

श्री उपसभापति: उन्होंने बोला है कि कुछ करेंगे। Nareshji, he has already said that he will try to do something.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: Sir, what do you mean by try? अगर मिनिस्टर ट्राई करेंगे, तो कैसे चलेगा? अगर प्रधान मंत्री अपने को बेचारा कहेंगे, तो फिर देश में सरकार काहे की रही। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Think of some suggestion ...**(Interruptions)**... I think the suggestion of Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad ...**(Interruptions)**... having some regulatory authority by which you fix a lower fare and maximum fare. ...**(Interruptions)**... Try to do something. ...**(Interruptions)**... He will do.

SHRI ASHOK GAJAPATHI RAJU PUSAPATI: Sir, the Leader of Opposition ...**(Interruptions)**... Sir, the route dispersal guidelines that were formulated ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, okay. You examine and ...**(Interruptions)**... Okay, fine. That is okay. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is over. No more. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is no more. Nareshji, over.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह सरकार गरीबों की चिंता नहीं कर रही है। एअरलाइन्स को लूटने का मौका दे रही है। हमारा दल बहिष्कार करता है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

(कुछ माननीय सदस्य सदन से उठकर चले गए)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; over. ...**(Interruptions)**... That subject is over. ...**(Interruptions)**... That subject is over. ...**(Interruptions)**... The mover has walked out, then his subject should not be further discussed. ...**(Interruptions)**... That subject is over, the mover has walked out. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, I have to take up the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2015 and the Finance Bill, 2015. ...**(Interruptions)**... What is your problem? ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2015 and

The Finance Bill, 2015

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Sir, I move:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2015-16, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

[Shri Jayant Sinha]

Sir, I also move:

That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2015-16, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The questions were proposed.

श्री के.सी. त्यागी (बिहार): सर, एक सेकेंड। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Tyagiji, what is your problem? Tyagiji, let me take the next subject. ...**(Interruptions)**... What is your problem? ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: सर, मैं वाक-आउट नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, मैं सदन की कार्यवाही का हिस्सा हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You kindly walk in, don't walk out.

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: मेरा नियम 176 के तहत कल एक deterioration of the education system in the country लिस्ट हो गया था। मंत्री महोदय भी यहीं हैं, अगर माननीय मानव संसाधन मंत्री नेक्स्ट वीक में अवेलेबल हैं, तो उसे ले लिया जाए। मैं आपका प्रोटक्शन चाहता हूँ।

श्री उपसभापति: वह लिस्ट में आया था। क्या हो गया?

अल्पसंख्यक कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी): सर, मैं एचआरडी मिनिस्टर साहिबा से बात करके, उनकी अवेलेबिलिटी का पता लगाऊंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... निश्चित तौर से उस पर चर्चा होगी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री के. सी. त्यागी: फिर दो महीने बाद हाउस खुलेगा।

श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी: नहीं, नहीं। आप चिंता मत करिए। मैं उनसे पूछ लेता हूँ। जैसे ही अवेलेबिलिटी होगी, हो जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: वह हो जाएगा, हो जाएगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**... लिस्ट में आया था, हो जाएगा। आप बैठिए। Now, hon. Finance Minister. Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2015 and Finance Bill, 2015. Have you moved it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Yes, Sir, I have already said. If you want, I can say it again.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; you moved and spoke, and then we have to start. ...**(Interruptions)**... Now, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL (Kerala): Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Do you have a point of order on this issue?

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार): सर, हम आपका संरक्षण चाहते हैं। बोर्डिंग कार्ड पर एमाउंट का लिखा जाएगा या नहीं? उसका जवाब मंत्री महोदय ने नहीं दिया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am not allowing.

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी: उपसभापति महोदय, बोर्डिंग पास पर यदि दाम नहीं लिखा जाएगा, तो ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मैंने उनसे बोला है। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी : महोदय, हमारी उस बात का जवाब माननीय मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया है। ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Sahaniji, I myself told the Minister.

डा. अनिल कुमार साहनी : सर, मेरी बात का जवाब मंत्री जी ने नहीं दिया है। यदि वे इस बात का जवाब नहीं देते हैं, तो मैं भी सदन का बहिष्कार करता हूँ, क्योंकि गरीब लोगों, जिनमें ए.पी.एल. और बी.पी.एल. लोग आते हैं, वे प्लेन में कैसे यात्रा करेंगे? इसलिए हम लोग इसका विरोध करते हैं और बहिष्कार करते हैं।

(इस समय माननीय सदस्य सदन से बाहर चले गए)

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; that is your right. Now, Mr. Balagopal, what is your point of order?

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, on the Finance Bill and the Appropriation Bill, I gave a notice under Rules 67 and 69 and under articles 109 and 110 of the Constitution.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Oh! My God, you are going to the Constitution, rules and everything. Are you saying rules 67 and 69?

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Yes, Sir, rules 67 and 69.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right; Rule 67 is not applicable because it is for introduction.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, Rule 69 is applicable.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, Rule 69 is okay. Tell me what your problem is. What is the issue?

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, this issue is related to the right of the Council of States. Sir, here the Finance Bill has been introduced, and inside the Finance Bill, some provisions are there. It is a rare experience this time. Sir, on page 49, Clauses 122 to 130 say about a new Fund, namely, the Senior Citizens Welfare Fund. It is a new Fund. How to manage it and everything should be there. It is a good step, but it should not be in the Finance Bill.

Sir, then, again, on page 52, Clause 131, there is a mention of amendment to the Forward Contract Regulation Act.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Under what article of the Constitution are you saying this? Are you opposing on the basis of the rules or on the basis of the Constitution?

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I am opposing it on the basis of Rule 69, and the Constitution is supporting it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, all right.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I am saying about Clause 131 of the Bill. It is amendment to the Forward Contract Regulation Act, 1952.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no; I don't want to hear the clause. You say under what provision you are opposing it. Rule 69 has four sub-clauses. Under what sub-clause are you opposing it? You tell me that.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, here, sub-clause (iv) is applicable. Sir, you just hear me. Sir, the hon. Finance Minister is a very eminent legal personality and he will argue for the Government. That I know. But this is my apprehension as a Member. That is why I am raising this. Sir, there are four-five existing Acts enacted by this Parliament; Parliament means both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha discussed and passed it. These Acts were amended through this Finance Bill. I want to know whether this is a proper procedure to do it. That is why I said that. Sir, Clause 131 is relating to amendment to Forward Contract Regulation Act, 1952. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, kindly hear me just for a minute. It is there on page 52. It is an Act passed in 1952, maybe, some amendments are there. But, now, through the Finance Bill, the amendment is coming. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, just give me a minute.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, please hear him. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, you give your ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, the next is amendment to Securities Contract Regulation Act of 1956. There is some amendment to that Act in this Finance Bill. Sir, Clause 138 in the Finance Bill relates to amendment to the FEMA Act, which was enacted in 1999.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, what? Mr. Balagopal... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, I am saying about four Acts.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN: Sir, everything is put in the Finance Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rangarajan, please... ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Before giving the ruling, Sir, at least, allow me to say this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: For giving a ruling... *...(Interruptions)...* Let me help you; let me help you. *...(Interruptions)...* I am trying to help you and to help myself. For a ruling, you should mention me what rule has been violated here. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me finish. It is because you have quoted Rule 69. In Rule 69, there are four provisions. Which of this has been violated?

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, it is sub-clause (iv).

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: What does sub-clause (iv) say? It says that it should be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon. You mean to say that it is a violation! All right, you can say. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: I am saying that the last provision is about amendment to the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you making a speech? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: All these Acts were passed by the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha. Now, this is coming in the Finance Bill, which is a Money Bill. And, if these are coming in the Money Bill, we will not be getting the democratic right to vote and pass or defeat. If it is coming here, it will be deemed to be passed after 14 days. So, the power of the Rajya Sabha, which it has been using throughout all these years, will be *...(Interruptions)...* It will establish a new precedent. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you please listen to me. *...(Interruptions)...* No; no. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me reply to Mr. Balagopal. After that I will give you a chance. *...(Interruptions)...* No; no. *...(Interruptions)...* There is no time for any discussion. Whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not is decided by the hon. Speaker of the Lok Sabha. This House has no jurisdiction over that. *...(Interruptions)...* Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: That is altogether a different issue. *...(Interruptions)...* That is not the issue. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...* This House has no jurisdiction over that. If it is recommended by the hon. Speaker of the Lok Sabha that it is a Money Bill, then, I have to treat it as a Money Bill. That is all.

Coming to the other things, which Mr. Balagopal has raised, that some other Bills have indirectly been inserted in the Money Bill. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...* If you find so, you have every right to express it here. But express your views at the time of voting. *...(Interruptions)...* Let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Balagopal, let me complete. *...(Interruptions)...*

[Mr. Deputy Chairman]

Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Neither am I disputing the facts, nor am I saying otherwise. I am only saying that this is a Bill passed by the Lok Sabha and transmitted to this House. The hon. Speaker has certified it to be a Money Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*... Therefore, the Chair has only one option, that is, to take this Bill for consideration. The Chair has no other option. But the House is supreme. If you think that there is indirect inclusion of a particular Bill, you decide what you want. Decision is yours. Why do you want me to do that? ...*(Interruptions)*... If you want, you can do. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am taking it up for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. ...*(Interruptions)*... No; no. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have given a ruling on this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं भी एक प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर उठाना चाहता हूँ। मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ ऑर्डर है... आप कांस्टीट्यूशन निकाल लीजिए। कांस्टीट्यूशन ने जब राज्य सभा और लोक सभा, दोनों की संरचना की, दोनों के लिए आर्टिकल्स दिए, तो उन्होंने दोनों के कार्य को भी विभक्त किया कि कौन से कार्य लोक सभा करेगी, कौन से राज्य सभा करेगी। लेकिन श्रीमन्, संविधान में कहीं भी नहीं दिया है कि लोक सभा का डिजीजन राज्य सभा पर बाध्य होगा। यह आपने भी कहा। अभी आपने कहा कि स्पीकर ऑफ दि लोक सभा अगर डिसाइड कर देंगे ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; no. I am not saying that. The Constitution says that. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is mentioned in the Constitution that whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not is to be certified by the hon. Speaker of the Lok Sabha. ...*(Interruptions)*... Number two, once it has been passed by the Lok Sabha and transmitted to us, we have to consider it – either reject it or accept it. ...*(Interruptions)*... You can do that.

SHRI NARESH AGRAWAL: That is another thing. लेकिन हम कह रहे हैं कि यह प्रक्रिया जो है कि सारे बिलों को फाइनेंस बिल बनाकर अगर इस सदन में लाया गया, तो यह हमारे अधिकारों की कटौती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: So, you have a right to ...*(Interruptions)*... The Bill is with you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : तो इसका मतलब क्या रह गया? फिर तो सेबी भी ले आएं, फेमा भी ले आएं, फेरा भी ले आएं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have a right to reject it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nareshji, you have a right to reject it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : मतलब एक बोतल में सारी शराबें डालकर कॉकटेल बना देंगे और कॉकटेल बनाकर कह देंगे कि तुमको पीने का अधिकार नहीं है। यह तो ऐसा हो गया। आप तो

एक बोतल में कॉकटेल बना दे रहे हैं! ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is mentioned in the Constitution. What can I do? ...**(Interruptions)**... Even if you reject that will have no impact on a Money Bill. That is not my fault. ...**(Interruptions)**... That is the provision in the Constitution. ...**(Interruptions)**... You can bring forward an amendment to the Constitution. ...**(Interruptions)**... What can I do?

SHRI D. RAJA(Tamil Nadu): Sir, several Acts have been introduced and they form a part of the ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Leader of the House. ...**(Interruptions)**... The Leader of the House. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल : वही तो इश्यू है, वही तो इश्यू है। That is the issue. यह फाइनेंस बिल है ही नहीं।

श्री माजीद मेमन (महाराष्ट्र): माननीय मंत्री जी, एक सवाल आपसे पूछना है, आप उसका जवाब दे दीजिए। श्री के.एन. बालगोपाल जी ने जो कहा है, उसे मैं सरल शब्दों में आपके सामने रखूंगा, and you are capable to answer. ...**(Interruptions)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. Hon. Leader of the House, please. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI MAJEED MEMON: The question is this, through Money Bill, we have also included amendments in FEMA and PMLA which are two very drastic criminal legislations. So, it cannot be done in a summary way. We may have our views on amendment to PMLA. That is exactly what we all are saying.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is expressed when you discuss; and use your voting power.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE;THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS;AND THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, the word 'Money Bill' is defined in the Constitution – Article 110. Please see the Constitution. Your first observation was absolutely correct; and I will just refer to this. There will be no doubt after this. Do you have article 110, Sir?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: It says, "For the purpose of this Chapter, a Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters – (a) the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax. The first is only about tax. The second is, *i.e.*, (b) the regulation

[Shri Arun Jaitley]

of the borrowing of money or the giving of any guarantee by the Government or the amendment of any law with respect to any financial obligations undertaken or to be undertaken by the Government of India; (c) the custody of the Consolidated Fund or the Contingency Fund, the payment of moneys, etc.; (d) the appropriation; (e) the declaring of any expenditure; (f) the receipt of money; and (g) any other matter incidental to the above matters.

Then the question Mr. Naresh Agrawal raised is sub-clause (3) which says, “If any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of the House of the People thereon shall be final.”

Now, as regards Citizen Welfare Fund, the State takes upon itself the obligation to spend on senior citizens, squarely covered by article 110. The State says, ‘expenditure being incurred on Forward Market Commission and its consequential impact on other laws that is incidental thereto will not be undertaken. Instead, it will now be deemed to be a security.’ So, the Forward Market Commission Act is amended. The definition of the word ‘security’ is expanded to include this commodity trade under ‘securities’, and this is referred to SEBI. So, you need consequential amendments in a number of Acts because this is an expenditure of the Government which is either being removed or being taken into and, therefore, squarely covered under article 110. This precise objection in so many words is raised in the other House before the Speaker whose authority under article 110(3) is final, and a detailed ruling is given by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha after analyzing each of the provisions that why it is a Money Bill. Now, keeping the comity of the two Houses in mind, the Constitution says that certifying authority for this is the Speaker of Lok Sabha. That ruling can’t be called into question here. That ruling is final. This question has been extensively debated in the other House because the power with regard to Money Bills primarily is with the other House. This House has an authority to make any recommendations or suggestions while returning the Bill within the framework of article 109 and, therefore, each one of the provisions of this Act – I have minutely examined it, the Lok Sabha Secretariat and the Speaker have examined it – is either within the borrowing provisions or within the appropriations or the obligations being undertaken by the State or incidental provisions thereto; and the Speaker has thereafter given a detailed ruling saying, ‘it is a Money Bill’, and therefore this House and the hon. Members cannot now seek a parallel debate on that question. ...(*Interruptions*)...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति महोदय, वे सुप्रीम कोर्ट के वकील हैं और हम तहसील के वकील हैं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Goa): Sub-clause (2) excludes it if a provision

is there for imprisonment. Sub-clause (2) of 110(2) excludes it. If it provides only for fine, etc, then it is not a Money Bill. There is a provision for imprisonment in this Bill.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभापति महोदय, हम भी यही कह रहे हैं। यह ठीक है कि जहां dispute पैदा हो कि यह मनी बिल है या नहीं है, तो इस पर लोक सभा के स्पीकर फाइनल डिसिजन लेंगे, यह तो धारा 110 में है। **...(व्यवधान)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have to go by that only. That is what I am saying.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: लेकिन इसका unnecessary फायदा उठाया जाए, किसी बिल को लोक सभा से मनी बिल बनाकर राज्य सभा की शक्ति को कम कर दिया जाए, अगर बारे में कांस्टिट्यूशन silent है, तो इस पर बहस होनी चाहिए। अगर कांस्टिट्यूशन इस पर silent है, किसी भी बिल को लोक सभा से फाइनंस बिल बना दिया जाए, लोक सभा स्पीकर उसको फाइनल बना दें, तो क्या राज्य सभा की पावर कम हो जाएगी? क्या राज्य सभा के अधिकार कम हो जाएंगे? यह भी तो **...(व्यवधान)...** है। इस पर डिबेट हो जानी चाहिए, क्योंकि यहां पर काफी सदस्य वकील हैं।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nareshji, that is what I am saying. During the discussion, Members have the right to express their views on this aspect also. The only thing is, they cannot question the decision of the hon. Speaker. Except that, your views can be expressed and if you want, the House can reflect it. I have no problem with that. I am only saying that we have to now proceed on the basis of the fact that this is a Money Bill because it has been certified to be so by the hon. Speaker. But Members may express what they have just said as their views. That will be on record. We are not. **...(Interruptions)...**

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: सर, हमें शरणार्थी मत बनाइए; हम लोग शरणार्थी हो गए हैं। **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, we are not questioning the ruling given by the hon. Speaker of the Lok Sabha, and we take it as a Money Bill, because the Speaker has ruled it to be so. But the question is, there are major amendments to major independent Acts. Is it proper to include all those amendments as part of the Finance Bill? What is the role of the Rajya Sabha in these matters? That is what we have been asking. **...(Interruptions)...**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let us start the discussion. During the course of the discussion you can put forth your views and the Minister could reply to that. **...(Interruptions)...**

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: श्रीमन्, मेरा यह कहना है कि Article 110 में (a) to (f) जितने भी रूल दिए हैं, उनमें किसी में भी नहीं दिया है कि मनी बिल उनको माना जाएगा, जिसमें सज़ा भी हो सकती हो, जिसमें कनविकशन का प्रोसेस हो। उन्होंने जो मनी बिल की परिभाषा दी है और

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

उसमें उन्होंने Section 3 में स्पीकर का एलॉउ कर दिया है, लेकिन श्रीमन् यह कहाँ पर दिया है कि जो क्रिमिनल प्रोसेस के हैं, उनको मनी बिल मान लिया जाएगा। अगर कोई हाउस उसको मनी बिल मान लेता है, तो इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि इस हाउस की identity खत्म हो गई, तो फिर हमारा jurisdiction किसा बात का है? संविधान में यह तो नहीं कहा है। आप (a) to (f) रूल देख लीजिए, जितने भी क्लॉज दिए हैं, किसी क्लॉज में मनी बिल में नहीं दिया है कि वह एक्ट जिसमें क्रिमिनल प्रोसेस होगा, वे मनी बिल माने जाएंगे। Article 110 में कहाँ दिया हुआ है? आप Article 110 पूरा पढ़ लीजिए।

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, what does the Minister have to say? Let the Ministry say what he has to say regarding clause (2) of article 110. Let him give his opinion on that. Clause 110(2) says, “A Bill shall not be deemed to be a Money Bill by reason only that it provides for the imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties, or for the demand or payment of fees for licences or fees for services rendered, or by reason that it provides for the imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax by any local authority or body for local purposes”. So, imprisonment कहाँ है? Imprisonment has been excluded.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct, but read the next clause. It says, “If any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of the House of the People thereon shall be final.” ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the clause on which I have given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, this House cannot be helpless. This House has been constituted under the Constitution of India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: This has not been referred. It has already been decided ...*(Interruptions)*... That is the whole issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Then tell me a way out. I don't see a way out. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, clause.....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Sir, let the Minister reply. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अगर हम फाइनेन्स बिल पर वोटिंग करके reject कर दें, तो उसका भी कोई असर नहीं पड़ेगा। हमको Finance Bill में अगर पावर नहीं है, तो फिर डिस्कशन क्यों करें? इस पर द्वाइ-तीन घंटे क्यों बरबाद करें? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can give recommendations or make suggestions. You can also ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, what is the point? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Even the President cannot change it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, may I just clarify this? Merely by imposing a penalty it does not become a Money Bill. That is what clause (2) says. But if a Bill has a provision for a penalty, it does not cease to be a Money Bill. The Income Tax Act is a Money Bill. It also has the provision for prosecution. Therefore, these arguments are being given; this is, probably, the first time in India's parliamentary history that we are being told that a Money Bill cannot have a provision for prosecution! The Income Tax Act is a Money Bill. It has a provision for prosecution. It is as elementary as this. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, let us start the discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. No more discussion. I have given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K. N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, please read clause (4) of ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I have a point of order. Directly or indirectly, in the face of Article 110(3), the Speaker's ruling, certifying that it is a Money Bill, cannot be discussed here. And, they are indirectly trying to discuss it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, what the Leader of the House has said is correct. I uphold that. We cannot discuss the ruling of the Speaker or even criticise that.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI(Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I have a point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, my ruling is final. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: Sir, why don't you listen to me?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No more discussion on this. On this subject, there is no need. ...*(Interruptions)*... See, there is no use of discussing. If you want to change it, you have to change Article 110(3). That is the only way. Now, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy...*(Interruptions)*... I have given the ruling. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, please read Article 110(4). ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the ruling. After giving the ruling, no more...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Strictly going by the Constitution ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have given the ruling. Mr. Balagopal, I have given the ruling. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: I have to say only one line.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; once I have given the ruling, nothing more.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Article 110(4) states that when it is presented to the President for assent under Article 111, ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Once I gave the ruling, nothing more.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: The certificate of the Speaker of the House of the People signed by 'him' that it is a Money Bill. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I don't want that. I am not looking into that. ...(Interruptions)... No, please...(Interruptions)... Mr. Balagopal, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: It has to be signed by 'him'. ...(Interruptions)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Balagopal, sit down. ...(Interruptions)... I have given the ruling.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: I want a ruling on this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No more point of order. Sit down. Now, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Balagopal, you have made your point and I have given the ruling also. You should understand that Article 110(3) is very clear. Once the hon. Speaker has certified it, there is no other way. I have to go by that. Sit down. My ruling is final. Nothing more will go on record except what Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy says.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is not going on record. Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, please start. I am not allowing Mr. Balagopal. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Balagopal, you cannot have ...(Interruptions)... How many points of order will you raise? I want to finish it.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, Mr. Tiwari, I am not allowing. Your own

* Not recorded.

Member is standing. What is the use? There is no use in raising another point of order. The Constitution is very clear. I can't allow any more discussion on this subject. Once I have given a ruling on a subject, you cannot raise another point of order. Sit down.

SHRI PRAMOD TIWARI: I am not challenging your ruling; I am just requesting you to reconsider this point.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Nothing can be reconsidered. The Constitution is very clear.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION; AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, 'he' or 'she' is one person. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down and listen to the Minister, Mr. Balagopal.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: My suggestion is: the House of Elders is discussing serious issues. As per Article 110, the Speaker's decision is final. Secondly, as far as this House is concerned, the Chair's ruling is final. Once the ruling is given after some of the Members raised the issue, we should leave it there and then move forward. The Chair has already called Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. I request the House to proceed with the business and we can put our argument during the discussion.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes; that is what I am saying. All you want to say, you can say while you are speaking. Mr. Tiwari, when you speak, you can say whatever you want to say. Now, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, before initiating the discussion, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister. In a parliamentary democracy, the opposition parties play a very important role. While giving the reply last year, the Finance Minister did not refer at all to the points raised or clarifications sought by the hon. Members. This time, I am drawing the attention of Arun Jaitleyji, but he is not looking at me; what can I do?

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I am still not able to digest the new Marxist argument that because the Constitution requires the Money Bill to be signed by 'him', so a lady Speaker's signature is not adequate. I don't know whether such an argument could be seriously...*(Interruptions)*... I am actually shocked by this argument. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: Sir, he has made a statement regarding my point. I have to explain. If it is against the Marxist Member, I have to clarify. I am against gender discrimination. If we are going strictly by the Constitution, then I was asking the hon. Finance Minister if it is only 'him'. So, where is the Speaker?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: See, 'him' means both.

SHRI K.N. BALAGOPAL: That is why I asked. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you are strictly adhering to the Constitution...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: 'Him' is for both.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): If you say this ...*(Interruptions)*... the Speaker must necessarily be a man, and, cannot be a lady. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then the natural analogy is that the Speaker can only be a male, it can't be a lady. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Subbarami Reddy, what you said is not a point of order. It is a request to the Finance Minister. Now, you proceed.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I have just requested to respond to my points while giving reply. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, please do not count the time lost in all this in my time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, I rise to speak on the Appropriation Bill and Finance Bill, which have been moved by hon. Finance Minister for consideration. Though the Finance Bill has been passed by Lok Sabha, we are still concerned and pained about many issues.

I would like to remind the hon. Finance Minister that the NDA Government inherited a strong economy and a vibrant India left by the Congress-led UPA Government when Dr. Manmohan Singh *ji* was the Prime Minister. Our country's GDP growth had risen by four times under the Congress-led Government. Our Government had left a foreign exchange reserve of US \$ 310 billion and the country's exports had gone up to US \$ 315 billion. In spite of global financial crisis and meltdown, India remained one of the most-favoured destinations for the foreign investors, when NDA took the reins from our hands.

Sir, one of the most important points is that in eight core sectors, there is either decline in the growth or negative growth. For the entire Financial Year, 2014-15, the production growth of eight core sectors like cement, steel, refinery, natural gas, etc., slowed down to 3.5 per cent from 4.2 per cent in the previous financial year. In fact, the cement sector witnessed a negative growth of 4.2 per cent in March against a positive growth of 2.7 per cent in February. At this juncture, there is a

strong need to push the dynamic policy regime by the Government at the ground level to refuel demand in the economy.

As we all know, the revenue expenditure cannot be reduced because we have to pay salaries and undertake essential expenditure. So, you have to increase the revenue. Revenue can be increased only when industry becomes strong and economy grows faster. You are expecting the economic growth to be in the range of eight to nine per cent. But my question is: When you are going down so badly in the core sectors, the automobile sector has gone down, and, there is negative growth in the cement industry in the last quarter, how do you expect more revenue collection through taxes?

Sir, the Government wants to achieve growth in GDP, it wants to achieve eight to nine per cent economic growth, and, it also wants to create more employment. Here, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister, Arun Jaitley ji. Sir, since it is very important, I want to draw your attention towards this issue. One of the major issues as to why the infrastructure and core sectors are actually collapsing is the interest rates. So, I would like to say that by merely increasing the interest rates, you are not going to control the inflation. One of the measures for inflation control may be increase in interest rates. You are under the impression that if interest rates are increased, the cash flow will be reduced in the market. It is not correct. Any industrialist or anybody who wants to undertake any power project or anything has to go to banks and borrow money in spite of the high rates. Then, ultimately, what happens is that the industry becomes unviable.

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Today, almost every sector has become unviable. Why? It is so because the interest rates are high and they are forced to borrow, which leads to difficulties. On the one side, the Finance Minister says, okay, we must reduce the interest rates but the RBI says that they would reduce it tomorrow. Even if small reduction is made, the banks do not follow it. Large scale confusion is going on.

My suggestion is that you must focus on this most important point. For instance, so many projects have become sick because of the unviability and higher rates of interest. Another thing which I would like to say is, for the Finance Ministry, power sector is also very important. In the Eleventh Five Year Plan, almost 40,000-megawatt power projects were started. They have to be completed in the Twelfth Five Year Plan. Most of these projects were started when the dollar rate was forty five rupees. In the entire Twelfth Five Year Plan, the dollar has gone up to sixty two rupees. So, naturally, in all the power projects, the value has gone up. Institutions have to give. And matching equity should also be expected from the promoters. The RBI

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says that 10 per cent is the ceiling. Here, my submission is, there are projects for which we need to import equipment from countries like China, Japan and others, and there are also power projects for which we need not import anything. They buy only domestically. So, if you put a ten per cent ceiling for everybody, it is irrational, impractical, and they are in great trouble. The RBI says we will give only ten per cent. You will have to do cost hedging. Who knows this hedging insurance? Why institutions do not do this? Therefore, I want to draw your attention towards this point. It is a very important point. If you really want success in the industrial growth, power is very important. The hon. Minister, Mr. Piyush Goyal, wants to give power 24x7. You cannot achieve this target if you do not focus to complete all the power projects in the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Then, Sir, for the economic growth, tourism also plays a very important role. In the tourism, I must say, we get an income of about 17 million US dollars every year. Lakhs of people get employment but we are not able to get a good number of tourists. A number of hotels have become sick. No new hotel is going to come in the country because the tourists are not coming. There is no proper attraction. We are making efforts. But today it is in a very bad position. So, the Government must focus on this. Of course, one good thing has happened recently. The Finance Minister has declared hotel industry also as a part of the infrastructure industry. But there, they have put a condition. If a hotel project started from 2013, then only it is eligible. You have to examine this. If it started only two years back in the country that is before 2013, it cannot come under the category of infrastructure. It is totally wrong. The Federation of the Hotel Industry Associations of the country also has been requesting in this respect. So, you have to examine this point also.

Sir, you committed in your manifesto that you would give millions of jobs. You have absolutely failed to give any jobs, except the 1.82 lakh jobs completed throughout this year. In the Service sector retrenchment is going on. So, my request is, you must focus on how to increase the jobs. That is possible only if there is industrial growth. Industrial growth is interlinked with all the infrastructure, power, banking institutions, and all these things. So, you have to focus on that.

Then, another thing is, Andhra Pradesh is having a population of more than six crore people. A State with a population of six crore people was divided due to peculiar circumstances by the UPA Government with the support of the BJP. When it was separated, including Mr. Jaitley, everybody said yes, Andhra Pradesh would lose revenue heavily. Since they are losing Hyderabad city, their revenue will go down. They need help. That day, Dr. Manmohan Singh, the then Prime Minister, here, from that seat, committed that Special Status will be given for five years. Normally,

they are not supposed to say this. They will give Special Status by processing in the Planning Commission and NDC. From there, they will give it. But here, he committed as Prime Minister, seeing the peculiar circumstances, that Andhra Pradesh needs Special Status. Then, immediately, Arun Jaitleyji, said 'not for five years, Sir, we need to give Special Status for ten years.' He said these words on that day. But today, eleven months are over, but giving them the Special Status is not thought over. Several people say that every State is asking for this. Every State's circumstances are different. Six crore people are deprived of the revenue income. Andhra Pradesh is in a very bad shape. The Government may change, but the commitment made in the interest of the people should always be honoured. The then Prime Minister committed the Special Status for Andhra Pradesh and now it is the duty of this Government to honour his commitment. Therefore, I am demanding for giving them the Special Status. Similarly, Sir, in the Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act, Polavaram was declared a national project. So, when you are declaring it a national project, you must, at least, give ₹ 4,000 crore yearly to complete it in three-four years. You have provided ₹ 100 crores. You gave a reply that last year they did not spend much; therefore, this year you would not give them. This is not the way. It is such an important subject. You must provide for it. Unless Budget is passed, you cannot provide so many thousands of crores like that. Therefore, I draw your attention to it. At least, you revise the Budget and you have to think of Polavaram. In your reply, I want your categorical commitment on this subject also.

Sir, in the Indian history, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was a stalwart. He was responsible for making India the largest democratic country in the world. The neighbouring country Pakistan could not sustain a democratic culture like India. In India, the democratic values were strengthened by Panditji. Everybody, in their heart in India, irrespective of the political affiliations, loves Panditji. So, the UPA Government had JNNURM scheme, with the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Now, you want to change it to AMRUT. Yes, you are welcome to change it. But my request is that along with AMRUT put the name of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru also. Then, the people of India will appreciate it. This is my request and suggestion also.

Then, Sir, the 14th Finance Commission has recommended to raise the Budget outflow to the States from thirty-two per cent to forty-two per cent, and it is a welcome factor. The Government is happy because the money you are giving to States will be reduced in real terms. Hon. Finance Minister said that Uttar Pradesh is getting ₹ 99,159 crores this year. An addition of ₹ 26,000 crore they are getting. West Bengal will get ₹ 49,000 crores, which means they are getting another ₹ 27,000 crores. But what about Andhra Pradesh and Telangana? Our experts say that by following this forty-two per cent, Andhra Pradesh and Telangana are not getting

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anything extra. It may be correct or not; I do not know. A number of States may get more money. Some States may get less money. So, I want hon. Finance Minister to clarify to this august House, if any State gets less share due to circumstances, you are going to reimburse it or not.

Sir, as a part of the Government's growth economy, sugar has a very peculiar situation. Today, the sugarcane growers are suffering and sugar producers are suffering. Why? Sugar producers are unable to pay the money to sugarcane growers because the market price of sugar is less than what they pay for sugarcane. If a sugarcane grower asks ₹ 26, the sugar is sold at ₹ 22. He has to pay ₹ 4 from his pocket to sugarcane growers. So, he is not paying money. Sugarcane grower is also suffering. His money is not coming. But he has grown sugarcane. Therefore, he is suffering. International price also is very low; so you cannot export sugar. It is a challenging thing for the Government also. Therefore, the Government must focus on this. I suggest a simple thing: Moratorium on interest on existing balance working capital facility for at least three years. Also, the Central Government should strictly implement the Ethanol blending into petrol and increase the percentage of blending from five per cent to twenty per cent. This is eco-friendly fuel and the environment will be cleaner. If you do not protect the sugar industry, India is going to have a serious problem. Today, the situation is that if this is not stopped, fifty per cent mills will be closed in India, in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh, with the result that sugarcane growers will stop growing sugarcane. They will grow some other crops. A stage will come in two-three years, where there will be a serious problem. There will not be any sugar, there will not be any production, there will not be any sugarcane growing. Therefore, you have to focus on this problem, Sir. It is a very serious matter and the Finance Ministry – it is not merely for Food Ministry alone – must look into it.

Then, coming to Swachh Bharat, any good thing the Government proposes, our Congress Party always welcomes it. Swachh Bharat is good. Everybody wants to be neat, nice, well-dressed, clean and everything. Why not? Everybody wants it. But, at the same time, where is money? For Swachh Bharat you need money. You have not given any money. You said that we will give some money, we will give some exemptions. इस तरह से कौन देता है, अगर आप इस तरह से exemption देंगे, तो इससे क्या फायदा होगा? It is a good scheme. But you must provide it with some good money.

As far as funds under the MPLADS are concerned, they were enhanced to ₹ 5 crore four years ago. Today, the value of money and rupee is different. The amount of ₹ 5 crore is not sufficient. You increase it. In the Lok Sabha, every Member of

Parliament demanded that the funds under the MPLADS should be increased. I am confident that all my colleagues will demand it. If you increase it, it will not be utilised by a Member of Parliament for his personal use. The money will be spent for rural development.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Reddy *garu*, there are four more speakers from your party.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I will take only two more minutes.

Swachh Bharat is interlinked with MPLADS. Please think over enhancing the funds under MPLADS.

Sir, under the Employment Provident Fund Organisation Scheme, if an employee is getting ₹ 650 as pension, the Government contributes ₹ 350 to make it ₹ 1,000.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): There are four more speakers from your party.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: He would get the monthly pension effective from April 2015. However, the Central Government suspended the Scheme to make ₹ 1,000 as minimum monthly pension, depriving about 23 lakh private sector employees for whom the retirement benefit was less than ₹ 1,000 per month. This clearly reflects NDA Government's anti-poor and anti-worker policy. Hon. Finance Minister, I demand that an order be issued immediately for release of Government contribution of ₹ 350 to top it up to make the minimum monthly pension ₹ 1,000.

We are happy if you are prosperous. "लोकोत्तराणां संघटनः निरूपमाना सन्निवेशः" I mean to say if you are able to make India's growth spectacular, progressive and unparalleled, we will be very happy and every citizen will be very happy. For that, along with the Government, the suggestions given by the opposition parties also have to be given weightage. In your reply, you must refer to the points which are being raised by us.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, two minutes. Lastly, in India we have IDBI, IFCI and ICICI for industrial growth. But IDBI and ICICI have become banks and IFCI was left out of this sector. My request is this. You need to strengthen IFCI so that it becomes useful for the industrial financing of the country.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Please conclude.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, this is the last item.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): How many last items do you have? The Members belonging to your party who are going to speak on it will suffer.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Recently, the country has witnessed unseasonal rain and hailstorm which damaged standing crops in various parts of the country. In addition to that, farmers are facing a lot of difficulties due to non-availability of finance from banks, shortage of fertilizers and urea and non-availability of substantial crop insurance scheme. I urge upon the Finance Minister to take steps to fix MSP for paddy and cotton for this year, at least, at ₹ 1,600 per quintal and ₹ 4,500 respectively. The Food Corporation of India and the Cotton Corporation of India should be instructed to procure maximum quantity from the farmers so that they need not resort to distress sale and later fall into the debt trap and then ending with tragedy. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE (Rajasthan): Sir, I stand to speak in support of the Finance Bill, 2015.

This august House is well aware of the importance that is rightly due and given to the presentation of the Budget. There are actually three phases of the national Budget. The presentation of the Budget in the third week of February in the Parliament is the first phase. The General Budget is discussed in both the Houses and along with that the Railway Budget.

In the second stage, the Demands for Grants of all the Ministries are discussed in the Standing Committees during the recess and all the Reports are presented to both the Houses of Parliament.

And in the final stage comes the Finance Bill along with the Appropriation Bill. I, therefore, would be concentrating on mostly the financials of the Budget.

Sir, the Budget 2015-16 has been presented at a very opportune time. India is on the threshold of an economic flight and it seems that the Finance Minister has visualised it very rightly and put all the ingredients in this Budget to trigger the economic boom and prosperity of the country. Let me quote Jim Walker the former Chief Economist of the CLSA and the founder of Asianomics. The CLSA is one of the biggest investment and brokerage companies in Asia. He is as bullish on India as he was 18 months ago. In an interview with Nishanth Vasudevan, Hong Kong based Walker, who was among the first strategists to issue a 'buy' call on India, said the downturn has ended, but the business cycle upswing is still in the early stages of infancy. He further elaborates that all the anecdotal evidence and most alternative macro data point to the fact that the downturn has ended but the business cycle upswing is still in its early stages. That looks normal to us. It is interesting to note

when he says and I quote, “The inflation surge has been controlled that made us optimistic, however, we also emphasised at the time that our bullish call on India was not premised on the outcome of the election. Yes, we expected Modi to preside over a more efficient and competent Government but our argument was based on the natural business cycle, macro economic fundamentals, etc., and those elements make us believe that the invest-in-India story is a 5-10 year event and not a one-year politically-induced rally. We are positive on India’s stocks today, as we were 18 months ago.” This is what he said. He also pointed out that it is important to state that China is becoming a moderate growth economy because of the mistakes it made between 2009 and 2013. In his view, China is growing at around three to five per cent at the moment and that the production sectors of the economy led by property and heavy industries are in recession. The main thing to note though is that the era of resource-intensive growth in China is over. It is basic knowledge that the cheap labour factor that was in their favour is not as favourable as it was a few years ago.

Sir, let me now come to the nitty-gritty of the Budget proposals 2015-16. Here, I must commend the Finance Minister and the hon. Prime Minister who have taken pains to see that this Budget is a game-changer. There is something for everybody to take advantage of, specially the disadvantaged and the downtrodden sections. There is not just lip-service, but there is real inclusion that can be seen. This Budget lays down the path for development and vision for future to even compete in the international markets.

Sir, I will very hurriedly go through the key features of the Budget, 2015. Sir, there are three key achievements. Under financial inclusion, 12.5 crore families have been financially mainstreamed in 100 days. Then, there is the coal block auction to augment resources of the States as well. Game-changing reforms on the anvil like the Jan Dhan, Aadhar, Mobile (JAM) for direct benefit, etc., are there. This is another inclusion that we can talk of.

Sir, the state of the economy is another very important thing that has been mentioned and the inflation declined a structural shift. CPI inflation – not our CPI – is projected at five per cent by the end of the year and, consequently, easing of monetary policy. The major challenges that we have today is maintaining fiscal deficit of 4.1 per cent of the GDP met in 2014-15, despite lower nominal GDP growth due to lower inflation and consequent subdued tax buoyancy.

Sir, the fiscal roadmap is another thing that I would like to put forward, and the Government is firm to achieve fiscal target of 3 per cent of the GDP in the coming years.

[Shri V.P. Singh Badnore]

Sir, funding the unfunded is a sort of flagship scheme that we have put forth. The Mudra Bank will be responsible for re-financing all micro-finance institutions which are in the business of lending to such small entities of business through the Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana.

Sir, the Trade Receivables Discounting System (TReDS) will be an electronic platform for facilitating financing of trade receivables of MSMEs to be established. Then, a comprehensive bankruptcy code of global standards is to be brought in fiscal 2015-16 towards ease of doing business through the Payment and Securities (Amendment) Bill, 2015.

From *Jan Dhan* to *Jan Suraksha* is another scheme which I would like to put forth here. The Government is going to work towards creating a functional social security system for all Indians, specially the poor and the under-privileged.

The Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana will cover accidental death risk of ₹ 2 lakh for a premium of just ₹ 12 per year. It means ₹ 1 a month. Nobody in the world has ever thought of something like that. The World Bank and the UNO are also praising this scheme that we have put forward in this Bill.

The Atal Pension Yojana will provide a defined pension, depending on the contribution and the period of contribution. The Government will contribute 50 per cent of the beneficiaries' premium limited to ₹ 1,000 each year for five years in the new accounts opened before 31st December, 2015. Sir, we always thought that the pension was only for the privileged, and for the people who head white-collar jobs, not to anybody. Here is a scheme, I think, it will be taken with a lot of interest. I must commend the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Can you yield for a minute?

श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर : आपका मौका आए, तो खूब बोलिए, मुझे क्यों डिस्टर्ब करते हो?

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Can I correct you?

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: I don't answer anybody because it is the Minister who has to answer.

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: I have a right to correct you.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Not me. When you speak, the Minister will answer. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, that should not go on record. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: Sir, he needs your protection.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Mr. Seelam, he is not yielding. Please sit down.

SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE: Sir, unclaimed deposits of about ₹ 3,000 crores is in the PPF, and approximately ₹ 6,000 crores in the EPF corpus. ...*(Interruptions)*... I do not know whether you are always correct. The Minister will answer your point, not me. ...*(Interruptions)*... The amounts to be appropriated to a corpus, which will be used to subsidise the premiums on these social security schemes through creation of a Senior Citizen Welfare Fund in the Finance Bill.

Sir, another scheme which has been taken up very well is the Gold Monetisation Scheme to allow the depositors of gold to earn interest in their metal accounts and the jewellers to obtain loans in their metal account. It will be introduced. This is going to be another game changer in the jewellery business because gold is what most of the people want. This will change the whole scenario. Sovereign Gold Bond is another scheme, as an alternative to purchasing metal gold. This is going to be developed.

Sir, coming to investment, foreign investments in Alternative Investment Funds will be allowed. Distinction between different types of foreign investments, specially between foreign portfolio investments and foreign direct investment, will be done away with; there will be replacement with composite tax. Sir, I have already mentioned that the fiscal deficit will be 3.9 per cent of the GDP and the revenue deficit will be 2.8 per cent of the GDP.

Let me come to the tax proposals. The first objective is to have a stable taxation policy and a non-adversarial tax administration. Number two, fight against the scourge of black money has to be taken forward. Efforts are to be made on various fronts to implement the GST from the next year. These are the efforts. The world over, GST has been acknowledged as the best tax system or regime so far, and most of the advanced countries adhere to it.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): How much more time would you take?

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: There is only one person more and we have decided that I will speak for 15-18 minutes and the next person would take over whenever he gets his chance.

Sir, I was in Australia and I met some industrialists there. They wanted to come and do business in India. This was about eight to ten years ago. They said

[Shri V. P. Singh Badnore]

they would not come to India till the GST was introduced. That is the story of how we had this problem. I would request that if GST is passed – and it was not our idea; it was not our Bill; it was actually espoused by the people who are now in the Opposition; earlier, they were on the Treasury Benches... ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): No *Interruptions*, please.

SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE: The next point that I would like to take up is about the black money. Much has been said. I would like to say – and I would also like to ask the hon. Minister – that we have been talking mostly of the black money which is outside the country. But there is black money in this country also. And this is a big issue. You have the black money economy... ...*(Interruptions)*... आपको हर चीज पर याद आता है कि कमेंट करना है। So, what I am trying to say is that there should be some way out. I would like to know from the Minister, when we talk about the parallel economy of black money in this country, how we are going to contain it.

Sir, I remember that there were two amnesties which were given. That was put down by the hon. Supreme Court. The House is well aware of it that the hon. Supreme Court had said that it was not right that when an honest tax payer pays, someone else who does not pay gets an amnesty later. That affidavit was submitted during Manmohan Singhji's Government to the hon. Supreme Court, saying that in future, such amnesties would not be given. But, then, what is the answer? This is, actually, something we have to think about. I don't know. But can it be a possibility that we again go to the Supreme Court and request for a bond, which is for the defence and security of the country, which is tradable; and this is not for anything else but only for the security and the safety of the country because we need so many arms, submarines, planes, Rafales, MiGs, etc.? And if we need them, where are we going to get the money from? Can we get the money through the bond which would be a convertible bond and also a tradable bond and if it is only used for the security? I don't know if that is a possibility. I think it should be considered. The other issue which I am raising is very contentious. People have been talking about SARAL, the income tax return form. The Minister so far has issued only three forms out of the seven ITRs. In that also, a lot of people have been complaining that if we give the Passport number and the Aadhaar number, where is the need to say that we visited so many countries; for how many days we were there and all that? This is an issue. If you have a Passport number, the module is there, and by giving the PAN number, you will get that information. Why should it all be put again? The SARAL form is getting a little complicated. I think something

needs to be done about that to do away with a very complicated form. It should be a simple form. That is what I would request the Minister to reply. Thank you.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, मैंने सोचा था कि आज वित्त मंत्री जी, इस सदन में कुछ घोषणा करेंगे और कुछ ऐसी चीजें लाएंगे, जिनकी जनता को इनसे अपेक्षा है। लोगों की चाहत थी कि जब बजट आएगा, तो इनकम टैक्स के स्लैब में कुछ बढ़ोतरी होगी और लोग चाहते थे कि कुछ छूट मिलनी चाहिए, लेकिन मुझे दुख है कि ये आज जो एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल और फायनेंस बिल लाए हैं, उसमें कोई नई चीज नहीं है।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, आप हमें सिर्फ इतना बता दीजिए कि अगर आदमी एक रुपया पैदा करता है, तो उस पर कितना-कितना डायरेक्ट और इन्डायरेक्ट टैक्स लगता है, यानी अपने देश में कितने परसेंट टैक्स लगता है। आपने इनकम टैक्स पर तो मैक्सीमम स्लैब 30 परसेंट कर दिया। इसके अलावा आपने कितने सैस और कितने टैक्स लगाए हैं। अगर आप इन सबको जोड़ेंगे, तो पाएंगे कि लगभग 50 परसेंट से ऊपर एक आदमी से टैक्स लिया जा रहा है। यदि आप इतना टैक्स ले लेंगे, तो आदमी क्या करेगा? ब्लैक मनी तो जनरेट होगी ही। वह ब्लैक मनी जनरेट करेगा ही।

महोदय, हम लोगों ने हमेशा मंत्री महोदय से कहा कि आप जितना सरलीकरण करेंगे, लोग उतना ज्यादा टैक्स देने में विश्वास करेंगे। आज हिन्दुस्तान की पापुलेशन के मात्र 3 परसेंट लोग टैक्स देते हैं। इसमें सैलरी वाले लोग भी मौजूद हैं। इस देश के 97 परसेंट लोग टैक्स नहीं देते। आप जो नया बिल लाने वाले हैं, उसमें आप यह करने जा रहे हैं कि 20 हजार रुपए से ऊपर अगर कोई पेमेंट करेगा तो उसे बैंक द्वारा करना पड़ेगा और यदि नकद पेमेंट करना चाहते हैं, तो PAN नंबर देना पड़ेगा। आप मुझे इतना बता दीजिए कि गांव में रहने वाला किसान, जब अपने बेटे या बेटा की शादी करता है, श्री कलराज मिश्र जी, आप यहां बैठे हैं, आप तो देवरिया से चुनाव लड़े हैं, आप तो जानते ही हैं कि जब गांव का किसान अपनी बेटा या बहू के लिए गहने खरीदने दुकान पर जाता है, तो वह कहां से PAN नंबर लाएगा और कहां से इनकम टैक्स फॉर्म भरेगा और कहां से उसे फॉर्म मिलेगा? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पी.एल. पुनिया (उत्तर प्रदेश) : अग्रवाल जी, किसान की इनकम एग्रीकल्चरल इनकम है। उस पर इनकम टैक्स नहीं लगता है। इसलिए उसे यह सब करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। उसकी यह रिक्वायरमेंट ही नहीं है।

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: पुनिया जी, ₹ 20,000/-से ऊपर कोई भी खरीद करेगा, उस पर यह लागू होगा। अब जो ये नया कानून ला रहे हैं, उसमें ऐसा है। आप नया लॉ तो देखिए। आप तो दलित के अलावा दूसरा कुछ देख ही नहीं रहे हैं। यह भी देख लीजिए। आप तो आई.ए.एस. रहे हैं।

महोदय, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो आप नया बिल ला रहे हैं, शायद इसी सत्र में लाने वाले हैं, उसके अनुसार यदि किसान को 20 हजार रुपए से ऊपर पेमेंट करनी पड़ेगी, तो वह PAN नंबर कहां से लाएगा? आपका जो सबसे ज्यादा वोटर है, वह तो मीडियम क्लास का है। उस वोटर का आपने क्या ख्याल रखा?

महोदय, हम लोगों ने अभी जब एग्रीकल्चर पर चर्चा हुई, तो यह बात कही कि ओला और वर्षा से तमाम किसानों का नुकसान हुआ और देश में फसलों की बहुत बरबादी हुई, तो उस

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

चर्चा के दौरान भी हम लोगों ने सुझाव दिए कि जब आप 'महिला बैंक' बना सकते हैं, तो देश के किसानों के लिए अलग से 'किसान बैंक' क्यों नहीं खोल सकते हैं? ग्रामीण बैंक आपने खोले थे, लेकिन उनसे किसानों को तो कोई फायदा नहीं मिला। कोऑपरेटिव बैंक्स का सिस्टम साउथ में तो ठीक रहा, लेकिन नॉर्थ इंडिया में को-ऑपरेटिव सिस्टम फेल हो गया। आप यह बताइए कि किसान पैसा कहां से लाएगा? आज यह स्थिति पैदा हुई है कि किसान की परचेजिंग कैपेसिटी जीरो परसेंट तक पहुंच गई है। आज ही मैं पढ़ रहा था कि अब मोटरसाइकिल और छोटी कारें बिकनी कम हो गई हैं, क्योंकि किसान की आमदनी नहीं रही। उसकी रबी की फसल समाप्त हो गई, उसकी खरीदने की क्षमता खत्म हो गई, तो आखिर किसान कहां से लाएगा? अब गांव का लड़का भी साइकिल पर नहीं चलना चाहता। वह भी मॉडर्न लाइफ जीना चाहता है, गांव का आदमी भी अच्छे तरीके से रहना चाहता है, लेकिन आपने उसके लिए कौन सा प्रोविजन किया है? केवल इनकम टैक्स नहीं ले रहे हैं, बस इतनी छूट दे दी, लेकिन आप सुविधा देने की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं तो चाहूंगा कि आज जब आप जवाब दें, पता नहीं वित्त मंत्री जी कौन सी डील कर रहे हैं, मैं तो चाहता था कि वित्त मंत्री जी भी यहां बैठते और इन चीजों को, जो बातें मैं कह रहा हूं...(व्यवधान)... मैंने जयंत भाई के लिए नहीं कहा, वित्त मंत्री जी के लिए कहा। तो मैं कहूंगा कि आप बेसिक एप्रोच पर क्यों नहीं जा रहे हैं? मैं नहीं समझ पा रहा हूं कि यह जो आपका बजट बना है, यह किसके लिए बना है? हम चाहेंगे, आप जब जवाब दें तो clarify करें।

महोदय, बदनौर जी बैठे हैं। अभी वे इस बिल की बड़ी तारीफ कर रहे थे, लेकिन मैं चाहता हूं कि इस देश में टैक्स देने वाला कितने परसेंट टैक्स दे रहा है और विश्व में इनकम पर सबसे ज्यादा टैक्स किस कंट्री में पड़ता है, आखिर उसे भी तो हम लोग जान सकें। मैं तो कहूंगा, मैं तो इस सदन से अपील करूंगा कि अगर सदन सहमत हो तो आज आर्टिकल 110 पर जो बहस शुरू हो रही थी, उस पर हम लोग पूरी बहस कर लें, क्योंकि हमारे सदन का अधिकार इस तरीके से... अगर लोक सभा चाहेगी, तो इस सदन का तो कोई अधिकार ही नहीं रहेगा! ऐसा लग रहा है कि यह सदन तो प्रॉक्सी सदन हो जाएगा और हम सिर्फ हाथ उठाने वाले मेम्बर बनकर रह जाएंगे। अगर हम आज आपके बिल को पास न कराएं, तो भी कोई अंतर नहीं पड़ता। हम अगर बिल का विरोध करें, तो क्या अंतर पड़ेगा? बिल तो हम वैसे भी लौटा दें या उसको वोट करके लौटा दें, चौदह दिन में तो आपका बिल वैसे भी पास हो जाएगा। तो मैं चाहता हूं कि लोग जो इनकम टैक्स स्लैब चाहते हैं, आपने तीन स्लैब किए - एक आपने आम स्लैब किया, एक 60 years के ऊपर वाले सीनियर सिटिजन्स के लिए किया, एक आपने 80 years के ऊपर वालों के लिए किया, तो आप उस स्लैब को बढ़ाइए। क्या दिक्कत है आपको? और आप सरलीकरण कीजिए।

जीएसटी की बात आप कर रहे हैं। जीएसटी आने वाला है, आप शायद इसी सत्र में लाने वाले हैं, लोक सभा में तो आपने पास कर लिया। जब वैट लगाया गया था, तब भी हम लोगों से यह कहा गया था कि वैट लागू हो जाएगा, तो सारे राज्यों में एक ही दर का हो जाएगा, जो राज्यों में टैक्स की प्रणाली है, जो कम-ज्यादा होता है, वह समाप्त हो जाएगा। तो लोग भी बड़े खुश थे कि चलिए, क्योंकि उत्तर प्रदेश में ... आज दिल्ली में डीजल और पेट्रोल का जो रेट है, वह उत्तर प्रदेश से करीब चार रुपए प्रति लीटर सस्ता है। यहां से तमाम डीजल, तमाम पेट्रोल उत्तर प्रदेश में ब्लैक होता है। मोटर व्हीकल्स ऐक्ट में जो उत्तर प्रदेश में रेट है, उससे सस्ता रेट हरियाणा में है। तो जितनी गाड़ियों का रजिस्ट्रेशन हो रहा है, लोग हरियाणा से रजिस्ट्रेशन

करा कर आ रहे हैं क्योंकि दिल्ली में ज्यादा रेट है। तो मैं यह भी आपसे चाहूंगा कि आप यह विश्वास दिलाइए, क्योंकि तमाम राज्यों ने यह भी कहा है कि जीएसटी जो आप लगाएंगे, उसके ऊपर टैक्स लगाने की हमको छूट दी जाए। तो आज आप यह घोषणा करें कि आप जो जीएसटी लागू करेंगे, उसके बाद क्या पूरे देश में समान टैक्स होगा, क्योंकि आपने 27 परसेंट मैक्सिमम रखा है, आप मैक्सिमम 27 परसेंट लगाएंगे, लेकिन राज्य 27 परसेंट के ऊपर भी टैक्स लगाना चाहते हैं। यह ठीक है कि आपने राज्य सरकार के ऊपर पेट्रोलियम छोड़ दिया, अल्कोहल छोड़ दिया, टोबैको छोड़ दिया, लेकिन राज्य अब भी डरे हुए हैं। हमारे मुख्य मंत्री जी ने प्रधान मंत्री जी को चिट्ठी लिखी है। जब जीएसटी आएगा, तब मैं उस चिट्ठी का भी जिक्र करूंगा कि क्या-क्या हमने आशंकाएं व्यक्त की हैं। ठीक है कि हम जीएसटी लागू करने के पक्ष में हैं, हमसे लोग कहते हैं कि जीएसटी लागू होगा, तो देश में सुधार होगा और जीडीपी हमारी बढ़ेगी। हम चाहते हैं कि जीडीपी बढ़े, लेकिन हम यह भी जानना चाहेंगे कि बजट का घाटा आप कैसे पूरा करेंगे? केवल लोन लेने से बजट का घाटा... आपके बैंक का एनपीए कितना हो गया? आज एनपीए 6 परसेंट हो गया इंडियन बैंक का। जब पिछली बार आपके पिताजी यशवंत जी, हमारी कमेटी के चेयरमैन थे, तब मैंने यशवंत जी से पूछा, बैंक के लोग आए, मैंने कहा कि मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि देश में सबसे बड़े सौ डिफॉल्टर कौन लोग हैं? किस-किस पर कितना रुपया बाकी है, आप बता दीजिए। तो हमसे कहा गया कि बैंक सीक्रेट ऐक्ट के अंतर्गत हम आपको नहीं बता सकते हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... अभी तो मैंने शुरू किया है। मैं तो सब reliable चीजें कह रहा हूं। बैंक सीक्रेट ऐक्ट के अंतर्गत हम आपको नहीं बता सकते। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, अभी तो शुरू हुआ है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): You have got only one more minute.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: यह कहा कि बैंक सीक्रेट ऐक्ट के अंतर्गत हम आपको नहीं बता सकते कि कौन-कौन इस देश में डिफॉल्टर है, जिसकी वजह से 6 परसेंट NPA हुआ। अगर गांव के गरीब पर पांच हजार रुपये कर्जा बाकी रह गया, तो आप तहसील में उसका नाम लाल रंग से लिख देते हैं। वह बैंक सीक्रेट ऐक्ट में नहीं आता है, लेकिन जितने बड़े-बड़े लोग हैं, आप जे.पी. को ले लीजिए, आप अनिल अम्बानी को ले लीजिए, कितना-कितना रुपया लिया है। अभी एक पूंजीपति को तो स्टेट बैंक ने 60 हजार करोड़ रुपये देने की बात कह दी। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री तपन कुमार सेन: वे इस हाउस के मेम्बर नहीं हैं, आप नाम क्यों लेते हो?

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: नाम तो किसी का भी ले सकते हैं। पूंजीपति का हाउस का मेम्बर होना जरूरी थोड़े ही है। आज पूरा देश जानना चाहता है कि इस देश के सबसे बड़े 100 कौन डिफॉल्टर्स हैं, जो बैंकों का पैसा नहीं दे रहे हैं, जो सरकार का पैसा नहीं दे रहे हैं और सरकार घाटे में चल रही है, आखिर हम इसको जानना चाहते हैं? आप क्यों नहीं बताएंगे? आप इस ऐक्ट को बदलिए। हम गांव के गरीब का नाम जान जाते हैं, तहसील में लिख जाता है कि बेचारा रघु फलां-फलां ये बीस हजार का कर्जदार है। पुलिस भी उसे पकड़ने के लिए पहुंच जाएगी, उसे तहसील में बंद भी कर देंगे, लेकिन जो लाखों-करोड़ों के बकायेदार हैं, उनके संबंध में हम कुछ बात ही नहीं करते हैं। यह कैसा कानून है? मैं एक दिन अखबार में पढ़ रहा था कि हमारी डिफेंस का बजट इतना कम है, एक दिन एक चैनल दिखा रहा था कि हमारे सैनिक नई तकनीक की राइफल नहीं ले सकते हैं, नई तकनीक की गन नहीं ले सकते हैं, वे बर्फ में रहने लायक नहीं

[श्री नरेश अग्रवाल]

हैं, आप डिफेंस का बजट क्यों नहीं बढ़ाते हैं? चीन डिफेंस पर हमसे तीन गुणा ज्यादा खर्च कर रहा है, पाकिस्तान हमसे ज्यादा डिफेंस पर बजट खर्च कर रहा है, हम ज्यादा खर्च क्यों नहीं करेंगे? ...**(समय की घंटी)**... हम जानना चाहते हैं कि हमारी डिफेंस का बजट इतना कम क्यों है? आप डिफेंस का बजट क्यों नहीं बढ़ाते हैं?

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब मैं ब्लैक मनी की बात करता हूँ। अब ब्लैक मनी कहाँ रह गई? आप दो साल से ब्लैक मनी, ब्लैक मनी कह रहे हैं। सिंगापुर से कितना route होकर आया? परसों Economic Times में छपा था कि रिलायंस ने एक साल में कितने हजार करोड़ रुपये सिंगापुर के through हिन्दुस्तान में route किए। उन्होंने सारी कम्पनियों के नाम दिए कि इन-इन कम्पनियों के through इतना-इतना रुपया इंडिया में आया।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Nareshji, please conclude.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ऐसी चीज argue कर रहा हूँ, जिसे सभी लोग सुनना चाहते हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): I know you are arguing very well, but the time is very limited. Kindly take one or two minutes more. Everyone wants to speak.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम गांव की बात कर रहे हैं, हम गरीब की बात कर रहे हैं, हम इस देश की इकोनॉमी की बात कर रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Yes, everyone is saying so. We can understand. You raise good points, but the time is less. Please conclude.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: जो अखबार में निकला है, आप कहेंगे, तो मैं चिट्ठी के साथ वे कटिंग्स लगाकर आपके पास भेज दूंगा कि सिंगापुर से कितना पैसा route होकर इंडिया में आया, हांगकांग से कितना पैसा route होकर इंडिया में आया, मारीशस, दुबई और मलेशिया से कितना पैसा इंडिया में आया है? हम आपसे पूछना चाहते हैं कि पिछले एक साल में, जब से आपकी सरकार आई है, इन कंट्रीज के through कितना पैसा इंडिया में route होकर आया, क्या वह पैसा ब्लैक मनी तो नहीं है? आपने ब्लैक मनी को वापस लाने का तरीका तो खुद ही दे दिया। अब आपको ब्लैक मनी कहाँ मिलेगी? आप ब्लैक मनी का बिल लाकर सिर्फ जनता को बताना चाहते हैं कि आपने ब्लैक मनी के खिलाफ क्या किया? आज हिन्दुस्तान सिर्फ ऐसा अकेला देश है, जहाँ पर इतने एक्ट्स में आपने लोगों को अरेस्ट करने की पावर दे दी। आपने इन्कम टैक्स में अरेस्ट करने की पावर दे दी, ई.डी. को अरेस्ट करने की पावर आपने दे दी, सेबी को अरेस्ट करने की पावर दे दी, फेमा को अरेस्ट करने की पावर दे दी, इसके अलावा आपने एक प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड बनाया है, कस्टम-एक्साइज सभी को तो आपने अरेस्ट करने की पावर दे दी। जब आप इतने लोगों को पावर देते चले जा रहे हैं, तो उस पावर का कितना एक्सरसाइज हो रहा है? आखिर हिन्दुस्तान में किसी समस्या का अरेस्ट करना, जेल भेजना ही एक सॉल्यूशन रह गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब से सेबी बनी, तो क्या Ponzi schemes इंडिया में बंद हुईं? आज

भी तमाम ऐसी Ponzi schemes हैं, कम से कम इस देश का एक लाख करोड़ रुपया Ponzi schemes के अंतर्गत तमाम Ponzi कंपनियों में लगा हुआ है और सबसे ज्यादा बंगाल, बिहार, नार्थ-ईस्ट या साउथ इंडिया अफेक्टिड है, हम लोग बचे हुए हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Nareshji, you have taken four minutes more than the time allotted to you. Just conclude within one minute.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: मैं आपसे यह भी पूछना चाहूंगा कि Ponzi schemes के बारे में आपकी definite नीति क्या है? आप आज यह घोषणा करें कि आप इस देश की जनता को कैसे गारंटी देंगे कि उसका पैसा सेफ है। आज गांवों में आपके बैंक तो हैं नहीं, आपने रूरल बैंक खोले ही कितने हैं? हिन्दुस्तान में कितनी पॉपुलेशन पर एक बैंक है? प्रधान मंत्री "जन धन योजना" के अंतर्गत यह कहा गया है कि आप हमारी "जन धन योजना" में एकाउंट खोलें। आज गांव के गरीब आदमी का बैंक में एकाउंट खोलने के बाद दलालों के श्रू किस तरीके से शोषण होता है, सभी को मालूम है। आज तक इस योजना के अंतर्गत कितने एकाउंट खुले हैं और कुल पॉपुलेशन का कितना परसेंट एकाउंट पे हुआ? आपने सेवा कर, Wealth Tax तो समाप्त किया, लेकिन सेवा को एक परसेंट से दो परसेंट कर दिया। आपने यह कहा कि 900 कुछ करोड़ रुपए तो हमने Wealth Tax में खोए हैं, ...**(समय की घंटी)**... लेकिन एक परसेंट टैक्स बढ़ाने से आपने करीब 6 हजार करोड़ ज्यादा ले लिए। आपने यह टैक्स लगाकर जनता को लूट लिया। चूंकि टाइम हो गया है, इसलिए मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूं। मंत्री जी, मैं आप से यह चाहूंगा कि आज बड़ा स्पष्ट जवाब होना चाहिए। खाली यह सोचकर कि हमको Article 110 में पावर है। इस सदन को कोई अधिकार नहीं है, हम जो चाहेंगे सदन से करवा लेंगे, यह बात बहुत दिनों तक चलने वाली नहीं है। आप रिपील बिल लाए थे। आपने खुद माना है कि देश में करीब चार सौ, पांच सौ कानून ऐसे हैं, जिनको समाप्त किया जाना चाहिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: अगर आप उनको समाप्त करने की बात कर सकते हैं, तो हम भी संविधान में संशोधन की बात कर सकते हैं। मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इन बातों का स्पष्ट जवाब दें, जिससे देश की जनता जान सके।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you.

श्री नरेश अग्रवाल: आपने किसानों के लिए जो निर्णय लिए हैं या आप जो और निर्णय लेने जा रहे हैं, शुगर मिल वालों के लिए आप जो निर्णय लेने जा रहे हैं, आखिर आप वे निर्णय बताएंगे, तो मैं समझूंगा कि देश के सामने नई सरकार ने कुछ किया है अन्यथा जो होना है, वह तो होगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN (West Bengal): Sir, for all the criticism we do of this NDA Government, they made one smart move. What was the smart move? It was a very smart move. They made the hon. Finance Minister also as the Information and Broadcasting Minister. So, what was his focus? Was his focus on finance and fiscal management or was his focus on headline management. Sir, 'headline management'

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is not my term; it is a *chori* term, because another Arun used that term last week. So, I don't want to get into the name sake. And, I think, in the last nine or ten months, they have done a better job of headline management, but very little on fiscal management. Sir, the other Arun who made the statement, maybe he is a little disgruntled or whatever it is. But, we now hear, even in very close rooms here, close to this Rajya Sabha, from the people expressing their discontent that only headline management is happening and nothing is happening on the ground. I thought, from the time the Budget speech was made till now, they would have got a lot of feedback, they would have got a lot of election results, but the tone and tenor of the BJP speaker here is just the same. He is quoting Gurus from Hong Kong. He is telling us about his trip in Australia. But, I want to change this argument and bring them a little down to *dharti* – down to earth. They need to be a little down to earth.

Sir, one of the headline management they did very well is cooperative federalism; it is good. Cooperative federalism is a good concept. But the problem with the cooperative federalism is you must know what cooperative federalism is and what operative federalism is. If you handle cooperative federalism well, then it becomes operative federalism. Let me give you two quick examples. First is land boundary agreement. There was a problem there. You resolved it. You consulted with States of Bengal and Assam. What happened? You saw yesterday. Second is GST. You had the same problems. But, you opened it up to operative federalism, you discussed with the States and we are on-board 200 per cent with you. That is what operative federalism is all about. But, I must tell you where have you gone and messed up and still not opening your eyes and mind. Let me give you some specific examples; some will be of some States. But, since we are the Council of States, you can get 25 different examples. Let us come to the Backward Region Grant Fund. You have taken this out of the Central funding. You have taken out BRGF. You have taken out Scheme for Modernisation of Police Force. You have taken out Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna. You have taken out ICDS. You have taken out Mid-day Meals Scheme; you have taken out national drinking water. Now what have you done? You have actually hurt the States. Let me give you a specific example, BRGF, for these backward areas. These are for backward districts for education, health, road connectivity and electrification. For my State, out of ₹ 8,750 crores which we got over the last five years, I have my specific demand. Mr. Finance Minister, Sir, thank you because you have walked in after I had a dig at you. Now, you have come at the nice time. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: You may repeat the dig.

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Should I repeat the dig? No. The BRGF which we

still owed is ₹ 3,500 crores. Sir, we urge you to look at this differently because these are for backward districts. Sir, don't stop this. The second one, when it comes to the modernization of the police force, again, is another one which you have removed from the Central funding. What are these police force areas? What are they looking after? Let me tell you that they are for Darjeeling agitation, Purulia, Paschim Medinipur, Left-Wing Extremism, etc. Sir, the State can't afford not to pay for this modernization of the police force. This is a national issue. So, please don't leave this out of the Central funding.

The third specific example which we want you to look at is the integrated action plan. The annual grant of ₹30 crores per district is again for Left-Wing Extremism. You have again taken this out. You are talking about devolution. But if you really study the fine print, the numbers are something like this—last year, the States got 61.87; this year, if you add it all up, take away the Central schemes, then from 61.87, you have taken it to 62. But hats off to you, you have done a great job of marketing this total hogwash because it is hardly 61.87 paise to the Rupee; this time, it is 62 paise to the Rupee.

Sir, those are the specifics. When we come to the State in the JNNURM, we want that extended to two years because a lot of States have existing projects left over and those projects have not been completed. So, please look at the JNNURM.

Sir, on social sector indices, I was talking to you about headline management and how the headlines are being managed, but not become the reality. On social sector schemes, I think, this House needs to get some reality. School education has 1.7 per cent decrease; environment and forest has 11 per cent decrease; water resources has 41 per cent decrease; new and renewable energies has 68 per cent decrease. So, it is going on and on like this. In the Jan Dhan Yojana, please tell us in your answer as to how many bank accounts have more than one Rupee. You have given us a huge number. Tell us how many have more than one Rupee.

Sir, the speaker from the BJP was talking to us and these are the terms used. One term is 'buy call'. From Hong Kong, someone said, "You are telling us four minutes! So that is very good if you are feeling good about buy call." You said that some of the schemes are game change^र I am afraid, on the ground, they are not game change^र You are talking about financial inclusion. I gave you 7-8 examples of how there has been no financial inclusion. The less said the better. Let me give you two quick examples about financial inclusion. Who said "India is a youthful nation. If you are determined, nothing can stop you from determining your dreams."? This was said last year before the elections. By now, it is the Prime Minister of India. I asked very humbly: If the Prime Minister feels like that, and the Finance Minister

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feels like that, then how come the ICDS was cut by 50 per cent? Everybody knows that one in three children in India is malnourished.

Sir, on black money, there has been all talk and no go. You have made all the promises about bringing black money back in 150 days. Now you are showing us this Bill as if this Bill will solve all the problems. Let us see some money coming back on the ground.

The other point on this federalism—and I have already made the point on it—please cooperate with the States because we are not begging here, we are asking for what we believe is our right.

The last point is on electoral reforms. Neither in the President's Address nor in the Budget nor in anything else of this Government has one line being uttered on electoral reforms. This is a huge issue and it is linked to black money and everything else. Sir, I will conclude now. The Finance Minister was most poetic, I will only try. In his Budget speech, this is what he said,

"कुछ तो फूल खिलाए हमने और कुछ खिलाने हैं ।
मुश्किल ये है बाग में अब तक काटे कई पुराने हैं ॥"

This is what you said. I just want to add two Bengali Hindi lines because my Hindi is very bad.

"फूल और पौधों से तो, है माली का काम ।
जो काटों से डर जाएगा, वह होगा नाकाम ॥"

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Now, Mr. T. Rathinavel.

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to put forth my views on the Appropriation Bill and the Finance Bill, 2015 on behalf of AIADMK. The Finance Bill is a statutory necessity to approve the Budget proposals for this financial year. Our respected leader, Makkalin Mudhalvar Dr. Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, has made comments on the Budget proposals through a statement earlier. I wish to highlight some of them that concern the States, particularly my own State Tamil Nadu. The Finance Minister, has claimed credit for a turnaround in the economy and restoration of macro-economic stability. While there have been some policy actions, we are all aware that this process has been aided by favourable global factors, especially, the fall of petroleum prices. Unfortunately, many taxation actions of the Government of India have meant that the drop in petroleum prices has not been fully passed on to the consumers. But the Government is quick to increase the price of petroleum products as was done on 1st May, this year. The increase in prices of petrol and

diesel effected by oil marketing companies will result in the rates of all commodities going up. The lives of ordinary people will be affected due to this. As stated by our respected leader Amma, the hike will result in inflation going up further. The existing price fixation formula for petroleum products should be changed. The conversion of rupees four per litre, out of the specific duty on petrol and diesel, into Road Cess implies that the State Governments are being deprived of the shareable revenue. While the abolition of wealth tax and its replacement with a surcharge of two per cent on the super rich is a pragmatic move, I appeal to the Government that the proceeds of this surcharge should be made shareable with the States. There are also attempts to transfer the burden of expenditure, on a number of schemes on to the States. While there has been considerable talk about 'Cooperative Federalism' and 'Team India', which are to offer the States a much greater role in the task of economic development of the nation, the actual measures taken in the Budget have disproved this rhetoric. While the 14th Finance Commission has increased the sharable element out of the divisible pool from 32 per cent to 42 per cent, the Central Government has found numerous ways to retrieve the increased devolution. Tamil Nadu has already been unfairly treated by the 14th Finance Commission in the manner of horizontal distribution of tax devolution due to the adoption of horizontal distribution criteria which hurts the State. Especially the reduced weightage for the 1971 population, removal of fiscal discipline as a criterion, the increased weightage accorded to area and per capita income difference and the inclusion of absolute forest area as a new criterion have worked against the interests of Tamil Nadu. In this context, if the State is required to take on an additional burden of expenditure on Central Government priorities, this is an unfair expectation and outcome. Further, in Centrally-sponsored schemes, the States' share should be limited to a maximum of 25 per cent of the scheme cost in order to ensure that the States' own expenditure priorities are not distorted. In the previous Budget estimate a sum of ₹ 5,75,000 crores was provided for plan expenditure. This has been reduced to ₹ 4,75,532 crores in revised estimate 2014-2015. However, for 2015-16, the plan expenditure is further reduced to ₹ 4.65 lakh crores only. The Central Assistance to States and Union Territories Plan is reduced from ₹ 3.38 lakh crores in 2014-15 to ₹ 2.04 lakh crores in 2015-16, which is an unprecedented cut of 39.64 per cent. This is a huge reduction compared to the previous two financial years.

While there are proposals to rationalise the subsidies to check leakages under this, there should be no reduction in the benefits accruing to the poor through such subsidies. Our benevolent leader, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, repeatedly cautioned that while the Direct Benefit Transfer mechanism is very effective for conditional cash transfers as Tamil Nadu has already demonstrated, it should not be blindly extended

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to fertilizers and food grains where availability of commodities is an important consideration. The recent attempt of the Reserve Bank of India to introduce DBT in paying interest to farmers on short-term crop loans should be nipped in the bud. Such a move will wean away a large chunk of farming community from farming activity and that will be disastrous for the nation at large.

Sir, we observe that there is a move to allocate substantial sums of money for the industrial corridors in Gujarat and Maharashtra. I request the hon. Finance Minister not to ignore the other States. Adequate funds should be made available for the Madurai-Thoothukudi and Chennai-Bangalore corridor also.

Sir, there is no incentives to encourage the States to join the GST regime, as the promised GST compensations have been announced. The lack of concrete measures for building confidence among the States to implement GST is disappointing.

Sir, I want to emphasis a point on education. To fulfill its statutory responsibilities, as promised by our respected leader, the Government of Tamil Nadu would continue to admit children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups under the 25 per cent reservation category in unaided private schools in the academic year 2015-16 also. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Therefore, I appeal to the Government to ensure that the provisions of the RTE Act are strictly adhered to by the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the reimbursement of expenditure incurred by schools in Tamil Nadu amounting to ₹ 97.04 crores is reimbursed urgently.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA): Thank you.

SHRI T. RATHINAVEL: I also request that the Ministry of Human Resource Development may be asked to ensure that suitable changes are made in the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan framework to bring it in line with the provisions of the RTE Act and also to remove the uncertainty surrounding the educational prospects of children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups who seek to benefit from the provisions of the Act. Sir, with these words, I conclude.

श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, जो वित्त विधेयक, 2015 और विनियोग विधेयक, 2015 है, सरकार की आवश्यकता, संविधान की बाध्यता और सदन की परम्परा इनको पास करने की है, वह काम तो होगा, लेकिन मुझे एक बात खास तौर से कहनी है कि सरकार के इस विधेयक का और विनियोग विधेयक का entire country में क्या प्रभाव है, क्या कुप्रभाव है, जब तक सरकार इस बात का आकलन न करे, उसको अपने द्वारा किये गये अच्छे और बुरे कामों का अंदाजा नहीं हो पायेगा।

(श्री उपसभापति पीठासीन हुए)

महोदय, जब सरकारें सत्ता में आती हैं, तो लोग पहले जनता के बीच में बहुत सारी प्राथमिकताएँ, बहुत सारे एजेंडे इस बात को लेकर पेश करते हैं कि जब हम सत्ता में आयेंगे, तो इन तमाम बातों पर विचार करेंगे, तमाम बातों पर काम करेंगे। एन.डी.ए. की सत्ता आई, आदरणीय मोदी जी की लीडरशिप में सरकार बनी और वह चल रही है, लेकिन शायद सरकार और सरकार के लोग उन बातों को, उन मुद्दों को अभी भूले हुए हैं, जिन मुद्दों और जिन बातों को लेकर उन्हें सत्ता में आने का सौभाग्य मिला। दो-तीन बातें और माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कही, काले धन का मुद्दा बहुत बड़ा था, सरकार की इस पर कारगुजारी अभी शून्य है। महंगाई पर लगाम लगाने का एक बड़ा सवाल है, लगाम छोड़िए, महंगाई बढ़ी है। 15 लाख रुपए भारतीयों के अकाउंट में देने की बात हुई, सांसद होने के नाते लोग हमसे भी सवाल करते हैं कि बताओ 15 लाख कब आएंगे? इसका कोई जवाब न हमारे पास है और न सरकार के पास है। किसानों के हालात और किसानों की दुर्दशा पर चर्चा पूरे देश में और पूरे सदन में लंबे समय से चल रही है। जवानों की दुर्गति देश की सीमाओं पर क्या है, यह कहने की जरूरत नहीं है, सारी दुनिया जान पा रही है। अच्छे दिन आने का आभास और सपना दर्शाया गया, दिखाया गया, कितने अच्छे दिन आए, कितने बुरे दिन आए, इसका अंदाजा देश अपने आप लगा रहा है। मैं यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि सत्ताधारी पार्टी के द्वारा किए गए तमाम एलान आज जनता की निगाहों में चकनाचूर होते हुए नजर आ रहे हैं।

महोदय, हमें इस बात को कहने में बड़ी तकलीफ है कि आपने टैक्स सारणी में कोई भी ऐसी नई व्यवस्था, कोई भी ऐसा नया प्रावधान नहीं किया गया कि जिसको देख कर देश की जनता यह महसूस करे कि एन.डी.ए. की सरकार आई और यह काम अच्छा हो गया। मुझे बजट को देख कर बड़ी हैरत हुई, क्योंकि इस बार बजट में नई व्यवस्था कर दी। इस बार वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को विभाजित कर दिया गया। 60 साल की उम्र तक के लिए यह सारणी होगी, 80 साल और उससे ऊपर के लिए यह सारणी होगी। बजाए इसके कि महिलाओं को, वरिष्ठ नागरिकों को टैक्स में कोई छूट मिलती, कोई रिबेट मिलती, उस वर्ग में आपने विभाजन कर दिया। पता नहीं, इसका फायदा किसको कहां मिलने वाला है, यह बात अभी देश नहीं समझ पाया।

महोदय, इसके अलावा मैं पंजाब की चर्चा आपके सामने करना चाहता हूँ। देश के अंदर "मनरेगा" स्कीम चली, उससे करोड़ों लोगों को रोजगार मिला, कुछ को नहीं भी मिला। महोदय, आज देश के अंदर यह दिक्कत आ गई कि "मनरेगा" की स्कीम के अंतर्गत काम करने वाले लाभार्थियों को, जो उनके परिश्रम का मानदेय मिलना चाहिए, जो उनकी मेहनत की मजदूरी मिलनी चाहिए, वह नहीं मिल रही है। माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं स्पेशली पंजाब का जिक्र इसलिए कर रहा हूँ, क्योंकि एक साल हो गया, वहां एक साल पहले जिन मजदूरों ने "मनरेगा" के स्कीम में काम किया था, एक साल गुजरने के बाद भी उनको उनका वाजिब हक, वाजिब मजदूरी नहीं मिली है और सरकार अपनी पीठ थपथपाए, जो मर्जी कह ले, यह अलग बात है, यह अलग विषय है, लेकिन सच यह है कि अभी तक उस स्कीम पर काम नहीं हुआ।

महोदय, मैं जम्मू और कश्मीर की चर्चा करना चाहता हूँ। अभी 2014 में जम्मू और कश्मीर के अंदर व्यापक स्तर पर बाढ़-बरसात आई और मैं सदन के संज्ञान में लाना चाहता हूँ कि 2014 की उस बाढ़-बरसात में 1 लाख करोड़ रुपए का नुकसान जम्मू और कश्मीर के आवाम का हुआ।

[श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप]

आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी जम्मू और कश्मीर में गए, वहां उन्होंने 10 हजार करोड़ रुपए का एलान किया और कहा कि यह हम यह जम्मू और कश्मीर के पुनर्वास और विकास के लिए देंगे। उन्होंने 734 करोड़ रुपए का एलान किया कि हम स्कूल खोलेंगे, कॉलेज खोलेंगे। उन्होंने बोला कि हम 137 करोड़ रुपए अस्पतालों पर खर्च करेंगे। हमने इस संबंध में पार्लियामेंट में सवाल लगाया कि कृपया बताया जाए कि जम्मू और कश्मीर में 1 लाख करोड़ रुपए का नुकसान हुआ, 11 हजार करोड़ रुपए का एलान हुआ, सरकार ने अभी तक जम्मू और कश्मीर को कितनी धनराशि जारी की है? महोदय, आपको जानकर हैरत होगी कि 1 लाख करोड़ रुपए का लॉस, 11 हजार करोड़ रुपए का एलान और अभी तक जो अमाउंट जारी हुआ है, वह केवल 1 हजार करोड़ रुपए है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only one minute more. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप: अब इस बात से अंदाजा लगाया जा सकता है कि सरकार की संवेदनशीलता, सरकार की विकास की गति को बढ़ाने की नीति कितनी तत्पर है, कितनी तेज है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Kashyap, your time is over. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप: माननीय मंत्री जी, मैं आरोपित करने के लिए यह बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ, मेरी विनती है कि देश में और खास तौर से पंजाब में जो "मनरेगा" की स्कीम का एक वर्ष से ज्यादा समय गुजर जाने के बाद भी पेमेंट नहीं हुआ, उसकी व्यवस्था करा दें। जम्मू-कश्मीर में अभी तक जो लाख करोड़ का नुकसान हुआ, उसकी भरपाई नहीं हुई, उस पर भी विचार कर लें। किसानों के हालात के बारे में लम्बी चर्चा हुई है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. All right. Time is over.

श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप: दो दशक में तीन लाख किसानों ने आत्महत्या की है। दिल्ली में आकर किसान मरे हैं, बरबादी है, जवान सीमाओं पर मर रहे हैं, बड़े मुश्किल हालात हैं। सरकार को इन तमाम बातों को आईना बनाकर देखना चाहिए कि आखिर आप कहां खड़े हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Now, Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप: अगर आप आईने में ईमानदारी से देखेंगे, तो महसूस करेंगे कि इस देश में आपको बहुत कुछ करने की आवश्यकता है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, please stand up. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Tapan Kumar Sen, please start. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यप: इसलिए इस विधेयक पर ज्यादा न बोलते हुए मैं कहूँगा कि सरकार सच्चाई को जाने। देश विकास चाहता है, तरक्की चाहता है, काम चाहता है, आप काम करिए...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, nothing more will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing more will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री नरेंद्र कुमार कश्यपः*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, for giving me this opportunity.

At the outset, I crave your indulgence for the time. Secondly, I rise to give my observation on the Finance Bill, 2015. It is basically comprised of the tax proposition and tax management pattern of the Government. But I think it has to be taken in the context of the overall Budget. The Finance Minister, a number of times here and while presenting the Budget in the other House and also while introducing the Finance Bill, mentioned, in some of the contexts, that we are in an era of a severe fiscal constraint. And that constraint was further aggravated owing to Government's decision of devolving more funds to States from 32 per cent to 42 per cent, resulting in reducing the fiscal space and further resulting in drastic cut in the allocation for health, for education and for all Centrally-sponsored schemes, which all taken together – there is already a very grim situation – is pushing down the purchasing power of the common people and thereby shrinking the domestic market.

Now, the Government's whole approach is stated to speed up the growth. But on which sector is this growth based on? Has the domestic market got something to play in that growth model? And, if it is to be an employment-generating growth, it has to focus on the domestic market, expansion of the domestic market. But your allocation pattern and the economic management, all taken together, is acting in squeezing and shrinking the domestic market. Maybe, you are looking after a very bright export prospect in the days to come, which is utopia. And, maybe, precisely, on that ground, my friend, Shri V.P. Badnore – I note the optimism expressed by him – sometimes back mentioned that China is ceased to be a cheap labour economy. That is a matter of optimism that investments will come to India and so let us make the labour cheap, cheaper and cheapest. A total project has already been undertaken by your Labour Ministry to completely dislodge the labour out of all protection to make labour cheap, cheaper and cheapest. Your GDP growth will be sidelining, will be appropriating on one side, creating an obscene economic disparity on the ground level. I think, this is the context in which you are presenting your Finance Bill and have presented your Budget. I don't blame only you for this because you are only for one year in the Government. But this is the context in which you have presented this Budget. Last time also, you had repeated this context of extremely gloomy situation. Even in the last quarter of this year,

* Not recorded.

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

despite all optimism, the manufacturing is not picking up. Manufacturing growth and manufacturing investment appear to be down. So, in this kind of a context, I would like to draw your attention to your tax proposition. When you are lamenting on a fiscal constraint, you have given a giveaways of ₹ 8,315 crores on direct tax. You will be immediately definitely arguing that we have given a lot of concessions to the salaried class from income tax. It is welcome. But please give us a disaggregated figure that out of that ₹ 8,315 crores of direct tax concession, what is the share of your giveaways to big corporates who are also contributing handsomely to the Non-Performing Assets of nationalized banks and thereby affecting the savings of the people of the country? What is the share of your giveaways to big corporates, who are also contributing handsomely to the Non Performing Assets of nationalized banks, and thereby affecting the savings of the people of the country? They are not paying back the loans. It is the same community which is doing this. How much is the share of your giveaways to them and how much relief have you given to the workers, the salaried class? Still, the question remains. You have given a lot of concessions on MAT to foreign institutional investors. You have again deferred the GAAR, the General Anti-Avoidance Rules, for two more years, which was started during the UPA regime. The game of deferment has started. You too have deferred it again. While suffering from a severe fiscal constraint, is that a logical thing to do? So, on the other hand, you have done that. You know that this is not logical, but you did that. You have neutralized these giveaways by throwing a three times more burden upon the people on account of indirect taxes, amounting to ₹ 23,315 crores. Again, you may say that you have reduced taxes in certain areas in order to incentivize the Industry, by reducing the customs duty on 22 items. You have reduced the excise duty on certain items to give relief to the people. If we take these into account and factor in those reductions in customs duty, then the actual burden on the people on account of indirect tax revenue would be more than ₹ 23,315 crores, as you have shown in the Budget. Is that the policy of *sabka saath, sabka vikas*? You are giving takeaways to corporate on the one hand, and on the other hand, you are imposing burden on common people by increasing indirect tax revenue by cutting down the allocation on various social welfare schemes in the field of health, education, etc. Every item in those allocations has a contribution in the disposable income of the common people negatively. You are doing that. There is a clear bias towards the corporates and against the people. This has been clearly demonstrated. This can't be erased by your announcing, every day, a number of schemes, like the various *Suraksha Yojanas*. At some places, it is a new scheme while at others it is the renaming of an old scheme that has been on but not implemented. This is just befooling the people. That kind of an approach is seen here. That is my Party's view on this. I think, I must put that on record.

Then, I would like to point out one more thing. Now, this is a constant feature and I have been raising this every year – despite such constraints, after giving all concessions ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

Please, Sir, I would take two-three minutes more.

Now, I am not talking about revenue forgone – Jaitleyji would immediately come up with his pet reply on that. After all the revenue forgone, what about the tax you assessed and claimed? You are not collecting that fully. As per your own statement, last year, direct tax assessed but not collected was ₹ 4.75 lakh crores, out of which ₹ one lakh crore is undisputed; there was no litigation or anything of the kind. You have just left it uncollected. And if you look at the pattern over the last six years, at least – It has not been there just in your regime; it was seen even in the previous regime – it is clear that it is a deliberate ploy to allow pilferage from the public exchequer for those who matter, for those who donate. It is a deliberate ploy to allow pilferage from the public exchequer to them. This is what emerges if you study the last six years' pattern on just this count, and also study the figures for undisputed tax dues on the matter of direct tax. Why should you do that? At least, if this part is taken care of, if just at this point your tax management is properly revamped, the fiscal deficit target that you are planning will go down to two per cent. There is something deliberate in the process. I would urge upon the hon. Finance Minister to kindly look into this. Along with this, I would like to make certain suggestions. One, your deferring of PDMA is a welcome step, but in addition, I will request you to please reconsider this whole idea of PDMA approach. Doing it in the name of separating RBI from the Public Debt Management responsibility, I think, will not be a very good proposition. I am saying this because RBI, despite all the difficulties, is playing a very important role in the matter of money management and inflation management. You have not withdrawn it. You have deferred it. I will request the Minister to reconsider deferment of GAAR and bring it back and I will request the Minister to permanently defer this PDMA experiment.

Then, my request is on sugar, both for sugarcane producer and the sugar industry. Both are in great difficulty. State has a role to play. One-sided addressing the issue will put the other side in a problem. Here, the role of the State is important. Please, intervene in this matter. Both are very important players in our consumption pattern also.

Third, please reconsider this aspect. Please don't argue that allocation has gone down, the States are getting more money and they will tackle it. They cannot tackle. The States are having their own priorities in their own areas. This higher devolution

[Shri Tapan Kumar Sen]

to the States will give them a little comfort in managing their indebtedness. Already, most of the States are in a state of indebtedness. So, they cannot put money in the Central scheme which you have transferred to them. So, please reconsider the remuneration of the workers in your Central flagship schemes, particularly Anganwadi, Mid-Day Meal and ASHA. They are giving yeomen service for maintaining the standard of our Human Development Index and Social Development Index. Please reconsider the enhancement of remuneration of all the scheme workers, their pending recognition as 'worker' and giving them minimum wage. This is my request. With this request, I urge upon the Government to please reconsider and please correct its bias against the mass population which was grimly demonstrated by its taxation proposal and its economic management proposal.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH (Odisha): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, regarding the two Bills, namely, the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2015, and the Finance Bill, 2015, there is no doubt, as told by other friends, that it is a tradition that these Bills will come and will be passed. And it is our duty also to pass these Bills. It has become the practice.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE) *in the Chair*]

Sir, now, at the very outset, when I was speaking on the Budget, I had questioned the Finance Minister that his entire Budget was based on the crude oil prices going down. How many times will the crude oil import bill increase due to rise in international market since the crude oil price has gone now from \$45 to \$65 today? When the NDA took over from the UPA, the crude oil price was \$118. Dollar has also gone up. So, will it not affect the international billing due to rise in international market? Will it not affect the fiscal deficit which may rise again? It is my apprehension that to contain this fiscal deficit, the Government may further reduce the social sector spending which has been committed in the main Budget. To what extent will it be affected? Now that the crude oil prices have gone down, how many times the Government has reduced the price of oil during these 10-11 months and how many times it has increased the Excise Duty and the real Excise Duty and to what extent? Is it ₹ 15 *in toto* or is it ₹ 20 *in toto* that has been raised by the Government? The Government should spell it out clearly. Sir, my fear is that without employment generation, growth is impossible in a country like ours. India is a young nation, and, young India needs employment. The UPA Government tried their best to see that the GDP goes high. Whenever the stock market goes up, we say that growth is there, but in India, the stock market growth is not of much concern for our countrymen.

Sir, we talked about making people skill. Skill will not lead to GDP growth. We need real employment. Let me give you an example of 1969 open-up way for employment in large scale in the country. But because there is very little time left, I am not going into that.

Sir, the agricultural growth remains a big concern for all of us. I would like to make a request to the Government, and, I am sure that the Cabinet Minister and the Leader of the House must be hearing me from his Chamber. Things which are of great concern are untimely rain and the untimely floods. This situation has come because India's economy is based on agriculture, we may accept or we may not accept, our economy is based on agriculture, and, it is agro-based economy. After this, our economy is based on tourism. I do not wish to touch that aspect because of time-constraint.

There is no doubt that the Government wants growth of industry. I and my Party, BJD, are not against growth of industries or industrialization but it should not take place at the cost of agriculture or at the cost of employment opportunities for our young boys.

Sir, 'smart cities' have to be spelt out, what a smart city is. Sir, as I have already told here, you are talking about bringing back black money from Switzerland. I said that black money has gone from this place, this country to Switzerland and outside. The black money is not being created ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, give me a little more time. Sir, the black money is in demand, I have told this on record, and, I say it today also that the black money is in demand here. To what extent, have you been able to stop the black money which is there in our country in the last eleven months?

Sir, Sikkim is a State where every citizen of Sikkim pays some kind of tax or the other. It is a small State but they pay tax. In this country, only with more than two per cent people pay income tax. You are saying that on gold, you will take bank loan and all that. Now, the jewellers have been asked to seek the PAN card. Many farmers are having 500 or 1000 acres of land. They are rich farmers and others, but they do not pay income tax as there is no income tax on agriculture. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Just two minutes, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): One more minute.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, I will just make specific points. Sir, if the Government goes on discontinuing the schemes, namely, the National e-Governance Plan, Backward Regions Grant Fund, Modernisation of Police Forces, and, Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan Yojana, Scheme of Central assistance to the

[Shri Bhupinder Singh]

States for developing export Infrastructure, Scheme to set up 6,000 Model Schools, National Mission on Food Processing and Tourist Infrastructure ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

Sir, let me conclude. What will happen if the Government stops all these schemes? Sir, specific area-based scheme like the KBK – and, I have been referring to it time and again – was born much before the BRGF scheme was taken up by the Government of India in 2003. The KBK was launched in my State of Odisha as a special case. Just a minute, Sir. If you stop BRGF, 20 Districts out of 30 Districts in Odisha, and, 272 Districts of India, except Goa State, are going to be affected. The Government of India should come up to take care of this issue.

Sir, the Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana is one scheme, but there are 24 other schemes, which you have stopped. You said that you have given the States ten per cent extra, that is, from 32 per cent to 42 per cent. You have taken thirteen paise from my State and you are giving me ten paise in return. You have taken money from my pocket and you are saying that you have given me ten paise. ...*(Time-bell rings)*...

Finally, I need your support, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. Time and again, I have been asking this here.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Okay, thank you.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, Phailin Fund of ₹ 399.83 crores which has been cleared by the Ministry of Home ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): The Minister will reply to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: No, no; Sir, the Ministry of Expenditure has committed that amount. I would appreciate if today the Finance Minister, in his reply, tell us when they are going to release this amount of ₹ 400 crores for a State like Odisha. I would like to hear on this, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Okay, thank you.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, the security related fund, and, as told by my friend, Mr. Derek, ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): You have taken double the time allotted to you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, the last point.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): This is not fair.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, the Left Wing extremism in 18 districts of my State of Odisha ...(Interruptions)...

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

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: No, Sir. If you stop that integrated action plan, it is not a State problem; it is a national problem; it is an international problem.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much. The Minister will reply to you ...(Interruptions)... The Minister will reply to you. ...(Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, something should be done for that. ...(Interruptions)... And, modernization of police stations should be taken care of by the Government of India. ...(Interruptions)... Let them not say that this is a State subject. ...(Interruptions)... With these words, I expect that whatever issues I have raised here ...(Interruptions)... The Phailin amount has to be released as early as possible. ...(Interruptions)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Okay; thank you. Now, Shrimati Gundu Sudharani; not here. Shrimati Thota Seetharama Lakshmi. You have four minutes. It is your maiden speech. So, you can take another few minutes.

SHRIMATI THOTA SEETHARAMA LAKSHMI (Andhra Pradesh): * After the bifurcation of the Andhra Pradesh State was done, development programmes are now being implemented in very efficient manner under the leadership of the Bharatiya Janata Party at the centre and Hon'ble Chief Minister Shri Chandra Babu Naidu in Andhra Pradesh State.

After the bifurcation, Andhra Pradesh is left without a Capital city till date. Everyone is aware that Shri Chandra Babu Naidu garu has served as Chief Minister of the United Andhra Pradesh and he has made many developments in the State during that period. He transformed Hyderabad into a Hi-tech city, for this deed his name is carved in golden letters in the history of Andhra Pradesh. Now, after the bifurcation of the state, Andhra Pradesh is having deficit budget. It was once considered as the rice bowl of India. Sixty five percent of the State's population is into Agriculture. People of the State always believed, if there was anyone who could help the farming sector it was Shri Chandra Babu Naidu alone and re-elected him as the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh. Farmers are now facing tough times due to loss of crops on account of untimely rains and natural calamities. Shri Chandra

* English version of the original speech made in Telugu.

[Shrimati Thota Seetharama Lakshmi]

Babu Naidu prior to the elections had made 'Padayatra' throughout the State and promised to help the people. Now, in spite of deficit budget of the State, he has waved off all the loans of farmers.

Sir, the State of Andhra Pradesh will be able to recover only if the central government sanctions special funds. We need special funds to set up a special railway zone in Visakhapatnam, to build Capital city for the State, to build corporate hospital and for the development of the State. Hon'ble Ministers Shri Venkaiah Naidu, Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman and Shri Bandaru Dattatreya are all aware of all the problems of Andhra Pradesh. I request Hon'ble Finance Minister Shri Arun Jaitley to sanction special funds to Andhra Pradesh. People of the State have elected Shri Chandra Babu Naidu as the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh by reposing confidence in him. I strongly believe he will keep up to the expectations of the people and I also request all the Hon'ble Members irrespective of political parties to support him in this direction. I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मैं फाइनेंस बिल और एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल पर अपने विचार रखने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। वैसे बोलने के लिए तो बहुत है, परंतु समय की जो सीमा है, उसके अंदर मैं सभी प्वाइंट्स नहीं रख सकता हूँ, इसलिए मैं दो-तीन प्वाइंट्स के ऊपर ही emphasize करना चाहूंगा।

सर, हमारे महाराष्ट्र में कोऑपरेटिव शुगर मिल्स हैं। कोऑपरेटिव शुगर मिल्स में गवर्नमेंट शुगरकेन के जो रेट फिक्स करती है, वह तो उनको मिनिमम देना ही है, परंतु उनकी परफॉरमेंस पर किसानों को अधिक दाम मिले, यह प्रयास उनको करना पड़ता है और वे देते हैं। अभी आप जो इनकम टैक्स के अंदर अमेंडमेंट लाए हैं, उसकी वजह से कुछ दिक्कतें हो रही हैं कि जो ज्यादा पैसा वे देंगे, वह टैक्सेबल इनकम गिना जाएगा। एक्चुअल में वह टैक्सेबल इनकम गिनी जाएगी, इसलिए उनको नोटिस भी दिए गए हैं। मैंने पेपर में पढ़ा कि आप इसमें अमेंडमेंट ला रहे हैं, परंतु इस अमेंडमेंट के अंदर भी मैं और सुझाव देना चाहूंगा। उसमें गवर्नमेंट की जो व्याख्या आपने की है, which Government? तो गवर्नमेंट जो प्राइस फिक्स करेगी, वह प्राइस वह मान्य करे। सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट फिक्स करती है, उसके बाद स्टेट गवर्नमेंट भी करती है। या तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट कमेटी बनाती है और वह कमेटी, जो remunerative price उनको उनके खर्च के आधार पर देना है, वह प्राइस गवर्नमेंट उनको देने के लिए कहती है। तो गवर्नमेंट की व्याख्या में यह जो कमेटी बनेगी और उन्होंने जो रिकमंडेशन दी, वह भी गवर्नमेंट की व्याख्या के अंदर आना चाहिए, क्योंकि हमारे स्टेट में तो इसी प्रकार से दी जाती है। कर्णाटक में भी ऐसा बोर्ड बना हुआ है और वही दी जाती है, इसलिए इस अमेंडमेंट के अंदर हमें चेंजेज लाने की जरूरत है।

सर, रूल 36(1) जो है, उसमें आप लाने का तो सोच रहे हैं, पर रूल 37 में भी आपको चेंजेज लाने पड़ेंगे और उसके अंदर फ्लेक्सिबिलिटी नहीं रखेंगे, तो किसानों के साथ हम... उनकी ही शुगर फैक्टरीज हैं, वे ही उसके ओनर हैं, तो उन शुगर फैक्टरीज के साथ अन्याय होगा। प्राइवेट ओनर्स के साथ वे कम्पीट नहीं कर सकेंगे, क्योंकि प्राइवेट ओनर्स तो जो भी रेट देंगे,

उसका एक्सपेंडिचर अलग होगा और इन लोगों को disallow होगा, तो ये उनके साथ कम्पीट नहीं कर सकेंगे, फिर उनको शुगरकेन भी नहीं मिल सकेगा, इसलिए इसके ऊपर थोड़ा विचार करने की बहुत-बहुत जरूरत है। मैं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से अपेक्षा करूंगा कि इस एक प्वाइंट के ऊपर ध्यान दिया जाए।

सर, दूसरा एक्सपेंडिचर का है। एक लाख रुपए से ऊपर जो भी आप एक्सपेंडिचर करेंगे, तो दुकानदार को आपसे पैन कार्ड लेना होगा। हमारी यूपीए की गवर्नमेंट जब थी, उस समय उन्होंने ज्वेलरी के लिए पांच लाख रुपए की मर्यादा रखी थी और प्राइमरी गोल्ड के लिए दो लाख की रखी थी। सर, ब्लैक मनी के लिए आप यह कानून ला रहे हैं, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है, परंतु ब्लैक मनी प्राइमरी के अंदर इन्वेस्ट हो सकता है, क्योंकि उसको बेचते समय उसमें कोई ज्यादा लॉस नहीं आएगा, परंतु अगर कोई ऑनार्मेंट्स खरीदेगा, तो उसको बीस परसेंट कम से कम अधिक इन्वेस्टमेंट करनी पड़ेगी। एक तो वेस्टेज जाएगी, दूसरा मेकिंग चार्जेज जाएंगे, तो जो लॉसेज उसको आएंगे, वे बीस परसेंट से ज्यादा आएंगे, इसलिए उसमें ब्लैक मनी नहीं रखा जाता। रूरल इंडिया के अंदर किसानों के पास कोई पैन कार्ड नहीं है। उनकी एग्रीकल्चर इनकम है, वह टैक्स फ्री है और ऐसे समय में अगर हम उनके ऊपर compulsion रखेंगे, तो वह व्यापारी क्या करेगा? कहां से उनसे पैन कार्ड मांगेगा और कहां से वे लाएंगे और बिजनेस कर सकेंगे? इसलिए पैन कार्ड की जो एक लाख की मर्यादा आपने रखी है, यह बहुत अनुचित है। अगर पांच लाख आपको ज्यादा लगता है तो उसको आप कम कर दीजिए, चार लाख कर दीजिए। प्राइमरी को आप दो लाख से एक लाख कर दीजिए, परंतु यह जो एक लाख की मर्यादा है, यह बहुत अनरीजनेबल है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... यह impracticable है और इसलिए इस पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

सर, यहां पर एक प्वाइंट और उठा कि आपने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को 32 परसेंट से 42 परसेंट दे दिया। उसका बहुत ज्यादा एडवर्टिजमेंट भी हो रहा है और कह रहे हैं कि हमने ऐसा कर दिया, वैसा कर दिया। मैं सरकार से एक ही रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहूंगा कि इसके ऊपर श्वेत पत्र निकाला जाए और उस श्वेत पत्र के अंदर यह दिखा दिया जाए कि डिपार्टमेंटवाइज हमने अलोकेशन के अंदर कितने कट्स किए हैं? जो 10 परसेंट उसके अंदर ज्यादा दिया है, स्टेट को ज्यादा मिला है या कम मिला है। सर, मैं आपके सामने एक ही उदाहरण रखना चाहूंगा कि महिला एवं बाल विकास में ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, इसके अंदर बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्वाइंट है कि मिड डे मील के अंदर पहले 4,965 करोड़ रुपया था और इस साल 2,771 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। सबला के लिए 700 करोड़ रुपये थे, सिर्फ 10 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। स्कीम फार प्रोटेक्शन एंड डेवलपमेंट ऑफ वुमेन 315 करोड़ रुपये था, अब सिर्फ 78 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है। आर.एम. एस.ए. के लिए 1,500 करोड़ रुपये थे, अब उसके लिए 1,010 करोड़ रुपये रखा गया है। आर.यू. एस.ए. के लिए 660 करोड़ रुपये थे और अब 347 करोड़ रुपये रखे गए हैं। आई.ए.वाई. के लिए 16 हजार करोड़ रुपया था, अब 10 हजार 25 करोड़ रुपये रखा गया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर) : आप अपने बुलेट प्वाइंट्स बोलिए। आप इतनी डिटेल में मत जाइए।

श्री ईश्वरलाल शंकरलाल जैन : सर, बजट में कितना कट किया गया है और फिर हम कह रहे हैं कि हमने स्टेट को 10 परसेंट ज्यादा देकर सबला का मजबूतीकरण कर दिया है। इसीलिए मेरी सरकार से विनती है और सरकार से अपेक्षा है कि वह इसके बारे में एक श्वेत पत्र निकाले और दूध का दूध और पानी का पानी सबके सामने रख दिया जाए। धन्यवाद।

SHRI PRAFUL PATEL (Maharashtra): Sir, it is a very serious issue. It affects all the people. As he rightly said, the owner of these cooperatives is the farmer himself. Therefore, to tax the cooperative sugar factory would really be unfair and unjust. Something has to be done. Sugar industry is in the doldrums. You are aware of that. Please take this point very seriously. It needs immediate remedial action because tax notices have been issued across the board. This needs to be rectified immediately. All party leaders cutting across party lines have associated themselves with the issue of sugar factories. It is happening across the country. I think this issue needs urgent attention.

श्रीमती रजनी पाटिल (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपने साथियों को एसोसिएट करना चाहती हूँ, क्योंकि यह बहुत ही ज्वलंत प्रश्न है। महाराष्ट्र में कोऑपरेटिव शुगर फैक्टरी का इन्कम टैक्स का मसला बहुत सालों से चल रहा है और इसके लिए हम सब प्रयत्नशील हैं, इसलिए इन्कम टैक्स से उसे exempt किया जाए। शुगरकेन की जो प्राइस है, वह किसानों के घर में जाने वाली है, इसलिए उसमें छूट दी जाए।

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Sir, don't start my time now.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आपके पास 6 मिनट का समय है। I will not disturb you.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: First let the hon. Minister come to his seat. I will address the Minister through you, Sir. वह कुर्सी पर नहीं हैं, उसके लिए जरा समय दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी.पी. सिंह बदनौर): आप बोलना शुरू कीजिए। मंत्री जी यहीं पर हैं।

डा. अशोक एस. गांगुली : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): He is here.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: Thanks for the courtesy.

First of all, I do realise that we cannot influence the Budget in any way other than by giving you some proposal which, in your generosity and kindness, you might wish to consider. I will speak broader issues of national Budget.

First of all, I wish to compliment you and your colleagues for postponing the decision relating to debt management role of the Reserve Bank of India. It is a very, very critical issue. I was on the board of RBI, so I do realise the critical nature of the debt management issue. I want to bring just four issues to your kind attention.

First is this. There are already early signs of the volatility of crude oil prices. You, as the finance man, do realise that there is a price cycle of crude oil. We cannot take the drop in crude oil prices and the current good fortune that we are having

for granted. All of this will eventually affect our Current Account Deficit. This is the principal issue and we need to have a fallback option as crude oil prices go up.

Secondly, the uncertainty of Monsoon is a fact of life. We have seen the impact of global warming on the recent destruction of crops due to unseasonal rains. Therefore, we cannot take for granted that the monsoon is going to follow a certain set pattern. If it does, I think it is our good luck. However, we must not also be in despair; and in anticipation of an uncertain monsoon, you have to have a special cell in the Agriculture Ministry, because it affects our finances and the condition of the farmers, to provide satellite tracking and advising the farmers about what is likely to unfold. However, we also need – and this is for you as a leader of money matters in this country – to have a long-term plan about how we are going to deal with uncertainty of one of the biggest boons that a tropical monsoon-fed country like ours has. One of the examples is the river connecting projects and water conservation programmes, which I think must be funded along with the World Bank and other institutions. We have to have special projects for water conservation, river-connecting, etc., so that out of the one per cent rain which goes into the aquifer, we can increase at least to one-and-a-half per cent over the next five years.

The third point is an appeal to the hon. Minister through the hon. Vice-Chairman. Kindly do not make direct tax returns more complex than they are. You have promised us simplicity. You have promised us automation. In order to improve tax collection productivity and make the life of people a little more simple, kindly make tax collection and returns more user-friendly. It will help you hon. Minister to collect more revenue.

Sir, I now come to my final point and that is an issue of great concern. My final point has been made by many speakers all through this afternoon and that is an issue which comes out of the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, on which you have acted very promptly. There are a large number of schemes which you have now put under the umbrella of cooperative federalism. It is a right thing to do. However, to depend on every one of our States to take on the responsibility that has now been shared with them, quite rightly because that demonstrates the maturity of a country, how will you ensure that we assist States in order to raise the revenue and debt which will follow automatically and, which is part of the Reserve Bank's role, to make debt raising by the States possible? How will the States respond to the growing debt burden? Yes, the revenue will be shared, but so will be the debt burden. The debt burden will rise on the States as well as the Centre because eventually your purpose is to implement these programmes which are for poor, farming sector, women, children, education, etc. Some of them you have kept in the Centre, but the bulk of them is transferred to the States. Therefore, I

[Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly]

request the hon. Finance Minister to have some mechanism where in order to have a successful cooperative federalism, the Finance Ministry also has a responsibility to enable the less able States – leading States will manage their finances – to fulfil their obligations. It is not going to be simple. There is going to be a transition period of at least three years while the devolution of some of the responsibilities takes root at the State level.

Hon. Vice-Chairman, you had given me six minutes. We are on the sixth minute. I have never exceeded my time. That is my record in this House.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Your time management is excellent. I hope everybody would adhere to the time like you do, Mr. Ganguly.

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you and I am grateful to the hon. Finance Minister for taking up some of the issues. I wish you all the best because you face major challenges. It is not going to be easy. I think everybody expects you to deal with those challenges comprehensively. There will be ups. There will be downs. But I wish you all the best.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Thank you very much. I hope I can say the same thing to Mr. D. Raja now. Five minutes, please.

SHRI D. RAJA (Tamil Nadu): Thanks, Sir. The discussion on the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2015 and the Finance Bill, 2015 completes the Budget making process as far as the Parliament is concerned.

Sir, I ask the Finance Minister and the Government to take note that this Budget presented by this Government has not created and generated hope in the minds of the people. It has not generated any enthusiasm. People are frustrated. They are asking where is the promise of *ache din*? When is that *ache din* going to come? That is the frustration that we see across the country. Why? The primary responsibility of any Finance Minister is to find out ways and means to generate revenue and ensure equitable distribution of the resources of revenue.

Sir, on the one side, your Government also believes in the philosophy that adjusting the fiscal deficit should rest on the poor people and the rich people should continue to have all exemptions, all concessions. That is your philosophy. The previous Government did follow such a philosophy. What has happened to them is known to everybody. Now, if you continue to have this philosophy, you will meet the same destiny that the previous Government faced. So, the Government will have to be sensitive towards the sufferings of the common people. I am not talking about

concessions and corporate tax reduction. All these things are known. But there is a cut on every head as far as the fiscal infrastructure is concerned, and as far as the social infrastructure is concerned, and it is also known. I am not getting into the details. But I must tell you in your Budget, the only new thing which you have announced is the Micro Units Development Refinance Agency with a corpus of ₹ 20,000 crores. What is the mechanism? How is this going to be a successful one? Because over the years, successive Governments, all Governments have failed to realise the Non Performing Assets which run into thousands of crores of rupees. You know better. Even the Governments do not have the political courage and will to publish their names. That is the track record. Now, how do you guarantee this Micro Units Development Refinancing Agency is going to be successful? How are you going to contain the private moneylenders? They are the biggest problem for the distress of the Indian farming community, the farmers. This Government will have to explain.

Sir, in your Finance Bill, you have talked about Swachh Bharat Cess. "There shall be levied and collected in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter, a cess to be called the 'Swachh Bharat Cess', as service tax on all or any of the taxable services at the rate of two per cent .." What is the cess? How are you going to share it with the State Governments? Is it exclusively for the Central Government? What is your understanding of this cess? It is time we discussed fiscal federalism. It is all right when we talk about cooperative federalism aloud, but that is not enough. Politically, it can be all right. But, in real terms, you will have to discuss fiscal federalism and how you are going to share the resources with States.

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

SHRI D. RAJA: I will take just one minute more, Sir. This is my last point.

You have talked about Senior Citizens Welfare Board. But it is time now the Government addressed the issue of universal social security network for our citizens. They can be senior citizens; they can be construction workers; they can be workers in the tailoring profession. They can be different sections of the unorganized sector. So, what is the approach of the Government towards the creation of a universal social security network?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): That is all, Rajaji.

SHRI D. RAJA: Final point, Sir.

Take, for instance, the Scheduled Castes Component Plan and the Tribal Sub-Plan. These have been reduced to ₹ 50,800 crores and the Government has created the National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation. What are its

[Shri D. Raja]

functions? How is it helping the Scheduled Caste entrepreneurs and the poor? This needs to be revealed.

There is another thing. We have formulated an affirmative action policy for the corporate sector. But what is the advisory that you have given to the CII, FICCI and the ASSOCHAM? And are you monitoring this policy as to how it is going to be implemented? These are some of the issues which need to be addressed urgently. I am not getting into the other issues. We had already spoken during the Budget debate. Here, when we discuss the Finance Bill and the Appropriation Bill, these are the issues that you need to address.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): All right. Now, Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar. Doctor sa'ab, you have only five minutes, I am afraid. I hope you can complete it. There are four more speakers of the Congress Party.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (NOMINATED): Then, I will make only five points. I didn't know this. It is, indeed, very difficult. Anyway, then, I will make a few observations about the issues arising out of this Finance Bill and the Appropriation Bill.

Before I speak about those issues, let me make an observation. When I compare the one-year rule of the BJP with nearly six-years' rule of the coalition Government under Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji, the way the Government has been functioning in the last one year, I feel – and let me express my concern – it has been slowly, but certainly, dismantling virtually each and every parameter of the modern Indian nation-state.

So far as the Budget and this Finance Bill is concerned, one important issue is that the growth is decelerating. Sir, you had said that this Budget was a game-changer. Let us understand, Sir, clearly, that a game-changer Budget generally never comes in a stratified society, unless the framework of the Budget is changed. After Independence, the framework of the Budget was changed only once, and that was in 1991. The rate of growth is decelerating.

I must mention that in the face of the global financial crisis of 2007-2008, the UPA Government led by the Congress Party, was able to maintain 6.7 per cent growth. It was unprecedented, only after China. We, the Indian economists, Indian sociologists, Indian parliamentarians and Indian social science thinkers, have got a habit. It has become a fashion to compare the Indian economy or the Indian society with the Chinese economy and the Chinese society. In what way are both the countries comparable? We know that hundreds of people, even today, are executed in China on charges of corruption. If that was to apply to India, what would happen?

We would have to take special measures to reduce the population of the country.

The simple observation is that the rate of growth is declining; it is recession. The manufacturing is at its lowest in the last seventeen months; it is just 0.1 per cent. Inflation, fiscal deficit and current account deficit are the lowest today, not because of any magic wand of the Government. Had the Government not been there at all, either of BJP or of Congress, still the situation would have been the same. This is only because you are lucky to have international crude prices at the lowest level because of the factors beyond our control. Sir, the ultimate effect is that you are dismantling the Welfare State which has been built up over the last 60 years. The Eleventh Five Year Plan, which began in 2007-08, brought 15 flagship programmes after realizing that growth does not become inclusive automatically. Sir, the other observation is, nearly one million young people are joining labour force every year. The Government, the Finance Bill, the Budget and all the documents do not talk even a single word about devising any employment policy. Most importantly, I must make an observation that unfortunately the Prime Minister of this country made a statement that the Mahatma Gandhi National Employment Guarantee Scheme was a monumental failure. In the morning, we were discussing the gender gap between men and women. One reason given was that the female rate of participation was declining. That is the major reason. Under the Employment Guarantee Scheme, 2,200 crores of person days jobs have been created from 2008-09. Still the Prime Minister says it is a monumental failure. If they have read Chamberlin's Monopolistic Competition, they must have understood what Chamberlin has said in the Preface that economics is the battle print of conflicting ideologies.

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

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, I will complete in two minutes. The next point is about black money. Not a single political party other than BJP, that came into existence as Bharatiya Jana Sangh in 1952, has spoken so much about black money. During the last 10-11 months, has a single measure been taken effectively to realize, to bring back even ₹ 1/- as far as the black money is concerned?

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

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: I will take one minute more, Sir. I did not know that I was having only five minutes. I would have preferred not to speak. I am happy that the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Arun Jaitley, is here. Two Members of the House referred to the autonomy of the Reserve Bank of India. If the autonomy of the Reserve Bank of India is differed, I will not congratulate the Finance Minister because it was brought surreptitiously in the Finance Bill. The

[Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar]

Reserve Bank of India Act, 1935 will need a fundamental amendment. If the public debt management agencies need to be created separately, the Banking Companies Act, the SEBI Act and the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1935 need to be amended. Therefore, this is absolutely unacceptable. My last point is, I object to the statement made by the Finance Minister that there is a conflict of interest between the Reserve bank of India and the Government. I have got highest respect for his knowledge of jurisprudence. But what does he mean by conflict of interest? He is not able to distinguish between the conflict of interest and the difference in perspectives. I have got the statement of the Governor of Reserve Bank of India, Shri Raghuram Rajan. He says, "My remit is beyond just monetary policy. It is about safety, stability and growth of this economy." I demand in this House that, at least, on this issue the Finance Minister makes clear what the difference is between the conflict of interest and the difference in perspectives. Thank you.

श्री भुपेंद्र यादव (राजस्थान): सम्माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस फाइनेंशियल बिल, 2015 पर जो चर्चा हो रही है, इससे पूर्व में केंद्र सरकार के द्वारा जो बजट रखा गया था, मूल रूप से सरकार के द्वारा अपनी कार्य योजना में और सारे वित्त के संबंध में जो फाइनेंशियल बिल रखा गया है, सरकार ने अपनी जो प्रतिबद्धताएं रखी हैं, उनमें जो सबसे बड़ी प्रतिबद्धता नजर आती है, वह यह है कि ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्रों की असमानताओं को खत्म किया जाए। देश के विकास के लिए भी यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि जहां एक तरफ ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आय और उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने के विषयों पर विचार किया जा रहा है, वहीं ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की अधिसंरचना, जो इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर है, उसका विकास होना चाहिए, लेकिन इस विकास की अवधारणा में जो एक सामाजिक वर्ग है, जो लंबे समय से सामाजिक सुरक्षा से वंचित है और भारत में हम लोग जिस प्रकार से बार-बार देख रहे हैं कि मौसम के बदलाव के कारण एक प्रकार की अनिश्चितता देश के एक बड़े क्षेत्र में बनी रहती है। जो स्वरोजगार क्षेत्र में रहने वाले हैं, उनके लिए जो सामाजिक सुरक्षा का प्रबंध है, जिसके कारण भी उनकी कार्य योजना और उनकी उत्पादकता में वृद्धि होती है। उसके साथ-साथ ही सरकार ने वित्त आयोग की अनुशंसा को स्वीकार करते हुए जो दस प्रतिशत की राशि बढ़ाने की बात कही थी, उसको सरकार ने सहमति देकर — और एक लंबे समय से योजना आयोग के माध्यम से हम केवल — ऐसा लगने लगा था कि हम एक स्थाई रूप से ही कुछ विषयों पर विचार करने के आदी हो गए हैं, उसको तोड़ कर एक नई, top to bottom की बजाए, bottom से top की एप्रोच पूरे देश की नीति निर्माण में बढ़े, उसके लिए सरकार ने नीति आयोग को बनाया और विभिन्न राज्यों से जो विषय आ रहे थे कि राज्यों के विकास करने की अवधारणा में उन राज्यों की अपनी जो सोच है, उनकी जो अपनी आवश्यकताएं हैं, उनकी जो अपनी सामाजिक सुरक्षा योजनाएं हैं, उनकी जो भौगोलिक क्षेत्र की स्थिति है, उसके अनुरूप ज्यादा से ज्यादा कल्याणकारी योजनाएं बनाने के लिए उनको ज्यादा सुविधा, ज्यादा साधन देने चाहिए। सरकार ने इस वित्त आयोग की रिपोर्ट को स्वीकार किया है, उसको स्वीकार करते हुए देश की संघीय ढांचे की जो अवधारणा है, उसको मजबूत करने के लिए सरकार ने इन अनुशंसाओं को आगे बढ़ाया है।

यह एक बहुत अच्छी बात है कि इस फाइनेंशियल बिल को लोक सभा में प्रस्तुत करते समय भी पहली बार पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से सरकार ने एक हरित पहल की और कोयले पर उपकर को बढ़ाया है। हमारे देश के उद्योगों को चीन और दुनिया के बाकी देशों के कॉरपोरेट के साथ एक संतुलन करने के लिए कॉरपोरेट टैक्स में भी सरकार ने काफी सुधार करके तथा इस टैक्स प्रक्रिया को सरल करने का एक बहुत अच्छा कार्य किया है। लेकिन, ये सारे कर संग्रह की प्रक्रिया को बनाते समय सरकार ने इस बात का भी प्रयास किया है कि भारत में, पूर्वी और पश्चिमी भारत में जो एक क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन रहता था, उस क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन को दूर किया जाए और इसके लिए सरकार ने प्रभावकारी कदम उठाए हैं। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो आधारभूत संरचनाएं हैं, उनके विकास की बात तब तक पूरी नहीं हो सकती, जब तक फाइनेंशियल बिल के साथ बाकी जो सामाजिक सुधार के विषय हैं, उनको भी हम पूरा नहीं कर सकते। इसलिए इस देश के सभी गांवों तक, आज आजादी के इतने साल बाद भी पानी, बिजली, सड़क, चिकित्सा जैसे मुद्दों से आज देश का एक बहुत बड़ा ग्रामीण क्षेत्र छूटा हुआ है। जो एक बात बार-बार देश के राजनीतिक विषयों में चल रही है कि क्या ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का विकास करते समय हमें उन सुविधाओं को पहुंचाने की पहल करनी चाहिए या उन सुविधाओं के लिए पहले 80 प्रतिशत की पंचायत की अनिवार्यता करनी चाहिए। यह उसी प्रकार से है, जैसे अगर कोई व्यक्ति बीमार हो, तो उसको पूछा जाए कि दवाई दें या पहले 80 प्रतिशत लोगों से पूछ कर हम कार्य करें। आखिर जब हम विकास की अवधारणाओं को बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं और हम चाहते हैं कि पूरे देश में आय बढ़े, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र की उत्पादकता बढ़े, तो उसके लिए जो मूलभूत चीजें हैं, उन मूलभूत चीजों को देने के लिए अगर 80 प्रतिशत अनिवार्यता को हम राजनीतिक आधार बनाते हैं, तो वह सामाजिक लेजिस्लेशन, जो सरकार की नीति और दर्शन को आगे बढ़ाएंगे, जो इस देश के गरीब को एक सामाजिक सुरक्षा देते हुए उसकी आय और उत्पादकता को बढ़ाने के लिए और ग्रामीण और शहरी क्षेत्र की जो असमानता है, उसको दूर करने के प्रयास जो सरकार के द्वारा किए जा रहे हैं, उनमें एक तरह से रुकावट का काम करेंगे। माननीय महोदय, मैं एक और विषय यहां विशेष रूप से उल्लिखित करना चाहूंगा और देश के पूर्वी भाग में स्थित बिहार के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। पहले की सरकारों के द्वारा जो अनुशंसाएँ की गई थीं, उनके अनुसार जो पिछड़े क्षेत्र थे, उनके लिए विशेष धनराशि का उपबंध किया गया था। मेरा एक आग्रह यह होगा कि बिहार जैसे राज्यों में, जहां बीआरजीएफ के अंतर्गत एक ग्रांट मिलती थी और बारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में उनके विकास के कार्य जो और दो वर्षों तक पूरे होने हैं तथा जो परियोजनाएँ इस समय 70 से 80 प्रतिशत तक पूरी हो चुकी हैं, उनको केंद्र द्वारा विशेष रूप से ध्यान देकर सभी लम्बित परियोजनाओं को एक समय में पूरा किया जाए, जिससे पूर्वी भारत की जो आधारभूत संरचना है, उसका विकास हो सके।

इसके साथ ही साथ, बिहार के अंतर्गत नालन्दा विश्वविद्यालय पर सरकार ने विशेष ध्यान दिया है, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ विक्रमशिला विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में भी ज्यादा अच्छे तरीके से विचार करके केंद्र की तरफ से बिहार के संदर्भ में विशेष रूप से ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

महोदय, बिहार में जो एक और विषय है, वह परिवहन व्यवस्था है। उत्तर बिहार और दक्षिण बिहार को जोड़ने के लिए वहां गंगाजी के ऊपर जो गांधी सेतु है, उसकी व्यवस्था इस समय उतनी पर्याप्त नहीं है, जितनी आज के आवागमन के साधन के लिए आवश्यक है। इसलिए केंद्र सरकार के द्वारा बिहार में त्वरित रूप से लोगों को जोड़ने के लिए, वहां के इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए, वहां

[श्री भूपेंद्र यादव]

की आधारभूत संरचना के विकास के लिए जो गांधी सेतु है, उसके साथ एक सिक्स लेन का बड़ा पुल बनाया जाए, जिससे आवागमन में सुविधा हो और बिहार की दृष्टि से वहां पर विकास के जो काम हैं, उनको आगे बढ़ाया जा सके। इस देश में मानवीय श्रम की दृष्टि से भी इस समय बिहार में एक अपार संभावना है। सरकार के द्वारा माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेंद्र भाई मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में एक नारा दिया गया है—“हुनर है तो रोजगार है।” देश के कौशल विकास में युवा लोगों का जो विकास है, उसको आगे बढ़ाने के लिए मानवीय श्रम का सही तरीके से नियोजन हो सके, इसके लिए पूरे देश में सरकार द्वारा स्किल डेवलपमेंट का एक अभूतपूर्व कार्य किया गया है। शिक्षा के विकास के साथ-साथ अगर हम इस स्किल डेवलपमेंट के कार्य का सही तरीके से नियोजन करेंगे तो देश की युवा शक्ति, जिसको इस समय रोजगार की आवश्यकता है, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में जो रोजगार की आवश्यकता है, उसमें मदद मिलेगी। मुझे लगता है कि सरकार के द्वारा स्किल डेवलपमेंट के लिए सेंटर्स बनाए जाएँ और केंद्र सरकार द्वारा उन सेंटर्स की घोषणा बिहार में भी की जाए, तो बिहार स्किल डेवलपमेंट का एक बड़ा सेंटर बन सकता है और देश के विकास में, जीडीपी के विकास में अपनी एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकता है।

हम सब यह जानते हैं कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आज के समय में जो एक सबसे बड़ी समस्या है, वह यह है कि वहां कृषि की जोत छोटी होती जा रही है, जिसके कारण केवल कृषि के आधार पर और उसकी उत्पादकता के आधार पर अगर हम विकास की धारणा खड़ी करेंगे तो वह उतना पर्याप्त नहीं होगा। इसलिए कृषि जोत का बंटवारा होने के कारण ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में, मैं पुनः कहना चाहूँगा कि सही समय पर बिजली, पानी और सड़क जैसी आधारभूत संरचना का विस्तार करके हम ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में ज्यादा से ज्यादा कृषि-आधारित उत्पादकता के आधार पर उद्योगों का विकास करें और ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लोगों को सेवा क्षेत्र में रोजगार की जो नई-नई संभावनाएँ खड़ी हो रही हैं, उनके साथ अगर जोड़ा जाएगा, तो हम ज्यादा अच्छे तरीके से देश की अर्थव्यवस्था को मजबूत कर सकेंगे। इसलिए सरकार द्वारा जो एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण पहल की गई है, उसको मैं पुनः दोहराना चाहूँगा। विशेष रूप से, सामाजिक सुरक्षा के क्षेत्र में चाहे कोई व्यक्ति छोटे स्तर पर ही काम कर रहा हो, उसकी दुर्घटना का बीमा हो। जो व्यक्ति स्वरोजगार क्षेत्र में काम कर रहा है, उसके साथ किसी भी प्रकार की दुर्घटना हो तथा उसके परिवार के ऊपर निर्भरता का विषय हो और जो लोग लगातार स्वरोजगार क्षेत्र में रह रहे हैं, उनके लिए भविष्य में पेंशन की एक योजना हो, इसको करने के लिए सरकार ने बहुत ही सराहनीय प्रयास किए हैं।

इसके साथ ही साथ, सरकार के द्वारा एक बहुत विशेष विषय लिया गया है कि देश में जो छः करोड़ लोग स्वरोजगार क्षेत्र में हैं, जो बहुत छोटा काम कर रहे हैं, उनके लिए सरकार ने “मुद्रा बैंक” जैसी योजना बनाई है। यह एक ऐसी अभिनव योजना है कि अगर सारी योजनाओं को एक तार में पिरोया जाए कि ग्रामीण संरचना का विकास हो, उसके साथ-साथ जो मानव कौशल है, उसके लिए स्किल डेवलपमेंट हो और उसके साथ-साथ उनकी सामाजिक सुरक्षा का प्रबंध हो। **...(समय की घंटी)...** सरकार ने जो विकास की अवधारणा बनाई है, उसके लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी बधाई के पात्र हैं और मुझे लगता है कि आने वाले समय में सरकार के द्वारा इन सब योजनाओं को पूरा किया जाएगा। मैंने निवेदन किया था कि पश्चिमी भारत और पूर्वी भारत में, विशेष रूप से बिहार जैसे प्रान्त में सरकार के द्वारा केंद्रीय स्तर पर अधूरे और

लम्बित प्रोजेक्ट्स को जल्दी पूरा किया जाए। इसके साथ ही, गंगा सेतु का जो आवागमन का विषय है, विक्रमशिला विश्वविद्यालय का विषय है और स्किल डेवलपमेंट सेंटर्स का जो विषय है, उनके लिए केंद्र सरकार द्वारा अभिनव कदम उठाए जाएँ बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRIMATI GUNDU SUDHARANI (Telangana): Sir, I am very grateful, like any other hon. Member of this House, to the hon. Minister for devolving 42 per cent of revenue to States as recommended by the Fourteenth Finance Commission which is a real cooperative federalism. Sir, since time given is very, very limited, I will try to be very brief.

Hon. Finance Minister has announced various social security schemes and one of them is Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojna. This will provide an accidental cover of ₹ 2 lakhs for a premium of just ₹ 1 a month. Secondly, he also announced PM Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojna which will also provide ₹ 2 lakh for natural and accidental death of the insurer at a premium of less than a rupee per day. The Government has started these schemes in just two months clearly shows the pace at which this Government wants to function and I am confident that it would keep that tempo.

Hon. Finance Minister has given a big boost to infrastructure with ₹ 70,000 crores investment, tax-free bonds for rail and road projects, PPP modal for infrastructure development, apart from other measures. He has also announced, as a part of infrastructure boost, to set up 5 Ultra Mega Power Projects. Here, I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Minister that the Thirteenth Schedule to the AP Reorganisation Act mandates the Government to set up 4,000 MW of power facility in Telangana. All the 5 UMPPs are of 4,000 MW each. I am sure and confident that the hon. Finance Minister will fulfil this mandate by setting up one UMPP in Telangana since land and other infrastructure is available. I also request that Telangana also be included in the list of States which are provided with 24/7 power. Along with this, the Act also mandates for setting up of one steel plant in Khammam district and coach factory in Telangana. I also request to declare Pranahita-Chevella as a National Project. Along with Telangana, the Act also mandates the Government of India to take up various issues like Sections 46 and 94 for financial and institutional assistance, special development package and conversion of loan into grant, etc., for Andhra Pradesh. I request the hon. Minister to consider them sympathetically.

Sir, I belong to a weaver community. And, now the handloom sector is in severe crisis. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to announce a bailout package for handloom weavers as 30 million people are dependent on this sector.

This Budget has re-established the credibility of the country as we have inherited a sentiment of doom and gloom. The second important aspect is that most growth

[Shrimati Gundu Sudharani]

forecasts have upgraded our economic growth while downgrading global economic growth. This becomes clear if you look at the projections of the IMF and the World Bank which said that by next year we will be surpassing China. It means, we will become the fastest growing country in the world.

With these words, I support the Finance Bill. Thank you.

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Thank you Mr. Vice-Chairman. First of all, I would like to appreciate the hon. Finance Minister for having deferred the General Anti-Avoidance Rules by two years with a view to promote investment climate in the country and to stabilize the business sentiment.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has very proudly said that one of the great achievements of his Government is to conquer inflation and, in his view, it is a structural shift. Sir, this decline in inflation is a result of the decline in global oil prices and exploration of US Shale oil and also decrease in the demand for fuel in the Euro Zone, Japan and China.

The Government has increased the taxes on petrol and diesel. And, at the same time, it has also cut down 25 per cent to 30 per cent in the household petroleum product. But, at the same time, the Government has pocketed US \$ 3.5 billion by way of increasing the taxes. The benefits of the fall in the fuel prices have not been transferred to the people. Now the Government has proposed to increase the road cess on petrol and diesel from ₹ 2 per litre to ₹ 6 per litre. I am again afraid that it will affect the common man only.

Sir, coming to the next very crucial sector, the health sector, the Finance Minister in July, 2014, it was ₹ 30,645 crores and there was a cut of 20 per cent. Sir, I would like to say that it is only 1.86 per cent of the total expenditure whereas if you compare it with China, it spends 3 per cent of the total expenditure on the health sector. The Government has announced four AIIMS to be established in the previous year, and this year it proposes to set up five new AIIMS. Only ₹ 500 crore have been set aside for this. The update of this plan is not yet known.

Thirdly, the Government is in a hurry to sell the public sector equity to fund its expenditure instead of borrowing. By that, it is losing an income which is greater than the interest it has to pay through the debts. The process is also unsustainable for the available resources will inevitably run out. Sir, I would like to suggest again and again in the presence of the hon. Finance Minister that kindly don't strangle and weaken the public sector undertakings in this country. We have been saying that the public sector undertakings have helped this country during crucial times. They

gave us not only employment but during the recession period, it was the agricultural sector and the public sector undertakings' industry which helped India to withstand that even. But this Government, this year, is planning to get ₹ 69,000 crores in the place of ₹ 31,000 crores in the previous year. It is more than double the amount. It is totally unfair. This way of diluting or disinvesting the public sector will give a very big blow to our economy in future.

So, coming to the very important point, an indirect tax like the service tax, it is always regressive for it affects every person irrespective of his paying capacity. The consumer industries, like grocery, restaurants, movies, everything will be affected. When you are expecting to come out of the slow-down, again, this increase in the service tax will affect not only these industries but also the common man. Also, this increase in the service tax is only by way of increasing the cesses and surcharges. It is not going to be shared with the States. Again, Sir, I would like to say, though they say that devolution to the States will be more by way of percentage, in other ways, they are toying around by way of taking out what is being given to the States. This has to be taken very seriously. Sir, 5.4 per cent of GDP was given to the States earlier and this year, it is only 5.9 per cent. Mr. Derek spoke of cooperative federalism and fiscal federalism. Sir, 0.5 per cent increase in the GDP is not a significant sign of a fiscal federalism. Sir, chit fund companies have been brought into the net of service tax. This also will affect the common man. Their only plea is for abatement or rebate because the people who are connected with that are common men. So, an increase in the service tax will in no way benefit the common man. In all aspects, increase in the road cess on the sale of petrol and diesel will affect the people. The States are being deprived of their due share. When we, in the Standing Committee, interacted with various Departments asking them as to why their Departments had not been allocated enough and why did they not fight for it, they simply said that the Government was devolving more percentage to the States. But that is not the reason. Many social sectors are deprived of what has been allocated in the previous year. Many schemes which have to be taken care of are not taken care of. Funds for many, many schemes have been cut down by way of allocations. I wish the Government will take all these things very seriously. The Government has launched many schemes. But sufficient funds have not been allocated to them. If you take these things seriously as also the welfare of the common man, I think, this Budget will give good results; or else, the expectations will be more and the results will be low.

Thank you, Sir.

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, during the Budget also my turn came during the slog overs and even on the Finance Bill, I am speaking virtually at the very end in the slog but I am fortunate that the hon. Finance Minister is present. Sir, I wish to make only three points. First, in the Finance Bill, we have the extraordinary situation and spectacle of five Acts being amended; the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952, Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956, Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002, and the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003. This is truly extraordinary and one would have expected the hon. Finance Minister to be upfront and bring forward the amendments of these Acts not as part of the Finance Bill, even though they may have been part of his Budget Speech but as separate stand-alone amendments. So out of those five Acts, the amendment to the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act is a very small amendment; 31st March, 2015 is being replaced by 31st March, 2018. I do not think that there has been ever a situation where major amendments to important Acts have been pushed through as part of the Finance Bill. We have a very distinguished Finance Minister, who has presented a large number of Budgets and has also been the Prime Minister, sitting here today and I am sure he would not recall any such situation where major amendments to major Acts are being sought to be pushed through as part of the Finance Bill. Hon. Finance Minister, of course, now it is fait *accompli*, we have no other alternative but to accept the Finance Bill and approve it. But I do feel, Sir, that this is a increase in the democracy deficit. You may reduce the fiscal deficit, but you certainly are increasing the democracy deficit. In the last 11 months, 51 Bills have been presented in Parliament, out of which only five have been referred to the Standing Committees. This is making a mockery of democratic institutions and I hope that is the first and last time that such major amendments on which Parliament should actually had an opportunity to debate, particularly, the Foreign Exchange Management Act and the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, which have a vital bearing on the black money issue as well, by which the Government swears. So, my first point relates to these five Acts and the arbitrary manner in which the Finance Bill has been used bypassing the Standing Committee, bypassing the normal parliamentary procedures to push through these amendments.

Sir, my second point relates to this magical 42 per cent figure. Now, this 42 per cent figure, this 42 per cent illusion that has been created, that this is a mantra, that this is a road to economic nirvana, as far as India is concerned, I would like to quote from an interview where the Chairman of the fourteenth Finance Commission, Dr. Venugopal Reddy gave on 23rd April, to a leading economic newspaper and he said "If you look at it carefully, there is no big shift in aggregate transfers

to States. The total transfer from the Union to the States put together works out roughly to 63 per cent of the divisible pool. The seminal shift really is in terms of the composition of the transfer. The real difference has been in terms of the freedom available to the States. So it is not a quantitative shift but a qualitative shift.” This is Dr. Venugopal Reddy, Chairman of the Fourteenth Finance Commission speaking. So, 42 per cent is certainly a huge step up and it has to be welcomed. It will only strengthen the financial position of the States. But the tax devolution is only one of four routes by which resources are going to the States. If the overall position does not change, if something is increasing, something has to depress somewhere. So you have tax devolution, you have non-Plan grants, you have Plan grants and you have Centrally-sponsored schemes. So, what is going to happen is that the Plan grants are going to come down, the Centrally-sponsored schemes are going to come down and the over all will remain but 32 per cent has become 42 per cent. So what has been the casualty? You look at the casualty of this; and this has been discussed endlessly in Parliament, it has also been discussed by now in all the Standing Committees. The allocation for the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation comes down from ₹ 15,000 crores to ₹ 6,000 crores; the allocation for ICDS comes down from ₹ 18,000 crores to ₹ 8,000 crores; the allocation for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare comes down from ₹ 35,000 crores to ₹ 29,000 crores; the allocation for School Education and Literacy comes down from ₹ 55,000 crores to ₹ 42,000 crores; and the allocation for Agriculture and Cooperation comes down from ₹ 22,000 crores to ₹ 17,000 crores.

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I know what the Finance Minister is going to say, Sir. The Finance Minister is going to say that the deficit or the gap is going to be picked up by the State Governments. Sir, the Budget, when it is prepared, is based on assumptions, as far as Central Government is concerned. But this is the first Budget that is being prepared in an expectation that the State Governments are going to have an increase in their allocations. Some programmes like the BRGF have been completely abolished and transferred to the States. Sir, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to have a Plan ‘B’ because it is unlikely that the States in the short run, maybe, three years from now, or, four years from now, his expectations might materialize, it is unlikely that the States are going to actually compensate for the reduction in the Central allocation. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to have Plan ‘B’. If the States do not compensate for the fall back, what is going to be the position? ...(*Time-bell-rings*)...

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Finally, Sir, one of the recommendations of the Finance Commission has to do with Special Category States and Non-Special Category States. Sir, the Finance Minister is smiling because he knows what I am going to ask. When I raised this issue last time, he nodded his head, when I asked whether the Government has accepted the recommendation to abolish the distinction between Special Category States and Non-Special Category States. However, Sir, in the GST Bill, that the Finance Minister is bringing on Monday, there is a provision which says special provisions for the States of Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, which are the Special Category States. Sir, I would like the hon. Finance Minister to clarify once and for all: Do we have Special Category States or don't we have Special Category States?

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: If it has been abolished, then, why is this provision then being introduced in the GST Bill that is going to be taken up on Monday? I think, Sir, these are questions that the hon. Finance Minister hopefully will address as part of his speech.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Now, Shri Biswajit Daimary. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: We all hope that the assumption that allocations in key programmes have been reduced will be compensated by the States will actually materialize. But the hon. Finance Minister would be doing the country a great service if he were to develop a Plan 'B' and actually at the middle of the Financial Year review the spending patterns of the States, based on the Budgets that they have presented, and come back to the House with fresh proposals for additional expenditure, particularly in the key sectors of health, education, nutrition and drinking water in which the States are unlikely to increase their allocations. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): Now, Shri Biswajit Daimary. Mr. Daimary, you have four minutes.

श्री बिश्वजीत दैमारी (असम): सर, मैं आपके जरिये हमारे फायनेंस मिनिस्टर का ध्यान नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ। जितने बिल यहां लाए गए हैं और जितनी भी पालिसीज बनाई गई हैं, उनमें यह देखा जाना चाहिए कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए इन्हें कैसे लाभकारी बनाया जाए। इस बात पर सोचा जाना बहुत जरूरी है।

महोदय, सारे देश में नॉर्थ-ईस्ट एक ऐसा स्थान है, जो देश के अन्य प्रान्तों के साथ मेल नहीं खाता। वहां का मौसम, जलवायु, वहां के लोग और उनकी विचारधारा आदि सब अलग हैं।

यद्यपि असम को प्लेन समझा जाता है, तथापि मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि असम प्लेन नहीं है। वह भी पहाड़ी इलाका है और पहाड़ों में ही बसा है। असम और नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के बारे में भारत के दूसरे राज्यों की तरह जो परिकल्पना की जाती है, वह वहां के लिए उपयुक्त नहीं है। इसके कारण आज नॉर्थ-ईस्ट, भारत के दूसरे राज्यों की तरह डैवलप नहीं हो पाया है। इसलिए उसकी ओर स्पेशल ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी है। चाहे प्राइम मिनिस्टर ग्राम सड़क योजना हो, चाहे मनरेगा योजना हो, तो सारे नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए ये उपयुक्त नहीं हैं। प्राइम मिनिस्टर ग्राम सड़क योजना में सड़क बनाने के लिए वहां पर जो नियम-कानून बनाए गए हैं, उनमें वहां के लिए प्रॉब्लम है, क्योंकि उसमें ब्रिज के लिए ज्यादा प्रोविजन नहीं होता है जबकि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में दो-तीन किलोमीटर के अंदर एक बड़ा ब्रिज आ जाता है, क्योंकि वहां पर बहुत नदियां हैं। इसलिए प्राइम मिनिस्टर ग्राम सड़क योजना के ज़रिए जिस तरह से लोगों को कम्युनिकेशन में सुविधा देने की कोशिश की जा रही है, वह कभी नहीं हो पाएगा। मनरेगा के ज़रिए भी गांव के इलाकों में, रूरल एरियाज़ में आप जो करने जा रहे हैं, वहां भी यही हालत है। अगर हमें गांवों में एक छोटा सा रास्ता भी बनाना होता है, तो हर किलोमीटर में हमें छः-सात ऐसे ब्रिज बनाने पड़ते हैं, लेकिन मनरेगा के अनुसार हम लोग वहां पर सिर्फ मजदूरी दे सकते हैं, ब्रिज नहीं बना सकते हैं, तो इसलिए जो भी परियोजना लें, हमें नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए थोड़े दूसरे तरीके से चिंता करनी चाहिए और वहां के लिए फंड का प्रोविजन किस प्रकार किया जाएगा, इस पर विचार करना चाहिए, तभी हम लोग सक्सेसफुल हो पाएंगे।

सर, आज इसी के कारण नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लोग आंदोलन के दौर से गुज़र रहे हैं। इंडिया को फ्रीडम मिलने के बाद से नॉर्थ-ईस्ट ज्यादा अशांत रहा है। इससे पहले तो ज्यादा शांति थी। जब से यह देश बना, देश बनने के बाद यहां की जो परिकल्पना है, जो परियोजना है, वह नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए सुविधाजनक नहीं है, इसलिए नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लोग खुद को ही वंचित समझते हैं और इसलिए हर समय वहां आंदोलन करते रहते हैं। इसलिए इसको महत्व देना चाहिए।

सर, आज नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए Sixth Schedule के ज़रिए कुछ एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव व्यवस्था दी गई है और वहां पर हमारा जो डिपार्टमेंट है, उसको डायरेक्ट इंप्लिमेंट करने की क्षमता भी दी गई, लेकिन केंद्र सरकार के जितने भी प्रोजेक्ट्स या स्कीमें होती हैं, इनको आप काउंसिल इलाकों में कैसे इंप्लिमेंट करेंगे, इसका कोई मैकेनिज्म नहीं है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तो उसको भी देखना चाहिए। जो कुछ प्रोग्राम केंद्र सरकार द्वारा लिए जाते हैं, उनको ग्रासरूट लेवल पर इंप्लिमेंट करने में थोड़ी प्रॉब्लम आ जाती है, जैसे एनआरएचएम हो, प्राइम मिनिस्टर ग्राम सड़क योजना हो या कोई दूसरा हो, क्योंकि यहां पर सिर्फ ...**(समय की घंटी)**... स्टेट को मेन्शन किया गया है, काउंसिल इलाकों में आप उसको कैसे करेंगे, इसका कुछ मेन्शन नहीं है।

इस थोड़े से समय में मैं आपको सब कुछ नहीं बता सकता हूं, लेकिन अभी नीति आयोग बना है, तो मैं आशा करता हूं कि इस नीति आयोग के ज़रिए अच्छी तरह से कंसल्ट करके वहां के लोगों को सुविधा देने का काम आप कर सकते हैं, इसके लिए मैं अनुरोध करता हूं। हमारे लिए फाइनेंशियल ईयर एक प्रॉब्लम है। फाइनेंशियल ईयर अभी शुरू हो गया है, लेकिन हमारे वहां बारिश शुरू हो गई है, तो छः महीने हम लोग काम नहीं कर सकते हैं, तो इसके लिए भी इंडिया की जो फाइनेंशियल पॉलिसी है, वह वहां के लिए ठीक नहीं है, इन चीजों को भी देखना चाहिए, यही मेरा अनुरोध है, धन्यवाद।

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU (Mizoram): Thank you, Vice-Chairman, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to make my maiden speech.

As I rise to make my maiden speech today, I must, at the outset, say that I am exceedingly glad to be a new Member of this august House because of the unstinted support of my State party leader Lalthan Hawlaji, the Chief Minister, other leaders of my State, and, above all, by the grace of the Almighty.

I must point out that my dear parents – may their soul be rest in peace – played a pivotal role in making me what I am today.

Since I represent the entire State of Mizoram, the remotest State in the North-East, I am proud to announce that in spite of all the natural odds and disadvantages the impossible hilly terrain imposes on my constituency, the undwindling efforts of the people have earned the prestigious title of the second most literate State in the entire country for the last three decades or so.

I will start with a big ‘thank-you’ note for my dear friend *mantri* Naddaji who, in spite of his very hectic schedule, very promptly attended to my humble request with regard to two health issues in my constituency: One, an alarmingly high infant mortality rate in the southern part of Mizoram where a medical research team has very kindly been sent by him. I am happy to report that they have detected the cause. So, that is a great news. Secondly, my State also has apparently the highest cancer rate in the entire country, particularly, in Aizawl and the surrounding areas. I am happy that a Medical Research Team is also currently working on the issue through an immediate intervention of the Mantriji. I am confident that through his humanitarian consideration, many precious lives will be saved.

Sir, I feel profoundly honored to be a member of the Party that has had the largest share in building this great Nation, having brought the country to its present status, with some sporadic contributions by other parties here and there. They all make us feel proud for having created the largest democratic country.

Today, I am reminiscing the incredible contributions of the immortal Gandhiji and also the gigantic contribution the Nehru family has made to the country and for the survival and welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes particularly living in the North-East parts of the country. For it was Panditji who gave Mizoram the Autonomous District and Indiraji, Union Territory, while Rajivji gave us the State. It is with much pride that I say that Mizoram is the only State today in the North East that has a lasting peace agreement with the Government through a visionary Rajivji, on one side, and through the committed and legendary leader, Lal Thanhawhlaji, on the other, in 1986 by sacrificing his Chief Minister's Post for that

unprecedented sacrifice was the only mean in which peace could have been prevailed. Hence, we, the Government, as well as the Mizo people, owe so much to the Party and to Shri Lal Thanhawla, in particular. The historic sacrifice he made will be well cherished for generations to come.

A mention must also be made at this juncture, Sir, about the Model Village announced by the hon. Prime Minister, which seemed to be a very innovative concept initially. But I am sorry to say that many, today, among the intellectual circles think that this is only a whitewash of the existing schemes. I submit that sufficient funds specifically allocated for these schemes must be made available for the project.

Now, I will come to the Look-East Policy. The North-East comprises about 8 per cent of total Indian Territory.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): How long will you take?

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: This is my maiden speech.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE): But I am just asking you. I have the right to ask you.

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: I have just started.

SHRI P. KANNAN (Puducherry): Sir, we request you to be a little liberal as it is his maiden speech.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): You don't have to take his side. He can take his own side. Please carry on. But we have a time constraint today.

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: All right. Sir, it acts as the bridge between the two sub-regions, namely, South Asia and South-East Asia. The Partition of India caused the extreme geo-political isolation of the North-East which is often one of the root causes of the North-East problems even today. In this backdrop of Look-East Policy, lately given a nick name by Pradhan Mantriji as Act East Policy, which was put in place by Narasimha Raoji, Unfortunately, full dividend has not been reaped even today. With the inception of the LEP, Indian policy makers have realized the benefits of providing connectivity of North East Region with South Asian nations as a pre-requisite for overall development of the region, particularly, linking the landlocked region to Myanmar's Sittwe port and Bangladesh's Chittagong port through Mizoram. Sir, I urgently demand immediate and active supervision. ...(*Time-Bell rings*)... Sir, just give me four more minutes, please. Sir, it is a fact that countless number of North-East youth today are working in BPO industries outside of the North-East.

[Shri Ronald Sapa Tlau]

I am sure, Sir, if the Government's tall promises to the people during their recent visits to the region mean anything at all, BPO-hubs must be developed in the region, particularly, in Mizoram where the people are very talented. They are very promising.

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

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, these are all sensitive States. Members from the North-East must be given more time.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Yes, yes. We would give him extra time on some other day also and not just today. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. KANNAN: Sir, it is his maiden speech. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): Okay. Please carry on. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please don't disturb him.

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Sir, they have taken so much of my time!

While in as much as the four day-courtesy trip of the hon. Prime Minister with a present of ₹ 28,000 crore package for improving connectivity was generally applauded by the North-East people, but I am sorry, I have to state that the Prime Minister chose to stay away from showing his earnest interest during the visit in solving the long-awaited Naga Insurgency problem. Apparently, today, the Naga people do not demand 'Greater Nagaland' anymore, which would make the peace process all the more easier. However, the hon. Prime Minister was kind enough to note that "India will not develop till the North-East develops". The Prime Minister, during his visit, seems to have finally realized this critical issue. On behalf of my constituency, I must say that I am very happy with his generosity. Sir, I fervently hope the episode doesn't end at the stage of 'realization' only. Sir, I demand that the house is promptly informed, through you, Sir, on the steps taken so far to fulfill such a grand promise.

Sir, there is one thing for which the Government has been over-generous to my Constituency. During the past nine months...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. P. SINGH BADNORE): You can make half of your maiden speech next time, if you can bear it with me.

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Sir, during the past 9 months alone, there have been seven different Governors in my State. This is unbelievable! The Governor, a prestigious Constitutional figure, has been mistreated and misrepresented so badly that the people of my Constituency do not know anymore how the Central Government

wants us to treat the Governors Therefore, Sir, I must bring it to the attention of the august house the following points, very quickly:

A lot has been said about the State of affairs in the North-East by different Members from time to time. With the paucity of time, I would say just one thing in brief. The simple solution to the North-East's problems is that the Bezbaruah recommendation, accepted by the Government, must be fully implemented without further delay.

(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair*)

Secondly, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, let me dwell for a minute or two on the paradox of the DoNER Ministry. The mandate included earmarking, at least, 10 per cent of the Plan Budget of the Central Ministries ...(*Time-bell rings*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yes, yes. I have told the Whip that today it cannot be done. He can only speak only for a limited time. It is on that condition that you have come to speak. I have actually told that to the Whip. So, you may stop now. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, it is his maiden speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have already told the Whip that today's speech will not be considered as a maiden speech. He could speak for five minutes. In the next discussion, he can be given more time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD (Karnataka): Sir, this is his maiden speech. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is already beyond 6.30 p.m. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Sir, you may give me another chance next time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right; finish it in two-three minutes more. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, it is one of the most sensitive State in the country. Members from there should be given a chance. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is correct, but your Party has 42 minutes.

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, it is not a question of the Party; it is about the North-East. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. You cannot say that. Your Party has 42 minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, it is a very sensitive State. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know that. Every State is important for us. ...*(Interruptions)*... Your Party has 42 minutes and there is not even a single minute left. Mr. Kannan and the hon. LoP are to speak. This is not the way to manage the time. You should cooperate with me also. What do I do?

SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Sir, we are cooperating, but the point is, it is a very sensitive issue. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. You may conclude your speech.

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: Thank you, Sir.

Being a hilly terrain, the huge transport bottlenecks impose multiple problems. A special financial package to relieve these bottlenecks will be highly appreciated. Then, Sir, when UPA was in power, the North-Eastern States enjoyed availing Plan funds at a 90/10 ratio. But today, that has been chopped off. The 42 per cent share is very crucial for the North-Eastern States because it is like applying one medicine for the whole family, for the old and the young. It doesn't apply well. Sir, I feel the Government has the moral responsibility to give us the healing touch of additional funds. Our hon. Chief Minister has already placed a request to the hon. Prime Minister for only ₹ 500 crore grant out of the ₹ 20,000 crore parked.

Lastly, the only State in the North-East that still demonstrates the lasting peaceful settlement in the North-East is the Government of Mizoram. However, it is a great irony that this Government is still showcasing the most gruesome sight of peace in one area of the North-East while promoting peace in other States. This is precisely why peace is not forthcoming. Therefore, Sir, I submit that the Government must immediately make Mizoram a 'Peace Showcase'.

In conclusion, Sir, I pledge to join the Members of this Upper House in ensuring the people of this great Nation a peaceful and progressive India, a country large enough for the richest men to thrive well and yet small enough to bend down to the needs of the smallest minority. The people of the North-East are ready to support every initiative of this Government to protect secularism, to prevent any act of discrimination on grounds of religion, race and ethnic group and in carrying forth the ever great Constitution of the country.

Finally, Sir, with the financial needs of my State being met, I am confident that the new Government and the States shall have a Co-operative Federalism to make every citizen a proud Indian. *Ka lawm tak meuh e, Ka pu.* Thank you Sir.

श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब) : ऑनरेबल डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब जो फाइनेंस बिल लाए हैं, मैं इसकी सपोर्ट के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। मैं इसकी सपोर्ट के लिए इसलिए खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूँ कि मैं एनडीए का एलाइज हूँ, बल्कि मैं इसलिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ कि इस थोड़े अरसे में, जो 10 महीने का समय है, इसमें काफी कुछ नजर आने लगा है कि देश में कुछ अच्छी बातें हो रही हैं। जैसे जो फिस्कल डेफिसिट है, वह बहुत नीचे आ गया है; इन्फ्लेशन रेट डाउन आ गया है; फॉरेन एक्सचेंज रिजर्व भी अप चला गया है और एफडीआई में भी कांफिडेंस आ गया है। जापान, चीन, यूएसए वगैरह एफडीआई की कमिटमेंट कर रहे हैं। जो एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर है, मैं उसकी बात थोड़ी ज्यादा करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि मैं फार्मर हूँ। एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में जो लेंडिंग है, वह एक लाख करोड़ कर दी गई है; गरीबों के लिए मुद्रा बैंक कर दी गई है; जन-धन योजना शुरू की गई है; गरीब लोगों के लिए इंश्योरेंस शुरू की गई है, जो 12 रुपए पर ईयर है। यह एक मीगर एमाउंट है, लेकिन गरीब लोगों के लिए इंश्योरेंस कर दी गई है। मैं ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कहूँगा, क्योंकि मेरे पास टाइम शॉर्ट है, ये जो अच्छी बातें की गई हैं, मैं इनके कारण सपोर्ट कर रहा हूँ और मेरी पार्टी इसको सपोर्ट कर रही है, वैसे हम एलाइज भी हैं। लेकिन इसके अलावा मैं जो जरूरी बात कहने चला हूँ, वह यह है कि चाहे इसे किसान की किस्मत कह लो कि वह हमेशा रब के भरोसे पर रहता है और सदा ही मुझे महसूस होता है कि वह गॉड के भरोसे ही रहेगा। कभी एक स्टेट में सूखा पड़ता है, कभी दूसरे स्टेट में हेलस्टॉर्म होता है, लेकिन इस टाइम सारे देश में ही कहीं सूखा पड़ गया, कहीं ज्यादा बारिश हो गई, तो कहीं हेलस्टॉर्म हो गया। सारे देश के किसान सबसे ज्यादा विपदा में हैं और मेरा ख्याल है कि आजादी के बाद आज तक देश में किसान पर इतनी बड़ी आफत नहीं आई थी। इसलिए मैं सरकार से उनके लिए और देश के लोगों के लिए भी रिक्वेस्ट करना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि यह हमारा देश है और यह उसकी सरकार है। किसान देश का अन्नदाता कहलाता है। जब हम अमेरिका वगैरह के आगे भीख माँगते थे, हम पीएल 480 के तहत वह अनाज लेते थे, जो पशु भी नहीं खा सकते, तब क्या हालात थे। आज हिन्दुस्तान के किसान ने देश का अनाज, फ्रूट, वेजीटेबल और ग्रेन्स, बाहर भेज कर, लास्ट ईयर 1,28,000 करोड़ रुपए का फॉरेन एक्सचेंज कमाया, लेकिन इस दफा जो इतनी ज्यादा आफत आई है, इससे किसान का बहुत ज्यादा नुकसान हुआ है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि सारे देश को यह सोचना चाहिए कि जब कभी इंडस्ट्री पर आफत आती है, तो हम उसका लोन माफ कर देते हैं। अगर मुलाजिम कभी आपको यह बोलते हैं कि महंगाई आ गई है, तो आप उनकी सेलरी इंक्रीज कर देते हैं। अभी आज ही एक क्वेश्चन में यह आया है, जिसमें हमने बताया है कि वैस्ट बंगाल में, Central PSUs में सिर्फ 13 इंडस्ट्रीज पर 15,000 करोड़ रुपये लगा दिए गए हैं। इस इंडस्ट्री में शायद सिर्फ 30,000 या 40,000 वर्कर्स काम करते होंगे। इस तरह हम वर्कर्स को भी एड प्रोवाइड करते हैं, लेकिन जो किसान है, जिसके सिर पर सारा देश चलता है, अगर वह किसान ही खत्म हो गया, तो देश को बचाने वाला और कोई नहीं है।

आज भी हमारी 60% पॉपुलेशन किसान पर निर्भर करती है। किसान हमारे देश की रीढ़ की हड्डी है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस विपदा की घड़ी में हमें पूरे जोर से किसान की मदद करनी चाहिए। इसके लिए सबसे पहला प्वाइंट मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसान का जो लोन है, उसके इंटरेस्ट को बिल्कुल माफ किया जाए और इसके साथ-साथ लोन को long term loan में कन्वर्ट किया जाए। इस आफत के समय में उस पर रेट ऑफ इंटरेस्ट को बढ़ाया न जाए।

[श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर]

आज किसान की जरूरत की सभी चीजें, जैसे सीड्स, फर्टिलाइजर, पेस्टिसाइड्स, ये सब फॉरेन कम्पनी के हाथ में आ गई हैं। मल्टिनेशनल कम्पनी ने इन चीजों के रेट्स को अपने हाथ में ले लिया है और सरकार का कंट्रोल इन चीजों पर खत्म हो गया है। इस तरह जो इन्पुट्स हैं, उनके रेट्स लगातार बहुत हाई होते जा रहे हैं, लेकिन जो एग्रिकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस के प्राइसिज हैं, उनके रेट्स लगातार लो होते जा रहे हैं। इसके लिए मैं एक इग्जाम्पल देना चाहता हूँ। जब हमारे गेहूँ की बाहर डिमांड थी, तब देश के लिए इसकी जरूरत थी, इसलिए उस समय हमने जहाज रोक कर उसी रेट पर वह ले ली। लास्ट ईयर जब पोटेटोज बाहर जा रहे थे, हमारे किसान को 15 रुपये प्रति किलो का रेट मिल रहा था, तब हमने उसको इसलिए रोक दिया कि इससे महंगाई बढ़ेगी और इस दफा पोटेटोज 1 रुपया प्रति किलो जा रहे हैं, लोग सड़कों पर इसको फेंक रहे हैं, लेकिन उनकी हेल्प के लिए कोई भी आगे नहीं आ रहा है।

आज देश में व्हीट, कॉटन, शुगरकेन सबका लॉस हो रहा है। सारी फसलों के किसान मुश्किल में हैं, ऐसे में सरकार को उसकी हेल्प के लिए आगे आना चाहिए। आज अगर हम इस तरफ नहीं सोचेंगे, तो यह देश बरबाद हो जाएगा। आज इस 60% आबादी को संभालने के लिए कोई दूसरी जगह नहीं है। मैं कहना नहीं चाहता, लेकिन अगर किसान खत्म हो गया, तो इस देश में हालात कुछ और ही हो जाएंगे। इस देश में आज भी किसी भी दूसरी इंडस्ट्री की इतनी ग्रोथ नहीं हुई है कि उसके सिर पर पूरा देश चल रहा हो। देश की तरक्की के लिए पहले नम्बर पर एग्रिकल्चरल ग्रोथ ही आती है, उसके बाद ही किसी दूसरी इंडस्ट्री का नम्बर आता है।

आज हमारी एग्रिकल्चर प्रॉब्लम में है। मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इसके लिए अभी से हमें कोई long term planning करनी चाहिए। परमात्मा न करे, लेकिन आज यह प्रेडिक्शन आ रही है कि नेक्स्ट ईयर मानसून फेल हो रहा है। अगर मानसून फेल हो गया, तो इसको लेकर क्या सरकार के पास अभी से कोई प्लान है? पहले ही इतनी बड़ी विपदा हमारे सिर पर आ गई है, तो क्या आगे आने वाली विपदा की हमें चिन्ता है? क्या आपने इसके लिए कोई प्लान बनाया है? अगर नहीं बनाया है, तो अभी से हमें इसके लिए कोई प्लान बनाना चाहिए, नहीं तो हमारे ऊपर और भी बड़ी मुश्किल आ जाएगी।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जब तक आप किसान के फ्यूचर के लिए कोई ठोस इश्योरेंस स्कीम नहीं लाएंगे, तब तक उसका भला नहीं हो सकता। अभी किसान के लिए कोई भी ठोस इश्योरेंस स्कीम नहीं है। जहां इश्योरेंस होता भी है, तो किसान को वह मिलता ही नहीं है। **...(समय की घंटी)...** आप किसानों के लिए कोई ठोस इश्योरेंस स्कीम लाइए। जैसे आप जन-धन योजना लाए हैं, किसान पेंशन स्कीम लाए हैं, वैसे ही आपको किसानों के लिए कोई अच्छी क्रॉप इश्योरेंस स्कीम भी लानी चाहिए। इससे जब भी फ्यूचर में किसान पर कोई ट्रबल आए, तो वह तुरन्त आगे के लिए अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने की हिम्मत जुटा सकेगा।

यह मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि सरकार के द्वारा इस बार बहुत सारी अच्छी बातें हुई हैं, मैं उनका ज्यादा जिक्र नहीं करना चाहता हूँ, सभी ने उन बातों का जिक्र किया है। मैं सिर्फ, किसान पर जो इतनी बड़ी विपदा आई है, उसके लिए जोर देकर किसान की बात कहना चाहता हूँ। सभी मेम्बर्स ने मुझसे पहले किसानों के लिए बहुत कुछ कहा है। इस तकलीफ की घड़ी में हमारी गवर्नमेंट को और सारे देश को किसान की मदद के लिए आगे आना चाहिए। **...(समय की घंटी)...**

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। जो फसल अब तक बरबाद हुई है, वह तो हो गई है। हम भी किसान हैं। आपने भी देखा होगा कि इस बार किसान की यील्ड 30% से 40% डाउन गई है। जब हम गांव में देखने गए और लोगों से पूछा, तो उन्होंने बताया कि जहां बारिश या ओलों से फसल बच भी गई है, तो वहां इस बार वह 30% से 40% डाउन आई है। इसलिए मेरी मांग है कि व्हीट पर मिनिमम प्रति क्विंटल हमें 200 रुपये का बोनस देना चाहिए, ताकि किसान के पास जो कुछ बच गया है, उसकी ठीक कीमत उसको मिल सके।

दूसरा, किसान के लिए हमने कम्पन्सेशन को इंफ्रीजी किया है, इसकी हम तारीफ करते हैं, धन्यवाद करते हैं, लेकिन वह बहुत कम है। आपने इसको 5000 रुपये कर दिया है, लेकिन इतने पैसों में तो वह क्रॉप की सोइंग करता है। जब उसकी क्रॉप पक जाती है, तब उसको अपनी क्रॉप से 15,000 या 20,000 मिलना था और उसी से उसका एक्पेंडिचर निकलना था, लेकिन उसके लिए वह सब खत्म हो गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमें कम से कम प्रति एकड़ 20,000 रुपये की हेल्प करनी चाहिए। वर्तमान कम्पन्सेशन को इंफ्रीजी करना चाहिए, ताकि किसान अपने पैरों पर खड़ा हो सके। हमें नेक्स्ट ईयर की क्रॉप बोने के लिए भी उसकी मदद के लिए खड़ा होना चाहिए, ताकि वह नेक्स्ट क्रॉप बो सके, उसे एफोर्ड कर सके, नहीं तो नेक्स्ट ईयर की क्रॉप भी रह जाएगी। इतना कहते हुए मैं इस बिल को सपोर्ट करता हूँ, आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि सरकार किसान की हेल्प के लिए आगे आएगी।

SHRI P. KANNAN: Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I am very thankful to you. I am not going to say anything very newly-founded one. I have been following the speakers, their concerns. We all are understanding the plight of the farmers as of today. It is not a new thing. It has been reported for a long time that our farmers are committing suicide. Why? The Finance Minister must be kind enough to look into the core problem. This is happening because they think they don't have any other go. Just before me, a Member from Akali Dal spoke. He said that we are neglecting the farmers. We are concentrating on different sides, but totally neglecting the farmers. It is not my saying. The Member from the Treasury Benches said this. I entirely associate myself with him. What are we going to do? In this Finance Bill, what has our Finance Minister got in his kitty for the relief of the farmers, for the dying farmers, for the suicidal career of the farmers? Is there any way-out for the farmers or is it a regular feature? Please don't blame the past Government. We are not going to blame you. One year is going to end up since you have been in the Government. There is no sign of any new thing we are witnessing. What about the financial condition of our nation today? Sir, I think, our Finance Minister and our Treasury Bench people will not oppose me if I say this is the foundation made by the Congress Party, UPA, right from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Indiraji till Manmohan Singhji. They gave a strong foundation to this country in the sphere of economics, in the sphere of finance. Whether it is Five Year Plans, whether it is liberal economy, till Manmohan Singhji was Prime Minister, the financial position, the economic position of our country was very strong and could withstand any sort of recession or

[Shri P. Kannan]

whatever it may be. The whole world was affected, but India stood strong against the shackles of recession and all that because of our farsighted leaders like Manmohan Singhji. I am not speaking as a Congress man. I know Arun Jaitleyji, our Finance Minister, as a profound leader, can deliver goods. But kindly don't ignore the path of your predecessors for the sake of political reasons. You can't do that also. Sir, with all humility, I can tell you that you can't give away the past foundation made by our leaders Sir, what I am requesting is, you must come forward to show some sign of relief for the farmers. It is not that I am talking merely because I am in the Opposition and you are ruling. Show some kindness towards the farming community. As rightly said by the Member who spoke before me, they are also producing, they are also a part of Make-in-India. As our leader Rahulji said, they are also a part of Make-in-India. That is a slogan of your Government, your Prime Minister; not only your Prime Minister, but our Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi. They are also a part of Make-in-India. Kindly give some relief to them.

Then, Sir, I would like to emphasize one thing. Today you are standing on a strong economy. Our Finance Minister is standing on a strong economy which was founded by the Congress, UPA, Panditji, Indiraji, Rajivji and Manmohan Singhji. ...*(Time-bell rings)*... Finally, one thing, Sir. I am concluding.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI P. KANNAN: Regarding this black money, I am really saddened. I am very saddened and disappointed. So much of talking was there at the time of elections. Black money, black money! After all, whose money is that? Is it my money or anybody else's money? What is the roadmap to clear the black money issue? How are you going to do it? Tell me; just give a clue. What are you going to do to bring back the black money not only from abroad but the domestic black money also? What is the roadmap of this Government?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay, please.

SHRI P. KANNAN: When I go to people, they ask: "Who is having black money?" Is it so secret? Is it so 'not knowable'? Is it unknown? Is it unreachable? Everybody knows it. Please have the lion heart to bring out the black money from whoever it is. Whatever identity they have, it does not matter. With this, Sir, I conclude. Thank you very much.

SHRI ANIL DESAI (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill, 2015. As far as rates of Direct Taxes are concerned, particularly, middle class had expected that some raise would be there in the Income Tax slab. But that has not been

provided. It has been kept constant as compared to what it was in the last Budget. But there are ways and means where savings can be generated and, ultimately, that would be effective as far as their purchasing power is concerned. A person earning around ₹4.44 lakh annually will not be paying a simple penny as income tax. This purchasing power and the saving which is generated, ultimately, would come into the market. The spending power would be there and this, in turn, would give impetus to the economy to grow. So, this is a welcome step and we hope that in the next year's Budget there will be a sizeable rise in the tax slabs. Sir, the Service Tax, which has been increased by two per cent – from twelve per cent to fourteen per cent – I think, there is a little dent which is faced by the people at large, where a person somehow will have to match his budget according to his income.

Apart from that, as far as Indirect Taxes are concerned, the custom tariffs or the Central Excise, there the duties have been lowered with a view to giving good impetus and encouragement to the domestic industry. That is lauded at all levels.

Sir, with this, another main important thing is that the youth of SCs, STs and OBCs have been given an encouragement and this step is appreciated at all levels. The creation of Mudra Bank will support and generate employment also. That will promote self-professionalism. Small entrepreneurs will be there in the country and, especially, from this class, which was all along kept away from the developed regions. Sir, another Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Yojana on one rupee premium and that too the downtrodden do not have to pay from their own pocket. The accounts are opened under Jan Dhan Yojana; out of that what direct tax benefit people will be getting, the shift will be made out of that. So, it is a very good step where insurance cover has been extended to a large section of the people. Another innovative Pension Yojana will also help the community to grow. Sir, gold monetization scheme will bring the dead asset, the gold, into the market and this will really give a boom or it will help the economy to grow. But, at the same time, the farmer community or the rural community and farmer community, in particular, in the rural areas where pan card is being made compulsory for the transaction to be taken up to the tune of ₹ 1 lakh, I think, it needs a little reconsideration. I think the Finance Minister will give a thought to this.

Apart from this, Sir, major thrust should be given to agriculture. And it has, of course, been given in the Budget. But as far as financial support is concerned, and that too during the crisis that we have been facing for the last two years and, of late, this year particularly, bankers in the rural areas need to be given some kind of further direction because a lot of cases are coming up where some kind of coercive measures are being taken against the farmers in repaying the loans. If that is done properly, I think things would be really soothing for the farming community.

[Shri Anil Desai]

Sir, I will make two quick points. Clauses 118 to 142 of the Finance Bill, 2015 seek to insert chapter VII which deals with the Public Debt Management Agency. The Central Government will establish an agency called the Public Debt Management Agency with a view to minimising the cost of raising and servicing public debt over the long term within an acceptable level of risk at all times under the general superintendence of the Central Government. I hope that the hon. Finance Minister will elaborate on the potential of this move in the light of the role of the RBI.

Lastly, regarding Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT), I think foreign investors with income from securities transactions, royalties and technical services are exempted from the Minimum Alternative Tax. The tax, which continues to be effective retrospectively on foreign institutional investors, who are fighting it in court, will not apply to sale of units of real estate investment. I think these steps would further strengthen the faith of international community in Indian economy. At the same time, I hope that the Finance Minister will ensure a level playing field at every step where foreign players are competing with Indian players, especially in service industry.

To make a huge success of hon. Prime Minister's ambitious flagship programme 'Make in India', hon. Finance Minister should give encouragement to domestic industry while inviting foreign giants on the Indian soil.

SHRI VIVEK GUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

Sir, I stand here today to speak on these Bills and I can't help but remember two ladies in my life. One is Mother Teresa and the other one is our Chief Minister.

I start with a short quote from Mother Teresa. It says, "It is not how much we give, but how much conditions we put into giving."

Hon. Finance Minister, Arun Jaitleyji, was very kind and gracious enough to include Bengal in the category of Special Package. We were all very happy in Bengal. But this happiness turned into gloom when we realised that these companies will have to pay MAT on it. So, in effect, there will be no cash left in their hands which they can then reinvest in the business or reuse.

The next point that I want to make is this. In Bengal, the Government is the biggest litigant and frequent changes in tax laws are not helping matters at all. In fact, even the international community says that frequent changes in tax laws is one of the biggest problems which they find when they want to either invest in India or come to India. There is always this uncertainty about India.

Sir, my next point would be that we are concerned about some sections in the Finance Bill and also reports in the media that the Government now proposes to tax all subsidies and incentives received. We don't receive the subsidy or incentive, but the taxman is ready to take money, so we have to put money from our pocket. I would request the hon. Finance Minister, through you, if it is possible, to please clarify the stand on whether this tax on subsidy and incentive is applicable to individuals as well.

Sir, the last point is about giving powers to income tax people whereby they can send the people to jail. It is like stepping into dangerous waters, especially when there is no reciprocal arrangement. When they harass taxpayers, they do not face similar action. I would request that even harsher penalties be imposed on them when it is proven beyond reasonable doubt that they have harassed taxpayers

With this, I thank you, Sir.

विपक्ष के नेता (श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद) : माननीय डिप्टी चेयरमैन साहब, सबसे पहले मैं उन तमाम अपोजिशन के साथियों ने जहां मुझसे पहले यह मुद्दा उठाया, उनका समर्थन करता हूं जिन्होंने कहा कि फाइनेंस बिल में 5 ऐसे कानून जो अलग-अलग कानून हैं, उनको भी फाइनेंस बिल में ही जोड़ा गया है, मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, हमारे साथियों ने नाम लिए हैं। क्योंकि जब वह फाइनेंस बिल में आएगा, उनमें जो संशोधन करना है वह फाइनेंस बिल का हिस्सा बनाकर उन बिलों में संशोधन करना है, अमेंडमेंट लाना है। चूंकि मनी बिल है और मनी बिल के नाते जो उसमें अमेंडमेंट आएगा, तो राज्य सभा का उसमें कोई रोल नहीं है। अच्छा यह होता कि फाइनेंस बिल से पहले सरकार जो भी अमेंडमेंट लाना चाहती थी उन 5 बिलों में, उन 5 कानूनों में अलग से अमेंडमेंट लाती और यदि यह सदन-राज्य सभा उसका विरोध भी करती तो उसके कोई मायने होते। लेकिन अब यहां अगर उनका विरोध भी करेंगे तो उनका कोई अर्थ नहीं होगा, कोई मायने नहीं होंगे। हमारे विरोध के बाद भी 14 दिन के बाद वह कानूनी शक्ल बनेगी। मेरा माननीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से आग्रह होगा अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से, अपनी तरफ से और विपक्ष की तरफ से कि आज तो हुआ, लेकिन प्लीज दूसरी दफा इस तरह से बैक डोर से ठीक करने और चीजों में अमेंडमेंट लाने की कोशिश नहीं होनी चाहिए।

सर, यहां एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल और फाइनेंस बिल पर चर्चा हुई है, बहुत सारे सवाल हमारे साथियों ने सत्ताधारी पार्टी ने किए, उन्होंने बहुत सारे मुद्दे अलग-अलग उठाए। लेकिन मैं सोशल सैक्टर की तरफ ज्यादा ध्यान देना चाहता हूं। माननीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने बहुत प्रचार किया कि यह पहली दफा हुआ जो divisible pool of taxes था नेशनल लेवल पर, पहली दफा 32 प्रतिशत के बजाए 42 प्रतिशत राज्य सरकारों को दिया जाए। यह माना गया कि यह जो 10 प्रतिशत ज्यादा पैसा दिया जा रहा है टैक्सेज में राज्य सरकारों को Devolution of funds to the State Governments, इस 10 परसेंट से वे शायद उन तमाम चीजों पर भी लगाएंगे, जिनमें हम यहां कट कर रहे हैं। लेकिन हमने वहां से भी देखा, राज्य सरकारों में बैठकर भी देखा है, चीफ मिनिस्टर के होते भी हमने देखा है कि राज्य सरकारों की क्या प्रायोरिटीज हैं। बहुत सारे राज्य सरकारों की सोशल सैक्टर प्रायोरिटी है। विशेष रूप से केरल, तमिलनाडु,

[श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद]

आंध्र और कर्णाटक, इनकी प्राथमिकता सबसे ज्यादा सोशल सैक्टर में रहती है। और यही वजह है कि हेल्थ इंडीकेटर्स इनमें से कुछ राज्यों के European राज्यों के, यूरोपियन देशों के साथ बराबर में है, विशेष रूप से केरल और तमिलनाडु। चाहे कोई भी सरकार सत्ता में आए उसमें कोई फर्क नहीं पड़ता। लेकिन जहां तक दूसरी राज्य सरकारें हैं, कश्मीर से लेकर और सेंट्रल इंडिया और नॉर्थ-ईस्ट और Northern States ये गरीब स्टेट्स हैं। इनके पास पैसे नहीं हैं। इनके पास उतने revenue generate करने की क्षमता नहीं है। तो इनकी अपनी-अपनी प्रायोरिटीज हैं। Hilly areas में जहां सड़कें बहुत कम हैं, उनका PWD की तरफ ध्यान रहता है, जहां irrigation कम है उनकी रुचि इरिगेशन में होती है। लेकिन अगर इसमें कोई मार खा जाता है तो social sector मार खा जाता है, health sector मार खा जाता है, शिक्षा सैक्टर मार खा जाता है। सर, इस से पंचायती राज मार खा जाता है, रूरल रोड्स मार खा जाते हैं। सर, यूपीए सरकार के समय श्रीमती सोनिया गांधी जी की लीडरशिप और डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी के प्रधान मंत्री काल में, जब कि पूरी दुनिया में Economic Slow down था, उसके बावजूद यूनाइटेड नेशंस के डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम और इंटरनेशनल डेवलपमेंट गोल्स को पाने और मिलिनियम डेवलपमेंट गोल्स को हासिल करने के लिए, हमारी यूपीए की सरकार ने, यूपीए अध्यक्ष और प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में, उस इकॉनॉमिक स्लो-डाउन में हमारे बहुत सारे प्रोग्राम्स को न तो कम होने दिया और न उन के लिए पैसे की कमी होने दी। महोदय, मैं तो यह भी कहूंगा कि जो प्रोग्राम्स यूपीए-1 के समय बने थे, उन के लिए यूपीए-2 में पैसा भी बढ़ाया गया और बहुत सारे प्रोग्राम्स जो यूपीए-1 में नहीं थे, उस समय जब कि विश्व में आर्थिक मंदी थी और जिस का असर हमारे देश पर भी हुआ, लेकिन उसका असर हमने अपने प्रोग्राम्स पर नहीं होने दिया क्योंकि ये प्रोग्राम्स गरीब जनता के लिए थे, मिडिल क्लास के लिए थे, और देहात में रहने वाले लोगों के हित में थे। सर, उस समय Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme था, National Rural Health Mission Programme था, सर्व-शिक्षा अभियान था और इसी तरह से राष्ट्रीय माध्यमिक शिक्षा अभियान था, Integrated Child Development Services, National Rural Drinking Water Programme था, निर्मल भारत अभियान, जिसे अब स्वच्छ भारत अभियान के नाम से जाना जाता है, Backward Region Grant Fund का प्रोग्राम था, रूरल रोड प्रोग्राम था, पीएमजीएसवाई और इंदिरा आवास योजना जैसे प्रोग्राम्स थे, लेकिन आज इन प्रोग्राम्स की क्या हालत है? मैं आज उन मंत्रालयों का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूं क्योंकि जयराम रमेश जी ने पंचायती राज, एग्रीकल्चर, वूमेन एंड चाइल्ड, ड्रिंकिंग वाटर जैसे तमाम विभागों का नाम लिया जिन में 20 परसेंट से 50 परसेंट तक कटौती की गयी है।

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब Election हो रहे थे, तो पूरे 6 महीने इलैक्शन के प्रचार में हम आज के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से ये प्रोग्राम्स कहीं-न-कहीं किसी अलग नाम से सुनते थे। हर स्टेट में और हर जगह पब्लिक मीटिंग में ये मुद्दे उठाए जाते थे कि उन प्रोग्राम्स को कैसे मजबूत किया जाएगा, भले ही उन प्रोग्राम्स का नाम नहीं लिया जाता था, लेकिन आज सत्ता में आने के बाद यह सरकार किसानों को को भूल गयी, गरीबों को भूल गयी, मरीजों को भूल गयी, पिछड़े इलाकों को भूल गयी और देहाती इलाकों को भूल गयी। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इस तरह से अगर ये सब लोगों को भुलाएंगे तो यह सरकार कैसे चलेगी?

महोदय, Zero Allocation की बात भी रखना चाहूंगा। राजीव गांधी पंचायत सशक्तिकरण अभियान में Zero Allocation, बैकवर्ड रीजन ग्रांट फंड जिस से बहुत से बैकवर्ड एरियाज को बहुत लाभ होता था, उसमें भी Zero Allocation, प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना का आवंटन साढ़े 13 हजार करोड़ से 5.5 हजार करोड़, नेशनल ई गवर्नेंस एक्शन प्लान का भी यही हाल है जब कि इस Technology का सब से ज्यादा फायदा किसी ने उठाया है, तो इस गवर्नमेंट ने उठाया है, लेकिन जब ये विपक्ष में थे और चुनाव प्रचार कर रहे थे और आज भी उठा रहे हैं, लेकिन उसके लिए भी Zero Allocation है। महोदय, यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण स्कीम थी जोकि अब बंद हो गयी है। इसी तरह से National Scheme for Modernisation of Police and Other Forces को देखें। महोदय, आज हम बढ़ते क्राइम्स को देखते हैं। यहां ऐसी कौन सी स्टेट है, ऐसी कौन सी कैपिटल है, जहां क्राइम नहीं हो रहा है। हमेशा उससे निपटने के लिए पुलिस को आधुनिक हथियार देने की जरूरत महसूस हुई है। नक्सलाइट से लड़ना है, कश्मीर में आतंकवाद से लड़ना है, तो उसके लिए फंड्स चाहिए। मुझे खुद मालूम है, चीफ मिनिस्टर रहते हुए हमने इससे कितना पैसा लिया, आज भी चीफ मिनिस्टर फंड यहां मॉडर्नाइजेशन ऑफ पुलिस के लिए लेते हैं। आपने इस स्कीम को भी खत्म कर दिया, जबकि इसे और मजबूत करने की जरूरत थी, इसमें और पैसा देने की जरूरत थी। तो यह स्कीम भी बाहर हो गई। नेशनल मिशन ऑन फूड प्रोसेसिंग, लगता है कि तकरीबन-तकरीबन यह स्कीम भी अबेंडंड है। मैं बॉर्डर एरिया की बात कर रहा हूँ, हमारा जम्मू-कश्मीर पूरा बॉर्डर एरिया है, जो चीन से है, पाकिस्तान से है, हमारी एलओसी है, इंटरनेशनल बॉर्डर है और ऐसी ही कई स्टेट्स हैं, जिनको इस बॉर्डर एरिया डेवलपमेंट फंड से बहुत लाभ होता था। इस स्कीम को भी खत्म कर दिया गया है।

महोदय, जहां तक स्वास्थ्य का संबंध है, वर्ष 2003-2004 में जब एनडीए की सरकार थी, तो स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का बजट सात हजार करोड़ रुपए का था और 2013-2014 में स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का बजट तकरीबन साढ़े पैतीस हजार करोड़ रुपए का हुआ। यह काफी नहीं था, बहुत कम था। यही वजह है कि ग्यारहवें प्लान में हमारी यूपीए गवर्नमेंट ने यह वादा किया कि जो ट्वेल्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान होगा, उसमें हम ज्यादा पैसा रखेंगे। जो ट्वेल्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान पास हुआ है, उसमें तीन लाख करोड़ रुपए का विजन है, जबकि इलेवेन्थ प्लान में एक लाख करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था। अगर हम इस तकरीबन तीन लाख करोड़ रुपए की बात करेंगे, तो देखें कि जो हमारा लक्ष्य 2.5 परसेंट जीडीपी का है, उसकी तरफ यह जा रहा है। हम चाहते थे कि ट्वेल्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान के आखिर तक हम 2.5 परसेंट जीडीपी तक पहुंचें और तीन लाख करोड़ रुपए इसमें खर्च हो जाएं, लेकिन आज हम देखते हैं कि हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री से जिस तरह पैसा काटा गया है, तो उससे लगता है कि जो इलेवेन्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान में खर्च हुआ होगा, उससे भी यह कम होगा और यह जीडीपी के एक परसेंट से भी नीचे जाने वाला होगा, ऐसा हमें अंदेशा लग रहा है। जितने सेंट्रल स्पॉन्सर्ड प्रोग्राम थे, वे तो सब खत्म हो गए। नेशनल प्रोग्राम फॉर कंट्रोल ऑफ कैंसर एंड डायबिटीज एंड कार्डियोवैस्कुलर डिजीजेज हमने लिया। वर्ष 2010 में डब्ल्यूएचओ की मीटिंग हुई, 194 देशों के स्वास्थ्य मंत्रियों ने मीटिंग में हिस्सा लिया। उसके बाद दो दिन की युनाइटेड नेशंस की स्पेशल कांफ्रेंस हुई, जिसमें विश्व के तमाम हेड्स ऑफ स्टेट्स, हेड्स ऑफ गवर्नमेंट और हेल्थ मिनिस्टर्स की मीटिंग बुलाई गई। उसमें एक भयानक पिक्चर डायबिटीज और कैंसर की बताई गई। अगर मैं यहां उसके बारे में बताऊंगा कि क्या बताया गया है, तो अगले 13 साल में, 15 साल में यानी 2030 तक ये दो-तीन बीमारियां पूरी दुनिया में सभी बीमारियों को

[श्री गुलाम नबी आजाद]

रूल करेंगी। ये बीमारियों की बादशाह होंगी, जो कैंसर, डायबिटीज और हाइपरटेंशन होंगी। अगर मैं नंबर बताऊंगा, तो देश में पैनिक होगी। उन्होंने बताया कि हर साल 2030 तक किस तरह ये बीमारियां बढ़ेंगी। यही कारण था कि विश्व में हम पहले देश थे, जिसने कैंसर को, डायबिटीज और हाइपरटेंशन को रोकने के लिए एक नेशनल प्रोग्राम किया। हमने उस समय गवर्नमेंट में आते ही 2010-11 में ही इसके लिए एक सौ डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स पहले लिए और तकरीबन 30-35 शहर लिए और 2013 में हमने इसको ट्वेल्थ फाइव ईयर प्लान में पूरे नेशनल लेवल पर ले लिया। महोदय, इसी के चलते, मैं धन्यवाद करता हूं, माननीय डॉ. मनमोहन सिंह जी का, जिन्होंने हमारे अनुरोध पर 71 कैंसर इंस्टीट्यूट मंजूर किए थे। स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का उस समय केवल एक ही कैंसर इंस्टीट्यूट कोलकाता में था। जहां तक टाटा मैमोरियल कैंसर इंस्टीट्यूट का सवाल है, वह तो एटॉमिक एनर्जी मिनिस्ट्री के अन्तर्गत प्राइम मिनिस्टर के कंट्रोल में आता है। उस समय, स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का गवर्नमेंट सैक्टर में केवल एक ही कैंसर इंस्टीट्यूट कोलकाता में था, लेकिन हमने 71 कैंसर इंस्टीट्यूट मंजूर किए। कैबिनेट से मंजूर हुए, सी.सी.ए. से मंजूर हुए। मिनिस्ट्री ने आइडेंटिफाई किए और इंस्टालमेंट भी भेज दी गई। उस समय के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 2,500 करोड़ रुपए से बनने वाले एक नेशनल कैंसर इंस्टीट्यूट का दिल्ली में फाउंडेशन स्टोन भी रखा था। **...(व्यवधान)...** मैं जनवरी, 2014 की बात कर रहा हूं। ये सब वर्ष 2013 के अंत में मंजूर हुए थे। इनकी मंजूरी प्लानिंग कमीशन से, कैबिनेट से, सी.सी.ए. से और सभी राज्य सरकारों से आइडेंटिफाई करके की गई, फिर चाहे वह बी.जे.पी. शासित राज्य था, चाहे सी.पी.एम. शासित राज्य था, चाहे तृणमूल शासित राज्य था या कांग्रेस शासित राज्य था। उन सबसे पूछ कर, आइडेंटिफिकेशन कर के, खतो-किताबत कर के मंजूरी दी गई थी और 23 स्टेट्स में तो उन्हें बनाने के लिए, जमीन खरीदने के लिए पहली किस्त भी चली गई थी। उस समय 20 स्टेट कैंसर इंस्टीट्यूट और 50 रीजनल कैंसर इंस्टीट्यूट की स्थापना भी की गई। मैं सोचता हूं कि अब उनका क्या होगा? इस साल हमें उनके निर्माण के लिए तकरीबन 60 हजार करोड़ रुपए रखने थे। जैसा कि आपको मालूम ही है कि पहले साल जब भी कोई स्कीम बनती है, तो उसके लिए जमीन खरीदने हेतु पहले टोकन मनी रखा जाता है, लेकिन इस साल, जो अब वित्त वर्ष 2015-16 चल रहा है, इसमें हमें उनके निर्माण के लिए तकरीबन 50-60 हजार करोड़ रुपए चाहिए थे, लेकिन जो बजट आपने रखा है उसके अनुसार तो हम 33 हजार करोड़ रुपए से नीचे 29 हजार करोड़ रुपए पर पहुंच गए हैं।

महोदय, इसी प्रकार से National Programme for healthcare for elderly बनाया था। इसका सबसे पहले तो आपको फायदा होगा। पहली दफा हमने यहां एक नेशनल प्रोग्राम किया था कि जो भी 60 या 70 साल से ऊपर के बुजुर्ग होंगे, उनके लिए इस नेशनल प्रोग्राम में दवाई मुफ्त होगी और इलाज भी मुफ्त होगा। इसके लिए पूरे देश में कई हजार नर्सिंग ट्रेंड होंगी। जो बुजुर्ग अस्पताल नहीं पहुंच सकता है, उसके घर में हैल्थकेयर होगी और हफ्ते में दो या तीन दफा उसके घर नर्स जाएगी। वह प्रोग्राम भी खत्म हो गया।

महोदय, यू.पी.ए.-1 के समय में हमने ट्रॉमा सेंटर्स की स्थापना की शुरुआत की थी। इस साल उनकी संख्या 100 से भी आगे बढ़ानी थी, लेकिन उनके लिए कोई पैसा नहीं रखा गया है। मेंटल हैल्थ प्रोग्राम चलाया था। इसके लिए बिल लाए और बिल पास किया। उसके लिए भी इस वर्ष

कोई पैसा नहीं रखा गया है। National Programme for control of blindness के लिए भी इसमें कोई पैसा नहीं रखा गया है। उसे स्कैप कर दिया गया है। Weekly supplementation of Iron and Folic Acid के लिए भी कोई पैसा नहीं रखा गया है। हमारे देश में तकरीबन 50 प्रतिशत गरीब एवं गर्भवती महिलाएं anemic होती हैं, जो खुद भी मर जाती हैं और जिनका गर्भस्थ शिशु भी मर जाता है। उनके लिए यह प्रोग्राम चलाया था। इसके साथ-साथ आठ वर्ष से लेकर 13 वर्ष तक की जो बच्चियां हैं, उनके लिए आयरन और फॉलिक एसिड दिए जाने का प्रोग्राम दो वर्ष पहले शुरू किया था, जिसके अन्तर्गत कई करोड़ बच्चियों को लाभ पहुंच रहा है। यह प्रोग्राम पिछले दो साल से चल रहा है। उसके लिए भी कोई बजट नहीं दिया गया है।

महोदय, एक और प्रोग्राम है, जिसे राष्ट्रीय बाल स्वास्थ्य कार्यक्रम कहा जाता है, जिसमें पूरे देश में 27 करोड़ लड़के और लड़कियों का गवर्नमेंट स्कूलों में इलाज करने के लिए साल में दो दफा टीमें जाती हैं। इसके लिए हजारों टीमें बनाई गई हैं। इसमें जन्म लेने से 18 साल तक के बच्चों में, अगर किसी की जन्म से टांग टूटी है, किसी के दिल में छेद है, किसी की नाक टेढ़ी है या किसी का बाजू टेढ़ा है, उसका टर्शरी लैवल तक हिन्दुस्तान में कहीं भी इलाज हो सकता है। जिस वक्त मैंने मिनिस्ट्री छोड़ी, कई करोड़ लोगों को उस वक्त तक देखा गया था और कई हजार लोगों का इलाज हुआ था। उसके लिए पैसा कहां से आया?

सर, फ्री ड्रग सर्विस की बात मैं यहां करना चाहता हूं। माननीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब, फ्री ड्रग सर्विस के लिए आप कहते हैं कि इंश्योरेंस लाएंगे, तो इंश्योरेंस वगैरह हिन्दुस्तान में चलता नहीं है। अमेरिका ने ट्राई किया, बर्तानिया ने ट्राई किया और उनका दिवालिया निकल गया। मेरी अमेरिका के हेल्थ मिनिस्टर के साथ कई मीटिंग्स हुईं, वहां भी और यहां भी। बर्तानिया के हेल्थ मिनिस्टर के साथ भी कई मीटिंग्स हुईं। तो वे तंग आ गए हैं, यह जो उनका सिस्टम है, प्राइवेट वालों को वे देते हैं, इलाज वे करते हैं, इलाज उनके सिस्टम करते हैं और बिल आ जाता है उससे दस गुना ज्यादा। यहां भी शायद यह सरकार प्राइवेटाइजेशन की तरफ जा रही है। उसकी वजह से आधा हिन्दुस्तान अपाहिज हो जाएगा। जब हमारी गवर्नमेंट थी, हमारे भी कुछ लोग प्राइवेटाइजेशन की तरफ जा रहे थे, तो मैंने विरोध किया था और मैं डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी का धन्यवाद करता हूं कि इन्होंने प्लानिंग कमिशन के वाइस चेयरमैन को हमारे साथ भेजा और हमने वह सॉर्ट आउट किया कि यहां पब्लिक सेक्टर ही हिन्दुस्तान में गुरबत है, यहां प्राइवेट सेक्टर के द्वारा हम गरीब लोगों का इलाज नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर ऑल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट में हार्ट का ऑपरेशन कराना होगा, तो 60 हजार रुपए लगते हैं, जबकि प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल में 6 लाख रुपए लगते हैं। किडनी का ऑपरेशन ऑल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट में कराना हो तो 2 लाख रुपए लगेंगे, प्राइवेट में कराना हो तो 16 लाख से 22 लाख रुपए खर्च करने पड़ते हैं। मैंने कई ऐसे पेशेंट्स को प्राइवेट हॉस्पिटल्स से निकाल कर उनका ऑल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट में इलाज कराया। जब मैंने उनको वहां भेजा तो ऑल इंडिया मेडिकल इंस्टीट्यूट के डॉक्टर्स ने कहा कि किसने बताया, इनको तो ऑपरेशन की जरूरत ही नहीं है। ये तो दवाई से ठीक हो जाएंगे, लेकिन वहां तो वे सीधे चीर-फाड़ करने लगते हैं। इसलिए आप अगर प्राइवेट सेक्टर की तरफ जाना चाहते हैं, तो यह नहीं होगा। इसलिए हमने तकरीबन 300-400 ड्रग्स आइडेंटिफाई की थीं और स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय की तरफ से उनको दो कंसेशन दिए थे। एक तो यह कि जो भी स्टेट अपने पैसे से तकरीबन 500 फ्री ड्रग्स देंगे, उसका तकरीबन 30 से 40 प्रतिशत गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया की हेल्थ मिनिस्ट्री देती थी, जिससे सारा बोझ उस स्टेट के ऊपर नहीं पड़ता था।

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

उसके साथ ही साथ जो उस स्टेट की एलोकेशन थी, उसके over and above 5 परसेंट और देते थे, लेकिन ये तमाम चीजें अब मुझे लगता है कि बंद हो रही हैं, इसलिए माननीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से मैं गुजारिश करूंगा...(व्यवधान)... अभी स्वास्थ्य की बात चल रही है। फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर तो एजुकेशन मिनिस्टर भी हैं, स्वास्थ्य मिनिस्टर भी हैं, एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्टर भी हैं, तो माननीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर से मेरी यही गुजारिश होगी कि इन सेक्टर्स को, जो भी सोशल सेक्टर्स हैं, उनके लिए और एजुकेशन और हेल्थ, विशेष रूप से विमेन एंड चाइल्ड डेवलपमेंट जो मिनिस्ट्री है, इनकी तरफ विशेष ध्यान रखें और इनका पैसा आरई में बढ़ाएं, ताकि देश की जनता को फायदा हो।

आखिर में मैं जम्मू-कश्मीर की बात करना चाहता हूं। जम्मू-कश्मीर में अगर कांग्रेस की सरकार होती और भेदभाव होता, तो मैं समझ सकता हूं, लेकिन पहली दफा जम्मू-कश्मीर में, आज़ाद भारत में, आज़ाद हिंदुस्तान में बीजेपी की एक coalition सरकार बनी, उस पर तो कम से कम भेदभाव मत कीजिए। उनके साथ तो न्याय कीजिए, हमारे लिए नहीं, लेकिन अपनी पार्टी के लिए। पिछले साल दो महीने मैं वहां था जब बाढ़ आ रही थी और पूरे 100 साल या 102 साल के बाद इतनी बाढ़ आई और दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि पिछले साल से कश्मीर में बारिश रुकने का नाम नहीं ले रही है। अभी एक महीना पहले फसल बरबाद हुई, तबाह हुई, पूरा श्रीनगर डूब गया, साउथ कश्मीर के कई डिस्ट्रिक्ट डूब गए। जम्मू province में चिनाब वैली से लेकर डोडा, किश्तवाड़ से लेकर, रामबन डिस्ट्रिक्ट से लेकर राजौरी-पुंछ तक पुलों का सफाया हो गया, सड़कों का सफाया हो गया। आज भी अगर देखेंगे, तो चाहे जम्मू से श्रीनगर की सड़क हो और चिनाब वैली से वैली की सड़क हो, चाहे राजौरी-पुंछ से जम्मू की सड़क हो, वे चलने के काबिल नहीं हैं। पुल खत्म हो गए हैं, सड़कें खत्म हो गई हैं, एक साल से लगातार बारिश होने के कारण, क्योंकि पिछले साल जो बाढ़ आई, उसके बाद मरम्मत नहीं हो पाई। उसके बाद पैसा नहीं दिया गया। तकरीबन एक लाख करोड़ रुपये का नुकसान हुआ, यह अनुमान लगाया गया। केबिनेट बैठी और केबिनेट ने केंद्र सरकार से कहा कि हमें 43 हजार करोड़ रुपये चाहिए। इन 43 हजार करोड़ रुपये के बारे में लोग समझते हैं कि शायद श्रीनगर में कुछ मकान बनाने के लिए होंगे या कहीं दुकान का नुकसान देने के लिए होंगे। ये 43 हजार करोड़ रुपये सिर्फ श्रीनगर शहर के लिए नहीं हैं। ये पूरे स्टेट में, जम्मू और कश्मीर के पूरे इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए थे। जो इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर 65-66 साल में बना, वह सब तबाह और बरबाद हो गया। सड़कें, स्कूल, और अस्पताल तबाह और बरबाद हो गए। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी वहां पर आए थे, बहुत अच्छा किया। वे एक-दो दफा आए, उनके आने का स्वागत है। मैं अगर यह कहूं कि वहां पर कोयलेशन गवर्नमेंट बनी, तो जिस पार्टी ने कोयलेशन की, उसको एक ही आशा थी कि बीजेपी सेंटर में सत्ताधारी पार्टी है, तो शायद जम्मू-कश्मीर को रिकंस्ट्रक्शन के लिए, मकान बनाने के लिए, स्कूल बनाने के लिए, अस्पताल बनाने के लिए, सड़कें बनाने के लिए, पुल बनाने के लिए पैसा मिलेगा, लेकिन पैसा सिर्फ एक हजार करोड़ रुपये मिला है। अरे, एक हजार करोड़ रुपये तो डा. मनमोहन सिंह जी चलते-फिरते जम्मू-कश्मीर को देते थे। इस एक हजार करोड़ रुपये से क्या होगा? इसलिए मेरी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से यह गुजारिश है कि अगर जम्मू-कश्मीर में पैसा नहीं दिया जाएगा, तो बहुत बड़ी मुसीबत आने वाली है, क्योंकि दो-तीन महीने के लिए जब सड़कें बंद हो जाती हैं, तो लोगों को बहुत मुश्किल होगी, अभी तीन-चार महीने काम करने के लिए हैं। उसके बाद फिर

برساتا آئے گی، فیر وینٹر آئے گا، اسلئے جو کام کرنے کا سیزن ہے، وہ تو ختم ہو رہا ہے۔ میں آپسے انورودھ کرؤں گا، آپکی سرکار سے انورودھ کرؤں گا کہ پورے دےش کے سوشل سیکٹر کے لئے اور جممؤ-کشمیر جین حالات سے گزر رہا ہے، انکو دےختے ہو، وہاں کے لئے جو پریویس نیشنل کانفرس اور کانگریس کی گورنمنٹ نے 43 ہزار کروڑ روپے مانگے تھے، میں یہ نہیں کہتا ہوں کہ آپ اک ہی دین میں دیجیے، لکین اسکا installment پانچ-پانچ ہزار کروڑ روپے، چار-چار ہزار کروڑ روپے تو آنا چاہیے۔ اگر اسکو آپ نارمل بجٹ سے دےخیں گے، تو یہ انفراسٹرکچر کبھی پورا نہیں ہوگا۔ بہت-بہت دھنیاواں۔

آفانڈ حزب اختلاف (جناب غلام نبی آزاد): مارٹھے ڈپٹی چیئرمین صاحب، سب سے پہلے میں ان تمام ایوزیشن کے سلیٹوں نے، جہاں مجھ سے پہلے کے مدعے اٹھائے ان کا سمرٹین کرتا ہوں جنہوں نے کہا کہ فلٹنس بل میں پانچ اکیس قنون جو الگ الگ قنون ہیں، ان کو بھی فلٹنس بل میں ہی جوڑا گیا ہے، میں نم نہیں لیتا چاہتا، ہمارے سلیٹوں نے نم لے لیا ہے۔ کون کہ جب وہ فلٹنس بل میں آئے گا، ان میں جو ترمیم کرنا ہے وہ فلٹنس بل کا حصہ بناکر ان بلوں میں ترمیم کرنا ہے، ایمپٹمنٹ لانا ہے۔ چونکہ مری بل ہے اور مری بل کے نئے جو اس میں ایمپٹمنٹ آئے گا، تو راجی سبھا کا اس میں کوئی رول نہیں ہے۔ اچھا ہے ہوتا کہ فلٹنس بل سے پہلے سرکار جو بھی ایمپٹمنٹ لانا چاہتی تھی ان پانچ بلوں میں، ان پانچ قانونوں میں الگ سے ایمپٹمنٹ لائی اور اگر تھ سدن راجی سبھا اس کا ورودہ بھی کرتا تو اس کے کوئی معنی ہوتے۔ لیکن اب یہاں اگر ان کا ورودہ بھی کریں گے تو ان کا کوئی ارتہ نہیں ہوگا، کوئی معنی نہیں ہونگے۔ ہمارے ورودہ کے بعد بھی 14 دن کے بعد وہ قانونی شکل بنے گی۔ میں مارٹھے فلٹنس منسٹر سے اگر یہ ہوگا اپنی پارٹی کی طرف سے، اپنی طرف سے اور ویکس کی طرف سے کہ آج تو ہوا، لیکن پلے دوسری دفعہ اس طرح سے ٹیک ڈور سے ٹیک کرنے اور چیئروں میں ایمپٹمنٹ لانے کی کوشش نہیں ہوئی چاہیے۔

سر، یہاں ایڈووکیٹس بل اور فلٹنس بل پر چرچہ ہوتی ہے، بہت سارے سوال ہمارے سلیٹوں نے سٹ دھاری پارٹی نے کئے، انہوں نے بہت سارے مدعے الگ الگ اٹھائے۔ لیکن میں سوشل سیکٹر کی طرف زیادہ دھیان دینا چاہتا ہوں۔ مارٹھے فلٹنس منسٹر نے، مارٹھے پردھان منتری جی نے بہت پرچار کیا کہ یہ پہلی دفعہ ہوا جو divisible pool of taxes تھا ریٹنل لول پر، پہلی دفعہ 32 فیصد سے بجائے 42 فیصد راجی سرکاروں کو دیا جائے۔ یہ مٹا گیا کہ یہ جو دس فیصد زیادہ تھیں دیا جارہا ہے ڈیولوشن میں راجی سرکاروں کو، Devolution of funds to the State Governments, اس دس فیصد سے وہ شاید ان تمام چیئروں پر بھی لگائے گئے، جن میں ہم یہاں کٹ کر رہے ہیں۔ لیکن ہم نے وہاں سے بھی دیکھا، راجی سرکاروں میں بیٹھ کر یہی دیکھا ہے، چیف منسٹر کے ہوتے بھی ہم نے دیکھا ہے کہ راجی سرکار کی کئی پرائیڈ ہیں۔ بہت سارے راجی سرکاروں کی سوشل سیکٹر پرائیڈ ہے۔ خاص طور سے کھول، تمل ناڈو، آندھرا اور کرناٹک، ان کی پرائیڈ سب سے زیادہ سوشل سیکٹر میں رہتی ہے۔ اور یہی وجہ ہے کہ مٹھ انتیکٹورز ان میں سے کچھ راجیوں کے عروپین راجیوں کے، عروپین دھشوں کے سٹہ برابر میں ہے، خاص طور سے کھول اور تمل ناڈو۔ چاہے کوئی بھی سرکار سٹہ میں آئے اس میں کوئی فرق نہیں پڑتا۔ لیکن جہاں تک دوسری راجی سرکاری ہیں، کشمیر سے لیکر اور مہاراشٹر اور نارٹھ ایشیا اور نارڈن ایشیا کے غریب اسٹیٹ ہیں۔ ان کے پاس تھیں نہیں ہیں۔ ان کے پاس اتنے revenue generate کرنے کی صلاحیت نہیں ہے۔ تو ان کی اپنی پرائیڈ ہیں۔ Hilly areas میں جہاں سڑکی بہت کم ہیں، ان کا یہ ڈیلی ڈی کی طرف دھیان رہتا ہے، جہاں Irrigation کم ہے ان کی دلچسپی اریکیشن میں ہوتی ہے۔ لیکن اگر اس میں کوئی مار کھا جاتا ہے تو social sector مار کھا جاتا ہے، health sector مار کھا جاتا ہے، تعلیمی سیکٹر مار کھا جاتا ہے۔

سر، اس سے پناچائی راج مار کھا جاتا ہے، رورل روڈس مار کھا جاتے ہیں۔ سر، عروپے اے سرکار کے وقت محترمہ سورنگاندھی جی کی لیکچر شپ اور ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ جی کے پردھان منتری کے دور میں، جب کہ پوری دہائی میں اکتاہیک سلوٹاؤن تھا، اس کے باوجود کونائڈ ریٹنٹس کے ڈیولپمنٹ پروگرام اور انٹرنیشنل ڈیولپمنٹ گولز کو پائے اور ملے ڈیولپمنٹ گولز کو حاصل کرنے کے لئے، ہماری عروپے اے سرکار نے، عروپے اے صدر اور پردھان منتری جی کی قیادت میں، اس

† Transliteration in Urdu Script.

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

اکٹماک سلوٹاؤن میں ہمارے بہت سارے پروگرامس کو نہ تو کم ہونے دیا اور نہ ان کے لئے پیسے کی کمی ہونے دی۔ مہودے،
میں تو یہی کہوں گا کہ جو پروگرام ہی پی اے۔ 1 کے وقت بنے تھے، ان کے لئے ہی اے 2 میں پیسے بھی بڑھائی گئی اور بہت
سارے پروگرام جو ہی پی اے۔ 1 میں نہیں تھے، اس وقت جب کہ دیہی میں آرتھک مندی تھی اور جس کا اثر ہمارے دیہی پر بھی
ہوا، لیکن اس کا اثر ہم نے اپنے پروگراموں پر نہیں ہونے دیا کیوں کہ یہ پروگرام غریب جتنا کے لئے تھے، مڈل کلاس کے لئے
تھے، اور دیہات میں رہنے والے لوگوں کے حق میں تھے۔ سر، اس وقت Mahatma Gandhi National Rural
Employment Guarantee Programme تھا، National Rural Health Mission Programme تھا، سروشکشا
ابھین تھا اور اس کی طرح سے راشنریٹی ماڈھلیک شکشا ابھین تھا، Integrated Child Development Services،
National Rural Drinking Water Programme تھا، نرمل بھارت ابھین، جسے اب سوجھ بھارت ابھین کے نام سے جانا
جاتا ہے، Backward Region Grant Fund کا پروگرام تھا، رورل روڈ پروگرام تھا، پی ایس جی ایس واٹھ اور اندرا اواس
تھ جتنا جیسے پروگرام تھے، لیکن آج ان پروگرامس کی کھ حالت ہے؟ میں آج ان منتراؤں کا نام نہیں لیتا چلتا ہوں کیوں کہ جے
رام رمیش جی نے پنچایتی راج، اگڑیکلچر، وومن اینڈچائلڈ، ڈرنکنگ واٹر جیسے تمام وبھاگوں کا نام لیا جن میں میں تیس فیصد سے
چھاس فیصد تک کھوشی کی گئی ہے۔

مارٹھے آپ سبھاپتی مہودے، مہری سمجھ مہی نہی آتا کہ جب الیکشن ہورہے تھے، تو پورے چھ مہنے الیکشن کے پرچار مہی ہم آج کے مارٹھے پردھان منتری جی مہے پی پروگرام کہی نہ کہی کہری الگ نام مہے سنتے تھے۔ ہر اسٹیٹ مہی اور ہر جگہ پبلک میٹنگ مہی جے مدعے اٹھائے جاتے تھے کہ ان پروگرامس کو کیسے مضبوط کی جائے گا، بھلے ہی ان پروگرامس کا نام نہی لیا جاتا تھا، لیکن آج اقتدار مہی آنے کے بعد پی سرکار کسٹوں کو بھول گئی، غریبوں کو بھول گئی، مرتضوں کو بھول گئی، پیچڑے علاقوں کو بھول گئی، اور دیہاتی علاقوں کو بھول گئی۔ مہری سمجھ مہی نہی آتا کہ اس طرح مہے اگر پی سب لوگوں کو بھلائے گے تو پی سرکار کیسے چلے گی۔

مہودے، زئیو اٹوکیشن کی بات بھی رکھنا چاہوں گا، راجہ گندھی پنچایت سسٹم کی کرن ایبلٹن میں زئیو اٹوکیشن، ٹیک ورڈ ریجن گرانٹ فنڈ جس سے بہت سے ٹیک ورڈ ایئر کو بہت فائدہ ہوتا تھا، اس میں بھی زئیو اٹوکیشن، پردھان منتری کرشنی سہیچائی، جی جی کا آؤٹن ساڑھے پچھ ہزار کروڑ سے 5.5 ہزار کروڑ، نیشنل ای گورننس ایکشن پلان کا بھی یہی حال ہے جب کہ اس تکنالوجی کا سب سے زیادہ فائدہ کرنی نے اٹھایا ہے، تو اس گورنمنٹ نے اٹھایا ہے، لیکن جب یہ وپکش میں تھے اور چناؤ پرچار کر رہے تھے اور آج بھی اٹھا رہے ہیں، لیکن اس کے لئے بھی زئیو اٹوکیشن ہے۔ مہودے، یہ بہت ہی اہم اسکیہ تھی جو کہ اب بند ہو گئی ہے۔ اسی طرح سے National Scheme for Modernisation of Police and Other Forces کو دیکھیں گے۔ مہودے، آج ہم پڑھتے کرانم کو دیکھتے ہیں۔

یہاں اسی کون مری اسٹوٹ ہے، اسی کون مری کھیل ہے، جہاں کرائم نہیں ہو رہا ہے۔ ہم یہ اس سے نیٹے کے لئے پولیس کو جی پی پتھر دینے کی ضرورت محسوس ہوئی ہے۔ نکسلائٹ سے لڑنا ہے، گھمبڑی مری آتک واد سے لڑنا ہے، تو اس کے لئے فٹنس چاہئے۔ مجھے خود معلوم ہے، چھ منسٹر ریتے ہوئے ہم نے اس سے کلنا بیٹھ لیا، آج ہی چھ منسٹر فڈ یہاں ملڈرناز عین آف پولیس کے لئے لکھے ہیں۔ آپ نے اس اسکیم کو یہی ختم، جبکہ اسے اور مضبوط کرنے کی ضرورت تھی، اس مری اور یہی دینے کی ضرورت تھی۔ تو یہ اسکیم یہی بلر ہو گئی۔ ریشل مشن اس فوڈ پروموسنگ، لکھا ہے کہ تقریباً تقریباً

اسکیم بھی انیٹنڈ ہے۔ میں بارٹر ان کی بات کر رہا ہوں، ہمارا جموں کشمیر پورا بارٹر ان کا ہے، جو چین سے ہے، پاکستان سے ہے، ہماری ایل او سی۔ ہے، انٹر نیشنل بارٹر ہے اور ان کی ہی کی اسٹیشن ہیں، جن کو اس بارٹر ان کی ڈیپٹمنٹ فٹ سے بہت فائدہ ہوتا تھا۔ اس اسکیم کو بھی ختم کر دی گئی ہے۔

مہودے، جہاں تک صحت کا تعلق ہے، سال 2003-2004 میں جب این ڈی اے کی سرکار تھی، تو وزارت صحت کا بجٹ سات ہزار کروڑ روپے کا تھا اور 2013-2014 میں وزارت صحت کا بجٹ تقریباً ساڑھے بیس ہزار کروڑ روپے کا ہوا۔ یہ کافی نہیں تھا، بہت کم تھا۔ یہی وجہ ہے کہ گیارہویں پلان میں ہماری یہ پینا ہے۔ گورنمنٹ نے یہ وعدہ کیا کہ جو بارہواں پانچ سالہ منصوبہ ہوگا، اس میں ہم زائدہ بیسہ رکھیں گے۔ جو بارہواں پانچ سالہ منصوبہ پاس ہوا ہے، اس میں بیس لاکھ کروڑ روپے کا وٹن ہے، جبکہ گیارہویں پلان میں ایک لاکھ کروڑ روپے رکھا گیا تھا۔ اگر ہم اس تقریباً بیس لاکھ کروڑ روپے کی بات کریں گے، تو دیکھیں کہ جو ہمارا ٹارگیٹ 25 فیصد سی ڈی بی ہے، اس کی طرف سے جا رہا ہے۔ ہم چاہتے تھے کہ بارہواں پانچ سالہ منصوبہ کے آخر تک ہم 25 فیصد سی ڈی بی۔ تک پہنچیں اور بیس لاکھ کروڑ روپے اس میں خرچ ہو جائیں، لیکن آج ہم دیکھتے ہیں کہ جتنے منسٹری سے جس طرح سے بیسہ کٹا گیا ہے، تو اس سے لگا ہے کہ جو بارہواں پانچ سالہ منصوبہ میں خرچ ہوا ہوگا، اس سے بھی کم ہوگا اور سی ڈی بی کے ایک فیصد سے بھی نیچے جائے والا ہوگا، ایسا ہمیں اندیشہ لگ رہا ہے۔ جتنے سرٹیرل امپونمرڈ پروگرام تھے، وہ تو سب ختم ہو گئے۔ نیشنل پروگرام فار کنٹرول آف کینسر اینڈ ڈائینٹیک اینڈ کارڈیو ویکلر ڈیزیز ہم نے لے لے، سال 2010 میں ڈبلیو ایچ او کی مٹنگ ہوئی، 194 دیشوں کے سواستہ منتریوں نے مٹنگ میں حصہ لے لے، اس کے بعد دو دن کی نیشنل کونفرنس ہوئی، جس میں دنیا کے تمام مٹس آف اسٹیشن، مٹس آف گورنمنٹ اور مٹنہ منسٹرس کی مٹنگ بلائی گئی۔ اس میں ایک ہائیڈرک پکچر ڈائینٹیک اور کینسر کی بتائی گئی۔ اگر میں یہاں اس کے بارے میں بتاؤں گا کہ کی بتائی گئی ہے، تو اگلے 13 سال میں، 15 سال میں یعنی 2030 تک یہ دو تین بیماریاں پوری دنیا میں سبھی بیماریوں کو رول کریں گی۔ یہ بیماریوں کی بادشاہ ہوں گی، جو کینسر، ڈائینٹیک اور ہائیڈرکیشن ہوں گی۔ اگر میں نمبر بتاؤں گا، تو دیش میں ہینک ہوگی۔ انہوں نے بتایا کہ ہر سال 2030 تک کس طرح یہ بیماریاں بڑھیں گی۔ یہی وجہ تھی کہ دنیا میں ہم پہلے دیش تھے، جس نے کینسر کو، ڈائینٹیک اور ہائیڈرکیشن کو روکنے کے لئے ایک نیشنل پروگرام کی۔ ہم نے اس وقت گورنمنٹ میں آتے ہی 11-2010 میں ہی اس کے لئے ایک سو ڈسٹرکٹس پہلے لئے اور تقریباً 30-35 شہر لئے اور 2013 میں ہم نے اس کو بارہواں پانچ سالہ منصوبہ میں پورے نیشنل لول پر لے لے۔

مہودے، امری کے چلتے، میں دھنیا کرتا ہوں، مانجھے ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ جی کا، جنہوں نے ہمارے انورودھ پر 71 کینسر انسٹی ٹیوٹ منظور کئے تھے۔ وزارت صحت کا اس وقت صرف ایک ہی کینسر انسٹی ٹیوٹ کولکٹہ میں تھا۔ جہاں تک ٹائٹا مہورٹی کینسر انسٹی ٹیوٹ کا سوال ہے، وہ تو اٹامک انرجی منسٹری کے تحت پرائم منسٹر کے کنٹرول میں آتا ہے۔ اس وقت، وزارت صحت کا گورنمنٹ سیکٹر میں صرف ایک ہی انسٹی ٹیوٹ کولکٹہ میں تھا، لیکن ہم نے 71 کینسر انسٹی ٹیوٹ منظور کئے۔ کینسر سے منظور ہوئے، سری سری اے سے منظور ہوئے۔ منسٹر نے انیٹنٹ فائن کئے اور انسٹالمنٹ بھی بھیج دی گئی، اس وقت کے مانجھے پردھان منتری جی نے 2500 کروڑ روپے سے بننے والے ایک نیشنل کینسر انسٹی ٹیوٹ کا دہلی میں فاؤنڈیشن اسٹو بھی رکھا تھا۔ (مداخلت)۔ میں جنوری، 2014 کی بات کر رہا ہوں۔ یہ سب سال 2013 کے آخر میں منظور ہوئے تھے۔ ان

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

کی منظوری پلاننگ کمیشن سے، کیسٹ سے، مری می اے سے اور مری راجی سرکاریوں سے آئیٹنٹیفائی کر کے کی گئی، پھر چلبے وہ ہی جے ہی شامیت راجی تھا، چلبے مری ہی اہم شامیت راجی تھا، چلبے ترنمول شامیت راجی تھا یا کانگریس شامیت راجی تھا۔ ان سب سے پوچھ کر، آئیٹنٹیفائی کر کے، خط و کتابت کر کے منظوری دی گئی تھی اور 23 اسٹپس میں تو انہی بنائے کے لئے، زمین خریدنے کے لئے پہلے قسط بھی چلی گئی تھی۔ اس وقت میں اسٹپٹ کنٹری انسٹی ٹیٹ اور پچاس ریجنل کنٹری انسٹی ٹیٹ کی استھاپنا بھی کی گئی۔ میں سوچتا ہوں کہ اب ان کا کیا ہوگا؟ اس سال ہمیں ان کی تعمیری کے لئے تقریباً ساٹھ ہزار کروڑ روپے رکھنے تھے۔ جیسا کہ آپ کو معلوم ہی ہے کہ پہلے سال جب بھی کوئی اسکیم بنی ہے، تو اس کے لئے زمین خریدنے کے لئے پہلے ٹوکن مری رکھا جاتا ہے، لیکن اس سال، جو اب مالی سال 2015-2016 چل رہا ہے، اس میں ہمیں ان کی تعمیری کے لئے تقریباً 50-60 ہزار کروڑ روپے چاہیئے تھے، لیکن جو بجٹ آپ نے رکھا ہے اس کے مطابق تو ہم 33 ہزار کروڑ روپے سے لہجے 29 ہزار کروڑ روپے پر پہنچ گئے ہیں۔

مہودے، امی طرح سے National Programme for healthcare for elderly بنائی تھا۔ اس کا سب سے پہلے تو آپ کو فائدہ ہوگا۔ پہلی دفعہ ہم نے یہاں ایک ریجنل پروگرام کی تھا کہ جو بھی ساٹھ یا ستر سال سے اوپر کے بزرگ ہونگے، ان کے لئے اس ریجنل پروگرام میں دوائی مفت ہوگی اور علاج بھی مفت ہوگا۔ اس کے لئے پورے دیش میں کئی ہزار نرسریں ٹریٹ ہونگی۔ جو بزرگ اسپتال میں پہنچ سکتا ہے، اس کے گھر میں ہیٹھ کئی ہوگی اور ہفتے میں دو یا تین دفعہ اس کے گھر نرس جائے گی۔ وہ پروگرام بھی ختم ہوگیا۔

مہودے، ہی ہی اے 1 کے وقت میں ہم نے ٹراما سینٹر کی استھاپنا کی شروعات کی تھی۔ اس سال ان کی تعداد سو سے بھی آگے بڑھائی تھی، لیکن ان کے لئے کوئی پیسہ نہیں رکھا گیا ہے۔ میتھل ہیٹھ پروگرام چلائی تھا۔ اس کے لئے بل لانے اور بل پاس کیے اس کے لئے بھی اس سال کوئی پیسہ نہیں رکھا گیا ہے۔ National Programme for control of blindness کے لئے بھی اس میں کوئی پیسہ نہیں رکھا گیا ہے۔ اسے اسکریپ کر دی گئی ہے۔ Weekly supplementation of Iron and Folic Acid کے لئے بھی کوئی پیسہ نہیں رکھا گیا ہے۔ ہمارے دیش میں تقریباً پچاس فیصد غریب اور حاملہ عورتیں anemic ہوئی ہیں، جو خود بھی مر جاتی ہیں اور ان کا بچہ بھی مر جاتا ہے۔ ان کے لئے یہ پروگرام چلائی تھا۔ اس کے ساتھ ساتھ اٹھ سال سے لیکر بیس سال تک کی بچہ بچہ ہیں، ان کے لئے آئرن اور فالک ایسڈ دیئے جاتے کا پروگرام دو سال پہلے شروع کی تھا، جس کے تحت کئی کروڑ بچہ بچہ کو لایہ پہنچ رہا ہے۔ یہ پروگرام پچھلے دو سال سے چل رہا ہے۔ اس کے لئے بھی کوئی بجٹ نہیں دی گئی ہے۔

مہودے، ایک اور پروگرام ہے، جسے راشٹری بل سواسٹہ کاریکرم کہا جاتا ہے، جس میں پورے دیش میں 27 کروڑ لڑکے اور لڑکیوں کا گورنمنٹ اسکولوں میں علاج کرنے کے لئے سال میں دو دفعہ ٹیس جاتی ہیں۔ اس کے لئے ہزاروں ٹیس بنائے گئے ہیں۔ اس میں جنم لگنے سے اٹھارہ سال تک کے بچوں میں، اگر کسی کی جنم سے ٹانگ ٹوٹی ہے، کسی کے دن میں چھین ہے، کسی کی ناک ٹوٹی ہے یا کسی کا بازو ٹوٹا ہے، اس کا ٹریشری لیکل تک ہندستان میں کسی بھی علاج ہو سکتا ہے۔

جس وقت میں نے منسٹری چھوڑی، کئی کروڑ لوگوں کو اس وقت تک دیکھا گیا تھا اور کئی ہزار لوگوں کا علاج ہوا تھا۔

اس کے لئے پیسہ کہاں سے آتا؟

سر، فری ڈرگ سروس کی بات میں تھیں کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ ملتانے فلانٹینس منسٹر صاحب، فری ڈرگ سروس کے لئے آپ کہتے ہیں کہ انشورینس لائے گئے، تو انشورینس وغیرہ ہندوستان میں چلتا نہیں ہے۔ امریکہ نے ٹرائی کئی برطانیہ نے ٹرائی کی اور ان کا دیالیز نکل گیا۔ میں امریکہ کے ہلپتھ منسٹر کے ساتھ کئی میٹنگس ہوئیں، وہاں بھی اور تھیں بھی۔ برطانیہ کے ہلپتھ منسٹر کے ساتھ بھی کئی میٹنگس ہوئیں۔ تو وہ تنگ آگئے ہیں، یہ جو ان کا مسئلہ ہے، پرائیویٹ والوں کو وہ دیتے ہیں، علاج وہ کرتے ہیں، علاج ان کے مسئلہ کرتے ہیں اور بل آجاتا ہے اس سے دس گنا زیادہ۔ یہاں بھی شایعہ سرکار پرائیویٹائزیشن کی طرف جا رہی ہے۔ اس کی وجہ سے آدھا ہندوستان اہلیج ہو جائے گا۔ جب ہماری گورنمنٹ تھی، ہمارے بھی کچھ لوگ پرائیویٹائزیشن کی طرف جارہے تھے، تو میں نے ورودھہ کھلتا تھا اور میں ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ جی کا دھڑکا کرتا ہوں کہ انہوں نے پلاننگ کمیشن کے وائس چیئرمین کو ہمارے ساتھ بھیجا اور ہم نے وہ سورٹ-آؤٹ کی کہ یہاں پبلک سیکٹر ہی ہندوستان میں غربت ہے، یہاں پرائیویٹ سیکٹر کے ذریعے ہم غریب لوگوں کا علاج نہیں کر سکتے ہیں۔ اگر آل انڈیا میڈیکل انسٹی ٹیوٹ میں ہارٹ کا آپریشن کرنا ہوگا، تو ساٹھ ہزار روپے لگتے ہیں، جبکہ پرائیویٹ ہسپتال میں چھ لاکھ روپے لگتے ہیں۔ کلرے کا آپریشن آل انڈیا میڈیکل انسٹی ٹیوٹ میں کرانا ہو تو دو لاکھ روپے لگتے گئے، پرائیویٹ میں کرانا ہو تو 16 لاکھ سے 22 لاکھ روپے خرچ کرنے پڑتے ہیں۔ میں نے کئی ایسے مریضوں کو پرائیویٹ ہسپتال سے نکال کر ان کا آل انڈیا میڈیکل انسٹی ٹیوٹ میں علاج کرایا۔ جب میں نے ان کو وہاں بھیجا تو آل انڈیا میڈیکل انسٹی ٹیوٹ کے ڈاکٹرس نے کہا کہ کس نے بتایا، ان کو تو آپریشن کی ضرورت ہی نہیں ہے۔ یہ تو دوائی سے ٹھیک ہو جائے گی، لیکن وہاں تو وہ سڑھے چھیڑنے لگے ہیں۔ اس لئے اگر آپ پرائیویٹ سیکٹر کی طرف جتنا چلتے ہیں، تو یہ نہیں ہوگا۔ اس لئے ہم نے تقریباً 300-400 ڈرگس اینٹی بیوٹیکس کی تھیں اور سواستھ منتری کی طرف سے ان کو دو کنسرینشن دیئے تھے۔ ایک تو یہ کہ جو بھی اسٹیٹ اپنے پیسے سے تقریباً 500 فری ڈرگس دیں گے، اس کا تقریباً 30 سے 40 فیصد گورنمنٹ آف انڈیا کی ہلپتھ منسٹری دیتی تھی، جس سے سارا بوجھ اس اسٹیٹ کے اوپر نہیں پڑتا تھا۔ اس کے ساتھ ہی ساتھ جو اس اسٹیٹ کی ایجوکیشن تھی، اس کے over and above پانچ فیصد اور دیتے تھے، لیکن یہ تمام چیزیں اب مجھے لگا ہے کہ بند ہو رہی ہیں، اس لئے ملتانے فلانٹینس منسٹر صاحب سے میں گزارش کروں گا۔۔۔ (مداخلت)۔۔۔ ابھی سواستھ کی بات چل رہی ہے۔ فلانٹینس منسٹر تو ایجوکیشن منسٹر بھی ہیں، سواستھ منسٹر بھی ہیں، ایگر ٹیچر منسٹر بھی ہیں، تو ملتانے فلانٹینس منسٹر سے میں بھی گزارش ہوگی کہ ان سیکٹر کو، جو بھی سوشل سیکٹرس ہیں، ان کے لئے اور ایجوکیشن اور ہلپتھ، خاص طور سے وین اینڈ چائلڈ ڈیولپمنٹ جو منسٹری ہے، ان کی طرف خاص دھیان رکھیں اور ان کا پیسہ آرائی۔ میں بڑھانے، تاکہ دیش کی جتنا کا فائدہ ہو۔

آخر میں، میں جموں کشمیر کی بات کرنا چاہتا ہوں۔ جموں-کشمیر میں اگر کانگریس کی سرکار ہوتی اور بھی بھاؤ ہوتا، تو میں سمجھ سکتا ہوں، لیکن پہلی دفعہ جموں-کشمیر میں، آزاد بھارت میں، آزاد ہندوستان میں یہ جیسے ہے۔ کی ایک کونٹینسٹر سرکار بری، اس پر تو کم سے کم بھی بھاؤ مت کھینے۔ ان کے ساتھ تو انصاف کھینے، ہمارے لئے نہیں، لیکن اپنی پارٹی کے لئے۔ پچھلے سال دو مہینے، میں وہاں تھا جب باڑھ آ رہی تھی اور پورے 100 سال یا 102 سال کے بعد اتنی بارش آئی اور بدقسمتی کی بات ہے کہ پچھلے سال سے کشمیر میں بارش رکنے کا نام نہیں لے رہی ہے۔

[श्री गुलाम नबी आज़ाद]

ابھی ایک منظم پہلے فصل برباد ہوئی، تباہ ہوئی، پورا سرخگر ٹوب گئی، ساڑتھ کشمیری کے کچی ڈسٹرکٹس ٹوب گئے۔ جموں پروونس میں جناب وطنی سے لے کر ٹوڈا، کشتواڑہ سے لے رامپن، ڈسٹرکٹ سے لے راجوری پونچھ تک پلوں کا صفائی ہو گئی، سڑکوں کا صفائی ہو گئی آج بھی اگر دیکھیں گے، تو چاہے جموں سے سرخگر کی سڑک ہو اور جناب وطنی سے وطنی کی سڑک ہو، چاہے راجوری پونچھ سے جموں کی سڑک ہو، وہ چلنے کے قابل نہیں ہے۔ پل ختم ہو گئے ہیں۔ سڑکی ختم ہو گئی ہیں، ایک سال سے لگاتار بارش ہونے کی وجہ سے، کھن کے پچھلے سال جو باڑھ آئی، اس کے بعد مرمت نہیں ہو پائی۔ اس کے بعد پچھ نہیں دی گئی، تقریباً ایک لاکھ کروڑ روپے کا نقصان ہوا، یہ اندازہ لگائی گئی، کھیٹ بھٹی اور کھیٹ نے کھن سرکار سے کہا کہ ہم 43 ہزار کروڑ روپے چاہیے۔ ان 43 ہزار کروڑ روپوں کے بارے میں لوگ سمجھتے ہیں کہ شائع سرخگر میں کچھ مکان بننے کے لئے ہوں گے یا کئی نوکان کا نقصان دینے کے لئے ہوں گے۔ یہ 43 ہزار کروڑ روپے صرف سرخگر شہر کے لئے نہیں ہے۔ یہ پورے اسٹیٹ میں، جموں اور کشمیر کے پورے انفراسٹرکچر کے لئے تھے۔ جو انفراسٹرکچر 65-66 سال میں بنا، وہ سب تباہ اور برباد ہو گئی، سڑکیں، اسکول، اور اسپتال تباہ اور برباد ہو گئے۔ مائٹے پردھان منتری جی وہاں پر آئے تھے، بہت اچھا کیا، وہ ایک دو دفعہ آئے، ان کے آنے کا سواگت ہے۔ میں اگر یہ کہوں کہ وہاں پر کونٹینر گورنمنٹ بھی، تو جس پارٹی نے کونٹینر کی، اس کو ایک ہی آٹا تھی کہ یہ جے پی۔ سرخگر میں سٹہ دھاری پارٹی ہے، تو شائع جموں-کشمیر کو ری-کنسٹرکشن کے لئے، مکان بنانے کے لئے، اسکول بنانے کے لئے، اسپتال بنانے کے لئے، سڑکی بنانے کے لئے، پل بنانے کے لئے، پل بنانے کے لئے پچھ ملے گا، لیکن پچھ صرف ایک ہزار کروڑ روپے ملا ہے۔ ایک ہزار کروڑ روپے تو ڈاکٹر منموہن سنگھ جی چلتے پھرتے جموں کشمیر کو دیتے تھے۔ اس ایک ہزار کروڑ روپے سے کیا ہوگا؟ اس لئے میں فائیننس منسٹر صاحب سے یہ گزارش ہے کہ اگر جموں-کشمیر میں پچھ نہیں دیا جائے گا، تو بہت بڑی مصیبت آنے والی ہے، کھن کہ دو-تین مہینے کے لئے جب سڑکی بند ہو جاتی ہیں، تو لوگوں کو بہت مشکل ہوگی، ابھی تین چار مہینے کام کرنے کے لئے ہیں۔ اس کے بعد پھر برسات آئے گی، پھر وینٹر آئے گا، اس لئے جو کام کرنے کا مہینہ ہے، وہ تو ختم ہو رہا ہے۔ میں آپ سے انورودھ کروں گا، آپ کی سرکار سے انورودھ کروں گا کہ پورے دین کے سوشل سیکٹر کے لئے جموں-کشمیر جن حالات سے گزر رہا ہے، ان کو دیکھتے ہوئے، وہاں کے لئے جو پچھلی ریشنل کانفرنس اور کانگریس کی گورنمنٹ نے 43 ہزار کروڑ روپے ملگے تھے، میں یہ نہیں کہتا ہوں کہ آپ ایک ہی دن میں دیکھئے، لیکن اس کا انسٹالمنٹ پانچ-پانچ ہزار کروڑ روپے، چار-چار ہزار کروڑ تو آنا چاہیے۔ اگر اس کو آپ نارمل بجٹ سے دیکھیں گے، تو یہ انفراسٹرکچر کبھی پورا نہیں ہوگا۔ بہت بہت دھڑکا۔

श्री उपसभापति: श्री रामदास अठावले। आप दो मिनट बोलिए, लेकिन भविष्य में अपना नाम पहले दीजिएगा। डिस्कशन शुरू होने से पहले अपना नाम दीजिए। अभी आप दो मिनट बोलिए।

श्री रामदास अठावले (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, लोक सभा के चुनाव में मैं और मेरी पार्टी कांग्रेस के खिलाफ लड़ी थी, इसलिए मैं इस फाइनेंस बिल के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हूँ। इस फाइनेंस बिल का समर्थन सब लोगों को करना ही चाहिए। हम कांग्रेस पार्टी द्वारा पेश किए गए फाइनेंस बिल का समर्थन करते ही थे और अब मैं इधर आ गया हूँ, इधर भी समर्थन करना पड़ता है। देश चलाना है, तो समर्थन करने की आवश्यकता है। देश चलाने के लिए तो समर्थन करना ही चाहिए। अगर सत्ता मिलती है, तो भी समर्थन करना है और अपोजिशन में रहते हैं, तो भी समर्थन करना है। मैं इतना ही बताना चाहता हूँ—

"आज कांग्रेस बोलती है हैलथ पर,
जब राज करती थी तब बोलती थी वैलथ पर।
एनडीए कल भी कहती थी गरीबों की भलाई की बात
और आज भी सोचती है देश की ऊँचाई की बात।"

मतलब हम यह सब काम श्री नरेंद्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में करने वाले हैं। मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स का स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट प्लान जो है, इस प्लान का पैसा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता थी। श्री अरुण जेटली जी के पास ज्यादा पैसा नहीं है, यह मुझे मालूम है क्योंकि इन्होंने पूरा पैसा खर्च कर दिया है। लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी अगर किसानों के लिए पैसा दे रहे हैं या अन्यो के लिए दे रहे हैं, तो आप दलितों के लिए भले ही मत दीजिए, लेकिन आप यह भी जानते हैं कि जो लोग कच्चे घरों में रहते हैं, वे वोटिंग के मामले में बड़े पक्के होते हैं तथा जो लोग पक्के घरों में रहते हैं, वे वोटिंग के मामले में कच्चे रहते हैं। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि वे लोग ज्यादा वोट देने के लिए आते नहीं हैं। वोट देने में सबसे ज्यादा परसेंटेज गरीबों का होता है। उनको लगता है कि भविष्य में सरकार आएगी, नरेंद्र मोदी प्रधान मंत्री बनेंगे और अरुण जेटली फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर बनेंगे, लेकिन मैं क्या बनूंगा मुझे मालूम नहीं है। मैं तो आपका सपोर्ट करने के लिए हूँ और इस सरकार का सपोर्ट करने के लिए मैं हूँ। डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, अभी मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, लेकिन मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी के नाम पर एक स्मारक खड़ा होने जा रहा है। उसके लिए राज्य सरकार साढ़े चार सौ, पांच सौ करोड़ रुपया देने वाली है। यदि यह राशि कम है, तो आप और दे दीजिए। बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर फाउंडेशन का एक मेमोरियल जनपथ होटल के साथ बनने वाला है। आपको उसके लिए भी मदद करने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं मुम्बई शहर के बारे में केवल इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि मुम्बई शहर से कम से कम 30 परसेंट रेवेन्यू भारत सरकार को मिलता है, लेकिन उसके बदले में मुम्बई को डेवलपमेंट के लिए केवल दो, ढाई परसेंट ही मिलता है। हमारा मुम्बई शहर इकॉनॉमिक कैपिटल के रूप में प्रसिद्ध है। अरुण जेटली साहब, एक सर्वे की रिपोर्ट आ गई है, जिसमें उसने मुम्बई सबसे गंदा सिटी बताया है। हमारे लिए यह बहुत अच्छी बात नहीं है, क्योंकि लंदन, सिडनी, टोकियो और न्यूयार्क के comparison में मुम्बई को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा देने की आवश्यकता है। अगर आप मुम्बई को ज्यादा पैसा नहीं देंगे, तो ठीक बात नहीं है, इसलिए आप मुम्बई को ज्यादा से ज्यादा पैसा दीजिए। मुम्बई सिटी को एक सुन्दर व स्मार्ट सिटी बनाने के लिए आपको ज्यादा से ज्यादा मदद करने की आवश्यकता है।

[श्री रामदास अठावले]

...(समय की घंटी)... महोदय, आपने मुझे दो मिनट बोलने का टाइम दिया, मैं इसके लिए आपका आभारी हूँ, लेकिन मैं इतनी ही रिक्वेस्ट करता हूँ कि मेरी पार्टी छोटी पार्टी है। आज मैं अकेला हूँ, लेकिन कल मेरी पार्टी में और ज्यादा लोग भी हो सकते हैं। ...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री उपसभापति : आपके तीन मिनट हो गए हैं।

श्री रामदास अठावले : सर, आपने मुझे बोलने का टाइम दिया, मैं इसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद करता हूँ। जो अरुण जेटली साहब का फाइनेंस बिल है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। आप आगे बढ़ो, हम तुम्हारे साथ हैं। जय भीम, जय भारत।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI JAYANT SINHA): Thank you very much Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir.

I thank my distinguished senior colleague for giving me an opportunity to reply to all the hon. Members who have spoken. I was, obviously, making notes of everybody who have spoken. There are twenty-five hon. Members who have spoken. I am not going to go through the list. I am conscious of the fact that I am standing between you all and dinner. So, I don't want to go through that list. We had many distinguished colleagues. Many of whom who have spoken have been architects of India's economic policies over the last few years.

I also had my good friend, Derek. I think, Derek was trying to be a thorn on our side. But, I hope, he will agree that I rose to the occasion. But, in any case, I also want to commend the fact that we have two new comers who made their maiden speeches. Since I am also, relatively, a new comer as well, I want to recognize them and I want to commend them on the speeches that they have made today.

As we begin the discussion about the Appropriation Bill and the Finance Bill, there has been some concern which many of you also expressed. It has been expressed in the media as well that there is a jigsaw puzzle where the pieces do not fit together. So, what I want to do today, because many of you picked up some of these pieces and wanted to discuss them, is to try and put that puzzle together so that it not only clear to all of us, in this Chamber, in this House, but it is also clear to the people in the country how our policies fit together. And, I think, there are four very important pieces of the puzzle that we need to think about.

The first important piece of the puzzle is, of course, the economic situation. And, there are a number of Members who spoke about it; I will, very briefly, allude to it.

The second very important piece of the puzzle is: What is our economic philosophy? What is the framework of our thinking about economic policy and how did it inform the Budget and what we have been doing as far as economic

policies are concerned? That is a very important piece of the puzzle as well. And, when I get into it, I think, some of the hon. Members will realize that if they have a disagreement with us and if we have a disagreement with them, which was, of course, reflected in the hastings then that disagreement is one of principle and philosophy. And, so, if they don't like our policies, so be it, because we come from very different points of the spectrum on those policies. So, that is the second big piece of the puzzle. The third big piece of the puzzle is the policies that we have put in place in the Budget and in some of our ideas that we have discussed, and, finally, what is happening on execution. As far as execution is concerned, many people have spoken on execution as well. The fact is that this is the Budget; obviously, the execution happens downstream. So, while it is interesting and important to speak about execution, the reality is that the proof of the pudding lies in the eating. So, we will have to see how the year progresses to see whether the execution is up to the mark; it should be because, obviously, we are paying a lot of attention to that. Those who spoke and criticized us on execution, I would suggest to them to be patient because we will have to see what happens during this year. Those are the big pieces of the puzzle that we should be talking about today.

Let us first talk about the first piece of the puzzle which is, what is the economic situation that we are dealing with. Hon. Leader of the Opposition spoke at length about the policies of the UPA Government; the hon. former Prime Minister is here, who is, of course, the architect of those policies. We also know what the results of those policies are. He spoke at length about the social sector spending and all that that had happened. I will just point to a couple of numbers which, I think, are very important. I suggest that the House should take notice of that because it demonstrates a part of what we had to deal with as we put our policies together. As the Leader of the Opposition said, when the global economic crisis happened, a number of stimulative fiscal policies were put into effect. Those policies, as you know, in fact, are in 'Budget at a Glance'. In that, it is said that in 2008-09, the fiscal deficit went from 2.5 per cent which is what it was, to 6 per cent, to 6.5 per cent. Then, in 2010-11, it was 4.8 per cent and then 5.8 per cent. The stimulative policies which were put in place then resulted in a really, really high fiscal deficit, which was completely unsustainable. The whole world recognized it. As a result of that, of course, inflation skyrocketed and we know that as well. In fact, even more troubling is the fact that tax collection as a percentage of GDP also dragged dramatically. It was this set of economic conditions we inherited when we came into office in May, 2014. We had a current account deficit; that was out of control; the rupee had just gone 68 to a dollar in August-September, 2013; we had a high current account deficit, a high fiscal deficit; we had a situation where inflation had been running at 8-12 per cent in a sticky and entrenched way.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA (Rajasthan): Sir, let me have half-a-minute...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Just let me finish and then you can say. *..(Interruptions)..*
Let me just conclude this point and then you can speak.

I will just summarise two-three points. This was the context within which we put the Budget together. We, therefore, were in a situation where tax to GDP was running at roughly 10 per cent which is very low when you compare to other major economies; debt to GDP was over 60-65 per cent, which is very high when you compare it with other emerging market countries or other developing countries; the interest expense as a percentage of tax collection was 36 per cent. So, we had a situation where it was important that because of high inflation, high fiscal deficit, that we pursue prudent monetary policies and also put in place the fiscal consolidation that was necessary. That is the context: That was the backdrop of the Budget.

I will yield now.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, thank you. I just like the records to be set straight. The current account deficit, what you inherited, was less than two per cent. The fiscal deficit was also under control. In fact, the roadmap of fiscal deficit which was given is not being adhered to; that was our worry. The Finance Minister is aware that you have increased it by one year than what was meant to be the roadmap which was set in motion during our time. There was a period of volatility of currencies in July-August, 2013; that is true. But when we left office, it is also true that the crude prices then were 115 dollars per barrel and it came down to 49, and now 58-59. That is the reality today. You have that huge comfort of savings. But, at the same time, let me also say one thing to you. It is not a question of we and you. Anybody who understands the economic crisis — I am sure, you are an economist and the Finance Minister is here — following the economic crisis definitely an imperative. You must also acknowledge that the interventions that were made helped the Indian economy to rebound very quickly, one of the fastest economies to rebound. Let me also put this to you that during our time — you say the policies — the GDP quadrupled. As an economist you should know that that was unprecedented in one decade, the GDP going to two trillion dollars. We inherited less than 500 billion. Let me also tell you that the foreign exchange reserves were 310 billion and let me also now tell you that when we left rupee was a little over 62 to a dollar. This is a fact, you can check and today it has crossed 65, that is also a fact.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR (Nominated): Sir, we want a small clarification.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. No clarification.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I said earlier, I am standing between you all and dinner. This is something which we should postpone for a separate discussion. It is a long discussion. A lot of people have opined on this. I am not going to get into the details. I will just make one clarifying point to the hon. Member – he is a very learned and knowledgeable man – which, I am sure, he will appreciate and that is, the difference between stock and flow. What happens is when you have a fiscal deficit that is running at a very high level for a long period of time, you build up your debt to GDP and when you build up your debt to GDP that is stock. Which is what we inherited. We have to work down. We have to once again bring it down to a level. Some of the trends were in place; what you are saying is indeed correct. But in total, given the fact, that we still had to put it right, we had to be able to be in a situation where we could, in fact, do the fiscal consolidation that was necessary, that you had brought up to those levels; fiscal space was compressed and that is important to realise. We also know, as far as the overall economic situation is concerned, that we have benefited from the global commodity cycle. It is indeed correct that the oil prices have come down, which gave us the cushion to be able to get to a situation in this Budget to really increase our spending on infrastructure and some other vitally important programmes. So, yes, we have, of course, benefited. The truth of the matter is, given the macro-economic situation we had inherited, if we had not had the tailwinds of a benign external environment, maybe, it would have taken not just one year, but, maybe, two or three years to correct the imbalances, the stock in the past. So, we benefited and that is to the benefit of everybody in the country. But we did inherit a situation that was dangerously unbalanced and I think all macro-economists and all observers of the economy will agree. You may disagree, that is your choice, but that is indeed the situation. So, that is the first piece of the puzzle, which was the economic situation that went into the thinking about the Budget which required prudent monetary policy and continued fiscal consolidation, which is the point I wanted to make.

Now, let us talk about the economic philosophy. A lot of people have said that they have trouble in understanding what the economic philosophy is. But I will say it very clearly, plainly and simply and I would say that what I am saying is exactly what is in our party Manifesto before the national elections, which was in the President's Speech, after we took office, which was in the first Budget, which was in the President's Speech thereafter and which was reflected in this Budget as well. So, if you go through and look in our economic thinking and what our overall economic objectives are, I think they have been very consistent through all these very important documents and plainly said, here is what it is. What it is, we are trying to build the productive capacity of India's economy. In that sense, it is, in fact, different from what I think; in the previous regime, which I submit is my

[Shri Jayant Sinha]

understanding, it was more of a demand-side view of the world and less of the supply-side view of the world. I think, our view is more of a supply-side view, where we want to build the productive capacity of the economy, which, of course, means that we are investing both in the hard assets that are required, the roads, the bridges, the highways, the ports; all of those that are required as far as the hard assets of the economy are concerned as well as the soft assets that are required to power the economy forward. Soft assets are, of course, the human capital. It is, of course, the health of our people, it is, of course, the skills that they have. My colleagues and hon. Members spoke earlier, if you don't have the skills, you will not have the job. So obviously we understand that and that is why we have a Skill Development Ministry. So we are building the productive capacity of the Indian economy. That really is our overall goal and we assure that, if we do it that way, if indeed we build the productive capacity of the Indian economy, what we will get. Because we are also pursuing a balanced energy policy as well; that we will get the sustainable growth that we need. Not the growth that outstrips our ecological carrying capacity, but the sustainable growth that we need to be able to power the economy forward in a non-inflationary way, without the supply-side bottlenecks, that is required to be able to sustain growth through the cycle over a long period of time, over a decade, two decades, three decades. We talk about China. China over three decades has been able to grow at 9 per cent a year because they have pursued more of a supply-side approach. So, we definitely have to do that, and that, in fact, is the way we are thinking about it. That is the overall objective because, as the hon. Finance Minister and hon. Prime Minister have said many times, if we are not able to grow 7, 8 or 9 or 10 per cent a year for the next decade or two, we will not be able to absorb the young people, the one crore people a year that are entering the workforce. So, the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister have said many times, our number one priority is job creation, and that job creation is only going to happen if indeed we are able to ensure that the economy grows quickly and does not get into a bumper cycle of inflation. That is the overall objective. Now, how do we plan to do it? What are the economic principles we want to follow, if indeed we want the economy to grow in that non-inflationary sustainable rate? Well, we spoke at length during our Budget Speech; the hon. Finance Minister spoke at length about this during the Budget Speech, hon. Prime Minister has spoken, and many of you alluded to it as well, which is the first and very important principle that we are following and that is the principle of cooperative and fiscal federalism. I will get into that in detail because many of you have questions about it. But fiscal federalism and cooperative federalism is the first important principle that we are following and we have demonstrated that.

Secondly, and we have said this before; we have said that we believe in empowerment, not in entitlement. And what that really means is कि हम लोगों को साधन देना चाहते हैं। लोगों को हम साधन देना चाहते हैं, खोखले अधिकार नहीं देना चाहते, क्योंकि अगर हम उनको साधन देंगे, उनको रोजगार देंगे, उन्हें स्किल्स देंगे, तो वे अपनी जिन्दगी को अपने आप बेहतर बना सकते हैं। अगर हमें उनको वे साधन देने हैं, तो जरूर हमें उनको शिक्षा भी देनी है, हमें स्वास्थ्य भी देना है। So, we have an empowerment view, not an entitlement view of the world. That is the second very important principle. The third very important principle which the hon. Finance Minister has spoken about as well is that we are pro-market, pro-business and we are pro-poor, at the same time. हमारी सरकार गरीबों की सरकार है, गरीबों को समर्पित सरकार है, किसानों को समर्पित सरकार है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर आप लोगों को इसमें गलतफहमी है कि कोई कई दिनों के बाद आकर इस विषय पर बोलने लगा है ...**(व्यवधान)**... अगर आप लोगों को गलतफहमी है कि हम लोग किसी की urging पर या किसी के होने के कारण यह बोल रहे हैं, तो मैं आप लोगों को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि 20 मई को जब माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी पार्लियामेंट्री पार्टी के नेता बने, तो उस समय उन्होंने जो भाषण दिया, वह एक बहुत ही ऐतिहासिक भाषण था, वह बहुत ही शानदार भाषण था। तब उन्होंने यह कहा कि यह सरकार अगर सरकार है, तो गरीबों की सरकार है और यह सरकार गरीबों को समर्पित है, ...**(व्यवधान)**... तो यह मत समझिए कि यह कोई नयी सोच है। हमारी यह सोच जनसंघ के जमाने से है और हम लोग इस विचारधारा से इसलिए जुड़े हुए हैं, क्योंकि हम इसमें विश्वास करते हैं, इस पर भरोसा करते हैं, इसलिए किसी को कोई जरूरत नहीं है कि वह हमें यह सिखाये। इसके साथ-साथ माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी कई बार कहा है कि हमारी जो सरकार है, it believes in minimum government, maximum governance; a policy-driven State, without discretion and the kind of corruption that we have seen. And we believe in transparency in governance; we don't need anybody to read out to us what governance in transparency means because everything we have done, whether it is the coal auctions, whether it is the spectrum auctions, whether it is the manner in which we have appointed people, demonstrates the transparency in governance because it is the core principle that we abide by. This is our economic philosophy. I explained what our objectives are: To build productive capacity and I am happy to explain it in more detail when anyone wants more information on it. These are the principles which the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Prime Minister have spoken about many times that we live by. And that is reflected in our policies.

Now, I will come to the third part of the puzzle, which is what are our policies? ...**(Interruptions)**... Deputy Chairman, Sir, knows that I spent many years as a Management Consultant. I spent many years as a Management Consultant. ...**(Interruptions)**... And one of the things that Management Consultants are quite good at, Sir, is benchmarking. So, we spent a lot of time looking at the countries, at the companies, and, yes, I spent a lot of time looking at the Budgets too. I have a legacy with Budgets. I have spent a lot of time looking at Budgets. Sir, I think,

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with 1990 when my father presented a Budget that would never saw the light of the day. So, I have been following Budgets for a very long time; it is more than 24 years. And I am very glad that the hon. Prime Minister is here because I have studied his 1991 Budget very closely.

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: The former Prime Minister.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: I am sorry; I meant the former Prime Minister. I have studied his 1991 Budget very closely. The hon. Finance Minister and I wanted to make sure, as we put this Budget together, that it reflected the best thinking of the last many years. I actually sat down and read all 24 Budget Speeches after the liberalization Budget of 1991. I read all of them because I am a consultant and I needed to benchmark ourselves. I needed to benchmark ourselves and understand what a good Budget meant. There were high expectations of this Budget. That is why I wanted to understand what does a good Budget mean. Now, this is obviously subjective. I am not claiming, by any means, that this is something that is truly objective. But as I went through and read all of these Budgets, I particularly pulled out four or five of those Budgets. And, I am proud to say that two of them were my father's Budget of 2000 and 2001. What I realized was that the best Budgets had somewhere between eight to twelve big ticket reform measures. Eight to twelve big ticket reform measures! As I said, this is subjective. Some hon. Members may not agree with me. But by my count, I have discussed this with many outside experts, the Budget that we have presented – I have it here and I am happy to share it with anyone who is interested; I would not go into the details – has 10 big ticket, high impact, big bang reform measures. I will give you just a few: cooperative federalism and the commitment to the GST date of April 1, 2016; reduction in corporate taxes and removal of exemptions from 30 to 25 per cent; abolition of the wealth tax; curbing the black economy through two new Bills focussed on foreign and domestic black money; monetary policy focus on an explicit inflation objective; a massive increase in how we are thinking about irrigation, which, of course, is very important for agricultural distress; subsidy reforms through the JAM trinity, which we have spoken about; a massive increase in public investment in infrastructure – railways, roads; the national investment in infrastructure funds; universal social security, which will be launching on May 9; the National Skills Mission; the Make in India Programme, which means focus on skills and removing inverted duty structures; banking reforms through the bank bureau this is something on which we can spend hours on discussing what we are trying to do there; things that we are doing to strengthen the capital markets through alternative investment funds and elimination of permanent establishment; a major boost for

innovation and entrepreneurship through the Atal Innovation Mission; new thinking on disinvestment; the Mudra Bank for MSMEs; a world-class bankruptcy code to be introduced; the Public Contracts (Resolutions and Disputes) Bill, which has been proposed; and, finally and very importantly, which has been spoken about by many, Gold Monetization Scheme and the Sovereign Gold Fund. These are twenty big ticket reform measures. I would be happy to circulate to any one of you and to spend more time. ...*(Interruptions)*... So, these are ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Many of them were already there, including your 'Make in India'. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: The third part of the puzzle is policies. As I said, I am standing between you and dinner, I will not take too much time and I am not going into these policies. What I will instead try to do is take up some of the issues, which you brought up, very quickly. One of the issues, which you brought up, of course, is the devolution to the States and whether, at the end of the day, the States have actually benefitted or not, in terms of the money that they have got? If they have got that money, what has happened to social sector programmes? I will address both of them very quickly.

First of all, as the hon. Finance Minister said when he spoke in the Lok Sabha, the fact is that after taking into account the devolution to the States, the reduction in Central assistance to the State Plan, we still find – you know hon. Mr. Jairam Ramesh spoke about this, I am not sure from where he got his numbers from; these are the numbers that we have there on record – that this makes the States a net gainer of rupees 1.35 lakh crore, or, nearly one per cent of the GDP, after taking everything into account. This is the amount of money that has gone to the States in an unconstrained way. This is one per cent of the GDP. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: These are not my numbers. These are the numbers given by the Chairman of the Fourteenth Finance Commission. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: I do not know from where Mr. Reddy got his numbers. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am giving you the authentic numbers, straight from the Budget. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: There are individual States where the total volume of funding has actually come down. I would request you to please have a look at it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Can I just seek to intervene? Thirty-two per cent has become forty-two per cent for every State. Obviously with the growth rate moving up year after year, the tax buoyancy goes up and every year the collections are more.

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Therefore, the divisible pool also becomes larger. So, of a larger divisible pool, if 10 per cent increase is there, arithmetically nobody can go down. The divisible pool is larger. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please let me just clarify. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: That is not the argument. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is not the dispute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let me just clarify. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Forty-two per cent is benefiting everybody. Agreed. But the total volume is coming down.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: No, it doesn't. When '32' becomes '42' and it is 42 of a larger base, numerically, everybody goes up. When some of the schemes are shifted to the States, *i.e.*, eight schemes, some are retained entirely by the Centre and some are partly by the Centre and partly by the State. ₹ 1,88,000 crores approximately is what the States gained by 32 becoming 42. There is about approximately a little less than ₹ 60,000 crores which goes down because of the CCS, and the net gain to the States is ₹ 1,35,000 crores. And, there is not a single State – I have the figures of each one of those States; I am too willing to share it with you – which is not going to get more because logically, arithmetically, if, instead of 32, they get 42 and 42 is of a larger base, everybody has to increase. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Just one clarification, Sir. It is fine. Let me also ask the hon. Finance Minister. Thirty-two becomes forty-two. That is true. In Central loans and grants to States, there is another four per cent increase. That is ten plus four, means, fourteen per cent. This is the Finance Commission's recommendations. But, at the same time, there is the other side of the coin. The 42 per cent was the total Central assistance to the States. If the cut is there, their ten plus four, you say, 32 becoming 42, then that '42' has become 28 — the Central assistance to States and the Plan outlays. If you look at both the numbers, it is 14 and 14 means ₹ 1,33,000 crores Central assistance to States has been cut. Those are the committed funds. ...*(Interruptions)*... These are your numbers – ₹ 2,42,000 crores. I want you to please tell me whether you have lost even one rupee. I understand the 'larger divisible pool.' But have you lost anything? Of course, you have not.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Anand Sharmaji, of course, I have lost it because of the size of this year's Budget because the 10 per cent cut is smaller than last year's Budget. Obviously, I have lost it. So, when instead of 68 per cent, the Centre has only 58 per cent, obviously, the money in the Centre's pocket is going to be less. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. Okay. That's all. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, you proceed, Mr. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: But let me answer that point. ...*(Interruptions)*... I think, the numbers that the hon. Finance Minister is mentioning are absolutely clear. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, you proceed to be as brief as possible.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Hon. Members brought up some numbers. We don't need to get the numbers. The official numbers are right here. We are happy to share them. As I said, it is on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You go by your numbers. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no, you go by your numbers. That is okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: So, I think, the numbers are very clear. ...*(Interruptions)*... The numbers are that the States are earning by one per cent of GDP. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No. No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, we need not fight over the numbers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT; THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU): Sir, the Minister is on his legs. ...*(Interruptions)*... You had been a Minister and a very senior Member. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think we need not fight over the numbers. ...*(Interruptions)*... Government will go by its number. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU: Sir, in spite of being a first-timer, he is presenting the case in such an effective and articulate manner. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: We want to know what is the basis of these numbers are because my understanding is that there are some States where the total volume of resources is coming down. I am happy to be proved wrong. Please make your numbers public. Let us have a discussion on it. Why are you running away from it?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay. That's all. So, we need not argue over these numbers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Hon. Member is welcome to come any time and inspect the numbers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, you go by your numbers. ...*(Interruptions)*... If you don't agree with the numbers and if you have evidence that that is wrong, there are ways of taking it up, not now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: It is in public domain. These are not secret numbers. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is what I am saying. So, you can take it up later. Now, let him go by his numbers. ...*(Interruptions)*... It is already there.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: So, let us come to the second part of this whole discussion of devolution to the States and which comes back to the principle that I mentioned earlier, which is one of federalism. So, when we talk about social sector programmes, many of which are largely on the State List, then, it becomes all the more important that we give the States the resources and the flexibility to be able to implement the programmes as they see fit. That is the spirit of our Constitution. And if we think that we have to tell the States, I am sure hon. Members from many States here – I can see my friend, Derek, shaking his head and saying, "I know exactly what I need to do in my own State"...

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: No, no. Let me clarify. I made a straight charge to you while I was making my speech. I will make two points. Please respond to it. I am seeking from him two clarifications, Sir.

One, there are some issues like the BRGF, on the borders and backward districts. What do you want to say – 'We are not interested in the Backward Districts; you handle it.' What is your answer to that? And I have a direct question to you on numbers, since my friends from this side raised it. I am telling you, with all responsibility, for my State, last year devolution was 61.88 paise to the rupee. This year, it has gone up to 62 paise to the rupee. I am happy to be proved wrong, if you can.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You may proceed with your reply.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: We will, of course, go through the numbers with the hon. Member. But with respect to the social programmes, as I was saying....

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let me clear it.

In 2014-15, the Thirteenth Finance Commission, devolution of tax was ₹ 24,595 crores. This year, it is going to be ₹ 38,461 crores. If you are not happy with that, you may please spend it on all backward districts to increase the amount.

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Sir, this is the only clarification. I am not saying that

this money has not gone up. Please understand. But, when you are talking about the social sector, when you are talking about backward districts, when you are talking about hills, you spend the money as you want! ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, I have asked a direct question. I will wait for the answer. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: This is the Tax devolution, and over and above this, Panchayats and Municipalities, and revenue deficit State, West Bengal, which other States are not getting ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is all. Now, you may proceed, Mr. Sinha. And now, please do not yield. You may proceed.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Okay, Sir.

Now, that is precisely why I said, to really understand the big picture, you have to understand how all the pieces fit together. You can't take one piece and say, you have cancelled BRGF, and not see the other piece which says, as the hon. Finance Minister has said, you have got an additional ₹ 14,000 crores incrementally. So, you have to look at all these different pieces to put the whole puzzle together and that is what I am saying. So, we are really giving the States, as part of our thinking on fiscal federalism, the opportunity to shape these social programmes the way they see fit. And, of course, NITI Aayog is now working under the Chairmanship of the hon. Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh, Shri Shivraj Singh Chauhan, to understand how these new programmes are going to be handled between the States and the Centre, and we are moving forward on that.

Now, we come to another point which many hon. Members like Bandyopadhyayji, Gangulyji, Naresh Agrawalji, and so on, brought up, which is around agricultural distress. Now, as far as agricultural distress is concerned, again, I will try and answer this as quickly as possible, because this has been discussed in both Houses at length. There has been a very long discussion on this issue. We, I think, have taken very, very pro-active steps around it. Hon. Prime Minister said that we will now provide relief only when one-third of the crop is damaged, not half, as it used to be. He has already said that. He is going to provide higher relief. We are moving very quickly. Our teams have been out there. Many of our hon. Cabinet Ministers have been out in the field, inspecting all of that, and we are trying to bring relief as quickly as possible. Even as we are trying to bring relief right now, because of these freak weather events, which we all recognize, because of global climate change, which are going to happen with higher frequency. We are also looking at a number of important long-term measures, many of which are reflected in the Budget, to be able to strengthen our agriculture and our farmers. Among them is the fact, as the

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hon. Prime Minister has said, that we are going to put in place the Soil Health Card, which will give us an opportunity to understand which crops are best suited to those conditions. We are really expanding and strengthening the *Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana*, because we recognize. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, agricultural insurance. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Agricultural insurance is very important. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री जयंत सिन्हा : हमें मालूम है कि अगर आप एक फसल काट रहे हैं आज के समय, क्योंकि आपके पास सिंचाई नहीं है, जब सिंचाई आपके खेत में पहुंचेगी तो आप एक नहीं तीन फसल काट पाएंगे और जब आप तीन फसल काटते हैं, मैं खुद झारखंड से आता हूं आप लोगों को मालूम है कि मैं वहां का जनप्रतिनिधि हूं और जब वहां अकाल आता है तो हम सब लोगों को मालूम है कि कितनी पीड़ा होती है, कितनी दयनीय हालत होती है। तो इसलिए प्रधान मंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना के द्वारा लोगों को साधन देना होगा कि वे एक नहीं तीन फसल काटें। और वह फसल चाहे गेहूं की हो, धान की हो या सब्जी की हो, वह फसल सिंचाई के माध्यम से जरूर पूरी हो सकेगी।

श्री भूपिंदर सिंह : आप फसलों का इश्योरेंस करा दीजिए और कुछ नहीं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री जयंत सिन्हा : इसी के साथ-साथ माननीय गृह मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हम लोग एक Innovative National Crop Insurance Scheme लाएंगे। महोदय, हम लोग agro processing पर ध्यान दे रहे हैं, animal husbandry पर ध्यान दे रहे हैं, protected agriculture पर ध्यान दे रहे हैं। So, as far as the agriculture is concerned, we are looking at a very comprehensive set of measures. क्योंकि हमारा देश एक कृषि प्रधान देश है, we all understand what we have to do to protect our farmers. We are working on that.

Now, let us talk a little about sugar industry because there was a question that came up. Hon. Members asked about the sugar industry. As far as the sugar industry is concerned, I will reiterate what has already been said in the Lok Sabha. The Customs Duty on raw and refined white sugar has been increased from 25 per cent to 40 per cent. Excise Duty on ethanol for blending with petrol is being exempted and notification in this regard will be issued soon for the sugar season of 2015-16. So, we are hopeful that with these steps, the sugar industry will improve. There was also a question about the treatment of cane price paid by co-operative sugar mills under the IT Act. That was a question that was brought up and we would try to be as responsive as possible to understand that. We would like to clarify the following, which is that with reference to Government, the official amendment to the Finance Bill includes both Central and State Governments. The cane prices fixed or approved by the Governments, Central or State, will be treated as an allowable expenditure and if there are any other pending issues associated with this, we are free to ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ISHWARLAL SHANKARLAL JAIN: What about the Committee? The Government nominates the Committee. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: We will consider your suggestion on that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, moving on from agriculture, recognising that the time is short, let me go to the issue of taxes. Let us talk about taxes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Bhupinder Singh, let him finish. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let him reply.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: Sir, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He is not yielding. Sit down.

SHRI JAYANT SINHA: When we look at taxes, we have to again not look at one tax or the other in isolation. We have to look at the entire tax picture, and if you look at the entire tax picture, if you look at what is happening with indirect taxes in the GST Bill, you will see that those are revolutionary and radical changes that are happening there and we will, of course, discuss those as part of the GST Bill. So, we are really trying to streamline and simplify. A lot of people asked about tax simplification. Certainly, on the indirect side, with the GST Bill, that is happening.

Similarly, on the corporate side, what we are trying to do by reducing the Corporate Tax rate from 30 to 25 per cent is to actually take many of those exemptions that have become very difficult to deal with and result in a lot of litigations. We will simplify those, while, at the same time, bringing down the overall tax code. Today, as you know that the effective Corporate Tax rate is actually 23 per cent, even though on the books, the tax rate is much higher than that. The reality is that because of all these exemptions, many of which have resulted in litigation and whole host of disputes, we will be able to simplify all of that and we will improve the simplification and the streamlining of taxes through the GST Bill and also what we are trying to do with Corporate Taxes. In addition to that, please recognise, all those of you who wanted tax simplification, the fact, as I had said earlier, that we have abolished the Wealth Tax. We have abolished the Wealth Tax which is also a big compliance burden and that, I think, is also going to result in tax streamlining. Hon. Finance Minister said that when it comes to tax return, we are looking to streamline it and we are trying to make sure that the burden we create on the average tax payer is very modest when it comes to filing taxes. But, we all recognise that at the end of the day, it is of vital national importance that we increase the tax-to-GDP ratio from where it is right now. It is 10 per cent of GDP, which is just not possible for us to continue and run a 21st century State and provide the social programmes, and the hon. Leader of the Opposition wants that without having a higher tax-to-

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GDP ratio. So, we have to absolutely increase the tax net. That is a very important priority for us, as far as taxes are concerned.

There was a question about the treatment of Government grants and subsidies as income, and that is only in respect of business income. It is done to align with the Income Computation and Disclosure Standards which were notified after wide stakeholder consultations. At the draft stage, this ICDS was also placed in the public domain. It is to be noted that this will not affect the LPG subsidy and other welfare subsidies given by the Government to individuals. So, let there be no doubt about that. That is an important clarification that some Members had requested.

Now, I will speak, at the end, about two matters very quickly. One is on black money and I will speak about it very briefly because I think that will again be discussed when the Black Money Bill comes up. Then, I will speak briefly about the RBI, the Public Debt Management Agency and the regulation of Government securities. Those were also the two issues that many people brought up. As far as black money is concerned, we all recognize that it is a very damaging and pernicious aspect of our economy. There are very wide estimates as to how important that is but we all note that with only ten per cent of GDP as our tax collection, we have to do much more to be able to squeeze, as the hon. Finance Minister has said, the amount of black money, the cash economy and bring it into the tax net, and, make it digital to the extent possible, cashless to the extent possible. So, all the measures that we are taking – whether it is the PAN card for the one lakh rupee transaction or whether it is the Black Money Bill – it is to be able to deal with this part of the economy, which is very damaging, which corrodes our institutions, corrodes our values. And, this is really why we are doing this.

Now, as far as the PAN card for the one lakh rupee transaction is concerned, we think that it is possible, in fact, to do it in a way that is administratively simple. There are many people who do not have PAN cards. We recognize that and we are going to make it as easy as possible to be able to get the PAN cards. If we can sign up everybody with the *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana*, you can be sure that we can sign up people for PAN cards also. We think, it is important. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am sure, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, that hon. Members will agree with me that we have to tackle black money.

I will now come to the final point, which is the question about our relationship with the Reserve Bank of India. On this, we have spoken many times. Hon. Finance Minister, and, the hon. Prime Minister also, has spoken about it many times that the RBI, along with many of our other institutions like SEBI, IRDA or PFRDA, is

a very important regulatory institution for the functioning of our economy and our markets. We have the utmost respect for the professionalism and the approach that the RBI and other regulatory institutions take. It is very important, vitally important for our business people and for our investors to know that the Central Bank is independent, it is professionally managed and it has world-class talent, with which, of course, it is working right now, and, we have maintained that over and over again. It is in that spirit and with those kinds of consultations that we have, in fact, brought forward both the idea of the Public Debt Management Agency, and, thinking about as to how the bond market should be regulated in consultation with the RBI. As has been moved in the Finance Bill, we would like to establish a roadmap for Public Debt Management Agency so that it is done responsibly. All the issues of implementation, how should the States be funded as far as their borrowings are concerned, how should the Centre be funded, where are the skills and capabilities to do that, all of that is going to be considered as part of this roadmap. As far as regulation of Government securities is concerned, that is staying as it is. So, I want to reassure all the hon. Members and everyone else that that is the way we are thinking about it, and, I am sure that will give confidence and comfort to all those who invest and are stakeholders in this economy. With this, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I conclude. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Finance Minister, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, what about the SCP/TSP? ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, a small clarification.. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Sir, the conflict of interest... ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raja, please listen to the Finance Minister.
...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Let me just speak for just five minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please listen to him also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: Sir, it was said that there is conflict between the RBI and the Government of India. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: There is no conflict of interest between the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: You made the statement. ...*(Interruptions)*...
I am sorry, I am open to correction. ...*(Interruptions)*... You are on record saying that there is conflict of interest between the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India, that is, the Finance Ministry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Fine. ...(*Interruptions*)... That is okay.

DR. BHALCHANDRA MUNGEKAR: One minute please. You are also on record saying that we want to create equidistance agency to settle this conflict between the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: All right. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The second part of your statement is correct, the first is not accurate. The conflict of interest is not between the Government of India and the Reserve Bank of India. Between two kinds of functions to be performed between the Reserve Bank of India there is a conflict, and, if you manage to read all the experts' reports on this subject, which, I am sure, you would, you will realise what all experts' reports consistently in the last two decades have said. I made that statement in the Lok Sabha on the basis of that.

Sir, just now, a statement was made with regard to the number of PAN cards. ...(*Interruptions*)... Let me clarify that. There is no fundamental right that anybody has to deal with black money, and, therefore, once every day, we are being told for the last eleven months, please squeeze the amount of black money, and, every time, steps are announced, we find some step to wriggle out of that squeezing of black money. There are about 24 to 25 crore families in India. Some families have more than one PAN card. Overall, already, 21 crore, and, not two crore, 21 crore PAN cards have been issued. Out of this, only 7.5 lakhs are with corporates; the others are with individuals. We are going to undertake a big campaign, including an online campaign, where you apply and within a short time you will get your pan card online. Now, what are the limits to be fixed as to what kind of transactions are to be covered or otherwise is to be regulated by the rules. We have received a large number of representations. We will go into those representations and then take an adequate decision. Therefore, we should all be informed by this reason, and this is not under this Government; the last Government had started this whole process of issuing pan cards and the entire campaigns which have been carried on. Today 21 crore pan cards do exist. So, there is no panic situation that we may try and create.

Secondly, each of the five laws which we sought to amend, some of which I have withdrawn because of the PDMA withdrawal that I made in the Lok Sabha, are all legislations squarely covered within the meaning of Money Bill under Article 110. Let me just clarify this.

Thirdly, with regard to indirect taxation, our policy is extremely clear, not very different from what the policy of the previous Government was, that on indirect taxation we go in for India as one integrated market, that is, the economic integration

of India into one market where one-sixth of the global population becomes one market and, therefore, you have uniformity of taxation as far as indirect tax is concerned, you have free flow of goods and services. And today, when we are still recovering and we still face many challenges, we need to send the right signals to all investors, within and outside. There are a series of reforms we have undertaken in the last one year. A large number of them my colleague, Mr. Sinha, has just now read out. So, let nobody question our ability. And, therefore, when there is a fundamental agreement between all sections of society on policies, I would earnestly request all my friends, particularly in the UPA and the Congress party, that those measures with regard to the indirect taxation reforms in the GST, which started under your Government, should, therefore, be fully supported, with a sense of pride and not with a sense of regret as to why we are supporting. *...(Interruptions)...* Therefore, I would urge you that if there is any better time, switching over from this Session to the next Session, which is a suggestion which I have overhead, would actually mean that we miss the deadline of 1st April, 2016, and missing the deadline of 1st April, 2016, will not be a correct signal to send at this stage. I would, therefore, urge you to kindly reconsider your entire position on this Bill. A large number of indirect direct tax reforms we have made. I would not like to go into this but I would talk about two questions which have been just left out.

One of the hon. Members made a reference to Bihar and he wanted a Central University at Vikramshila as well as a multi- skill university in Bihar, where a lot of students have to travel to other parts of the country. Two Central Universities were sanctioned during the UPA Government also. We will sympathetically, certainly consider these demands. As far as the Mahatma Gandhi Setu is concerned, my colleague, Shri Nitin Gadkari, the Minister of Road Transport, has already initiated a Central project report on the Mahatma Gandhi Setu, and I hope something positive will come out.

And on the last question, Sir, I will just read a one-page statement. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, you did not talk about Phailine in Odisha. *...(Interruptions)...* An amount of ₹ 399.83 crores has already been cleared by the Ministry of Home. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: A lot has been done for Odisha, but *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: It was done in 2013. *...(Interruptions)...* Sir, it is pending only with you. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Okay; that's all. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, what about the Central University in Andhra Pradesh? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: It is pending with you, Sir, the Phailin amount. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: You were supposed to provide money for both Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. The hon. Finance Minister *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, please. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, whenever I open my mouth, you *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; he is not yielding. *...(Interruptions)...* Why are you standing? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: No, no; this is not correct, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No; he is speaking. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Let me get an answer from the Minister. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* But this is not the way. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Let me get an answer from the Minister. *...(Interruptions)...* The Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act implementation *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no, please. *...(Interruptions)...* I am not allowing. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Whether they are giving it or not *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Why are you doing this? *...(Interruptions)...* This is not the way, Mr. Seelam. *...(Interruptions)...* What are you doing? *...(Interruptions)...* If you want to seek a clarification, after he sits, you can ask. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not the way. *...(Interruptions)...* No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Singh, sit down. This is not the way. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not the way, please. *...(Interruptions)...* This is not the way. Sit down. *...(Interruptions)...* No; sit down. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: You promised me the other day that you would do it. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: We will certainly look into it. Do not worry, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Singh, sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: We will certainly look into the matter. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, a lot of controversy in the last few days has been created on account of Minimum Alternative Tax on Foreign Institutional Investors. I, therefore, want to read out a small statement in order to clear the complete air on this subject.

A matter which has attracted considerable debate in public space in recent weeks is the levy of Minimum Alternative Tax on Foreign Institutional Investors. The difficulties experienced by the FIIs in this regard were brought to the notice of the Government while we were preparing the Budget for the year 2015-16. Considering the difficulty, the Finance Bill 2015-16 has provided exemption from MAT to the FIIs. It is already there in the Finance Bill as approved by the Lok Sabha. Naturally, when an exemption is given, it takes a prospective effect. In view of a ruling given by the authority for advance rulings in 2012, it was found not possible to provide a retrospective exemption for a prior period. Perhaps, this matter should have been addressed in 2012 itself and resolved one way. The effected party has subsequently gone to the Supreme Court and the matter is pending in the Apex Court. Thus, it may be seen that as soon as the problem was brought to our notice, we resolved the issue with immediate effect, as far as the prospective period is concerned. Recently, the effected party moved the Supreme Court for an early hearing. On behalf of the Government, it was conveyed to the Supreme Court that the Government has no objection to an early hearing and we were also keen to have a final settlement of the issue for a prior period by the Supreme Court. It is expected that the Supreme Court would fix an early hearing in this case. In the meantime, I have received a large number of representations on this whole issue. We have, therefore, decided to refer this matter as well as a few other tax issues, which are essentially legacy issues, to a Committee headed by Justice A.P. Shah, the Chairman of the Law Commission. The Committee is requested to give its recommendations on the specific issues of MAT on FIIs expeditiously. The Government will consider the recommendation of the Committee and take an appropriate decision as early as possible. Let me reiterate once again that in matters of taxation the Government is fully committed to the principle of certainty of taxation, avoidance of retrospectivity and providing an enabling environment to business and investment, both domestic and foreign. We will ensure that these principles are adhered to in letter and spirit.

That is all I have to say, Sir. With this, I commend that the Bill be returned.

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

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The hon. Finance Minister, would he care to make State-wise information available to all Members of Parliament on the total resources available to the State before the forty-two per cent came into being and after the forty-two per cent has come into being, so that this dispute that resources have gone up, gone down, will get resolved once and for all. I would request the hon. Minister to put it into the public domain. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI DEREK O BRIEN: Sir, I want to seek one clarification. *...(Interruptions)...* Some debt-stressed States like Punjab or Kerala or Bengal *...(Interruptions)...* Even though for some of these States like my State, we have managed to increase our tax collection by over hundred per cent in the last three years without increasing taxes by bringing e-governance, this GST thing is very important. Not faff around now. We are committed in our last three manifestoes. Can the Finance Minister give an assurance in the House that GST will come sooner rather than later? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, under the provision of Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I have a point of order, Sir. *...(Interruptions)...* The tradition in the parliamentary democracy always *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You can ask for a clarification, not a point of order. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, when the Opposition Party has taken initiative, fifteen pages' issues have been raised and they have put up time; so I am requesting the Finance Minister to give, at least, a reply for me afterwards. Let him commit. Otherwise, I would not sit. *...(Interruptions)...* There are so many issues. Andhra Pradesh issue is there, and also so many other issues. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, I want to know whether the cash incentives of LPG subsidy will not be affected. The definition goes to the extent of saying that 'the waiver, concession and reimbursements by State Governments and Central Government'. Will it not affect the lower middle class? Kindly clarify. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Wait, wait. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, I would not sit. *...(Interruptions)...* He is not responding to my request. *...(Interruptions)...* I would not sit. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* Let others also ask. *...(Interruptions)...*

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Hon. Finance Minister must respond. ...*(Interruptions)*... He must respond to my issues. ...*(Interruptions)*... If not now, they can give it in writing afterwards after examining our issues. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Subbarami, now you take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Raja. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Raja. You have made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: I want his response. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: He will respond. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI D. RAJA: Sir, now the Planning Commission is no more. NITI Aayog is in existence. What will happen to Scheduled Castes Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan? There is a demand for a Central legislation to ensure proper allocations for Scheduled Castes Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan. What is the response of the Government? Finally, I am asking you this.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Only one.

SHRI D. RAJA: When all is said and done, is your economic philosophy different from theirs?

श्री विजय जवाहरलाल दर्डा (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आदरणीय फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब से एक क्लेरिफिकेशन पूछना चाहता हूँ। उन्होंने गन्ने की खेती को प्रोटेक्शन देने की बात कही है। मगर विदर्भ के अंदर सबसे ज्यादा कपास की खेती होती है, कपास को सपोर्ट प्राइस देने के बारे में उन्होंने कोई बात नहीं कही है। आप जानते हैं कि विदर्भ के अंदर हजारों किसान आत्महत्या कर चुके हैं। कृपया उसके बारे में भी कुछ खुलासा करिए।

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: Sir, I want to ask one question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You already asked it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM: My point is not answered by the hon. Finance Minister. It is about the commitments made ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That is up to the hon. Finance Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*... Whether he answers or not, it is his job. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot say that. ...*(Interruptions)*... Would you like to respond to it?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Mr. Jairam Ramesh wanted to know whether we can make it available. Certainly, I will make it available. Whenever he wants, it is available for him or for any other Member who wants the details. These are public documents. There is no question of any secrecy on these documents.

Mr. Derek O'Brien wanted to know as to the commitment, it had been approved by the other House just yesterday. We will certainly bring it to this House and I will ask him to use his good offices to persuade Mr. Anand Sharma that in view of the current entire economic situation, this would be the right signal to send at this stage. We will try our best to see that it is approved.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Anand Sharma, not Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: That includes both of us. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I may succeed in persuading Mr. Ghulam Nabi Azad, but I need Mr. Derek to persuade Mr. Anand Sharma. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: I think for persuasion purposes, you are enough. At the same time, I would like to say one thing. The Finance Minister did mention about the deadline; no deadline would be broken. Deadlines can be kept. Because you can continue with the other work. We have discussed it. I do not want to start the discussion on that particular subject. When it will be brought before the House, we will raise it. I just want to seek one clarification. You may take your time. When you are giving the numbers for the devolution to States, please also look at the numbers because the Minister of State had made a statement about the debt. What was the debt to GDP percentage? It was 63-64 per cent in 2004 and it was 48 per cent what you got. If I am wrong, please correct. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH: Sir, one question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You already asked one question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, Mr. Bhupinder Singh has been agitating for a long time and understandably so for his State particularly with regard to super-cyclone money which he claims is pending. The High Level Committee is chaired by the Home Minister and he looks after ...*(Interruptions)*... I will personally have the matter looked into and bring it to his notice as to what the State of Odisha has been wanting. The hon. Chief Minister also has been in touch with us. We have resolved many Odisha issues. We will try and resolve this issue also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Finance Minister, Mr. Seelam is also fighting. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am answering. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Seelam, sit down. He will answer.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Mr. Siva wanted to know whether in the definition of the word 'income' in the Income Tax Act whatever is given to the weaker sections

or middle classes by terms of subsidies or other assistance by the State would also be included. It is not so. We have already issued a clarification saying that it is only business income which is included and LPG subsidy is not a business income which can be included in that. Then, I come to SC/ST sub-plan. When the size of the Budget itself goes down, in terms of percentage it remains the same. Therefore, everything goes down. But, we have also asked the States to make a similar contribution to it from amongst the increased allocations made to them so that the overall spending as far as SCs/STs are concerned, at least, goes up and under no circumstance, it is going to come down. We are going to keep that in mind.

Lastly, Sir, I come to the question of Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please do not comment. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Seelam, what are you doing? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, this issue has been raised by some of the hon. Members. One by one, each one of the commitments, which have been made to the States of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, are being abided by. With regard to the issue which Mr. Jairam Ramesh has raised, once the Act was passed, the hon. Prime Minister at that time, Dr. Manmohan Singh, had made a certain announcement in the House. Thereafter, the Fourteenth Finance Commission has taken another view. We are trying to reconcile the two situations and resolve it. I can only assure you that we will make sure that the interests of both the States – since Andhra Pradesh has been revenue-deficit because of the change which has taken place – will particularly be also considered. What we can do for the State in terms of tax concessions, which we have already given, and what other more we can do, we will certainly see to it that the best is done under the circumstances after taking a final view. Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall put the motion regarding consideration of the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2015 to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2015-16, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

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

Clauses 2 to 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 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 Finance Bill, 2015 to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2015-16, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

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

*Clauses 2 to 160, the First Schedule, the Second Schedule,
the Third Schedule, the Fourth Schedule and the
Fifth Schedule were added to the Bill.*

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

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Sir, I move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MESSAGES FROM LOK SABHA — *Contd.*

(I) The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2015

(II) The Constitution (One Hundred and Nineteenth Amendment) Bill, 2013

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

(I)

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 96 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, I am directed to enclose the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Bill, 2015, as passed by Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 7th May, 2015.”

(II)

“I am directed to inform the Rajya Sabha that the Constitution (One Hundredth Amendment) Bill, 2015 which as passed by Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on