

THE UNION BUDGET, 2021-22

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Let the lobbies be opened. Now, the Union Budget, 2021-22 — General discussion. Shri Kapil Sibal.

श्री कपिल सिब्बल (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपना तीसरा बजट पेश किया है।...**(व्यवधान)**... उनके भाषण में भारत की ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति : माननीय सदस्य, आप कृपया शांति से अपनी-अपनी जगह पर बैठें।...**(व्यवधान)**... कृपया आप सब अपनी-अपनी जगह पर बैठें, लॉबी में खड़े होकर बात न करें। माननीय मंत्री जी, प्लीज़।...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : जैसा मैंने कहा कि मैं सबसे पहले माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने अपना तीसरा बजट पेश किया है। बजट की शुरुआत में ही मंत्री जी ने भारत की आत्मनिर्भरता की बात की। ऐसा कोई नागरिक नहीं होगा, ऐसा कोई सदस्य नहीं होगा, जो यह नहीं चाहता हो कि भारत आत्मनिर्भर हो। हम सभी ऐसा चाहते हैं, यह हमारा सपना है, लेकिन हिंदुस्तान में जो हालात हैं, हिंदुस्तान की जो आर्थिक स्थिति है, उससे कई सवाल उठते हैं कि क्या वाकई में हम उस दिशा में जा रहे हैं, क्या इस देश का किसान आत्मनिर्भर है? ये सवाल उठते हैं कि क्या हमारे दलित भाई आत्मनिर्भर हैं, क्या हमारे अल्पसंख्यक भाई-बहिन आत्मनिर्भर हैं, क्या हमारा एमएसएमई सेक्टर आत्मनिर्भर है, क्या छोटे-छोटे उद्योग, व्यापारी आत्मनिर्भर हैं? आपको इन सवालों का जवाब देना होगा। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी का भाषण सुन रहा था। उन्होंने कहा कि हिंदुस्तान के 86 प्रतिशत किसानों की जो होलिंग है, जो ज़मीन है, वह 5 एकड़ से कम है। जो ऐसे 86 प्रतिशत किसान हैं, क्या वे आत्मनिर्भर हैं? क्या इसीलिए किसान दिल्ली के बॉर्डर पर शांतिपूर्वक आंदोलन कर रहे हैं, क्योंकि वे आत्मनिर्भर हैं? आपको इन सवालों के जवाब देने होंगे। भाषण तो हो सकता है, wordsmith भी हो सकते हैं, लेकिन हिंदुस्तान की ज़मीनी असलियत क्या है, यह आपको समझना होगा। गरीब आदमी सोचता होगा कि मेरा छोटा-सा घर है, छोटी-सी दुनिया, मुझे तू उड़ना सिखा दे, नामुमकिन को मुमकिन बना दे। वह ऐसी उड़ान चाहता है, जिससे वह आत्मनिर्भर हो। सर, पहली बात तो यह थी। मैं आपको कुछ आंकड़े बताऊंगा, जिससे साफ़ ज़ाहिर होगा कि यह एक खोखलापन है।

महोदय, दूसरी बात, जो मैं आज आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, वह है, the Budget is a very contextual exercise. It is in the context of the situation prevailing just before the Budget how economy grew?

After all, you have been in power from 2014. No more excuses. Congress was in power for sixty years; you have been there for six years. And, so, your report card will have to be looked into. Let us see some facts and figures just before COVID

happened. Why I say that the Budget is a contextual exercise because, just before the COVID, there are certain economic indicators that tell you how badly this economy was managed. And, then, COVID came and what is the result of COVID on the economy? I will give some of that data also. But, let me start by giving you as to what was the state of the economy just before the COVID.

Sir, industrial investment growth rate in NDA's time was 6 per cent. मैं पुरानी बात कर रहा हूँ, in UPA-I's time, it was 25 per cent; in UPA-II, it was 3 per cent; and BJP, 2 per cent. Credit and bank loans real growth per year in NDA's time was 13 per cent; in UPA-I, it was 20 per cent; in UPA-II, it was 6 per cent; and, BJP, 4 per cent. Average growth rate of exports during NDA were 16 per cent; in UPA-I, it was 24 per cent; in UPA-II, it was 18 per cent; and, BJP, 3 per cent. Average growth rate of imports in NDA's time was 15 per cent; in UPA-I it was 31 per cent; in UPA-II, it was 16 per cent; and, BJP, 4 per cent.

1.00 P.M.

'Sales of corporate sector', real growth -- NDA: 11 per cent; UPA-1: 17 per cent; UPA-2: 7 per cent; BJP: 3 per cent. 'Corporate profits' (as percentage of GDP) -- NDA: 0.7 per cent; UPA-1: 2.7 per cent; UPA-2: 2.1 per cent; BJP: 1.4 per cent.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN(SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA) *in the Chair.*]

मैं आपसे सवाल पूछना चाहता हूँ कि अगर ये कोविड से पहले के आंकड़े हैं तो कोविड के बाद हिन्दुस्तान की जनता का क्या हाल हुआ होगा, क्या वह कभी आत्मनिर्भर बन सकते हैं? This only shows that for the last five years, you have mismanaged this economy. In fact, in every Budget, the twin objectives are growth and equity. Some people prefer growth; others prefer growth plus equity. And I will demonstrate to you how in this Budget you have only preferred growth. You have forgotten about the people of India. You have no heart as far as poor persons are concerned, who want education, who want primary health centres for healthcare. The MSME sectors have lost 35 per cent. Thirty-five per cent of all MSMEs have wound up. What have you done for them?

Now, let me give you another scenario as to what has happened during the pandemic and what is the state of the economy during the pandemic in 2020-21. 'Production of coal' : minus 15 per cent; 'Production of cement' : minus 38 per cent; 'Consumption of Steel' : minus 56 per cent; 'Total Telephone subscribers' :

minus 2 per cent; 'Commercial Vehicle Sales' : minus 84 per cent; 'Cargo handled at major sea ports' : minus 19.8 per cent; 'Cargo handled at airports' : minus 57.2 per cent. And these are figures from the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. These are not our figures. 'Passengers handled at airports' : minus 94.1 per cent; 'Railways net tonne kilometers' : minus 26.7 per cent. This is 'आत्म निर्भरता' for you. How does this Government justify what it has done? How has it handled the economy? What has it done for the poor? What are the allocations made for the poor? The problem is that there is what is called jugglery of data. You are perpetuating a rigged economic system, and I will demonstrate that. You are establishing an oligarchic economic order, and I will establish that. Just one data you should know. In 2018, one per cent of the people of this country held 58 per cent of the wealth of this country and in 2019, this ratio increased to 73 per cent. In one year! This is a classic case of crony capitalism. यह जो आप पोर्ट्स की बात कर रहे हैं, एयरपोर्ट्स की बात कर रहे हैं, ये जो आप बातें कर रहे हैं, ये पोर्ट्स किसको जा रहे हैं, हमारे देश की सम्पत्ति कहां जा रही है, कौन ले रहा है, कौन खरीद रहा है? आप उसका साथ दे रहे हैं। असलियत तो यह है, Madam Minister, that there are four-five big boys in this country who own almost all assets in this country, and one very big boy is everywhere. ...(*Interruptions*)... No; I will not name anybody. He is everywhere -- Ports, Airports, city gas distribution centres, Railways; everywhere. I mean, I see his footprint everywhere. असलियत तो यह है कि जिस जहाज़ में आप जाते थे, उसको एयरपोर्ट तो आपको देना होगा। वह तो जरूरी है न? 6-7 एयरपोर्ट्स उनको दे दिये। नीति आयोग ने विरोध किया, फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्री ने विरोध किया, उसको overrule कर दिया। ये बातें देश के सामने आनी चाहिए।

मैं आपको एक और बात बताना चाहता हूँ। वह यह है कि आपने अपने बजट में कहा और आपने यह कहना चाहा कि देखो, हम कितना अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं; "I spent, spent, spent"; as if you have money to spend! You should have said, 'my economic management is so bad that I have to borrow, borrow, borrow'. Let me tell you some basic facts of the economy. According to your Budget documents, 53 per cent of revenue would come from taxes and 47 per cent of revenue would come from non-tax sources. Why is it that you had a deficit of 9.5 per cent in 2021? That is because your revenue earnings have gone down. Your total tax receipts have declined by 23 per cent. As for tax collection, your target was Rs. 24.2 lakh crore; there is a shortfall of Rs. 5.24 lakh crore. Your corporate tax collection has a shortfall of Rs. 2.34 lakh crore. Your income tax collection has a shortfall of Rs. 1.8 lakh crore. That is the shortfall of your revenues. So, where is this question of 'spent, spent, spent'? You didn't have the money. So, what did you do? You borrowed, you

borrowed, and you borrowed, because there was no choice. I don't blame you. There was no choice. And now you are saying that in 2021-22, the budgeted increase of Central tax revenue is going to be 14.9 per cent, up to Rs. 17.9 lakh crore, which is still below the Budget Estimates of 2021. Further, all this projection is against the backdrop of an expected increase in nominal GDP of 14.4 per cent, or real GDP of 11 per cent, which, in fact, has plunged to minus 7.7 per cent in 2020-2021. तो यह सवाल उठता है कि आप revenues increase कैसे करेंगे? जो आंकड़े आप बता रहे हैं कि अब आपका GDP nominal rate 14 प्रतिशत होगा, वह तो बाद की बात है। कब होगा, कैसे होगा, वह तो वक्त बतायेगा। प्रॉब्लम यह है कि आपने पिछले साल, क्योंकि आपके पास पैसा तो था नहीं और है नहीं, आपने सोचा कि जब हमारे disinvestment targets हम meet करेंगे, तब हमें पैसा मिल जायेगा। So, your disinvestment target for 2020-2021 was Rs.2,10,000 crore. What did you achieve -- Rs. 32,000 crore, which is 15 per cent? This year, your disinvestment target is Rs. 1,75,000 crore. That is how you say that next year the fiscal deficit would come down to 6.8 per cent. But how would you achieve this target of Rs. 1,75,000 crore considering your present track record. How will you achieve it?

Sir, the fact of the matter is they have jettisoned the real people of this country who were crying for help. People are hungry for employment. किसी भी सेक्टर में देख लीजिए, लोगों के पास रोजगार नहीं है। मैं आपको रोजगार के कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ। उसके बारे में तो आपने अपने बजट स्पीच में कुछ कहा भी नहीं, रोजगार का, बेरोजगारी का तो नाम ही नहीं लिया। आपके Economic Survey, Volume-1 में भी रोजगार का कोई जिक्र ही नहीं है, क्योंकि आपको क्या परवाह है, आपके लोगों को रोजगार मिल रहा है, देश की जनता को नहीं मिल रहा है। The Centre for Monitoring of Indian Economy, CMIE, said that 120 million people lost jobs during the lockdown. I ask you, what have you done for those 120 million in your Budget? In December, 2020, the employment was 14.7 million, below pre-Covid levels. In January, 2021, it was still 9.8 million, below Covid levels. Twenty-one million jobs were lost by salaried employees. Twenty-one million jobs! तभी हम देख रहे थे कि लोग सैकड़ों किलोमीटर चलते जा रहे थे, कोई साइकिल से जा रहा था, कोई पैदल चल रहा था। वे लोग घर पहुँचना चाहते थे, क्योंकि यहाँ उनका घर छूट गया था और आपने इतना भी प्रयास नहीं किया कि उनके ज़ख्मों पर कुछ मरहम लगा दें! आप उनको भूल गए। आपको केवल उद्योगपति याद रहे। आपको याद है न कि आप ही ने उनका टैक्स 25 प्रतिशत कर दिया था और जो नई इंडस्ट्री लग रही थी, उसका 15 प्रतिशत किया था। आप उनका तो बड़ा ख्याल रखते हैं और जो पीड़ित जनता है, उसको भूल जाते हैं। हिन्दुस्तान का जो labour force participation rate है, वह 40 प्रतिशत है और global 66 प्रतिशत है। यहाँ female labour force participation rate 23 प्रतिशत है, बंगलादेश में 30 प्रतिशत, इंडोनेशिया में 39 प्रतिशत और थाईलैंड में 45 प्रतिशत है। आपने 'मनरेगा' में भी 35 परसेंट ऐलोकेशन कम कर दिया। आपने यह

क्यों किया? वही तो ग्रामीण लोगों के लिए एक साधन है, जिसके माध्यम से उनको रोजगार मिलता है। आप textile parks बनाने जा रहे हैं, infrastructure बनाने जा रहे हैं, लेकिन ये कब बनेंगे? आपको मालूम है न कि इन चीजों में वक्त लगता है। आपके 6 साल तो हो गए और इतने वक्त में भी आप ज्यादा कुछ कर नहीं पाए। वे आंकड़े तो मैंने आपको बता दिए। जब infrastructure बनता है, तो उसकी project report बनती है, उसका land acquisition होता है, उसके बाद allocation होता है और फिर उसका implementation होता है। यह साल तो वैसे ही निकल जाएगा। इस तरह से आप हिन्दुस्तान की जनता को एक दिलासा दे रहे हैं कि देखिए, हम इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर में इतना इन्वेस्ट करेंगे, 6-7 textile parks बनाएँगे, तो जनता को रोजगार मिलेगा। मंत्री जी, लेकिन यह कब मिलेगा? हम आपसे यह पूछना चाहते हैं कि क्या आप वादा कर सकती हैं कि वह मिलेगा, उन पीड़ित लोगों को वह मिलेगा? Real estate sector की unsold inventories पड़ी हुई है, आपने home loan interest rate भी कम नहीं किया। Telecom sector is in a debt of Rs.8.55 lakh crore. आपने उनको क्या दिया? There is no relief for the mining sector. Aviation has projected losses between Rs.6 billion dollars and Rs.6.5 billion dollars in 2021. आपने उनके लिए क्या किया? Tourism and hospitality sectors have lost Rs.90,000 crore; over 5 lakh jobs. उनके लिए आपने क्या किया? आपने एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर का भी ऐलोकेशन कम कर दिया। 'किसान सम्मान निधि' के लिए इसमें जो 65 हजार करोड़ रुपए allocate किए हैं, वे पिछले साल 75 हजार करोड़ रुपए थे। वहाँ भी आपने दस हजार करोड़ रुपए कम कर दिए। प्रॉब्लम तो यह है कि किसान जो माँग रहा है, उसके मन की बात तो आप सुनते नहीं हैं, अपने मन की बात हमेशा कहते हैं। आज किसान क्या कह रहा है? किसान कह रहा है कि मुझे एमएसपी चाहिए, इसलिए आप इसके लिए कानून बना दीजिए। आप कहते हैं कि नहीं, हम कानून नहीं बनाएँगे, क्योंकि जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर है, प्राइवेट ट्रेडर है, वह उसको एमएसपी से ज्यादा देगा। यह आपका कहना है, यह प्रधान मंत्री जी कहते हैं, आपके सभी मंत्री लोग कहते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि किसान को कोई नुकसान होगा ही नहीं, क्योंकि उसको एमएसपी से ज्यादा मिलेगा। अगर उसको एमएसपी से ज्यादा मिलेगा, तो फिर क्या प्रॉब्लम है, आप यह कानून में बोल दीजिए कि Private Sector एमएसपी से कम पर नहीं खरीदेगा, क्योंकि आपका मानना है कि किसान को तो एमएसपी से ज्यादा मिलेगा। आप यह जो experiment कर रहे हैं, यह experiment अमेरिका, यूरोप में हो चुका है और मैं आपको अमेरिका से जुड़े हुए कुछ चौंकाने वाले आंकड़े बताना चाहता हूँ। In America, only 1.5 per cent people are involved in farming because everything has been corporatised. People own thousands of acres of farm land. Why did this happen? It happened because the people thought that the farming sector would be very progressive, that they would earn a lot of money and the farmers would be benefited. But let me tell you just one figure. In 2020, American farmers were saddled with bankruptcy of more than 425 billion dollars. This is the result of corporatisation of farming in America. In fact, the rate of suicide in rural America is about 45 per cent higher than that in urban America. Small farm lands have disappeared. Now, unlike America, here, 40 to 60 per cent of our population is

involved in agriculture. उनके पास कोई विकल्प नहीं है कि वे कहीं और रोज़गार पा लें - कोई विकल्प नहीं है। अगर उन 86 प्रतिशत किसानों को अपनी जमीन बेचनी पड़े, तो वे कहाँ जाएंगे? वे जाएं, तो जाएं कहाँ? यह यहाँ कौन समझेगा? वे कहाँ जाएंगे, आप उन्हें क्या रोज़गार देंगे? यही हालात यूरोप में हैं। आप किसान को 11 बिलियन डॉलर की सब्सिडी देते हैं, उसमें fertilizer subsidy included नहीं है। आप सिर्फ 11 बिलियन डॉलर की सब्सिडी देते हैं और चाइना में 185.9 बिलियन डॉलर की सब्सिडी मिलती है, ईयू में 101.3 बिलियन डॉलर की सब्सिडी मिलती है, यूएसए में 48.9 बिलियन डॉलर की सब्सिडी मिलती है and let me tell you another figure. In the U.S., every farmer gets \$62,000 a year from the Government to support the farmers, and you are not willing to give our farmers even the Minimum Support Price. वह तो ज्यादा नहीं माँगता है। आपके उद्योगपति तो हमेशा ज्यादा माँगते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि हमारे टैक्स में राहत कर दीजिए, exemption कर दीजिए, टैक्स रेट कम कर दीजिए। उद्योगपति यह सब कहते हैं और आप उन्हें दे देते हैं, लेकिन जब किसान एमएसपी माँगता है, आप वह देने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। वह तो minimum है, आप उद्योगपतियों को तो maximum देते हैं, वह तो बेचारा minimum माँग रहा है।...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): He is not yielding. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am not yielding. ...(*Interruptions*)... Please, don't interrupt. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am not yielding. ...(*Interruptions*)... Allow me to speak. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please carry on.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Now, let me come to two or three other topics which I want to touch upon because I have only 25 minutes and I will finish within that time. The Finance Minister very well knows that there is the Reserve Bank of India's report of July, 2020, because the Finance Minister has suggested that all the NPAs -- the NPAs now are snowballing -- will be transferred to a new asset reconstruction company and they will then be managed by an asset management company. The details of the scheme are not with us, but broadly what you say is that the net worth of an NPA will be determined after deducting the provisioning in the accounts of the bank. And, out of that net worth, say, net worth comes to Rs.100 crores, just to give you an example, 15 per cent will be paid in cash to the bank and the balance 85 per cent will be a sort of haircut for the bank. Then security receipts will be given to this asset reconstruction company and through those security receipts, the value of the

asset will be realised. This is the scheme that you have adopted. Now, we don't know at what stage, this 15 per cent cash is to be given, from where and from which account. Nobody knows. And, all these will be managed by the public sector banks who were actually mismanaged earlier and brought the NPAs to this high level. This will all be managed by the public sector banks. I am asking you, how will you give that 15 per cent; when will you give that 15 per cent; how will you calculate who is to give? Secondly, what will happen to that security receipt? Are you going to sell that asset? How will you sell that asset? You cannot go back to the IBC process? If you go back to the IBC process, it will land in the same fashion. So, will you do it through private negotiations like you have done in the past, and, you know who will buy it in those private negotiations. I am surprised that the Budget papers do not reflect the manner in which you are going to dispose this off. How is it going to be done, and, you are leaving it to a later time? I think such an important proposal like this should have been so transparent that all of us could have looked at it and debated it. But it is all non-transparent.

Now, just to tell you, the Financial Stability Report of July, 2020 talks about the NPAs of public sector banks. It speaks about the share of good quality loans of the industry as share of total good quality loans as on March, 2020. The share of good quality loans in the real estate sector is 2.3 per cent. In other words, the bad quality loan is 97.7 per cent. In the collection and distribution of electricity, good quality loan is 2.5 per cent and the bad quality loan is 97.5 per cent. Then, there is mention of public utility services. I can go on but time is limited.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude. Your time is over.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: No, Sir, my time is not over yet. It is not over yet. I have 3 - 4 minutes more.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You were given 25 minutes.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Give me another five minutes and I will finish. Please don't mind, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): No, no but please conclude as early as possible. Your time is already over.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I will conclude before 1.30.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): I am giving you another two, three minutes. Please conclude.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: No, no. I will conclude before 1.30 p.m. I started after 1.00 p.m.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): You started at 12.54 p.m.

श्री कपिल सिब्बल : सर, मुझे बोलने दीजिए । Time is being wasted in all this. ...(*Interruptions*)... Now, the point is that this is the state of the NPAs. There is the latest report of the Reserve Bank of India of January, 2021 and let me quote from that report. It says, "Macro Stress Tests for credit risk show that SCBs GNPA ratio may increase from 7.5 per cent in September, 2020 to 13.5 per cent by September, 2021 under the baseline scenario. If the macro-economic environment deteriorates, the ratio may escalate to 14.8 per cent under a severe stress scenario. These projects are indicative of the possible economic impairment latent in bank portfolios". 14.8 per cent! If this is the state of the economy, if this is the state of the NPAs in the banks, and, if this is the state of the banks, even if you transfer the bad loans of Rs. 2.1 lakh crore which you intend to do to the ARC, these bad assets will continue, these NPAs will continue, these are not going to stop.

Now, let me tell what you want to do:- Actually, you want to sell and monetise all the assets in this country like awarding private train bids for completion by May, 2021; you are going to sell Kolkata Metro, Konkan Rail, Track and Overhead Equipments, Redevelopment of Railway Colonies, Railway Hospitals; you are going to sell Rs. 10,000 crore worth power transmission assets.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please conclude.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I have got a few minutes more. ...(*Interruptions*)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Your time is over. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have noted it. He knows it. You can ask him. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: You are going to privatise that, and, who are you going to give it to? Now, Sir, I have just one last point to make. Give me two minutes, and, I am done. ये जो मैं दो-चार लोगों की बात कर रहा हूँ, उनमें एक ऐसी कम्पनी है, जिसके पास लगभग सब कुछ है। उसके पास पोर्ट्स हैं, एयरपोर्ट्स हैं, सब कुछ है। स्टील सेक्टर में दो-तीन प्लेयर्स हैं, पावर सेक्टर में दो-तीन प्लेयर्स हैं, एक प्लेयर सभी सेक्टर में है। ऐसे कैसे काम चलेगा? This is a classic case of crony capitalism. मैं आखिरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने यह बात कही कि हम पुराने budgets में वोट बैंक पोलिटिक्स करते थे, यह बात आपके प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कही है। आपने इस बजट में क्या किया? जिन राज्यों में चुनाव आने वाले हैं, असम में आपने 34 हजार करोड़...(व्यवधान)... के Infrastructure works announce किए हैं।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please, conclude. ..(*Interruptions*).. You have others speakers also to speak. ..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I am just concluding in a minute. ..(*Interruptions*).. मुझे बात तो करने दीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The time your party has given to you is over. ..(*Interruptions*).. I have given you three minutes more. Now you conclude. ..(*Interruptions*)..

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: One minute, Sir. ..(*Interruptions*).. पश्चिमी बंगाल में 675 किलोमीटर highway बना रहे हैं, केरल में 1,100 किलोमीटर नेशनल हाईवे बना रहे हैं और तमिलनाडु में 3,500 किलोमीटर नेशनल हाईवे बना रहे हैं। आप कहते हैं कि आप वोट बैंक की राजनीति नहीं करते हैं! आप बजट में वोट बैंक पोलिटिक्स करते हैं और off budget नोट बैंक पोलिटिक्स करते हैं, यह आपकी असलियत है।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Thank you, Mr. Sibal. I am calling the next speaker.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Thank you very much.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The next speaker is Shri Sushil Kumar Modi.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, I just want to say one thing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): No, no, I am not allowing you. Yes, Shri Sushil Kumar Modi.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL: *

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): No, no. Nothing will go on record. ..(*Interruptions*).. Without permission, nothing will go on record. सुशील कुमार मोदी जी, आप बोलिए।

श्री सुशील कुमार मोदी (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं केंद्रीय बजट के पक्ष में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूं। महोदय, पूरी दुनिया में ऐसा वैश्विक संकट पैदा हुआ, जिसमें 90 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा दुनिया के देशों के जीडीपी में गिरावट आ गई, contraction आ गया। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा, उन्होंने कहा कि 'जान है, तो जहान है।' प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि, 'the GDP growth will recover from temporary shock of pandemic but the human lives that are lost cannot be brought back.'

देश अर्थव्यवस्था के सदमे से उभर सकता है, अर्थव्यवस्था दोबारा पटरी पर लौट सकती है, परंतु जिन्दगी को लौटा कर वापस नहीं लाया जा सकता है। इस देश में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने stringent lockdown लागू किया। अगर हमने कड़ाई से lockdown लागू नहीं किया होता, तो अब तक कोविड के कारण जितने लोगों की मौत हुई है, उससे करीब 1 लाख अधिक लोगों की मौत हो गई होती। सर, महाभारत के शांति पर्व में कहा गया है कि आपदाग्रस्त जीव की प्राण रक्षा करना ही धर्म है। इसलिए कोविड के दौरान लॉकडाउन के बावजूद 'short term pain for long term gain' जब लॉकडाउन को थोड़ा शिथिल किया गया, तब प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि जान भी है और जहान भी है, 'saving lives and saving livelihoods', महोदय, हम लोगों ने जहां एक ओर गरीबों की चिंता की, वहीं दूसरी ओर उनके रोजगार की भी चिंता की।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बजट का स्वागत अर्थजगत ने किस प्रकार से किया है, 22 बंदूकों की सलामी के साथ देश के स्टॉक एक्सचेंज ने इस बजट का स्वागत किया है। जो सेंसेक्स है, it soared to 51,000. सेंसेक्स की फिगर 51 हजार करोड़ पार कर गई, Nifty 15,000 - और 23 साल के बाद यह पहला अवसर था, जब वित्त मंत्री जी के बजट भाषण के बाद highest single day gain on a Budget day था। इसके पहले जब चिदम्बरम साहब का वर्ष 1997 में भाषण हुआ था, उस समय single day budget के दिन सेंसेक्स में highest उछाल आया था। महोदय, देश के अखबारों ने, देश के अर्थजगत के लोगों ने किन सुर्खियों में इस बजट स्वागत किया है - एक ने कहा, 'bold and reformist Budget', एक ने कहा, 'FM breaks taboos, puts economy on turbo charge' 'FM takes on challenge with simple Budget', 'Pant and Pujara', 'FM delivers a booster dose', एक ने कहा, 'Budget bets big on growth', एक ने

* Not recorded.

कहा, 'bold leap, no playing to gallery'. एक अखबार ने headline दी, 'We have spent, we have spent and we have spent.' महोदय, मैं पिछले 25-30 सालों से केन्द्रीय बजट को देखता आ रहा हूँ। यह पहला बजट था, जिसकी मैंने कहीं आलोचना नहीं सुनी। विपक्ष का काम तो आलोचना करना है, इसलिए वह तो करेगा। वे तो अच्छी बात की भी आलोचना करेंगे। मुझे सिब्बल साहब के बजट भाषण से बड़ी निराशा हुई। मुझे लगा कि बहुत तर्क के साथ सरकार की आलोचना करेंगे, लेकिन मुझे सिब्बल साहब के भाषण को सुनकर घोर निराशा हुई। महोदय, इस बजट का देश ने स्वागत किया है। अभी गरीबों की बात कर रहे थे, तो lockdown के दौरान प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 80 करोड़ गरीबों को 8 महीने तक 40 किलो अनाज और प्रत्येक परिवार को 8 किलो दाल देने का काम किया है। इतना ही नहीं, 20 करोड़ महिलाएं, जिनका जनधन खाता था, उनको 1,500 रुपये प्रति महिला जो कि more than Rs.30,950 crore है were transferred to the bank accounts of 20 crore mahila Jan Dhan khatadars. उसी प्रकार 7.43 करोड़ उज्ज्वला की लाभार्थी महिलाओं को 14.71 करोड़ फ्री गैस सिलेंडर दिए गए, जिसकी कीमत 9,670 करोड़ रुपये है। इतना ही नहीं, 2.81 करोड़ विधवा, वृद्ध, दिव्यांगों को सामाजिक सुरक्षा पेंशन के लिए 3 माह तक 2,814 करोड़ रुपये उनके खाते में ट्रांसफर किए गए।

महोदय, जो लोग जनधन खाते का मज़ाक उड़ाते हैं, अगर जनधन खाता नहीं होता, तो क्या इन गरीबों के खाते में कोरोना काल के अंदर यह पैसा ट्रांसफर किया जा सकता था? महोदय, मैं अमरीका के बारे में बताना चाहूंगा कि वह इतना प्रगतिशील देश है, लेकिन अमरीका के अंदर Direct Benefit Transfer से सभी लोगों के खाते में पैसा ट्रांसफर नहीं किया जा सका। वहां पर 8 करोड़ लोगों के लिए stimulus cheque प्रिंट किए गए। प्रिंट करने के बाद ट्रम्प साहब के सिग्नेचर किए गए और फिर लिफाफे में डालकर उनको post से deliver किया गया। वे cheque एक सप्ताह में 50 लाख से ज्यादा deliver करने की स्थिति में नहीं थे। सितम्बर का महीना लग गया, केवल आठ करोड़ लोगों को उनका stimulus cheque पहुंचाने में। दूसरी ओर भारत जैसे गरीब देश में 100 करोड़ से ज्यादा लोगों के खाते में अलग-अलग प्रकार से और Direct Benefit Transfer से हमने पैसा पहुंचाने का काम किया है। महोदय, 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत' पैकेज के तहत कुल मिलाकर, और RBI ने जो कदम उठाए, 27 लाख करोड़ से ज्यादा का 'आत्मनिर्भर भारत' पैकेज 1.0, 2.0, 3.0 देश के आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के द्वारा provide किया गया। It was like five mini-budgets. महोदय, यह लॉकडाउन क्यों सफल हुआ? अगर 10 करोड़ गरीबों के घर में शौचालय नहीं बने होते, आप सोचिए कि लोग घरों में शौच के लिए जाते या बाहर जाते? अगर लॉकडाउन सफल हुआ है, तो इसके अंदर इन शौचालयों की बहुत बड़ी भूमिका है। अगर NDA की सरकार ने घर-घर बिजली नहीं पहुंचाई होती और शहरों में 24 घंटे बिजली नहीं होती, तो लॉकडाउन के दौरान जो लोग OTT पर और Netflix पर टीवी देखकर अपना समय काट रहे थे, वह शायद नहीं काट पाते। अगर 'उज्ज्वला' के अंतर्गत गैस के सिलेंडर नहीं मिले होते, तो गरीबों को लकड़ी इकट्ठी करने के लिए घर से बाहर जाना पड़ता। महोदय, मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि बार-बार यहां अडाणी और न जाने किस-किस की चर्चा होती है। यह जो मुफ्त सिलेंडर मिला है, क्या यह अडाणी को मिला है? अगर यह मुफ्त अनाज मिला है, तो क्या Tatas

और Birlas को मिला है?(व्यवधान)... महोदय, मैं अपेक्षा करता हूँ कि मेरी maiden speech है, तो कम से कम मुझे ...(व्यवधान)... मत कीजिए।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): This is his maiden speech.

श्री सुशील कुमार मोदी: महोदय, मुझे आश्चर्य हो रहा था कि सिब्बल साहब आंकड़े गिना रहे थे कि revenue collection कम हो गया है, income tax collection कम हो गया है। जब पूरे देश में कोविड की वजह से lockdown था, तो revenue collection तो कम होना ही था। महोदय, on revenue loss to the Union and the States, 23 per cent कम संग्रह हो पाया, 4 लाख 65 हजार करोड़ कम संग्रह होने की संभावना है। Less revenue will be collected under corporate tax. The shortfall is 34.50 per cent. For income tax, the shortfall is 28 per cent. अभी भी GST में 11.72 per cent का revenue shortfall है। ...(व्यवधान).... सर, मेरी मेडन स्पीच है...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Hon'ble Members, please do not discuss here. If you have to discuss something, go to the Lobby, discuss and come back. This is his maiden speech. You know the procedure of the House.

श्री सुशील कुमार मोदी: उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस कोरोना काल में सभी लोग उम्मीद कर रहे थे कि जो नया बजट आएगा, उसमें कोई नया टैक्स होगा, कोई Covid tax होगा, wealth tax बढ़ाया जाएगा, लेकिन मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि 23 परसेंट से ज्यादा revenue collection कम होने के बावजूद भी हमारी सरकार ने किसी भी आम आदमी के ऊपर एक भी नया टैक्स नहीं लगाया और हमने कर का बोझ देने का काम नहीं किया। जबकि पिछले ही साल हम लोगों ने इन्कम टैक्स में भारी रिबेट दी, जिसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि Rs.40,000 crore का revenue foregone किया। Corporate tax में, 2019-20 में, Rs.1,45,000 crore annual revenue foregone, Dividend Distribution Tax में 25 हजार करोड़ का revenue foregone था, इसलिए हम लोगों ने कोविड काल में इस देश की जनता पर किसी प्रकार के कर का बोझ नहीं डाला।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हमने एक नया सेस लगाया। That was the Agriculture Infrastructure and Development Cess and by levying this cess, the Government of India will be collecting more than Rs.30,000 crore as cess and this fund will be spent for the augmentation of mandies or APMCs और agriculture के infrastructure के लिए 30,000 करोड़ रुपये spend किए जाएंगे। सर, हम लोगों ने पेट्रोल पर, डीजल पर सेस लगाया, 12 चीजों पर कस्टम ड्यूटी कम की, लेकिन हम लोगों ने जनता पर बोझ नहीं पड़ने दिया। हम लोगों ने basic excise duty, customs duty को कम किया और कम करने के बाद हमने यह सेस लगाया, ताकि जनता पर कोई बोझ न पड़े। मैं एक आर्टिकल पढ़ रहा था कि सेस लगा दिया, यदि

यह divisive pool में नहीं जाएगा, तो राज्यों को उसका लाभ नहीं मिलेगा। मैं सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि आखिर यह सेस agriculture के infrastructure पर खर्च होगा, तो राज्यों में खर्च होगा, राज्यों के माध्यम से ही खर्च होगा, तो ultimately, this cess will go to the States. इसलिए यह कहना कि यह जो सेस है, इसके divisive pool में न होने के कारण राज्यों को उसका नुकसान होगा।

सर, V-shaped recovery, W-shaped recovery और U-shaped recovery के बारे में चर्चा हो रही थी। मैं बताना चाहता हूँ कि RBI's Financial Stability Report, NSO's First Advanced Estimates और Economic Survey 2021, all have predicted that it will be a V-shaped recovery. V-shaped recovery का मतलब यह है कि जहां पर जी.डी.पी. नीचे गया और फिर वह ऊपर की ओर बढ़ा। This is known as a V-shaped recovery. सर, quarter-1 के अंदर GDP contracted to minus 23.9 per cent; in quarter-2, it was minus 7.5 per cent और अब quarter-3 में घटकर 0.1 per cent रहने की संभावना है। सभी लोगों ने इस बात का आकलन किया कि real GDP is estimated to contract by only 7.7 per cent during 2020-21. यह V-shaped recovery है। वर्ष 2021-22 के अंदर IMF ने prediction किया है कि it will be 11.5 per cent GDP growth in India. Economic Survey ने भी 11 परसेंट और RBI's Monetary Policy Statement ने भी 10.5 per cent real GDP का आकलन किया है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि जुलाई माह के बाद जिस तरह से देश की अर्थव्यवस्था तेजी से ऊपर की ओर बढ़ रही है, तो हम V-shaped recovery के साथ फिर से अर्थव्यवस्था को पुरानी पटरी पर लाने का काम करेंगे, जिससे inflation नियंत्रण में रहेगा। इतना ही नहीं, समय तो नहीं है कि अभी जनवरी माह के अंदर, all indicators like improving power consumption, railway freight, GST collection, manufacturing capacity utilization, manufacturing PMI and PMI service index इन सभी में लगातार सुधार दिखाई पड़ रहा है। सर, जो Consumer Price Index है, That has also come down to 4.59 per cent in the month of December and food inflation has also come down from 9.5 per cent to 3.41 per cent. उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बजट की एक सबसे बड़ी खासियत और है - transparent accounting. It is no doubt that fiscal deficit is 9.5 per cent but it is because there is a transparency in accounting method of Budget और contingent जो borrowing थी, उसको मूल बजट में और इंटीग्रेट कर दिया गया है। आपको मालूम है कि to discontinue the NSSF Loan to FCI for Food Subsidy and, accordingly, Budget Provisions have been made in RE 2020-21 and BE 2021-22. मैं माननीय निर्मला जी से आग्रह करूंगा कि new Fiscal Consolidation Roadmap, एक नया Fiscal Consolidation Roadmap for the general States -- it means for the States and Centre and for the debt and fiscal deficit -- भारत सरकार को तैयार करना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी बार-बार privatization का जिक्र हो रहा था। मैं सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि 60s में, the per capita income of China and India were at the same level. 1960 के दशक में चीन और भारत की जो प्रति व्यक्ति आय थी, वह लगभग बराबर थी, लेकिन 1974 में China opened its economy and India opened its economy in 1991. यह

इस delayed economic reform and excessive regulation के कारण है। इसलिए इस बजट की एक और बड़ी खासियत - mindset को बदलना, यह जो सोच है कि हर चीज़ privatize हो रही है, disinvestment हो रहा है। अगर Public Sector Undertakings घाटे में चले रहे हैं, अगर Air India को 60,000 करोड़ का घाटा है and each year we are pumping Rs.6,000 crore of the public money to keep alive Air India, तो क्या यह उचित है? इसलिए इस mindset से बाहर निकलना होगा। इस बजट के द्वारा यह जो excessive regulation का mindset है and excessive baggage of socialism, एक समय था यह समाजवाद का जो excessive baggage था और जो पूरी अर्थव्यवस्था पर एक नियंत्रण स्थापित करता था, इस mindset से बाहर निकलने की आवश्यकता है। मैं अखबार में भी देख रहा हूँ कि घर के गहने बेचे जा रहे हैं। क्या taxpayers की money घाटे में चल रहे उद्योगों पर खर्च किया जाएगा, Air India पर खर्च किया जाएगा? मैं नरेन्द्र मोदी जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगा कि 1991 के बाद इस देश में किसी प्रधान मंत्री ने अगर reformist Budget पेश किया है, तो वह भारत की सरकार ने 2021-22 के लिए किया है। जो नए शब्द हैं, disinvestment, privatization, asset monetization, DFI, ARC, AMC, आगे आने वाले दिनों में इन शब्दों के बारे में काफी चर्चा होगी। यह बजट रोजगार पैदा करने वाला बजट है। यहां कहते हैं कि रोजगार की कहीं चर्चा ही नहीं है। अगर Capital Expenditure होगा, तो क्या लोगों को रोजगार नहीं मिलेगा? सड़क बनेगी, एयरपोर्ट्स बनेंगे, और चीज़ें बनेंगी, इसलिए यह बजट रोजगार पैदा करने वाला बजट है, यह बजट गरीबी दूर करने वाला बजट है, यह बजट महंगाई को नियंत्रित करने वाला बजट है, यह बजट भारत को आत्मनिर्भर बनाने वाला बजट है। इस बजट का जो thrust है, healthcare and well-being, यह पहला thrust है। दूसरा है - Capital Expenditure और तीसरा thrust area है - financial sector reforms. अगले साल जो हम खर्च करने जा रहे हैं, राजस्व की कमी के बावजूद, the Government of India was able to spend more than Rs.4,08,000 crore during 2020-21. हम लोगों ने 2020-21 में 4 लाख 8 हजार करोड़ रुपया ज्यादा खर्च किया है और Capital Expenditure भी Rs.4,12,000 crore was provided in the Budget and we would be spending Rs.4,39,000 crore as Capital Expenditure. For 2021-22, the Budget Expenditure is Rs.34,83,000 crore and Capital Expenditure is more than Rs.5,54,000 crore, हम 2020-21 में खर्च करेंगे। अभी सिब्बल साहब 'मनरेगा' के बारे में बात कर रहे थे, मैं बताना चाहूंगा कि in 2020-21, we have spent 81 per cent more than what was provided in the Budget. हम लोगों ने social security पर 380 परसेंट ज्यादा खर्च किया है, जितना बजट में और प्रावधान किया गया था। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हेल्थ के बारे में, we will be spending 137 per cent more in 2021-22 in comparison to 2020-21. अब कुछ लोग मजाक कर रहे हैं। वे कहते हैं कि साहब हेल्थ- आप तो हेल्थ पर कम, पानी पर ज्यादा खर्च कर रहे हैं, आप तो सेनिटेशन पर खर्च कर रहे हैं, तो मैं यह सदन से कहना चाहूंगा कि health is not just about clinics, about hospitals, about labs, about doctors and about paramedics. The WHO has stressed that water and sanitation were crucial for basic healthcare. Health is also about nutrition. Health is also about sanitation, about general cleanliness, about

clean air and water और इसलिए हम लोगों ने 'आयुष' पर अगले साल 2021-22 के लिए 40 परसेंट ज्यादा allocation किया है और for Health and Research, 26.8 per cent more allocation for 2021-22 and for Water and Sanitation, there is an increase of 346 per cent. इसी प्रकार for Health & Family, 30 परसेंट increase हम लोगों ने किया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हेल्थ स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया one-third खर्च करती है, two-thirds खर्च स्टेट्स करती हैं। मैं सदन को यह भी बताना चाहूंगा कि इस बार के बजट में, we have provided Rs. 35,000 crore for the Covid vaccines और 50 करोड़ लोगों को वैक्सीन लग पाएगी। Sir, Rs. 35,000 crore means, 50 crores of people will be inoculated by this Covid vaccine.

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि हम लोगों ने 16 जनवरी से वैक्सीनेशन प्रारम्भ किया, and, we have completed 60 lakh vaccinations in a record 24 days, whereas U.S.A. took 26 days, U.K. took 46 days and India took only 24 days to inoculate more than 60 lakh people of this country.

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बात और सदन को बताना चाहूंगा कि हम लोग केवल अपने देश में ही टीका नहीं लगा रहे हैं, बल्कि हम लोगों ने भूटान को 1.5 लाख, मालदीव को एक लाख, बंगलादेश को 20 लाख, नेपाल को 10 लाख, म्यांमार को 15 लाख, श्रीलंका को 5 लाख, बहरीन को एक लाख, ओमान को एक लाख and to अफगानिस्तान, we have sent five lakh doses of Corona vaccine without charging a single penny और हम लोगों ने 12 देशों को 62 लाख वैक्सीन फ्री में पहुंचाने का काम किया है। It has been delivered already. It is not that it is in pipeline but it has already been delivered. इतना ही नहीं, हम लोगों ने कमर्शियल कॉन्ट्रैक्ट भी आठ देशों के साथ किया है। हम लोगों ने बंगलादेश के साथ 50 लाख वैक्सीन डोज़ेज का कमर्शियल कॉन्ट्रैक्ट किया है। इसके अलावा मोरक्को के साथ 20 लाख का, ब्राज़ील के साथ 20 लाख का, इजिप्ट के साथ 50 हजार का, अल्जीरिया के साथ 50 हजार का, साउथ अफ्रीका के साथ 10 लाख का, कुवैत के साथ 2 लाख का, यूएई के साथ 2 लाख का कमर्शियल कॉन्ट्रैक्ट किया है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, one crore five lakh doses of vaccination through commercial contract आठ देशों को इसे हम लोगों ने भेजने का काम किया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास बोलने के लिए समय कम है। दुनिया में तीन बड़े संकट अर्थव्यवस्था के आए थे। The first was Asian Financial Crisis, 1997, the second was Global Financial Crisis, 2007-2008 and the third was Pandemic-Induced Financial Crisis, 2020. ये जो तीन crises दुनिया के अंदर आए, इनका किस तरह से भारत ने मुकाबला किया- जब एशियन फाइनेंशियल क्राइसिस आया तब अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे और जब ग्लोबल फाइनेंशियल क्राइसिस आया, the response was myopic. उस समय किसकी सरकार थी, यह बताने की आवश्यकता नहीं है और अब जो पेंडेमिक के कारण फाइनेंशियल क्राइसिस आया है - इस समय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मेरे पास इसके विस्तार में जाने के लिए समय नहीं है, लेकिन मैं इतना ही कहना चाहूंगा कि अभी कोविड का जो क्राइसिस आया है - हम लोगों ने, the Capital

Expenditure from April to December, 2020 stood at Rs. 3.17 lakh crore which is 24 per cent higher, पिछले साल की इसी अवधि की तुलना में। मैं अप्रैल से जनवरी की बात कर रहा हूँ। अप्रैल से दिसम्बर, छह महीने कोविड में चले गए और कोई खर्च नहीं हो पाया। कैपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर पिछले तीन माह में recorded phenomenal growth; 129 per cent in October. अगर आप अक्टूबर 20 की पिछले साल से तुलना करें, तो there was a growth of 129 per cent. In November, कैपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर की ग्रोथ थी, 248 परसेंट and in December, it was 81 per cent.

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, 2021-22 में we are going to spend Rs.5,54,000 crores as capital expenditure. यह जो कैपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर है, इसका multiplier effect होता है। If the revenue expenditure increases by Rs.100, अगर आप रेवेन्यू एक्सपेंडिचर में 100 रुपये खर्च करते, तो only Rs.98 or Rs.99 gets added to the economy. There is no multiplier effect. लेकिन अगर आप कैपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर करते हैं, तो कैपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर increases. अगर 100 रुपये खर्च करते हैं as capital expenditure, तो capital expenditure increases and Rs.245 gets added to the economy in the same year and Rs.480 gets aggregated over the next several years. It has a multiplier effect over the next few years. अगर एक रुपया खर्च करते हैं, तो उसी साल अर्थव्यवस्था में 245 रुपये का multiplier effect होता है और बाद के वर्षों में Rs.480. कुल मिलाकर अगले साल 2.25 per cent of GDP we will be spending through capital expenditure and if the multiplier effect is 2.5 times, it means, in 2022, 6.25 per cent of GDP will be achieved only through capital expenditure. उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी समय नहीं है कि मैं विस्तार से अपनी बात रखूं, लेकिन मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि global financial crisis में जो यूपीए की सरकार थी, उसमें कैपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर इन्क्रीज नहीं हुआ, उन्होंने रेवेन्यू एक्सपेंडिचर को इन्क्रीज किया और उसका परिणाम था कि महंगाई बढ़ी, इनफ्लेशन बढ़ा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों की सरकार ने कुछ कदम उठाए। यह कैपिटल एक्सपेंडिचर कैसे होगा? The Government of India has announced National Infrastructure Pipeline in the last Budget. महोदय, मैं फिर रिपीट करना चाहूंगा कि Government of India will be spending Rs.100 lakh crores in the next financial year for the development of infrastructure and that will be the world class infrastructure which we will be developing through the National Infrastructure Pipeline. इसकी फंडिंग कैसे करेंगे? How would this Rs.100 lakh crores come? It will be through creating institutional mechanism and monetizing the assets. इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की लॉन्ग टर्म लेंडिंग के लिए भारत सरकार ने DFI (Development Financial Institution) बनाने का ऐलान किया है। The normal commercial banks are not capable to provide long-term lending to the infrastructure projects. So we require institutions like DFI, and the Government of India has provided Rs.20,000 crores to DFI and अगले तीन साल के अंदर इसका लेंडिंग पोर्टफोलियो 5 लाख करोड़ होगा।

Sir, then there is asset monetization. Like National Infrastructure Pipeline, there will be National Monetization Pipeline and some important measures in this direction are, NHAI operational toll roads, transmission assets of Power Grid, AAI Airports in Tier II and Tier III cities, warehousing assets, sports stadiums, railway stations, DFC, etc. और इसे monetize करके हम फंड्स इकट्ठा करेंगे। Then there is debt financing of Infrastructure Investment Trust and debt financing of Real Estate Investment Trust. They will allow debt financing by foreign portfolio investors, जो हम इसके द्वारा करेंगे। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी चर्चा कर रहे थे कि इस देश के बैंकों का क्या हाल है। In the last four years, the Government of India has invested Rs.2,71,000 crores for recapitalizing the public sector banks. Sir, Rs.2,71,000 crores have been infused in the public sector banks, और अब गवर्नमेंट ऑफ इंडिया ने अनाउंस किया है कि हम 2021-22 में Rs.21,000 crores खर्च करेंगे to recapitalize the public sector banks. उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो बात आई कि अभी जो बैंक्स हैं, they are not capable to sell their bad assets; so, we will be creating Stressed Asset Resolution by setting ARC and AMC. इसलिए ARC और AMC स्थापित करके हम इसको ठीक करने का काम करेंगे। उसी प्रकार से disinvestment of public sector enterprises की बात है। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, चूँकि केवल 5 मिनट का समय बचा है, तो मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि केन्द्र सरकार ने इस कोरोना काल में स्टेट्स की कितनी मदद की है। बार-बार NDA पर आरोप लगता है कि Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, they were obstructing the implementation of GST. I can tell you, I was associated with GST from the very beginning. मैं यह बताना चाहूँगा कि GST को UPA की सरकार लागू क्यों नहीं कर पाई। आचार्य जी यहाँ बैठे हुए हैं। They could not implement GST, they could not start GST in this country because of their arrogance, they refused to provide the compensation money to the States. CST was reduced from 4 per cent to 3 per cent and from 3 to 2 per cent. ...(व्यवधान)... और Government of India ने assure किया था ...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Please don't obstruct.

SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR MODI: And, the Government of India has assured that they will compensate to the States. When the Government of India refused to compensate to the States, then, States also refused to cooperate with the Union Government. मैं यह बताना चाहूँगा कि जब इस देश के अन्दर नरेन्द्र मोदी जी की सरकार आई, तो हम लोगों ने GST को लागू करने के लिए, we provided Rs.38,000 crores, which was the backlog of UPA regime, which was not provided by the UPA to the States. The Narendra Modi Government provided Rs.38,000 crores backlog and assured 14 per cent return. हम आपको यह भी बता दें कि जो revenue का shortfall था, the Government of India, by

special window, has provided Rs.1,10,000 crores and already Rs.84,000 crore has been given to the States. मैं इसके विस्तार में नहीं जाऊँगा। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, revenue deficit grant में इस कोरोना काल के अन्दर 2021 में, 14 States have been given Rs.74,000 crores as the Revenue Deficit Grants and States like West Bengal, Kerala, those States which claimed to be the most prosperous State, they have got the maximum benefit because of the mismanagement of their economy, because of the revenue deficit.

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहूँगा कि यह जो बजट है, यह नरेन्द्र मोदी जी का बजट है और जैसा मैंने कहा कि यह गरीबों को समर्पित बजट है, रोजगार पैदा करने वाला बजट है, देश को विकास के रास्ते पर आगे ले जाने वाला बजट है और अर्थव्यवस्था को फिर से पटरी पर लाने वाला बजट है। मैं नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नाम के जो अक्षर हैं, उनसे बजट को परिभाषित करना चाहूँगा। नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नाम में N, A, R, E, N, D, R, A, M, O, D, I है। So N stands for 'नया भारत' 'New India'; A of Narendra Modi stands for 'Atmanirbhar Bharat'; R stands for 'Radical Reforms'; E stands for 'Electronic Agri Market'; N stands for 'New Financial Structure'; D stands for 'Disinvestment'; R stands for 'Railway and Roads'; and A stands for 'Agriculture Reforms'. अब Modi का जो M है, it is 'MSP Assured'. जो MSP को लेकर चर्चा हो रही है, M of Narendra Modi, stands for 'MSP Assured'; M stands for 'Helping the Migrant Workers'; O stands for 'One Person Company'; and D stands for 'Downtrodden'. नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने कहा कि सरकार गरीबों को समर्पित है। So, D stands for 'Downtrodden' and the last alphabet I, it is for 'Inclusive Development'; it is for 'Infrastructure'; it is for 'Immunization'. उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि इस विपरीत परिस्थिति के अन्दर ...

2.00 P.M.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री भुवनेश्वर कालिता) : सुशील जी, आप एक मिनट रुक जाएँ। It is 2 o'clock now, we have to take the sense of the House to extend it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS; AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN): Sir, there is a general consensus that since we have to discuss the Budget 2021-22 in detail and many of the Members have decided to speak, we may extend it up to 3 o'clock.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Is this the sense of the House to extend it up to 3 o'clock? This is a consensus. This is a consensus, so you need not question.

SHRIMATI JAYA BACHCHAN (Uttar Pradesh): If all parties get enough time to speak!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): Speak to your leader; he will speak on behalf of you. Mr. Sushil Modi, please continue your speech now.

श्री सुशील कुमार मोदी : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे बोलने के लिए 30 मिनट का समय दिया गया था, मेरे 30 मिनट अब पूरे हो चुके हैं। जैसा मैंने पहले कहा, कोरोना काल में जिस प्रकार की परिस्थितियां थीं, पहली बार मैंने cooperative federalism का ऐसा नमूना देखा as a Deputy Chief Minister of Bihar. महोदय, मैं पिछले 15 साल से बिहार में हूँ। I have seen many Prime Ministers. But, it was for the first time, the Prime Minister was interacting with all the Chief Ministers for four hours or five hours and it has not happened only once. उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इनमें से 6 बार तो मैं स्वयं माननीय मुख्य मंत्री श्री नीतीश जी के साथ मौजूद था। हर बार मैंने देखा कि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी चार-चार, पाँच-पाँच घंटे राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के साथ बैठकर, कोरोना का कैसे मुकाबला करना चाहिए, इसकी strategy बना रहे थे। This is cooperative federalism. मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूँ कि इनसे पहले जो प्रधान मंत्री हुए थे, उन्होंने कितनी बार राज्यों के मुख्य मंत्रियों के साथ इस प्रकार से कोई चर्चा या कोई बातचीत की होगी?

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, कोरोना काल के बारे में सोच कर भी मन में सिहरन पैदा हो जाती है और रोंगटे खड़े हो जाते हैं। उस समय जिस प्रकार की परिस्थितियां थीं, उन परिस्थितियों में से अगर किसी ने हमें निकाला है, तो उस व्यक्ति का नाम नरेन्द्र दामोदरदास मोदी है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक बार फिर से इस शानदार बजट के लिए, इस ऐतिहासिक बजट के लिए श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण जी और देश के माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई देता हूँ, धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA): The next speaker is Shri Sukhendu Sekhar Ray. I think, he is not present. So, the next speaker is Shri S.R. Balasubramoniyam.

SHRI S.R. BALASUBRAMONIYAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, the Union Budget 2021-22 has many welcome initiatives and schemes for Tamil Nadu. Our Chief Minister, Edappadi K. Palaniswami, while welcoming the Centre's assurances, thanked the Union

Finance Minister for announcing over Rs. 1 lakh crore allocation for development of 3,500 kilometres long highways in Tamil Nadu, including crucial stretches of Madurai-Kollam and Chittoor-Thatchur Corridor. He has promised that the State Government would expedite steps to complete these works. The Chief Minister has also thanked the Centre for schemes, including funds to modernize the fishing harbour in Chennai, setting up of a Seaweed Park and approval of allocation for the Phase II of Chennai Metro Rail Project. He has demanded that two of the seven textile parks be set up in Tamil Nadu. The Chief Minister has expressed his happiness over the announcement of Central support for a world class Fin-Tech hub at the GIFT- IFSC, and also urged the Centre to announce a scheme to establish an international financial institution in Tamil Nadu, to facilitate the implementation of the Financial City Project of the State Government. Sir, during the past few years, the excise duty on petrol and diesel had been reduced while the cess has been spiking. In this backdrop, a further reduction in excise duty and a hike in cess will affect the financial position of all the States. Accepting the State Government's requests, the Centre should restore the previous position. Referring to Rs. 63,246 crore funding for Chennai Metro Phase-II, the CM also urged the Centre to expeditiously allocate 50 per cent of the counterpart fund immediately so that the project could be executed in a faster pace. I urge the Centre to approve MetroLite and MetroNeo systems for Coimbatore and Madurai. I welcome the announcement of launching a new scheme to support augmentation of public transport services, so that the funding should be extended in a way that would benefit the Tamil Nadu State Transport Corporations as well. The allocation of Rs 35,000 crore for Covid vaccines is timely and has to be lauded. I urge the Centre to hike the assistance to Tamil Nadu for containing the Corona infection in the best possible way. I also urge the Centre to extend financial assistance to modernize smaller fishing harbours in the State in line with the one in Chennai. The establishment of a new financial institution will benefit all the States since Rs 5 lakh crore could be availed through this institution. Sir, the petroleum prices have soared. It has touched Rs.103 in Mumbai for one litre of petrol. Even in Coimbatore yesterday it was Rs.90.25 per litre. The diesel also costs Rs.83.25 per litre. These prices are skyrocketing. Actually, the crude prices have crashed. It has come to the rock bottom. It is hovering around 30 to 40. It was 75, 80, 85 and everything. Here the prices of petrol and diesel have gone up when it is 30 to 40 dollars. State Governments and the Central Government are indulging in levying duties, which is too much in my opinion. That should be avoided. Levying of duties must definitely be avoided. Every individual is suffering today. This suffering should not be there. That is

what I wanted to mention. I appeal to the Prime Minister, I appeal to the Government and the Finance Minister also to take away this too much of duty. They can adopt some other methods to repay to the States. That is my view. Sir, our hon. Deputy Chief Minister, Shri O. Panneerselvam put forth a slew of demands allowing States to borrow up to five per cent of GDP, no abrupt fiscal correction during 2021-22, discussions on continuance of the compensation mechanism and devolving further taxation powers on States, permission and fund allocation for water resource augmentation projects, early disbursement of pending dues to the State, etc. Though the early signs of economic revival are apparent, the financial situation of State Governments would take more time to recover. Hence, no abrupt fiscal correction should be attempted during 2021-22. The transition back to fiscal targets should be through a gradual path over two to three years. The viability of using all measures to support growth, including the escape clause in the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act to permit the Reserve Bank of India to subscribe to the Central Government's loans, should be explicitly placed on the table for consideration. This will give confidence that the government will do whatever it takes to sustain growth. Sir, State Governments had given up their autonomy on their main source of revenue based on an assurance that the transition to the GST regime would be revenue neutral in the long run. The expectations of revenue growth with the implementation of GST have been belied. The reasons for this tepid revenue growth have to be analysed in detail. Alternatives, including continuance of the compensation mechanism and devolving further taxation powers on States will have to be discussed in the GST Council in order to ensure that States are not put to hardship in 2022-23. This very crucial issue should be addressed urgently to ensure that the interests of the States are not affected. With regard to the local body grants in the first report of the 15th Finance Commission, the all-India ratio of rural to urban population was applied uniformly for all States. In more urbanized States like Tamil Nadu, this deprived urban areas of much needed funding. I request that this anomaly be set right when the final report of this Commission is implemented during 2021-22. Besides, no further conditions should be imposed by the Centre for the release of grants recommended by the Finance Commission to ensure that the States receive their full share of the grants in time. Tamil Nadu is yet to receive grants for Rs.2,575.98 crores recommended by the 14th Finance Commission for rural and urban local bodies. In fact, performance grants recommended by the 14th Finance Commission have not been released in the last three years to any State. I, therefore, urge the Union Government to expedite the release of the same. Tamil Nadu has a long track record

of efficient implementation of Externally Aided Projects, which later serve as models for other States and countries in project design and execution. Now the Union Finance Ministry intends to approve only one externally aided project per agency per State in a year. Such an abrupt change in policy greatly disrupts our development plans. So, the projects that are at an advanced stage of consideration should be approved for implementation without any restrictions and limitations. At present Rs. 19,591.63 crore, including pending GST compensation claims, arrears related to 13th and 14th Finance Commission grants to local bodies, and pending grants for programmes including Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Right to Education Act, Flood Management Programme, and Post-matric Scholarship Scheme, are due to Tamil Nadu. I request the Centre to release dues at the earliest. Sir, there is an uncertainty over the railway project reconnecting Morappur-Dharmapuri Railway line which needs to be expedited. The establishment of AIIMS at Thoppur needs to be speeded up since the inauguration was done two years back. I thank the hon. Finance Minister for providing full support to the projects requested by Government of Tamil Nadu. Thank you, Sir.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK (Odisha): Sir, my urge to join politics quitting the Civil Services about two years ago was motivated by only one person. To him, politics was not a means to achieve power but a passion to serve the people. When I eventually quit, he gave me and all party members a talisman. That was Gandhi's talisman and I quote: "Whenever you are in doubt, or when the self becomes too much with you, apply the following test: 'Recall the face of the poorest and the weakest man whom you may have seen, and ask yourself, if the step you contemplate is going to be of any use to him. Will it restore him to a control over his own life and destiny? Then you will find your doubts and yourself melting away'." This talisman forms the soul of Naveen Patnaik's and our party Biju Janata Dal's politics and has guided Odisha's governance and policy all through. There could not have been a better moment than the current pandemic when this was put to test. During this time, during the initial period, the Chief Minister chose life over livelihood and later life with livelihood. He never called them migrants but as guest workers. It is for no reason that survey after survey has found him as the number one Chief Minister of India. He often says that *sadhe chari koti Odia mora paribar*.

What did he do in the Pandemic as the Odisha's Covid response? All 94 lakh poor families covered under the food security scheme received financial assistance of Rs. 1,000 even before the Central Government announced it; social security pension

for four months to 48 lakh beneficiaries; construction workers were paid Rs.1,500 each for the losses incurred due to the lockdown, numbering 22 lakh; three months' pre-matric scholarship was paid as an advance; financial assistance of Rs.3,000 to around 65,000 street vendors across 114 urban local bodies were paid; doubling of number of jobs offered under Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Scheme to 10 lakh people; the spouse and next of kin of deceased ASHA and Anganwadi workers are to be paid Rs.7,500 and Rs.5,000 a month till the time she would have attained the age of 60 years. Sir, the Centre too responded. We are happy that the Centre too responded for the poor with the announcement of the Prime Minister's Garib Kalyan Yojana. Then, in the later part, it went to 'life with livelihood' mission, the Atmanirbhar packages. The State also did something on its own--Rs.1,700 crore Special Livelihood Intervention Plan to generate employment in rural areas.

If the economy was decimated, it was ravaged more for the States than the Centre. After all, we know that fiscal and monetary space available to the States compared to the Centre is very limited. It is against this background and Mahatma Gandhi's talisman that I would like to evaluate this Budget. At the same time, I would like to say that the current Budget has been given against a context. Mr. Sibal was right when he said that it has the context. The context is not only of India but also global. The entire economy everywhere had collapsed. It is against this background that the responses have to be seen. The good thing about the Budget is, it is a bold effort to breach FRBM mandated fiscal deficit targets by increasing capital investment by about 34 per cent. I also think that the Budget gave a definite policy direction in the medium and the long term for country's finances and economy, which is good for private investment and FDI to come in. It introduced Development Finance Institutions, allocation for Covid vaccine, which Members have already said, and asset monetisation, but one important thing about transparency which the Budget brought in after 70 years of Independence is the food subsidy being brought inside the Budget document and therefore, into the Government account and not keeping it outside the Budget as an extra budgetary item. I will use a framework, therefore, of equity, climate and gender symmetry and lastly cooperative federalism that has been talked about while talking about the Budget. The inequalities in India have been talked about during the Budget. About one lakh seventy thousand people lost their jobs every hour in the month of April. The NITI Aayog had also in its index 2019 reported about increased poverty in 22 States since 2018; 24 States saw an increase in hunger across several indicators. The pandemic only exacerbated this problem. So, I would probably think that this Budget is very strong on intent, but there could

have been more empathy for Gandhi's poor that I talked about. The fund allocation to the developmental sector has come down from 1.37 per cent in 2020-21 Budget Estimates to 1.30 per cent in 2021-22. If you take out the food Budget, the total stimulus is just about one per cent more than the BE of last year, but it is understandable that the pandemic was there. When we talk about equity, we also have to be cognizant of the fact that the size of the cake has to increase. Therefore, there has to be growth impetus. While I talk about the fact that more could have been done, I refer to agriculture which is the largest employer in this country, but the allocation has decreased by 8.5 per cent. In textiles, the increase is three per cent, but Capital Expenditure has decreased by 20 per cent. That is the second highest employer. In school and educational literacy, the decrease is 8.3 per cent; higher education is 2.82 per cent, animal husbandry is 5.7 per cent, empowerment of persons with disabilities is 11.6 per cent, women and child development is 18 per cent. These are all down. Therefore, I am worried. I am concerned. Even in the infrastructural push that one has been talking, this inequality will probably get accentuated because the flow from the contractors that get the jobs to the wage employers might take time or may not be of that level. Therefore, the inequity, I am concerned, might increase. The National Infrastructure Pipelines Performance so far has not been very encouraging. The National Asset Monetisation Pipeline's Performance has also not been very encouraging and therefore, I would request the Finance Minister to be careful about this particular aspect. As far as employment is concerned, there has been 34 per cent reduction in the MGNREGS funds. The person-days of employment will reduce from 17.64 per cent. With regard to urban employment, unlike Odisha, there has been no scheme announced by the Finance Minister. I would strongly recommend similar schemes to be introduced and would have expected to be introduced in the Budget. There is still time. As far as the green considerations are concerned, there are a number of announcements made by the hon. Finance Minister, very welcome announcement, relating to green considerations, to make the economy run with the environment. However, a recent analysis of 16 major economies shows that India's stimulus package performs abysmally low in comparison to others, with respect to green measures, particularly the decarbonisation and carbon sequestering agenda. I think, that could be put on track. As far as women empowerment is concerned, the labour force participation has decreased from 36.7 per cent to 26 per cent and we know that the hon. Chief Minister of Odisha has rightly said, "We cannot deprive half of our population of their rights. They must have their rightful place in not only the economic, but also the

political space of our country." The Budget, unfortunately, fails to give this push. While for the first time recognising the potential women of SHGs in creating wealth at the bottom of the pyramid, it fails to open up new avenues of gainful business for them as has been done in Odisha. In several sectors the women SHGs have been pushed to perform business and, therefore, their income has increased and wealth of the State has also been increased at the bottom of the pyramid. It is the need of the hour to introduce 33 per cent reservation quota for women in Parliament to increase representation of women and to ensure their inclusivity in Legislatures.

Our concern, as far as fiscal federalism is concerned, is this. The State is going to lose Rs. 12,000 crores. Similarly, Rs. 6,000 crores is the gap between 2020-21 and 2021-22 BE, about Rs. 5,000 crores in CSS and from the 15th Finance Commission recommendations which has the horizontal devolution, there is a decrease from 4.629 per cent to 4.528 per cent in the coming five years. So, approximately, Rs. 12,000 cores is the loss that a poor State like Odisha has to bear. Sir, Odisha is losing because of good performance. Odisha never had a revenue deficit until about two years ago. For that reason, Odisha will not get revenue deficit grant. The fiscal burden of the State, as far as devolution is concerned, is 1.50 per cent of GTR in 2020-21 to 1.36 per cent.

As far as Railways are concerned, there is no railway project in six districts in the last 75 years in Odisha! Sir, there is only one railway line in seven years! Sir, Rs. 1.40 lakh crores have been collected as freight, but the expenditure on railways in Odisha is only Rs. 14,000 crores! Odisha has been used as a catchment area for mineral-based raw material by railways. Is it fair? Is it not a slap on the face of 4.5 crore people of Odisha? The rail density in Odisha is only 15 whereas the national density is 19, in the neighbouring West Bengal it is 44 and in Jharkahand it is 24.3!

Basic needs of credit to women, farmers and MSMEs are also not taking place. Despite such sizeable contribution to the national economy, Odisha has received little infrastructural support from the Centre in terms of teledensity, railway network, banking, national highways and air connectivity that I had talked about. Sir, much more could have been done.

Sir, we have, of course, our demand for Special Category Status which has not happened. Being ravaged by cyclones and floods from time to time, we have made a strong pitch for a new restoration, rehabilitation and rebuilding scheme. But, it has not happened.

The national highways improvement has not happened. The financial inclusion in Odisha leaves much to be desired. As far as rural housing is concerned, we have

made a strong pitch to convert all *kuchcha* houses into *pucca* houses. Hon. Chief Minister of Odisha has written repeatedly on this. But, it has not been agreed to by opening window for us. In case of agriculture, there is an opportunity to implement a scheme for joint liability group so that sharecropping farmers could actually get loans as has been done in Odisha. This is a suggestion.

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

As far as energy is concerned, Odisha has suffered a loss of Rs. 194 crores and Rs. 345 crores in 2019-20 and 2020-21 respectively on account of idle fixed charges for surrendered energy.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now. Your time is over.

DR. AMAR PATNAIK: I will be concluding in just half-a-minute. Over the past few years, Odisha has maintained a consistent growth rate which has been higher than the national average. We asked not to be treated differentially, but with equity. We simply asked to be treated fairly and with a fair opportunity to strive. We have to be given our due space in the Budget. Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Anthiyur P. Selvarasu.

SHRI P. WILSON (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is his maiden speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No maiden speech in Corona time. It can be afterwards.

SHRI P. WILSON: Sir, please allow him. Please allow him.

प्रो. मनोज कुमार झा (बिहार) : सर, उधर एलाउ हुआ है।

SHRI P. WILSON: Please allow him.

श्रीमती प्रियंका चतुर्वेदी (महाराष्ट्र) : सर, मुझे भी एलाउ नहीं किया गया।

SHRI P. WILSON: How many minutes are you giving him, Sir?

SHRI M. SHANMUGAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, it is his maiden speech.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Twenty minutes.

SHRI ANTHIYUR P. SELVARASU (Tamil Nadu): *Hon'ble Deputy Chairman Sir, Vanakkam. This is my maiden speech. Please permit me to speak in Tamil. Sir, I request you to give me more time.

I was born in a remote village of Tamil Nadu. It is difficult to locate our village in the map of India. Our leader Dr. Kalaignar introduced the world of politics to me, a man born in a humble background. He is more important to me than my life. I salute the present leader of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, our commander 'Thalapathiyar', for giving me the opportunity to speak in this august House of historical significance. I humbly express my gratitude to him.

"There cannot be any differentiation among people. All are equal by birth. To consider some section of people as belonging to upper caste and some section as lower caste people, is an illusion." This ideology of rationalism is propagated throughout Tamil Nadu by *Thanthai Periyar*. *Perarinar Anna* dedicated his life for propagating Thanthai Periyar's ideology throughout Tamil Nadu. People like me are able to reach high office like this due to their efforts. Sir, I begin my speech by conveying my brave salute to all these leaders.

Sir, many schemes have been announced in Budget 2021-2022. But most of the schemes are pro-corporates and are anti people. They favour only the corporates. Therefore, I would like to put forward certain demands.

Hon'ble Prime Minister of India laid the foundation stone for All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) at Madurai which is under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare. But the construction activity of the hospital has not yet started. I would like to convey that financial assistance for this project is not announced in the Budget. I request the Government to start construction of the hospital immediately.

In Tamil Nadu, Tiruppur city is the hub of textile exports. It has many textile industries, hosiery production units and knitting industries. Many handloom weavers and labourers are living in the city of Tiruppur. The weaving industry had earned considerable amount of foreign exchanges for the country. In the Budget, there is no announcement for protecting the welfare of weavers and labourers. They are totally neglected. The Budget is totally indifferent to their sufferings. Moreover, lakhs of

* English translation of the original speech delivered in Tamil.

weavers and labourers are living at Erode, Chennimalai, Kumara palayam, Edappadi and Thiruchengodu. I request you to establish an Employees State Insurance (ESI) hospital at Erode for the welfare of weavers.

The disinvestment of Public sector is an anti people initiative. This will certainly cause huge losses to our country's economy. LIC is not only an insurance corporation. I request you not to consider it as a profit making institution. Lakhs of Indians have deep trust in LIC. What you are selling is neither the crores of business run by the corporation nor its immovable properties whose value may exceed many lakhs of crores. In fact, you are selling the trust of the common man of India. I request you to give up this initiative.

The New Education policy proposed by the Union Government reduces the importance of State languages. We consider that it aims to destroy the regional languages. Tamil Nadu unanimously rejects this policy. Instead of implementing this policy, the standard of school buildings can be improved and new schools can be constructed. I request the Government to allocate proper fund to the State Governments to execute these initiatives.

It has been announced that Post-matric scholarship amount for students belonging to Scheduleld castes, has been increased to Rs.35,219 crore. This amount is allocated for a period of six years. In fact, many students of Tamil Nadu, both at Schools and at colleges, are not given scholarships for many years. Tamil Nadu Government had said that they had not received fund from the Central corpus. Therefore, I request that scholarship has to be given to students belonging to Scheduled Caste and Scheduleld Tribe communities, as expeditiously as possible. They should be given the arrear amount also, which is estimated to be around Rs.2062 crore.

Rs.1000 crore has been allocated for the welfare of women and children who are working at Tea plantations in Assam and West Bengal. Thousands of women labourers are working at tea plantations at Vaalparai and Nilgiris areas in Tamil Nadu. Why are they neglected? I consider that this financial assistance is given only to the labourers of Assam and West Bengal on the eve of forthcoming Assembly elections in these States. Did you announce this scheme to gain more votes for you in the states of Assam and West Bengal? Have you neglected Tamil Nadu, as you cannot win elections in the state?

Sir, State's share of GST is not given. Instead, they have been permitted to obtain loans. This is against the GST Act. Who will pay the interest for those loans? Therefore Sir, I request you to release Tamil Nadu's share of GST immediately .

Since the beginning of coming to power, BJP has been attempting to erode the concept of federalism. The powers of State Governments are snatched away one by one. Through GST, the rights of State Governments for imposing tax have been snatched away. Second, due to enactment of farm laws, States' rights of procurement of food grains are snatched away. Third, in this Budget, you have planned to snatch away the power distribution rights of the State Government.

Universal Public Distribution System is being executed in Tamil Nadu for more than 50 years. During the tenure of Dr. Kalaignar, he implemented the scheme with the intention that at least one course of food per day, has to be given to the poor people. Kerala also is implementing this scheme. But in other states, food grains can be distributed only to the people living below poverty line, through Public Distribution System,. The farm laws you have enacted, will lead to the closure ceremony for the noble Universal Public Distribution System of Tamil Nadu. Therefore Sir, I request you to repeal these farm laws which are detrimental to crores of Indian farmers.

You have planned to construct eight-lane road, from Chennai to Salem in Tamil Nadu. You have acquired land for this project by snatching away the livelihood of thousands of farmers. Farmers have opposed this project vehemently. But, without considering the protests of farmers, the Union Government intends to execute this project expeditiously. A National Highway between Chennai and Salem via Ulunthoor pettai is already in use. Many facilities are provided along the highway. Bridges are also constructed. In such a situation, I would like to ask whom are you laying this road for? What is your intention? I request you to give up this project.

The price rise of petrol and diesel is toxic. People of all strata of society use petrol. I request you to reduce the price of petrol considering the welfare of people. LPG is used by the poor and downtrodden people also. The price of LPG is also increasing every day. I request you to reduce the price of LPG also.

In this Budget, distribution of drinking water is included under the Ministry of Health. I request you that these projects have to be implemented by the local bodies of the State Governments.

Peraringar Anna had been a member of this House in the year 1962. I would like to quote one of his popular axioms, "South is deteriorating and North is prospering". This Budget proves this axiom. Therefore Sir, I request that good projects have to be offered to Tamil Nadu. I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. With these words, I conclude my speech. Vanakkam."

SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY (Telangana): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity you have given to me to speak on this Budget. This Budget has been formulated under very trying and difficult times, the reason being Covid-19 and to quote the US President, Joe Biden, “The worst is yet to come.” Of course, India has fared much better than the Western world. We all need to understand whether it is due to the early lockdown or it is because of our genetic and cultural habits wherein we have developed higher levels of immunity. But the fact of the matter is how the leadership of the country stood with the people of our country. Political adversaries, friends, gave leverage to the leadership to face the pandemic bravely. Facts and figures show clearly that the catalyzing approach of the hon. Prime Minister at the national level and the Chief Ministers at the State level really helped our people. Winston Churchill once said, “Never let a good crisis go to waste.” And, the Prime Minister assured us that it would be a never-before Budget. Budget preparation, Budget presentation and Budget implementation draws the country's entire attention because for one year, the country's future depends on what the Budget portrays and gives to our countrymen. If I draw an analogy between the Budget and the *Hyderabadi Biryani*, because I come from Hyderabad, Deputy Chairman, Sir, the preparation of biryani draws a lot of attention because of its aroma. It is not only the guests in the house but also the neighbourhood gets to see that a wonderful preparation is being done and when the biryani is prepared and it is ready to be served, the guests look forward for a sumptuous meal because it looks very fulfilling feeling. But as they say, the proof of the pudding lies in eating it, the flavour of the biryani lies in serving it. So, there was a good preparation for the Budget, there was a good presentation of the Budget. Now the Finance Minister has 29 States, 7 UTs to serve it. So, we will be looking forward in the coming year how the flavours would be served across the country through the various States, and I wish the Government the very best in their endeavour.

The 15th Finance Commission recommended the high-powered inter-governmental group to advice for amending the Centre and State FRBM Acts, and that is, to ensure that legislations are consistent with fiscal sustainability. Now does this mean that the various announcements being made in the Parliament, being made in the Legislatures, are not in tune to our financial limitations or are we overstepping or are we doing something, announcing much more than what we have? But, nevertheless, it causes a serious concern because Parliament is sacrosanct. What is announced here, what is announced in the Legislatures, has to be implemented at

any cost. Otherwise, then the very sanctity, like I said, Sir, the very sanctity of this will be in question. What Parliament decides, the Executive has to implement it.

A few days back, the Leader of the Opposition, Azad *Saheb*, on Motion of Thanks was, in his speech, speaking about Kashmir when the Bill of converting Kashmir into UT was introduced in the House with an assurance that the conversion of a State into a UT would realize more development to the area of Kashmir and he has expressed his doubts on the development and his apprehensions on the way it is being implemented. While up North in Kashmir, the Bill did not live up to the required aspirations of the people, down South, the AP Reorganization Bill was introduced in this House way back, Sir. There had been lot of assurances because the Bill had come in through a lot of debates, sacrifice and, of course, the country has witnessed the sacrifice under the leadership of our Chief Minister, KCR garu, how a very non-violent peaceful agitation led to the formation of the State. But a lot of assurances which were given in that Bill haven't seen the light of the day till date and I did not find any mention of that in the present Budget too.

Atmanirbhar Bharat which is the soul of the Government will remain a mirage if legislative decisions are not converted into executive action. Sir, we are a federal country and the 'federal *dhancha*' is the heart and soul of the Indian Union. It is an intrinsic part of our Constitutional scheme of things and cooperative federalism is the leitmotif of hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, and his Government. So, every effort should be made by the Government to protect and preserve this structure. Otherwise, things will start to slip away. So, I only reiterate what the Prime Minister said that 'cooperative and not coercive federalism must be the norm of the country.' With due respect to all, I warn that it is not in good spirit to show big-brotherly attitude towards States which damage and destroy the federal structure of this country. They are showing discrimination in the Budget proposals. I can name many, but time constraint stops me. Nevertheless, most of the proposals have gone to the poll-bound States, to others. I have no grouse against them, but I only wish that equal treatment were given to all and push given to the performing States, so that they become growth engines of this country.

Sir, the hon. Prime Minister, in the initial years, from the ramparts of the Red Fort, announced the dismantling of the Planning Commission and formation of the NITI Aayog. It was welcomed by our Chief Minister and many other Chief Ministers because it was felt that it would strengthen Centre-State coordination, ensure cooperative federalism, Chief Ministers of States need not come begging to the Centre, and NITI Aayog would ensure the shares due to the States. Obviously, the

Prime Minister, having been a Chief Minister earlier, must have arrived at this decision out of his experience as a Chief Minister. But I am disappointed, Sir. To quote an example, NITI Aayog recommended Rs. 20,000 crore for a wonderful project in Telangana called *Mission Bhagiratha*, which ensures clean drinking tap water to every household in the State. We are a new State with new ideas and we have ensured that 99.5 per cent of the scheme is completed. Today, every nook and corner in the rural areas of Telangana is benefitted. What you are contemplating now has been done way back, a few years ago. But that amount has not been received by us till now. Similarly, we had *Mission Kakatiya* for restoration of *talaabs* in every village. These were centuries-old tanks which were all in a very dilapidated and no-use condition. All these tanks were revived under a major, major policy decision of our Government, under the leadership of our Chief Minister, KCR *garu*. Upon seeing that, NITI Aayog said, Rs. 5,000 crore may be given to Telangana for this wonderful initiative, but, unfortunately, even that money hasn't come so far. So, when I look at the NITI Aayog, when I look at the announcements, I recollect what late Shri Ramvilas Paswanji said. He said, "If there is a will, there is Railway, otherwise, survey!" So, similarly here, even if NITI Aayog recommends something, if the Government doesn't show a heart to us, then the very purpose of creating the NITI Aayog would be in doubt.

Sir, agriculture is a major, major employer of our country. In the latest Economic Survey, they have quoted that 54.6 per cent of the total workforce in the country is engaged in agriculture and allied activities. There is a big chunk of our countrymen that is into this, providing food security. The Budget Estimate is Rs. 1,48,301 crore against a Revised Estimate of 2021 of Rs. 1,45,355 crore. I could see only a two per cent increase in this and, if I look at the inflation, then I am sure, the benefit would be offset by the inflation. So, there is nothing much in what has been said and what the figures indicate. The major boost that is needed somehow does not reflect there. Same is the case with fertilizer subsidy. The Budget Estimate for 2021-22 is Rs. 79,530 crore against the Revised Estimate, 2021 of Rs. 1,33,947 crore. There is a sharp decline in that and probably the Minister could explain if there is something else, if the area is coming down or some other norms need to be adopted. Also, in the case of rural development the Budget Estimate is Rs. 1,94,633 crore against the Revised Estimate of 2021, which is Rs. 2,16,342 crore. So, there is a sharp decline in that.

The other important aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister is agriculture credit. Now, agriculture credit is the backbone of any agricultural activity.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH (Karnataka): Sir, the Minister is not even listening.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think he is listening; he is sitting.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The Minister is having conversation.

श्री के.आर. सुरेश रेड्डी: सर, ऐसा न हो कि हम बोलते जा रहे हैं और...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: ऐसा नहीं है। आप अपनी बात जारी रखिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जयराम रमेश: सर, वहां गुफ्तगू चल रही है...(व्यवधान)...

श्री के.आर. सुरेश रेड्डी: ठीक है। कोई बात नहीं। Sir, agriculture credit is something which is very critical and the reason for this is that we have been talking a lot about the produce. The produce happens after the crop is grown, but the input which goes in starts with the agriculture credit. Now, you have indicated Rs.16.5 lakh crores of credit here. The fundamental change is always a top-down process. You say that Rs.16.5 lakh crore is being given and is spread across the length and breadth of the country through various banks. Does that fulfil the need? Does that meet the requirement of the small and marginal farmers who constitute 85 per cent of the agriculture activity? The other aspect to which I would like to draw the attention is that there is a district-level committee which decides the scale of finance and the Collector heads it. मकई के लिए इतना, हल्दी के लिए इतना, paddy के लिए इतना। Each district decides because the input varies for the same crop district to district. If *haldi* costs, say, Rs.80,000 in Nizambad, it could probably cost Rs.60,000 in some other district of Chennai. So, whatever the district-level committee recommends, it is not, unfortunately, happening. Whatever the district-level committee says is not happening because of the constraint here and the policy of top-down. I would suggest why you don't go bottom up. See what the requirement is at the field level so that it could be converted into a real credit plan. That is the approach which is needed. The other suggestion in agriculture is that various crops and spices are gaining prominence in our country, especially during the pandemic. While various

types of vaccines and drugs were being formulated, one of the biggest things which came to help stop Covid was the Indian herbs. Understanding the importance of these herbs, there has been a request to set up a Turmeric Board in Nizamabad because Nizamabad, Telangana and parts of various States make a major contribution in the world production of turmeric. In fact, in order to draw the attention of the hon. Prime Minister and to win his heart, the farmers of Nizamabad filed their nomination in Varanasi not to defeat Modi ji but to win his heart and to get country's attention that the plight of turmeric farmers is so bad. Setting up a Turmeric Board would ensure not only price, which is good for farmers, but it would also ensure that that the crop is alive. आज आप जानते हैं कि everything is turmeric-related, right from our *poojas* to turmeric lattes in various coffee shops across the world. So, this crop has to be saved and it can be saved if you give them remunerative price and the remunerative price can be ensured only by setting up a Turmeric Board. The other important aspect is the PM-Kisan Fund. Of course, we have been doing it in Telangana for the last many years. We have been giving Rs.10,000 per year at the rate of Rs.5,000 per crop per acre. For two crops, we have been giving Rs.10,000. If I have five acres, I get Rs.50,000 which is a substantial amount for the farmers to sustain. Here, in the Central Budget, I have looked into the figures, it has been reduced from Rs.75,000 crore to Rs.65,000 crore. There has been a demand from various States to enhance it to Rs.10,000 as it is being done in Telangana. There has also been a request to extend it to all the 14.5 crore farmers against the 9 crore farmers whom you are giving it. There is another important aspect, that is, agri-R&D and the other day the Prime Minister was also speaking about it. You know that lab to land situation is very important in agriculture. The agri-R&D has got the allocation of Rs.8,514 crore against Rs.7,762 in the last fiscal year. It is hardly any amount. Even a company like Bayer which sells a lot of chemicals and bio-technology products, I was told, spends Rs.20,000 crore on its R&D. This is something which the Government needs to look at. Over MSP, of course, a lot of debate has happened. I would not like to take further time, but I would only suggest that let Dr. Swaminathan Committee's recommendations be implemented in letter and spirit. Sir, in rural development, the hon. Finance Minister has allocated Rs.73,000 crores for MNREGA for 2021-22, as compared to Rs.1.11 lakh crores in 2020-21. It is almost 34 per cent less than the allocation made in 2020-21. I agree that this is a demand-driven programme, but, at the same time, I am sure the hon. Finance Minister must have noticed that during the pandemic, seven crore households availed this scheme and a target of more than 325 crore man-days, which is the highest ever,

was achieved. So, I request the hon. Minister to increase it to, at least, Rs.1 lakh crore and add agriculture to it. There has been a very regular demand for adding agriculture to MNREGA because it also helps agriculture. It lessens the burden of the Government and also ensures a very productive utility of this envisaged programme. Apart from that, there is also a need to look at introducing the National Urban Employment Guarantee Scheme for unskilled labour in urban areas so as to create productive and durable assets.

Now, a lot has been spoken about capital expenditure. Of course, we appreciate capital expenditure. It creates a lot of growth, but growth without jobs would be ruthless, futureless because the youth are restless today. When I look at various job opportunities which have been there in the last few years, the Central Government has almost stopped recruiting for the last many years and the country's largest employer, which is the Railways, in the last three years, they have the same number of employees. It means that not much of recruitment has been done. There has been a four-decade high in unemployment in 2017. So, the Budget, unfortunately, fails to provide a direction to get out of this joblessness. Do I have some more time?

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have one minute more.

SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY: Sir, give me two minutes. In one minute, I will talk about the youth of this country. In para 125, the hon. Minister has mentioned about an agreement with UAE regarding the skilling of the workers. Now, I am talking about गरीब से गरीब जो गल्फ कंट्रीज़ में जाते हैं। There are 90 lakh people -- it must have come to one crore people -- today who are working in the Gulf. If we translate with their families, it would come to five crore people. We have to look at their remittances. I was reading the World Bank Report of 2019, which says that \$ 79 billion remittances of the Indian diaspora are the highest in the world. और ये जो वीक से वीक हैं, जो दुबई, मस्कट में काम करते हैं, they contribute almost 50 per cent of that. I am telling you they are in such a situation where the Government of India needs to create a welfare board so that their needs are looked into, but you have sent a referral to those Governments for fixing their salaries. The Government of India, through Foreign Affairs Ministry, sends a referral to them and in that, they have recommended reducing the rate, reducing their wages. You have made it \$200. This will impact the labour there in a very big way.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Kindly conclude now. Your time is over.

SHRI K.R. SURESH REDDY: At least, let me thank you for your patience. While thanking you, there are a lot of things. I can table it with your permission. I am concluding with only one aspect, that is, on the judiciary front. Let the Government look at setting up a Supreme Court Bench in South India. It could be Hyderabad. We will welcome it. I would request the Government to confer Bharat Ratna to P.V. Narasimharao Garu who has been the Prime Minister of this country. With these words, with a lot more to add, I will lay it on the Table. Thank you for your patience and time.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Thank you K.R. Suresh Reddyji. Now, Shri Subhas Chandra Bose Pilli.

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Union Budget for 2021-22 presented by our hon. Finance Minister, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman. Sir, I am speaking in Telugu language. * Sir, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman, for presenting this Budget with courage to strengthen the economic condition of the country which is deeply affected by the Covid-19 pandemic. This Budget includes all the aspects required to strengthen the economic condition of our country which is presently in shambles; however, this Budget has disappointed the people of Andhra Pradesh.

After the bifurcation of the United Andhra Pradesh, the residuary State of Andhra Pradesh lost one of its major cities i.e. Hyderabad. The newly formed State of Andhra Pradesh, comprising thirteen districts, is in high revenue deficit owing to the loans of the United Andhra Pradesh and it is completely dependent on agriculture for revenue. Special Category Status to the State, filling up the revenue deficit, Railway Zone, Steel Plant and establishment of harbours were some of the significant assurances mentioned in the Andhra Pradesh Bifurcation Act, 2014. However, delay in implementation of these assurances, even after seven years of bifurcation, keeps the future of the State in dim. It is very unfortunate to say that both the then UPA Government and the present NDA Government are showing negligence in implementing the major promises made during the bifurcation of the State.

* English translation of the original speech delivered in Telugu.

In this Budget, we expected that some relief will be given to Andhra Pradesh as the State is facing financial challenges in the backdrop of Covid-19. But all our hopes were dashed. The State's tax collection share from the Centre is constantly declining. In the 14th Finance Commission for the tenure 2015-20, it is 4.3 percent, in the 15th Finance Commission for the period 2020-21, it is 4.11 percent, and 4.04 percent is recommended for the remaining five years i.e. 2021-26. This means it is 0.7 percent less when compared to the previous years. State's share remained the same as last year in Centre's tax collection but share of State in the divisible pool of central taxes is reduced to 41 percent. This shows the State's share in receiving funds from the Centre is declining every year. As 15 per cent weightage is given to population, States from the South are suffering as their population is relatively less. Points mentioned in the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014 should be implemented immediately without relying on the recommendations of the Finance Commissions.

Sir, funds for Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi Yojana were allocated at 13.3 percent lesser in the Budget Estimate. Rs. 75,000 crores were allocated for the year 2020-21 and it was later reduced to Rs. 65,000 crores in the Revised Estimate. In the present Budget for the financial year 2021-22, the allocation for the PM Kisan Yojana is Rs. 65,000 crores only, which is 13.3 percent less when compared to the sanctioned amount for the previous financial year. Our repeated requests to increase the support for farmers from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 10,000 fell into deaf ear. The Government of Andhra Pradesh is giving Rs. 13,500 per annum for each farmer under YSR Rythu Bharosa Scheme. People of Andhra Pradesh are also requesting that Minimum Support Price should be legally guaranteed.

Sir, if we dwell into the details of Health sector, Rs. 82,445 crores were allocated in the Revised Estimate for the year 2020-21 and for this financial year Rs. 74,602 crores were sanctioned. As they say, "Devil lies in the details," it is very unfortunate to see hon. Finance Minister boasting 137 per cent increase in the health sector by including drinking water and sanitation to this sector and misleading the people. There is a drop of 9.5 percent in sanctions to the Health Sector. No project with health facilities to the State of Andhra Pradesh was mentioned in this Budget.

Sir, Rs. 1,11,500 crores were allocated towards MNREGA for the financial year 2020-21 and the allocation for the same in this budget has shrunk to Rs. 73,000 crores. Funds for the MGNREGS have shrunk by 34.5 percent.

3.00 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Hon. Subhas Chandra *ji*, it is already 3 o'clock. You have ten more minutes to speak tomorrow.

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI: I am concluding, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You have ten more minutes to speak tomorrow. Time is over now. आप कल 10 मिनट और बोलेंगे।

SHRI SUBHAS CHANDRA BOSE PILLI: Okay.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned till 9.00 a.m. on Thursday, the 11th February, 2021.

The House then adjourned at one minute past three of the clock till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 11th February, 2021