

**THE UNION BUDGET, 2019-20\***

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM (Meghalaya): Thank you Mr. Chairman, Sir, for allowing me to take part in the General Discussion on the Budget.

Sir, immediately after assuming office for a second consecutive term with a massive mandate, it was expected of the NDA Government to have come out with a Budget that would reflect the ruling combine's agenda for the masses. In her long narration of the budgetary features and provisions, the hon. Finance Minister has not come out with any new bold programme for reviving the economy that is still in dire straits.

The most disheartening blow is the imposition of cess on petroleum products which has a cascading effect on the rise in prices of essential commodities. This is at a time when prices of crude in the international markets are stable and low and there is no reason for the Government to resort to this 'vasool' of cess on petrol and diesel. There have been much unpleasant controversies about devolution cess/surcharge proceeds lying with the Central kitty.

I find that increase in the Central allocation for the North-Eastern States at around ₹ 51,000 crores is only incremental at around 19-20 per cent of the earlier allocations. With escalation in costs of material and manpower wages, this would hardly be adequate to continue with many projects under implementation and many social welfare programmes. Infrastructure projects like railways and roads/highways are still needed to be taken up in the region requiring massive investments/allocations.

Sir, one of the worst affected part of infrastructure is telecommunications. It has not been given the importance it deserves. While the nation is hoping to reap technological advancement in telecom through introduction of 5G, North-East region is still backward due to obsolete technology and unable to provide broadband connectivity at affordable cost.

Sir, even creation of DoNER Ministry for the development of the North-Eastern region has not improved things a bit. The feeling of isolation is still writ large within the minds of the people in the region. The much hyped MUDRA Scheme for the young entrepreneurs has not made much headway. Whatever Self Help Groups of women operating in rural areas, they look up micro finance companies for funds.

Sir, insurgency for which the region is known for long has now vanished. Youth in the region now need to be provided ample opportunities for employment and

---

\*Further discussion continued from 11.7.2019.

[Shrimati Wansuk Syiem]

nation-building, lest they may resort to anti-social tendencies like drug addiction. Most of them migrate to the mainland metros like Delhi and Kolkata in search of employment and livelihood.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, time allotted to you is over.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Sir, I am finishing. Elsewhere in their mainland nation they are looked upon as aliens and discriminated racially.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your party has six minutes and there are two speakers.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: This apartheid behavior of the mainland nation has to be changed since the mainland nation will gain immensely from the treasure house of skilled and accomplished manpower and women power that North-Eastern region is known for. I have almost finished, Sir. No amount of desk thumping by the Members of the Treasury Benches during the Budget Speech can drown the cries and screams of many who suffered the demonetisation exercise that yielded nothing for the Government and the treasury. ... *(Interruptions)* ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Syiemji, please. ... *(Interruptions)* ...

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: It still looms large before my eyes unending columns of daily-wage earners, elderly men, and housewives and even handicapped attempting to reconvert their hard-earned and legitimate savings during the post-demonetisation days. So is the ill-thought-out GST exercise crippling the operations of small traders and trading community. ... *(Interruptions)* ...

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

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: In its mindless pursuit towards a cashless digital economy, the Government has spawned a new breed of cyber frauds operating from remote Jharkhand towns who siphon out money from ATMs and banks. ... *(Interruptions)* ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Wansukji, thank you. ... *(Interruptions)* ... Now, the next speaker ... *(Interruptions)* ...

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Can she lay her rest of the speech on the Table? ... *(Interruptions)* ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Yes; yes. ... *(Interruptions)* ... You can, with my permission, lay rest of your speech on the Table of House. ... *(Interruptions)* ... Hello, Madam. ... *(Interruptions)* ...

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: It is almost finished, Sir. ... (*Interruptions*) ...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Ramdas Athawale. ... (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Okay, Sir, I am laying my rest of the speech on the Table of the House.

SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM\*: These cyber frauds outsmart the multilayer cyber security system in ATMs and e-transfer systems claimed by the Government as foolproof.

I am not convinced by this Budget. So are there millions of honest taxpayers and law-abiding citizens who have been short changed by the Government immediately after it rode to power on promises that will never be redeemed.

**श्री सभापति:** श्री रामदास अठावले जी।

**प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव:** सर, ये बजट पर बोलें, तो ठीक रहेगा।...(**व्यवधान**)... ये तो नई-नई कविता सुनाएंगे।...(**व्यवधान**)...

**श्री सभापति:** अठावले जी, राम गोपाल जी आपको याद दिला रहे हैं कि चूंकि यह बजट पर चर्चा है, इसलिए आपको बजट पर बोलना चाहिए। अगर कोई कविता भी हो, तो वह भी बजट पर होनी चाहिए, ऐसा वे बता रहे हैं।...(**व्यवधान**)...

**सामाजिक न्याय और अधिकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री रामदास अठावले):** माननीय चेयरमैन सर, मैं बजट पर ही बोलूंगा।

**श्री सभापति:** रामदास जी का इतना आकर्षण है!

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** चेयरमैन सर,

"यह बंद हुआ देश नहीं है, यह तो मोदी सरकार का अच्छा बजट है।

यह तो गरीबी हटाने वाला सेठ है।

यह तो सबका साथ, सबका विकास और सबका विश्वास की भेंट है।"

नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार को जो मेंडेट मिला है, चाहे दलित हो, आदिवासी हो, ओबीसी हो, मुस्लिम हो, हिन्दू हो, ईसाई हो, सभी जाति, धर्म के लोगों ने मोदी सरकार को बहुत ही बड़ा सपोर्ट दिया है। इस कारण से मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में बहुत ही बड़ी सफलता मिली है। पांच सालों में देश में जो भी विकास हुआ है, इस विकास के कारण लोगों ने बहुत अच्छी तरह से हमारी सरकार को सपोर्ट किया है। अभी हमें पांच साल और मिले हैं। आगे हमें मिलेंगे सरकार चलाने के लिए 20 साल और \*\* की हो ऐसी ही हार।

**श्री सभापति:** \*\* शब्द नहीं जाएगा। पार्टी का नाम नहीं जाएगा।

---

\*Laid on the Table of the House.

\*\*\*Not recorded.

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** चेयरमैन सर,

"नरेन्द्र मोदी जी चल रहे हैं बहुत ही अच्छी चाल,  
और आपको नहीं मिलेगा खाने के लिए माल।"...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** नहीं, नहीं, बैठ कर ऐसे comment नहीं करना है। भुवनेश्वर जी, आप इतने अनुभवी हैं।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रामदास अठावले:** चेयरमैन सर, मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि 2018-19 का जो बजट था, उसमें Scheduled Castes के वेलफेयर के लिए जो बजट था, वह 56,618.50 करोड़ रुपए का था। 2019-20 के बजट में उसमें 43.6 परसेंट की बढ़ोतरी हुई है और इसके तहत 81,341.74 करोड़ रुपए का आवंटन हुआ है। जो Scheduled Caste के लोग हैं, आदिवासी लोग हैं, उनको हमारी सरकार बहुत अच्छी तरह से सपोर्ट करना चाहती है। हम गरीबी हटाने की खाली घोषणा नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि गरीबी हटाने के लिए हमने अलग-अलग योजनाएं बनाई हैं। हमारी मंत्रालय की 'वेंचर कैपिटल फंड' नाम की एक योजना है, उसमें 20 लाख से लेकर 15 करोड़ रुपए तक... हम 75 परसेंट पैसा उनको देते हैं और इस तरह से उनको अपने पैरों पर खड़ा होने का मौका देते हैं। इसी तरह की बहुत सारी योजनाएं हैं। किसान जो आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं, इसका कारण यह है कि अपने देश में इरिगेशन की सुविधा बहुत कम है। अभी मुम्बई में इतनी बारिश हो रही है, हमारी महाराष्ट्र सरकार ने बारिश के पानी को रोकने के लिए एक नई योजना बनाई है। यह 15 हजार करोड़ रुपए की योजना है। इसके तहत मुम्बई में गिरने वाले जो बारिश है, उस बारिश के पानी को समुद्र में जाने से रोका जाएगा। अगर उस पानी को हम उस जगह पर ले जाएं, जहां पर बारिश कम होती है, तो इससे किसानों का भला हो सकता है। इस तरह से इरिगेशन का क्षेत्र बढ़ सकता है। चेयरमैन साहब, जब बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी, नेहरू जी के मंत्रिमंडल में Water Resources Minister थे, तब उन्होंने नदी जोड़ने के प्रोग्राम के बारे में बताया था। बाब साहेब अम्बेडकर जी ने दामोदर वैली में चार डैम बनवाए थे। बाबा साहेब अम्बेडकर जी का कहना यह था कि डैम बनेंगे, तो irrigation बढ़ेगा, irrigation बढ़ेगा, तो अपना देश सुजलाम, सुफलाम होगा। पहले कालखंड में भी नदी जोड़ने का प्रोग्राम हुआ था। इन लोगों ने नदियों को जोड़ने का काम भी नहीं किया और आदमी को तोड़ने का काम किया है, इसलिए देश की परिस्थिति आज ऐसी है।...(व्यवधान)... आपने भी काम किया।...(व्यवधान)... आपने भी काम किया है।...(व्यवधान)... आपने काम किया है, लेकिन जब मैं आपके साथ था, तब आपने काम किया है। जब मैं नहीं था, तब आपने कुछ काम नहीं किया।...(व्यवधान)... आपने भी काम किया है। देश के विकास के लिए राजीव गांधी जी नई technology लाए, मोबाइल वगैरह लाए। इसके लिए हम राजीव गांधी जी का आभार व्यक्त करते हैं। यह उन्होंने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। उन्होंने अच्छा काम किया, लेकिन बाद में अच्छा काम नहीं हुआ, इसलिए मोदी जी को वोट मिला। अब मोदी जी सत्ता में आ गए हैं। आपको विरोधी पार्टी का नेता चुनने तक का मौका भी नहीं मिला है। मुझे लगता है कि आप अच्छा काम करते रहो। आप उधर ही रहो, हम इधर ही रहेंगे। आप अच्छा काम करोगे, तो भविष्य ठीक होगा। हम जनता के दिए हुए mandate को सफल बनाएंगे और इस देश के गरीबों को और सभी लोगों को न्याय देने के लिए काम करेंगे। आपको भी न्याय देने



की जिम्मेदारी हमारे ऊपर है, हम आपको भी न्याय देंगे। आप भी 125 करोड़ लोगों में हैं। हमें सभी लोगों को न्याय देना है। जिन्होंने हमें वोट दिया, उनका भी भला करना है, जिन्होंने वोट नहीं दिया, बाद में वोट लेने के लिए, हम उनका भी भला करेंगे। अपने देश की प्रगति के लिए यह जो हमारा बजट है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। हमारी महिला वित्त मंत्री, श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी ने जब दो घंटे बजट पढ़ा, तब उन्होंने पानी नहीं पिया था। उन्होंने पानी इसलिए नहीं पिया था, क्योंकि लोगों को पानी पीने के लिए नहीं मिल रहा है। उनको अच्छा पानी पिलाने के लिए, यह बजट अच्छा काम करता रहेगा। मैं इस बजट का अपनी रिपब्लिकन पार्टी ऑफ इंडिया की ओर से समर्थन करता हूँ। आने वाले पांच सालों में हम और भी अच्छी प्रगति करेंगे और मैं आशा करता हूँ कि लोग हमको वर्ष 2024 में भी सत्ता में बैठायेंगे। मैं नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ कि यह बजट बहुत अच्छा है। इस बजट को मैं अपनी पार्टी की तरफ से सपोर्ट करता हूँ। जय भीम, जय भारत!

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. Now, Dr. Sonal Mansingh.

DR. SONAL MANSINGH (Nominated): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for having given me the opportunity to speak on the Budget, 2019-20.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have five minutes.

DR. SONAL MANSINGH: Okay, Sir. I have very short points to make. But, first of all, I would like to say that I am not an educationist or an economist or a scientist or a Marxist, I am an artist. It is very rarely that artists get a chance or an opportunity to speak on such a serious subject as the Budget is. सर, सबसे पहले मैं मुबारकबाद देना चाहती हूँ कि इस बजट में संस्कृति मंत्रालय को सात प्रतिशत ज्यादा बजट आवंटित हुआ है। इसके साथ कुछ बहुत अच्छी बातें हुई हैं। सर, मैं संगीत नाटक अकादमी की चेयरमैन रह चुकी हूँ। जो हमारे जनजाति, आदिवासी लोग हैं, मैं मानती हूँ कि वही हमारे मूल हैं। They are the roots of our Indian culture and traditions. So, there is a need to create a museum or a storehouse of their cultural traditions because this is all oral normally, depicting by photographs and films, to let the world and even the Indians know about their traditions. Our people are not very knowledgeable about what *adivasi* culture is or what tribal culture is. So, I congratulate the Ministry for thinking about that. There is a special allocation for that. Sir, I have one small कहावत -

"आर्टिस्ट जो हैं, हम हैं सागर, खारे हैं, लेकिन खरे हैं।"

We are salty but we are truthful; we are honest and we are also sincere. So, Sir, whatever I say in this House has to be taken in that spirit that I am not here to laud each and everything. There is lot to be done still and I think the sector of arts in India needs to be given more attention. I think the Government has to really work as the

[Dr. Sonal Mansingh]

enlightened patron. I was thinking, Sir, that this is an unorganised sector. The art sector is an unorganised sector. We fall between all the stools. Maybe, the Government can think about giving us MNREGA because it is not that every day, people have programmes, not every day people have work and it is very difficult to understand, Sir, that what one sees on the stage or in the documentaries or on the television is not the real life. What happens behind that, nobody knows; what kind of struggles they face, nobody knows.

Sir, I want to put before you my own example that in this city of Delhi I was homeless for five years, and even today, I do not own any property because I cannot afford it. So, I am looking forward to moving into a Government bungalow for the next five years and after that God help me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. Please.

DR. SONAL MANSINGH: Sir, I just want to come back to my little presentation that I heard that in Ramcharitmanas of Tulsidas, Shri Ram is advising his younger brother, Bharat, who is going to take over and rule on his behalf. So, about the कर वसूली, how the tax should be levied, there is a very beautiful *doha* which I would like to quote, Sir, even for future:

"बरषत हरषत लोग सब,

Everyone sees the clouds raining and everyone feels happy.

करषत लखै न कोइ।

But when खींच जाता है, when there are no rains, when the clouds run away, nobody realizes.

तुलसी प्रजा सुभाग ते भूप भानु सो होइ।।"

Tulsidas says that the King or the Ruler should be like the Sun who soaks up all that नमी, all that humidity and makes clouds, and the clouds then rain in the areas which need rains most.

So, I think, Sir, that that is how the taxes have to be collected, are being collected, and I am sure that my request for the arts section, the performing arts, the tribal arts, the visual arts and the plastic arts will be given a lot more attention. The tribal, the folk and the classical, all of us, need a lot more attention because, Sir, we are very, very delicate in that sense. We are almost an endangered species; and if we are not looked after, we may vanish, and, with that, the last of the Indian true cultural traditions may also vanish in this era of social media. Thank you very much.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Ronald Sapa Tlau.

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU (Mizoram): Thank you, Sir, for allowing me to participate in the Budget discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have three minutes. But I am allowing you four minutes, please.

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: All right. I will try to contain in that.

I would like to congratulate the Government for having reached three trillion dollar economy this year and they are seeing the light at the end of the tunnel for hoping to reach a five trillion dollar economy by 2025. They are mindful of the pollution of India. So, they are giving electric vehicles some lift. They are lowering the GST from 12 to 5 and providing income tax deduction. That is a very good start, I think.

The National Rural Drinking Water Programme seems to be hoping high from ₹5,000 to ₹10,000 crores. But, Sir, I wish I could go on with the positive notes. I want you to note the following.

DoNER, which is the heart of the North-East development, has a very shrinking Budget of only ₹1,047 crores from ₹1200 crores for the previous year. This is the lowest Budget of the DoNER ever since Modi Government came to power. MGNREGP has a very low budget, less by about ₹ 1,000 crore from the previous budget, whereas we have about five billion people getting added to the population every year. So, I don't see the logic behind such a huge decrease. Also, the budget for development scheme for Scheduled Castes has shrunk to ₹ 5,444 crore from the previous ₹ 7,000-plus crore. That itself speaks about how much they care for the Scheduled Castes. The budget for protection of environment, forests and wildlife has also shrunk by almost ₹100 crore. There is much talk about NLCPR, which is the Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources, but let me tell you what the actual reality is. The Union Cabinet has recently approved continuation of the NLCPR till 2020, but today, I am sorry to say that there is a 14 per cent cut in this Budget. Further, there is a huge amount of ₹ 43,000 crore lying untouched. Today, NLCPR has become an untouchable thing. Today, the North-East is well-known for its poor infrastructure. What are you going to do about this, whereas such a huge amount is lying untouched? Vajpayeeji had a very good heart and started this noble scheme with a good heart and with the good intention of doing something for the North-East, but it has become incapable of doing anything now. Hence, I would like to have the Ministry see if something could be started there. It has now become just a gimmick

[Shri Ronald Sapa Tlau]

and propaganda for the Government. I would also like to say something that Shri Modi had promised during the Hornbills Festival in Nagaland. He said, “What you need is not SEZ, but NEZ, Natural Economic Zone”. Today there is a zero budget provided for this. So, I don’t know where we are headed.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI RONALD SAPA TLAU: For NIPP also there is no budget allocation. As far as the Act East Policy is concerned, hardly anybody is acting on it. Please do something about it. Lastly, regarding NEC, the functional autonomy of NEC has been really shaken. It is not functioning at all. So, I would like to have the Ministry look into it and provide more budget allocation for the NEC. Thank you, Sir.

**श्री कैलाश सोनी** (मध्य प्रदेश): माननीय सभापति महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ और साधुवाद प्रेषित करना चाहता हूँ।

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

उन्होंने इस बजट में हिन्दुस्तान के accurate दर्द पर उंगली रखने का प्रयास किया है। यह बजट हिन्दुस्तान के सभी वर्गों के लिए, सभी उम्र के लोगों का काम करने के लिए बनाया गया है तथा इस बजट के माध्यम से उनके कष्टों को दूर करने का प्रयास किया गया है। यदि हम इस बजट को बारीकी से देखें, तो हिन्दुस्तान के गांव, गरीब और किसान आदि के लिए कभी पूज्य महात्मा जी ने कहा था कि गांव का हिन्दुस्तान... यदि गांधी को आत्मसात करने का प्रयास किया है, तो वर्तमान सरकार ने किया है।

महोदय, स्वच्छता के रूप में गांवों के लिए पंडित दीनदयाल उपाध्याय जी का जो सपना था, जो दर्शन था कि जब तक कि हम हिन्दुस्तान के सबसे नीचे, पीछे, दबे, कुचले आदमी को बराबर की पंक्ति में खड़ा नहीं करते... उस आदमी के लिए यह बजट समर्पित है। और तीसरी विभूति इस देश की जिन्होंने पॉलिटिकल एटिट्यूड पर एक-एक एटिट्यूड पर जितना लिखा है और कहा है, उनके नीति वाक्य को मैं कहना चाहता हूँ। डा. राम मनोहर लोहिया जी ने कहा है, जब कभी तुम्हारी गैर-कांग्रेसी सरकार बन जाए, तो क्या करना? दावते खाने में और फूल माला पहनने में वक्त बरबाद मत करना और कब तक नहीं करना, जब तक ऐसे कायदे-कानून न बन जाएं, जिससे जनता कहे कि यह हमारी अपनी सरकार है। जनता ने 2014 के निर्णय के बाद कह दिया है कि यह हमारी अपनी सरकार है। ऐसा mandate किसी को मिला हो, हमें याद नहीं आता है। हम राजनीति शास्त्र के विद्यार्थी रहे हैं। राजनीति का एक युग है। कभी कोई सरकार फिर से बने जाए, ऐसा जुनून हिन्दुस्तान के राजनैतिक इतिहास में कभी नहीं देखा गया। माननीय मोदी जी की सरकार को फिर से बनाने के लिए जिस तरह का जनादेश दिया गया है, वह प्रशंसनीय है। उपसभापति जी, मूलरूप से यह हो गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान में दर्द कहीं और था,



मलहम कहीं और लगाते रहे। आधी शताब्दी जिन्होंने बजट बनाए, लेकिन गांव, गरीब और किसान की, जहां 65-70 फीसदी आबादी है, उसके साथ पाप किया है... किसान की कमर में टेका लगाने का प्रयास करते रहे, लेकिन हमारे यहां कोई भी विपत्ति आ जाए, किसान के ऊपर कोई भी विपत्ति और आपदा आ जाए, इल्ली, ओला, तुषार, पाला, अतिवृष्टि, अनावृष्टि आते रहे, तो तुमने क्या किया? क्या प्रावधान किया? माननीय उपसभापति जी, किसान का जो सबसे बड़ा दर्द है, वह यह है कि उसकी विपत्ति में सरकार उसके साथ कितना खड़ी है? वर्तमान सरकार ने फसल बीमा लाने के बाद किसान को बिल्कुल निर्विघ्न कर दिया और जो किसान का सबसे बड़ा दर्द था।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय सोनी जी, आपके पास एक मिनट का और समय है।

**श्री कैलाश सोनी:** सब चीज़ वहां पर है और जो उसकी फसल का दाम है, उसके लिए कितनी बार समर्थन मूल्य घोषित किए? लागत का डेढ़ गुना और अभी जो पराकाष्ठा कर दी है, अभी प्रधान मंत्री प्रोत्साहन योजना के अंतर्गत क्लियरकट 75,000 करोड़ रुपये का प्रावधान... माननीय उपसभापति जी, सारे आंकड़े ओर सारे विद्वानजनों ने अपनी-अपनी बात कही है। मैं एक नायाब सुझाव देना चाहता हूं। कल कपिल सिब्बल जी ने ground water level की बात उठाई थी। सारी दुनिया की चिंता और चुनौती जल है। जल के ऊपर हम अपनी सरकार से कहना चाहते हैं कि अभी बरसात का मौसम शुरू हुआ है। तत्काल, यदि हम कोई ground water level के लिए प्रयास कर सकते हैं। ...(समय की घंटी)... तो वह है हमारी...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** अब मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को बुलाऊंगा।

**श्री कैलाश सोनी:** किसानों की बरसात की फसल को रोककर उनके लिए प्रोत्साहन राशि देना।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय सोनी जी, आप खत्म करिए। मैं दूसरे स्पीकर को बुलाऊंगा...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री कैलाश सोनी:** आपके माध्यम से केवल इतनी-सी बात कहना चाहता हूं, चूंकि क्योंकि रेल बजट के लिए समय निर्धारित नहीं हुआ है, हमारी बहुत बड़ी मांग हम 1970 से करते आ रहे हैं। अभी इसकी सर्वे रिपोर्ट आपके सामने सबमिट हो गई है। यह सागर से नरसिंहपुर होते हुए छिंदवाड़ा होकर नागपुर रेल लाइन को कभी स्वर्गीय हरि विष्णु कामथ जी ने भी इस बात को उठाया था, तो हम चाहते हैं कि बजट में इसके लिए allocation करें और एक और जो हिन्दुस्तान भर का दर्द है...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद।

**श्री कैलाश सोनी:** आम आदमी के लिए सामान्य वर्ग की बोगी ...(समय की घंटी)... हिन्दुस्तान की हर गाड़ी में लगाए जाने के लिए ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आपके माध्यम से प्रार्थना करता हूं।

**श्री विजय गोयल (राजस्थान):** माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, बजट पर बोलने के लिए मुझे समय देने के लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी और हमारी महिला वित्त

[Shri Vijay Goel]

मंत्री श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी को इतना अच्छा बजट प्रस्तुत करने के लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। उपसभापति जी, अब बजट और पार्लियामेंट की बहुत सारी कार्यवाही ritual हो गयी है। सरकार हर साल बजट लाती है। सरकार का यह 'new India' का बजट है - 'नए भारत की ओर', 'citizen-friendly', 'development-oriented', 'digital India', 'empower the poor' - जिसमें गरीब, गांव, किसान और देहात की बात की गयी है। वहीं विपक्ष को यह बजट निराशावादी लगता है, जिसमें roadmap नहीं है, जिसमें middle class के लिए कुछ नहीं है, जो futuristic नहीं है और जो 'old wine in new bottle' लगता है। मैं विपक्ष से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उन्हें बजट में एक भी लाइन ऐसी नहीं लगी, जिसकी वे तारीफ कर सकें? ज़ाहिर तौर पर विपक्ष अपनी भूमिका सिर्फ इसी हिसाब से निभा रहा है, वह यह नहीं देख रहा है कि पिछले पांच साल में अर्थव्यवस्था कहां से कहां पहुंच गयी है। हमने आपसे जब चार्ज लिया था, 55 साल के अंदर जो economy 1 trillion US dollar की थी, जिस समय हमने चार्ज लिया, उस समय वह 1.85 trillion US dollar की थी, आज हमने उसे 2.7 trillion US dollar का बना दिया है, लेकिन विपक्ष को वह नज़र नहीं आता है। हमने आगे के लिए उसका लक्ष्य रखा है। उपसभापति महोदय, सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि पिछले दस साल में यूपीए की सरकार में, जिसमें एक ईमानदार प्रधान मंत्री थे, जो अर्थशास्त्री थे, उन्हें देखकर लोगों को ऐसा लगता था कि अगर ये प्रधान मंत्री पद पर बैठे हुए हैं तो सब कुछ ठीक चल रहा है, चाहे उसके अंदर 2जी हो रहा हो, चाहे कॉमनवेल्थ गेम्स हो रहे हों, चाहे कोयला हो रहा हो - उस समय अर्थव्यवस्था कितनी पीछे गयी, लेकिन हम यह समझते थे कि एक अर्थशास्त्री इस पद पर बैठे हुए हैं, इसलिए अर्थव्यवस्था ठीक चलेगी। महोदय, एक बार मेरे यहां पाकिस्तान की सिंगर रेशमा आयी थीं। वे कहने लगी, गोयल साहब, मैं एक बार लंदन में गा रही थी तो एक आदमी सामने बैठा सो रहा था। मैं गा रही थी और वह सो रह था, तो मैंने उससे पूछा, भले आदमी, मैं गा रही हूँ और तू सो रहा है? वह मुझे कहता है, बेबे, तू गाए जा, हमें तेरे ऊपर पूरा विश्वास है कि तू ठीक ही जाएगी। इसी तरह से हमें भी उस प्रधान मंत्री जी पर विश्वास था कि एक अर्थशास्त्री इस पद पर बैठे हैं तो सब कुछ ठीक चलेगा। सर, मोदी जी खुद प्रधान मंत्री नहीं बनना चाहते थे - यह जनता का दबाव था। उस समय महंगाई और भ्रष्टाचार जिस तरह से व्याप्त था...(व्यवधान)... यह जनता चाहती थी, यह जनता की मांग थी। उस समय जो महंगाई और भ्रष्टाचार था, उसे देखते हुए जनता की यह मांग थी कि मोदी जी जैसे प्रधान मंत्री इस देश के अंदर आए।...(व्यवधान)... उपसभापति जी, कल पी. चिदम्बरम जी बजट पर बोल रहे थे। आप देखिए कि opposition किस तरह से बजट को लेकर confused है। आनन्द शर्मा जी कहते हैं कि सरकार अपने ambitious target, 5 trillion US dollar की अर्थव्यवस्था को अगले पांच साल में पूरा नहीं कर पाएगी, क्योंकि उसके लिए 18 प्रतिशत growth चाहिए। आनन्द शर्मा जी से उलट पी. चिदम्बरम जी कहते हैं कि सरकार जनता को बेवकूफ बना रही है। 6 साल में जो आप 5 trillion US dollar की economy की बात कर रहे हैं, वह तो अपने आप ही आ जाएगी, क्योंकि पांच साल में तो वैसे ही डबल हो जाता है। इस प्रकार इन दोनों में कितना विरोधाभास है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: प्लीज़, कृपया बैठकर टिप्पणी न करें।

**श्री विजय गोयल:** कल चिदम्बरम जी ने यह कहा था। ...(व्यवधान)... कि वह तो automatically होता है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** माननीय गोयल जी, कृपया आपस में बातचीत न करें, आप चेयर को संबोधित करें।

**श्री विजय गोयल:** उन्होंने उस समय nominal growth rate की बात की थी, जिसमें inflation को भी जोड़ था। कांग्रेस के Chief Spokesperson कहते हैं कि बजट anti-farmer है। जितने भी अखबर हैं, आप निकालकर देख लीजिए, वे सब कुछ और ही कहते हैं। 'नवभारत टाइम्स' कहता है कि 'परम्परा से जुड़ेगी खेती, बढ़ेगी आय' - किसानों की आय दोगुनी करेंगे और शून्य बजट की खेती पर जोर रहेगा। 'राष्ट्रीय सहारा' कहता है, 'खेती की तरक्की के लिए बढ़ाए कदम' - कृषि एवं किसान कल्याण मंत्रालय का आवंटन 78 फीसदी से बढ़ाकर 1.39 लाख करोड़ कर दिया गया है। इसमें 75 हजार करोड़ की राशि, प्रधान मंत्री जी की जो 'किसान सम्मान निधि योजना' है, उसके लिए है, जिसमें 13 करोड़ किसानों को 6 हजार रुपए दिए जाएंगे। इसी तरह से 'प्रधान मंत्री फसल बीमा योजना' का भी आवंटन बढ़ाकर 14 हजार करोड़ कर दिया गया है। दूसरी तरफ हमारे जो नेता लोग हैं, वे बता रहे हैं कि यह बजट corporate sector के लिए ज्यादा अच्छा है। बीजू दल के प्रसन्न आचार्य जी कहते हैं कि यह बजट corporate sector को favour करता है। दूसरी ओर corporate sector कहता है कि यह हमें favour नहीं करता है। तो जिस बजट के अंदर ...(समय की घंटी)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आपका समय समाप्त हो गया है, अब आप conclude करें।

**श्री विजय गोयल:** इसलिए आप यह बात समझिए कि यह बजट सबके लिए है। मोदी जी ने जिस तरीके से गरीबों, किसानों, मजदूरों और व्यापारियों के लिए यह बजट प्रस्तुत किया है - जिस तरह से 3 करोड़ से ज्यादा व्यापारियों को उन्होंने पेंशन देने का काम किया है... उसके लिए उपसभापति जी मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि ऐसा बजट न पहले कभी आया था और यह जो बजट आया है, यह बजट खुशहाली लेकर आया है। यह बजट गांव के लिए है, किसान के लिए है, गरीब के लिए है, व्यापारी के लिए है। विदेशी दलों को भी इसकी खुलकर तारीफ करनी चाहिए। यह बजट 5 ट्रिलियन यूएस डॉलर की इकोनोमी बताने का जो हमारा सपना है, उसे पूरा करेगा। मैं यही कहना चाहता हूँ।

**श्री उपसभापति:** धन्यवाद, समय-सीमा के अंदर आपने अपनी बात कही है। Now, Shri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao, you have five minutes.

SHRI G.V.L. NARASIMHA RAO (Uttar Pradesh): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir. This is a Budget, which I will describe as 'BUDGET—bold Budget, utopian Budget, developmental Budget, gender-balanced Budget, environmentally-sustainable Budget, and a transformational Budget'. Now, how is this a transformational Budget as compared to the Budgets of previous regimes? It has transformed from slogans to solid achievements,

[Shri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao]

from scams to schemes, from commission mode to mission mode delivery, from gloom to boom, from a fragile economy to a fit and strong economy, from high inflation to low inflation, from policy paralysis to policy dynamism, from vote bank politics to welfare politics, from politics of lies to politics of ethics, and from *rajniti* to *rashtraniti*. This has been the transformation.

Some fake theories have been proposed during the debate. One such theory was the ‘moneylender economics’ that in every five or six years, in any case, economy will double because of some nominal growth. This is simply explained as ‘moneylender economics’ in this House. I want to ask why the economy did not double from 2007 to 2013. In both the years, the speaker, who made this point, was the Finance Minister of this country. In 2007, our economy’s size was 1.217 trillion dollars. It rose to 1.857 trillion dollars, which is a growth of only 53 per cent. Why did it not double, if it was so simple? Why did it take 19 years for India, after Independence, to double the GDP? The first time GDP doubled since 1950 was in 1969. It had taken 19 years to double the growth. So, do you think it is normal? Will it happen by itself? Is it an auto pilot mode? I think, it is simply making it look facile and even fraudulent. An economy of 5 trillion dollars will happen because of the Governmental policies and achievements. Certainly, this is an attempt to hoodwink the people of this country. We have seen how they initially ridiculed surgical strikes. Then, they challenged us on the surgical strikes. Then, they said, “Oh, it is so simple; we have done six of them during our tenure.” There was no proof of it and there was certainly not a record of it. So, certainly, this is yet another attempt to pass off a fake hypothesis.

The second hypothesis, the second theory, that was propounded here was, “We did not have majority Governments. You are lucky to have a majority Government. We could have done miracles.” I would like to say that they had majority Governments until 1989, for over four decades in this country. And, what did they deliver during those four decades? The First Five Year Plan aimed at doubling the per capita income in 27 years. That was the aim. And, what had actually happened? It had taken 39 years to double India’s per capita income from 1950 to 1989. Then, from 1965 to 1979, when you had the first lady Prime Minister in this country, the growth of per capita income was only 1.3 per cent. So, I think, you have to look at the history. You can neither forget history, nor can you re-write it. In 1950, the share of India’s GDP in the GDP of East Asia was 94 per cent, which came down to 54 per cent by the time the lady Prime Minister ceased Office, rather she was killed in a very unfortunate circumstance. The poor performance of the initial four Governments were passed off again as some kind of a fatality. You



blamed terrorism as Hindu terrorism. Sir, the term ‘Hindu rate of growth’ was also coined. Though, the term was coined by Professor Rajkrishna, but it was happily used by the successive Governments. You blamed Hinduism, even for the bad economic performance of your Governments in first four decades. Sir, India was the largest economy of the world way back in 1000 A.D. We were the largest economy in the world, until invaders came in and until we were colonized. India’s position is improved from eleventh to sixth in terms of economy by our Prime Minister. We will certainly take it forward to give India its due place in the world. Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao had actually fared better than the former Congress Prime Minister. But, certainly, he was not given his due credit because possibly he was a Telugu bidda. You blame us on commitment to ‘One Nation’ theory. But, you have actually celebrated ‘One party, One family’ principle and not celebrated the achievements of Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, I want to say just one more line. The world’s first basic economist Chanakya had said that our country needs an ethics-based economics. An ideal ruler has to be a Raj Rishi. Sir, Prime Minister Narendra Modi has proved to be a true Raj Rishi. He has made a transition from Raga politics to Namo politics. Raga politics refers to रास्ता गलत and Namo politics is नया मोड़ and by नया मोड़ we are giving a नयी दिशा to establish and to achieve नया भारत. Thank you.

**डा. अनिल अग्रवाल** (उत्तर प्रदेश): माननीय उपसभापति जी, सर्वप्रथम मैं आपको इस बजट पर अपने विचार रखने की अनुमति देने के लिए धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। मान्यवर, मैं 2019 के इस बजट को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व और श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण, प्रथम महिला वित्त मंत्री, द्वारा भारत के उस सपने 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की इकोनॉमी बनाने, उनके सपने को पूरा करने की दिशा में एक बहुत सार्थक कदम मानता हूँ।

उपसभापति महोदय, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इस देश की इकोनॉमी को 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर की इकोनॉमी बनाने के उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए जिस प्रकार की योजना बनाई है, मैं उसका बहुत समर्थन करता हूँ और उनको साधुवाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस दिशा में सार्थक कदम भी उठा दिए हैं। आप जानते हैं कि इस देश की लगभग आधी आबादी अभी तक इकोनॉमी में जो उसका योगदान हो सकता था, वह नहीं दे पाई है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने सबसे पहले बड़ा नारा दिया, "बेटी बचाओ, बेटी पढ़ाओ", उस नारे के पीछे उनकी योजना यह थी कि इस देश में महिलाओं की भागीदारी बढ़े, वे इस देश की इकोनॉमी में अपना योगदान दें।

मान्यवर, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी जो कहते हैं, वे उसको बखूबी निभाते भी हैं। इसी का उदाहरण है कि उन्होंने माननीया निर्मला जी को प्रथम महिला वित्त मंत्री बनाया है। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर:** श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी प्रथम वित्त मंत्री बनी थीं। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप अपनी जगह पर बैठ जाइए। ...(*व्यवधान*)...

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर:** नहीं, श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी जी प्रथम वित्त मंत्री थीं। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

DR. ANIL AGRAWAL: Madam, she was the Prime Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** डा. अनिल अग्रवाल जी, आप अपनी बात बोलिए। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**डा. अनिल अग्रवाल:** मैं माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने महिलाओं को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए, जो कार्य किया है, वह वास्तव में सराहनीय है। आज देश की महिलाएं पहले से कहीं अधिक देश की इकोनॉमी में अपना योगदान दे रही हैं। मैं इसको केवल यहीं तक नहीं मानता, जब देश की महिलाएं पढ़ी-लिखी होंगी, चाहे वे कामकाजी महिलाएं हों, चाहे वे घरेलू महिलाएं हों, वे घर को भी बहुत सुव्यवस्थित तरीके से चलाती हैं। उसका नतीजा यह होता है कि बच्चों में अच्छे संस्कार आते हैं और अच्छे संकारी बच्चे देश के लिए अच्छे नागरिक बनते हैं और हर प्रकार से asset होते हैं। इस बजट में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने एक और बहुत बड़ा स्टेप उठाया है, "हर घर नल, हर घर जल"। मान्यवर, सुनने में यह बहुत छोटा लग सकता है, लेकिन यह एक बहुत बड़ा कार्य है। आप उस घर के बच्चों, बुजुर्गों और घर के अन्य लोगों से पूछिए, जिन्हें पानी के लिए कई-कई किलोमीटर दूर जाना पड़ता है, तो आपको इस नारे के महत्व का पता चलेगा। सवेरे उठकर बाकी कुछ और प्लान करने से पहले, उनके सामने सबसे पहले यही समस्या होती है कि अपने घर के लिए जल की व्यवस्था कैसे और किस प्रकार की जाए। इस संबंध में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने केवल सोचा ही नहीं, बल्कि जल शक्ति मंत्रालय का गठन भी किया, ताकि यह कार्य पूरा हो सके।

महोदय, बजट सरकार का एक लोखा-जोखा होता है कि सरकार ने कितनी आमदनी की और उसे वह किस प्रकार से व्यय करने जा रही है। बजट का यही मूल ध्येय होता है और यही उसकी मुख्य रूप से कार्य-योजना होती है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में जिस प्रकार से देश में taxation बढ़ा है, चाहे वे direct taxes हों या indirect taxes हों, यह अपने आप में एक बहुत बड़ी मिसाल है। उन्होंने देश में अब एक बहुत बढ़िया और अच्छा माहौल बनाया है, जिसके कारण देश के नागरिक एवं देश के व्यापारी देश में अधिक से अधिक टैक्स जमा करके अपनी जिम्मेदारी निभा रहे हैं।

मान्यवर, देश में जब GST की शुरुआत की गई थी, तो बहुत सारे लोगों ने इस पर विभिन्न प्रकार के सवाल उठाए थे और बहुत से लोगों ने तो इसके बारे में बहुत नकारात्मक टिप्पणियां की थीं, लेकिन केवल दो-ढाई वर्ष के कालखंड में ही यह प्रूव हो चुका है कि GST लागू करना, अपने आप में एक बहुत बड़ी उपलब्धि थी। आज जिस प्रकार से टैक्स का collection हो रहा है, उसी वजह से सरकार देश में इतनी कल्याणकारी योजनाएं चला पा रही है। आज जो tax-payers हैं, जो छोटे व्यापारी भाई हैं, उनके लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक बहुत अच्छी पेंशन की स्कीम दी है। वैसी स्कीम के बारे में 70 वर्षों में आज तक किसी ने नहीं सोचा था।

मान्यवर, यदि आप देखें, तो इस बजट में infrastructure के लिए बहुत funding की गई है। Electric vehicles खरीदने के लिए बढ़ावा दिया गया है। इस प्रकार के कार्यकलापों और इस प्रकार की योजनाओं से पर्यावरण सुधरेगा और infrastructure better होने से देश में आवागमन बढ़ेगा और

अपनी economy बढ़ेगी। मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन के समक्ष कुछ और प्वाइंट्स रखना चाहता हूँ।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** डा. अनिल अग्रवाल जी, आपका समय खत्म हो रहा है, इसलिए अब आप conclude करें।

**डा. अनिल अग्रवाल:** उपसभापति जी, मैं अंत में यही कहना चाहूंगा कि मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने देश को एक नई दिशा दी है, इसके लिए मैं उन्हें बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद और साधुवाद देता हूँ।

**श्री आर.के. सिन्हा (बिहार):** माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि मुझे आपने आज बजट प्रस्तावों पर बोलने का मौका दिया है। मैं बजट का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। भारत की पहली महिला वित्त मंत्री, श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी ने जो बजट पेश किया है, वह एक साहसिक और सुधारवादी बजट है। यह बजट लोकलुभावन भले ही न लगे, लेकिन इसके दूरगामी प्रभाव होने वाले हैं। इससे किसानों की आयु दोगुनी होने वाली है और हमारी economy आने वाले पांच वर्षों में 5 ट्रिलियन डॉलर्स की होने वाली है। इसके लिए मैं इनको बधाई देता हूँ। चूंकि आपने मुझे बोलने का ज्यादा समय नहीं दिया है, इसलिए मैं अपनी बातों को बहुत संक्षेप में रखूंगा।

महोदय, मैं आचार्य चाणक्य की धरती, पाटलिपुत्र से आता हूँ और आचार्य चाणक्य ने अपने नीति-शास्त्र में कहा है - **धर्मस्य मूलः अर्थः**, यानि कि root of *dharma* is money. Government's financial health ensures proper discharge of its duties in a State. सभी चीजों के मूल में अर्थ ही है। अगर अर्थ नहीं है तो आप कुछ भी हासिल नहीं कर सकते हैं।

उनको दूसरा सूक्त है - **"अर्थस्य मूलं राज्यं"**, इसका मतलब यह है कि धन संपदा का जो मूल है, वह एक वेलफेयर स्टेट में होता है। State's welfare is rooted in a good financial management. मैं प्रसन्न हूँ कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदया ने जन कल्याण हेतु चाणक्य के सूत्रों को ध्यान में रखा है।

माननीय उपसभापति जी, मैं ज्यादा न बोलकर सीधे किसान भाइयों की समस्याओं पर आता हूँ और उस पर बात करता हूँ। मैं कल भी सुन रहा था, आज भी कुछ लोगों ने कहा कि किसानों पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर हमने इस बार 1 लाख, 30 हजार करोड़ से ज्यादा रुपये कृषि और किसान कल्याण के लिए दिये हैं, तो आप अपने दस वर्षों के राज का average देख लीजिए, हमने पांच गुना दिया है। आपको गलत बात और गुमराह करने वाली बात करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

उपसभापति जी, इस बजट में "स्फूर्ति योजना" एक ऐसी योजना बनाई गई है, जिससे कि हमारे गांवों के जितने भी पारंपरिक trades थे - पहले गांव की जरूरत गांव में पूरी होती थी, इसका चाहे कुछ भी कारण रहा हो, लेकिन वह नष्ट हो गई। हमारे जो पारंपरिक ट्रेड्स थे, उनको पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए जो "स्फूर्ति योजना" बनी है, इस "स्फूर्ति योजना" का बहुत बड़ा प्रभाव ग्रामीण अर्थव्यवस्था पर पड़ने जा रहा है।



[श्री आर.के. सिन्हा]

महोदय, मैं शून्य बजट कृषि पर बात करना चाहूंगा। मैं यह इसलिए नहीं करना चाहूंगा कि मैंने यह कहीं पढ़ी है, बल्कि इस पर इसलिए बात करना चाहूंगा क्योंकि मैं स्वयं 2001 से यही कर रहा हूँ। जब मैंने यह बिहार में किया, मुझे वहाँ सफलता मिली, उत्तराखंड में किया, वहाँ सफलता मिली, तब दिल्ली में हमारे मित्रों ने कहा कि "जंगल में मोर नाचा, किसने देखा", कुछ यहाँ करो। सर, इसलिए मैंने यह नोएडा में शुरू किया है। मैं आप लोगों से हाथ जोड़कर प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि आप आकर देखिए कि शून्य बजट कृषि होती क्या है? शून्य बजट कृषि से ही किसानों की आय दुगुनी होगी। क्योंकि जब हम पर बीज का खर्च नहीं लगेगा, याद का खर्च नहीं लगेगा, कीटनाशक का खर्च नहीं लगेगा, लागत की कमी हो जाएगी, तो आय दुगुनी हो जाएगी। इसमें लंबे-चौड़े आंकड़े या किसी अर्थशास्त्री के दिमाग की जरूरत नहीं है। मैंने यह काम किया है, आप इसको देख सकते हैं और इससे किसानों की आय अवश्य दुगुनी होगी।

सर, हमें समेकित कृषि की ओर जाना पड़ेगा, हमें मवेशी पर आधारित कृषि पर जाना पड़ेगा, हमें पुरानी देशी गायों की ओर जाना पड़ेगा, ताकि हम विषमुक्त आहार दे सकें। आज हम विष बो रहे हैं, विष काट रहे हैं और विष खा रहे हैं। इस विषमुक्त आहार की योजना में यह शून्य बजट कृषि काम करेगी। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी और प्रधान मंत्री जी को शून्य बजट कृषि के लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ। यही देश की और गांवों की स्थिति को सुधारेगा। आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया है, उसके लिए आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं अंत में यही कहना चाहता हूँ कि,

"सर्व भवन्तु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः।

सर्वे भद्राणि पश्यन्तु मा कश्चिद् दुःख भाग्मेवत्।।"

**श्री महेश पोद्दार** (झारखंड): उपसभापति महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। मैं देश की पहली पूर्णकालिक महिला वित्त मंत्री श्रीमती निर्मला सीतामरण द्वारा प्रस्तुत किए गए बजट के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यूँ तो निर्मला जी ने थोड़े ही समय में रक्षा मंत्री के रूप में अपनी पहचान बना ली थी, लेकिन जब उन्होंने लैटिन शब्द "bulga" यानी चमड़े के थैले से बाहर निकालकर, देश के हिसाब-किताब को लाल खाते में, लाल बस्ते में मोली के धागे से बांधकर देश के सामने प्रस्तुत किया तो यह सोच यह बताती है कि कुछ नया होने वाला है, कुछ नया शुभ होने वाला है। महोदय, यह पूरा बजट एक नई सोच, एक बड़ी सोच की तरफ इंगित करता है। कल मैं बहुत गौर से सुन रहा था। हम सब जानते हैं कि विश्व की 18 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या और सिर्फ 4 प्रतिशत पानी हमारे यहाँ उपलब्ध है। हमारे विपक्ष के विद्वान नेता जी ने कहा कि धान की खेती में बहुत पानी लगता है, गन्ने की खेती में भी बहुत पानी लगता है, कपास की खेती में भी बहुत पानी लगता है और हम सब पानी की व्यवस्था और पानी की कमी से चिंतित हैं। महोदय, यह बात सही है, लेकिन क्या उनका इशारा यह...

**श्री उपसभापति:** महेश जी, बहुत कम समय है, आप अपनी बात खत्म करें।

**श्री महेश पोद्दार:** सर, जब तक आपका आदेश होगा, मैं तभी तक बोलूंगा।



**श्री उपसभापति:** आप एक-दो मिनट में अपनी बात खत्म करें।

**श्री महेश पोदार:** जी। महोदय, शायद उनका इशारा था कि हम इन चीजों का उत्पादन बंद कर दें, लेकिन इससे अलग हमारे नेतृत्व ने एक लक्ष्य रखा है कि हर व्यक्ति को घर और हर घर में पाइप के द्वारा पानी मिले। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक इतनी बड़ी चुनौती है, जिसको हमने स्वीकार किया है, खुद स्वीकार किया है, खुद अपने लिए चुनौती और लक्ष्य रखा है। मैं समझता हूँ कि यही एक सोच है, जिसके कारण अन्य लोगों से हम अलग हैं और पहले ही सरकारों से अलग हैं। महोदय, कोई इसके बारे में कह सकता है कि शायद हमें घमंड है, लेकिन यह घमंड नहीं है, यह हमारा आत्मविश्वास है।

महोदय, GST के बारे में झूठ का बैलून विपक्ष के द्वारा बहुत समय तक फैलाया गया। लोगों ने कहा कि करोड़ों लोग बेकार हो गए हैं, लाखों उद्योग-धंधे बंद हो गए हैं। महोदय, मैं एक छोटा-मोटा व्यापारी हूँ, आज मैं कह सकता हूँ कि जिन लोगों को GST से वास्ता पड़ता है, मेरे जैसे इस देश में करोड़ों लोग हैं, उनसे पूछिए कि वे कितने खुश हैं। यह है हमारी सोच और यह है हमारी अलग नीति।

महोदय, आज मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा कि you don't need a Prime Minister or a Finance Minister to double the economy. Yes, it is true. Interest का जो हिसाब-किताब चलता है, लेकिन मैं एक ही प्रश्न पूछना चाहूँगा कि इस देश पर जिन लोगों ने 50-60 साल तक राज किया, क्या उस समय यह फॉर्मूला नहीं था और क्यों हमारी economy double नहीं हो रही थी? महोदय, इसमें एक मूल प्रश्न यह होता है कि धन की, अपनी गठरी को हम संजोकर रख सकते हैं या नहीं रख सकते हैं। यदि मुसाफिर थोड़ा सो गया, तो उसकी गठरी गायब हो जाएगी, उसकी पूंजी गायब हो जाएगी, फिर आपका multiplication खत्म होगा। महोदय, जिस तरह से negative बातें हो रही थीं, मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूँगा कि किसी के हौसले को मत तोड़ो, किसी के रास्ते को मत रोको, बढ़ा दो अपना हाथ तुम भी, चूँकि यह देश तुम्हारा भी है।

महोदय, अभी यहां 2022, 2024 और 2030 वगैरह की बात हो रही थी। मैं समझता हूँ कि चाहे सरकार किसी की भी हो, जब तक हम एक दीर्घकालीन लक्ष्य को लेकर नहीं चलेंगे।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति:** मैंने तीन मिनट अधिक उधर दिए थे, मैं तीन मिनट अधिक इधर भी दे रहा हूँ।

**श्री महेश पोदार:** महोदय, जब तक हम एक लंबे लक्ष्य को सामने लेकर नहीं चलेंगे, हो सकता है कि जनता का निश्चय हो। हमारी सरकार रहेगी या नहीं रहेगी, लेकिन हमें तो विश्वास है और हमें यह विश्वास होना भी चाहिए कि हम आगे 2030 तक रहेंगे। क्यों न विश्वास हो, हमको अपने कामों पर विश्वास होना ही चाहिए।

महोदय, हमें एक ही बात कहनी है कि जब से चला हूँ, मेरी तो मंजिल पर नजर है, मैंने कभी मील का पत्थर देखा नहीं। मोदी सरकार को हम इस तरीके से देखें कि हमने मील का पत्थर देखा नहीं।

[श्री महेश पोद्दार]

(श्री सभापति पीठासीन हुए)

सर, एक मिनट। अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमने कुछ किया या नहीं किया, हमने देश में विकास की भूख तो बढ़ा दी है और नए ideas, नए सपनों की उड़ानों को हौसला दिया है। अब बदलव का वक्त आ गया है। \* की सरकार में तत्कालीन वित्त मंत्री \*

श्री सभापति: \* और \* का नाम लेने की जरूरत नहीं है।

श्री महेश पोद्दार: अपने बजट भाषण में...

श्री सभापति: आप सभी वहां क्यों जाते हैं, वह बहुत साल पुरानी बात हो गई।

SHRI MAHESH PODDAR: Sorry, Sir. मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारे ideas का, New India का वक्त आ गया है। NDA-I में हमने जड़ पकड़ ली थी, अब हम न डरेंगे, न भटकेँगे, हम अपने लक्ष्य की ओर आगे बढ़ते रहेंगे। धन्यवाद।

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any reference to former Prime Ministers is not going to be there on record. Now, Shri Kenye.

SHRI K.G. KENYE (Nagaland): Sir, I have just one suggestion and one observation on the Budget discussion this time. Water scarcity has become an alarming problem in the country, especially, in the Southern States. In today's and yesterday's newspapers also, this has figured on the front pages. My humble layman's observation and opinion is that in a vast country like ours, where we are blessed with nature's bountiful fresh waters from the Northern side all along the country into the sea, oceans, this should not go wasted like this. I feel that the Government must take a serious look and have a feasibility report study conducted to tap these fresh waters from the Northern and North-Eastern parts of the country. Fresh water streams should be treated there with small banks and it can be tapped with huge water pipes for potable drinking water to the drought-stricken regions of this country. When we can construct such expensive railway tracks, national highways, two lanes, four lanes, eight lanes, why, for sustaining life, we should not be able to look into this area. So, through the Chair, I propose and request the Finance Minister, along with the *Jal Shakti* Ministry, to take up this feasibility report study on a war footing.

Sir, my last observation is this. Our country has, in our society, an imbalance of economical growth and status. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes comprise a very important part of our society. We are economically marginalized. In this year's Budget, not much has been focussed in this area. So where the bout lies is the North-Eastern part and with this population, I wish the Ministry to reconsider to enhance the position.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr. Kenye. Mr. Gokulakrishnan, what is it? Were you mentioning something?

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN (Puducherry): Sir, I have only one point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is it?

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Hon. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, let me congratulate the hon. Finance Minister Madam Nirmala Sitharaman, on being the first woman Finance Minister in the history of India to present a Union Budget. ... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: What is the issue?

SHRI N. GOKULAKRISHNAN: Being a fellow Tamilian, I am very happy that this Budget has been welcomed by most of the strata in the society. In the Budget, the focus is given for rural economy, agriculture and education. It is laudable. Even the corporate sector is happy since the threshold limit has been increased from ₹ 250 crores to ₹ 400 crores. This would definitely boost their morale and contribute to growth.

Before I conclude, in the Union Budget 2019-20, I find that the Budget allocation to the Union Territory of Puducherry shows only a marginal rise of ₹ 75 crores. You might remember that this Union Territory is reeling under severe financial crunch for the past ten years. Therefore, I earnestly request you, Madam, to first waive off the legacy loan of ₹ 2,100 crores and then consider giving a special grant to redeem its financial position. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you Mr. Gokulakrishnan. I think, by and large, all the Members are satisfied. Hon. Members, we had a good discussion. We have discussed for almost 12 hours, and 63 hon. Members have spoken. Now, I call upon the hon. Finance Minister to respond to the debate.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Sir, I start by thanking all the hon. Members, who, as you just recollected, over 12 hours, probably, even slightly over 12 hours, have spoken with great interest on matters related to the Budget. As always, I shall take their names one-by-one so that my thanks is personalised to each one of them. So allow me to read out the names of all the hon. Members, who have spoken on the topic since day before yesterday. Shri Suresh Prabhu, Shri A. Navaneethakrishnan, Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Shri Anil Desai, Shri D. Raja, Dr. Anil Jain, Shri P. Chidambaram, Shri M.P. Veerendra Kumar, Shri Ravi Prakash Verma, Shri R. Vaithilingam, Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray, Shri Prasanna Acharya, Shri Ram Chandra Prasad Singh, Dr. K. Keshava Rao, Shri Elamaram Kareem, Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha,

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

Shri Naresh Gujral, Shri Tiruchi Siva, Shri Prabhat Jha, Shri Kapil Sibal, Shri Vishambhar Prasad Nishad, Shri T. Rathinavel, Shri Manas Ranjan Bhunia, Shri Biswajit Daimary, Shri R.S. Bharathi, Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy, Shri K.R. Arjunan, Shri Birendra Prasad Baishya, Shri Praful Patel, Shri Anil Baluni, Prof. M. V. Rajeev Gowda, Shri V. Vijayasai Reddy, Shri Prabhakar Reddy Vemireddy, Shri Kanakamedala Ravindra Kumar, Shri Binoy Viswam, Shri Veer Singh, Shri Abdul Wahab, Shri Sushil Kumar Gupta, Shri Shwait Malik, Shri Ripun Bora, Shri Kamakhya Prasad Tasa, Shri Mohd. Ali Khan, Shrimati Wansuk Syiem, Shri Ramdas Athawale...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You missed some names in between. Shri Gopal Narayan Singh.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: All right. I will add it. I could not find it in the Bulletin. Shrimati Wansuk Syiem, Shri Ramdas Athawale, Dr. Sonal Mansingh, Shri Ronald Sapa Tlau, Shri Kailash Soni, Shri Vijay Goel, Shri G.V.L. Narasimha Rao, Dr. Anil Agrawal, Shri R.K. Sinha, Shri Mahesh Poddar, Shri K.G. Kenye and Shri N. Gokulakrishnan. Once again, I put on record my appreciation to all the Members, who have taken part in this discussion. Sir, as I said during the Budget Speech, this Budget was presented in a year when because of the elections, we had an Interim Budget presented during February and in a year, when the current Finance Commission's term comes to an end. The relevance of referring the Finance Commission here is because the devolution of finances is decided by the Finance Commission. As a result, everything that you do in the Budget is very much influenced by the Finance Commission, and the existing Finance Commission's term ends this year and the new Finance Commission's Report is expected sometime during November of this year. As a result, I just want the context to be laid that the Budget was presented on the one hand having a book-end of the Interim Budget, which was presented in February and on the other, the other book-end, which is of the Finance Commission. In that context, the Budget, therefore, could go ahead with giving a vision, which was mentioned in the Interim Budget itself. The vision was for an India, which is going to be very futuristic with a lot of transformational changes and about ten different aspects, which made up for what we have laid out as vision, as was mentioned in the Interim Budget. I shall not really complete and recall each one of them. But, it is important for us to keep that in the background that this big picture, which we try projecting in this Budget, was essentially the big picture which comes out from the vision that we have laid out in the Interim Budget, and in achieving, in wanting to achieve in the next course of ten years that vision, we have also given ourselves an interim, let us say, mid-course target, and that is the much talked about five trillion US dollar economy level that we wish to reach. It



is a target because target always help you to keep in the direction of wanting to achieve it, and therefore, every scheme that you would want to plan, every activity that you would take, will be all diverted. With that kept in focus in your mind, and therefore, the target achieved, will help you to half achieve the vision that you have set for yourselves for the next ten years. So, with that, Sir, a few things, which are mandatory things, which are presented before the House, I shall just bring it out for the consideration of the House.

With the constitution of the 17th Lok Sabha after the General Elections in 2019 and the formation of the new Government, the regular Budget, which I have referred to you now, of 2019-20, was laid in the House. The regular Budget for 2019-20, which includes the Finance Bill, 2019, Demands for Grants 2019-20, will cover the entire fiscal of 2019-20.

Now, the Budget, as I said, is an important milestone, particularly, this year because, it is the second Budget being presented post-implementation of the GST. So, if GST was introduced on 1st July, 2017, this Budget is the second which is presented to this House, and the highlights of the Budget Estimates are something which I would like to present before you. With a continued emphasis on empowering the States, the total resources transferred to the States, including the devolution of States' share in taxes and releases under the Centrally-sponsored schemes in BE 2019-20 is estimated to be ₹13, 29,428 crores. This entails an increase of ₹ 82,845 crores over the RE of 2018-19, and ₹ 2,44, 298 crores more than the actuals for 2017-18.

The next issue of the Budget 2019-20 reflects the Government's firm commitment to substantially boost investment in agriculture, social sectors, particularly, in education and health. Keeping the fiscal deficit at 3.3 per cent of the GDP, as against 3.4 per cent, which was envisaged in the Interim Budget of 2019-20, Government is committed to continue the path of fiscal consolidation, without compromising on the requirements of public expenditure placed by various sectors. So, I would like to underline that this is achieved through a prudent rationalization of expenditure and mobilization of additional resources. In the Budget Estimates of 2019-20, the total expenditure is placed at ₹ 27,86,349, crores showing an increase of ₹ 3,44, 136 crore over the BE of 2018-19, an increase again of ₹ 3,29,114 crores over the RE of 2018-19. The total expenditure includes a provision of ₹ 12, 02,404 crores under the schemes. So, on the schemes, item-wise, the Budget documents do provide the details of how much is being allocated for each of them, but totally, we are saying that expenditure has shown an increase from comparative BE of 2018-19. The revenue and capital receipts are something which I again

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

would like to put on record before the Members. The gross tax receipts are budgeted at ₹ 24,61,195 crores in BE 2019-20, which marks an increase of ₹ 2,13,020 crores, which is a rise of 9.48 per cent over the RE of 2018-19. The Centre's net tax revenue is nothing but after the transfer of States' share and transfer to National Disaster Response Fund, whatever is left with the Centre. The Centre's net tax revenue is estimated to be ₹ 16,49,582 crore, again, with an increase of ₹ 1,65,176 crore which is 11.13 per cent over the R.E. of 2018-19. The non-tax revenue receipts are estimated at ₹ 3,13,179 crore in the B.E. of 2019-20. The revenues expected from disinvestment are budgeted at a realistic ₹ 1,05,000 crore in B.E. of 2019-20. So, I just want to very clearly make a point to reiterate that every estimate of receipts, and the projections that we have given are realistic, applying our mind to the points.

The projections made in the Budget are realistic and are adequately provided for, particularly for items of expenditure such as defence expenditure, pensions and salaries, internal security and other welfare programmes and establishment expenditures of the Government. So, to fully finance these expenditure commitments, necessary resource mobilisation from tax and non-tax revenues have all been envisaged. So, I just want to make sure that Members are assured that every figure that we have quoted, particularly, the projections about revenue receipts, have been after due consideration, and are realistic.

Sir, I just want to draw the attention of the House, through you, to the fact that when we say that we have a vision for India, when we say that mid-course we want to ensure that we reach the target of the economy size to five trillion U.S. dollars level, it is not without a plan. The plan, definitely, first of all, is to increase investment which is coming into the country.

If you wanted to increase investment, what are the various steps that we have taken in this Budget which are proposed? Those steps are taken into consideration because that will have, directly, an impact on the investment which can come into the country. Therefore, that will promote the growth of the economy. What are the items that I want to mention before you? Sir, there is a list of it: further liberalisation of FDI policy; lowering of corporate tax to the level of 25 per cent for those whose annual turnover limit is not just up to ₹ 250 crore but we have increased it to ₹ 400 crores; income-tax deduction of ₹1.5 lakh on the interest paid on loan to purchase of electrical vehicle; then, moving the GST Council, which we propose to do, for the reduction of GST rates on electrical vehicles from twelve per cent to five per cent. Further, the Government has also increased the scope of voluntary pension scheme for retail traders

and shopkeepers. By increasing the scope, we have only said that now it will be available for everyone, every retail trader and shopkeeper with an annual turnover of less than ₹ 1.5 crore. Further, we are also saying that the Government wishes to push infrastructure development with an intention to invest ₹ 100 lakh crores in infrastructure over the next five years. So, in order that the infrastructure development is given its due pace and the traction with which our Minister, Shri Nitin Gadkari had worked in the last term, we want to encourage infrastructure development and therefore, we have expressed an intention to invest about ₹ 100 lakh crores in infrastructure over the next five years. Again, to facilitate schemes for upgradation and regeneration of traditional industries, we have said that we shall start to facilitate cluster-based development to make the traditional industries become more productive, more profitable and also become capable of generating sustained employment opportunities. We have also very clearly taken a pro-growth measure by reducing the customs duty on certain raw materials and capital goods, and to further promote domestic manufacturing allowing one woman in every SHG a loan of up to ₹ one lakh under the MUDRA Scheme. Sir, when all of us are repeatedly expressing, and rightly expressing our concern about the farmers, it is important to note that the Government has expanded the cash transfer scheme under PM Kisan, provided an income support of ₹ 6000 per farmer per year and this is now extended to all farmers while earlier we had suggested that this will be applicable only for farmers who hold up to two hectares of land. Now it is applicable to all the farmers and therefore, it is important to know that we have not forgotten the issue. This is one among the measures of attending to the farmers' requirements. Further, to give focussed attention to issues of growth, the Government has constituted the five-member Cabinet Committee on Investment and Growth, and that is chaired by the hon. Prime Minister. So, it is important that we realise that this Government's vision has steps marked even in the Budget and showed in the Budget. So, people who are reading it will at least now look at it from the point of view of the comprehensive steps that we have taken towards achieving that vision. There has been an interesting debate saying, "Too many numbers are floating around. We don't know which is right. We don't know why one Economic Survey should use one, whereas the Budget should use the other." I would like to state before you, hon. Chairman, Sir, that the details or the statistics or the numbers which are given in the Economic Survey or in the Budget are all authentic. But only if we can understand the context, I will take a few minutes specifically on this issue. The growth rate of nominal GDP for 2019-20 in the Budget document has been projected at 12 per cent over the advanced nominal GDP estimates of ₹ 188,40,731 crore for 2018-19. The advanced estimates of 2018-19 were released on 7th January, 2019. The date is important - 7th

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

January, 2019. Now, we go over to the next. The growth rate of nominal GDP for the year 2019-20 in the Economic Survey, being different from the Budget, the Economic Survey had projected it as 11 eleven per cent over the provisional nominal GDP estimates of ₹ 190,10,164 crores for 2018-19. The provisional estimates of 2018-19 were released on 31st May, 2019. That was January and this is May. Both the projections are consistent with each other as each of them project the nominal GDP of ₹ 211,00,607 crores for 2019-20. This is because as compared to the Economic Survey, the higher GDP growth rate of 12 per cent projected in the Budget document for 2019-20 is on a lower GDP base for 2018-19. So, when you get yourself on a lower GDP rate, obviously the figure will differ. A lower GDP base for 2018-19 –I am explaining as to why Budget used that figure –has been used in the Budget documents as the same GDP base was used in the Interim Budget of 2019-20 presented in January, 2019. Using the same GDP base ensures comparability of deficit ratios projected for 2019-20 in both the Interim and July Budgets. So, for keeping comparison easier, like with like comparison to happen, Budget documents have used those projections rather than provisional estimates. This explains why the figures were slightly different in the Economic Survey, right in its own capacity, and different from the Budget figures again right in their own capacity. All of which are authentic in their own way. So, I hope, this dispels the doubts that the people had about too many numbers floating around.

Sir, I wanted to make a quick reference to the kind of funds that the States receive, because disaster is a very serious issue on which the Centre shares revenue with the States. When you give it to different States, as per a formulation arrived at by the Finance Commission, money goes as per the formulation and there is no discretionary decision made on that. Therefore, the Central Government –I just wanted to make this clear before this august House –provides funds through the National Disaster Response Fund which is a cess-based fund meant for providing relief of immediate nature in case of natural calamities in States. Sir, NDRF is constituted under Section 46 of the National Disaster Act, 2005. The National Calamity Contingency Duty is levied to finance the NDRF. An additional budgetary support is provided as and when necessary. A provision also exists to encourage any person or institution to make a contribution towards the NDRF. Eventual to implementation of the GST itself, collection on account of the NCCD is on lower side and, therefore, gross budgetary support is being provided to supplement the requirement in this respect. In addition, funds are also allocated under the State Disaster Response Fund as the Finance Commission's grants. I want to just remind the hon. Members that the amount of annual contribution towards SDRF of each State and



for each financial year would be as recommended by the Finance Commission during its Award period. So, there is nothing that the Central Government does differently for different States. It is as per the formula given by the Finance Commission. As long as that particular Finance Commission's years of currency hold those five years, it goes as per that formula. The share of the Central Government in the SDRF shall be remitted to the State Governments in two installments – one in June and one in December. Similarly, the State Governments shall also transfer their contribution to the SDRF in two installments – June and December. And, Sir, only in exceptional cases, if the Ministry of Home Affairs, upon being satisfied that exigencies of a particular calamity so warrant, may recommend earlier release of the Central share up to 25 per cent. Sir, this is only as a matter of information, because, most often, when disaster unfortunately strikes a State, there is a call for urgent help which the Centre is duty-bound to do and it shall. But, there is no element of discretion here that we choose to give one to one State and lesser to some other State. The formulation is already given by the Finance Commission.

Sir, I just wanted to expand a bit on NPAs. In our economy, hon. Chairman, Sir, the impact of NPAs, for several years now, has left a deep impression. As a result of which, it is the duty of the Government to ensure that the banks or the affected companies or assets are reviewed and solution is given in such a way that the problem of NPAs is judiciously resolved. So, the banking system in India had faced a lot of challenges in the backdrop of difficult economic condition, which lasted for a long period. As a result, it had impacted banks' asset quality, their earnings, and capital adequacy. The problems in the banking sector have been further aggravated due to the stressed non-performing assets, which were recognised as such after the Reserve Bank in December, 2015, did an asset quality review. The primary reasons, which had caused non-performing assets, put by the Reserve Bank of India were: Spurt in the stressed assets in recent times, caused by aggressive lending practices during the downturn; loan frauds; corruption in some cases; and, also the economic slowdown. There were also certain systemic factors that added to it. And, those systemic factors can be listed out as: A culture of lax credit discipline; lack of domain expertise for loans of a specialized nature; large exposure to consortium lending; and, non-adherence to loan covenants, and so on.

So, Sir, our Government came up with four-R strategy, consisting of: Recognition of NPA's transparency; resolution; recapitalizing public sector banks; and, recovering value from stressed assets. I said 'four Rs': Resolution; recovering value from stressed assets; recapitalizing public sector banks, you have come to know that even in this current Budget, we have given a large chunk of money for the recapitalization of banks;

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

and, reforms. So, the four-R strategy of resolution, recovery value from stressed accounts, recapitalization, and reforms of the PSBs has resulted in a great deal of easing of the NPA situation.

Sir, I just also want to tell you that comprehensive steps have been taken by our Government to expedite and enable the resolution of NPAs through various other means also. Change in the credit culture was affected with Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, which fundamentally exchanging the creditor-borrower relationship. The Securitization and Reconstruction of Financial Assets and Enforcement of Security Interest Act has been amended. As a result, with a provision of three months' imprisonment in case the borrower does not provide us details of assets in time, and for the lender, to give possession of mortgaged property within thirty days. This was definitely a paradigm shift in terms of dealing with insolvency-related matters. Suits for recovery of dues are also filed by the banks before the DRTs. Six new DRTs have been established to expedite recovery. I draw the attention of the hon. Members, through you, hon. Chairman, over the last five financial years, PSBs were recapitalized to the extent of ₹ 3,19,497 crores. That's the extent to which we have extended recapitalization, coupled with an infusion of ₹ 2,52,987 crores of rupees by the Government and mobilization of over ₹ 66,510 crores by the PSBs themselves. So, the NPA issue is being comprehensively addressed by the Government.

Sir, I now move over to agriculture. I have heard a lot of hon. Members rightly raising concerns about the agriculture. I want to say that the measures that the Government has taken are not just one particular issue of giving them some kind of supportive income, but a large canvas of reforms that will help recovery of agricultural sector. Our farmers have actually faced a lot of difficulties. But, this Government has ensured that they support the farmers through various measures. I am sure the Ministry of Agriculture itself will give an elaborate account of what they have done, but here are a few things to which I would like to draw your attention. 'Agriculture' and 'the challenges in agriculture' are not something which have come out at a particular time in June, 2014. Not even has it come just in the year 2015. These are legacy issues which have been pestering India over several decades. Therefore, when we are looking at solutions for agriculture, they have to be comprehensive. After taking over the responsibility in 2014, the fact that agriculture sector needed comprehensive reforms was recognised by the hon. Prime Minister. Therefore, he committed himself for doubling farmers' income by the year 2022, and for that, we have adopted a lot of strategies. The strategies that we have adopted are based on the recommendations. ... (*Interruptions*)..

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: The strategies that we have adopted are not something which are off-the-cuff; they are based on the recommendations of the Committee on Doubling Farmers' Income. So, let us realise that the Government's measures are after due consideration and in consultation with stakeholders and also of the Committee, which had come up with several recommendations. As a result, within the last four years, I can quote the levels to which Indian farmers have faced challenges, but come out with brilliant results. Today, thanks to our policies, our foodgrains production is 289 million tonnes, horticulture output is 385 million tonnes and milk production is 187 million tonnes. Some of these figures are really taking India to a height and this is entirely due to the farmer. We are, probably, in the top league, even first or second in the production of certain foodgrains. We have been able to do this. The farmers have repeatedly faced challenges and proved themselves. This has got to be with an appreciation to the farmers' contribution to the Indian economy. The universal Soil Health Card has enhanced the intensity of coverage under micro irrigation, neem coated urea and providing easy access to all the fertilizers that the farmers would want to use, thus reducing the cost of cultivation. Sir, here, I would like to remind, through you, the entire House that today the Indian farmer does not require to stand in a queue to buy a bag of fertilizer. And, even when he stood earlier, the treatment given to the farmers will never be forgotten! They were thrashed. Police fired at them. These kind of things happened to them when they stood in queue earlier, but now they don't even have to stand in a queue to obtain fertilizer. So, that is a change which we have brought about in this Government.

Sir, the new policy on MSP is something which I would like to draw your attention to. More than 22 items of agricultural produce are listed in the MSP list. Till before 2014, majorly just for wheat and rice and not for any other crop was the MSP provided, although these were in the list for which MSP could be given. But it is our Government which after coming into power in 2014, has provided MSP for all the items of agricultural produce in that list. Not just have they given the MSP, but they have also ensured that procurement happens at those prices. So, it is one thing to declare it on the paper and another to go and procure from the farmers at the price which is declared as MSP. So, with the adoption of this new policy, all the commodities which are mentioned in the list of MSPs, which are notified, have seen a big jump under the MSP. So, this is an important step which this Government has ensured. As a result of which, again, I would like to place on record my appreciation for farmers in bringing a *Dalhan* Revolution in this country. This country had to import dal every year because we produced less than what we consumed in pulses. Every year, importing used to be a big business. I

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

remember that in 2014-15, when our Government came for the first time, the arhar price went up to ₹ 250/-. The price of arhar reached 250 rupees. Urad went to 200 rupees and many other pulses also reached that level. But, tell me, Sir, —I would like to put this question as a mark of observation, through you, for the rest of the Members— Since 2014-15 have we heard skyrocketing prices on pulses? Never. The prices of pulses are being kept completely under control just taking care of the *Aam Aadmi's* protein requirements. So, we would like to tell you that not just in pulses, the Indian farmers have performed brilliantly —and we are very grateful for their achievement —but so is the case now in edible oil also where the Prime Minister has clearly laid a blueprint before us to ensure that import of edible oil also should come down for which even in tilhan oil seeds, we have ensured that we will have a plan for farmers to support them, give them the right price, procure if necessary and make sure that oilseeds are produced as much as we require so that the import of edible oils can come down. I am sure the Agriculture Minister can speak more about it. But this is one of the steps taken for a self-sustained agriculture in India.

Sir, ‘market reforms’ in agriculture. We spoke about it in the Budget. I would like to repeat it here. ‘Market reforms’ has been the policy cornerstone for us. We had ensured that by building a National Agricultural Market through the eNAM, a new market architecture consisting of GrAMs, which is the GrAMs, Agricultural Marketing Societies, competitive wholesale markets can be brought in for agricultural exports also. So, the Ministry of Commerce also has adopted an Agri Export Policy with targeting to double the agri exports by 2022. So, we are not just talking about increasing the farmers’ wages to double by 2022, even agri exports will double by 2022. So, it is a comprehensive holistic approach for agriculture.

Sir, this does not mean that we have forgotten the welfare of the farmer. These are the measures through which his productivity, his better price obtaining and his export are all being taken care of, but, on the other side, we are ensuring that the welfare of farmers is also attended to. PM-KISAN is a major programme which has been rolled out. Six thousand rupees per year to each farmer is being sent. This historic step involves ₹ 87,000 crores in a year, and that has been provided for by the Government. We are also now working on a Pension Scheme for the farmers called Pradhan Mantri Maan Samaan Yojana through which the farmers, when they reach 60 years or above, will have some pension to fall back on. There is also a greater focus on risk management through Crop Insurance Scheme. So, Pension Scheme for which the provision happens from today will, of course, benefit the farmer when he becomes 60 but that is not to be



ridiculed. I would like to put that before you, Mr. Chairman. Pension Scheme for which provisions are made now will benefit the farmer in future but that has a thought of today with a financial implication of today and therefore it is not something we are talking about which is going to bear fruit after 60 years, after 50 years, 40 years depending on the farmer's age. That is not a matter to be ridiculed upon, I would like to submit it to the Opposition.

Sir, then Swaminathan Commission, everyone has spoken about it which is a very good intensively-researched Commission report, the National Farmers' Commission as it is called. I would like to bring to the notice of the House that of the 272 recommendations, we have already implemented many of them and the most important of the recommendations relates to giving the farmer 50 per cent of cost of production as profit margin. It is our Government, I would like to underline here, it is our Government that took the historic decision of providing a minimum of 50 per cent as the margin of profit on the cost of production in the year 2018. So, Swaminathan Commission, everybody talks about it, but I am sorry, it was ... *... (Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. No running commentary, please.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: It was lying in wait for several years, but it was us who took it up in 2018 to implement this point. So, anyone who talks about National Farmers Commission... *... (Interruptions)...*

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sir, the definition of cost of production is different from the Minister's. *... (Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please; I have not called you, Mr. Ramesh. *... (Interruptions)...*

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, whether different or not, they haven't done an inch. *... (Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Finance Minister is on her legs. She is making her submission. We have to hear it, and as and when we get an opportunity, we would.. *... (Interruptions)...*

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: Sir, inaccurate statements are being made. These are incorrect... *... (Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You need not correct it. Don't worry. There is the record. *... (Interruptions)...* This is not the practice.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, because there is so much of very clear picking on, I would like to say that we have implemented it and we are making the claim

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

of having implemented this. The Commission's Report was languishing for several years; not an inch was done by the Government before 2014. So, to correct me on details is very well, but let me ask you this question. Let me ask this to Members who received the National Farmers Commission's Report, the Government who received it, why did they not do anything? We have done it, and I am claiming it. You may have an argument over it, but we have done it.

Sir, MSPs are notified annually for Kharif and Rabi crops based on the recommendations of the Commission on Agricultural Costs and Prices. It is the Ministry of Agriculture which examines and makes appropriate recommendations to the Cabinet for consideration. Accordingly, MSPs have been notified regularly, including for the Kharif of 2019. So, timely announcement of MSPs gives the farmer great comfort.

Sir, they have also spoken about zero budgeting for farming about which I have said very clearly that many States have already started doing some work or the other. We recognize the work which is being done by different States, governed by different parties, but we, at the national level, want to underline the importance of zero budget farming and, therefore, when I talk about zero budget farming, it is more specifically to address farmer-related issues, and I am just leaving at that. There could be a lot of discussion over it, but I just want to underline some facts to get over this, however much the Opposition may want to talk about it. Crop Insurance Scheme is something on which I just want to read some numbers. In 2016-17, the gross premium was ₹ 22,103 crore; claims paid were ₹ 16,257 crore and the number of farmers who benefited from it is 146 lakh. In 2017-18, the claims which were paid were ₹ 21,270 crore and 175 lakh farmers have benefited from the Crop Insurance Scheme. So, even as we are talking about monies being given to States and monies probably getting reduced under the Central schemes, I would come up with details for, particularly, the MGNREGA and the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana on which quite a lot of questions have been raised. I would give you the specifics, but before I do that, there is one data which I want to share, through you, Sir, with this august House, that is resources transferred to States and Union Territory Governments. I am aware that a lot of recommendations of the Finance Commission have influenced many of the resources getting transferred to States post the 14th Finance Commission, but for comparison sake, in 2008-09, Central Assistance to States including Central sector and Centrally-Sponsored schemes and other transfers were ₹ 2,04,389 crore. Now, I quickly move over to 2013-14. I quickly move over to 2013-14. Central Assistance to States including Central sector and Centrally-sponsored Schemes and other transfers to the States in 2013-14 was ₹ 2,55,968 crore. Now, I just want to

draw your attention to 2018-19 Revised Estimates which is ₹3,70,691 crore within five years. Now, in the B.E. 2019-20, it is ₹3,89,802 crore. This is what is going through the Central schemes. You may call it as ‘Thanks to Finance Commission’, but it is this Government which received the recommendation and has immediately implemented it. So, on questions about Central schemes not receiving money, this is the amount which is going through the Central schemes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: \*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You carry on. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not going on record. ...*(Interruptions)*... At an appropriate time, you can ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Thank you, Sir. ...*(Interruptions)*... There is no largesse. Of course, no largesse is given to anybody. The Centre and States, all of us, are responsible and answerable to the people of the country and I have not implied, in any way, that it is a largesse that the Centre is giving. Sorry; that is not the interpretation anyone should have because I have not implied it. Now, coming to MGNREGA, in 2018-19, the BE was kept at ₹ 55,000 crore. However, depending on the demand for work as MGNREGA is a demand-based scheme, the allocations were enhanced to ₹ 61,084 crore at RE level. Rupees 55,000 crore are raised to ₹ 61,084 crore at RE level. So, compared to the BE 2018-19 of ₹ 55,000 crore, there has been an increase of ₹ 5,000 crore in MGNREGA allocation. Additionality will be examined at the RE stage. In the current year's Budget, in the BE 2019-20, allocation under the MGNREGA is ₹ 60,000 crore as opposed to ₹ 55,000 crore earlier, which again, I say, at the RE stage, if more demands are asked because it is a demand-driven scheme, will increase because it is a demand-based scheme. Coming to Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, I am talking of PMAY-Rural. In RE 2018-19, PMAY allocation was ₹ 19,900 crore and Extra Budgetary Resources support of ₹ 10,668 crore was also provided. The total support, thus, was to the tune of ₹ 30,568 crore in 2018-19. In the BE of 2019-20, the budgetary support has been pegged at ₹ 19,000 crore. PMAY beneficiaries are almost being fully covered, but if required, the fund can be augmented at the RE stage or with EBR. The decision of EBR, just for the records, is not yet taken. Now coming to PMAY-Urban, in RE 2018-19, the PMAY allocation was ₹ 6,505 crore. Additionally, an EBR support of ₹ 20,000 crore was also provided. The total support, thus, was to the tune of ₹ 26,505 crore in 2018-19. In the BE 2019-20, which is current year that we are talking about, the budgetary support has been pegged at ₹ 6,805 crore compared to ₹ 6,505 crore at that time. Additionally,

---

\*Not recorded.

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

an EBR support of ₹ 20,000 crore was also provided, making the total support for PMAY-Urban at ₹ 26,805 crore. This implies an overall increase of about ₹ 340 crore. So, I hope MGNREGA and PMAY allocations are now clear. There is no decrease anywhere. Sir, inflation is an important indicator through which the management of the economy is taken up. When prices go up, causing inconvenience to the consumers, it is rightly a matter on which... *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will adjourn, after the conclusion of the Finance Minister's reply.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: So, when a concern is expressed about inflation, it is only right that we should take care, the Government should take care that ordinary citizens are not suffering. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA: Sir, if she takes another one hour or two hours to complete the reply, we have no objection. But, let it be after the lunch.

MR. CHAIRMAN: She will not take that much time. She is, one-by-one, clarifying all the points. Let us be happy. *...(Interruptions)...* Please, Kalitaji, let her conclude. She is almost coming to the end, she will conclude it. Why are you unnecessarily raising it as if we are not willing to? She is the Finance Minister of India and that too, it is the Budget reply.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, thank you very much. I appreciate that the Members spent long hours last evening. I am not spending even that many hours. I have to respond to each one of them. So, kindly, Sir, as you have suggested, I will try to make it as short as possible. But I should not commit the error of ignoring points which have been raised by several of the valuable hon. Members.

Inflation, as I said, is a very important point on which Governments are normally questioned, saying, 'Can you see the hardship faced by the consumers'? It is all inflation, I would like to present before you, that the Government between 2014 and 2019 and even today, has completely kept control of. Inflation has never been allowed to raise its dirty head to cause inconvenience to the consumers. And, on that, I just want to give you a very quick rundown on the numbers. Sir, when I am talking of Consumer Price Index Base, inflation based on CPI, in 2014-15, when we have just formed the Government, the headline inflation was at 5.9 per cent; between 2014-15, up to April, 2019, that 5.9 per cent inflation based on CPI has come down to 3 per cent. We have ensured that all through and nowhere is there a dip and rise. I can read the total number of figures every year in 2014-15, 5.9 per cent; in 2015-16, 4.9 per cent; in 2016-17, 4.5 per cent; in



2017-18, 3.6 per cent; and in 2018-19, 3.4 per cent and now in May, 2019, it has come down to 3 per cent. So, nowhere have we allowed even a little rise in the inflation. Now, if that is the case with the headline inflation, what was the case with the food inflation which affects food products? Sir, in 2014-15, one of the reasons which also formed a very important part of the campaign of 2013-14 election to the Lok Sabha was food inflation which was beyond the reach of ordinary citizens; it was at 6.4 per cent level, making food grains very expensive, food products very expensive. In 2014-15, food inflation, based on CPI was 6.4 per cent, in 2015-16, it came down to 4.9 per cent; in 2016-17, it came down to 4.2 per cent; in 2017-18, it came down to 1.8 per cent, and April, 2019 figure is 1.1 per cent; provisional figure for May, 2019 is at 1.8 per cent. So, complete control over inflation is the achievement of this Government between the last term and in one year-and-a-month after coming now. So, inflation is a very, very powerful tool to gauge people and to know what their level of satisfaction is. This is the record I have to place before you. So, I can go on speaking about what we have done on Start-Ups, because that has a big impact on young people who want to be a very innovative-cum-contributor to the economy. Of course, for the sake of hon. Members, I went through the Budgetary allocations for each of the schemes which have an impact on the common man. I did this analysis for about 99 schemes, which have an impact on the common man. But, from among them, I will just read out a few where there should be no doubts whether our allocations have come down or gone up. I will just read out a few of them, so that I can submit this paper for people's further research.

For the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme, last year, 2018-19, the allocation was ₹ 55,000 crores, which I just read out. Now, it has gone up to ₹ 60,000 crores. For the Umbrella scheme for the Development of the Scheduled Castes, it was ₹ 5,183 crores, and now it has gone up to ₹ 5,445 crores. Then, for the Umbrella programme for the Development of the Scheduled Tribes, it was ₹ 3,806 crores, and now it has gone up to ₹ 3,810 crores. For the Umbrella programme for the Development of Minorities, it was ₹ 1,440 crores, and now it has gone up to ₹ 1,590 crores. All these figures are in crores. For the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayee Yojana, it has gone up from ₹ 9,429 crores to ₹ 9,682 crores. For the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, from ₹ 19,000 crores in the last BE, it has been retained at ₹ 19,000 crores. It has not come down. For the National Rural Drinking Water Mission, it has gone up from ₹ 7,000 crores to ₹ 10,000 crores now. For the National Health Mission, it has gone up from ₹ 30,634 crores to ₹ 33,651 crores. For the National Education Mission, the allocation has gone up from ₹ 32,613 crores to ₹ 38,507 crores. The allocation for the National Programme on Mid-Day-Meal Scheme in schools, which is very important for children's nutrition,

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

has gone up from ₹ 10,500 crores to ₹ 11,000 crores. For the Umbrella ICDS, which is again very important, from ₹ 23,088 crores in 2018-19, it has gone up to ₹ 27,584 crores. For the National Livelihood Mission, it has gone up from ₹ 6,060 crores to ₹ 9,774 crores. For jobs and skill development, it has gone up from ₹ 5,071 crores to ₹ 7,260 crores. Sir, I can go on. The allocation of ₹ 13,000 crores for crop insurance has gone up to ₹ 14,000 crores, and so on. If necessary, I will always share this information.

Sir, I have already mentioned about the moneys allotted for SCs and STs. I just want to say that the allocation of Budgetary provisions for the benefit of the Scheduled Castes has gone up by 30.6 per cent; for the Scheduled Tribes, it has gone up by 29.3 per cent; for women, it has gone up by 10.2 per cent; and, for children, it has gone up by 13.6 per cent. So, Sir, through you, I want to assure this House that my fiscal discipline does not mean that I have cut on social welfare projects at all. I think, 3.3 per cent is achievable, and we shall achieve it without cutting down on any of the social welfare projects. For the North-East Region, we have allocated 25.5 per cent more. So, the North-East Region has been given priority in development. Sir, as I said, on Start-ups, there is quite a lot, but I wouldn't go into the details.

Sir, I would like to come to a very important section. Yesterday, several hon. Members spoke on many things, all of which, I thought, if I collate and put it topically, I would be able to answer, which is what I have done. But, specifically, on pointed issues, I want to respond. Kindly allow me to do that. I won't take much of time, but it is important. The former Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram, spoke a lot on matters which are absolutely relevant. Sir, first of all, I will put on record my appreciation for the fact that after his input and intervention, Shri P. Chidambaram came across walking through the aisle to me to say that he shall not be here, when I will be giving the reply because he had some previous commitments already made in Chennai, as a result, he will not be here. I am very grateful and I really appreciate the gracious step that the former Finance Minister has taken to come and tell me that he is not going to be around, when my reply is being given. So, to some of the Parliamentary best practices, I do place my appreciation.

Sir, he had raised a lot of issues, of course, in his own suave, soft and very well-read, and being a very experienced Finance Minister, he said a lot of things on which I will definitely want to reply point-by-point.

First of all, Sir, he had quoted a lot of figures, and, actually they are attractive to hear and they are also very captivating, thinking this is where the Government has been

put on the mat. Look at the figures, and you have claimed and projected numbers which are not achievable at all. This is experience speaking! Sir, can I take it lightly? No, Sir, not at all. Sir, there are four specific figures that he item-wise named. He said, in Income Tax, you have given yourself that kind of a projection which is not achievable. Sir, he said that last year it was 7-point-something, and you have given a projection of 23.25 per cent. How are you going to achieve it? Sir, this is a very relevant question. But, I would like to point out here and that is why, Sir, I have requested your permission to circulate just the relevant pages of the Budget because the Members will not have a copy of the Budget before them. You have been very kind enough to give me the permission. In case, the Members would want to have a look at the Budget, they can have a look at it. Sir, Shri P. Chidambaram has said that Income Tax was at a certain level of ₹ 4,61,654. Sir, generally, Income Tax includes Income Tax, the STT and the Corporate Taxes. So, all three of them together make the Income Tax. If you have to look at Income Tax, you will have to take the figures of Income Tax, STT and Corporate Tax together and compare like with like. Sir, I do not know, but I am doing a little reverse calculation. A little liberty taken on the figures quoted by Shri P. Chidambaram, because he has not explained how he arrived at a certain figure, but they are not part of my Budget, in some cases, I need to explain the same. He has taken the figure for the year 2018-19 of just Income Tax, and compared it with the figures of the previous year's Income Tax, STT and Corporate Tax, and then said, your growth rate was this and the next time, again, he compares just the Income Tax. I am reverse working. I am not saying that this is what P. Chidambaramji has done; but otherwise, I cannot see where he has got these numbers from. So, Income Tax of 2018-19, he again compares just the Income Tax, perhaps, without adding Income Tax, STT and Corporate Tax to get the total, but, compares just the Income Tax with the total and says your number is 23.25 per cent. He has excluded the corporate tax totally. I think, it is a slip but I am sorry, our figures are given in the documents and we stick to the numbers as achievable, as realistic, as possible for us to reach. So, on that number, I would like to put this as my possible inference of the way in which Shri P. Chidambaram has quoted some numbers. So, it is convenient to compare just income tax with the total of income tax which is something like 5,69,000 crore of rupees, and, say, your number is this, how are you going to achieve this? I am sorry, you missed out on corporate tax.

Sir, just for the records relating to income tax, I would like to say that we are very clear on this. The provisional collection of Personal Income Tax (PIT) for the 2018-19 as per the CGA website is ₹ 4,73,182 crore, which includes STT. Actual collection of

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

Personal Income Tax for the year 2017-18, as reported in the Budget documents, is ₹ 4,30,772 crore, which is mentioned on Page 2 of the Receipt Budget, 2019-20. That is what I am circulating so that you know that I am talking what is actually there in the Budget documents. Sir, according to the growth in the Personal Income Tax (PIT) collection for the year 2018-19, it is 9.84 per cent as per the CGA's provisional over the last fiscal, and, that is also attached.

Hon. Member, Shri P. Chidambaram, and, I am taking his name because he has clearly said it, he is not around and has exempted himself, and, I hope you have no objection. Accordingly, the hon. Member has taken the gross figure including STT for the year 2017-18, that is, ₹ 4,30,772 crore and compared it with Personal Income Tax collection excluding STT for the year 2018-19, that is, ₹ 4,61,654 crores, and, arrived at a growth rate of 7.1 per cent, which is what he quoted. Had he included the STT in both the figures, the growth would have been 9.84 per cent in place of 7.1 per cent. Similarly, the projected gross Personal Income Tax (PIT) collection including STT for BE 2019-20 is ₹ 5,69,000, and, has been compared to the PIT collection excluding STT for the year 2018-19, that is, ₹ 4,61,654 crore, to arrive at a growth rate of 23.25 per cent. So, it is not comparing like with like. Had he included the STT, the growth rate would have been 20.24 per cent, which is achievable —and, this is what I am saying, and, this is what is said in the Budget documents —considering our past record over the last few years and also imposition of higher surcharge on income tax on high-income individuals. Sir, you can see it on the website; it is available there. I am just showing the picture. This is not attached to the papers that I have given you.

Next, he talked about the ‘customs’. Here, Shri P. Chidambaram said, ‘customs’ was negative by 8.6 per cent, that is, minus 8.6 per cent. That is the actual growth of 2018-19 over 2017-18. He claimed that it is negative. How has he arrived at this figure? It would appear, and, this is again my inference, that actual of 2017-18, that is, ₹ 1,29,030 crore has been compared with the actual of 2018-19, which is ₹ 1,17,911 crores, and, it appears that the figure has been taken from CGA's website. I am showing you this; it is not part of the Budget documents. It is the CGA's figures, which eventually will get audited by the CAG, and, will subsequently find a place in the next year's Budget, that is, in the 2020-21 Budget. But, it does take whole year before it gets confirmed but the experienced Finance Minister, former Finance Minister chose to pick that number up and wanted to compare the figures with other than what I have said in the Budget. That number will come when I am talking about the Budget of 2020-21. But he has already taken that. It appears that the figure therefore has been taken from the CGA's website



which is still only provisional. But he has already taken it. All right. So, what is the correct picture? The correct picture is that in 2017-18, Sir, the first quarter was pre-GST which included CVD and SAD. There is a systemic little correction which everyone will have to take into consideration. This needs to be removed from the collection figure of 2017-18. All this will be done during the CAG process for the first quarter for arriving at appropriate comparison. But we did not wait for the CAG, we have taken it up. The CAG would look at this correction which has to be done. Because post-GST, the CVD and SAD have been taken out. With this correction, which is necessitated post-GST, the actual growth of customs in 2018-19 would come around 37 per cent. In the first quarter of 2019-20 itself, the actual duty, the customs duty collection stands at ₹ 39,036 crore. In this first quarter, we have already collected ₹ 39,036 crore. If you were to just scale it up for the next remaining three quarters, we will reach the B.E. final figure of ₹ 1,55,904 crore which is absolutely achievable and realistic. The customs figure, which we had quoted as 32, was subject to a lot of consternation in the mind of our former Finance Minister. He was saying, "Thirty-two per cent in customs. Can you achieve it?" Yes, Sir, we can achieve it and probably even more.

Sir, the next point was that Central Excise was flat. Shri P. Chidambaram said it yesterday. He said, "Central Excise was flat, negative even by half a per cent and projection is 15.5. How is that possible?" He had raised a very legitimate question, Sir. But now I just want to say this. How did he arrive at this figure? Again, this seems to be a conclusion derived from the comparison of actuals of 2017-18 which is ₹ 2,58,834 crore with the R.E. of 2018-19 which is ₹ 2,59,612 crore. And my response to that is ₹ 40,400 crore additional Central Excise Revenue has been shown in the General Budget vis-à-vis the Interim Budget of 2019-20 which was presented in February is on account of the Central Excise duty or Cess which is the hike on motor spirit, on high-speed diesel at the rate of ₹2 per litre. This will result in some increase in revenue. Amnesty Scheme is also planned which was announced in the General Budget 2019-20 with respect to tax litigation matters of Central Excise and Service Tax, and that will result in some additional revenue too. Therefore, in view of the above, the Central Excise target of ₹ 3,00,000 crore for 2019-20 is absolutely realistic. Let me assure you former Minister, whenever he gets to know the details of this Budget, we shall achieve the target we have given ourselves.

Finally, Sir, even more, what I would think, outrageous is that the last year GST increased by 3.38. Hon. former Minister said, "Projection is 45 per cent. How will you achieve it?" Sir, I am really surprised that I have to respond on fundamental facts of the number. But I will do it for the benefit of the House. He said that there is a 45 per cent

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

projection and asked as to how will we achieve it. It is not understood as to how these figures have been arrived at. And I am saying this very clearly after having done all kinds of homework. In the first two, I did some reverse calculation and thought that this is perhaps the way. I am not saying that this is certainly the way but this is perhaps the way. But, in this case, I am unable to do even that. It is not understood as to how these figures have been arrived at. I honestly don't know how he has arrived at these figures. The actual revenue collection of GST for Centre in 2018-19 was ₹ 5,81,563 crore. This is a provisional figure. It is CGST plus IGST and CC. The present target has been kept at ₹ 6,63,343 crore which is a growth of only 14.1 per cent. Where is 45 per cent and where is 14.1 per cent? Taking into account and consideration a lot of IT initiatives, analytics and new GST returns, which is likely to be launched, this is an absolutely realistic target. Sir, I just want to assure the former Finance Minister that the numbers need correction. That is what I can say. Sir, I have a few more issues and with that, I will finish, particularly because it is a response to the former Finance Minister.

Sir, a very relevant question was asked. He asked: What structural reforms have we all done? Nothing at all! He said that we have now come with a big mandate, should we not be doing bold things? He also said that only eleven structural reforms have been made in the last 22 years. I am quoting him. He said, "The economy is absolutely weak. So, where are the bold decisions? There is not a single structural reform in the Budget Speech or in the Budget document." He said it. I heard him intently. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I want to draw their attention that the Goods and Service Tax is the biggest reform we have done. It is done by this Government. Isn't it a structural reform? Have you forgotten that? In fact, for passing the GST, what level of obstruction did they produce? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: It was not because of you. ...*(Interruptions)*... They opposed it all through. ...*(Interruptions)*... The House has to be given the correct information. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: She has not yielded. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I am not yielding.

SHRI ANAND SHARMA: You may not yield but the truth has to be told. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sorry, I am not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: You may say it but I will not yield now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anand Sharmaji, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Members should not talk to each other. ...*(Interruptions)*... Nothing will go on record other than what the Minister is saying. ...*(Interruptions)*... No, no. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not an argument. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not the way. ...*(Interruptions)*... Members are developing a new habit and a bad habit of sitting and talking. Second one is, standing without the permission of the Chair and speaking and the third one is, making noise. ...*(Interruptions)*... My point is, if you want to raise your voice on any issue, you have an opportunity. ...*(Interruptions)*... When you got an opportunity, you made your point. ...*(Interruptions)*... First time, in detail, the Finance Minister is trying to respond to each and every point. You should be happy. If there are discrepancies and something is wrong, you also know the way to correct it. You can also give notice and it would be taken up in an appropriate manner. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, the Minister.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: On GST, there is no denial, the whole House supported in passing it. Yes, take the credit if you want. But it happened during our Government. It cannot be denied. Okay. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: The point Anand Sharmaji is making is that you took a good move. There was a wise opposition and they supported it.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Thank you for that. But, it happened.

THE LEADER OF OPPOSITION (SHRI GHULAM NABI AZAD): The Government should also tell the people that this very GST was opposed by BJP from 2008. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, we are not going into that debate again. ...*(Interruptions)*... I would be happy if this deep sense was there during the debate itself.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: So, I agree, Sir, GST was brought with all the cooperation across the country by State Governments, by the Opposition here, although their prominent leaders keep calling it ‘ Gabbar Singh Tax’ even today. So, let us not forget that. ‘ Gabbar Singh Tax’ , as you say, and you supported ‘ Gabbar Singh Tax’ . I am astonished. Now, they want to take credit for it and they now accuse me for not giving credit. ...*(Interruptions)*... Excuse me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ... *(Interruptions)*... Please, Mr. Rajeev Gowda. ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Excuse me. ... *(Interruptions)*... Choose any one. ... *(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not a bazaar. This is Rajya Sabha. ... *(Interruptions)*... Please. ... *(Interruptions)*... What is this? ... *(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Choose any one. ... *(Interruptions)*... You want credit for GST - ‘ Gabbar Singh Tax’ , you take it. ... *(Interruptions)*...

**श्री सभापति:** उतना repartee होता रहता है, आनन्द जी।

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Next, Sir, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code was enacted in 2016 as a unified framework for resolving insolvency and bankruptcy matters; again, a structural reform. Now, let me go to the other structural reforms because the former Minister said only eleven in twenty-two years but within the five years what are the structural reforms we have done. Amalgamation of public sector banks to reap the benefits of economies of scale, improved access to capital and covering a larger geographical spread. That was done by us. Startup India and Standup India initiatives have evidently proved India’s global ranking as a business destination. Radical changes in FDI policy regime. Most sectors on automatic route to FDI. It has been done by this Government. Special thrust on key development sectors including rural roads, housing, railways, power, highways and digital infrastructure. To support farmers, direct income support at the rate of ₹6,000 per year has been introduced, announced under Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi; again, a structural reform. Sir, even before I go into the next, we have the DBT and the Aadhaar. They may have started it to the extent which we can spread it, give support statutorily and also show, using DBT, the Government saving several crores of rupees which were otherwise getting pilfered. This is DBT and Aadhaar. Reducing the tax burden on middle class. Individual taxpayers having a taxable annual income up to ₹5 lakh would get full tax rebate. The Government has invested for recapitalization of public sector banks. Push to infrastructure development through Bharat Mala Pariyojana. Lower income tax for companies with annual turnover upto ₹400 crores. Special package including a slew of labour-friendly measures to promote employment generation in textile sector. Developing inland waterways to shift a significant portion of inland cargo movement from road to rail. Development of large public infrastructure on land parcels held by Central Ministries and CPSEs all across the country. Action plan to deepen the market for long-term bonds. Do not miss that.

Development of social stock exchange. It is very important, Sir. I know a lot of Members have already been very concerned about funds not being available, options not existing for social sector voluntary organisations. Development of social stock exchange is an absolutely progressive idea, which we have come up with. Even in the Western countries, many of them have not yet begun. Some of them have already done but development of social stock exchange on electronic fund raising platform for listing social enterprises and voluntary organisations, a very transparent way in which funding for these organisations can be done.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nirmalaji, 2.30 p.m. is non-official Business time. Members have to go and come back.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I agree, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are responding very well. I have no problem but Members have to go and come back.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I appreciate that, Sir. I would finish it. I just want to underline. He went on saying that only eleven major structural reforms have been done in twenty-two years. The former Finance Minister mentioned only about abolition of license permit, FERA and FEMA, exchange control and rupee to find its own value. These kinds of steps had been taken by them.

I do give credit for that. How many are they? If I missed out on some, please correct me. But how many did he mention? Four. How much have I read for five years? More than sixteen. The former Finance Minister...*(Interruptions)*... It can be even more. ...*(Interruptions)*... He has mentioned. I have said it. Yes, I have said it. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have said it; he mentioned only four. There can be more. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have said it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: You please carry on. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is not going on record. Why are you wasting your energy? You are already hungry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Then, spending more energy will be a problem. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: There is nothing in the Budget. Again, the former Minister said that there is nothing in the Budget, which will increase household savings. I would like to draw the attention of the House through you, Sir, the Government has taken various measures for investment promotion. I would just like to list them. They will have a bearing on the savings because the huge squeezing out, which is happening, will be reduced and there shall be greater funds and we also want more people to come



[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

into this fold of buying shares, retail, purchase of shares and also savings. We have liberalised FDI in policy. Proposed 100 per cent FDI will be permitted for insurance intermediaries. Local sourcing norms will be eased for FDI in single-brand retail sector. Hopefully, that will promote a lot more buying and selling at local areas, thereby, giving more people more money, real money in their hands. The Budget proposes to increase the statutory limit for FPI investment in a company from 24 per cent to sectoral foreign investment limit with option given to the concerned corporates to limit it to a lower threshold. Increasing the annual turnover limit, which I have already mentioned, from ₹ 250 crores to ₹ 400 crores. The Infrastructure Development Fund, ₹ 100 lakh crores. Then, Public Private Partnership model for the Railways. The SFURTI Scheme about which I have spoken a lot; in MUDRA, ₹ 1 lakh for a woman; ₹ 70,000 crores for bank recapitalisation; these are all ways in which small savings will increase. Sir, then, the very important point which the former Finance Minister raised is, only 30 lakh people have got health benefits, 43 per cent toilets are not usable because of lack of water. I just want to draw the attention of the House, Sir, through you, that the above issue pertains to scheme implementation which may be replied by the concerned Ministry at the time of discussion related to the detailed Demand for Grants but, however, the following may be noted. Under Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), the incentive for individual toilet has been increased from ₹ 10,000 to ₹ 12,000 to provide for water availability—the point that the hon. former Minister raised—including for storing water, for handwashing and cleaning. Further, under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), rural tanks are used which require only one to two litres of water for flushing. A thought has been given even for that. Then, as per the results of the National Annual Rural Sanitation Survey, 2018-19, conducted through an independent verification agency under World Bank support to Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin), 96.5 per cent of the households, who had access to toilets, are using them. If there was no water, how will they use? Sir, 96.5 per cent are using them, and it is not the Government of India saying this, an independent organisation is saying this. It is under the World Bank. Please remember that. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: Are they using without water? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Will they use it without water? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Don' t get into that.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: No allocation for the maintenance of PMGSY. I remember him taking the name of his own native town, Sivaganga. I think, I will draw

his attention through you, Sir, for maintenance, management of rural roads, at present, the main features inbuilt in the PMGSY are as follows: All PMGSY roads are covered by five year maintenance contracts. There are maintenance contracts inbuilt, to be entered into along with the construction contract, with the same contractor, in accordance with the Standard Bidding Document (SDD). Maintenance funds to service the contract is to be budgeted by the State Governments and placed at the disposal of the SRRDA in a separate maintenance account. It exists, please use it for Sivaganga. On expiry of five year post- construction maintenance period, that is, even after five years, these roads are to be placed under the zonal maintenance contracts consisting of five year maintenance, including, renewal, as per cycle. So, the next five years are also made provisions for. State Governments are stipulated to take adequate steps to build up capacity in the district panchayats, and endeavour to devolve funds and functionaries from the State Governments on to these panchayats, in order to enable them to maintain and manage maintenance contracts for rural roads. So, the protocol is adequately laid down. Till such a time district panchayats take over maintenance functions, the PIUs, the panchayat institutions, will continue to be responsible for the administration of post construction and zonal maintenance contracts of the PMGSY, and not the Union Government, not Modi Sarkar. Sir, I won't go further into the maintenance of roads.

One last thing which was absolutely interesting is this. Sir, what was the former Minister telling us?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have to introduce a Bill also.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: I am sorry, Sir. Please give me a few minutes. I will finish it within that time. What was the comment, Sir? The lenders of money, money lenders, can probably tell us. I don't know, perhaps, the exact words that this five trillion US dollar business...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: She has covered wide range of issues. If you want, she will cover further. Are you ready? Let us be serious. She is speaking on facts and rebutting the arguments. If at all there is a problem, you can again take recourse, as per the rules.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I will come with the exact wording because I don't want anyone of them to mistake me. I am sorry, Sir, I am seeking your indulgence. I will finish with this. "The goal of five trillion dollar economy is, oh! just a mathematical calculation. A money lender can do it and let you know that it gets compounded. It is all right. Every couple of years, the economy will double." If that is indeed the case, Sir, why are all of us here? Why should there be a Government? And

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

I am tempted to ask, indeed, if money doubles, the economy doubles anyway, just by the money lenders business, he can keep his *khata*, accounts keeper will tell you that don't bother, sit quiet, economy will double in every few years. Is that why during UPA's rule, no attention was given to the economy, but, scandals were going on? All attention was there. Economy will anyway be doubled. Economy will anyway be doubled in every five years. Don't bother. We will concentrate on doing what we need to do to increase our personal income! What is this? What is the former Finance Minister trying to imply? ..(*Interruptions*).. I am sorry for having made an observation like that, and slighted, mocked, ridiculed that the Governments need not do anything, the country's GDP will multiply every two, three, four, five years!! Let me ask a question. In the first sixty years of this country, did it double every two years? Hindu rate of growth was the accusation. Why didn't it double at that time? That was a Congress Government. Why didn't it double?...(*Interruptions*).. The contempt, the slight, the indifference, the subtle tongue in cheeks!! I am sorry, and, therefore, I have to come fairly strongly on this. Inflation rate, depreciation of the currency, the exchange rate, so many things will have to be managed so that this country's economy doubles. It is not easy that only a money lender will keep an account and the economy will double on its own. I am sorry to say this. With due respects to the former Finance Minister, I honestly want to learn a lot of lessons.

In the last few minutes, I will only say that you have been very indulgent to me. To all Members, I am sorry that I have held you back from the lunch hour and also for taking the time of Private Member's Business. Sir, I would like to say one last point. I love to learn a lot of lessons from every former Finance Minister. But just because the former Finance Minister has sort of slighted our thoughts, did not he think it had any virtue? I just want to say about the lessons that I wanted to learn from his *kaarya-kaala* as Finance Minister. The Voluntary Income Disclosure Scheme which was introduced by him, the C&AG of India condemned the scheme saying it is abusing and fraud and that the general tax payers have suffered. Should not have we been learning a lesson, Sir?

Secondly, in 2008, the credit culture was something which has really laid a lot of burden on us. In 2014, when we came, the burden was passed on us on the election eve. In order to earn some brownie points, the then Finance Minister, for containing the fiscal deficit within the budgeted 4.8 per cent of the GDP, left a huge burden of unpaid bills for the next Government, which was our Government in 2014. We took the burden on ourselves. I have to learn a lesson, Sir!

The under-recoveries of the oil marketing companies alone were set to be ₹1.4 lakh crore. We inherited that. I have to learn a lesson from the former Finance Minister, Sir! Both in 2008 and 2013-14, in separate terms, the Finance Minister, Shri Chidambaram, had accepted and I am quoting him: “The extent of our inflation in the economy was worrisome. It is common knowledge that the Government of the day will pay a price for the high inflation especially when the inflation persists over a long time.” This he said on December 12, 2013.

Lastly, the White Paper on Black Money, prepared by the then Finance Ministry, under the Finance Minister, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, our former President, in May, 2012, said something. I would like to quote it again. It had a boxed item, Sir, on participatory notes. “These instruments are traded overseas outside the direct purview of the SEBI surveillance thereby raising many apprehensions about the beneficiary ownership and the nature of funds invested in these instruments. Concerns have been raised that some of the money coming into the market via participatory notes could be unaccounted wealth, camouflaged under the guise of FII investments. SEBI has been taking measures to ensure that participatory notes are not used as conduits for black money or terrorist funding.” This is the White Paper released during the time of Shri Pranab Mukherjee.

So, interestingly, Shri P. Chidambaram, again, who took over as Finance Minister in 2013...*(Interruptions)*...

Sir, I am finishing with this. I am quoting here. This is from a speech given in Lok Sabha in 2013. I am not taking it from any other source. “SEBI and the Directorate of Enforcement which have a regulatory role in the matter have not come across any instance of participatory notes being used for money-laundering. FIIs are also required to provide undertaking that they have not issued participatory notes to Indian residents or non-resident Indians and KYC compliance norms have been followed for the beneficial owner of the participatory notes.” And this was in 2013. The final word, Sir, coming from the Supreme Court in 2015...

DR. K. KESHAVA RAO: This is the third final word.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Yes, I am answering all of you, if you don't mind. I have no pleasure otherwise. I am duty-bound to answer. Sir, after that Statement in Lok Sabha, 2015 by the former Minister, the Supreme Court appointed Special Investigation Team entrusted with the task of suggesting measures to curb black money. SEBI should do more to identify real onus of participatory notes and restrict their

[Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman]

transfer. Many things can be added. In the past also there have been concerns over Indian promoters using participatory notes. It is only after our Government has come in, we have started complete correctives on participatory notes. So, lessons are being learnt from every former Finance Minister. So, these are all my suggestions and I hope I have answered all the Members' concerns.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Members want to seek some clarifications, but there is no time. I am not entertaining it because Members seem to be tired. So, the House stands adjourned to meet at 3.00 p.m., not 2.30 p.m.

*The House then adjourned for lunch at fifty-one minutes  
past one of the clock.*

---

*The House reassembled after lunch at three of the clock,*

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN *in the Chair.*

## **WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS**

### **Agreement with private companies for skilled labour**

\*211. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR GUPTA: Will the Minister of SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Ministry has entered into an agreement with Urban-Clap Technologies Limited to deal with the challenges of finding skilled labour for various domestic needs;

(b) whether any other private companies have been involved in the last two years in this task; and

(c) if so, the details of the achievements in this direction and the number of persons getting employment?

THE MINISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP (DR. MAHENDRA NATH PANDEY): (a) to (c) Under Skill India Mission, Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) is implementing demand-driven flagship scheme Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY) 2016-20 for imparting skill training (Short-Term Training (STT) and Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) through empanelled training providers/training centres. Under the scheme, focus has been given for imparting skill training through various employers for placement of certified candidates