while replying, should focus on that. I totally agree with you. But, at the same time,

...(Interruptions)... Sir, may I suggest to the Leader of the Opposition or the Deputy Leader to see that what has happened now is not going to add to the name and fame of the Rajya Sabha. That has to be resolved. Azadji can say one word and, then, we will move ahead. The Minister, while replying to that, the point raised by Dr. Ramachandra Rao, Shri Jesudasu Seelam or Dr. Subbarami Reddy, ...(Interruptions)... Your question may be simple or may be serious also. I understand your agony. You had shown your agony during that time also; I very much remember. I am a witness to that. But, at the same time, there are some systems, there is a Chair, there is respect; it is not one individual who is sitting there. ...(Interruptions)... This is not to score points.

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO (Telangana): Sir, as a Member, I have got some rights. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Ramachandra Raoji, ...(Interruptions)...

DR. K.V.P. RAMACHANDRA RAO: Sir, I have got the right to ask for the ...(Interruptions)...

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FORESTS AND CLIMATE CHANGE (SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR): No; but you have no right to do what you did there. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Ramachandra Raoji, you are an educated person. You are a doctor and also a civilized person. I am aware of it. I know personally yourself. But there is a House, there are certain *maryadas* and some *padvatis* are there. So, let us keep them in mind. Sir, to resolve this issue, I suggest Azadji to say something, so that respect to the Chair is there.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): We all respect the Chair, not only the Chairman but also the Deputy Chairman and the Panel of Vice-Chairpersons. This is the only place inside both the Houses, where each Member of Parliament, including the Prime Minister, has to respect the ruling of the Chair. This has been the tradition since Independence and this will continue as long as we are in a democratic country. I can understand that hon. Members of Andhra Pradesh are agitated. They were very eager to ask some questions, but, at the same time, my Party and I myself don't appreciate the way the hon. Member was thumping the table of the Deputy Chairman. I am sorry for that on his behalf.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I want a reply from you to my questions. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Let him reply. ...(Interruptions)... Let him reply. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I have just one question to ask ...(Interruptions)... and I am not intervening in the debate. ...(Interruptions)... I am sure, Jaitleyji will definitely respond to me. I have to just give one clarification and also to seek one clarification. ...(Interruptions)... The clarification which I want to give to the House is ...(Interruptions)... Sir, the hon. Minister is replying to the House -- educating us. So, he must also know that our opposition to Coal and Mineral Bills is not on auction but on some other issues. You must have read the amendments moved by us. So, at least, be factual. ...(Interruptions)... Please, keep quiet. Please keep quiet. ...(Interruptions)... You are not the Chairman. You are not the Chairman. ...(Interruptions)... So, my point is, you must have read the amendments moved by us. ...(Time-bell rings)... You know that we are not opposing auction *per se*. ...(Time-bell rings)... So, I think, you should...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Mr. Finance Minister.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Secondly, Sir, I only want to request that the workers relating to the various schemes you are having with you – whatever you have devolved to the States is another thing – particularly ICDS, NRHM, ASHA and the Mid Day Meal did not get their honorarium raised for a pretty long time, and I think that also requires a better distribution that you are preaching about. So, please consider that. Many of the Members from your side also raised that during the debate on the Budget. So, please consider this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Finance Minister. I hope you will respond to the maximum questions as far as possible.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I will respond to every query. But I will try to be very brief because this is not a second round of discussion. There is a difference in analysis between Shri Anand Sharma and me whether the States gain or the States lose. I would have straightway conceded to his figures if one of the Congress States had come up and said, 'I was better off under the Thirteenth Finance Commission and restore that position.' All of your States are much better off under the 14th Finance Commission as indeed every State is, and therefore let posterity decide or the coming year will decide whether your States will get more or will get less. Now, similarly, under financial inclusion in a mission mode -- I think, let this discussion proceeds; this is not the last discussion on the subject – by treating an individual as a unit, we are able to include twelve crore fifty four lakh people into the banking system. People went from home to home. More than 99 per cent of the homes they went to agreed to open bank accounts. A statement is being made that

this was UPA's idea. Financial inclusion is the global idea. None of us can claim a copyright on it. But in the manner in which it was executed, can somebody tell us how many bank accounts were opened through the financial inclusion scheme during that period? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Twenty-four crores in seven years. You are the Finance Minister.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Regrettably, when I became the Finance Minister, only about fourteen-and-a-half crore people in this country had a bank account. I don't know which 24 crore bank accounts were opened. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: We are talking of the same account which you are ...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Fifty eight per cent of India has access to banks, 42 per cent of India has not access to banks on the day I became the Finance Minister; and that is why these have been increased.

Now, you mentioned the coal auction. We have gone through this debate once earlier. What is the need of these new laws? And let me straightway explain to you. The 2010 law which you did not implement ...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Could not.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: ... or you could not implement provides for an auction. But if you go for an auction under that law, you will never be able to resolve the current impasse. The September 2014 Judgement of the Supreme Court says that the 42 developed mines which you allotted are cancelled. They are to be allotted afresh by auction. That is now the law. Now in each one of those 42 cases, I have informed you earlier, the surface land belongs to the old operator. The infrastructure is of the old operator and therefore nobody is going to come up and claim a right to the mineral below that surface where the land and infrastructure belong to somebody else. So, that incomplete law of 2010, after the changed situation of September, 2014, needed to be updated, saying that whoever bids for the mineral will *ipso facto* get the rights of the land and the infrastructure, and the old owner of that land will be compensated under the law. So, if we go under the 2010 law, not a single mine will be auctioned and not a rupee would we have got.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You could have just brought a new law.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: All right. Now I think I have made my point clear. I hope this gives you some fodder for reviewing your future action this evening. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You should also clarify my point.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Similarly, in the case of mines and minerals, the law which you enacted now goes contrary to the Supreme Court judgement, because you gave an option – either auction or first come-first served. First come-first served would again leave a discretion. The Supreme Court says, you can't do it. So, if we follow your law, we would probably have to be summoned by some court some day. Therefore, please come out with a non-discretionary law which provides for no discretion of the Government. It is a great opportunity for Indian democracy that nobody is coming to me as a Finance Minister and saying, 'I want a coal block, I want a spectrum or I want a mining lease', because I have no power. He has to sit on his computer and bid for it. That is the changed system. So, please cooperate in that changed system.

Now, Nareshji wanted to know what would be the position of farmers' loans -- 'Are you continuing the nine per cent plus three per cent subvention or not continuing it?' Anand Sharmaji also mentioned the three per cent subvention. Let me give you the figures. In 2013-14, the total subvention given to the farmer was ₹ 6,000 crores. In our first year, 2014-15, the total subvention in the Revised Estimates is ₹ 9,476 crores. Because, it is open-ended. More farmers take loans and, therefore, more interest subvention has to take place. For the next year, 2015-16 also, this figure is going to increase because we also want more credit to be picked up by the farmers. So, this figure, which in your last year was ₹ 6,000 crores, and this year was ₹ 9,476 crores, I have now increased the provision to ₹ 13,046 crores. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: हमने ब्याज के बारे में पूछा था।

श्री अरुण जेटली: ब्याज की जो स्थिति है, उसमें 3 परसेंट subvention मिलता है, 2 परसेंट टाइमली पेमेंट का मिलता है और उसके अतिरिक्त कई राज्य सरकारें 9 परसेंट से 5 परसेंट पर आ जाती हैं, 4 परसेंट पर आ जाती हैं, कई राज्य सरकारें उसमें भी अपनी योजना के तहत, और अब चूंकि राज्यों के पास पैसा ज्यादा होगा, इसलिए अब राज्य सरकारें भी उसमें थोड़ी-सी मदद कर पाएंगी।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह: ओडिशा में हमने 3 परसेंट किया है।

श्री अरुण जेटली: ऐसी स्थिति में अगर आपका किसान टाइमली पेमेंट करता है, तो उसको फिर एक परसेंट देना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि तीन परसेंट, दो परसेंट, तीन परसेंट, तो बचेगा केवल एक परसेंट।

Our tax-GDP ratio is not what it should be. Your concern is legitimate. But we cannot increase the tax by merely charging higher tax, because if you charge higher rates of taxation, India's experience has been, it leads to evasion, it leads to a more sluggish economy and it leads to people not investing. You have had example of countries. England, this year, has brought down its corporation tax to 20 per cent, and their total tax collection and their investment has increased. So, whether it is a lower rate of taxation, which leads to a more efficient economy and eventually

a higher tax-GDP ratio, or a higher rate of taxation -- I think this will remain an ideological difference between you and us. On this issue, probably, they may be on my side and not yours.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Definitely, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: And, therefore, we will stick to our own different ideological views.

अब आपने मिड-डे मील स्कीम के बारे में पूछा है। मिड-डे मील स्कीम के प्रोविजन के संबंध में मैं कह दूँ कि जो इस बार सेंटर के पास पैसा कम हुआ, उसकी वजह से एक marginal decline था, लेकिन इसके लिए जितना भी पैसा चाहिए होगा, in the course of the year, the Centre will fully compensate the States as far as this is concerned.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Please give a response on their honorarium.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The schemes are all going to continue. Nobody has said any scheme is being abolished. It is the manner in which the payments are to be made. It is the allocation. Whether the money will come out of my right pocket or my left pocket or will it come out of both the pockets is the only issue.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You are implementing the scheme. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: If you bring some cases to my notice, we will certainly take a compassionate view of it. Comrade Raja is here. He knows he was coming to me repeatedly during the bank workers' strike and we did play a role in getting them their dues. He stands a witness as far as he is concerned.

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (West Bengal): Mr. Finance Minister, may I ask you one question in relation to this if you don't mind? About *Anganwadi* workers, we went through this debate a number of times earlier. They are the ones taking care of children before their pre-school years. Without them, the foundation of your future India, what you are talking of the 'Indian youth', is not made. Even today they suffer from what is called an honorarium, and not from a wage. They have no other benefits but they are the ones taking care of crores and crores of children. Will you consider actually converting that into a wage and treating them as normal Government servants who are discharging a very important responsibility?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I keep that suggestion which you have made. I take it in the right spirit. But also bear in mind, please help us. Sir, I am not making a political statement. Irrespective of the Government in power in the Centre or the States, the States' or Centre's financial ability to do justice to these people will also depend on our ability to pay and, therefore, to improve our ability to pay, we need growth, for which we need your support. We can have our ideological difference. शरद यादव जी ने एनपीएज की बात की। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI SITARAM YECHURY: But on this, there is no ideological difference. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अरुण जेटली: शरद यादव जी ने एनपीएज की बात कही। शरद जी, एनपीएज दो प्रकार के हैं। एक कैटेगरी वह है, जिसमें लोगों ने बैंक्स के साथ स्पष्ट धोखा किया है, जैसे पैसा ले लेना, डायवर्ट कर लेना। उन पर क्रिमिनल केसेज भी चलते हैं। दूसरी परिस्थिति यह है कि पिछले दो-तीन वर्षों में जब अर्थव्यवस्था थोड़ी धीमी हुई, तो कॉर्पोरेट सेक्टर्स की कई कम्पनियां घाटे में चली गईं, क्योंकि बैंकिंग फंड्स किसी व्यवसाय की लाइफलाइन हैं। Several companies went into a loss और एक acceptable figure था कि दो-ढाई परसेंट तक एनपीएज किसी भी बैंक के लिए उचित होते हैं, वे छः परसेंट तक चले गए। छः परसेंट से भी ज्यादा— फिर उस पैसे को वापस लाने के लिए कम्पनी में जान डालनी है, इसलिए उसका revised package हो, बैंक्स यह व्यवस्था भी करते हैं, इसलिए इसके ऊपर छः परसेंट stressed assets भी हैं। आज हमारे बैंक्स इस परिस्थिति में काम कर रहे हैं। अगर आप वह लाइफलाइन नहीं देंगे, वह ऑक्सीजन नहीं देंगे, तो वे कम्पनियां एकदम ठप हो जाएंगी, उनके ठप होने के बाद वहां के मजदूर बेरोजगार हो जाएंगे, एक national asset waste होगा, इसलिए उसको revive करने की कोशिश की जाती है। अगर इकोनॉमी दो-चार साल अच्छे तरीके से चलती है, तो काफी हद तक ये एनपीएज धीरे-धीरे अपने आप वापस नीचे आते हैं। लेकिन, कई केसेज ऐसे हैं, मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि उन लोगों के नाम सार्वजनिक हों और अब तथा पुरानी सरकार के कार्यकाल में भी एनपीएज के संबंध में जो गाइडलाइंस आरबीआई ने बनाई थीं, उनमें भी जो लोग इस सीमा को पार करते हैं, उनको कोई बैंक पैसा नहीं देगा, जो कि virtually एक प्रकार की blacklisting ही है। मतलब, उनकी जो commercial naming और shaming है, वह उस व्यवस्था में से उभरकर बाहर निकलती है।

श्री शरद यादव: उनके नाम घोषित कीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अरुण जेटली: इस वक्त इसको काफी कठिन किया जा रहा है। जहां तक ओडिशा के "हुदहुद" के मुआवजे का सवाल है, उसके लिए गृह मंत्री की अध्यक्षता में एक हाई लेवल कमिटी है, it is seized of that issue; it is going into that issue.

श्री सतीश चंद्र मिश्रा (उत्तर प्रदेश): शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट एंड शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का जो ...*(व्यवधान)*... उसके बारे में भी कुछ कह दीजिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव (तेलंगाना): जिन्होंने बैंक का घोटाला किया, उनके नाम तो बताइए, सर। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No more, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is all. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is enough. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अरुण जेटली: उपसभापति जी, कई माननीय सदस्यों ने ...*(व्यवधान)*... कई माननीय सदस्यों ने ...*(व्यवधान)*... आंध्र प्रदेश को केंद्र सहायता करे...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, वहां तहसील में किसान की फोटो टाँग देते हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: अंसारी जी, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ansariji, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... अंसारी जी, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

अंसारी जी, बैठिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:*

श्री उपसभापति: अंसारी जी, बैठिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी:*

श्री उपसभापति: अंसारी जी, बैठिए।...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री अरुण जेटली : आंध्र प्रदेश के संबंध में कई माननीय सदस्यों ने बहुत आग्रह से यह कहा कि केंद्र आंध्र प्रदेश की मदद करे। The Centre must help Andhra Pradesh. As far as the Central Government is concerned, whatever commitments are there – it is a phased process – the Centre will honour each one of them.

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Including Telangana also.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Whatever commitments are there to Telangana also in the Act will be honoured. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, that is fine. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing more; no more. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Therefore, there should be no misinformation on this count. I was asked further about Polavaram project. In the last year's Budget, I provided a sum of ₹250 crores because you provide an amount, the project doesn't start. Therefore, on 31st, the process would have ended. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No please ...*(Interruptions)*... Not allowed ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Therefore, yesterday, itself ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Not allowed; please sit down ...*(Interruptions)*... It is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:*

SHRI ANANDA BHASKAR RAPOLU:*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It will not go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Not allowed ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. The Minister said that whatever commitments are there, will be honoured. He said that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, yesterday itself, the amount, which was provided for the current financial year, sanctions have been issued for that amount. For the next year, I have provided a nominal amount. If more amounts are needed for that project, because the commitment has been made in the Act, more amounts will be made available to Andhra. With these few words, Sir, I commend the Bills to the House.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion regarding the consideration of the Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 2015 to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2015-16, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

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

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

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

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I rise to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion regarding consideration of the Appropriation Bill, 2015, to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2014-15, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration".

The motion was adopted.

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

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

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

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I rise to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.