

MR. CHAIRMAN: Any Member desiring to speak on the Resolutions? Okay. I shall first put the Statutory Resolution No. (i) moved by the hon. Minister to vote. The question is:

- (i) “In pursuance of Section 147 of the Finance Act, 2002, this House hereby approves of Notification No. 25/2022-Central Excise, dated the 31st August, 2022, [G.S.R. 671(E) dated the 31st August, 2022], which seeks to amend the eighth schedule to the Finance Act 2002, in order to revise Special Additional Excise Duty on Aviation Turbine Fuel.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Statutory Resolution No. (ii) moved by the hon. Minister to vote. The question is:

- (ii) “In pursuance of Section 8(1) of the Customs Tariff Act, 1975, this House hereby approves of Notification No. 49/2022-Customs, dated the 8th September, 2022 [G.S.R. 689(E) dated the 8th September 2022] which seeks to amend the Second Schedule of the Customs Tariff Act, in order to levy Export duty on specified types of rice.”

The motion was adopted.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

- (i) **#†The Appropriation (No.5) Bill, 2022**
 (ii) **#†The Appropriation (No.4) Bill, 2022**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the Minister of Finance & Corporate Affairs.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE; AND THE MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for

Further discussion continued on the motions moved on the 19th December, 2022.

† Discussed together

allowing me to speak. We have had a discussion in which 40 speakers have participated on the Supplementary Demand for Grants and also on the excess grants in this House. There has been a concern expressed by many Members that the Supplementary Demand for Grants is actually a big amount and, therefore, does it raise a question that we were not well prepared or we could not assess and estimate the numbers which we need to come up when we brought the Budget in BE stage itself. So, questions about how efficiently these assessments were made were repeated by several Members.

Sir, it is not unusual for Governments to come up with Supplementary Demand for Grants; sometimes one, sometimes two and, I think, there has been an occasion when the third one was also brought in. The Supplementary Demand for Grants earlier, No.1 & No.2 put together, were 20 per cent of what was estimated earlier in the BE and some other times it was 19 per cent in 2020-21, post the Covid. This time, with this Supplementary Demand for Grants, which is just the first one, only eight per cent of the BE, is being brought in here. So, it is not a very big sum in that sense. It is just eight per cent compared to 20 per cent which had come earlier, post the global financial crisis. So, Supplementary Demand for Grants allow Government to come up with additional demands. In this particular case, since it is post an international or global situation, what we have brought in now is as a result of what could not have been anticipated in January when we were preparing the Budget, for the 1st February presentation. So, the nominal GDP growth projection at 11.1 per cent was done in January, 2022; even as we were preparing for the Budget of February, 2022, there was an overall, across the globe, clear understanding that the pandemic is waning, measures of recovery were taken by different Governments, by different countries; they were all probably impacting and, therefore, there was a road to recovery, a good road to recovery. So, if we came up with 11.1 per cent projection, the IMF, for instance, which came with a report in 2022, updated the world economic outlook and also projected that the Indian economy will grow at a high rate of 9 per cent. So, the situation then, not just within India but globally, also indicated that the pandemic was waning and there was every chance of recovery for everybody in full strength.

But, then came, late February, the Russia-Ukraine War and the complete disruption in supply-chain particularly for food and energy. All of which has led to countries looking at ways and means in which they had to give a greater push towards growth and recovery, and, therefore, today the situation is, we have come up with the Supplementary Demand for Grants which are essentially for ensuring that there is food security, there is also enough to be given for fertilizers, which is so critical for our farmers and, therefore, the items under which we have come with a

Supplementary Demand for Grants, all are in the direction of ensuring that the Indian economy, particularly the poor, the farmers, and so on, are given enough support.

So, this is essentially a Supplementary Demand which keeps the necessary support that has to be given for those who need it. I have heard many people say that they don't disagree with the Supplementary Demand but they are fully in support of it. I am very grateful for that support, but the apprehensions people have in their mind that this was because we could not estimate it earlier, and rightly earlier, and therefore, we are coming with a correction, is not well founded at all. Situations are developed in such a way, post the war and post the disruptions which have been happening till recently also, that we needed this additional support to be extended. The former Finance Minister, who opened the debate, actually spoke about various specific issues and raised probably five plus one or six issues in total. But the way he speaks is, where from you are going to raise this Rs. 3.25 lakh crores, which is what is mentioned in the Supplementary Demand. And he also questioned saying, 'Are you going to borrow? Are you going to raise revenue or what is it? Please let us know.' In September itself, the Government of India had made it very clear that we are not changing our borrowing schedule, which gets announced and, in September, we announced for the second half year. We have not changed our borrowing plans, which means we are very clear that we are going to see that the revenue that we are generating is sufficient to take care of this addition. For instance, during the first seven months, April to October of the current FY, gross tax receipts have registered a growth of about 18 per cent over the previous year, the actual for that period. This is substantially higher than the Budget growth of 9.6 per cent over the RE of last year. So, there is enough buoyancy which gives me the confidence that we will be able to fund this Supplementary that have come up with the Demands, and that is reiterated and reinforced by the fact that even in September, we had given no changes to the borrowing calendar and announced it as well. Also, a question was raised about reduction in the corporate tax. 'Are you giving bonanza to the large corporates?' Sir, I would want to just highlight a few facts. In 1994, under Dr. Manmohan Singh, the corporate tax was cut to 40 per cent from the then prevailing 45 per cent. Then in 1997, the then Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram -- the hon. Member is here now -- brought the corporate tax down to 35 per cent from 40 per cent, after abolishing the surcharge also. Then, from 2000 onwards, surcharges were back, raising the total corporate tax again to about 36-38 per cent which continued for the next five years after that. But, then, it was Mr. Chidambaram again, who reduced the corporate tax to 30 per cent in 2005, although along with the surcharge, the actual rate was about 33 per cent. Were they also bonanza to corporates? Were they

bonanzas at that time? So if that is bonanza at that time, it is not bonanza now because we think when you reduce the corporate tax and especially, post the 2014 situation that we have been monitoring and getting the banks to be healthier, getting the economy to come back after being fragile in five situations, the twin balance-sheet problems where companies were laden with debt and so on, cutting down the corporate tax was only following some of those measures which is important for business to grow in India, manufacturing to grow in India. I just want that to be, upfront, put before this august House.

Sir, he also expressed his concern that private investment is not happening. The former Finance Minister was absolutely right in quoting me saying that I had gone to various fora in which I met private investors, industry leaders and business leaders saying they should really rev up on investments. Yes; as Finance Minister, when I have an opportunity to interact with them, it will, certainly, be something which I look forward to engaging with them and also nudging them to say if they can be even more coming forward towards investing more. So, even as I do that — I shall continue to do that — non-food bank credit has been expanding at double digit on yearly basis since 8th April, 2022, and has reached 17.9 per cent the week ending 2nd December, 2022.

I spoke about twin balance-sheet problem which we took up very seriously. Prime Minister Modi gave the formula of 4Rs through which you can recognize the problem of NPAs in banks and also reform banks, recapitalize and so on. So, as a result of which, the twin balance-sheet problem has been addressed. Gross Non-Performing Assets have come down to a six year low of 5.9 per cent in March, 2022.

The corporate sector has been — this is a matter of fact — de-leveraging its balance-sheet, as evident in the declining core debt of private non-financial sector which has decreased to 87.7 per cent of the GDP in June, 2022, from somewhere 97.4 per cent in March, 2016. And, Sir, this is the data given by the Bank for International Settlements.

Together with this approach to clean up the twin balance-sheet problem, the Government has also taken several steps, such as National Monetization Pipeline, Gati Shakti, PLI, etc. All of which are bringing back investors, so that manufacturing sector can really gain some prominence.

Hon. former Finance Minister also raised a question about doubling the real GDP. He observed that from 1991, it took 12 years to double the GDP from Rs. 25 lakh crores to Rs. 50 lakh crores. And, it then took only another 10 years to double from Rs. 50 lakhs to Rs. 99 lakh crores. So, he was pointing out that since this Government is in its 9th year will we double the GDP going by the trend that every ten

years you see it doubling. Sir, the Indian economy, certainly, witnessed an average growth of 6.6 per cent from 2014-15 to 2019-20. But, these ten years will also have to be looked at — particularly last five years — from the point of view of COVID as well where in one full year we had to get into a negative terrain, as a result of which the way in which globally all economies were thrown hither and thither and there was lockdown and so on. So, despite that, I can only say that we are somewhere very close to doubling it. We still have one-and-a-half-years to go for completing ten years is something to which I wanted to draw your attention.

Equally, it was pointed out by the hon. former Finance Minister that major world economies are facing recession and India's exports and growth will fall in the coming quarters. Whether the Government seized of the fact is the question which the hon. Member raised. I would just like to highlight that global economies, many of them, including large developed economies are facing recession, because, I think, the way in which they handled the COVID is different from the way we have handled COVID in India. Because the tendency was that we should give money in the hands of the people, go for printing notes. And, here, I would like to quote former Finance Minister, saying, 'Borrow and spend and even print money to reboot the economy'. This was a suggestion given by the hon. former Finance Minister. As we close the calendar year 2022, we should look at the negative effect of the implementation of such a suggestion by the other countries; and, recession is happening there, perhaps. Thankfully, because of the targeted way in which hon. Prime Minister decided to give relief during COVID and address the concerns -- as were given as inputs from various stakeholders -- has kept us on the safe course of helping revival, and not getting into recession. So, this is something that I want to highlight here. In fact, the latest World Bank Report, which has given an accurate analysis, it was a snapshot of a picture that I did go into details when I addressed in the Lok Sabha. When the world was dealing with taper tantrum, the situation then has been compared with the situation now, the latest Report of the World Bank, speaking about India, has given a clear and pointed analysis where it says, 'Macro-fiscal fundamentals are better than they were during the taper tantrum episode in 2013, when India was classified under a fragile five'. So, if macro-economic fundamentals are better now, post the COVID -- and this is not my observation, this is coming from the World Bank; and, I am not comparing it with how things were handled during the taper tantrum 2013 — we have, in India, kept our macro-fiscal fundamentals better now than how it was kept at that time. And, multiple times, both, the IMF and the World Bank, have said on several occasions that India is the brightest spot in the global economy and is an island of hope for global growth. So, I just want to highlight

the fact that real GDP growth and doubling of it is certainly a good indicator for which any Government should work. But, the way, in which we have handled during COVID, has kept us away from recession; whereas, those who followed certain common principles, which were heard as advice given here also, have gone into recession.

Then, I come to remarks 'four engines of growth' and 'Government expenditure'. And, gratefully, it was observed not just by the former Finance Minister, but by many other Members as well that Government's public expenditure is going on and good numbers have been allocated in the Budget, and so on and so forth. I just want to highlight on private investment, on which many Members voiced concerns saying, 'Is it happening; is it not?' Specifically, former Finance Minister also raised concern about it. I want to highlight 'how?' Private investment is happening. I mentioned about it a minute ago. But, there are specific pointers that I want to highlight here. In April 2022, the credit rating agency of India, ICRA, said that some of the key industries, showing healthy CapEx, include energy, which is power generation, predominantly renewable and storage; transmission; oil; gas; green hydrogen; digitalisation, including data centres; core industries, including cement and metals; automotive; mobility; pharmaceuticals; chemicals; textiles. All of them are showing healthy CapEx happening. This was observed in April, 2022, by ICRA. Then, second, on 2nd June, 2022, I am mentioning a particular largest cement-maker company, which has approved a new capital expenditure, which is a big number, of Rs. 12,886 crores. And, that is purely to increase the capacity of cement production in this country.

Thirdly, the private sector capex announcements are up 35 per cent year on year and 53 per cent above pre-Covid level. This is a report from one of the equity research companies. In the financial year 2023, India's private sector capex is seen to be driven by chemicals and renewable energy. This is an observation by one of the institutes which looks at equities' research. Finally, on 14th December, 2022, the Mahindra Group has announced 10,000 crores of investments in EVs in Maharashtra. So, private sector capex is happening and it is something which has got to be noticed because of the favourable policy, the PLI, for instance. The PLI is seeing an absolutely robust response from the industry. Fourteen sectors have been given PLI and that is drawing a lot of investments to come into the country. Even the capital expenditure which I announced in the Budget had a State component, which is, giving the States a 50 year loan which will ensure the geographical spread of capital expenditure, and given that the current bond market and the yields would go up. That is the expenditure which the Government of India is bearing, the interest; but we

have given it to the States so that that can happen in all the States across and that will bring in the virtuous cycle because the Government would spend on infrastructure building.

Sir, private final consumption expenditure stood at 58.4 per cent in Q-II, in 2022-23, the highest amongst the second quarters of all years since 2013-14. Similarly, exports have been buoyant; and, at 23.3 per cent of GDP in Quarter II of 2022-23, it is, again, the highest among second quarters of all years since 2015-16. Coming to contact-intensive services, this sector has completely recovered to the pre-pandemic gross value additional levels in Quarter-II itself, and, now, they are going further. So, largely, the concerns which the former Finance Minister has expressed are concerns to which I am happy to respond, that actually positive growth is happening. I would like to assure the House that we are keeping a good eye on inflation, like considerations which are purely extraneous nowadays because of the fuel or fertilizer prices. Sir, hon. Member, Shri Derek O'Brien, who also spoke, is not here. He did mention that he is not going to be around here because of a pre-scheduled event. However, on some points, I would, certainly, like to respond to him although he is not here. There was a concern expressed that the States were spending 46 per cent more than the Union Government in 2014, and, now it is 150 per cent more than the Union Government. So, I am not sure where he has obtained that number from. Also, he linked it to States' borrowing limits. The Fifteenth Finance Commission has recommended that we should, in 2022-23, allow States to borrow at 3.5 per cent untied and tied can be at 0.5 per cent. This is exactly what we have done. For 2022-23, the Finance Commission again said, till the end of the Finance Commission's cycle, it should be three per cent of the GDP untied and 0.5 per cent tied, linked to power sector reforms. Exactly, the same is being followed by us. So, I just want to also inform the hon. Member, Shri Derek, that the share of the Central taxes used to be given out on the 20th of every month; in fact, just to help the States to have the money earlier, we have advanced it to 10th of every month. Now '10 days earlier', the States receive the share of the Central taxes; so, 'ten days' in advance. And, again, we have also given two advance instalments, released it, so that the States get the money in their hand well before the expected times. Even the GST compensation, Sir, is being sent well in advance, and there is always this question of 'this much is owed to so-and-so State'. I have made it as a point to answer during Question Hour as well that if the utilization certificates reach us, we clear it immediately; and if the utilization certificates have not been given, the due is lying with you rather than with the Government of India; whichever State. I am not pointing a

finger at any one particular State. But it is the utilization certificate which really is the important point.

And, also there is this question about cess collection and the surcharges. I just want to highlight that cess collection takes time. But, in the meanwhile, because the particular item on which we have collected the cess, whether it is road and infrastructure, whether it is education, health, whatever, because those schemes will have to keep funded, even if the collection is less, we have drawn from our own resources and sent the money in time. Just for the year, 2021-22, I would like to highlight, in the road and infrastructure cess, Sir, Rs. 1,95,987 crore is the amount to be collected, which was collected for the year 2021-22. But much before itself, Rs. 2,51,738 crores have been given, the amount utilized by the States. So, the collected cess is not with me. I am not sitting and earning interest, nor do I have an area where I am privately spending it. It is all going to the States. Similarly, in GST compensation cess, Rs. 1,04,623 crores is all that was collected in 2021-22. But we have already given to the States; the amount utilized is Rs. 1,10,795 crores. Again there, what was collected, what is being given; what is being given is much more than what has been collected.

Third, Sir, 'health and education cess'. The amount collected in 2021-22 is Rs. 52,732 crores; what was utilized for the States was Rs. 78,287 crores. That is the 'health and education cess' component which has gone to the States. In 'national calamity contingent duty', Rs. 6,138 crores were collected, whereas, Rs. 6,135 crores have already been given, just Rs. 3 crores short. But it has already been given to the States. So, I just want to highlight the fact, Sir, that Members, please do look at data when claims such as 'Oh, cess has been collected, you are not giving it.' We cannot do anything with it unless it is given to the States to create that infrastructure.

Sir, there was a point which was raised by several Members, and in that, I just want to highlight that if this is the case with 2021-22, the year immediately after the Covid, the Centre is more keen to have projects completed. We send it to the States as and when we have the States coming up with the proposals. So, we don't sit with that, and I am just underlining the fact.

Sir, on the unemployment again, several Members spoke. I want to highlight the fact that when capital expenditure is undertaken by the Government, particularly, looking at infrastructure strength, PLI is being offered. When start-ups are created and given funds through the fund of funds, which is lying with the SIDBI, and also through many venture capitalists who come to fund them for whom we have facilitated through very many 'Ease of Doing Business', jobs are being created there.

There is the Government's *rozgar mela*, which the Prime Minister has launched and ten lakh jobs are being given. It is an ongoing process and jobs are being created. In September, 2022, Sir, the net pay roll addition, looking at the EPFO records, is 46 per cent higher. Additional 46 per cent entries have been made, which is a year on year growth. Therefore, it is also bringing in an element of formalization. Those who were in the informal sector are also coming into the EPFO. So, that is also getting added. Talking about employment figures, the periodic Labour Force Survey report has highlighted that the unemployment rate in the July-September quarter of 2020 in urban areas stood at 7.2, compared to 8.3 in the July-September quarter of 2019. So, unemployment figures are gradually coming down. Of course, it needs to be monitored almost every day, but it is gradually coming down.

Sir, there was a lot of concern expressed about Left Wing Extremism. In order to address the issue of Left Wing Extremism, Government of India approved a National Policy and Action Plan in 2015. Because the policy has been steadfastly implemented, there is a consistent and steady decline in violence in Left Wing Extremism-affected areas. I wish to highlight that in 2010, there were 465 police stations in 96 districts that were really affected by violence whereas in 2021, only 191 police stations in 46 districts were affected. So, there is a drastic reduction. Also, in July, 2010, there were 126 districts in which security-related expenditure was being undertaken. In July, 2021, it has come down to just 70. So, there has been a reduction. There is more data which I would like to share with hon. Members and that would show that the Government's policy has actually paid off dividends. Talking about incidents of violence, I am comparing the period 2006-'14 with 2014-'22. Incidents of violence in Left Wing Extremism-affected areas from 2006-'16 were 13,315 whereas during the period 2014-'22, it is only 6,552, which is a 50 per cent reduction. Left Wing Extremism-related deaths in 2006-'14 were 5,289 in number whereas in 2014-'22, it was only 1,744. Not even one death is acceptable, but still, reduction in number has to be noticed. Talking about death of security forces, which is equally heart wrenching, the number was 1,583 in 2006-'14 whereas it was only 458 in 2014-'22. As for surrender by Left Wing extremists, it was 2,428 in the period 2006-'14 whereas in the period 2014-2022, 5,816 people have surrendered. So, there has been a 140 per cent increase in surrenders. As for the number of districts reporting violence, which I mentioned earlier, it was 96 in 2010 and 46 in 2021. The number of violence-reporting police stations was 330 in 2013 and 192 in 2021. So, I wanted to give data on issues related to Left Wing Extremism-affected areas, which many hon. Members had raised. Sir, hon. Member, Dr. Kanimozhi, had raised questions about MSMEs, that they are not getting funds adequately and so on, and

whether there are NPAs among them. I just want to highlight that the National Credit Guarantee Trustee Company Ltd. has given the data. I would let you know the percentage of Non-Performing Assets under the ECLGS. The total amount which was guaranteed is Rs.3,58,894 crore, whereas the NPAs outstanding is only Rs.13,964 crores; NPAs as a percentage of total loan guaranteed is only 3.89 per cent. So, MSME sector has been given support and that support has actually helped them to stay out of difficulty. We are still attending to them. Let the hon. Member, Dr. Kanimozhi, whom I cannot see here, be assured that we are addressing the issue.

There is also the question of doubling farmers' income for which many hon. Members voiced their concerns. Is it being doubled? Will it be doubled? I just want to ensure that let all hon. Members just recognise the number of schemes through which we are dealing with farmers. There is an unprecedented enhancement in Budget. Actually, in 2015-16, the budget for Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare was only Rs.24,910 crore. Now, it is Rs.1,38,550 crore in 2022-23. Income support, which is being given through PM-Kisan, has seen Rs.2 lakh crore being deposited in the accounts of farmers and 11.3 crore farmers have received this money. Institutional credit is also being extended not just to farmers but also to people who are in animal husbandry and fisheries and also to piggery and goat keeping people. Then, fixing of Minimum Support Price at one-and-a-half times the cost of production is also in favour of farmers. 'Per Drop More Crop' has seen, so far, an area of 69.55 lakh hectares being covered under micro irrigation through the PDMC Scheme from 2015 and 2016. Similarly, Micro Irrigation Fund with initial corpus of Rs.5,000 crore has been created in NABARD in the Budget announcement of 2021-22. The corpus of the fund has been increased to Rs.10,000 crore from Rs.5,000 crore. Sir, 10,000 Farmer Producer Organisations (FPO) will be launched. On 29th February, 2020, the hon. Prime Minister launched the Budget outlay of Rs.6,865 crore which will last till 2027-28. Providing Soil Health Card, improvement of farm produce, logistics and introduction of Kisan Rail are all taking care of the farmers and that will naturally lead to bettering their income.

Hon. Member, Shri Raghav Chadha, is not here. I just want to highlight that he said about under-estimated BE figures and mismanagement of budgetary allocation. I think I have addressed this, but I just want to highlight the fact again that after the global financial crisis of 2008-09, 20 per cent of the original Budget came as Supplementary Demands for Grants. After the Covid crisis in 2020-21, we have come up with the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 19 per cent, whereas what we have come out now is only 8 per cent of the fiscal. Shri Raghav Chadha, also said

about the total outstanding debt of the Central Government. The total debt of the Central Government or the total liability of the Central Government has actually been coming down since 2013-14 till we were hit by Covid. I will very quickly run through the numbers. In 2013-14, as a percentage of GDP, it was 51 per cent. In 2014-15, it came down to 50.1 per cent; 50.2 per cent the next year; 48.7 per cent the next year; 48.5 per cent the next year; and, 49.0 per cent the next year, which was 2018-19. But, post-Covid, it went up to 52.4 per cent, which was drastically brought down. From 52.4 per cent and 61.6 per cent, it was brought down to 58.7 per cent and it is coming down even as we speak. So, we have been careful about the borrowing and also the liability of the Central Government.

The hon. Member, Shri Raghav Chadha, has also been saying things about inflation and, in a very colloquial and also a very populist way, he asked, "What is Aadhaar Card? You should actually be giving 'udhaar cards'." He also said that the wholesale inflation, that is, WPI, is high and it is in double digit. The hon. Member is a qualified accountant. I am not one. So, with my limitation, I would still want to present before him that he should kindly look into the numbers before he speaks. He is not here, unfortunately. At one point in time, during his Gujarat visit, the hon. Member had mentioned that every person in Gujarat has a debt of Rs.58,000 crores, that is, per capita debt, and the Gujarat Government spends Rs.38,000 crores on every person annually. It is unbelievable. I would like to request the hon. Member to revisit his numbers. Similarly, he said that WPI inflation is high and is in double digit in India. Even if he only notices the Press or the media reports, he would know that WPI inflation has come down to a 21-month low of 5.85 per cent. Where is it in double digit? The wholesale food inflation is at 2.17 per cent. So, he is a qualified accountant!

Similarly, when you hear the words 'udhaar card' as opposed to Aadhaar Card, it is very appealing, but we should not mock the small borrowers who go to the bank and seek assistance under Mudra Loan, KCC, crop loans, MSMEs coming under ECLGS, and also other small loans which many of the small retailers or businessmen take. This Aadhaar card helps them in the bank in taking the loan because their KYC gets established. We cannot afford to even, for a moment, mock the people who need that small assistance, and the Government is making it far more transparent by giving them the Aadhaar card. The KYC is better enabled. So, I appeal to the hon. Member to please look at the data that he has laid on the Table of the House here through his speech.

Also, the interesting debate, that is going on now, is, your freebies versus my freebies. Honestly, it is important to recognise that when you are transparent in your methods and you put it on account for everybody to see, there is no debate over it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: One second. Shri Raghav Chadha, the hon. Finance Minister has made some reflections. You will do well to go through them after the House proceedings are over. Try to digest as a certified Chartered Accountant, and see me in my Chamber thereafter.

SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA (Punjab): And, I will respond to this.

THE LEADER OF THE HOUSE (SHRI PIYUSH GOYAL): Hon. Chairman, Sir, please consider that it is not Shri Raghav Chadha alone who represents the Chartered Accountants. Many of us are embarrassed ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is between the two Chartered Accountants. Neither the hon. Minister is a Chartered Accountant nor am I. Now, the hon. Minister.

SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA: Sir, I would like to respond to each of these points, if permitted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Later.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, all we want is transparency and compliance with the statutory fiscal rules. So, it is important to pay Government salaries. I am now talking about some media reports. I am not mentioning any particular paper or anything like that. In the last couple of months, the papers have been continuously highlighting that one State Government is unable to timely pay salaries to its Government employees and the employees are protesting. I have not named any State but such reports are seen in the media. It is perhaps because funds are being used in giving numerous advertisements all over the country and the State Government, therefore, remains incapable of giving salaries. Therefore, Sir, the subsidies or freebies are to be contextualised. If you are able to put it in your Budget, make a provision for it, and, when your revenue comes, you give the money, why would anyone have any objection? So, subsidies for education, health and also subsidies given to farmers are also fully justified. Nobody has got any problem with it.

I would like to highlight many of these things will have to be contextualised rather than us quickly trying to gain one or the other brownie point.

Sir, there were discussions on malnutrition. It was raised by hon. Member, Ameer Yajnik, whom I know from the time before BJP had come to power. We had a lot of interactions in television debates. I respect her for the dedication with which she does her business. I would like to highlight some points here. On the issue of malnutrition and people below the poverty line, UNDP-MPI-2022 Report notes that nationally, the relative reduction from 2015-16 to 2019-21 has been faster. It was 11.9 per cent in this particular period compared to 8.1 per cent in the period from 2005-06 to 2015-16. So, in that period, if the reduction was 8.1 per cent, now from 2015-16 to 2019-21, the reduction is 11.9 per cent, and, this is the figure by UNDP. The policies are shaped around the *Antyodaya* principle. As a result, there are countless flagship schemes and also the food security, for which the supplementary demand has come up for funding the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana. It is very clearly indicative of the fact that food is reaching the common man, particularly, in difficult times of Covid. So, I just want to highlight the point, which the hon. Member, Ameer Yajnik, has raised.

Sir, as far as food subsidy is concerned, in 2013-14, it was Rs. 92,000 crores only whereas in BE 2022-23, we have provided Rs. 2,06,831.09 crores. We are taking the nutrition and food security of people very seriously. After this supplementary demand, the allocation would go up to more than 2.8 lakh crores of rupees for the year 2022-23. We did not allocate it at the beginning but we have not hesitated to add now just to ensure that food security is being kept in mind.

Sir, hon. Member, Manoj Jha raised some issues. Sir, you said yesterday, "Two of you are from the same university; so, there should be some camaraderie". I just want to highlight a few things. It was very interesting to hear the hon. Member speaking about double-engine *sarkar* and that it is not constitutionally envisaged. You are trying to make sure, by doing this, for those States, which are not double-engine, it becomes trouble-engine. He said that. So, I just want to highlight how trouble engines work. Sir, when the Central Government was with the UPA, the party to which hon. Manoj Jha belongs between 2004-2014, the deliberate ways in which many States were put to difficulties are so many that your words of trouble making or trouble engine, not double engine, are so true. Trouble engines were then, and not now. For Sardar Sarovar Dam, the plan was made in 1979, the construction began in 1987 and the then hon. Chief Minister, now the hon. Prime Minister, was begging with the Central Government saying, let this get completed because the State is a semi-arid State. The Gujarat water table was going down and the measures were taken.

The hon. Chief Minister then was trying to help farmers. But every trick in the bag was used to delay the project. I am now quoting from hon. Prime Minister's speech in 2013 and again in 2017. The UPA Government was a trouble maker for the Sardar Sarovar Dam. It did not give the necessary clearances and used every trick in the book to delay the project. Just for settling political scores, the gates of Sardar Sarovar Dam were not allowed to be installed despite repeated requests. That is trouble engine. Is it not so, Manoj Jha ji? Again, Sir, the UPA Government did not approve the Taranga-Ambaji-Abu road railway line, and that has been waiting for a long time. Why should not people vote for double engine if this is the kind of trouble the trouble engines create? And that trouble engine is not here; it was there. You were a partner to it. Similarly, Sir, for the Gujarat Government's gas pipeline and distribution projects, the network was laid at the State's own expenditure but it could not be completed. Gas was to be received from the port to be given through the network. That was also a tweet and a blog which the hon. Prime Minister now and the Chief Minister then had written in 2013. So, these are instances, and much more than that, Sir, hon. Member, John Brittas also speaks about Centre-State relationship. He belongs to a party which became a victim of the trouble engine even in 1959. The misuse of Article 356 ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. JOHN BRITTAS (Kerala): Even now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Even now! I am glad to hear, but you are cohabiting very comfortably with them. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, Article 356 ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: We are against them.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: You are against! Oh, really! Because I see quite a lot of friendly matches happening between the two. Sir, the misuse of Article 356 began in 1959, when the E.M.S. Namboodiripad Government was thrown out, saying, 'law and order'. Sir, in August 1984, the then Governor, Shri Ram Lal, dismissed N.T. Rama Rao's TDP Government in Andhra Pradesh. There are many such instances. In 16 years of her power, Shrimati Indira Gandhi Government misused Article 356 for 50 times.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Tamil Nadu): In Tamil Nadu, the M.G.R. Government was also dismissed.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Yes, the M.G.R. Government was dismissed. And post emergency, the DMK Government was also dismissed. So, misuse of Article 356, Central-State federalism, relationship, both RJD and CPM should now stand up and say, was it better trouble making, trouble engine? Where is the trouble engine? ...*(Interruptions)*... So, let us be sure that double engine works. Trouble engine is the one which did ...*(Interruptions)*...

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

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, hon. Member, Manoj Jha also said, like many others, that the Government is working only for the corporate and not for the *aam aadmi*.

3.00 P.M.

I just want to highlight it and thank the hon. Member, Shri Ajay Pratap Singh, who is sitting here. He started listing out saying, 'Is this for the corporates? Is this for the corporates?' He was right. Our Government works on the principle of 'development for all and appeasement of none'. Our principle is that. *Sabka saath, sabka vikas*. There is no appeasement. You have *Jan-Dhan Yojana*. Is it going to the corporates? JAM trinity has gone to the corporates? PM *Ayushman Bharat*. Does it go to corporates? *Ujjwala*. Does it go to corporates? UJALA. Does it go to corporates? *Krishi Sinchayee Yojana*. *Fasal Bima Yojana*. Do they go to corporates? This Supplementary Demand for Grants is asking money for fertilizers. Do fertilizers go to the corporates? It is very easy to say this. चमत्कार से ये सब बातें बोलना आसान है, मगर 'Housing for all'? ...*(Interruptions)*... Eighty crore people get free foodgrains. Is that going to your corporate friends against whom both the Congress Party and later the Communists as well don't want to take any action? One port was given on a platter to one of the big As which gets quoted to us very often. They invited them saying, 'Come and develop this port.' Okay, that was Congress. Afterwards the communists came. They didn't take that back. You want those corporates when you want that port to be developed. Both Congress and Communists. Friendly match. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. John Brittas. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. ...*(Interruptions)*... I know how to handle it. ...*(Interruptions)*... Go ahead.

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: What is wrong with that? ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: So when we do that, it is wrong. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Through the Chair. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Yes, Sir. ...(*Interruptions*)... I am glad to hear Dr. John Brittas say that. I am very glad. Is there anything wrong with it? When you have projects which, through an open and transparent tender process, go to a particular corporate, it is okay. But we doing it will become, 'You are giving it only to Ambanis and Adanis.' ...(*Interruptions*)... They invited them on a platter asking them to come and develop the Vizhinjam Port. ...(*Interruptions*)...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister. ...(*Interruptions*)....

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: And in Rajasthan, Sir, ...(*Interruptions*)... Rajasthan has given land to one of the big corporates. There are other States also doing like that. ...(*Interruptions*)... So corporates is only a pet bait which they would like to throw, but when they do it, it is all *chup-chap*. At that time, friendly match between the Congress and the Communists will go on. ...(*Interruptions*)...

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

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Inflation is a daylight robbery. ...(*Interruptions*)... Every State has some inflation number or the other. Nowadays you get it even for the States. So I just want to know this. Is daylight robbery also happening in Kerala where the latest CPI is 5.9 per cent? Is inflation a daylight robbery? Is it happening there also?

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: It is the lowest in Kerala.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. John Brittas, please...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: National average is lowest. It is not low in your State.

The hon. Member, Ms. Dola Sen, spoke about the BSNL. She is not there. Should I expand it? Because there are other Members of our party here. The BSNL

has not been taken care of. I just want to give two numbers and leave it, although I wanted to expand it. But I don't have the time. There was Cabinet approval for revival of the BSNL in 2019. We gave Rs.54,021 crore for that. That is for pensionary benefit which is spread over ten years *ex gratia*, capital infusion for 4G, and grant for GST for 4G Spectrum. That 4G which the UPA had not given. In 2019, Rs.54,021 for the BSNL and the MTNL. For 2022, Rs.1,23,757 crore is the Cabinet's approval for BSNL. And what is it for? AGR dues of BSNL amounting to Rs.33,000 crore and odd, reissue of 9 per cent non-cumulative preference shares, allotment of 900 and 1800 megahertz spectrum, which, later on, can also be helpful for 5G, restructuring and operational integration, CAPEX requirement and compensation to BSNL for unviable rural wire line services. So, BSNL is being taken care of, not just in one year, not just for one head, but for overall revival of BSNL.

Sir, I have also heard a lot of people saying that you cannot harass, a point which both Prof. Manoj Jha and Dr. John Brittas made and later on, Shrimati Priyanka Chaturvedi also made. It is that 'you are using ED to oppress Opposition parties'. ...(*Interruptions*)... It is a law enforcement agency. It is a different thing if your party is not able to hold your own flock together. It is a different story. Don't blame ED or anybody else. ...(*Interruptions*)... Sir, I am showing this deliberately. If this is the kind of evidence you see, which is reported in the media, what are we talking about? It is cash found in a Minister's house. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will verify it and place it on the Table. ...(*Interruptions*)... I will authenticate and leave it on the Table. ...(*Interruptions*)... Yes, I am conscious of what the Chairman says.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, please authenticate the document and leave it on the Table. ...(*Interruptions*)... Mr. Bikash, one second. ...(*Interruptions*)... I have already given directions to some Members to do the same. I hope they do it. Please go ahead.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, it is said that States are most often left without enough money. I am coming to the end. With this, I will conclude. Without much support, they are suffering; they don't have enough. I want to highlight a few features which I did cursorily earlier.

Sir, to help States, the Centre took a loan of Rs.1.1 lakh crore in 2020-21 and Rs.1.59 lakh crore and released it back-to-back to the States to meet the gap created due to less collection of GST compensation. During 2022-23, in May, the Central Government also released Rs.86,912 crore as provisional GST compensation for States for the period February-May, 2022 despite the fact that there was only

about Rs.25,000 crore in GST Compensation Fund, from where only I am authorized to send the compensation, by making arrangement of funds of around Rs.62,000 from its own resources. Again, in November, the Centre released an amount of Rs.17,000 crore towards balance GST compensation for the period April-June, 2022. So, the total amount of compensation released to the States and Union Territories so far including the above-mentioned items is Rs.1,15,662 crore. An amount of Rs.14,000 crore during the current year will go towards debt obligation for the loans raised. So, I just want to leave it absolutely plain on the Table of the House.

Sir, I think, I have largely addressed the concerns of most of the Members. So, with these words, I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, please one question. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: One second. *...(Interruptions)...* Mr. Chidambaram, please have your seat. Hon. Members, after the hon. Minister has made her reflections, I think, some clarifications are necessary. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I do not want a clarification. I have just one question.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want to put a question? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Just one question, if she is willing to answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chidambaram, you had five-and-a-half or six questions carefully culled out and asking a question at conclusion would not be appropriate. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: This is the seventh question, if she is willing to answer.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. *...(Interruptions)...* That would be a very.....*(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: If she is willing to answer. *...(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You may be willing, she might concede. Leave something to me also. *...(Interruptions)...* I cannot allow practice to go that way. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: That is why I am requesting you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: If you were to seek some clarification, I would more than welcome it. This is number one. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I will reword it as a clarification. No question, just a clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Be fair to me now. Do not reword a question into a clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I will not ask a question. I will seek a clarification.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do that.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, the hon. Finance Minister was very kind to explain that Rs.1,24,000 crore would be spent on strengthening and reviving BSNL.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Your clarification, Sir.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I read -- and she may confirm it or deny it -- that it was proposed to merge B.S.N.L. with M.T.N.L., which, I think, is a good idea. That is my personal view. If that is the intention of the Government that B.S.N.L. would be strengthened, revived and merged with M.T.N.L., will the hon. Finance Minister please clarify that after spending Rs.1,24,000 crore of public money, B.S.N.L. and M.T.N.L. would remain in the public sector and compete with the private sector? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, the Budget of 2021-22 very clearly came up with a national Public Sector Enterprise Policy that has identified sectors in which a minimum presence will be of the Government. I would request the hon. Member, through you, to kindly look into that policy. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA: Sir, I have a clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*... I was named by the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One second. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Raghav Chadha, before you seek your clarification, there are two things. One, the hon. Finance Minister has made pointed, focussed reflections about what you have said. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA: Sir, I would reflect on that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is one. So, please carefully word your clarification and confine it to clarification. Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Do not make it a speech.

SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA: No, no. It is not a speech. I am only saying that the hon. Finance Minister deemed it appropriate to take potshots at me when I asked only ten specific questions and my question....*(Interruptions)*... And my clarification is this. ...*(Interruptions)*... Does the Finance Minister know....*(Interruptions)*...

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, please....*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI RAGHAV CHADHA: My clarification is this. Does the Finance Minister know the price of 1 Kg. of wheat, 1 Kg. of rice and one litre of milk that is in the market today? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Raghav Chadha, sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... I cannot allow the platform to be misused. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. John Brittas. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, sorry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. John Brittas. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, how can a Minister disrupt the Chair? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Take your seat, Mr. Raghav Chadha. ...*(Interruptions)*... I gave you the platform. ...*(Interruptions)*... It could not be well used. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, the Minister is disturbing the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: One second. ...*(Interruptions)*... Dr. John Brittas.

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, my clarification from the hon. Minister...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Clarification now. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, there is a.. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, he is not yielding. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Clarification of Dr. John Brittas. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Sir, let him please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Chairman has identified me. ...*(Interruptions)*... The hon. Minister is defying the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. John Brittas, address me. ...*(Interruptions)*... No. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please raise your point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. JOHN BRITTAS: Hon. Chairman, my clarification from the Minister is this. She referred to the port of Vizhinjam. Is it not a fact that the LDF wanted to do the port as a public sector port rather than a private sector port? And also, is it a fact that Kerala has taken up the issue of the loss of almost Rs.24,000 crore in the year due to various policies?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Minister, would you like to respond? ...*(Interruptions)*... Hon. Minister, would you like to respond? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, the fact remains that the Congress Government in Kerala invited a corporate house to come and take the port and do it. Subsequently, when the Communist Government came in, the LDF Government came in, they did not do anything. And, now, hon. John Brittas tells us that their State Government wanted to take and do it! If you are going by the rule, why won't you take and do it? If you are asking me now just for the consumption of the public that we want to take it, when the rules don't permit perhaps...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*... The last clarification is by Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Let us have order in the House. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA (Bihar): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir, my clarification is...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Prof. Manoj Kumar Jha, please ask your clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*...

PROF. MANOJ KUMAR JHA: Madam Finance Minister, my pointed clarification is that when I had spoken about trouble engine, it was in the context of Bihar where payments are either delayed and matching grants are not provided and yes, Article 356 has been replaced by operation Lotus.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, Prof Manoj Kumar Jha. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... I shall now put the Motion regarding Consideration of the Appropriation (No. 5) Bill, 2022 to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2022-2023, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

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

Clauses 2, 3 & The Schedule were added to the Bill.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman to move that the Bill be returned.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I rise to move:
That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Motion regarding Consideration of the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill to vote. The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2020, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

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

Clauses 2, 3 & The Schedule were added to the Bill.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman to move that the Bill be returned.

SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN: Sir, I rise to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Sir, can I raise a point of order?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please.

SHRI V. MURALEEDHARAN: Hon. Chairman had, the other day, given a direction that all the parties should allocate their seats to the Members. Rule 235(vii) says that every Member while speaking shall keep to his usual seat while addressing the Council. I have seen some of the Members addressing the Council while seeking clarifications. I would like to know whether they are speaking from their seats or not and if they are not speaking from their seats, then it is not in order. It does not become a valid point, it does not become a part of the proceedings. I want to raise this point. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I had indicated my own difficulty. When the seats were not allocated, I was looking and searching for the hon. Members. I made three attempts. Today was my last attempt and I had indicated to the respective party leaders to complete the formality by the end of the day. Your point is well taken, though, it is not a point of order. Now motion for nomination to the Joint Committee on Multi-State Cooperative Societies (Amendment) Bill, 2022; Shri B.L. Verma.

(उपसभापति महोदय पीठासीन हुए।)

**MOTION FOR NOMINATION TO THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON MULTI-STATE
COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2022**

उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र विकास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री; तथा सहकारिता मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बी.एल. वर्मा) : महोदय, मैं निम्नलिखित प्रस्ताव उपस्थित करता हूँ:-

"कि यह सभा लोक सभा की इस सिफारिश से सहमति प्रकट करती है कि यह सभा बहुराज्य सहकारी सोसाइटी (संशोधन) विधेयक, 2022 से संबंधित दोनों सभाओं की संयुक्त समिति में सम्मिलित हो और संकल्प करती है कि उक्त संयुक्त समिति में काम करने के लिए राज्य सभा के निम्नलिखित सदस्य नियुक्त किए जाएँ:-

1. श्री घनश्याम तिवाड़ी
2. श्री सुरेन्द्र सिंह नागर
3. श्री धनंजय भीमराव महादिक
4. श्री रामचंद्र जांगड़ा
5. श्रीमती रजनी अशोकराव पाटिल
6. श्री सुखेन्दु शेखर राय
7. श्री एन.आर. इलांगो
8. श्री विक्रमजीत सिंह साहनी
9. श्री सुजीत कुमार
10. श्री एस. निरंजन रेड्डी"

The question was put and the motion was adopted.