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RAJYA SABHA
OFFICIAL REPORT
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[P.T.O.]

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RAJYA SABHA

Thursday, 24th March, 2011/5th Chaitra, 1933 (Saka)

The House met at eleven of the clock,

MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

Supply of contaminated foodgrains in tribal regions of the country

श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत (पश्चिमी बंगाल): सर, सदन में हमने और हमारे कई सदस्यों ने बार-बार सरकार से यह मांग की है कि सरकारी गोदामों में पर्याप्त जगह न होने के कारण वहां पर जो गेहूं और चावल सड़ रहा है, उसको सड़ने से पहले गरीबों में बांट दे, क्योंकि हिन्दुस्तान में malnourishment की आबादी सबसे अधिक है। हमने सरकार से बार-बार यह मांग की, लेकिन उसने हमारी यह मांग नहीं सुनी।

सर, मैं जिस आदिवासी संगठन, *आदिवासी अधिकार राष्ट्रीय मंच* से जुड़ी हूँ, उसने पिछले एक महीने में देश के विभिन्न इलाकों में, जहां पर आदिवासी लोग रहते हैं, वहां की राशन की दुकानों पर जाकर गेहूं और चावल लिया। सर, आप मेरी बात पर विश्वास कीजिए और यह संयोग की बात भी नहीं कि सेन्टर से सरकारी एजेंसी हर आदिवासी इलाके में जो गेहूं भेज रही है, वह सड़ा हुआ गेहूं है और उसमें चूहों की लेंडी भी है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सर, मैं दिखाना चाहती हूँ ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बताइए। ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप केवल बता दीजिए।

श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत: सर, आप देखिए कि हम किस प्रकार का गेहूं आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में भेज रहे हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**... हम वहां पर किस प्रकार का चावल भेज रहे हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Brindaji, let us not break the conventions.

श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत: सर, प्लीज़ आप देखिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don't do that. ठीक है, आप बोल रही हैं, वही काफी है।

श्रीमती वृन्दा कारत: हम वहां पर सड़ा हुआ व घुन लगा हुआ चावल भेज रहे हैं। सर, सरकार व सरकारी एजेंसी जो चावल व गेहूं भेजती है, मैं मजबूर होकर चेलेंज करती हूँ कि कोई एक भी बड़ा आफिसर उस गेहूं की रोटी खाकर दिखा दे। आज हमारे देश में आदिवासियों की कोई कीमत नहीं है, आज हमारे देश में उनके जीवन का कोई मूल्य नहीं है, जो हम उनको इस प्रकार का गेहूं व चावल भेजते हैं सर, आदिवासी लोग इतने दूर-दराज क्षेत्रों में रहते हैं तथा हमें पता नहीं होता है कि हम उनको खाने के लिए क्या दे रहे हैं। मैं आप से यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि आप सरकार को आदेश दीजिए, डॉयरेक्शन दीजिए कि वह विशेष मॉनिटरिंग एजेंसी बनाए और जो भी एजेंसी आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में गल्ला भेज रही है, उसकी जांच कराए। सर, अभी अप्रैल महीने में

पंजाब और हरियाणा में रबी की फसल आने वाली है तथा जो गेहूं व चावल FCI गोदामों से बाहर पड़ा हुआ है वह और भी सड़ेगा। हम गरीबों को नहीं देंगे, लेकिन आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में सड़ा हुआ गल्ला भेजेंगे। मैं यह मांग करती हूँ कि सरकार एक मॉनिटरिंग एजेंसी बनाकर तुरंत जांच कराए और जो भी खराब गेहूं है, उसको वापस मंगवाए। इसके साथ ही वह इसकी नीति में पूर्णरूप से सुधार करके हमारे आदिवासी भाई व बहनों को सही गेहूं व चावल दे।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The entire House associates itself with this Zero Hour mention. ...*(Interruptions)*... The Government will definitely take note of it. The entire House is associated with it. This is the sentiment of the House.

Safe storage of wheat and grains, use of pesticides and resultant spoilage

DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY (Nominated): Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I want to bring to the attention of this august House that the country is sitting on a grain bomb. Due to the grace of God and good monsoons we are going to have a record output of wheat of 82 million tonnes. The storage of grains is the greatest challenge that this country faces. The current stock with the Government is worth Rs.40,000 crores. Extra storage which has been sanctioned is 150 lakh tonnes. Regrettably, only one per cent construction has been completed so far. Last year the wastage was 50,000 tonnes of wheat. But that is the official figure. The quantity actually wasted is significantly more. As a consequence, there is going to be widespread use of pesticides and insecticides to prevent the grain from being eaten by rodents. As the hon. Member has said, the use of pesticides and insecticides is very harmful especially to women and children. I think this is a very serious matter. I urge the Government to bring out a White Paper on the calamity of plenty that this country faces.

I would also like to bring to the attention of the House, through you, Sir, that this year is going to be another record year for the production of fruits and vegetables, up to 40 per cent of which is likely to be wasted. Unless the APMC rules are modified and more investment is invited for storage, distribution and cold storage, we will again have inflationary issues coming up later in the year. This is a very critical issue, Sir. I wish this House would take notice of it and request for a full debate on this issue, especially in a country of plenty where plenty of people do not get access to the foodgrains which are rotting due to poor storage, inadequate storage and inadequate investment. Both the public sector and the private sector must take up this issue on a war footing basis and go in for adequate storage facilities because we have been blessed with good monsoon. In other countries like Russia, China and Australia, the wheat crop has failed. India is in a uniquely fortunate position. Let us not convert that fortune into a calamity. I thank you, Sir.

PROF. M.S. SWAMINATHAN (Nominated): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by Dr. Ashok S. Ganguly.

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA (Nominated): Sir, I associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member.

**Non-implementation of the recommendations of the Majithia Wage
Board for journalists and non-journalists**

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका, सदन का और खास तौर पर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ पत्रकारों और गैर-पत्रकारों के वेतन को ठीक ढंग से लागू करने के लिए 2007 में एक बोर्ड का गठन हुआ था। वेतन बोर्ड ने पूरी बारीकी से काम करके सरकार के समक्ष 31.12.2010 को अपनी सिफारिशें दी हैं। दुर्भाग्य यह है कि अभी तक उन सिफारिशों पर सरकार ने कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की है, जिसकी वजह से बड़े पैमाने पर पत्रकार और गैर-पत्रकार बंधु agitated हैं। आज उसी संदर्भ में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए वे march भी कर रहे हैं। महँगाई दिनोंदिन बढ़ती जा रही है। सब लोगों का वेतन बढ़ा है, यहाँ तक कि हम लोगों का वेतन भी बढ़ा है, लेकिन बड़े पैमाने पर जो पत्रकार और गैर-पत्रकार हैं, जो media persons हैं, उनके लिए अभी तक कोई कार्रवाई नहीं की गई है। यहाँ माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी भी बैठे हुए हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि बोर्ड की जो सिफारिशें लागू नहीं की गई हैं, उन्हें अविलम्ब लागू किया जाए, ताकि इस महँगाई के समय मीडिया के लोगों के वेतन में बढ़ोतरी हो सके और उन्हें सुविधा मिल सके, ताकि उनकी रोजी-रोटी का जो सवाल उठ खड़ा हुआ है, उनमें बड़े पैमाने पर जो agitation हो गया है, उनके मन में जो आक्रोश है, वह शांत हो सके।

इसलिए मैं पुनः आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करते हुए यह माँग करता हूँ कि media persons के लिए बोर्ड के माध्यम से जो अनुशंसाएँ, जो सिफारिशें दी गई हैं, उन्हें सरकार अविलम्ब लागू करे। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Rudra Narayan Pany, Shri Ali Anwar Ansari and Shri Shantaram Laxman Naik to associate themselves.

श्री रामचन्द्र खूँटिआ (उड़ीसा): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): सर, मैं राम कृपाल यादव जी के उल्लेख को एसोसिएट करता हूँ, सब लोग उन्हें एसोसिएट कर रहे हैं...(व्यवधान)... सर, हम लोग एक-एक मिनट तो बोलेंगे न? ...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Naik, I am going according to the list. I will give you time.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: उपसभापति महोदय, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण विषय है, मजीठिया वेतन बोर्ड जल्दी से जल्दी लागू किया जाए ...(व्यवधान)... मीडिया कर्मचारी पूरे देश में इस कमर तोड़ महँगाई के कारण

...(व्यवधान)... सर, यहां पर सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री बैठी हुई हैं ...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री यहां पर बैठी हुई हैं, यह उचित होगा कि वह सरकार की ओर से कुछ जवाब दें ...(समय की घंटी)... जल्दी से जल्दी इस सिफारिश को लागू किया जाए।

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, in this matter, I would like the hon. Minister to tell the House as to who is obstructing the recommendations of the Wage Board. Who is sabotaging it? Is it the owners of these major newspapers, who have turned their newspapers into obscene products, who are obstructing it? This should be investigated.

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार): सर, मैं राम कृपाल यादव जी के उल्लेख को एसोसिएट करता हूं। महंगाई दिन-दूनी, रात-चौगुनी बढ़ रही है। जो पत्रकार और गैर-पत्रकार कर्मचारी हैं, उनके सामने भयंकर स्थिति है। पांच-छः महीने से यह रिपोर्ट आ चुकी है, सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री जी यहां बैठी हुई हैं, आज ही वे घोषणा करें कि सरकार ने जिस रिपोर्ट को बनाया है, वे उस रिपोर्ट को लागू करती हैं। हम लोग चाहते हैं कि आज ही वे घोषणा करें। महोदय स्वयं बैठी हुई हैं ...(व्यवधान)... इतनी निर्दयता और निर्ममता नहीं होनी चाहिए, बहुत लोग पेड इम्प्लॉइज़ हैं, जो मर रहे हैं, उनकी स्थिति खराब है। आज वे आन्दोलित हैं और प्रदर्शन कर रहे हैं, यह हमारे लिए शर्म की बात है। इतने लोग आंदोलित हैं और आप कुछ बोल नहीं रही हैं।

SHRI MOHAMMED AMIN (West Bengal): Sir, I associate myself with it...(Interruptions)...

SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (West Bengal): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri V. Hanumantha Rao...(Interruptions)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, इस पर मंत्री जी का बयान आना चाहिए ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: नहीं-नहीं, बयान नहीं होना ...(व्यवधान)... बयान नहीं होगा ...(व्यवधान)... ज़ीरो आवर में the Chair will not direct. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री अली अनवर अंसारी: सर, मंत्री जी बोलना चाहती हैं...(व्यवधान)...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): सर, मंत्री जी घोषणा करना चाहती हैं, उन्हें बोलने दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I have called Shri V. Hanumantha Rao.

**Alleged gifting of 773 acres of land of VSNL and waiver of
Rs. 1402 crore tax liability to the Tata's**

SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, there was a big scam amounting to Rs. 8,000 crores, which happened during the NDA rule, and which has come out in the open now through the Outlook Magazine. This is an Indian magazine and not a foreign magazine.

In 2002, the then NDA Government sold Videsh Sanchar Nigam Limited (VSNL) for just Rs.1,439 crores to Tatas. VSNL, a good PSU, was full of cash reserves. It had a monopoly over international and STD calls and infrastructure worth hundreds of crores of rupees and over 1,200 acres of land. Of this, 773.13 acres of land was surplus, which should have come back to the Government and the rest to the shareholders. Although Shri Pramod Mahajan, the then Telecom Minister, objected to Shri Shourie providing favours to Tatas, later Shri Shourie became the Telecom Minister. However, Shri Arun Shourie, as the Disinvestment Minister, or, the Secretary, Shri Pradip Bajjal, did nothing to save the land. Although the Department of Telecommunications informed Shourie's Ministry that out of PSU's total land holdings of 1,230 acres, 773 acres had been found to be surplus, at that time itself, the whole disinvestment process should have been stopped. A reasonable estimation would put the current total value of the 773 acres of land to anywhere between Rs.6,000 crores and Rs.8,000 crores. Shri Bajjal's tenure as Chairman of TRAI is being investigated by the CBI in the allocation of 2G spectrum. The same Bajjal and Ms. Neira Radia formed a consultancy company whose offices were raided by the CBI in December. The Outlook magazine has got a lot of documents which clearly show that, aided by Shri Shourie, the Tatas, from the very beginning, did not want to return the land. Further, Shri Shourie waived off Rs.1,402 crores of tax liability of VSNL after the sale to Tatas, which benefitted Tatas further. In this regard, the legal opinion of the then Attorney-General, Milon K. Banerji, dated May 21, 2005, questions Shourie's failure to demerge the surplus land even before the disinvestment took place. He further opined that the Government should have preferably transferred the surplus land from the ownership of VSNL before disinvesting its shares.

Sir, this is a fit case for investigation by the CBI, and the * does not have any moral right to talk about corruption now...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: That has been removed from the record.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, I associate myself with it.

SHRI B. GNANADESIKAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Orissa): Sir, I also associate myself with it.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Special Mentions to be laid on the Table. ...*(Interruptions)*... अब वह छोड़िए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... वह निकाल दिया गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Special Mentions. ...*(Interruptions)*... Special Mentions to be laid. Shri Avinash Rai Khanna. Please lay. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए।...*(व्यवधान)*... हो गया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए। ...*(व्यवधान)*... श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना। Mr. Hanumantha Rao. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Hanumantha Rao. ...*(Interruptions)*...

*Not recorded.

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला (गुजरात): सर, ...(व्यवधान)... वह निकलवाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री विजय कुमार रूपानी (गुजरात): सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, may I? ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आपने कह दिया, हो गया। ...(व्यवधान)... Please sit down ...*(व्यवधान)*... Mr. Hanumantha Rao, allow the proceedings to go on. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: सर, ...(व्यवधान)... आप उसको निकलवाइए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री मोहम्मद अली खान (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

[---(مداخلت)--- سر، جناب محمد علی خان : سر، ---] †

श्री पुरुषोत्तम खोडाभाई रूपाला: आपकी सरकार है, वह क्यों नहीं कर रही है, यह बताइए? ...*(व्यवधान)*... आपकी सरकार है, वह क्यों नहीं मदद कर रही है? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: वह निकाल दिया गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए, प्लीज़। ...*(व्यवधान)*... Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)*... वह निकाल दिया गया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठिए, प्लीज़। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE CHAIR

**The part discussed Resolution moved on the 4th March, 2011 to be
taken up as the first item on the first day allotted to Private
Members' Resolutions in the next Session**

SHRI N. K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, you would kindly recall that in a Private Members' Resolution, on which there was an extensive debate in this House — 12 Members of the House across the board had participated on enlarging the definition of food security to the larger social security — the hon. Minister could not reply on that day. He wanted more time.

I seek your permission, Sir, that the reply may now be started on the due day when the Private Members' Resolution is taken up in the next Session.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Is the House agreeable to this?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes, Sir.

† [] Transliteration in Urdu Script.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The House is agreeable and we will take it up accordingly.

Special Mentions now. Shri Avinash Rai Khanna.

SPECIAL MENTIONS

Demand to give financial assistance to States in the wake of the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission

श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब): महोदय, केन्द्र ने अपने कर्मचारियों के लिए छठे वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों को लागू करते हुए उनका वेतन बढ़ा दिया, जिसके कारण केन्द्र के लाखों कर्मचारियों को बढ़े हुए वेतन का लाभ हुआ। इसी तरह राज्यों ने भी कर्मचारियों के वेतनों में जो विसंगतियां थीं, उनको दूर करने के लिए अपने राज्यों के वेतन आयोग गठित किए हुए थे। जब केन्द्र का छठा वेतन आयोग अपनी सिफारिशें देता है और केन्द्र उसे लागू करता है तो यह स्वाभाविक था कि राज्यों के कर्मचारियों की मांग उठने लगी कि उनको भी केन्द्र के कर्मचारियों के बराबर वेतन दिया जाए, नहीं तो वे आंदोलन करेंगे। राज्यों के पास और कोई चारा नहीं था, इसलिए राज्यों ने भी जो वेतन केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों को मिलता था, उतना वेतन अपने कर्मचारियों का बढ़ा दिया जिससे लाखों कर्मचारियों को तो फायदा हुआ, लेकिन राज्यों के खजाने पर करोड़ों रुपए का बोझ बढ़ गया। वेतन बढ़ने के कारण केन्द्र सरकार को पहले से कहीं ज्यादा आयकर आने लगा, केन्द्र सरकार की आयकर की वसूली की वृद्धि कई गुणा बढ़ गयी, लेकिन आज तक केन्द्र सरकार ने जो बढ़ा हुआ कर कर्मचारियों से वसूल किया, जिसके वेतन की भरपाई राज्यों ने की, उस बढ़े हुए कर से कोई पैसा राज्यों को नहीं दिया, जिसके कारण राज्य लगातार वित्तीय घाटे की ओर बढ़ रहे हैं।

मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करता हूं कि राज्यों के वित्तीय संकट पर काबू पाने के लिए जो बढ़ा हुआ आयकर केन्द्र सरकार को आता है, उसका कुछ हिस्सा राज्यों को दिया जाए, ताकि राज्य अपने वित्तीय संकट से जूझने के लिए कुछ सक्षम बन सकें।

Demand to check the arbitrary increase in the fares of airline tickets and make provisions for reservation of seats for VIPs and MPs in various Airlines

श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, माननीय नागरिक उड्डयन मंत्री जी ने यह घोषणा की थी कि एयर लाइन्स चाहे निजी हो या सरकारी उनको यात्रियों से अधिक किराया वसूलने की इजाजत नहीं दी जाएगी। उन्होंने यह भी घोषणा की थी कि सभी एयर लाइन्स अपने किराये को मंत्रालय से प्रार्थना करने के उपरान्त घोषित करेंगी, लेकिन इसके बावजूद होली के त्योहार पर अत्यधिक भीड़ होने के कारण सभी एयर लाइन्स ने अपने किराये में चार गुणा अधिक तक वृद्धि कर दी और बढ़े किराये की दरों को यात्रियों से वसूला। इससे जन-मानस में जहां विभाग की बदनामी हुई, वहीं सरकार के प्रति काफी रोष पैदा हो गया।

महोदय, इसके साथ ही एयर लाइन्स में VIP और MPs के आरक्षण की कोई अलग से व्यवस्था नहीं है। इससे माननीय सांसदों को सदन की बैठक में व कमेटी की बैठक में आने में परेशानी होती है। कृपया इस अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के विषय पर सरकार की स्थिति स्पष्ट कराने का कष्ट करें।

**Demand for clearance form the Archeological Survey of India to repair a
school of historical importance in Masrur village of Himachal Pradesh**

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): महोदय, मैं सरकार का ध्यान हिमाचल प्रदेश के एक पहाड़ी गांव मसरूर में सदियों से चल रहे राजकीय वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक विद्यालय की ओर दिलाना चाहती हूँ।

महोदय, हिमाचल प्रदेश में अनेक ऐतिहासिक मंदिर हैं। इनमें से कई मंदिरों को सदियों पहले विद्यालयों के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया, मसरूर स्थित यह विद्यालय इसका एक जीवन्त उदाहरण है। इस विद्यालय को सन् 1953 में प्राथमिक विद्यालय, बाद में माध्यमिक विद्यालय तथा वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक विद्यालय के रूप में मान्यता दी गई। मसरूर व इसके आसपास के गांवों के बच्चे, विशेषकर लड़कियों ने जो अपनी पढ़ाई क्षेत्र में कोई वरिष्ठ माध्यमिक विद्यालय न होने के कारण अधूरी छोड़ देती थीं, राहत की सांस ली।

महोदय, सन् 1962 के पश्चात् भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण द्वारा इस विद्यालय की मरम्मत पर रोक लगा दी। वर्षों से मरम्मत न होने के कारण इस विद्यालय का भवन पूरी तरह जर्जर हो गया है। विद्यालय का कोई भाग कभी भी गिर जाता है। छात्रों, अध्यापकों व अन्य कर्मचारियों के किसी भी समय घायल होने का अंदेशा बना रहता है। चोट लगने की आशंका से बहुत से छात्रों ने विद्यालय आना ही बंद कर दिया है।

महोदय, मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि वह पहाड़ी गांवों के छात्रों, विशेषरूप से लड़कियों, जो अपने गांवों के समीप स्कूल न होने के कारण अपनी पढ़ाई बीच में ही छोड़ देती हैं, के भविष्य को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस ऐतिहासिक विद्यालय भवन की मरम्मत की अनुमति प्रदान करे, ताकि हजारों छात्रों को विद्यालय छोड़ने से रोका जा सके।

**Need for introducing verbatim reporting system in courts by making
appropriate law under article 145 of the Constitution**

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Judicial observation of courts are very much appreciated by the people. Earlier, the observation of any court was made on the basis of written order quoted by press as an authenticated observation having an impact on the stakeholders and the public at large. But, nowadays, the print media and the electronic media are creating and satisfying the appetite for information of the people by putting oral observations of the Judges more of High court and Supreme Court. Even the so-called 'docket orders' are not getting such thrill and impact as the oral clarifications, responses and comments of judges to the submissions of Advocates and highlights to the Government representations.

Many a time, these reports are having a telling effect on the day-to-day performances of the police officers, bureaucrats, administrators, Governments, Constitutional authorities, Ministers, including Prime Minister. There is no system created for authenticity of such oral observations and remedy for any grievances of such affected personalities.

Under Article 105, the Parliament Members are having freedom of speech but subjected to the rule making powers of the house. This restriction on freedom coupled with verbatim

recording of such observations have protected the interest of such affected parties to seek remedy if it causes damages to his or her reputation.

Hence, I request the Government to make necessary law under Article 145 of the Constitution of India enabling the Supreme Court and the High Courts to make the recording of judges and advocates and parties in persons, oral submissions and observations, in verbatim reporting system, or video recording as public document, as followed in Parliament.

**Demand to check the dominance of Emirates, Air Asia and Fly
Dubai on Indian aviation routes**

SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA (Maharashtra): Sir, Emirates and Air Asia had suddenly for the last five years increased its number of flights to India, charging high fares and grabbing most of the traffic. Emirates, which earned a whopping \$1.1 billion net profit in 2009-10 despite the global slowdown, a large chunk of its revenue earnings came from India, one of its "largest" foreign hubs. Sir, "Fly Dubai", a Dubai based low cost airline had also started its operation on Indian routes and many new routes are being getting allotted which should be stopped because it will hamper the operation of Air India and other Indian carriers. Emirates have 184 weekly flights to India as compared to 179 flights of Air India and it is aiming to raise this to about 10-15 per cent during the next couple of years, which should not be allowed. Although Emirates is known for inconsistent cabin service, many new routes are given to Emirates, including many of our golden routes, paving the way for its domination over many Indian routes. As I think, if Emirates would be given permission to operate in major routes, it will hamper the operations of Air India which is already in a huge debt and also other Indian carriers. I request the Minister of Civil Aviation to seriously consider this matter and the domination of these airlines should be stopped and also a probe should be done on how so many Indian routes, especially the golden routes are being allotted to Emirates, Air Asia and Fly Dubai.

**Demand to remove the deficiencies in the working of the Government
Departments in fully utilizing the foreign aid as pointed
out in C&AG reports**

श्री प्रभात झा (मध्य प्रदेश): महोदय, कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास, सड़क, शहरी विकास, जल संसाधन और ऊर्जा जैसे भारत सरकार के विभागों की योजना व्यवस्था में कमियों के चलते भारत को विदेशों से मिली एक लाख करोड़ रुपए से अधिक की सहायता राशि का इस्तेमाल नहीं हो सका है। इसकी जानकारी नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक की ताजा रिपोर्ट में दी गई है। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भारत सरकार 31 मार्च, 2010 तक देश को मिली विदेशी सहायता राशि में से 1,05,399 करोड़ रुपए का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पायी है। यहाँ तक कि बहुपक्षीय और द्विपक्षीय ऋण प्रदाता एजेंसियों द्वारा दिए गए धन का समय से इस्तेमाल नहीं करने के एवज में

सरकार को 2009-10 के दौरान 86.11 करोड़ रुपए का जुर्माना देना पड़ा। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार पर्याप्त नियोजन नहीं करने की वजह से सरकार को 86 करोड़ रुपए बेवजह खर्च करने पड़े। शहरी विकास विभाग 23,883 करोड़ रुपए का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाया, जबकि कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास विभाग 9,557 करोड़ रुपए का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाया, सड़क विभाग 11,617 करोड़ रुपए का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाया, वहीं बिजली विभाग 7,959 करोड़ रुपए का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाया। यहाँ तक कि जलापूर्ति और साफ-सफाई विभाग भी 8,995 करोड़ रुपए का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाया। भारत सरकार के ये विभाग अपनी कमियों के कारण न केवल विदेशी सहायता राशि उपयोग में लाने में नाकाम रहे हैं, बल्कि इन्होंने अंतर्राष्ट्रीय समुदाय में देश की छवि को भी नुकसान पहुँचाया है।

अतः सरकार से मेरी माँग है कि वह नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षा द्वारा नामित सरकारी विभागों में व्याप्त कमियों को दूर करने की दिशा में यथाशीघ्र कदम उठाए।

श्री **रुद्रनारायण पाणि** (उड़ीसा): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विशेष उल्लेख के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**Demand to deliberate on the issues relating to Free Trade Agreement
with the European Union before its finalization**

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, I draw the attention of the Government to the on-going talks on Free Trade Agreement between India and European Union and its probable impacts on Indian economy and livelihood. India-EU FTA would make already high commodity trade deficit with EU to go up further in agriculture and industrial segments except for textiles garments and leather.

The proposed tariff reduction in the FTA to zero level for at least 90 per cent of commodities/tariff lines will have serious implications for both our agriculture and small and medium industries. Higher standards and technical barriers for Indian exporters are unlikely to ease, whereas EU is under no obligation to give up its high agricultural subsidies. Additional non-tariff barriers in the form of labour and environment standards would also affect the Indian industries. In addition EU wants removal of export taxes in order to get access to India's raw material including minerals.

Services-trade liberalization proposed in EU-FTA will affect both employment and access to essential services. FDI in multi-brand retail would be disastrous for 12 million small-scale unorganized businesses.

The stipulation on public procurement in FTA would create serious problem for Government-run industries and health sector. The TRIPS-plus-IP provisions would threaten and impair access to cheap drugs for India's poor including entire developing world where 67 per cent of India's pharmaceuticals exports go.

In the light the above issues, we feel that FTAs under negotiations should be scrutinized by and relevant issues deliberated in Parliament before any step is taken for finalization. Thank you.

**Request to allow functioning of bleaching and dyeing units in
Tirupur to save livelihood of workers**

SHRI T. K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I would like to bring to the attention of the House, the recent Madras High Court order of closing the bleaching and dyeing units in Tirupur, for not achieving zero liquid discharge. Actually, in Tirupur, integrated effluent plants and common effluent treatment Plants have been established at a cost of Rs. 800 crores. Presently, 6.5 crore litres of water is used daily by the bleaching and dyeing units. Out of this, after effluent treatment, 5.5 crore litres of water, that is 85 per cent of the water is reused by the same bleaching and dyeing units. While effluent treatment is being done 15 per cent of water goes as waste water which is now let out in the Noyyal River. This remaining 15 per cent water has no chemicals no colour and has only salt to the extent of 35000 Total Dissolved Solid (TDS) parts per million (PPM). Sea water has 36000 TDS parts per million. It appears in any effluent treatment, such waste water will emanate and there is no escape from it. This is the world wide experience. The Tamil Nadu Government assured in the Assembly that arrangements will be made to take the waste water to sea through pipeline but it was not implemented. In such a situation, the Central Government should come forward to help the industries in Tirupur by constituting an expert committee of scientists for the disposal of the 15 per cent waste water without polluting the rivers and environment. In the meantime, the Madras High Court should also be appraised about the inevitability of the residual waste water, and an assurance with the time frame within which the issue will be settled amicably to the satisfaction of all concerned. The High Court may also be requested to allow the dyeing and bleaching units to function in the interregnum as closing of these units affect the livelihood of thousands of workers.

**Demand to release funds for setting up the Gram Nyayalayas
in Uttar Pradesh**

श्री बृजलाल खाबरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): महोदय, ग्राम न्यायालय अधिनियम, 2008, दिनांक 02.10.2009 से लागू हो जाने के फलस्वरूप प्रत्येक ब्लॉक में तहसील स्तर पर ग्राम न्यायालय की स्थापना की जानी है। दिनांक 16.08.2009 को नई दिल्ली में राज्यों के माननीय मुख्य मंत्रिगण एवं माननीय मुख्य न्यायाधीशगण के सम्मेलन में ग्रामीण न्यायालय स्थापित किए जाने पर निर्णय हुआ था। प्रदेश में 1,132 ग्राम न्यायालय स्थापित होने हैं, जिसके लिए 452.80 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय आएगा।

राज्य सरकार ने ग्राम न्यायालय की स्थापना पर इस शर्त के साथ सहमति दी थी कि इस पर आने वाला सम्पूर्ण व्यय केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा। माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को अपने पत्र दिनांक 12.06.2009 के द्वारा ग्राम न्यायालय की स्थापना हेतु प्रदेश शासन को शत-प्रतिशत वित्तीय सहायता दिए जाने का अनुरोध किया है। मुख्य सचिव, उत्तर प्रदेश शासन ने सचिव, न्याय विधि एवं विधि मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली से इस निमित्त 452.80 करोड़ रुपए की मांग की है, किन्तु अभी तक इस संबंध में कोई

स्वीकृति प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। इससे भारत सरकार की मंशा कोरा नारा देने जैसी लगती है। अधिनियम लागू करने के बाद इसे धरातल पर उतारने के लिए वित्तीय स्वीकृतियां तुरंत जारी की जानी चाहिए।

अतः सदन के माध्यम से मेरा केन्द्र सरकार से अनुरोध है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में ग्राम न्यायालय की स्थापना हेतु आवश्यक धनराशि यथाशीघ्र जारी की जाए, ताकि उक्त न्यायालयों की स्थापना की जा सके।

**Demand for widening and improvement of the National Highways
falling in the National Capital Regions**

श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार कश्यप (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, मैं आपका ध्यान एक अत्यन्त ज्वलन्त एवं महत्वपूर्ण समस्या की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। सरकार ने दिल्ली की सीमा से सटे उत्तर प्रदेश, हरियाणा आदि राज्यों के जिलों को मिला कर एक राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र का गठन किया है और इसके लिए आधारभूत सुविधाओं को उपलब्ध कराने और विकास कराने के लिए राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र बोर्ड का गठन किया है, जिसकी जिम्मेदारी राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए निश्चित की गयी है।

इसी क्रम में यह बताना उचित समझता हूँ कि देश की राजधानी दिल्ली को उत्तर प्रदेश से जोड़ने में तीन प्रमुख राजमार्ग प्रयोग में आते हैं। ये हैं- राजमार्ग संख्या 58, राजमार्ग संख्या 91 एवं राजमार्ग संख्या 24। इन तीनों ही राजमार्गों पर हाल के वर्षों में यातायात में बेतहाशा वृद्धि हुई है। विशेषकर सुबह व शाम के वक्त लाखों की तादाद में ट्रैफिक का आवागमन बना रहता है। परन्तु इस ट्रैफिक के दबाव को कम करने तथा यातायात को सुगम एवं तीव्र बनाने के लिए सरकारी स्तर पर गम्भीरता से विचार नहीं किया जा रहा है। परिणामस्वरूप गाजियाबाद से दिल्ली की सीमाओं के बीच ट्रैफिक कछुए की चाल से चलता है। अधिकतम एक घंटे का सफर दो से ढाई घंटों में तय हो रहा है।

सर, मैं यह अवगत कराना चाहूँगा कि वर्तमान में राजमार्ग संख्या 24 एलिवेटेड को 8 लेन अंडरपास सहित करने, इसके दोनों ओर हल्के वाहनों हेतु स्लिप का निर्माण तथा आसपास की कालोनियों के आवागमन हेतु 5 अंडरपास बनाने की नितान्त आवश्यकता है। इसी प्रकार राजमार्ग संख्या 91 पर मोहन नगर में फ्लाई ओवर तथा हिण्डन नदी पर एक अतिरिक्त नये पुल का निर्माण होना है। इसी प्रकार राजमार्ग संख्या 58 को राजमार्ग संख्या 24 से जोड़ने का प्रस्ताव भी लम्बित है। दिल्ली-हरिद्वार तक राजमार्ग संख्या 58 को 8 लेन किया जाना व मोदीनगर में बाई पास का निर्माण भी कई वर्षों से लम्बित है। राजमार्ग संख्या 58 ए.एल.टी. ओवर ब्रिज का विस्तार न्यू राजनगर की दिशा में बढ़ाया जाए।

मेरा आप के माध्यम से निवेदन है कि इन तीनों राजमार्गों के चौड़ीकरण का कार्य व इनको आपस में जोड़ने का कार्य शीघ्रता से कराया जाए तथा साथ ही राष्ट्रीय राजधानी बोर्ड इन राजमार्गों पर पड़ने वाले सम्पर्क मार्गों का विकास करने हेतु अपने फंड से वित्तीय सहायता उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को उपलब्ध कराए। इन तीनों राजमार्गों का चौड़ीकरण व लिंक जितनी जल्दी होगा, यातायात का दबाव उतना ही कम होगा और वाहनों का संचालन तीव्र होगा, जिससे लाखों लोगों को सुविधा होगी। धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we take up the Legislative Business. We will take up The Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2010 and The Constitution (One Hundred and Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 2010, together. The hon. Home Minister now.

GOVERNMENT BILLS

The Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2010

and

The Constitution (One Hundred and Thirteenth
Amendment) Bill, 2010

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Sir, I move:

“That the Bill to alter the name of the State of Orissa, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, I also move:

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, the Legislative Assembly of Orissa adopted a resolution on the 28th August, 2008 that the name of the State specified as Orissa in the First Schedule of the Constitution be changed as Odisha and the translation of the word Odisha in Hindi language should be revised as ओड़िशा also to change the name of the language of the State. The Government of Orissa has also requested the Central Government to take further necessary steps to alter the name of the State in English and Hindi translation as Odisha. Government of India decided to accept the request of the Legislative Assembly of Orissa and the State Government. The Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2010 seeks to alter the name of the State of Orissa to the State of Odisha and its Hindi translation as ओड़िशा by amending the relevant provisions of the Constitution and also providing for consequential provisions.

Sir, I commend firstly the Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2010, as passed by the Lok Sabha. I also commend the Constitution (One Hundred and Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 2010, as passed by the Lok Sabha to this august House for consideration and passing. There is an official amendment to change the year from 2010 to 2011, which I will move at the appropriate time.

The questions were proposed.

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): धन्यवाद उपसभापति महोदय। यह एक सहमति वाला विधेयक है और इसमें नाम का परिवर्तन होना है। नाम में परिवर्तन होने का कारण यह है कि हिन्दी और इंग्लिश, दोनों में इसके नाम के उच्चारण में अंतर था। पिछले 9 नवम्बर को यह विधेयक लोक सभा में पारित हो गया और परिवर्तन तथा संशोधनों वाले इस विधेयक में संविधान संशोधन का एक महत्वपूर्ण काम है। इसके लिए सहमति के आधार की आवश्यकता है तथा इसके लिए माननीय सदस्यों की उपस्थिति हेतु यहाँ पर पार्टियों की ओर से whip भी दिया गया है।

महोदय, 9 नवम्बर, जो कि पिछले सत्र का पहला दिन था, उस दिन यह विधेयक लोक सभा में सहमति से पारित हो गया, लेकिन उसके बाद पूरा का पूरा सत्र किस कारण बाधित हुआ, यह सबको पता है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बिल पर बोलिए।...(व्यवधान)... पाणि जी।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: महोदय, इसीलिए इस विधेयक को इस सत्र के आखिरी दिन लाया गया है। अगर इसको राज्य सभा में इस सत्र के पहले दिन लाया जाता तो शायद एक whip issue होता।...(व्यवधान)... सर, मुझे बोलने के लिए अक्सर बहुत कम मौका मिलता है।...(व्यवधान)... आज जब मौका मिला है, तो मैं कम से कम दो-तीन मिनट में अपनी बात कहूँगा। सर, मैं आपका संरक्षण चाहता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप इनसे रिक्वेस्ट कर लीजिए।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: मैं सबसे अनुरोध करता हूँ, मैं सबसे निवेदन करता हूँ। हमारी दूसरी, तीसरी पार्टीज़ के मित्रगण ऐसा मत सोचें कि कहीं मैं लालकृष्ण आडवाणी खड़ा हो गया हूँ और सब लोग ऐसे ही तुरंत विरोध करना शुरू कर देते हैं।

श्री वी. हनुमंत राव (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: हनुमंत राव जी, प्लीज़।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, यह विधेयक उड़ीसा विधान सभा में 28 अगस्त, 2008 को पारित हुआ। इस विधेयक को यहाँ पारित कराने में दो-तीन साल से ज्यादा समय लग गया। इसके बारे में हम यह निश्चित रूप से कह सकते हैं कि हमारा स्टेट एक पूअर स्टेट है जिसके प्रति केन्द्र का अवहेलना का भाव है, इससे यह प्रकट होता है।...(समय की घंटी)...

एक तो इससे केन्द्र सरकार का neglect करने का भाव प्रकट होता है और दूसरा वहाँ पर जो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट बैठी है, वह भी एक प्रकार का फोरम है, उसकी competence का भी सवाल है।...(व्यवधान)... मैं इतना जरूर कहूँगा कि वहाँ जो मुख्य मंत्री जी बैठे हैं, उनका नाम “न” से शुरू होता है, जैसे हमारे गुजरात के पश्चिमी किनारे में नरेन्द्र भाई हैं, उसी प्रकार से पूर्वी किनारे में ये मुख्य मंत्री जी हैं, जिनका नाम “न” से शुरू होता है, मैं उनको नसीब वाला कह सकता हूँ, वे नसीब वाले हैं, इसलिए कि जब केन्द्र में कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व वाली सरकार द्वारा भ्रष्टाचार हो रहा है।...(व्यवधान)... स्टेट में जो incompetence है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: रामचन्द्र खूँटिआ जी, आप बोलिए।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: उपसभापति जी, अभी मैं इतना कह सकता हूँ कि they may say that they are non-BJP Government; they may say that they are non-NDA Government, but they should not be a non-performing Government. ...(Interruptions)... Sir, the Government in Orissa ...(Interruptions)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप क्या बात कर रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)... It has nothing to do with the subject. ...(Interruptions)...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: मैं आप लोगों के पक्ष में कह रहा हूँ, सुनिए तो सही।...(व्यवधान)... उड़ीसा की जो सरकार है, वह सरकार non-performing है, वह सरकार अपने आपको non-UPA सरकार कहती है। वह non-UPA हो सकती है, लेकिन वह non-performing सरकार नहीं होनी चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia. ...*(Interruptions)*... Mr. Pany, please sit down. आप बैठिए...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, बिल में जो है, वह तो सभी लोग जानते हैं...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: यह बिल केवल name change करने के बारे में है, आप क्या डिबेट कर रहे हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: उपसभापति जी, वहां के मुख्य मंत्री जी को कहा जाए कि वे उड़िया भाषा में बोलें। वहां के मुख्य मंत्री उड़िया भाषा में बात नहीं करते हैं, यह बहुत गंभीर मामला है। सार्वजनिक जीवन में आए हुए उन्हें 14 साल हो गए हैं, भगवान राम 14 सालों के लिए वनवास गए थे, लेकिन उड़ीसा के मुख्य मंत्री इन 14 सालों में अभी तक उड़िया भाषा में नहीं बोलते हैं...*(व्यवधान)*... हम तो हिन्दी में बोलते हैं, उड़िया भाषा में बोलने के लिए नोटिस देना पड़ता है...*(व्यवधान)*...

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

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: आप लोग मुझसे कहते हैं उड़िया में बोलने के लिए, लेकिन हाउस में उड़िया में बोलने के लिए पहले नोटिस देना पड़ता है...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: अब वे उड़िया में बात कर रहे हैं, आप लोग सुनिए...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी उड़ीसा के साथ ताल्लुक रखते हैं, वे उड़ीसा के संबंधी हैं...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA (Orissa): Sir, we all agreed that we will finish it in thirty minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is this, Sir? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उड़ीसा राज्य के साथ बहुत भेदभाव होता है, कम से कम नवंबर-दिसंबर में जो untimely rains हुईं, उसका पैसा अभी तक नहीं दिया गया है...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It has nothing to do with this subject. ...*(Interruptions)*... आप बैठिए, प्लीज़...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: उपसभापति जी, इस बिल को पास करते समय मैं कम से कम...*(व्यवधान)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Pany, now I will have to stop you. ...*(Interruptions)*... I have called Mr. Khuntia. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Mr. Khuntia will speak. Except what Mr. Khuntia speaks, nothing will go on record. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: *

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Mr. Rama Chandra Khuntia to speak in Oriya.

*Not Recorded.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Orissa)* : Hon'ble Deputy Chairman Sir, on behalf of 4.2 crores of people of my state, I rise to support the Constitutional Amendment Bill to change the name of Orissa into Odisha. I want to thank the Prime Minister, U.P.A. Chairperson Smt. Sonia Gnadhi, Speaker Lok Sabha, Chairman and Deputy Chairman Rajya Sabha, members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, members of opposition for there support. This is a historic moment as the long-standing wishes of the people have been fulfilled and their dignity upheld.

Sir, after getting elected for a second time, I had raised this issue in this august house in 28.8.2008 during Special Mention. A Delhi — based journalist had published the news. The issue was raised earlier in 2007 also. But no proposal was sent by the Odisha Legislative Assembly. The then Minister for State for Home Affairs, Sh. Shakeel Ahmed had assured me that, if the Odisha Legislative Assembly passes a resolution to change the name of the State, unanimously, the process can initiated at the Central level. Taking a cue from him I had written to the Chief Minister, the Leader of Opposition and all the members of the Odisha Legislative Assembly. As a result of which we are now witnessing this historic day.

Sir, now I'll speak a little about the name Odisha. Etymologically it is derived from the word 'Udra' which means 'agriculture'. Thus the name 'Odisha' symbolises a land of people who are farmers. Its an ancient land which finds mention in the 'Natya Sastra' of sage Bharata written in 2nd Century A.D. Later is the 15th Century eminent poet Sarala Das too mentions about 'Udra' in his Mahabharata. From Udra the word Odia and Odisha were derived. In 1936, when Odisha became a separate province the name Odisha was changed into Orissa merely because it was convenient for the Britishers to write in English. The name 'Orissa' has no historic or Constitutional basis. On the contrary Odisha or Udra has a cultural connect with the past.

Sir, Odisha had a glorious past and was a land of plenty. She boasted of unmatched maritime trade links with the far-east, especially with Java, Borneo, Ceylone, Singapore, Bali, Indonesia etc., when the rest of India was not even aware of it. The Odia traders had made Odisha proud and prosperous by selling their wares abroad. Unfortunately Odisha's past glory in now lost and she is reeling under poverty.

Sir, Odisha houses the world-famous architectural marvel 'the Konark temple'. It still stupefies the onlooker and is a world heritage site. Twelve hundred artisans had created this intricately-carved wonder in 12th Century.

Sir, Odisha in a land of peaceful but valiant people. They are responsible for transforming a war-monger into an apostle of peace. In 261 B.C., when King Ashoka

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Oriya.

invaded Kalinga, the people fought him with all their might to uphold the dignity of their motherland. This led Chand Ashoka to give up arms and become Dharm Ashoka. This land was once spread from river Krishna to river Hoogly. From the heights of glory now it has plunged into the abyss of reckless governance and massive corruption. There are multi crore scams, distress sale of children, Spurious Dal distribution to tender school children. We are deeply anguished. Hence it is my earnest request to the Central Government to accord a 'Special Category State' status to Odisha and allocate special funds to improve the conditions of this State. Sir, once again I thank the Government for bringing in this legislation and I request all of you to support it. Jai Odisha.

SHRI T.K. RANGARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Sir, on behalf of my party, CPI (M), I support the change of the name from Orissa to Odisha as proposed in the Bill.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): धन्यवाद उपसभापति महोदय, मैं भी उड़ीसा के लोगों को आज के दिन बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। उड़ीसा और बिहार का रिश्ता बहुत ही पुराना है। जैसा अभी माननीय सदस्य रामचन्द्र खूँटिआ जी बता रहे थे, 1936 में बिहार से उड़ीसा अलग हुआ। एक जमाना था जब बंगाल प्रेजीडेंसी में, बिहार और उड़ीसा, दोनों राज्य हुआ करते थे। उसके पहले बिहार राज्य का अस्तित्व भी नहीं था। 1912 में बिहार राज्य की स्थापना हुई। आज बिहार 99 बरस का हो चुका है, लेकिन उस समय भी बिहार के साथ उड़ीसा जुड़ा रहा और 1936 तक जुड़ा रहा। आज भी पटना के बगल में जो आर्मी कैंटोनमेंट है, उस कैंटोनमेंट में हम लोग देखते हैं कि बिहार और उड़ीसा, दोनों का संयुक्त बोर्ड आर्मी का है। इस तरह से बिहार और उड़ीसा का रिश्ता बहुत पुराना रिश्ता है। इसलिए आज के दिन मैं उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। मुझे खेद इसी बात का है कि इतने दिनों बाद यह बिल आ रहा है और उड़ीसा का शुद्ध नाम आज वहां के लोगों को मिल रहा है। मैं सिर्फ एक बात का निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि अंग्रेजों ने बहुतों का नाम बिगाड़ा है। दूसरों की बात छोड़ दीजिए, राम का नाम भी उन्होंने रामा कर दिया। हमारी गंगा नदी का नाम उन्होंने Ganges कर दिया। यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है कि आज भी लोग भगवान राम को रामा कहते हैं, आज भी लोग गंगा नदी को Ganges कहते हैं। आखिर इसका क्या कारण है? आजादी के बाद जिन लोगों के हाथ में सत्ता आयी, वे सब अंग्रेजी वाले लोग थे। उनको कहीं राम को रामा कहने में दिक्कत नहीं हुई, गंगा को Ganges कहने में उनको कभी कोई ऐतराज नहीं हुआ। यही कारण है कि आज आजादी के 63 वर्षों के बाद भी इस देश में अंग्रेजी का राज है और राम को आज भी रामा कहा जा रहा है, गंगा, जिसे हम अपनी मां के समतुल्य मानते हैं, उसे आज भी Ganges माना जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं हाथ जोड़कर विनती करूंगा कि जिन्हें हम भगवान मानते हैं, जिस नदी को हम अपनी मां मानते हैं या ऐसे जितने भी नाम हैं, अंग्रेजी बोलने वाले जो लोग हैं, कम से कम वे नाम तो शुद्ध लें - मेरी उनसे यही गुजारिश होगी। इसी के साथ फिर से एक बार उड़ीसा के भाइयों को बधाई देते हुए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

DR. JANARDHAN WAGHMARE (Maharashtra): Sir, I rise to support the Bill. It proposes to change the name of the State from Orissa to Odisha. It also proposes to change the name of the language from Oriya to Odia. The names of many of our places, cities and provinces were in a way corrupted during the colonial rule of the Britishers. They pronounced them differently imposing on them, directly or indirectly, their own identity. We used them and still continue to use them. We still pronounce, for example, Dilli to Delhi and we take pride in that. We are

accustomed to it. Going back to the original names is part of the process of decolonization. It is an integral part of nationalism. Maybe, sometimes this creates problems. Our names are symbolic of our identities. They are the symbols of our national pride and honour, our glorious past, our cultural heritage and our history and civilization. They are not mere indicators of persons, places, cities, regions and provinces. They are, indeed, the embodiments of our national and cultural identity.

This phenomenon of changing names is found in other Asian countries also. The name Cylone is changed to Sri Lanka, Burma to Myanmar and so on and so forth. The Chinese too have changed, for example, the name of Peking to Beijing. Of late, we have changed the names of some of our metropolitan cities — Pune from Poona, Mumbai from Bombay, Chennai from Madras, Kolkata from Calcutta, Bangalore from Bangalore. Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra are the names given to certain provinces or States after reorganization of States. They were not there on the political map of the British India.

Now, we are changing the name of Orissa to Odisha and rightly so. Odisha has its own unique history and tradition, culture and civilization, language and literature. It has produced great saints, poets, artists, patriots, leaders, educationists and thinkers. It has contributed its own mite to Indian culture and civilization. It is an inseparable part of India and it is distinctly apart.

The name is a badge of pride and honour.

*What is in a name? That which we call a rose
By any other name would smell as sweet.*

That is what Shakespeare has said about a name. His mind was not perhaps seized with the spirit of identity which is indeed a very sensitive issue.

*A name is a name is a name.
It's a flame and a flame and a flame.*

Every Odishian would say with pride, "My name is Legion: for we are many." An identity is a symbol of solidarity. It expressed the feeling of "we-ness."

With these words, Sir, I support the Bill. Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, there are six Members from BJD wants to speak. I will give them one minute each to speak in Oriya.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Sir, I will abide by the promise given to the hon. Chairman that we will finish it in 30 minutes. But, somehow or the other, the debate is taking more time.

Sir, before I speak in Oriya, I must thank the Treasury Benches, particularly the hon. Prime Minister and his Government, Parliamentary Affairs Ministers, who have taken pains to bring this Bill and muster enough support to this Constitutional Amendment. And, I thank the BJP which has been very kind in issuing a Whip, ensuring attendance and supporting this particular Bill.

Before I start, I would like to clarify that this is a great moment which I do not spoil by politicizing, as my two friends from BJP and Congress representing Orissa have done. Politicizing or raising issues like Centre's neglect, etc., have been raised time and again. Or, the question of raising the issues of corruption is a matter to be looked into by the State Assembly. These have been raised and the State Assembly has been blocked time and again. We are also not interested, at this moment, to raise the questions of corruption in this Government or that Government.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA: I have not said anything.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: The Centre is neglecting and the State is corrupt...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: State corruption, Central corruption ...*(Interruptions)*...Somebody is using such language ...*(Interruptions)*...But, the voters of Orissa know better as to what to do...*(Interruptions)*...So, I am not going into all these issues ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठ जाइए!...*(व्यवधान)*... सभी में इंटरफेयर करना, क्या आपका बर्थ राइट है? आप बैठ जाइए! ...*(व्यवधान)*... आप बैठ जाइए! ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: I will not go into those issues?

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठ जाइए! आप क्यों provoke करते हो?...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: So, Sir, I am very thankful to hon. Members of different parties who have supported the Bill. I thank the Orissa Assembly where it has been passed. I thank the hon. Members of the Lok Sabha who have passed this Bill and brought it to this stage. I also thank the hon. Chairman and the Deputy Chairman particularly who have, in a very difficult day, allotted us the time. After this, I would like to raise this issue in Oriya.

*Respected Deputy Chairman Sir, the previous speaker my friend Mr. Rama Chandra Khuntia has explained in detail about the traditions and culture of Odisha. He has spoken about the past glory of our State. I too endorse his view.

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Oriya

Sir, the Odias were a martial race. King Kharvela was a great ruler who drove away the Greek army from Pataliputra (Patna) to Panipath. The Odia traders had maritime links with the South-Eastern countries like Burma, Ceylone and Indonesia. They were operating from thirteen ports in Odisha, which the Government is now reviving. It's interesting to note here that the ports even thousands of years ago were so ideally located, that now IIT Madras too endorses it. Thus technologically they were so advanced !

I am explaining in English because many members are not using head-phones here. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: उनको बोलने दीजिए। No controversy please. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA: Whether our Chief Minister is well-versed in Odia or not, he has the mandate of four crores of Odia people with 103 seats. While with all your knowledge you have managed only 27 seats. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb, Mr. Khuntia.

SHRI PYARIMOHAN MOHAPATRA : Sir, Punjab was the last state to be taken over by the British. What many people don't know is that Odisha was the 2nd from last to fall into the hands of the British. Sir, the battle between British Army and Odisha forces continued for 4 years from 1814 to 1818. The British could take Odisha with great difficulty.

There are a few things I would like to mention. I am reminded of an incident which took place in Switzerland about 40 years back. A Swiss-German asked me which part of India do you belong to ? I replied 'Orissa'. He searched for the name in his map written in German and said that he has found 'Odisha' but not 'Orissa'. Then I explained to him that thanks to the British rule we are forced to use this name. He was surprised and I was upset.

Now the time has come to rectify this historic blunder. Like Varanasi, Vishakhapatnam, Bengaluru or Kolkata we too will be known by our original name. With the correction in the nomenclature the 'Odia Swabhimani' will be restored and the aspirations of the people will be fulfilled. Whether economy will improve or not depends upon the collaborative efforts of the Centre as well as the State. For the moment we can bask in the glory of our new name and be spared of the ignominy of being pronounced erroneously. I congratulate the people of Odisha and thank you all for your support. Bande Utkal Janani.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I think, now, Members from all the Parties have spoken and it is very difficult to hold the Members. So, it would be better if we pass it.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान): उपसभापति महोदय, ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. चंदन मित्रा (आंध्र प्रदेश): सर, ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: आप support कर दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान).... You have given the name, but the sense of the House is that....

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: सर, मुझे एक मिनट दे दीजिए, मैं ज्यादा समय नहीं लूँगा।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: डा. चंदन मित्रा। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी (उत्तराखंड): सर, इस मुद्दे पर किसी का विरोध नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: मैं यही कह रहा हूँ।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: इस तरह यह लम्बा चलता जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

डा. चंदन मित्रा: सर, यह बात नहीं है। मैं माननीय सदस्यों से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि आज के ऐतिहासिक दिवस पर इस तरह जल्दबाजी न करें। ...(व्यवधान).... इस पर भावनाएँ हैं उन भावनाओं को हम यहाँ पर उजागर करना चाहते हैं, उनको लाना चाहते हैं, आप इतनी जल्दबाजी क्यों कर रहे हैं? अगर हम दो-दो मिनट बात कर लेंगे, तो कौन सा अनर्थ हो जाएगा।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री सत्यव्रत चतुर्वेदी: क्या किसी को इस पर ऐतराज है? ...(व्यवधान).... क्या इस बिल पर किसी को आपत्ति है? ...(व्यवधान).... जब आपत्ति नहीं है, तो इसे पास कर दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री उपसभापति: चंदन मित्रा जी, आप दो मिनट में अपनी बात कह दीजिए। ...(व्यवधान).... पाणि जी, आप बैठिए। आप चेयर के लिए बहुत मुश्किल खड़ी करते हैं। हर बार आपको कहना पड़ता है, इसमें कितनी मुश्किल होती है।...(व्यवधान)...

DR. CHANDAN MITRA: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Constitutional amendment, despite the long delay that has happened. I think it is a historic day. Shri Pyarimohan Mohapatra very correctly said that Orissa regains its prestige and a sense of history with the change of name. This change of name was imposed by our colonial rulers in the past. Other names have also been changed. I am very glad that, finally, Orissa is regaining its own name and its own heritage. We should keep in mind that Orissa was a great civilization in its time. Sir, if you go to Bali — a reference that Mr. Khuntia also made — you would find that in Bali, today, they still celebrate *Kartik Purnima*, the day on which boats were launched from Puri and took merchandise from Orissa to Bali. That day is still observed in Bali as a national holiday. Sir, the tragedy is that we have forgotten our own heritage. It is not taught in our schools as to what kind of a great heritage was there and what were the commercial achievements of Oriya people, of those centuries. We only learn about the conquerors and their great achievements; we have forgotten our own achievements. Sir, with this, I request the Central Government as well as the Government of Orissa to pay some attention to their own heritage, to the heritage that was being talked about here — about Kalinga. From the great Kalinga, the image of Orissa

was reduced to Kalahandi. Sir, this is something that has to be reversed and we hope that with the passage of this Bill — it is not just a change of name; it is a symbol; it is a matter of prestige — the Government of Orissa will now take steps to inculcate the sense of achievement and sense of history among its people and the rest of India will also join them in celebrating the restoration of Oriya pride. Thank you.

सुश्री सुशीला तिरिया (उड़ीसा): डिप्टी चेयरमैन सर, मैं इस हाउस को बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगी, क्योंकि सब पार्टियों ने इस बिल का समर्थन किया है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री जी को, सोनिया जी को और लीडर ऑफ द अपोजीशन, सभी को धन्यवाद देती हूँ। सर, मैंने उड़ीसा में बोलने के लिए नोटिस नहीं दिया, इसलिए मैं हिन्दी में ही बोलना चाहूंगी।

सर, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि उड़ीसा के लोग, उड़ीसा का नाम ओड़ीशा बदले जाने पर जरूरत से ज्यादा खुश हैं। लेकिन सर, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की रिकमेंडेशन के हिसाब से यह काम एनडीए के समय में भी किया जा सकता था, लेकिन उन्होंने यह काम नहीं किया। यूपीए की सरकार कमिटमेंट की सरकार है, इसलिए आज उन्होंने यह नाम परिवर्तन का काम किया है। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि श्रीमती सोनिया जी एवं हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी का दिल साफ होने की वजह से आज उड़ीसा का नाम ओड़ीशा होने जा रहा है। इसके लिए मैं सभी को मुबारकबाद देना चाहूंगी।

मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगी, केवल एक-दो पंक्तियों में अपनी बात खत्म करना चाहूंगी। पिछले दिनों मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा था कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि भारतवर्ष की औरतें एनीमिक हैं, लेकिन उड़ीसा में लगभग 90 प्रतिशत औरतें एनीमिक हैं। उनके लिए कोई रास्ता नहीं है। वहां कलैक्टर की किडनेपिंग हो रही है, लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की सिचुएशन ठीक नहीं है। जैसे जब एक वैभवशाली बाप का बेटा नालायक निकलता है, तब उसे कितना दुःख होता है, आज उड़ीसा में भी वही हो रहा है। जो उड़ीसा कभी वैभवशाली उड़ीसा हुआ करता था, आज उसी उड़ीसा में गांव की औरतों की आंखों से आंसू निकल रहे हैं। हमें वैसा उड़ीसा नहीं चाहिए। हमें पूर्व का वैभवशाली उड़ीसा चाहिए, हमें सैकुलर उड़ीसा चाहिए। जहां जगन्नाथ यात्रा में मुसलमान भाई की उपस्थिति के बिना एक भी रथ नहीं चलता है, हमें वैसा ही सैकुलर उड़ीसा चाहिए। जहां जाति-धर्म का कोई भेद नहीं था, सब जातियां एक थीं, लेकिन आज पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज कभी दलित के नाम से, कभी आदिवासियों के नाम से, कभी पंडितों के नाम से राजनीति कर रही हैं। हम लोगों की कोशिश उस राजनीति से उड़ीसा राज्य को दूर रखने की होनी चाहिए। पहले का वह वैभवशाली उड़ीसा आज पूरे भारतवर्ष में गरीब उड़ीसा के नाम से जाना जा रहा है। हमें फिर से उस गरीब उड़ीसा को अमीर उड़ीसा में परिवर्तित करना चाहिए।

राज्यों में सब-प्लान के अंतर्गत आदिवासियों के लिए जो 22 स्पेशल ग्रांट्स दिए गए हैं, उसी पर हम लोगों को ठीक से कार्य करना चाहिए।

जैसा प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा कि तिहाड़ में 36 जेलों के कैदियों को इम्प्लॉइमेंट दिया जा रहा है। लेकिन वहीं उड़ीसा में आज माओवाद के नाम से ट्राइबल लोगों को जेल भेजा जा रहा है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहती हूँ कि उन लोगों को भी जेल के अंदर ही कोई प्रशिक्षण देकर नौकरी दिलवाने की व्यवस्था की जाए। इस तरह जो शांतिप्रिय उड़ीसा है, उस शांतिप्रिय उड़ीसा में फिर से शांति वापिस लाने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए।

12.00 NOON

मैं यह कहना चाहूंगा कि केवल उड़ीसा का नाम बदल देने से ही वह वैभवशाली उड़ीसा नहीं बन जाएगा। हम लोगों को फिर से उसी इतिहास को दोबारा लाना आना है। उस गरीब उड़ीसा में, जहां गांव के आदिवासी आम की डकुआ खाते हैं, उसे नई पहचान देने के लिए और इस गरीबी की आइडेंटिटी को खत्म करने के लिए, उड़ीसा का नाम गरीब उड़ीसा से अमीर उड़ीसा में बदल जाना चाहिए।

अंत में मैं इस हाउस को धन्यवाद दूंगी, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Dr. Bharatkumar Raut. Just support it. Please don't go into everything.

DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (Maharashtra): Sir, I will just take two minutes. सर, मैं इस अवसर पर उड़ीसा की जनता को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उनके इतिहास में एक नये पर्व की शुरुआत हो गई है। चूंकि इसमें बहुत देरी हो गई है, फिर भी इसकी शुरुआत तो हुई, इसके लिए मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ।

सर, मैं एक बात और बताना चाहता हूँ कि नाम बदल देना सिर्फ एक औपचारिकता है। आप उसके ऊपर ही मत रुकिए। नाम बदलने से ज्यादा महत्वपूर्ण यह है कि all your Government notes, all your Government notings, GR, etc., should come in Oriya and not in English because we always take regional languages only as a case of translation. All our bureaucrats write in English, and, later it is translated into the regional languages. Our Constitution itself mentions 'India', i.e., 'Bharat'. What does it mean? ...*(Interruptions)*... Why should it be 'India', i.e., 'Bharat'? It should be 'Bharat' which could be 'India'.

सर, मैं इससे आगे जाकर बोलना चाहता हूँ, मैं महाराष्ट्र से आता हूँ, महाराष्ट्र में बॉम्बे का नाम मुम्बई कर दिया गया, लेकिन the High Court remains the Bombay High Court. मद्रास का नाम बदलकर चेन्नई हो गया, but the High Court remains Madras High Court. सर, ऐसा क्यों है? Sir, this is because of the illiteracy in the top bureaucracy. Let me tell you. Sir, let me finish this. This is because at one time, there was Bombay Province. That was spreading from Karachi to Goa. That is why, it was called the Bombay High Court. Madras was a province. Now, those provinces do not exist. So, let there be Maharashtra High Court. Similarly, I would request the people of Orissa कि आप अपनी भाषा की गरिमा का जतन कीजिए, उसको इम्पोर्टेंस दीजिए, ...**(समय की घंटी)**... तभी 'ओड़िशा' विकास कर सकता है। धन्यवाद।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान): उपसभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का जो समय दिया है, उसके लिए सर्वप्रथम आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

सर, मैं भी आधे शरीर से उड़िया हूँ, इसलिए मुझे इस पर बोलना पड़ रहा है। क्योंकि, अपने जीवन के चालीस साल मैंने उड़ीसा में गुजारे हैं, इसलिए मैं उड़ीसा की संस्कृति, उड़ीसा की प्रकृति और उड़ीसा के बारे में जानता हूँ। मैं इस संशोधन विधेयक का पुरजोर समर्थन करता हूँ। उड़ीसा में जगन्नाथ धाम है, लिंगनाथ

मंदिर है और कोणार्क मन्दिर है। वहाँ पर संस्कृति के सबसे बड़े ये तीन प्रतीक चिह्न भारत के हजारों सालों के प्रतीक चिहनों के रूप में विद्यमान हैं। उड़ीसा की संस्कृति और उड़ीसा के अन्दर जो धन और वैभव है, वह भी वहाँ पर व्याप्त है, क्योंकि वहाँ पर जितनी माइनिंग सम्पदा है, उतनी आसपास के स्टेट्स में कहीं नहीं है। उड़ीसा एक समृद्ध राज्य बने और वह 'ओड़िशा' बनकर एक समृद्ध राज्य के रूप में सामने आए। **...(समय की घंटी)...** यह मेरी कामना है। धन्यवाद।

SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I fully support this amendment, which is nothing but the fulfillment of the long-standing aspirations of the people of Orissa who have had a rich cultural heritage. I fully support the amendment Bill. I feel, today is a historical day for the people of Orissa.

श्री उपसभापति: श्री राजनीति प्रसाद। आप एक मिनट में इसका सपोर्ट कर दीजिए।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, आपने इस पर मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

सर, मैं इस पर इसलिए बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ, क्योंकि बिहार, बंगाल और उड़ीसा पहले एक ही राज्य थे। अभी आप इसका नाम जो बदलने जा रहे हैं, उसके लिए मेरा समर्थन है। यह सही है कि बिहार, बंगाल और उड़ीसा, जो पहले एक राज्य थे, उनका नाम तो बदल दिया गया, लेकिन उनकी स्थिति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ, इसलिए उनकी स्थिति में भी परिवर्तन करना चाहिए। उड़ीसा के कालाहांडी में बहुत गरीबी है। हमें फख है कि बिहार और उड़ीसा पहले एक राज्य थे, अब वे अलग-अलग राज्य हो गये, लेकिन हमारे यहाँ गरीबी अभी भी मौजूद है। उसके बारे में भी जरूर विचार करना चाहिए।

सर, हम इसका समर्थन जरूर करते हैं, लेकिन एक बात मैं और कहना चाहता हूँ, जो मैं एक सेकंड में खत्म करूँगा। अंग्रेजों ने अपनी भाषा के अनुसार यहाँ राज्यों के नाम रखे। इस राज्य का 'ओड़िशा' नाम पहले से था, लेकिन उसको बोलने में कठिनाई होती थी, इसलिए उसका नाम 'उरीसा' रखा, 'मुम्बई' का नाम 'बॉम्बे' रखा, 'पटना' का 'पाटना' या कोई अन्य नाम रखा और बिहार को कोई दूसरा नाम दिया। मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ **...(व्यवधान)...** एक मिनट, एक मिनट। बिहार में 'मुंगेर' नाम का एक जिला है। उसका नाम 'मुंघेर (Munghyr)' रखा। अब उसका नाम 'मुंगेर (Munger)' हो गया। **...(समय की घंटी)...** मैं आपसे यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि **...(व्यवधान)...** एक मिनट सर।

श्री उपसभापति: आप एक सेकंड से एक मिनट तक गये। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: सर, मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि आप बार-बार यह जो अमेंडमेंट ला रहे हैं तो एक ही बार में ऐसे राज्यों के नाम, जो अंग्रेजों के उच्चारण के अनुसार रखे गये, उनमें एक ही बार में अमेंडमेंट करने का काम किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

SHRI ABANI ROY (West Bengal): Sir, on behalf of the RSP, I would like to say that we support this Bill wholeheartedly. On this historical day, we must thank the people of Orissa and also the Parliament which is passing this Bill. With these words, I once again support the Bill.

...(Interruptions)...

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I thank the hon. Members for supporting the two Bills and I request them to pass them unanimously. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री उपसभापति: नाम नहीं आया, तो क्या करें? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA (Tamil Nadu): Sir, everyone else gave their names. I too had put up my hand.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We go by the names given here.

...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we support this amendment Bill. It is a day to be rejoiced. It is one of those moments when we are reestablishing the fact that the sentiments of the people of a region of this country are respected by this UPA Government.

श्री ब्रजेश पाठक (उत्तर प्रदेश): सर, इसमें हमारी पार्टी का भी समर्थन है।...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Sir, we can understand the feelings how much the people in Orissa are happy because we have experienced the same thing in the past. Once again, Sir, I would like to say that we, cutting across the political differences, join on some issues like this where the sentiments and the feelings of people of any lingual region or any region are being respected. Our party extends our fullest support for this Amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): सर, एक मिनट ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: पाणि जी, आप यह क्या करते हैं? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि: सर, आज के दिन ही बीजू पटनायक जी 1977 में पहली बार सेंट्रल मिनिस्टर बने थे। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री तारिक अनवर (महाराष्ट्र): सर, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री उपसभापति: एनसीपी ने कर दिया है। ...*(व्यवधान)*... अब एसएडी से भी कर दीजिए।

सरदार **सुखदेव सिंह ढिंडसा (पंजाब):** सर, हमारी पार्टी भी इसका समर्थन करती है।

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I thank all the hon. Members and all political parties which are represented in this House for supporting the two Bills and I request that the Bills be passed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall first put the motion regarding consideration of Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2010 to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to alter the name of the State of Orissa, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

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

Clauses 2 to 10 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In clause 1, there is one amendment (No.2) by the hon. Minister.

Clause 1 - Short title and commencement

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I move:

(2) That at page 1, line 3, for the figure "2010", the figure "2011" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: In Enacting Formula, there is one amendment (No.1) by the hon. Minister:-

Enacting Formula

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I move:

(1) That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Sixty-first", the word "Sixty-second" be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the motion regarding consideration of the Constitution (One Hundred and Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 2010 to vote. The question is:

That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The House divided

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes : 167
 Noes : Nil

Achuthan, Shri M.P.
Adeeb, Shri Mohammed
Agarwal, Shri Ramdas
Agrawal, Shri Naresh Chandra
Ahluwalia, Shri S.S.
Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar
Akhtar, Shri Javed
Alvi, Shri Raashid
Amin, Shri Mohammed
Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar
Ansari, Shri Salim
Antony, Shri A.K.
Ashk Ali Tak, Shri
Ashwani Kumar, Shri
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Badnore, Shri V.P. Singh
Baghel, Prof. S.P. Singh
Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das
Balagopal, Shri K.N.
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal
Behera, Shri Shashi Bhusan
Bhartia, Shrimati Shobhana
Budania, Shri Narendra
Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat
Chowdary, Shri Y.S.
Condpan, Shri Silvius
Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav

Deora, Shri Murl
Deshmukh, Shri Vilasrao Dagadojirao
Dhindsa, Sardar Sukhdev Singh
Dua, Shri H.K.
Faruque, Shrimati Naznin
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.
Gill, Dr. M.S.
Gnanadesikan, Shri B.S.
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Ismail, Shri K.E.
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Jayashree, Shrimati B.
Jha, Shri Prabhat
Joshi, Dr. Manohar
Karan Singh, Dr.
Karat, Shrimati Brinda
Karimpuri, Shri Avtar Singh
Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar
Katiyar, Shri Vinay
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Kesari, Shri Narayan Singh
Khabri, Shri Brijlal
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai
Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Kore, Dr. Prabhakar
Koshiyari, Shri Bhagat Singh
Krishna, Shri S.M.
Kshatriya, Prof. Alka Balram
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Kushwaha, Shri Upendra
Lad, Shri Anil H.
Lalhming Liana, Shri
Malihabadi, Shri Ahmad Saeed
Mallya, Dr. Vijay
Mangala, Kisan, Shri
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Mathur, Shri Om Prakash
Mishra, Shri Kalraj
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Mohanty, Shri Kishore Kumar
Mohapatra, Shri Pyarimohan
Mukut Mithi, Shri
Munda, Dr. Ram Dayal
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Naik, Shri Pravin
Naik, Shri Shantaram Laxman
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana
Pande, Shri Avinash
Pany, Shri Rudra Narayan
Parida, Shri Baishnab
Parjapati, Shri Ranbir Singh

Parmar, Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh
Pasha, Shri Syed Azeez
Patel, Shri Kanjibhai
Patel, Shri Surendra Motilal
Pathak, Shri Brajesh
Pradhan, Shrimati Renubala
Prasad, Shri Rajniti
Punj, Shri Balbir
Patil, Shri R.V.M.
Rajeeve, Shri P.
Ram Prakash, Dr.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangarajan, Shri T.K.
Rao, Dr. K. Keshava
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha
Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen
Ratanpuri, Shri G.N.
Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.
Raut, Dr. Bharatkumar
Raut, Shri Sanjay
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Rebello, Ms. Mabel
Reddy, Shri M.V. Mysura
Reddy, Dr. N. Janardhana
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Roy, Shri Abani
Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap
Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai
Rupani, Shri Vijaykumar
Sahani, Prof. Anil Kumar

Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Sangma, Shri Thomas
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Selvaganapathi, Shri T.M.
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Shafi, Shri Mohammad
Shanappa, Shri K.B.
Sharma, Shri Raghunandan
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh Shri Birender
Singh, Shri Ishwar
Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shrimati Maya
Singh, Shri N.K.
Singh, Shri R.C.
Singh, Shri Ramchandra Prasad
Singh, Shri Shivpratap
Singh, Shri Veer
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu
Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Solanki, Shri Kaptan Singh
Soni, Shrimati Ambika
Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap
Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-Din
Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu
Swaminathan, Prof. M.S.
Tariq Anwar, Shri

Thakor, Shri Natuji Halaji
Thakur, Dr. C.P.
Thakur, Dr. Prabha
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Tiriya, Ms. Sushila
Tiwari, Shri Shivanand
Trivedi, Dr. Yogendra P.
Uikey, Miss Anusuiya
Vasan, Shri G.K.
Vatsyayan, Dr. (Shrimati) Kapila
Verma, Shri Vikram
Vora, Shri Motilal
Vyas, Shri Shreegopal
Waghmare, Dr. Janardhan
Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal
Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal
Yadav, Shri Veer Pal Singh
Yechury, Shri Sitaram
Zhimomi, Shri Khekiho

The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.
The question is:

That clause 2 stands part of the Bill.

The House divided

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes : 167
Noes : Nil

AYES – 167

Achuthan, Shri M.P.
Adeeb, Shri Mohammed
Agarwal, Shri Ramdas
Agrawal, Shri Naresh Chandra
Ahluwalia, Shri S.S.
Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar
Akhtar, Shri Javed
Alvi, Shri Raashid
Amin, Shri Mohammed
Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar
Ansari, Shri Salim
Antony, Shri A.K.
Ashk Ali Tak, Shri
Ashwani Kumar, Shri
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Badnore, Shri V.P. Singh
Baghel, Prof. S.P. Singh
Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das
Balagopal, Shri K.N.
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal
Behera, Shri Shashi Bhusan
Bhartia, Shrimati Shobhana
Budania, Shri Narendra
Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat
Chowdary, Shri Y.S.
Condpan, Shri Silvius
Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav

Deora, Shri Murl
Deshmukh, Shri Vilasrao Dagadojirao
Dhindsa, Sardar Sukhdev Singh
Dua, Shri H.K.
Faruque, Shrimati Naznin
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.
Gill, Dr. M.S.
Gnanadesikan, Shri B.S.
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Ismail, Shri K.E.
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Jayashree, Shrimati B.
Jha, Shri Prabhat
Joshi, Dr. Manohar
Karan Singh, Dr.
Karat, Shrimati Brinda
Karimpuri, Shri Avtar Singh
Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar
Katiyar, Shri Vinay
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Kesari, Shri Narayan Singh
Khabri, Shri Brijlal
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai
Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina

Kore, Dr. Prabhakar
Koshyari, Shri Bhagat Singh
Krishna, Shri S.M.
Kshatriya, Prof. Alka Balram
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Kushwaha, Shri Upendra
Lad, Shri Anil H.
Lalhming Liana, Shri
Malihabadi, Shri Ahmad Saeed
Mallya, Dr. Vijay
Mangala, Kisan, Shri
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Mathur, Shri Om Prakash
Mishra, Shri Kalraj
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Mohanty, Shri Kishore Kumar
Mohapatra, Shri Pyarimohan
Mukut Mithi, Shri
Munda, Dr. Ram Dayal
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Naik, Shri Pravin
Naik, Shri Shantaram Laxman
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana
Pande, Shri Avinash
Pany, Shri Rudra Narayan
Parida, Shri Baishnab
Parjapati, Shri Ranbir Singh

Parmar, Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh
Pasha, Shri Syed Azeez
Patel, Shri Kanjibhai
Patel, Shri Surendra Motilal
Pathak, Shri Brajesh
Pradhan, Shrimati Renubala
Prasad, Shri Rajniti
Punj, Shri Balbir
Patil, Shri R.V.M.
Rajeeve, Shri P.
Ram Prakash, Dr.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangarajan, Shri T.K.
Rao, Dr. K. Keshava
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha
Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen
Ratanpuri, Shri G.N.
Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.
Raut, Dr. Bharatkumar
Raut, Shri Sanjay
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Rebello, Ms. Mabel
Reddy, Shri M.V. Mysura
Reddy, Dr. N. Janardhana
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Roy, Shri Abani
Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap
Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai
Rupani, Shri Vijaykumar
Sahani, Prof. Anil Kumar

Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Sangma, Shri Thomas
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Selvaganapathi, Shri T.M.
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Shafi, Shri Mohammad
Shanappa, Shri K.B.
Sharma, Shri Raghunandan
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh Shri Birender
Singh, Shri Ishwar
Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shrimati Maya
Singh, Shri N.K.
Singh, Shri R.C.
Singh, Shri Ramchandra Prasad
Singh, Shri Shivpratap
Singh, Shri Veer
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu
Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Solanki, Shri Kaptan Singh
Soni, Shrimati Ambika
Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap
Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-Din
Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu
Swaminathan, Prof. M.S.

Tariq Anwar, Shri
Thakor, Shri Natuji Halaji
Thakur, Dr. C.P.
Thakur, Dr. Prabha
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Tiriya, Ms. Sushila
Tiwari, Shri Shivanand
Trivedi, Dr. Yogendra P.
Uikey, Miss Anusuiya
Vasan, Shri G.K.
Vatsyayan, Dr. (Shrimati) Kapila
Verma, Shri Vikram
Vora, Shri Motilal
Vyas, Shri Shreegopal
Waghmare, Dr. Janardhan
Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal
Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal
Yadav, Shri Veer Pal Singh
Yechury, Shri Sitaram
Zhimomi, Shri Khekiho

The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up clause 1 of the Bill. There is one amendment (No.2) by the hon. Minister.

CLAUSE 1 – Short Title

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I move:

2. That at page 1, line 3, for the figure “2010”, the figure “2011” be *substituted*.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The question is:

That clause 1, as amended, stands part of the Bill.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes : 167

Noes : Nil

AYES — 167

Achuthan, Shri M.P.

Adeeb, Shri Mohammed

Agarwal, Shri Ramdas

Agrawal, Shri Naresh Chandra

Ahluwalia, Shri S.S.

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Akhtar, Shri Javed

Alvi, Shri Raashid

Amin, Shri Mohammed

Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar

Ansari, Shri Salim

Antony, Shri A.K.

Ashk Ali Tak, Shri

Ashwani Kumar, Shri

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Badnore, Shri V.P. Singh

Baghel, Prof. S.P. Singh

Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das

Balagopal, Shri K.N.

Batra, Shri Shadi Lal

Behera, Shri Shashi Bhusan

Bhartia, Shrimati Shobhana

Budania, Shri Narendra

Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta

Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat
Chowdary, Shri Y.S.
Condpan, Shri Silvius
Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav
Deora, Shri Murl
Deshmukh, Shri Vilasrao Dagadojirao
Dhindsa, Sardar Sukhdev Singh
Dua, Shri H.K.
Faruque, Shrimati Naznin
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.
Gill, Dr. M.S.
Gnanadesikan, Shri B.S.
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Ismail, Shri K.E.
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Jayashree, Shrimati B.
Jha, Shri Prabhat
Joshi, Dr. Manohar
Karan Singh, Dr.
Karat, Shrimati Brinda
Karimpuri, Shri Avtar Singh
Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar
Katiyar, Shri Vinay
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Kesari, Shri Narayan Singh

Khabri, Shri Brijlal
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai
Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kore, Dr. Prabhakar
Koshiyari, Shri Bhagat Singh
Krishna, Shri S.M.
Kshatriya, Prof. Alka Balram
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Kushwaha, Shri Upendra
Lad, Shri Anil H.
Lalhming Liana, Shri
Malihabadi, Shri Ahmad Saeed
Mallya, Dr. Vijay
Mangala, Kisan, Shri
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Mathur, Shri Om Prakash
Mishra, Shri Kalraj
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Mohanty, Shri Kishore Kumar
Mohapatra, Shri Pyarimohan
Mukut Mithi, Shri
Munda, Dr. Ram Dayal
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Naik, Shri Pravin
Naik, Shri Shantaram Laxman
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi

Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana
Pande, Shri Avinash
Pany, Shri Rudra Narayan
Parida, Shri Baishnab
Parjapati, Shri Ranbir Singh
Parmar, Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh
Pasha, Shri Syed Azeez
Patel, Shri Kanjibhai
Patel, Shri Surendra Motilal
Pathak, Shri Brajesh
Pradhan, Shrimati Renubala
Prasad, Shri Rajniti
Punj, Shri Balbir
Patil, Shri R.V.M.
Rajeeve, Shri P.
Ram Prakash, Dr.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangarajan, Shri T.K.
Rao, Dr. K. Keshava
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha
Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen
Ratanpuri, Shri G.N.
Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.
Raut, Dr. Bharatkumar
Raut, Shri Sanjay
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Rebello, Ms. Mabel
Reddy, Shri M.V. Mysura
Reddy, Dr. N. Janardhana
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami

Roy, Shri Abani
Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap
Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai
Rupani, Shri Vijaykumar
Sahani, Prof. Anil Kumar
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Sangma, Shri Thomas
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Selvaganapathi, Shri T.M.
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Shafi, Shri Mohammad
Shanappa, Shri K.B.
Sharma, Shri Raghunandan
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh Shri Birender
Singh, Shri Ishwar
Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shrimati Maya
Singh, Shri N.K.
Singh, Shri R.C.
Singh, Shri Ramchandra Prasad
Singh, Shri Shivpratap
Singh, Shri Veer
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu
Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Solanki, Shri Kaptan Singh

Soni, Shrimati Ambika
Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap
Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-Din
Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu
Swaminathan, Prof. M.S.
Tariq Anwar, Shri
Thakor, Shri Natuji Halaji
Thakur, Dr. C.P.
Thakur, Dr. Prabha
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Tiriya, Ms. Sushila
Tiwari, Shri Shivanand
Trivedi, Dr. Yogendra P.
Uikey, Miss Anusuiya
Vasan, Shri G.K.
Vatsyayan, Dr. (Shrimati) Kapila
Verma, Shri Vikram
Vora, Shri Motilal
Vyas, Shri Shreegopal
Waghmare, Dr. Janardhan
Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal
Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal
Yadav, Shri Veer Pal Singh
Yechury, Shri Sitaram
Zhimomi, Shri Khekiho

The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now we shall take up the Enacting Formula. There is one amendment by the hon. Minister.

Enacting Formula

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I move:

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the word "sixty-first", the word "Sixty- second" be substituted.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes : 167
Noes : Nil

AYES — 167

Achuthan, Shri M.P.
Adeeb, Shri Mohammed
Agarwal, Shri Ramdas
Agrawal, Shri Naresh Chandra
Ahluwalia, Shri S.S.
Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar
Akhtar, Shri Javed
Alvi, Shri Raashid
Amin, Shri Mohammed
Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar
Ansari, Shri Salim
Antony, Shri A.K.
Ashk Ali Tak, Shri
Ashwani Kumar, Shri
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Badnore, Shri V.P. Singh
Baghel, Prof. S.P. Singh
Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das
Balagopal, Shri K.N.
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal
Behera, Shri Shashi Bhusan
Bhartia, Shrimati Shobhana

Budania, Shri Narendra
Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat
Chowdary, Shri Y.S.
Condpan, Shri Silvius
Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav
Deora, Shri Murl
Deshmukh, Shri Vilasrao Dagadojirao
Dhindsa, Sardar Sukhdev Singh
Dua, Shri H.K.
Faruque, Shrimati Naznin
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.
Gill, Dr. M.S.
Gnanadesikan, Shri B.S.
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Ismail, Shri K.E.
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Jayashree, Shrimati B.
Jha, Shri Prabhat
Joshi, Dr. Manohar
Karan Singh, Dr.
Karat, Shrimati Brinda
Karimpuri, Shri Avtar Singh
Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar
Katiyar, Shri Vinay

Keishing, Shri Rishang
Kesari, Shri Narayan Singh
Khabri, Shri Brijlal
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai
Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kore, Dr. Prabhakar
Koshyari, Shri Bhagat Singh
Krishna, Shri S.M.
Kshatriya, Prof. Alka Balram
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Kushwaha, Shri Upendra
Lad, Shri Anil H.
Lalhming Liana, Shri
Malihabadi, Shri Ahmad Saeed
Mallya, Dr. Vijay
Mangala Kisan, Shri
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Mathur, Shri Om Prakash
Mishra, Shri Kalraj
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Mohanty, Shri Kishore Kumar
Mohapatra, Shri Pyarimohan
Mukut Mithi, Shri
Munda, Dr. Ram Dayal
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Naik, Shri Pravin
Naik, Shri Shantaram Laxman
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri

Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana
Pande, Shri Avinash
Pany, Shri Rudra Narayan
Parida, Shri Baishnab
Parjapati, Shri Ranbir Singh
Parmar, Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh
Pasha, Shri Syed Azeez
Patel, Shri Kanjibhai
Patel, Shri Surendra Motilal
Pathak, Shri Brajesh
Pradhan, Shrimati Renubala
Prasad, Shri Rajniti
Punj, Shri Balbir
Patil, Shri R.V.M.
Rajeeve, Shri P.
Ram Prakash, Dr.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangarajan, Shri T.K.
Rao, Dr. K. Keshava
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha
Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen
Ratanpuri, Shri G.N.
Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.
Raut, Dr. Bharatkumar
Raut, Shri Sanjay
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Rebello, Ms. Mabel
Reddy, Shri M.V. Mysura

Reddy, Dr. N. Janardhana
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Roy, Shri Abani
Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap
Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai
Rupani, Shri Vijaykumar
Sahani, Prof. Anil Kumar
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Sangma, Shri Thomas
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Selvaganapathi, Shri T.M.
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Shafi, Shri Mohammad
Shanappa, Shri K.B.
Sharma, Shri Raghunandan
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh Shri Birender
Singh, Shri Ishwar
Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shrimati Maya
Singh, Shri N.K.
Singh, Shri R.C.
Singh, Shri Ramchandra Prasad
Singh, Shri Shivpratap
Singh, Shri Veer
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu

Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Solanki, Shri Kaptan Singh
Soni, Shrimati Ambika
Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap
Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-Din
Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu
Swaminathan, Prof. M.S.
Tariq Anwar, Shri
Thakor, Shri Natuji Halaji
Thakur, Dr. C.P.
Thakur, Dr. Prabha
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Tiriya, Ms. Sushila
Tiwari, Shri Shivanand
Trivedi, Dr. Yogendra P.
Uikey, Miss Anusuiya
Vasan, Shri G.K.
Vatsyayan, Dr. (Shrimati) Kapila
Verma, Shri Vikram
Vora, Shri Motilal
Vyas, Shri Shreegopal
Waghmare, Dr. Janardhan
Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal
Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal
Yadav, Shri Veer Pal Singh
Yechury, Shri Sitaram
Zhimomi, Shri Khekiho

The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

The Enacting Formula, as amended, was added to the Bill.

**TITLE – THE CONSTITUTION (ONE HUNDRED AND
THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010**

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we shall take up the Title. The question is:

That the Title stands part of the Bill.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes : 167
 Noes : Nil

AYES – 167

Achuthan, Shri M.P.
Adeeb, Shri Mohammed
Agarwal, Shri Ramdas
Agrawal, Shri Naresh Chandra
Ahluwalia, Shri S.S.
Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar
Akhtar, Shri Javed
Alvi, Shri Raashid
Amin, Shri Mohammed
Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar
Ansari, Shri Salim
Antony, Shri A.K.
Ashk Ali Tak, Shri
Ashwani Kumar, Shri
Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi
Badnore, Shri V.P. Singh
Baghel, Prof. S.P. Singh
Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das
Balagopal, Shri K.N.
Batra, Shri Shadi Lal
Behera, Shri Shashi Bhusan
Bhartia, Shrimati Shobhana

Budania, Shri Narendra
Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta
Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat
Chowdary, Shri Y.S.
Condpan, Shri Silvius
Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav
Deora, Shri Murlu
Deshmukh, Shri Vilasrao Dagadojirao
Dhindsa, Sardar Sukhdev Singh
Dua, Shri H.K.
Faruque, Shrimati Naznin
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.
Gill, Dr. M.S.
Gnanadesikan, Shri B.S.
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Ismail, Shri K.E.
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Jayashree, Shrimati B.
Jha, Shri Prabhat
Joshi, Dr. Manohar
Karan Singh, Dr.
Karat, Shrimati Brinda
Karimpuri, Shri Avtar Singh
Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar
Katiyar, Shri Vinay

Keishing, Shri Rishang
Kesari, Shri Narayan Singh
Khabri, Shri Brijlal
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai
Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kore, Dr. Prabhakar
Koshiyari, Shri Bhagat Singh
Krishna, Shri S.M.
Kshatriya, Prof. Alka Balram
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Kushwaha, Shri Upendra
Lad, Shri Anil H.
Lalhming Liana, Shri
Malihabadi, Shri Ahmad Saeed
Mallya, Dr. Vijay
Mangala Kisan, Shri
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Mathur, Shri Om Prakash
Mishra, Shri Kalraj
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Mohanty, Shri Kishore Kumar
Mohapatra, Shri Pyarimohan
Mukut Mithi, Shri
Munda, Dr. Ram Dayal
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Naik, Shri Pravin
Naik, Shri Shantaram Laxman
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri

Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi
Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana
Pande, Shri Avinash
Pany, Shri Rudra Narayan
Parida, Shri Baishnab
Parjapati, Shri Ranbir Singh
Parmar, Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh
Pasha, Shri Syed Azeez
Patel, Shri Kanjibhai
Patel, Shri Surendra Motilal
Pathak, Shri Brajesh
Pradhan, Shrimati Renubala
Prasad, Shri Rajniti
Punj, Shri Balbir
Patil, Shri R.V.M.
Rajeeve, Shri P.
Ram Prakash, Dr.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangarajan, Shri T.K.
Rao, Dr. K. Keshava
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha
Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen
Ratanpuri, Shri G.N.
Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.
Raut, Dr. Bharatkumar
Raut, Shri Sanjay
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Rebello, Ms. Mabel
Reddy, Shri M.V. Mysura

Reddy, Dr. N. Janardhana
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami
Roy, Shri Abani
Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap
Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai
Rupani, Shri Vijaykumar
Sahani, Prof. Anil Kumar
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Sangma, Shri Thomas
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Selvaganapathi, Shri T.M.
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Shafi, Shri Mohammad
Shanappa, Shri K.B.
Sharma, Shri Raghunandan
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh, Shri Birender
Singh, Shri Ishwar
Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shrimati Maya
Singh, Shri N.K.
Singh, Shri R.C.
Singh, Shri Ramchandra Prasad
Singh, Shri Shivpratap
Singh, Shri Veer
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu

Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Solanki, Shri Kaptan Singh
Soni, Shrimati Ambika
Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap
Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-Din
Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu
Swaminathan, Prof. M.S.
Tariq Anwar, Shri
Thakor, Shri Natuji Halaji
Thakur, Dr. C.P.
Thakur, Dr. Prabha
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Tiriya, Ms. Sushila
Tiwari, Shri Shivanand
Trivedi, Dr. Yogendra P.
Uikey, Miss Anusuiya
Vasan, Shri G.K.
Vatsyayan, Dr. (Shrimati) Kapila
Verma, Shri Vikram
Vora, Shri Motilal
Vyas, Shri Shreegopal
Waghmare, Dr. Janardhan
Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal
Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal
Yadav, Shri Veer Pal Singh
Yechury, Shri Sitaram
Zhimomi, Shri Khekiho

*The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the
House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the
Members present and voting.*

The Title was added to the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I move:

That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The House divided.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Ayes : 167

Noes : Nil

AYES — 167

Achuthan, Shri M.P.

Adeeb, Shri Mohammed

Agarwal, Shri Ramdas

Agrawal, Shri Naresh Chandra

Ahluwalia, Shri S.S.

Aiyar, Shri Mani Shankar

Akhtar, Shri Javed

Alvi, Shri Raashid

Amin, Shri Mohammed

Ansari, Shri Ali Anwar

Ansari, Shri Salim

Antony, Shri A.K.

Ashk Ali Tak, Shri

Ashwani Kumar, Shri

Azad, Shri Ghulam Nabi

Badnore, Shri V.P. Singh

Baghel, Prof. S.P. Singh

Baidya, Shrimati Jharna Das

Balagopal, Shri K.N.

Batra, Shri Shadi Lal

Behera, Shri Shashi Bhusan

Bhartia, Shrimati Shobhana

Budania, Shri Narendra

Chatterjee, Shri Prasanta

Chaturvedi, Shri Satyavrat
Chowdary, Shri Y.S.
Condpan, Shri Silvius
Darda, Shri Vijay Jawaharlal
Dave, Shri Anil Madhav
Deora, Shri Murl
Deshmukh, Shri Vilasrao Dagadojirao
Dhindsa, Sardar Sukhdev Singh
Dua, Shri H.K.
Faruque, Shrimati Naznin
Fernandes, Shri Oscar
Ganguly, Dr. Ashok S.
Gill, Dr. M.S.
Gnanadesikan, Shri B.S.
Goyal, Shri Piyush
Gujral, Shri Naresh
Hashmi, Shri Parvez
Ismail, Shri K.E.
Jaitley, Shri Arun
Javadekar, Shri Prakash
Jayashree, Shrimati B.
Jha, Shri Prabhat
Joshi, Dr. Manohar
Karan Singh, Dr.
Karat, Shrimati Brinda
Karimpuri, Shri Avtar Singh
Kashyap, Shri Narendra Kumar
Katiyar, Shri Vinay
Keishing, Shri Rishang
Kesari, Shri Narayan Singh

Khabri, Shri Brijlal
Khan, Shri Mohd. Ali
Khanna, Shri Avinash Rai
Khuntia, Shri Rama Chandra
Kidwai, Shrimati Mohsina
Kore, Dr. Prabhakar
Koshyari, Shri Bhagat Singh
Krishna, Shri S.M.
Kshatriya, Prof. Alka Balram
Kurien, Prof. P.J.
Kushwaha, Shri Upendra
Lad, Shri Anil H.
Lalhming Liana, Shri
Malihabadi, Shri Ahmad Saeed
Mallya, Dr. Vijay
Mangala, Kisan, Shri
Manjunatha, Shri Aayanur
Mathur, Shri Om Prakash
Mishra, Shri Kalraj
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Mohanty, Shri Kishore Kumar
Mohapatra, Shri Pyarimohan
Mukut Mithi, Shri
Munda, Dr. Ram Dayal
Mungekar, Dr. Bhalchandra
Naik, Shri Pravin
Naik, Shri Shantaram Laxman
Nandi Yellaiah, Shri
Naqvi, Shri Mukhtar Abbas
Natarajan, Shrimati Jayanthi

Natchiappan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana
Pande, Shri Avinash
Pany, Shri Rudra Narayan
Parida, Shri Baishnab
Parjapati, Shri Ranbir Singh
Parmar, Shri Bharatsinh Prabhatsinh
Pasha, Shri Syed Azeez
Patel, Shri Kanjibhai
Patel, Shri Surendra Motilal
Pathak, Shri Brajesh
Pradhan, Shrimati Renubala
Prasad, Shri Rajniti
Punj, Shri Balbir
Patil, Shri R.V.M.
Rajeeve, Shri P.
Ram Prakash, Dr.
Ramesh, Shri Jairam
Rangarajan, Shri T.K.
Rao, Dr. K. Keshava
Rao, Shri V. Hanumantha
Rashtrapal, Shri Praveen
Ratanpuri, Shri G.N.
Ratna Bai, Shrimati T.
Raut, Dr. Bharatkumar
Raut, Shri Sanjay
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Rebello, Ms. Mabel
Reddy, Shri M.V. Mysura
Reddy, Dr. N. Janardhana
Reddy, Dr. T. Subbarami

Roy, Shri Abani
Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap
Rupala, Shri Parshottam Khodabhai
Rupani, Shri Vijaykumar
Sahani, Prof. Anil Kumar
Sai, Shri Nand Kumar
Saini, Shri Rajpal Singh
Sangma, Shri Thomas
Seelam, Shri Jesudasu
Selvaganapathi, Shri T.M.
Sen, Shri Tapan Kumar
Shafi, Shri Mohammad
Shanappa, Shri K.B.
Sharma, Shri Raghunandan
Shukla, Shri Rajeev
Singh, Shri Birender
Singh, Shri Ishwar
Singh, Shri Jai Prakash Narayan
Singh, Dr. Manmohan
Singh, Shrimati Maya
Singh, Shri N.K.
Singh, Shri R.C.
Singh, Shri Ramchandra Prasad
Singh, Shri Shivpratap
Singh, Shri Veer
Singhvi, Dr. Abhishek Manu
Siva, Shri Tiruchi
Solanki, Shri Kaptan Singh

Soni, Shrimati Ambika
Sood, Shrimati Bimla Kashyap
Soz, Prof. Saif-ud-Din
Sudharani, Shrimati Gundu
Swaminathan, Prof. M.S.
Tariq Anwar, Shri
Thakor, Shri Natuji Halaji
Thakur, Dr. C.P.
Thakur, Dr. Prabha
Thakur, Shrimati Viplove
Tiriya, Ms. Sushila
Tiwari, Shri Shivanand
Trivedi, Dr. Yogendra P.
Uikey, Miss Anusuiya
Vasan, Shri G.K.
Vatsyayan, Dr. (Shrimati) Kapila
Verma, Shri Vikram
Vora, Shri Motilal
Vyas, Shri Shreegopal
Waghmare, Dr. Janardhan
Yadav, Prof. Ram Gopal
Yadav, Shri Ram Kripal
Yadav, Shri Veer Pal Singh
Yechury, Shri Sitaram
Zhimomi, Shri Khekiho

The motion was carried by a majority of the total membership of the House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members present and voting.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Bill, as amended, is passed by required majority.

The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2011

and

The Finance Bill, 2011

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take up the Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2011, and the Finance Bill, 2011. Shri Pranab Mukherjee to move the Bills.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): With your permission, Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2011-12, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

With your permission, Sir, I also want to move the Finance Bill, 2011. Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2011-12, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, when I presented my Budget on 28th February and when I stand before this House to get the final seal of approval by returning the Finance Bill to the Lok Sabha, that will draw the curtain on the budgetary exercise for the financial year 2011-12, hon. Members may recall that after the presentation of the Budget, certain major international events have taken place. We have witnessed a devastating earthquake and a disastrous Tsunami in the Eastern Coast of Japan. It has resulted in enormous loss of life and property. Consequences of this tragedy for the Japanese economy and implications for the global markets are yet to be fully assessed. At the same time, the growing political uncertainty in the Middle East and Libya has profound implications for the global oil markets and for the fuel oil cost and inflations in many developing countries, including ours. As we share the grief of our Japanese brothers and sisters in this hour of crisis, we are hoping to see an early and peaceful resolution of these disturbing developments in the Middle East and Libya. Even as we plan and prepare for uncertainties in a globalised world, I want to emphasise that there will always be events that one cannot anticipate or plan for. On such occasion, it helps to have the required policy headroom to address the issue. We need to do more when the going is good. It is this thought that has guided me in the proposals that I have presented for the Union Budget for year 2011-12. Hon. Deputy Chairman, Sir, as the Members are aware, certain amendments have been introduced in the Finance Bill, 2011-12, to give effect to the announcements that I made in the course of my reply to the discussion on the Finance Bill in Lok Sabha.

In my proposals for the Direct Taxes, for the year 2011-12, I had proposed to provide a lower tax rate of 15 per cent on dividends received by the Indian company from foreign subsidiary company in which the Indian company holds more than 50 per cent share capital. Several representations have been made requesting a further relaxation in the ownership pattern of the foreign subsidiary. I, therefore, propose to lower the holding requirement in the foreign company from 50 per cent to 26 per cent. This will enable overseas joint ventures, with Indian partnership, to also avail this benefit.

In order to provide for deduction to employer's contribution to the pension scheme on account of an employee, I propose a consequential amendment in Section 40A(9) so that the deduction to the employer for his contribution is not barred under this Section.

As no deduction for export profits is allowed after April 1, 2005, I propose that such export profits should also not be allowed as a deduction while computing book profit for the purpose of levy of Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) after the said date.

Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, in respect of my Indirect Tax proposals, among the Government amendments to the Finance Bill, I inserted a new provision in the Customs Tariff Act to enable the Central Government to extend anti-dumping duty imposed on an article in cases of circumvention. The other amendments are technical in nature and do not involve any substantive changes.

The House would recall that one of the considerations that guided the formulation of my Budget proposals on Indirect Taxes was to prepare the ground for the transition to GST, beginning with a reduction in the number of exemptions. It was in this background that a mandatory levy of 10 per cent was proposed on branded readymade garments and made-ups of textiles. I have received a large number of representations seeking a review of this proposal on the ground that this industry is still quite fragmented with a predominance of unorganised units. While moving the Finance Bill for consideration in the Lok Sabha, I announced an increase in the level of abatement on these products so that the overall burden of tax comes down and small manufacturers benefit. I would take this opportunity to re-emphasise that this would enable an SSI unit to continue to enjoy the exemption even if it had a turnover based on Retail Sale Price of Rs.8.9 crore in 2010-11. I shall now explain some additional measures to provide relief to this sector.

It has been pointed out by the garment industry that often, brand owners who outsource the production to small units do not disclose the RSP to them. Since the duty is payable on a value linked to the RSP, this poses a problem for small manufacturers. A deeming provision is being made to enable such manufacturers to pay duty on the wholesale price at which they

make a sale to the brand owner. As and when the brand owner affixes the RSP on the garment or made-up, he would pay the additional duty, if any.

The garment and made-up industry has a high incidence of return of unsold stock. In order to obviate the burden of double payment on such goods, I propose to exempt from excise duty, returned goods not exceeding 10 per cent of the value of clearances of the unit in the preceding financial year. Physical verification of the stock of such returned goods by Central Excise Officers would not be necessary.

The doubts and queries raised by the industry have also been examined. A detailed clarification is being issued on these. I would also like to recapitulate to the hon. Members that — (i) the levy does not apply to unbranded goods; (ii) it does not apply to goods made to order or for a retail customer; (iii) the benefit of SSI exemption is available to goods bearing or sold under the brand name of the small manufacturer himself; (iv) simplified export procedure is available to units that predominantly export and sell unbranded goods or goods bearing their own brand name in the domestic market.

One issue that the hon. Members have persistently raised relates to the reduction of the import duty on raw silk, not thrown, from 30 per cent *ad valorem* to five per cent *ad valorem*. The annual requirement of raw silk for the weaving industry is around 30,000 metric tonnes. The domestic sericulture industry is able to produce two-thirds of this requirement and around 10,000 metric tonnes need to be imported. In reducing the duty Government have tried to balance the interests of the sericulture sector and silk weavers. The Government will keep a close watch on import volumes and domestic prices and respond, if required, in the interests of domestic sericulture.

Some suggestions have been received in respect of the levy of one per cent Central excise duty on 130 items. I propose to extend RSP based assessment with an abatement of 35 per cent to many of these items so that disputes with regard to valuation are avoided. I also propose to exempt any waste, scrap or parings arising in the course of manufacture of these items as a measure of relief.

To provide a simplified regime for taxpayers exclusively manufacturing these items, the following procedural relaxations are also being made:—

- (i) Physical verification of premises would not be necessary for new registrants;
- (ii) Visits to such units by Central Excise Officers would be permitted only with due authorisation as in the case of SSI units;
- (iii) They would be required to file only quarterly returns; and
- (iv) A simplified return format will be prescribed.

Based on the feedback from the domestic industry, I am proposing the following reliefs in customs and central excise duties with a view to encourage the domestic manufacturer:—

- (i) To extend the concessional rate of five per cent CVD and nil SAD to parts of all computer printers imported by actual users;
- (ii) To exempt seven specified parts of personal computers from levy of special additional duty of customs;
- (iii) To restore full exemption from excise duty and CVD on silicon wafers imported for manufacture of solar cells and modules;
- (iv) To exempt certain types of coking coal imported for the manufacture of iron or steel from customs duty;
- (v) To prescribe an unconditional one per cent excise duty and CVD on mobile handsets including cellular phones in addition to one per cent NCCD already leviable; and
- (vi) To reduce the basic customs duty from 60 to 30 per cent on CKD kits containing a pre-assembled engine, gear box or transmission assembly, imported for the manufacture of vehicles.

Notifications to give effect to these changes would be issued in due course and laid on the Table of the House.

As for service tax, I have already announced the decision to exempt the new levy on health services in entirety both in respect of services provided by hospitals as well as by way of diagnostic tests.

The taxation rules are due to come into force from April 1, 2011 and are meant to shift the payment of service tax from only on cash basis towards accrual basis. The changes are essential to align the system of payment of taxes between goods and services. Many taxpayers have expressed concerns about some provisions and also sought some time for the switchover on account of changes required in their software. Accordingly, certain changes in the relevant provisions are being worked out and an additional period of three months up to June 30, 2011 is being provided to make the transition. These changes shall be notified shortly after completing the process of consultation.

With these words, Mr. Deputy Chairman, I commend this Bill for the consideration of this House.

The questions were proposed.

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now Shri Prakash Javadekar. There will be no lunch hour today. Hon. Members, it has also been decided that the debate and the reply should end within three hours.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, अभी वित्त मंत्री जी ने फाइनांस बिल और एप्रोप्रिएशन बिल दिया है और उसे रिटर्न करने के लिए राज्य सभा को सुझाव दिया है। वित्त मंत्री जी एक सुलझे हुए राजनेता हैं, यू.पी.ए. के लिए संकटमोचक का काम करते हैं और जितने भी जी.ओ.एम. प्रधानमंत्री गठित करते हैं उन सब जी.ओ.एमस. के वही परमानेंट अध्यक्ष हैं। जो भी जाँच करनी हो या कोई मसला या दिक्कत आ गई, तो प्रणब दा को ही बुलाना पड़ता है। यू.पी.ए. में काम का बँटवारा बड़ा अच्छा है। नेतृत्व एक के पास, पद दूसरे के पास और काम तीसरे के पास ...**(व्यवधान)**... हाँ, मैं वही बोल रहा हूँ। वित्त मंत्री को अच्छा कहना किसी को बुरा लगेगा, यह मुझे पता नहीं था। ...**(व्यवधान)**... सारी सहानुभूति वित्त मंत्री के लिए रखने के बावजूद मैं इस बजट को अच्छा नहीं कह सकता, क्योंकि यह तो बजट है ही नहीं। इसमें कोई टढ़ संकल्प है ही नहीं। बजट को अर्थसंकल्प भी कहा जा सकता है, वित्त का संकल्प एक साल में कैसे करेंगे? इसमें तो मुझे संकल्प कहीं नजर नहीं आ रहा है। एक खानापूति दिख रही है, जो bureaucratic exercise सितम्बर से चलती है और जिसमें पिछले साल कितना खर्चा था, उसमें कितना एस्टिमेट था, उसको थोड़ा बढ़ा कर दिखाओ। इसीलिए सब लोगों ने कहा कि यह lackluster uninspiring बजट है।

उपसभापति महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट पेश करते समय 105 मिनट का भाषण किया। उसमें उन्होंने 705 वाक्य कहे और 13 हजार 226 शब्द उसमें हैं। सर, हम ध्यान देकर आपका एक-एक शब्द सुनते हैं। लेकिन, सर, भाषण में जो प्रेरणा आनी चाहिए थी, जो विश्वास पैदा होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हुआ। 30 फीसदी भाषण ऐसी छोटी-छोटी योजनाओं का बखान था कि जब मैंने उसको कैलकुलेट किया तो वह बजट का केवल 3 परसेंट हिस्सा था। यानी, कुल 12 लाख करोड़ के बजट में जिसका तीन परसेंट हिस्सा है, उसका बखान तीस परसेंट था और इसलिए योजना जितनी छोटी, उतना ही बड़ा उसका वर्णन था। Sir, there is no big idea, no big deal, no big announcement, no big relief and even no mention of *aam admi*. वे कैसी योजनाएँ थीं, दूध का उत्पादन बढ़ाएँगे, पल्सेज का उत्पादन बढ़ाएँगे, coarse grains का उत्पादन बढ़ाएँगे, 60 हजार गाँवों में यह कार्यक्रम करेंगे और तीन-तीन सौ करोड़ रुपए दे दिये। जब हिसाब किया तो एक गाँव को 50 हजार रुपए हुए और इसलिए यह बजट एक symbolic बजट बन गया। सर, जो arithmetic presumption है, वह ठीक नहीं है। GDP 9 परसेंट से ग्रो होगी, ऐसा वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है, लेकिन जो recent IIP data है, उसमें यह अंदाजा नहीं आता। एग्रीकल्चर ग्रोथ इस साल 4 परसेंट दिख रही है, जोकि पिछले साल बहुत कम थी, निगेटिव में थी। लेकिन अगले साल इसके ऊपर वह चार परसेंट बढ़ेगी, यह संभव नहीं है। मैं जब किसान के ऊपर आऊँगा, तो बताऊँगा कि किसान को जो न्याय मिलना चाहिए, वह यूपीए सरकार नहीं दे पा रही है। इसलिए अभी जो आपने यह जिक्र किया कि मध्य-पूर्व में घटनाएँ हो रही हैं और जापान में जो घटित हुआ है, उसके कारण सभी जगह sentiments भी down हैं, जो मार्केट में reflect करती हैं। When I say 'GDP', I mean, the real GDP, not the nominal GDP because this is a new concept, to which I will come later. जीडीपी, 9 परसेंट की ग्रोथ करे यह हमारी इच्छा है। मेरी तो यह मान्यता है कि 10 परसेंट डबल डिजिट ग्रोथ करने की क्षमता हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में अब बनी है, लेकिन सरकार जिस नीति पर चल रही है, उससे यह 9 परसेंट का लक्ष्य भी संभव नहीं है, अवास्तविक है।

1.00 P.M.

उन्होंने एक यह assumption रखा है कि 5 और 6 परसेंट के दरम्यान ही इन्फ्लेशन रहेगा। सर, अगर पिछले 15 दिनों की स्थिति को देखेंगे, तो वित्त मंत्री को अपने खुद के बयान को बदलना पड़ेगा कि महंगाई पर तुरंत लगाम नहीं लगेगी और वह इतनी कम नहीं होगी। Wholesale Price Index (WPI) के संबंध में अगर हम पिछले 52 सप्ताहों का ध्यान रखेंगे, तो औसतन 9.5 परसेंट से inflation बढ़ रहा है और 15 महीनों में food inflation continuously double digit में है। What miracle does this Government have to control inflation? There is no clear word about that. I am only saying how they are wrong in their presumptions. Fiscal Deficit के बारे में आपने यह दिखाया। सब्सिडी का जो अंदाजा आपने लगाया, वह सही नहीं है। यह पिछले साल का अनुभव है कि 1 लाख करोड़ की सब्सिडी का बजट एस्टिमेट था जो डेढ़ लाख करोड़ हो गया। इस साल आप फिर यह कह रहे हैं कि सब्सिडी और कम होगी? आप सब्सिडी कम करने जा रहे हैं, तो क्या आप गरीब को और मारेंगे? आपका यह अंदाजा सही नहीं रहेगा और फिर आपको Fiscal Deficit का सामना करना पड़ेगा। मैं पहले कोई वित्तीय issues नहीं उठाना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभापति महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह बताया है कि expenditure में increase 3.4 परसेंट ही होगा। पिछले साल का अनुभव क्या है? जो बजट एस्टिमेट है, उसमें अगर रिवाइज्ड एस्टिमेट की फिगर आप देखेंगे और अगर actual देखेंगे, तो expenditure में increase 17 परसेंट का है। फिर भी आप इसको पकड़ रहे हैं और हमको belief करने को कह रहे हैं कि 3.4 परसेंट खर्चा ही बढ़ेगा! नहीं, यह खर्चा ज्यादा बढ़ेगा। इससे वित्तीय घाटा बढ़ेगा, ये सब बताने वाली चीजें हैं।

हमने बजट में tax buoyancy की बात की है। मैं इस पर अभी आऊँगा, लेकिन tax to GDP ratio घट रहा है, वह बढ़ नहीं रहा है। अमाउंट बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन जीडीपी जिस तेजी से बढ़ता है, उस तेजी से आपका टैक्स नहीं बढ़ रहा है। आपने disinvestment की जो बात की है, वह आज की स्थिति में मार्केट में विद्यमान है। जब आप शेयर निकालते हैं और उसे लोगों में बेचते हैं, मार्केट के sentiments को ध्यान में रखते हैं, तो आपको ऐसा कोई अंदाजा नहीं है कि आप मार्केट में जाएँगे और disinvestment से पैसा खड़ा करेंगे। आप disinvestment करेंगे भी कैसे? वित्त मंत्री जी, आपके एक साथ मंत्री हैं, जिनके पास संचार मंत्रालय है। वे इतनी जल्दबाजी में हैं कि एनडीए को कटघरे में खड़ा करने के लिए हर एक नयी इंक्वायरी कर रहे हैं। अब इन्होंने एक बीएसएनएल डील की इंक्वायरी शुरू करनी चाही है कि बीएसएनएल का टाटा के साथ जो डी-मर्जर हुआ था, वह जल्दी क्यों नहीं हुआ? लेकिन सर, यह तो आपकी इंक्वायरी कर रहे हैं। आपके संचार मंत्री जिस सवाल पर इंक्वायरी करना चाहते हैं, वह इंक्वायरी तो चिदम्बरम जी की और आपकी होगी, क्योंकि वह तो इसकी जाँच करेंगे कि आपने उसे छः सालों में क्यों नहीं किया। आपका यूपीए ऐसे चल रहा है, आपको यह भी देखना पड़ेगा।

सर, इस बजट में जादूगरी है, * है। बजट एस्टिमेट में यह बताया गया है कि इस साल का बजट एस्टिमेट कितना बढ़ेगा। सर, मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उसको Revised Estimate के साथ compare क्यों नहीं किया? You have compared in your Speech last year's Budget Estimate to this year's Budget Estimate. But there is one figure in-between and, that is, of Revised Estimate which is close to the actuals. Why are you not comparing this year's Budget with the Revised Estimate? You are

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

not doing that because, then, it will show the real picture and not the rosy one that you want to project. ऐसे 50 items हैं — Fertilizer subsidy जो Revised Estimate में Rs. 55000 crores की है, वह Budget Estimate में Rs. 50000 crores की है। इसी तरह भारत निर्माण Revised Estimate में Rs. 89000 crores है, Budget Estimate में Rs. 87000 crores है। इसी तरह एग्रीकल्चर Revised Estimate में Rs. 14,000 crores है, Budget Estimate में 13,000 करोड़ रुपए है। ऐसे 50-60 आइटम्स हैं, जिनमें Revised Estimate से इस साल के Budget Estimate कम हैं, वे आगे नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं। हम कदमताल कर रहे हैं या फिर पीछे आ रहे हैं। अगर आप महंगाई को देखेंगे, तो actual number और भी कम हो रहे हैं। अब fiscal deficit का एक बड़ा issue है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने ठान लिया था कि मैं किसी भी तरह से financial consolidation इस तरह से करूंगा कि fiscal deficit कम होगा। क्या ऐसा हुआ है? Let us see what has happened in the last three years. मैं fiscal deficit का actual number बता रहा हूँ - यह Budget Estimate में 3,81,000 करोड़ रुपए था, Revised Estimate में यह 4,01,000 करोड़ रुपए है। आप परसेंटेज की मात्रा में दिखा रहे हैं कि fiscal deficit को 5.5 per cent से 5.1 per cent तक जाना है, लेकिन जब मैंने देखा कि यहां तो absolute number बढ़ रहे हैं और परसेंटेज कम हो रही है, तो पता लगा कि GDP बढ़ रही है। Real GDP नहीं बढ़ रही है, Nominal GDP बढ़ रही है, जो inflation दिखाती है। यह मुझे कहां मिला? आपका Mid-Term Fiscal Policy statement है, उसमें कबूल किया गया है कि यह GDP growth एक nominal growth है, जो inflation को दर्शाती है, वह real GDP growth नहीं है, जो इस साल 10 लाख करोड़ रुपए की हुई है। इसलिए If you take estimated GDP, आपने पिछली बार बजट रखते समय कहा था that the estimated GDP in 2010-11 would be Rs.69 lakh crores. If you calculate on that basis, then, your fiscal deficit is 5.8 per cent, not 5.1 per cent. This 5.1 per cent is, in a way, jugglery, a jugglery of basing your calculation on the GDP Nominal and not on GDP Real or your GDP Estimate because the GDP Estimate is the essence of the whole story in the Financial Statement because जैसे Chartered Accountants करते हैं, वे जब financial balance sheet देते हैं, तो वे कहते हैं कि this reflects a true and fair picture of the financial transactions of a company. वे यही certify करते हैं। अगर वे यह certify करते हैं, तो मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनको भी यही certify करना चाहिए कि जो आपने कहा था, वही हो रहा है या कुछ और हो रहा है। इसलिए fiscal deficit 5.5 per cent से 5.1 per cent हुआ, इसका जो आप बार-बार ढोल पीट रहे हैं, यही सही नहीं है। If you read your Budget Speech of last year and if you compare it with your Budget, the Estimated GDP and, then, compare it with the fiscal deficit, it comes to 5.8 per cent. इसलिए इसे देखना चाहिए। आपके Mid-Term Fiscal Policy statement में यह जो गैप है, between Real GDP and Nominal GDP इसे भी दर्शाया गया है। यह गैप हर साल बढ़ रहा है and this gap between the Real GDP and the Nominal GDP was 16 per cent in 2006 and, now, it has gone to a whopping 38 per cent. यह गैप inflation को दर्शाता है। आपको लगता है कि आपका घरेलू सकल उत्पाद बढ़ गया है, लेकिन वास्तविकता में सकल घरेलू उत्पाद नहीं बढ़ा है, केवल उसकी कीमतें बढ़ी हैं, इसलिए आपको लग रहा है कि बहुत तरक्की हो रही है। वह तरक्की सिर्फ आंकड़ों की है, वह तरक्की जमीन पर नहीं है, यही मेरा मुद्दा है।

सर, हर बार सरकार एक नया शगुफा छोड़ती है। इस बार का शगुफा है, A new term has been introduced, that is, 'effective revenue deficit.' यह मालूम है कि revenue में deficit नहीं रहना चाहिए।

Any sound economy should not have deficit as far as the revenue account is concerned. अब deficit है, लेकिन उसको दिखाना नहीं है, इसलिए इन्होंने revenue deficit में से एक बड़ा item 'Grants to States' निकाल दिया, जिसको पहले इसके लिए count करते थे।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन) पीठासीन हुए]

केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से राज्य सरकारों को जो मदद दी जाती है, वह 29 परसेंट revenue share है, अभी 32 परसेंट देते हैं। यह 1 लाख 46 हजार करोड़ रुपए की है। इसको आज तक हम revenue deficit के लिए calculate करते थे, क्योंकि यह है revenue expenditure as far as the Central Government is concerned. अब सरकार ने यह सोचा कि केन्द्र सरकार जो मदद दे रही है; चूंकि राज्य सरकार उसको capital expenditure के रूप में उपयोग कर सकती है, इसलिए इसको हम revenue नहीं दिखाएंगे और इसको revenue deficit में calculate नहीं करेंगे। आप इतना गुमराह मत कीजिए। देश के लोग इतने अनाड़ी नहीं हैं। बजट के साथ जो statements हैं, उन सभी को पढ़ेंगे, तो इससे यह बात साफ होती है कि जो effective revenue deficit है, यह actually ज्यादा है और आप इसको कम दिखाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। मैं एक तर्क यह भी देता हूँ कि केन्द्र से जो पैसा राज्यों में जाता है, अगर वह capital expenditure होगा, तो उसको revenue क्यों मानेंगे, लेकिन यह सही नहीं है। मैं भी एक राज्य के योजना आयोग का अध्यक्ष था, इसलिए मुझे अनुभव है कि लोग क्या-क्या करते हैं और राज्यों में बजट कैसे बनता है। राज्यों में जो बजट बनता है, उसमें आप यह समझते हैं कि जो पैसा केन्द्र से जाएगा, वह capital expenditure होगा, लेकिन वह पहले ही calculation करके अपना revenue expenditure और बढ़ाते हैं तथा capital expenditure का दायित्व कम दिखाते हैं, कम रखते हैं या उसका प्रोजेक्शन नहीं रखते हैं। यह एक छलावा हो गया, On capital expenditure, you will assume which is essentially revenue expenditure for the Central Government to be calculated as this. ऐसे बहुत सारे हैं, लेकिन मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगा, क्योंकि मुझे दुख होता है। वित्त मंत्री जी से हमें बड़ी उम्मीद है, क्योंकि वे साफ-सुथरी बात करने में विश्वास रखते हैं, लोग ऐसा मानते हैं।

सर, Social sector Plan expenditure की स्थिति यह है कि revised estimate में इसके लिए 1 लाख 27 हजार करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान है। Social sector Plan expenditure is Rs.1.27 lakh crores. Now, it has been increased to Rs. 1.45 lakh crores. लोगों ने इसके लिए तालियां बजाईं, मेजें थपथपाईं कि social sector के लिए यूपीए सरकार ने expenditure को बढ़ाया है, लेकिन जब हम इसकी गहराई में गए, तो पता चला कि इसके Plan expenditure में बढ़ोतरी की गई, जब कि Non-Plan expenditure के अंतर्गत social sector के लिए पिछले साल जो 35 हजार करोड़ का खर्चा था, वह अब 20 हजार करोड़ दिखा रहे हैं। इस तरह से आप एक जगह 15 हजार करोड़ कम करके दूसरी जगह 15 हजार करोड़ बढ़ा कर इस तरह से तालियां बजवाएंगे, तो यह नहीं हो सकता है।

सर, इस बजट की सबसे बड़ी बात यह है कि आज देश जो मुख्य समस्या अनुभव कर रहा है, उसका कोई जवाब आप नहीं दे रहे हैं। इसमें महंगाई का जवाब नहीं है, भ्रष्टाचार का जवाब नहीं है, काले धन का जवाब नहीं है और बेरोजगारी का तो उल्लेख ही नहीं है। इनके 105 मिनट के भाषण में, इस देश में जो 4 करोड़ बेरोजगार नौजवान हैं, उनके बारे में चार शब्द, चार लाइन या चार वाक्य भी नहीं कहे गए। इसका हमें दुख है।

सर, वित्त मंत्री ने title में delivery और leakages की बात की है, लेकिन हम देख रहे हैं कि किस तरह से

delivery होती है कि प्रधान मंत्री अपना बजट दबाते हैं, तो वे Yes दबाते होंगे, लेकिन यहां No आ रहा है। यह आपके सामने हुआ है। हर जगह जिस तरह से खर्चा होता है, उसका end result क्या हो रहा है? इसका accountability कौन बताएगा?

सर, आज distress कितना है, लेकिन distress को address नहीं किया जा रहा है। मैं महाराष्ट्र राज्य से आता हूँ, वहां इतना distress है कि आज भी हजारों किसान आत्म हत्या कर रहे हैं। सर, अभी 31 मार्च आनी बाकी है। 1 जनवरी से आज तक, जब हम 24 मार्च को चर्चा कर रहे हैं, 200 से ज्यादा किसानों ने पिछले सौ दिनों में आत्महत्याएं की हैं। इस तरह से हम distress को नहीं देख रहे हैं। इसी तरह से malnutrition से 20 लाख बच्चे मर रहे हैं, उसकी ओर भी हम ध्यान नहीं दे रहे हैं। ...**(समय की घंटी)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is a wrong display of time. The total time for your party is only 30 minutes.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, it is one hour.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is a wrong display. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will tell you about it. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री बलबीर पुंज (उड़ीसा): हर जगह राँग डिस्पले क्यों हो रहा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, वहां एक घंटा लिखा है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... तीन घंटे में से एक घंटा हमें मिला है। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): I will explain it. Now, the total time for your party is 30 minutes.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No, it is one hour.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is changed. Listen to me. Now, it is like that, and you have taken 20 minutes ...*(Interruptions)*... Let me complete. सुनिए। You have taken 20 minutes. The balance 10 minutes are there. I have no problem, you can speak. But there is another speaker, *i.e.*, Shri Ramdas Agarwal, for him, there are only ten minutes.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, let me tell you. Sir, the time...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is wrong display.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No, Sir. Let me clarify it. First, the time allotted for it was six hours. Then, it was reduced to three hours. From three hours, we get one hour. In that one hour, we are only two speakers from our party. So, we have decided to take 35 minutes and 25 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No, no. See, the hon. Deputy Chairman has announced in the House that the total time for this is three hours. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is wrong display, I am telling from the Chair.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: मुझे पहले बताना चाहिए था।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That will be corrected. ...*(Interruptions)*...
Take two-three minutes more.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: No, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Otherwise, Shri Ramdas Agarwal will not get time. ...*(Interruptions)*... You have spoken for twenty minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: बीच में ऐसे कैसे goalpost चेंज करेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): डिप्टी चेयरमैन ने अनाउंस कर दिया। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: नहीं अनाउंस किया। ...*(व्यवधान)*... सर, उन्होंने तीन घंटे का समय अनाउंस किया था। उसमें हमारा एक घंटा बनता है। ...*(व्यवधान)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Take a maximum of three-four minutes.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, how can I finish in three-four minutes?

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY (Bihar): Sir, he has burnt midnight oil.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): मैं क्या कर सकता हूँ? ...*(व्यवधान)*... I am helpless. Take three-four minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... That is also a concession.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Then, I will have to cut everything and come straight to the points.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes.

SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Sir, he is our senior Member, and I am requesting for him.

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your more senior leader is here.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: सर, मेरे बहुत सारे मुद्दे हैं, जो मैं ले करूंगा, लेकिन मुझे तीन महत्वपूर्ण बातें यहां कहनी हैं। सर, बहुत सारे ऐसे वायदे किए गए थे, जो सरकार ने नहीं निभाए, जिन्हें मैं यहां ले करूंगा, जैसे Financial Sector Reforms Commission — कहां है, Outcome Budget — कहां है, महिला किसान सशक्तिकरण मिशन — कहां है, further action on policy for farmers— कहां है, युवा किसान — कहां है। ये सब मैं पिछले बजट भाषण के उदाहरण दे रहा हूँ जिनके बारे में उन्होंने कुछ नहीं किया है। सर, मेरा मानना है कि यह मुख्यतः फाइनेंस बिल है इसलिए इसमें टैक्सेशन की चर्चा ज्यादा की जाती है टैक्सेशन में सरकार ने जो कुछ किया है, उसे मैं दो वाक्यों में बताना चाहता हूँ। डायरेक्ट टैक्सेज कंसेशन 11,800 करोड़ और इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सेज लेवीड — 11,500 करोड़ है। सर, टैक्सेशन के पहले पाठ में हमें पढ़ाया जाता था कि

direct taxation is the best way of taxation, and indirect taxation is a regressive taxation. You are exactly doing regressive taxation by taxing the common man and giving concessions to those better off sections. एसईजैड पर MAT लगाते हैं यह MAT क्या होता है? एसईजैड का क्या कॉन्सेप्ट था? आपने एक बार प्रॉमिस किया, लोगों ने इनवेस्टमेंट की। The SEZ had to make the Indian industry competitive internationally, and our exports to become competitive. And, then, suddenly, you changed the rules of the game midway, and say, now there will be MAT. How can this happen? How will there be a trust? This is the trust deficit which the Leader of the Opposition was mentioning also. It is because you must create through your governance and the practice of governance the trust among the investors also, and here, you are doing exactly the opposite. That is why we are objecting to it. महोदय, दो बड़ी महत्वपूर्ण समस्याओं का उल्लेख करके मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूंगा। सर, महंगाई के बारे में इस बजट में कुछ नहीं है। जब-जब कांग्रेस सत्ता में आती है, महंगाई साथ में लाती है, महंगाई बढ़ती है और जब-जब नॉन कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट आती है, देश ने अनुभव किया है कि महंगाई कम होती है। अभी हमारे साथी गांगुली जी बता रहे थे कि इस साल प्रोडक्शन और बढ़ने वाला है, इसलिए हमारे यहां प्रोडक्शन की कमी नहीं है। सर, इकनॉमिक्स का बेसिक सिद्धांत है डिमांड एंड सप्लाई। हमारे यहां सप्लाई कम नहीं है, उत्पादन कम नहीं है, किसानों ने कम मेहनत नहीं की है, लेकिन किसान की मेहनत और किया हुआ उत्पादन ग्राहकों के पास पहुंचाने में यह सरकार फेल हुई है और इसके कारण महंगाई हो रही है, यह हमें समझना चाहिए। यह भ्रष्टाचार भी है और भंडारण भी है और सब कुछ अनेक इंटररेस्ट में है। इसलिए हमारी तीन मांगें हैं। सर, हमारी पहली मांग है कि महंगाई पर लगाम लगानी है, तो पेट्रोलियम के दाम पर, आज ही आप अनाउंस करें, यह भी एक नया पार्ट हो जाए कि राज्य सभा में भी आप कुछ नया अनाउंस कर सकते हैं, केवल लोक सभा में नहीं, इसलिए जो *ad valorem* duty लगायी है, इसके बदले में *revenue neutralization* का principle स्वीकार करते हुए, आप हमें बता दीजिए कि इतना रेवेन्यू पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स से लेना है, उससे ज्यादा अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कीमतें बढ़ेंगी, तब भी आप इसका टैक्सेशन ज्यादा नहीं बढ़ायेंगे, *ad valorem* नहीं रखेंगे, यह मेरी पहली मांग है।

सर, मेरी दूसरी मांग है कि आम आदमी को, जो APL है, वह भी बहुत अमीर नहीं है। APL का एक बड़ा तबका जो गरीबी रेखा के थोड़ा ऊपर है, बीच में यदि उसके घर में कोई बड़ा संकट आता है, तो वह तुरंत बीपीएल में जाता है। ऐसे परिवारों को राहत देने के लिए, ऐसे बीस करोड़ परिवार हैं, जो बहुत अमीर नहीं हैं, ऐसे बीस करोड़ परिवारों को राहत देने के लिए, उनको निश्चित दाम पर PDS के द्वारा सभी आवश्यक वस्तुएं मिलनी चाहिए। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... सर, तीसरी मेरी मांग है कि पेट्रोलियम प्राइज की एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम करके इसकी शुरुआत करके दिखाएं कि इस क्षेत्र से हम सारा नहीं वसूलेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): पूरा हो गया।

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: इसलिए मैं यह कहूंगा कि देश के मूल सवाल को छुने में यह बजट असफल रहा है और यह बजट निश्चित रूप से देश की अपेक्षाओं पर खरा नहीं उतरता है। अगर सचमुच में देश से कुछ वायदा करना है, तो इस महंगाई के खिलाफ जो हमने तीन मांगें स्पेसिफिक की हैं, इन पर वित्त मंत्री जी अपना जवाब दें और इसकी घोषणा करें। इसी मांग के साथ मैं अपना भाषण समाप्त करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Thank you very much, Mr. Javadekar. Now, Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy. Reddy Sahib, kindly note that your party has only 45 minutes and there are four speakers from your party. So, you will get 10 minutes.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Being the first speaker from my party, I should get at least 15 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Halfway through, Shri Agarwal is the second speaker, he may be given time. Please accommodate him.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): These three hours include Government's reply also. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your party has time, why do you worry? ...*(Interruptions)*... Your name is here. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will get your time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: In these three hours, I am not getting my party's available time. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You will get. ...*(Interruptions)*... I was telling the Congress Members. ...*(Interruptions)*... Why do you worry? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: You do not include the time of reply in these three hours. ...*(Interruptions)*... We should get this full time for discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*... The time for reply should be separate. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The hon. Deputy Chairman announced that the total time is three hours. That is all. Keep it in mind. ...*(Interruptions)*... You will get your time. ...*(Interruptions)*... I will give you time, don't worry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, you said 45 minutes for Congress Party and being the first speaker I must have five minutes more than other. So, I should get 15 minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Twelve minutes. ...*(Interruptions)*... Okay.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: No, Sir, 15 minutes, please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Sir, first of all, I must congratulate Shri Pranab Mukherjeeda for his Budget. The Budget matches the

challenges that our economy faces of sustained growth, inclusive growth and equitable growth. I must say:

“लोकोत्तरायण संगठनः निरुपमाः संन्निवेशः अद्वितीयः निरुपमः”

This Budget is going to give the maximum results and success. The entire world is observing how the Budget is given. Today, I must say that when the Budget was presented on 28th, almost every sector in the country — industrial, agricultural, rural and education, had appreciated it. But in a democratic country, the system is, whatever good thing the ruling party does, the Opposition will say, कुछ नहीं है, बिल्कुल खराब है, दम नहीं है। लोगों की ऐसा बोलने की आदत हो गई है। I don't agree with the Opposition. I must say that it is a practical Budget. Even though five States are having elections, they do not have any unnecessary popular schemes. They have given top priority to practicality. One more thing, Sir, is that the Budget has focussed on agriculture, rural development, food, medicines, health care services, education, infrastructure and industry. So, they have taken full care to equally focus on all these aspects. We must also agree that they have given an increase of 24 per cent for infrastructure by giving Rs. 2,14,000 crores. Again, on health care services, they have given a 20 per cent increase, by giving Rs. 26,760 crores. Again, on education, they have increased it by 24 per cent, by providing Rs. 50,057 crores. Like that, everywhere they have increased it and with all this, the deficit Budget is only 4.6 per cent. Of course, our friend Mr. Prakash Javadekar was trying to say that the calculation is wrong; it is not totally correct. It is not correct at all. After a great examination, the Government has given a 4.6 per cent deficit Budget, it is not very fair to find fault with the Government's Budget saying that the figure is not correct. I do not agree with you. I am also very happy that the Finance Minister has increased the limit from Rs. 2 crores to 5 crores for MPLADS. It is a very great thing because a lot many development activities can take place. My only request is, Mr. Meena, please note down, I want a categorical commitment from you. When are you going to implement this? If you give it after six months, it is of no use. It must be implemented immediately, by increasing it to Rs. 5 crores for MPLADS; this is my request. In your reply, you must commit. Also, I must say that basmati rice is being exported. It is very good. We are getting revenue, and farmers also are happy. On this occasion, I would like to say that in Andhra Pradesh, there are about 25 lakh tonnes of same quality of rice. It belongs to the farmers and millers and is actually lying in the godowns. It is a very, very pathetic condition. So, I request the Government to examine this and see whether you can allow the export of the same fine rice of Andhra Pradesh. If you allow that, we can get more foreign exchange and farmers will also be happy.

Sir, now, I would like to say that UPA Government's most ambitious plan is the 'Bharat Nirman Scheme'. The hon. Prime Minister announced the 'Bharat Nirman Scheme'. They gave top priority to create an additional irrigation potentiality of one crore hectares, *i.e.* about 1.5 crore acres. Though I belong to Andhra Pradesh, I do not support only Andhra Pradesh. I am interested in the welfare of the entire country. But, at the same time, I must focus on where the nation is going to get benefit. For Andhra Pradesh, with its ambitious plan which they have already implemented, it is about 26 lakh hectares. Sir, out of 1.5 crore acres, this 26 lakh hectares means it comes to almost 20 per cent of the Bharat Nirman Plan. Here, what I say is, on the one side we want to have additional irrigation, and on the other side, we want food security. We should not allow river water into the floods and heavy rains to reach the sea. So, implementation of irrigation projects is a permanent solution for the country. It will actually create more potentiality in the agricultural sector and will also create employment. Therefore, forgetting the differences of the States, we must concentrate how to create irrigation facilities. Here, Sir, in Andhra Pradesh, Polavaram Project and Pranahita-Chevella Project which are streamlined have already started working. On Polavaram Project, we have, till today, spent Rs. 3,589 crores. Sir, 32 per cent of work has already been completed. If this project is completed, you will be getting about 14 lakh acres of additional irrigation facility and 22 lakh acres will be stabilized. Also, eight districts like East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishan, Vizianagaram, Srikakulam, etc., which are drought-prone will be benefited. Apart from this, power will also be generated from this project.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: It will affect the interests of the State of Orissa.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Will you please keep quiet? Why are you disturbing?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You address the Chair.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: Sir, the point is, I am interested in Chhattisgarh, I am interested in Orissa and I am also interested in Andhra Pradesh. I want the success, progress and prosperity of India. There is no ambiguity at all on this.

Sir, if Polavaram Project is completed, Orissa will get 5 tmc of water which can be taken to the tribal areas by pumping or through lift irrigation. I must also say that if this project comes out, hardly, four villages of Chhattisgarh and 8 villages in Orissa will be affected. For this also, as requested by the States of Orissa and Chhattisgarh, the Central Government has made the Government of Andhra Pradesh to commit that it will construct bunds and see that water is stored and none of the 8 villages in Orissa and 4 villages in Chhattisgarh is submerged. So, after

getting commitment from the Government of Andhra Pradesh that it will construct bunds, as per the design given by the Central Water Commission, the Government has given permission. Then, the Project has got clearance for De-settlement and Rehabilitation Plan for the ST project affected families. It has got in-principle approval for diversion of forest area. It has got the environmental clearance from the Ministry of Environment and Forests in 2005. It has got final approval for diversion of forest area from the Ministry of Environment. So, I cannot imagine why it is being delayed. Sir, when, on the one hand, we have already spent Rs. 3,500 crores and, on the other, you have got all the clearances, what are the reasons for not giving its final clearance?

The High Powered Steering Committee on the National Projects already recommended for declaring Polavaram as a National Project. What I am saying is this. When Polavaram is fulfilling all the norms of the Bharat Nirman, what is the difficulty for the Government of India to come forward to strengthen the hands of the State and see that Polavaram is completed? Till today, Sir, nothing has happened with regard to declaring Polavaram as a National Project. It is going on like this. For example, on 29th September, Shri Pranabda, written a personal letter to me and it says, "Mr. Subbarami Reddy, kindly refer to your D.O. letter dt. August 4, 2009, regarding declaration of Polavaram Irrigation Project in Andhra Pradesh as a National Project..." — He further said — "...I understand that in the 6th August, 2009, meeting of the High Powered Steering Committee for National Projects, it has been agreed to recommend the Polavaram Project for inclusion under the Scheme of National Project as National Project depend upon the availability of funds. With regard to obtaining the formal approval of inclusion of Polavaram Project under the Scheme of National Project, necessary action is being taken." Sir, the hon. Finance Minister committed to a Member of Parliament on this in 2009; we are now in 2011. Sir, a project which benefits the nation, not the State alone, I don't understand why it is lagging behind. Why the Government of India is not coming forward? Therefore, Sir, on the basis of the reply of the hon. Finance Minister, I request the Government of India to approve this early. We should not have any difference between the States; we are all one. Sir, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh are all one. We are living in the shadow of India.

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY: Sir, Mr. Nand Kumar is affected.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please sit down.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: You please sit down.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, don't look at that side.

SHRI RUDRA NARAIN PANY: Sir, the hon. Member is saying ...*(Interruptions)*...I am not disturbing. I am only making a point ...*(Interruptions)*...The hon. Member, Mr. T. subbarami Reddy, is talking about his own Government while he is speaking on the Finance Bill!

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You should feel happy. Sit down.

SHRI RUDRA NARAIN PANY: We are happy.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Take your seat.

SHRI RUDRA NARAIN PANY: Their Government is running like that. Sir, the interest of Orissa, the interest of Chhattisgarh is affected due to Polavram. The case is in the Supreme Court. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: He did not understand my English. Let me tell you. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): No; no. You don't reply to him. Please address the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: This is not against the Government, my dear. I am just giving the facts and requesting that in the interest of the nation, in the interest of the State, please give priority to the projects. That's all.

Now, I come to Ch-Panduranga project of Andhra Pradesh, which would be irrigating Fazulabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Nalgonda, Vellar district, all the seven drought-prone districts of Telangana. This project would have an irrigation potential of 16 lakh acres; 10 TMC water would be made available to Hyderabad city for drinking purposes. Also, six TMC water would be made available for rural development. This project has been started and some money has been spent already but it has got stuck. The Government is committed to create irrigation potentiality and increase our agricultural production. In this connection, I would like to request the hon. Minister that, forgetting the differences among the States and forgetting all other things, he should give top priority to this issue. Wherever there are differences, he should immediately convene a meeting of the Committee. He should call all the concerned people. Fix the time-limit of 1-2 months and should see that all the national projects fall within the purview of the *Bharat Nirman* scheme.

Sir, I will just rush through the points and will conclude within two-three minutes. What I am saying is that when the floods come in the country, the people suffer. The flood water damages

the villages and towns and, ultimately, whole water goes into the sea. It is only the irrigation projects, that will help in irrigation and will also help in reserving water. Therefore, it is the time to accord top priority to the irrigation projects. *(Time-bell rings)*

In conclusion, I would like to say that export-import policy also needs to be reviewed. Take sugar, for example. Till yesterday, the prices of sugar were very high. We had surplus production. But we did not allow the export. Today, the prices are going down. There is over-surplus production of sugarcane in India. And, if the same continues, it will drop the prices of sugar. The sugar factories may have to be closed down. The sugarcane will also be totally...*(Interruptions)*... ...*(Time-bell rings)*... From the point of view of farmers' interests, the sugarcane is very important in Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh. So, the import-export policy must be reviewed that if there is surplus production in the country and the international prices are high...*(Time-bell rings)*...

In conclusion, Sir, I support the Finance Bill. The Budget is exemplary. Every section has admired it. But because of the unprecedented natural calamity in Japan, because of the problems in Middle-East, we are going to face serious problems. And, as I said in the beginning, the stock market has gone down. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have already taken fifteen minutes.

DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY: The Government must consider how best can we tackle this situation.

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे एप्रोप्रिएशन और फाइनांस बिल पर बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। सर, यह बिल बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण बिल है, क्योंकि इससे ही देश की सारी व्यवस्था चलती है। लेकिन आज देश में सब कुछ ठीक नहीं हो रहा है। हम देख रहे हैं कि देश की जो आर्थिक नीति है, वह देश के कुछ लोगों के प्रभाव से तैयार की जा रही है। लोगों से वोट लेकर जिस वादे के साथ यह सरकार आई थी कि यह आम आदमी की सरकार है, यह आर्थिक नीति आम आदमी के लिए नहीं है, यह खास आदमी के लिए और खास आदमी के प्रभाव से तैयार की गई है। जिसका परिणाम यह है कि अमीर और अमीर हो रहा है तथा गरीब और गरीब हो रहा है। देश का 80 प्रतिशत के करीब धन देश के 63 परिवारों के कंट्रोल में आ गया है। यह देश के लिए बहुत चिन्ता की बात है।

सर, हमारे जितने भी ऑनरेबिल मैम्बर्स बोलते हैं, वे अपनी स्पीच शुरू करने से पहले फाइनांस मिनिस्टर की तारीफ करते हैं कि वे बहुत बुद्धिजीवी हैं, बहुत इंटेलेक्चुअल हैं, बड़ी दूरदृष्टि वाले हैं, दिमाग के बड़े धनी हैं, लेकिन हम भी उनकी काबिलियत पर कोई सवाल खड़ा नहीं करते हैं, जब वे सबको काबिल लगते हैं तो हमें भी उनकी बातों को ही मानना है कि वे काबिल हैं, लेकिन उनकी जो काबिलियत है, उसको महँगाई का

कोई समाधान नजर क्यों नहीं आ रहा है।...(व्यवधान)... जब महँगाई के बारे में वे बोलते हैं, तो वे यह बोलते हैं कि यह और बढ़ेगी, इसका कोई समाधान नहीं है। क्या इसको काबिलियत कहा जाता है? यह भी कहा जाता है कि गरीब ज्यादा खा रहे हैं, यह बात हमारे मित्र भी याद करा रहे हैं। क्योंकि, आप घंटी बजा देंगे, इसलिए मैं बहुत ज्यादा आँकड़ों में नहीं जा रहा हूँ। GDP क्या है, fiscal management क्या है, deficit क्या है, कितना है, अगर उसमें हम लग गये, तो बहुत समय लगेगा, जबकि आप बहुत जल्दी, दो-चार मिनट पहले ही मेरे लिए घंटी बजा देते हैं।...(व्यवधान)... हम आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहते हैं, सम्मिलित अपील करना चाहते हैं कि उनके पास जो हुनर है, काबिलियत है, कृपया उसको महँगाई कंट्रोल करने पर लगाएँ और इस देश के आम आदमी को बचाने पर लगाएँ। आज आम आदमी मर रहा है। जिस आम आदमी के लिए आपने सरकार बनाई है, आपकी उस पर इतनी मेहरबानी है, वह भूख से मर रहा है। करोड़ों लोग जो हैं, आज इस देश में 17 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास घर नहीं है। 17 करोड़ लोगों के लिए, जो आप घर की नीति दे रहे हैं, वह नीति कारगर नहीं है। हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि जिनके पास घर नहीं है, उनके पास घर कैसे हो, हमारे काबिल वित्त मंत्री जी उसकी योजना बनाएँ।

मुझे अंडमान निकोबार जाने का मौका मिला। हम गर्व से कहते हैं— ‘सारे जहाँ से अच्छा हिन्दोस्तां हमारा’, लेकिन अंडमान-निकोबार के जंगलों में जाकर जब हमने आदिवासियों की दशा देखी, तो वहाँ शर्म से कहना पड़ा कि यह कैसा देश है हमारा! आज 63 साल के बाद भी वहाँ लड़कियाँ नंगी हैं, लड़के नंगे हैं और बच्चे नंगे हैं। सरकार ने 2004 में एक नीति उन आदिवासियों के लिए बनाई, जो जंगलों में रह रहे हैं, कि हमें कल्चर को सेव करना है इसलिए इनको खाना नहीं देना है, इनको कपड़ा नहीं देना है, इनको एजुकेशन नहीं देनी है। सरकार यह कह रही है कि हमने anthropologists के सजेशन पर यह नीति बनाई है। हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि अगर नंगे रहना हमारे देश का कल्चर है, फिर हम क्यों इस देश में इतने कपड़े का सत्यानाश कर रहे हैं, सब को नंगे हो जाना चाहिए, नहीं तो उनके लिए भी इसकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए। जिनको आत तक नंगे रखा है, उनके लिए भी कपड़े की व्यवस्था हो। हम उनके पास गए तो उनके बच्चे कहते हैं कि हम स्कूल में जाना चाहते हैं पर पुलिस हमें डंडे मारकर भगा देती है। उन आदिवासियों के लिए इस बजट में हमें कोई व्यवस्था नजर नहीं आई।

इसलिए हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि महँगाई को कंट्रोल किया जाए, जो बेघर हैं उनको घर दिए जाएँ, उनके लिए घर की व्यवस्था हो।

मान्यवर, इसके अलावा आपने बजट में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स, माइनोंरिटीज और बैकवर्ड्स के लिए जितना प्रावधान किया है, उससे उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं होगा। उसके लिए भी हमारा यह सजेशन है कि जैसे आपको एससी, एसटी और ओबीसी की झुगियों में जाकर चाय पीना अच्छा लगता है, वैसे ही उनके लिए व्यवस्था की जाए और बजट में भी उनके लिए अच्छा प्रावधान किया जाए। जो बीपीएल की सूची है और उसका जो क्राइटेरिया है, उसको भी रिव्यू किया जाए। हम हर साल यह सुनते हैं कि इन्कम टैक्स की सीमा बढ़ायी जा रही है। अब आप 1 लाख 80 हजार पर नहीं, 2 लाख तक की आय को आप छोड़ रहे हैं अथवा आपने इस समय को 1 लाख 60 हजार से बढ़ा कर 1 लाख 80 हजार किया है। चाहे आप इसको कम बढ़ाते हैं, लेकिन उस पर ध्यान जरूर देते हैं, लेकिन बीपीएल की सूची है, उसको भी महँगाई के हिसाब से रिव्यू करना चाहिए और उसका क्राइटेरिया भी फिर से निर्धारित होना चाहिए।

जो बेरोजगारी है, वह देश के सामने एक बड़ा चैलेंज है। बेरोजगारी के समाधान के लिए हम यहाँ सुनते हैं, आप “मनरेगा” की चर्चा करते हैं। जो “मनरेगा” की स्कीम है, वह 100 दिनों के रोजगार की गारंटी है। आपकी वह स्कीम कामयाब नहीं हो रही है, क्योंकि जो मजदूर है, अगर वह 100 दिन आपके पास “मनरेगा” में मजदूरी करेगा, तो 265 दिन कहाँ जाएगा? इसलिए हम यह चाहते हैं कि उसके लिए 365 दिनों के लिए काम की व्यवस्था की जाए। “मनरेगा” के लिए जो बजट है, उसको और बढ़ाया जाए। “मनरेगा” में जो कार्य दिया जाता है, उसका एक टारगेट फिक्स किया जाता है, जो कि बुजुर्ग और औरतें नहीं कर सकती हैं। इसलिए उसमें औरतों और बुजुर्गों के लिए स्पेशल प्रोविज़न हो और नौजवानों के बराबर उनका टारगेट फिक्स न किया जाए।

करीब दो साल पहले इलेक्शन को ध्यान में रख कर सरकार ने किसानों के लिए कुछ ऋण माफी का ऐलान किया था। हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि जो देश का दलित है, जो देश का पिछड़ा है, अल्पसंख्यक है, बुनकर है, बेजमीन है और गरीब है, क्या उसका गुनाह सिर्फ यही है कि उसके पास जमीन नहीं है? कर्जाई तो वह भी है, कर्जे में वह भी मर रहा है। इसलिए हमारा वित्त मंत्री जी को यह सजेशन है कि वे दलितों, पिछड़ों, अल्पसंख्यकों और बुनकरों के कर्जे माफ करने के लिए एक स्पेशल पैकेज का ऐलान करें।

आम आदमी की सरकार ने हेल्थ के ऊपर भी सर्विस टैक्स लगाया। जो रेडिमेड्ड गारमेंट्स हैं, उनके ऊपर भी टैक्स लगाया और उसमें से कुछ वापिस किया। उसे वापिस करने पर ट्रेजरी बेंचेंज को कुछ धन्यवाद करना होता है, लेकिन हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि आप जो नये-नये टैक्स लगा रहे हैं, जो प्रेजेंट सिस्टम है, अगर उसमें पारदर्शिता की नीति पर अमल किया जाए, जैसे सरकार 70 हजार करोड़ का जो टैक्स एक व्यक्ति से नहीं ले रही थी, उसके लिए ऑनरेबल सुप्रीम कोर्ट को intervene करना पड़ा कि उस 70 हजार करोड़ के टैक्स को लिया जाए। उसके ऊपर भी अभी कई किरम की बातें चल रही हैं। उसके अलावा भी 3 लाख 10 हजार करोड़ के इनकम टैक्स के बकाये की जो राशि है, उसे कौन लोग रोक कर बैठे हैं? सरकार नये टैक्स लगा रही है और जनता के ऊपर नया बोझ पड़ रहा है, उसकी बजाय जो बैलेंस टैक्स नहीं दे रहे हैं, उनसे टैक्स क्यों नहीं लिया जा रहा है? इसके लिए सरकार को कोई effective नीति बनानी चाहिए और जो 70 परसेंट से ज्यादा लोग गाँवों में रहते हैं, उन गाँवों का विकास हो। जो सुविधा है, उसका गाँवों में प्रावधान हो। गाँवों में अच्छी एजुकेशन का प्रबंध हो, हेल्थ सर्विसेज का प्रबंध हो, जो बेरोजगार हैं, उनके लिए रोजगार का प्रबंध हो। जैसे यह यूनियन गवर्नमेंट का बजट है...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Mr. Karimpuri, your time is over. You may take one or two more minutes. आपके 11 मिनट समाप्त हो चुके हैं, आप दो-तीन मिनट और ले लीजिए।

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: यह जो बजट है, यह केन्द्र सरकार का बजट है, इसलिए केन्द्र सरकार को हर स्टेट के साथ न्याय करना चाहिए, इंसाफ करना चाहिए। हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार की मुखिया बहन कुमारी मायावती जी ने 80,000 करोड़ रुपए के पैकेज की डिमांड भेजी है। जैसे हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी पश्चिम बंगाल के लिए मेहरबान हुए, उन्होंने ठीक किया कि पश्चिम बंगाल को ध्यान में रखा, इसी तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता के हित के लिए बहन जी ने जो 80,000 करोड़ रुपए के पैकेज की मांग की है, अगर उसको भी वे consider करके, उस पर निर्णय लें, तो हम उनके बहुत आभारी होंगे। यह उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता की डिमांड

है। इसके अलावा Jhewar का जो एयरपोर्ट है, उसके लिए बहुजन समाज पार्टी के सदस्य बहुत बार आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिले हैं और समय-समय पर ऑनरेबल Civil Aviation Minister से भी मिले हैं, हमारी यह मांग है कि उस पर भी सरकार निर्णय ले। पंजाब पर 78,000 करोड़ रुपए का कर्जा है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब के सिर पर यह जो 78,000 करोड़ रुपए का कर्जा है, उसमें आतंकवाद का बड़ा रोल है। पंजाब ने 12 सालों तक आतंकवाद को झेला है। यह ठीक है कि वहां बदल-बदलकर सरकारें आती रही हैं, उन सरकारों की गलत आर्थिक नीतियां भी इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं, लेकिन आतंकवाद का जो खर्चा है, वह भी इसमें शामिल है। इसलिए मैं चाहूंगा कि यह जो 78,000 करोड़ रुपए के कर्ज का बोझ पंजाब पर है, केन्द्र सरकार इसको अपने ऊपर ले और पंजाब को कर्जमुक्त किया जाए।

अंत में मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने हवाई सफर को भी महंगा कर दिया है। ईंधन पर आपने सर्विस टैक्स लगा दिया है। आजकल मध्यम वर्ग के लोग भी हवाई सफर कर रहे हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जैसे आपने गारमेंट्स तथा हेल्थ सर्विसेज़ के ऊपर जो टैक्स लगाए थे, उनको आपने कुछ cut किया है, तो ईंधन पर आपने जो सर्विस टैक्स लगाया है, जिससे हवाई यात्रा महंगी हुई है, उसको भी आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी, आप वापस लेने की कृपा करें। इसके अलावा जो 40 साल से कम उम्र की विधवा औरतें हैं, उनको विधवा पेंशन नहीं दी जा रही है। टोटल पापुलेशन में उनकी पापुलेशन 4 परसेंट से ज्यादा है। इसलिए मैं आपसे अपील करना चाहता हूँ कि ये जो 40 साल से कम उम्र की विधवाएं हैं, उनके लिए विधवा पेंशन का प्रावधान किया जाए। हमारा जो सोशल सेक्टर है, women हैं, children हैं, दलित हैं, माइनॉरिटीज़ हैं, उनके लिए भी बजट में बढ़ोत्तरी की जाए, यही सुझाव देते हुए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Thank you, Sir. I am concerned about the time constraint. I would try to be brief, but I would request you to allow me to put forth all my points.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): The total time allotted to your Party is eight minutes. You may take eight minutes or even one or two minutes more.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I rise to express my views on the Finance Bill, 2011-12. I am constrained to say that the propositions about tax management, as expressed in the Finance Bill, are biased against the people. To put forth concrete examples, they have preferred to give relief to affluent people who can pay direct taxes to the tune of Rs.11,500 crore. They propose to realize the same amount from the common man through increase in their burden towards indirect tax by Rs.11,300 crores. They are giving relief to the affluent section while transferring the same burden to the less advantaged in the form of higher tax in indirect taxes. Sir, in reply to the General Budget, the hon. Finance Minister placed before this House very correctly, and I agree with it, that Tax-GDP Ratio in a country like ours must try to reach around 14 per cent. I appreciate the approach. There must be an effort to raise the Tax-GDP Ratio to 14 per cent. But in practice, while you are proposing this and while you are preaching this idea, you are doing

reverse in your action. In fact, in 2007-08 in UPA-I, of course, with our support we could push up the Tax-GDP Ratio to 12 per cent and now gradually sliding down to 10 per cent. So, you are preaching something and doing something. Again in that action, there is same bias in favour of the elites and against the disadvantaged along with chanting the slogan of *Aam aadmi*. I would like to place this before you that this needs to be reversed in the given situation of our country. You see the share of direct and indirect taxes in the total revenue. The indirect tax mainly falls on the people and seeing the present level of income equality that is persisting in our country which has reached to an obscene level, the burden of indirect tax is too high. At present, it is 43 per cent of the total tax revenue and again that is marking a regressing trend. So far as the income equality is concerned, out of 120 crore population just 100 persons have the command over 25 per cent of the Annual GDP and out of same 120 crore people 84 crore people are living a subhuman life with less than Rs.20 a day. The number of dollar billionaires trebled in less than three years. Along with the growth of GDP, the number of dollar billionaires is increasing and people below the poverty line are also increasing simultaneously. In such an obscene and uncivilized poverty situation, the burden of 43 per cent of the total tax revenue in respect of indirect tax is too high. Again I would like to draw your attention that this 43 per cent is also gradually increasing. It was around 40 per cent, I think, in 2009-10 and in 2011-12 Budget it has reached to 43 per cent. I think that also needs to be reversed and the relative share of direct and indirect taxes must be drastically restructured by a quantum jump in the quantum of direct tax collection and a quantum decline in the indirect tax collection. That must be the basic framework of your tax architecture if you are really serious to help the *Aam aadmi* and if you are really serious to take the gains of growth to the *Aam aadmi*, to the common man, instead of a reverse distribution, that is, transferring the resources from the poor to a handful of affluent. Actually what is taking place along with the growth of GDP precisely that is taking place in our country. Sir, in this context, I would like to draw your attention to another important aspect. It is only on Central tax when you are calculating that the burden of indirect tax is 43 per cent and direct tax is 57 per cent as per the Budget Estimates. But if you take the State tax also into consideration, because this is a reality and we have a federal political structure, the Indirect Tax-GDP Ratio, if Central and State Taxes taken together, is almost double than the Direct Tax-GDP Ratio. In this respect, I think, we need to consider this seriously being a federal political structure which is important in retaining the integrity and unity of the people and the country. The State Governments also need a space. They are running a Government and they also need a space

and naturally they have the only space available in the indirect tax route. Your GST, Goods and Services Tax concept, is coming. It is going to create serious problem. But it has already been finalized and is going to replace the existing one next year. Keeping all these considerations into mind and keeping in view the urgent need for the State Governments to have space for internal revenue generation when GST is in place, I would like to urge upon the Finance Minister that the States must be appropriately compensated in some other way. Your GST proposal must come with your proposal for adequate compensation for the space lost by the State Governments in the matter of taxation, revenue generation within the States, to fund their State-specific development expenditure. This is also one of the important policy aspects, which your tax management and the Finance Bill must seriously take into account.

Sir, in this respect, I would like to mention that direct taxes seriously need to be downwardly restructured. Petroleum price is one of the important things. In the petroleum sector, we depend on imports to the extent of 80 per cent. The Government has decided to de-regulate the petroleum prices. I don't understand how *aam aadmi* and de-regulation of petroleum prices are being linked. The deregulation of diesel, kerosene and LPG is on your cards. Kirit Parekh has already written a 'bible' for you for that and your Government is moving in that direction. Please consider this in view of the present situation where the international price of crude is hovering around \$ 112 to \$ 113 per barrel, and, in view of the serious politically volatile situation in the entire Middle-East and Arab world. In that kind of a situation, the prices are going to be further volatile. There must be an alternative route to address this volatility instead of leaving the price de-regulated and to the market forces. I understand, as per your theory, people are consuming more, and, therefore, inflation is going up. Okay. I am not going to dispute that at this moment. But, at least, give a left-handed compliment so that inflation does not get aggravated further. As per your theory, the inflation is there because of higher consumption by poor people in the country, let that not be aggravated further. Please allow me to finish. And, in that respect, the entire tax structure on petroleum products should be downwardly restructured. The *ad valorem* character of the import duty must be totally removed. Otherwise, this international volatility and your deregulation will act as misnomer on the lives of people. Sir, I think, the whole House will join me in making these demands.

Sir, at the same time, I would like to say that our hon. Minister, while presenting the Bill, mentioned about raw silk and the drastic reduction in the import duty. He said that the interests of the silk producers and the weavers are being balanced; and, because we produce 23,000 tonnes, and, we need around 35,000 tonnes, the import duty is being reduced. Sir, please note that there is no Quantitative Restriction on raw silk. (*Time-bell rings*) Please give me five minutes more. Sir, I am making certain important points. Sir,

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after the reduction of import duty from 30 to 6 per cent, once the Chinese silk starts entering, there will be no quantitative blockade, and, then, our raw silk producers, who are all poor and small marginal farmers, will simply die. Take the case of Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, or, any other State which is basically producing raw silk. The small and marginal farmers there will simply die because of the absence of quantitative restrictions. And, you are opening the floodgates by reducing the import duty on raw silk from 30 to 6 per cent. This is no balancing. Yes, you are balancing it in the interests of the big producers in the market. Please review it, Sir. I urge upon the Government to review it.

Sir, I welcome your gesture for reduction of service tax in health care sector. I welcome it. But, at the same time, there are other areas like aviation sector which need a review as far as imposition of service tax is concerned. We have now cheaper aviation. Middleclass people are also now undertaking air journeys. Don't block it. Don't reserve the air journeys completely for the elite class. Please reconsider service tax imposed in the aviation sector also. *(Time-bell rings)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, conclude it.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I am finishing it quickly, Sir.

Sir, in the matter of garment, again you have made partial rollback of the mandatory levy. That is not enough. Kindly note this. I don't think you have full information. In the entire branded garment sector, the producers are small, tiny and micro producers. Only the label is put and they are sold in the market. They will simply die. Some 12 million people are employed in this field. They will simply die. I think it needs to be fully rolled back. Partial rollback will not help the people. It will serve no purpose. The West Bengal Chief Minister, Buddhadeb Bhattacharya, wrote to the hon. Finance Minister insisting on these two points. Please reconsider the full rollback.

At the same time, Sir, while I am justifying some reduction of taxes in certain areas, let me propose this also. The volume in commodity trade has increased by 102.49 per cent in one year because of speculation. A big profit is there. Please tax them. There are areas where you can levy tax. *(Time-bell rings)* They are earning this profit by fleecing the people and pushing them to starve. *(Time-bell rings)* I am completing in another few minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have already taken extra four minutes. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: That's why I am telling you ...*(Interruptions)*... I am just completing, Sir. These are the areas, like market speculation, where you can tax and make up. The private petroleum sector is earning profit by catering to the international consumers while public sector companies are catering only the domestic consumers. You levy a tax on the profit out of that export. These are areas where you can make good.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Yes, it is okay.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, I am coming to my last point. ...*(Interruptions)*... I am coming to my last point.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): So many last points you have made.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, my last point is this. These are the areas where you can consider levying the tax. Another area is, while you have to consider reducing the indirect taxes, you have to check the slippages also. Let me put a simple example. Few days back, 30 per cent share of the KG-D6 basin has been transferred to British Petroleum in lieu of 7.2 billion dollars. The exploration cost of the entire KG-D6 is 8.83 billion dollars. Now, this premium of 7.2 billion dollars by sale of this 30 per cent share is not being taxed. Do you know why? Because the definition in the Income Tax Act unusually and unjustifiably expanded to increase the transfer of sale proceeds also as exploration cost and give it a rebate. Please stop this. *(Time-bell rings)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That's all. Now stop.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Just last point, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): How many last points do you want to make?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: My last point is a clarification. ...*(Interruptions)*... What is the roadmap of the Government to recover the tax dues which it is having in the public exchequer, in the tax? Over and above revenue forgone? You have given three figures. In a reply to this House, the Government told that *(Time-bell rings)*

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): You have taken extra six minutes.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I am just finishing.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Finish it now.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: While giving a reply in this House, the Finance Minister replied that 2.48 lakh crore is the direct tax arrear as on 2009-10. The CAG Report says, as on 2009-10,

more than three lakh crore is locked up in different litigations. Again, your receipt Budget (*Time-bell rings*) what you have circulated in the House, your receipt Budget shows...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, all points are over now. So many last points you have made. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Your receipt Budget shows that your direct tax arrear is 1,09,000 crores. Why are there these three types of figures for the same period of 2009-10? Out of this 1,09,000 crores (*Time-bell*) which is as per your statement (*Time-bell rings*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, please take your seat. That's enough.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: I am completing, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): How many last points will you make?

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: As per your own statement, 42,000 crore is undisputed. Why undisputed amount lying with the Government (*Time-bell rings*) for more than ten years?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That's enough. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: How do you propose to calculate? (*Time-bell rings*) Instead of burdening the people, you calculate and fix the...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please, don't take extra advantage. I have already given you extra time. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Then only, it will get a direction. So, Sir, I want the clarification on all these points. With this submission, I conclude. Thank you.

PAPERS LAID ON TABLE

- I. **Report and Accounts (2009-10) of the LGBRIMH, Tezpur, Assam and related papers.**
- II. **Report and Accounts (2009-10) of the RIPANS, Aizawal and related papers.**
- III. **Report and Accounts (2009-10) of the ICMR, New Delhi and related papers.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- I. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Lokopriya Gopinath Bordoloi Regional Institute of Mental Health (LGBRIMH), Tezpur, Assam, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4399/15/11]

- II. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Regional Institute of Paramedical and Nursing Sciences (RIPANS), Aizawal, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4326/15/11]

- III. (a) Annual Report of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4400/15/11]

Report and Accounts (2008-09 of the NCW, New Delhi and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): Sir, I lay on the Table —

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 14 of the National Commission for Women Act, 1990:—
 - (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Commission for Women (NCW), New Delhi, for the year 2008-09, together with the Audit Report on the Accounts.
 - (b) Action Taken Report on the Recommendations contained in the above Report of the Commission.
 - (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission.

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4406/15/11]

Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA):
Sir, on behalf of Shri V. Narayanasamy, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of All India Services Act, 1951, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training):-

- (1) G.S.R. 953 (E), dated the 6th December, 2010, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Thirteenth Amendment Regulations, 2010.
- (2) G.S.R. 954 (E), dated the 6th December, 2010, publishing the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Fifteenth Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (3) G.S.R. 29 (E), dated the 17th January, 2011, publishing the Indian Police Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2011.
- (4) G.S.R. 212 (E), dated the 27th November, 2010, publishing the Indian Police Service (Discipline and Appeal) Amendment Rules, 2010.
- (5) G.S.R. 1003 (E), dated the 22nd December, 2010, publishing the All India Services (Performance Appraisal Report) Amendment Rules, 2010.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4364/15/11]

- I. **Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry**
- II. **Report and Accounts (2009-10) EIC and its EIAs, New Delhi and related papers**
- III. **Report (2009-10) of the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, Trade Marks and Geographical Indications and related papers**
- IV. **Report and Accounts (2009-10) of the PEPC, New Delhi and related papers**
- V. **MOU (2011-12) between the Government of India and ITPO**
- VI. **Outcome Budget (2011-12) in respect of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA): Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. (i) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce), under Section 55 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, along with an Explanatory note:—
- (1) G.S.R. 732 (E), dated the 7th September, 2010, publishing the Special Economic Zones (Third Amendment) Rules, 2010.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 3619/15/11]
- (2) G.S.R. 982 (E), dated the 16th December, 2010, publishing the Special Economic Zones (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 2010.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4415/15/11]
- (ii) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) Notification No. S.O. 408 (E), dated the 21st February, 2011, regarding appointment of Committee to investigate into the possibility of running or restarting the Dheklapara Tea Estate in the State of West Bengal, under sub-section (3) of Section 49 of the Tea Act, 1953.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4292/15/11]
- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—
- (i) (a) Annual Report of the Export Inspection Council of India (EIC) and its Export Inspection Agencies (EIAs), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Export Inspection Council of India (EIC) and its Export Inspection Agencies (EIAs), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Council and Agencies.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) and (b) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4348/15/11]
- III. (a) Annual Report of the Office of the Controller General of Patents, Designs, Trade Marks and Geographical Indications, for the year 2009-10.
- (b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4350/15/11]

- IV. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Project Exports Promotion Council of India (PEPC), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Audit Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4349/15/11]

- V. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Commerce) and Indian Trade Promotion Organization (ITPO), for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4412/15/11]

- VI. Outcome Budget, for the year 2011-12, in respect of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4347/15/11]

- I. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of the CCIL, New Delhi and related papers**
- II. Report and Accounts (2009-10) of the PDEXCIL, Mumbai and related papers**
- III. MoU (2011-12) between the Government of India and NHDC Limited**
- IV. Outcome Budget (2011-12) in respect of the Ministry of Textiles.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES
(SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, I lay on the Table —

- I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Cottage Industries Corporation of India Limited (CCIL), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4366/15/11]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (a) Fifteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Powerloom Development and Export Promotion Council (PDEXCIL), Mumbai, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4266/15/11]

- III. Memorandum of Understanding between the Government of India (Ministry of Textiles) and the National Handloom Development Corporation (NHDC) Limited, for the year 2011-12.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4365/15/11]

- IV. Outcome Budget, for the year 2011-12, in respect of the Ministry of Textiles.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4268/15/11]

Report and Accounts (200-09, 2009-10) of various Mountaineering Institutes and related papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU):
Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (I) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering and Winter Sports (JIM), Nunwan, Pahalgam (Jammu and Kashmir), for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4367/15/11]

- (II) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jawahar Institute of Mountaineering and Winter Sports (JIM), Nunwan, Pahalgam (Jammu and Kashmir), for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4370/15/11]

- (III) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Nehru Institute of Mountaineering (NIM), Uttarkashi, Uttarakhand, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4369/15/11]

- (IV) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Himalayan Mountaineering Institute (HMI), Darjeeling, West Bengal, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv)(a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4368/15/11]

Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS
(SHRI JITIN PRASADA): Sir, I lay on the Table —

- I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 10 of the National Highways Act, 1956:-

- (1) S.O. 2704 (E), dated the 2nd November, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4472/15/11]

- (2) S.O. 2706 (E), dated the 2nd November, 2010, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, and S.O. 2189 (E), dated the 7th September, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4472/15/11]

- (3) S.O. 2880 (E), dated the 1st December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 453.000 to K.M. 487.000 (Chariabahi-Teok Section) on National Highway No. 37 in Jorhat District in the State of Assam.
- (4) S.O. 2954 (E), dated the 15th December, 2010, regarding acquisition of land, with or without structure, from K.M. 1041.000 to K.M. 1065.000 on National Highway No. 31 in Nalbari District in the State of Assam.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4269/15/11]

- (5) S.O. 139 (E), dated the 20th January, 2011, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.
- (6) S.O. 314 (E), dated the 10th February, 2011, amending Notification No. S.O. 1096 (E), dated the 4th August, 2005, and S.O. 2706 (E), dated the 2nd November, 2010, to substitute certain entries in the original Notification.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4473/15/11]

- II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, under Section 37 of the National Highways Authority of India Act, 1988:-

- (1) S.O. 2705 (E), dated the 2nd November, 2010, regarding entrustment of the stretch from K.M. 243.600 to K.M.377.600 (Rewa-Katni Section) on National Highway No. 7 to the National Highways Authority of India.
- (2) S.O. 138 (E), dated the 20th January, 2011, amending Notification No. S.O. 910 (E), dated the 21st April, 2010, to omit certain entries in the original Notification.
- (3) S.O. 313 (E), dated the 10th February, 2011, regarding entrustment of the stretch from K.M. 0.000 to K.M.84.000 (Panvel-Indapur Section) on National Highway No. 17 in the State of Maharashtra to the National Highways Authority of India.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4473/15/11]

Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI HARISH RAWAT): Sir, on behalf of Shri Gurudas Kamat, I lay on the Table, under sub-section (3) of Section 22 of the

Central Industrial Security Force Act, 1968, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs:—

- (1) G.S.R. 920 (E), dated the 22nd November, 2010, publishing the Central Industrial Security Force (Additional Director General and Additional Deputy Inspector General) Amendment Recruitment Rules, 2010.
- (2) G.S.R. 976 (E), dated the 15th December, 2010, publishing the Central Industrial Security Force (Group 'A' Executive Cadre Recruitment Second Amendment) Rules, 2010.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4271/15/11]

Outcome Budget (2011-12) in respect of the Ministry of Agriculture

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2011-12, in respect of the Department of Agricultural Research and Education in the Ministry of Agriculture.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4357/15/11]

- I. **Report and Accounts (2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10) of various councils/Health Organizations/Medical Institutes/Commission and related papers.**
- II. **Statement giving reasons for not laying the Annual Reports and Audited Statement of Accounts of various Institutions within the stipulated period.**

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, I lay on the Table—

- I. (i) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
 - (a) Twenty-seventh Annual Report and Accounts of the HSCC (India) Limited, NOIDA, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.
 - (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.
- (2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4483/15/11]

- (ii) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 102 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Medical Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4485/15/11]

(iii) (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (2) of Section 53A of the Dentists Act, 1948:—

(a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Dental Council of India, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.

(2) Statement (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4480/15/11]

(iv) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(a) Annual Report of the AIDS Prevention and Control (APAC) Project, Voluntary Health Services (VHS), Chennai, for the year 2009-10.

(b) Annual Accounts of the AIDS Prevention and Control (APAC) Project, Voluntary Health Services (VHS), Chennai, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.

(c) Review by Government on the working of the above Project.

(d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4477/15/11]

(v) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Jawaharlal Institute of Post-Graduate Medical Education and Research, Puducherry, for the year 2009-10 and the Audit Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4273/15/11]

- (vi) (a) Annual Report of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the National Institute of Health and Family Welfare (NIHFW), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10 and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4476/15/11]

- (vii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission (IPC) Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Commission.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4478/15/11]

- (viii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS), Mumbai, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4479/15/11]

- (ix) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Biologicals (NIB), NOIDA, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vi) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4484/15/11]

- (x) (a) Forty-second Annual Report of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh, for the year 2008-09.
- (b) Annual Accounts of the Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research (PGIMER), Chandigarh, for the year 2008-09 and the Audit Report thereon.
- (c) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (d) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (vii) (a) and (b) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4272/15/11]

- (xi) (a) Annual Report of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute (CNCI), Kolkata, for the year 2004-07.
- (b) Annual Report of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute (CNCI), Kolkata, for the year 2007-09.
- (c) Annual Accounts of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute (CNCI), Kolkata, for the year 2004-05, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (d) Annual Accounts of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute (CNCI), Kolkata, for the year 2005-06, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (e) Annual Accounts of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute (CNCI), Kolkata, for the year 2006-07, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (f) Annual Accounts of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute (CNCI), Kolkata, for the year 2007-08, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (g) Annual Accounts of the Chittaranjan National Cancer Institute (CNCI), Kolkata, for the year 2008-09, and the Audit Report thereon.
- (h) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (i) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (viii) (a) to (g) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4482/15/11]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Statement giving reasons for not laying the Annual Reports and Audited Statement of Accounts of the following Institutions, within the stipulated period:—

1. National Academy of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10;
2. Postgraduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 2009-10;
3. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10;
4. Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi, for the years 2004-05, 2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10;
5. National Population Stabilization Fund, for the year 2009-10;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4486/15/11]
6. Regional Institute of Medical Sciences, Imphal, Manipur, for the year 2009-10;
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4079/15/11]
7. Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission, Ghaziabad, for the year 2009-10;
8. RST, Nagpur, for the year 2009-10;
9. MNJIO, Hyderabad, for the years 2008-09 and 2009-10;
10. RCC, Trivandrum, for the years 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10;
11. CNCI, Kolkata, for the year 2009-10;
12. Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10;
13. Morarji Desai National Institute of Yoga, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10;
14. National Institute of Naturopathy, Pune, for the year 2009-10;
15. Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10;
16. National Institute of Homoeopathy, Kolkata, for the year 2009-10;
17. Central Council of Homoeopathy, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10; and
18. Central Council for Research in Ayurveda and Siddha, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4486/15/11]

**Report and Accounts (2009-10) of various Councils/Institutes/
Vidyapeeth and related papers**

SHRI DINESH TRIVEDI: Sir, I lay on the Table —

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

- (i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Central Council for Research in Unani Medicine, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Audit Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Council.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4491/15/11]

- (ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Siddha (NIS), Chennai, for the year 2009-10, together with the Audit Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4494/15/11]

- (iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the National Institute of Ayurveda, Jaipur, for the year 2009-10, together with the Audit Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4495/15/11]

- (iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of Institute for Post Graduate Teaching and Research in Ayurveda (IPGTRA), Gujarat Ayurved University, Jamnagar, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4492/15/11]

- (v) (a) Nineteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyapeeth (RAV), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Audit Report on the Accounts.
- (b) Review by Government on the working of the above Vidyapeeth.
- (c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4493/15/11]

**Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India relating to Steel
Authority of India Limited and Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited –
Corporate Social responsibility**

इस्पात मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री बेनी प्रसाद वर्मा): महोदय, मैं संविधान के अनुच्छेद 151 के खंड (1) के अधीन मार्च, 2010 को समाप्त हुए वर्ष के लिए भारत के नियंत्रक महालेखापरीक्षक के प्रतिवेदन 2010-11 के प्रतिवेदन सं. 27 (स्टील अथॉरिटी ऑफ इंडिया लिमिटेड और राष्ट्रीय इस्पात निगम लिमिटेड-कॉरपोरेट सामाजिक जिम्मेदारी) संघ सरकार (वाणिज्यिक) की एक प्रति (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) सभा पटल पर रखता हूँ।

**Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India relating to ONGC
Videsh Limited – Joint Venture Operation**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Sir, I lay on the Table, under clause (1) of article 151 of the Constitution, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended March, 2010, Report No.28 of 2010-11 (ONGC Videsh Limited - Joint Venture Operation), Union Government (Commercial).

**REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES**

SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (Gujarat): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Eleventh Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (2010-11) on Action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-third Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on National Commission for

Scheduled Tribes — Its mandate and achievements — A review of its organisation and working related to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE**

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence (2010-11):-

- (i) Tenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Thirty-fourth Report (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Human Resource Planning, Shortage of Manpower, Infusion of Hi-Tech Training and Infrastructure for the Armed Forces'; and
- (ii) Eleventh Report on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations/ observations contained in the Eighth Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Construction of Roads in the Border Areas of the Country'.

**STATEMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE**

SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Statements of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence (2010-11):-

- (i) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter — I and Final Replies to the Recommendations contained in Chapter V of the Twenty-sixth Report of the Committee on Defence (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Sixteenth Report of the Committee (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2007-08)' of the Ministry of Defence;
- (ii) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter — I of the Thirty-second Report of the Committee on Defence (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Twenty-second Report of the Committee (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Review of Implementation of Group of Ministers (GoMs) Report on Reforming National Security System in pursuance of

Kargil Review Committee Report — A Special Reference to Management of Defence’;

- (iii) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter — I of the Thirty-fifth Report of the Committee on Defence (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Twenty-ninth Report of the Committee (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on ‘Demands for Grants (2008-09)’ of the Ministry of Defence;
- (iv) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter — I and Final Replies to the Recommendations contained in Chapter V of the Second Report of the Committee on Defence (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Thirty-sixth Report of the Committee (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on ‘Status of implementation of Unified Command for Armed Forces’;
- (v) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter — I and Final Replies to the Recommendations contained in Chapter V of the Third Report of the Committee on Defence (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Thirtieth Report of the Committee (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on ‘Status of Married Accommodation in Defence and Allied Services’;
- (vi) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter — I of the Fourth Report of the Committee on Defence (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Thirty-First Report of the Committee (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on ‘Stress Management in Armed Forces’.
- (vii) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter — I and Final Replies to the Recommendations contained in Chapter V of the Fifth Report of the Committee on Defence (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Thirty-third Report of the Committee (Fourteenth Lok Sabha) on ‘Indigenisation of Defence Production — Public Private Partnership’; and

- (viii) Statement showing Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter — I and Final Replies to the Recommendations contained in Chapter V of the Seventh Report of the Committee on Defence (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the First Report of the Committee (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on ‘Demands for Grants (2009-10)’ of the Ministry of Defence.

**REPORT OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR**

SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (Orissa): Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Seventeenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour (2010-11) on ‘Welfare of Beedi Workers’ relating to the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

(i) **Status of implementation recommendations contained in the
Sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Defence**

(ii) **Status of implementation recommendations contained in the
Eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary
Standing Committee on Defence.**

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI A.K. ANTONY): Sir, I lay a copy each of the following statements regarding:—

- (i) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence.
- (ii) Status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence.

**Status of implementation recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on
Demands for Grants, for the year 2010-11, of the Ministry of Textiles**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): Sir, I lay a copy of statement regarding status of implementation of

recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour on Demands for Grants, for the year 2010-11, of the Ministry of Textiles.

Status of implementation recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Eighteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests pertaining to the Department of Science and Technology

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, I lay a copy of statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Two Hundred and Eighteenth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests pertaining to the Department of Science and Technology.

Status of implementation recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy on Demands for Grants, for the year 2010-11, of the Ministry of Power

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): Sir, on behalf of my colleague, Shri K.C. Venugopal, I lay a copy of statement regarding status of implementation of recommendations contained in the Fifth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Energy on Demands for Grants, for the year 2010-11, of the Ministry of Power.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Now, we will continue the discussion. Now, Shri Shivanand Tiwari.

THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 2011

and

THE FINANCE BILL, 2011 — (contd.)

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी (बिहार): धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। अभी-अभी तपन कुमार सेन जी ने इस फाइनांस बिल पर बहुत ही अच्छा भाषण किया और काफी कायदे से इसका विश्लेषण किया। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कबूल करता हूँ कि यह जो बजट और फाइनांस बिल है, मैं इसको कायदे से समझ नहीं पाता हूँ। इसकी जो बारीकियाँ हैं, इसकी जो पेचीदगियाँ हैं, वे मेरी समझ में नहीं आतीं। प्रणब दा बहुत ही सीनियर राजनेता हैं, मैं अपनी कुछ शंकाएँ उनके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और मैं उम्मीद करूँगा कि वे मेरी शंकाओं का समाधान करेंगे।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बहुत ही पुराना, 45-46 वर्षों का एक राजनैतिक-सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता हूँ और समाजवादी आन्दोलन की धारा से जुड़ा रहा। मैंने हमेशा गरीबों के हक में, बेरोजगारों के हक में बात की और ये जो इंसान-इंसान के बीच, इलाके-इलाके के बीच गैर-बराबरी है, उसके खिलाफ राजनीति की। इसके लिए मुझे काफी कुछ सहना भी पड़ा। मुझे याद है कि 1965 में बिहार में कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार थी, कृष्ण बल्लभ सहाय मुख्य मंत्री थे। पुलिस की लाठी का स्वाद क्या होता है, पहली दफा मैंने 1965 में चखा। 9 अगस्त को डा. लोहिया गिरफ्तार हुए थे और पटना के गाँधी मैदान में कर्पूरी ठाकुर, रामानन्द तिवारी, चंद्रशेखर सिंह, रामावतार शास्त्री, कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के उस समय के एम.पी., उन्हें पुलिस ने बुरी तरह पीटा। उसी में पहली दफा हमको भी चोट लगी। मुझे एक बात कभी भी समझ नहीं आई कि यह कांग्रेस पार्टी आखिर है क्या चीज़। मुझे याद है कि आजादी के पहले पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की अध्यक्षता में एक प्लानिंग कमेटी बनी थी। मैंने कहीं उसकी रिपोर्ट काफी पहले पढ़ी थी। उनका वादा था कि आजादी के बाद हम एक ऐसी आर्थिक नीति बनाएँगे कि देश के अन्दर जो गरीबी है, वह गरीबी दूर होगी और लोग इज्जत के साथ अपना जीवन गुजारा करेंगे। यह उस कमेटी का लबोलुबाब था। आजादी के बाद यह तय हुआ और वे एकमात्र नेता बचे, 1950 में सरदार पटेल चले गए, 1948 में गाँधी जी चले गए। पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू इस देश के एकछत्र नेता थे। वह प्रगतिशील नेता, वामपंथी, उदारवादी नेता माने जाते थे। जब हमारे देश में प्लांड इकोनॉमी की बात शुरू हुई, उस विषय में हम उनका भाषण पढ़ रहे थे। इससे पहले संविधान सभा में गैर-बराबरी का सवाल उठा था। इंसान-इंसान के बीच गैर-बराबरी और इलाके-इलाके के बीच गैर-बराबरी को मिटाने की बात हुई थी और इसको फंडामेंटल राइट्स में शामिल किए जाने की बात हुई थी। हमने माननीय अम्बेडकर साहब के उस भाषण को पढ़ा, जिसमें उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया था कि तत्काल हम इन चीजों को फंडामेंटल राइट्स में शामिल नहीं कर सकते हैं, देश की स्थिति ठीक नहीं है, लेकिन साथ ही उन्होंने कहा कि हम सिर्फ पॉलिटिकल डेमोक्रेसी नहीं चाहते हैं, हम इकनामिक डेमोक्रेसी भी चाहते हैं। यही बात, यहीं लोक सभा में पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने 1952 के शीतकालीन सत्र में अपने भाषण में कही थी कि हम पॉलिटिकल डेमोक्रेसी ही नहीं चाहते, हम इकनामिक डेमोक्रेसी भी चाहते हैं। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था कि प्लांड इकानमी से ही यह संभव है कि हम इस देश में क्लासलेस सोसाइटी की स्थापना कर सकें। उस समय वह वायदा हुआ था, लेकिन उसके बाद आज भी क्या हालत है? यूपीए की यह दूसरी सरकार भी दावा कर रही है और हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी भी बराबर दावा करते हैं, प्रधान मंत्री जी भी दावा करते हैं कि हमारा जो ग्रोथ रेट है, आजादी के बाद इतना बड़ा ग्रोथ रेट नहीं हुआ।

यह बिल्कुल ठीक है, 8% - 9% का ग्रोथ रेट कभी नहीं हुआ। लेकिन इस ग्रोथ रेट का नतीजा किसे मिला? जब आपने सरकार संभाली थी और यूपीए की पहली सरकार बनी थी, उस समय इस देश में 6 खरबपति थे और सिर्फ तीन-चार साल के अन्दर हमारे देश में 36 खरबपति हो गए थे। कोई एक पत्रिका निकलती है, जो खरबपतियों की सूची छापती है, उसमें छपा कि हमारे देश में खरबपतियों की तादाद बढ़ गई है, उन्होंने इसकी बहुत तारीफ़ भी की और सरकार की पीठ थपथपाई। वाह! विकास इसी को कहते हैं। साथ-साथ हमको याद है, Journal of Contemporary Asia में कोई James Petras नाम के लेखक हैं, हमारे यहां पर उसकी पुरानी कॉपी पड़ी हुई थी और हम उसे देख रहे थे। उसमें उन्होंने लिखा था कि दुनिया में अगर कहीं पर सबसे ज्यादा गैर-बराबर है, तो वह हमारे मुल्क में है।

ये जो 35-36 खरबपति लोग हैं, देश की 80% आबादी के पास जो पूंजी है, उससे ज्यादा पूंजी ये लोग रखते हैं हमारे देश के जो किसान हैं, गरीब भूमिहीन हैं, झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में और मलिन बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोग हैं, उनके पास जो सम्पत्ति है उससे ज्यादा सम्पत्ति इन 35-36 लोगों के पास है। यही हमने हासिल किया है।

1952 में जो सपना देखा गया था, आधुनिक भारत के निर्माता पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू जी ने जो सपना देखा था कि हम क्लासलेस सोसाइटी की स्थापना करेंगे, आप उनका भाषण पढ़ लीजिए, लाइब्रेरी में पड़ा हुआ है। मैंने स्वयं एक दिन उनका भाषण पढ़ा, उनका वह सपना कहाँ गया और कहाँ गई वह कांग्रेस पार्टी? यह अदभुत पार्टी है।

कहा जाता है कि साहब, यह जो इन्फ्लेशन है, यह जो महंगाई है, जब देश का ग्रोथ होता है, जब इकानमी तेजी से आगे बढ़ती है, यह उसके साथ जुड़ी हुई है। ठीक है, भाई। वित्त मंत्री के रूप में माननीय मनमोहन सिंह जी ने जो पहला बजट पेश किया था, उस बजट को मैं पढ़ रहा था, उस समय भी महंगाई थी। उन्होंने उस समय देश की जो माली हालत थी, बहुत बुरी हालत थी, उसकी विवेचना की थी। हमारे पास विदेशी मुद्रा भंडार इतना कम था कि 15 दिन या 1 महीने से ज्यादा का सामान खरीदने लायक क्षमता भी हमारे पास नहीं थी। जब देश की वित्तीय हालत बहुत खराब थी, उस समय भी महंगाई की वही हालत थी और आज जब देश इतनी तेजी से विकास कर रहा है, ग्रोथ रेट इतनी तेजी से बढ़ रही है, उसके बावजूद भी आज महंगाई की वही हालत है। भइया, इस महंगाई से छुटकारा कैसे मिलेगा?

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी अर्थशास्त्री हैं, लेकिन हमको यह लगता है कि यह हमारे देश के अर्थशास्त्री नहीं हैं, देश की आम आवाम के अर्थशास्त्री नहीं हैं, ये कॉर्पोरेट सेक्टर के अर्थशास्त्री हैं, देश के पूंजीपतियों के अर्थशास्त्री हैं। इस देश के 46% बच्चे कुपोषण के शिकार हैं, आदिवासी समाज के 50% बच्चे कुपोषण के शिकार हैं, जो इस देश के मूल निवासी भी हैं, शैड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स के 48% बच्चे कुपोषण के शिकार हैं, माइनॉरिटी के बच्चे कुपोषण के शिकार हैं, उनके लिए इनका यह अर्थशास्त्र काम नहीं आता है। इनका अर्थशास्त्र काम आता है, उन बड़े-बड़े लोगों के लिए, जो पांच-पांच या छः-छः हजार करोड़ का घर बनाते हैं और जहाँ चार आदमियों के परिवार में तीन-तीन सौ आदमी सेवक रखे जाते हैं। यह अर्थव्यवस्था, यह अर्थनीति और यह अर्थशास्त्र उन्हीं के लिए है।

असल में, मैं मानता हूँ कि अर्थशास्त्र जो है, वह मूल शास्त्र नहीं है। आजकल यह बहस चलती है कि विकास के बारे में राजनीति नहीं होनी चाहिए। विकास ही तो असली राजनीति है और कहा जाता है कि विकास के बारे में कोई राजनीति नहीं होनी चाहिए! विकास विकास है और राजनीति राजनीति है। नहीं, राजनीति से ही विकास का रास्ता तय होगा। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी राजनीति में कभी नहीं रहे। वे दो-दो बार प्रधान मंत्री बने, लेकिन लोक सभा का चुनाव नहीं लड़े। पिछला भी जो चुनाव हुआ, इसके पहले भी जो लोक सभा का चुनाव हुआ, उसमें वोट माँगते हुए वे कहीं दिखाई नहीं दिए। वोट मिला किसके नाम पर और राज कर रहा है कौन? इस देश की राजनीति में पहली दफा ऐसी घटना हुई है। ...**(समय की घंटी)**... लोकतंत्र में वही प्रधान मंत्री होता है, वही मुख्य मंत्री होता है, जिसके नाम पर वोट मिलता है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): तिवारी जी, आपने तीन मिनट ज्यादा ले लिए।

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, बस खत्म कर रहा हूँ।

सर, मैं प्रणब दा से यह जानना चाहता हूँ, ये बहुत सीनियर हैं, कई सरकारों को इन्होंने देखा है। मैं 56 वर्ष की उम्र में पहली दफा विधायक बना। हमने सड़क पर राजनीति की है, मार खाई है, कई दफा जेल गए हैं। यह राजनीति जो है, हम लोग 1970 में यहाँ के तिहाड़ जेल में साथ रहे हैं, पटना जेल में। मार खाई, जेल गए और हम लोग यह सपना देखते रहे कि गैरबराबरी मिटेगी, भुखमरी मिटेगी, बेरोजगारी दूर होगी और इस देश से भ्रष्टाचार जाएगा, लेकिन ये सारी चीजें और बढ़ती जा रही हैं। भ्रष्टाचार का तो कहना ही क्या है? अभी तो हम लोगों ने देखा कि प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक ऐसे आदमी को सी.वी.सी. बना दिया, जिस पर भ्रष्टाचार का केस है और वह भ्रष्टाचारियों पर निगरानी रखेगा। भला बताइए, ऐसे आदमी को राज करने का क्या अधिकार है? मैं प्रणब दा से सिर्फ यह विनती करूँगा कि वे बताएँ कि कांग्रेस पार्टी ने वादा किया था, आजादी के पहले भी और आजादी के बाद भी, कि हम गैरबराबरी दूर करेंगे और हम भूख दूर करेंगे, तो आज 63 वर्षों के बाद भी क्या कारण है कि गरीबों की दशा में, आप आँकड़ों से, प्रतिशत से दिखा सकते हैं कि ...**(समय की घंटी)**... आज भी इस देश में 46 परसेंट बच्चे कुपोषण के शिकार क्यों हैं? ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): तिवारी जी, हो गया। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: यह जो पूँजी है, उसका एकत्रीकरण, इस तरह से एकत्रीकरण कैसे हो रहा है? ...**(व्यवधान)**... इसका रहस्य आप हमें समझाने की कोशिश कीजिएगा, ...**(व्यवधान)**... यह हमारी आपसे अपील है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): ठीक है तिवारी जी। हो गया। Over ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ। सर, मैं आपको भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे इतनी लिबर्टी दी।

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI (Maharashtra): Thank you very much, Sir. I congratulate the Finance Minister for giving us a growth-oriented Budget. I sympathize with him. As the Finance Minister, he has got his share of bouquets and brickbats. This is precisely what Edmund Burke had stated, "to tax and to please the people, to love and to be wise, is not given to man". I have all sympathies for him.

While I appreciate the growth-oriented Budget, I would like to make a few suggestions about one or two aspects. This Budget or the Finance Bill, I believe, is almost clueless about the great scourge of black money in our country. They say the velocity of black money as compared to the velocity of white money is three times. That is why it causes greater inflation and greater rise in prices because the person who has got black money wants to part with it as early as possible, throws the money and gives fancy price for anything that goes. Now, the Finance Minister mentioned about the black money parked here, as well as, the black money parked abroad. He talked about Double Taxation Avoidance Agreements and he said that there would now be a clause by which the information about the future transfer of money from one country to any bank in another country would be shared. But what about the moneys which are already there and which are estimated at any amount and recklessly some people say that it is three

trillion US dollars. Is anything is done to find out the money, to get this money back here, to pump it back into our economic system and to make maximum utilisation thereof after getting reasonable amount of taxes? Search and seizure operations are going on very vehemently, but I am afraid, while it has caused a lot of harassment to people, but by and large, it has not yielded the desired results. I am of the opinion that a bold and innovative idea has to be introduced. Something has to be done in order to unearth the black money, and it may be necessary that we come out with something like infrastructure bearer bonds where no questions should be asked. Come out with bonds. If a man gives Rs. 100/-, he will get a barrel bond of Rs. 70/- and get immunity from all laws, including the Prevention of Corruption Act also. Moneys are lying with so many people who are not coming forward because they are afraid of the Prevention of Corruption Act. Come out with some such scheme in order to see that three trillion or two billion or one billion of dollars come out on the surface and put back into the economy. These are the amounts which are circulating widely and as a result thereof the prices are rising. As I said, one of the problems which has been put before everybody is inflation. You have presupposed so many things; you have presupposed about so many income generating sources. How many of them will come true has to be seen because you have rolled back some of them and you might roll back something more also which I am going to suggest here. In the process, what are the total revenue expectations and whether they will come up to our expectation or not is something to be seen. You have to do something about the scourge of black money. I had sent a scheme to you and it was a very detailed scheme: how to come out with the black money in the form of something which is not a Voluntary Disclosure Scheme, but voluntary payment of taxes. You might say conscience payment; people who want to pay the money will not come in conflict with the Supreme Court judgement, which has not opined on this point at all. I have read the judgement very carefully.

The second thing which I want to mention is the inflation of essential goods. Something has to be done about it. I believe that all your projections may go haywire, if nothing is done and if these things do not come true.

Now I will invite your attention to some of the specific proposals which you have given, which are there in the Finance Bill. There I have got some suggestions. One thing is, it has been said, time and again, that one of the methods by which inflation can be brought down is *ad valorem* duties which are levied on petroleum products. With the petroleum prices rising abroad, automatically, the petroleum prices go up in our country. Why can't there be specific duties on

petroleum products both here at the Central level as well as at the State level? Petroleum products suffer from excise duty here as well as at the State level. Something has to be done. Let these duties become specific. Even if the rise in petroleum prices is there internationally, it should not affect the petroleum prices to the extent to which they are affecting here because of the *ad valorem* duties.

I have to say something on the news item which appeared in a newspaper the other day. This is the season, this is the year in which there is going to be a bumper crop, and with the bumper crop there will be a bumper harvest. This bumper harvest might probably rot. You have made some provisions about giving some assistance to people who make these silos and warehouses. But I think something more is needed. Otherwise, we will have this very same spectacle of the bumper crops rotting on the streets and people starving in rural areas. So something has to be done. You have to do something about giving incentives to the people for building better warehouses in the private sector.

Sir, I have to say something about service tax. You have levied service tax on professionals, including the lawyers. I am not resenting. If the Chartered Accountants and other professionals are paying service tax, the lawyers should also pay. But you have changed the system from cash system to accrual system. Most of the lawyers and most of the professionals are following the cash system of accounting. Now what is mentioned by you is that service tax will be payable not only on service which is provided, but which is yet to be provided. And, in case of services, which are yet to be provided, and for which an invoice has to be issued, if the invoice is not issued, there is likely to be prosecution. Supposing a lawyer has accepted a brief for appearing in the Supreme Court, and he says that he is going to charge a fee of Rs.5 lakhs, he is not receiving the money immediately. Still he will have to pay service tax on the amount for the services which are yet to be provided because he will be taxed on the accrual basis. This will cause a lot of confusion and a lot of problems for professionals, and the Government should do something about it. So, I am saying that in respect of those people, who are following the cash system of accounting, for service tax purpose, you should allow them to continue with the same system. Otherwise, professionals will not be able to cope up, and there will be a large number of defaulters.

Then, I would say something about service tax on aviation industry. The aviation industry is coming out of blues, and it is connecting small towns and small villages from one end of the country to the other. You have levied 10 per cent service tax on aviation industry. Now, a man, who is travelling by J class, supposing his fare from Mumbai to Delhi is around Rs.20,000, then,

he will have to pay a tax of Rs.2,000. Now who are the people who are travelling in this class? It is Parliamentarians and bureaucrats. I believe that the aviation industry will be hard hit because the rates will go up and the traffic will come down. The aviation industry, which is coming of age, and which is of great importance to the country, will suffer tremendously.

Then, I would like to say something about Section 40 A(3), which has laid down a limit of Rs.20,000, whereby any payment, which exceeds Rs.20,000, has to be paid only by cheque. Otherwise, the same will not be allowed as a deduction. Now, if a man, coming from a village, goes to a goldsmith and wants to buy some gold, when the bullion prices are rising, he may not have the facility to issue a cheque, and he will not be able to buy it because that trade will not be recorded. That trade will go underground and it will only generate black money. So, if you want things to be transparent, it should be in such a way that it can be easily followed...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Please conclude. You have taken four minutes extra.

DR. YOGENDRA P. TRIVEDI: I am coming to my last point. About garment trade, I have to tell you only one thing. China has more or less withdrawn itself from the branded garment trade. There is great scope in that, and that gap can be filled by India. But with the 10 per cent excise duty on garment trade, it is going to hit the trade. And, you have levied duty on 45 per cent of production. I would like to say that in the garment trade, reduction is not 25 per cent, but it is more than 30 per cent. So, this 45 per cent should be reduced to 30 per cent. That is my humble submission. Thank you, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Shri R.C. Singh. Your party's time is three minutes. So, you just take four or five minutes.

श्री आर.सी. सिंह (पश्चिमी बंगाल): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आपने मुझे इस बिल पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। माननीय वित्त मंत्री महोदय वित्त के बहुत बड़े विद्वान हैं और इन्होंने यह जो वित्त विधेयक पेश किया है, यह सरकार की जो liberal policy है, उसी के तहत पेश किया है। हालांकि सरकार आम लोगों की बात कहते हुए नहीं थकती है, लेकिन इसमें से “आम” गायब हो गया है और केवल “खास” रह गया है और “खास” लोगों के लिए ही इस बजट में तमाम तरह की सुविधाएं मुहैया कराई गई हैं। अगर हम आम लोगों की बात कहें, तो मैं आपको एक उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ कि पिछली बार “मनरेगा” में साढ़े चवालीस दिन काम हुआ। अगर एक परिवार में 3 आदमी हैं, तो एक आदमी को करीब तीन-साढ़े तीन रुपए प्रतिदिन का रोजगार मिला है। उसके लिए जो पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को मजबूत करने की जरूरत थी, जहां 80 प्रतिशत लोग 20 रुपए से कम की आमदनी में गुजारा करते हैं, उनके लिए जो पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को मजबूत करने की जरूरत थी...।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर) पीठासीन हुए]

उसके लिए इस बजट में maximum प्रावधान रखने की बात थी, लेकिन वह इस बजट में नजर नहीं आया। शायद हो सकता है कि आम लोगों के बजट के चलते माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने इस तरह की बात रखी है, इसलिए public distribution system को मजबूत नहीं किया।

सर, दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि हमारा देश कृषि प्रधान देश है और सर्वांगीण विकास की बात कही जाती है, इसलिए कृषि के सर्वांगीण विकास के लिए सबसे बड़ा जो जल प्रबंधन होना चाहिए था, जल प्रबंधन के लिए जो व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए थी, उस जल प्रबंधन की व्यवस्था का इस बजट में संपूर्ण अभाव नजर आया है। अभी पानी का स्तर 5 मीटर से लेकर 10 मीटर नीचे तक चला गया है, जिसके कारण पेय जल का अभाव हो गया है, तो सिंचित जल की बात तो दूर की बात है, उसके प्रबंधन के लिए बजट में जो प्रावधान रखना चाहिए, वह भी इसमें नहीं है।

सर, मैं "मनरेगा" की बात पहले ही कह रहा था कि इसमें 3 रुपए या साढ़े तीन रुपए प्रति व्यक्ति आया है, इसलिए इस योजना के अंतर्गत रोजगार गारंटी योजना के तहत 300 दिन का रोजगार देने का प्रावधान करना चाहिए। इस पर विचार करना चाहिए।

सर, जो price बढ़ रहा है, इस पर कंट्रोल होना चाहिए। बहुत से माननीय सांसदों ने कहा है कि बम्पर क्रॉस हुई है, लेकिन इसका लाभ आम लोगों को नहीं मिलेगा, बल्कि आढ़तदार इसको छिपा कर गोदाम में रखेंगे और बाद में इसकी black marketing करेंगे। Public distribution system मजबूत नहीं होने के चलते price rise पर कंट्रोल नहीं होगा और black marketing होगी। इसके लिए बजट में जिस तरह का प्रावधान रखना चाहिए था, वैसा प्रावधान इस बजट में नहीं है।

सर, अब टैक्स चोरी के संबंध में बात करना चाहता हूँ। Corporate houses से टैक्स निकालने की बात थी, जो लोग प्रोविडेंट फंड में पैसा जमा नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि उसे अपने पास रख लेते हैं और जो टैक्स चोरी करते हैं, उनके लिए इस बजट में संपूर्ण प्रावधान नहीं है। मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूंगा कि पब्लिक सैक्टर इस देश की आर्थिक बुनियाद की जड़ है और इसने आज भी इस देश की आर्थिक बुनियाद को मजबूत रखा है, उस पर टैक्स का बोझ बढ़ाया गया है और कॉरपोरेट सैक्टर को तमाम तरह की छूट दी गई है, जब कि कॉरपोरेट सैक्टर को छूट न देकर पब्लिक सैक्टर को और मजबूती प्रदान करने के लिए इसको और रिलीफ देने की जरूरत थी, जो इसमें नहीं दी गई है।

सर, मैंने एक बात के लिए पिछली बार भी अनुरोध किया था और आज फिर दोबारा अनुरोध कर रहा हूँ कि हमारे यहां जो कोल और मिनरल्स में वर्कर्स काम करते हैं, वे जंगलों में रहते हैं, उनको सारी सुविधाएं मुहैया नहीं होती है और उन्हें adverse situation में 24 घंटे काम करना पड़ता है। उन पर perquisite tax लगता है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि उन्हें इस बार इस टैक्स से मुक्त किया जाए, उनको इससे मुक्ति दी जाए।

सर, हमारे जो सबसे गरीब तबके के लोग हैं, विशेषकर बुनकर और आर्थिक रूप से कमजोर लोग हैं तथा हर धर्म और जाति में जो कमजोर लोग हैं, उनको टैक्स में जो रिलीफ देने की बात थी, वह इसमें नजर नहीं आई। इसको देखना चाहिए और इस पर विचार करना चाहिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आपका समय पूरा हो गया है, इसलिए कृपया अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री आर.सी. सिंह : सर, आपने कहा कि अब आप समाप्त कीजिए और मेरा समय समाप्त हो गया है, इसलिए मैं इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ समाप्त करता हूँ कि यह आम लोगों का बजट होना चाहिए। धन्यवाद।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद श्रीमन। यह जो वित्त विधेयक और विनियोग विधेयक यहां आया हुआ है। ...**(व्यवधान)**... महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वित्त विधेयक पर राज्य सभा में हम लोग सुझाव दे सकते हैं, आलोचना कर सकते हैं, तारीफ कर सकते हैं, इससे ज्यादा कुछ नहीं कर सकते, सारा अधिकार दूसरे सदन का होता है। महोदय, समय कम है, इसलिए मैं कुछ सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। आपकी आर्थिक समीक्षा के बाद बजट आया। हमेशा से देश के बहुत सारे लोगों को इस बात में संदेह है कि जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोग हैं, उनकी तादाद संदिग्ध है - जो आप बता रहे हैं या जो आंकड़े बता रहे हैं, वह सच नहीं हैं। जब देश के लगभग 80 फीसदी लोग रोज 8 रुपए से लेकर 20 रुपए खर्च करने की स्थिति में हों, उसके बावजूद गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वालों की तादाद 24 परसेंट, 26 परसेंट या 27 परसेंट बतायी जाए, यह बात किसी के गले के नीचे नहीं उतरती है। महोदय, इससे बहुत सारी बातें जुड़ी हुई हैं। आपने बजट में कुछ डायरेक्ट सब्सिडी देने का जो प्रोविज़न किया है, खासकर जब आप केरोसीन ऑयल वगैरह पर सब्सिडी देंगे तब बहुत बड़ी समस्या लोगों के सामने भी आएगी और आपके सामने भी आएगी। बहुत सारे गरीबी रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोग कहेंगे कि हमारा कार्ड नहीं बन रहा है जब कि वे वास्तव में गरीब हैं। उनके पास जब वह कार्ड नहीं होगा तो उससे आप लोगों के सामने बहुत बड़ी दिक्कत आएगी, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स के सामने भी दिक्कत आएगी, लॉ एंड ऑर्डर की स्थिति भी पैदा होगी। agriculture, जिस पर आज भी बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर लोग निर्भर हैं, उसको जो incentives मिलने चाहिए, वे नहीं मिल पा रहे हैं। आपने बैंकों को जो लक्ष्य दिया है कि कितना कर्ज देना चाहिए, क्रेडिट फ्लो कितना होना चाहिए, वह अभी तक पूरा नहीं हो पा रहा है। कोऑपरेटिव बैंक्स तो उस लक्ष्य को पूरा करते भी हैं, लेकिन जो nationalized banks हैं, एक-दो बैंक को छोड़कर कोई भी बैंक अपने लक्ष्य को पूरा नहीं कर पाया है। इसके अलावा स्वामीनाथन कमीशन की एक रिपोर्ट थी, जिसमें कहा गया था कि किसानों को चार परसेंट इंटरस्ट की दर पर लोन मिलना चाहिए, उसका भी प्रोविज़न नहीं हो पा रहा है। किसान की उपज, का जो लागत मूल्य है, उससे डेढ़ गुणा, पचास परसेंट ज्यादा कीमत उसको मिलनी चाहिए, तय होनी चाहिए, लेकिन मिनिमम सपोर्ट प्राइस तय करते समय इस बात का ख्याल नहीं रखा जाता है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से मेरा अनुरोध है कि भविष्य में इस तरह की जो रिक्तमेंटेशंस हैं, उनको माना जाए। किसान, जो हमारी इकॉनमि की रीढ़ हैं, उनको मजबूत बनाने के लिए इन बातों पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए। Agriculture sector का जो ग्रोथ रेट है, वह बहुत ही inconsistent है, वह कभी माइनस में चला जाता है, कभी 1.2 परसेंट हो जाता है। इस बार आर्थिक सर्वे की जो रिपोर्ट आयी है, उसके अनुसार वह थोड़ा सा ठीक हुआ है। इस पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए, इसको consistent करना चाहिए। जब तक agriculture sector का ग्रोथ रेट लगातार, कई वर्षों तक 6 परसेंट से ऊपर नहीं रहेगा, तब तक आपका ग्रोथ रेट कितना ही ज्यादा क्यों न हो जाए, देश के अधिकांश जो गरीब लोग हैं, उनको लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। चाइना ने अपनी स्थिति को सुधारने का जो सबसे बड़ा काम किया है, उसका सबसे बड़ा रीज़न यही है कि उसके agriculture sector का ग्रोथ रेट हमेशा, लगातार कई

वर्षों से बहुत ज्यादा रहा है। इसी एग्रीकल्चर के ग्रोथ रेट की वजह से वह दस साल में अपनी टोटल पर कैपिटा इनकम को डबल करने में सक्षम हुआ है, जबकि दुनिया का कोई अन्य देश ऐसा नहीं कर सका है। इसलिए एग्रीकल्चर के ग्रोथ रेट, को बढ़ाने के लिए जो भी इंसेंटिव दिए जाने चाहिए, उनकी बहुत आवश्यकता है। एक बहुत बड़ी समस्या जो किसानों के सामने आ रही है और वह देश के सामने भी आने वाली है, वह पानी की समस्या है। देश में पानी का जलस्तर बहुत तेजी से नीचे गिर रहा है, उसको सुधारने के लिए, उसको रोकने के लिए क्या उपाय होने चाहिए, क्या आपने राज्य सरकारों को उसके लिए मदद दी है? अगर उनको मदद दे भी रहे हैं, तो उस मदद का सदुपयोग हो इसके लिए गाइड लाइन्स होनी चाहिए कि कैसे जमीन रिचार्ज हो। पानी का स्तर इतना नीचे जा रहा है कि आप सिंचाई की बात तो छोड़ दीजिए, पीने के पानी का संकट भी देश की जनता के सामने उपस्थित होने वाला है। दिल्ली में यमुना अगले 20 साल में खत्म हो जायेगी, तो पानी कहां से लायेंगे? ...(व्यवधान)...

श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार): सर, बिहार में भी पानी का जल स्तर नीचे गया है। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामला है। ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आपकी पार्टी को बोलने का मौका मिलेगा। ...(व्यवधान)...

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: आप जो पैसा अन्य सेक्टर्स में देते हैं, उनमें कटौती करिए, लेकिन ऐसे मामले में, जो जीवन से जुड़े हुए हैं, उन पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। जब पानी ही नहीं रहेगा और पानी को जीवन कहते हैं, इसका पर्यायवाची शब्द जीवन है, अगर पानी खत्म हो गया तो पानी के साथ ही जीवन खत्म हो जाएगा। इसके लिए बड़े पैमाने पर योजना बनाने की जरूरत है। अब तो यह बजट आ चुका है, लेकिन आगे से वित्त मंत्री जी इसके लिए कुछ करिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

प्रो. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, एक मिनट। सर, मैं तो वैसे ही टाइम ज्यादा नहीं लेता हूं, अगर आपका आदेश होगा, तो अभी रुक जाऊंगा, लेकिन मैं एक मिनट का समय भी नहीं लूंगा। सर, मैं महंगाई के बारे में एक चीज कहना चाहूंगा कि जब मैं उस सदन में था, एग्रीकल्चरल कमेटी के चेयरमैन के रूप में मैंने दो बार यह रिक्मंडेशन की कि फॉरवर्ड ट्रेडिंग पर रोक लगाई जाए। जब तब आप फॉरवर्ड ट्रेडिंग पर, वायदा कारोबार पर रोक नहीं लगायेंगे, आप महंगाई पर रोक नहीं लगा सकते हैं। दिल्ली में आजादपुर मंडी है, इसमें 400-500 करोड़ की बिक्री वास्तव में होती है, लेकिन कागज पर 4000-5000 करोड़ की बिक्री हो जाती है। एक दाना इधर से उधर नहीं होता है, लेकिन कागज पर हजारों करोड़ की बिक्री हो जाती है। इस पर जब तक रोक नहीं लगेगी, तब तक काम नहीं चल सकता है। मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूं। कुछ ऐसे बिल आ रहे हैं, जैसे पेस्टिसाइड बिल है, सीड्स बिल है, इस तरह के बिल हैं, इनके बारे में लोगों का यह कहना है कि आपके मंत्रिमंडल में कुछ ऐसे लोग हैं, जिनका बड़ी मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनियों के प्रति साफ्ट कार्नर हैं और किसान भाड़ में चला जाए, उनसे उन्हें कोई मतलब नहीं, लेकिन उनको लाने के लिए, मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनियों को लाने के लिए साजिश हो रही है, इसको रोकने की तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। पेस्टिसाइड बिल और सीड्स बिल बहुत ही खतरनाक बिल हैं। हालांकि एग्रीकल्चरल कमेटी के चेयरमैन के

रूप में हमने दो साल तक देश के लोगों से बातचीत करके तमाम रिकमंडेशन्स की थीं, उनमें से कितनी स्वीकार हुई या नहीं हुई, यह मुझे नहीं मालूम, क्योंकि मैं इस सदन में आ गया हूँ, मैंने उसको देखा नहीं है, लेकिन वह बिल हिन्दुस्तान के किसानों के लिए बहुत ही घातक और खतरनाक है, अगर आपको मूल रूप में ले लिया जाए। इसी तरह से पेस्टिसाइड बिल है, जो कल सदन में आने को है, शायद आज भी था यह मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनियों को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए, देश के लोगों को बेकार कर देने के लिए लाया जा रहा है। अगर आप सारे देश की सम्पत्ति को दूसरे देश में दे देंगे, तो फिर जो बजट आप देश के लोगों के लिए बनाते हैं, उसका कोई लाभ नहीं है।...(समय की घंटी)... इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ, मैं आपके इस बजट का, तमाम कमियों के बावजूद, समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, हम समाजवादी स्कूल से बहुत पहले से आते हैं और इस स्कूल में शिवानन्द तिवारी जी जैसे लोग भी रहे हैं। हमने नारा लगाया था कि *जब तक भूखा इंसान रहेगा, धरती पर तूफान रहेगा*। हमने यह भी नारा लगाया कि *महंगी रोको बांधो दाम, नहीं तो होगा चक्का जाम*। ये दो नारे हम लोगों के हैं। जब से हमें राजनीतिक पहलू का होश आया है, तब से ये नारे लगाते आ रहे हैं। हमारे बच्चे भी इस क्षेत्र में आएंगे, तो वे भी ये नारे लगाते रहेंगे। मैं इस मामले में शिवानन्द जी का साथ देता हूँ, जैसा कि इन्होंने कहा है कि आज भी जो गरीब लोग हैं, वे भुखमरी के कगार पर हैं। अभी तपन कुमार सेन ने कहा है कि 78 प्रतिशत लोगों को 20 रुपए और 12 रुपए मिलते हैं, हमें उस बारे में भी विचार करना चाहिए।

सर, मैं आप से एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि यहां पर फाइनेंस मिनिस्ट्र बेठे हैं। मैंने देश के और इलाकों में तो नहीं देखा, लेकिन बिहार में जरूर देखा है कि वहां पर महिलाओं को शौच जाने की समस्या है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसका समाधान एक बार में ही कर सकते थे। आज बिहार के गांवों में शौचालय की एक स्कीम चल रही है, लेकिन उस स्कीम पर कोई काम नहीं हो रहा है। आज भी वहां पर महिलाओं के लिए शौच की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। अगर आप अंधेरे में हमारे गांव से या आसपास के गांव से गुजरेंगे, तो आपकी आंखें शर्म से झुक जाएंगी और बत्ती बुझानी पड़ेगी। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस बारे में कोई व्यापक कानून बनाइए, कोई व्यापक योजना बनाइए, क्योंकि यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। मैं इस सदन में यह बात कह रहा हूँ कि यह निर्णय एक दिन में हो सकता है कि पूरे हिन्दुस्तान में युद्ध स्तर पर गांवों में शौचालय की व्यवस्था एकदम हो जानी चाहिए। आप इस बारे में जरूर विचार कीजिए।

सर, मैं एक दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमने हवा पर रोक लगाई या नहीं लगाई, मुझे पता नहीं है, लेकिन पानी पर कैसे रोक लग रही है? आज लोगों को पीने के लिए पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। अभी पिछले दिनों में दिल्ली के अखबारों में एक खबर छपी थी कि अमुक-अमुक जगहों पर पानी नहीं आया। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो दिल्ली की खबर है, लेकिन अगर आप गांवों में जाएंगे, तो पाएंगे कि वहां पर लोग चार-चार दिन तक घड़ों में पानी भरकर रखते हैं क्योंकि उन लोगों को यह शंका रहती है कि पता नहीं उन्हें पानी मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा।

सर, अब तो चापाकल से भी पानी नहीं आता है। मैं आप से एक बार फिर निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप पानी के बारे में कोई व्यापक योजना बनाइए।

सर, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ और इसके बारे में कई लोगों ने भी कहा है कि भारत एक कृषि प्रधान देश है। कृषि प्रधान देश होने के नाते, आप कृषि पर भी जरूर विचार कीजिए। पहले गांवों में खेत-

खलिहानों में जहां पर ट्यूब वेल होता था, वहां लाइट जलती थी। इसका यही मतलब होता था कि वहां पर ट्यूब वेल है, पानी की व्यवस्था है। आज वहां पर सब लाइटें बुझ गई हैं। अब वे लाइटें नहीं जल रही हैं। आज पेट्रोल-डीज़ल के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं, तो महंगाई के कारण लोगों के खेतों में डीज़ल पम्प नहीं चल रहे हैं। मेरा आपसे निवेदन है कि आप इस समस्या को जरूर हल कीजिए, यदि आप यह हल नहीं करेंगे तो गांवों के किसानों की समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा। आप एक बिल लाए हैं, जो कि एक अच्छी बात है और आपने भी कहा है कि अगर किसान लोग टाइम से पैसा दे देंगे, तो हम उसको चार परसेंट ब्याज पर देंगे। सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि टाइम से देने का प्रश्न कहां उठता है? हमारे यहां बाढ़ है, सुखाड़ है, आंधी है, तूफान है, इन सबके बावजूद टाइम से कौन पैसा दे पाएगा? मैं एक निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आप एक रेट बनाइए और किसानों को कम से कम ब्याज पर कर्ज दीजिए, हमें लगता है कि तभी इस दिशा में कुछ होगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं एक विनम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ, यहाँ पर वित्त मंत्री और वरिष्ठ मंत्री विराजमान हैं। यह सदन 12 लाख करोड़ रुपए के बजट पर बहस कर रहा है। यह विनियोग विधेयक और वित्त विधेयक, दोनों पर एक साथ बहस कर रहा है। इसके लिए 6 घंटे का समय रखा गया था। सदन में इस पर लम्बी बहस होनी चाहिए, विचारों का आदान-प्रदान होना चाहिए, ताकि देश में संदेश जा सके कि उनके जनप्रतिनिधि चिंता करते हैं, अन्यथा ऐसा हो गया कि हम elder men's House तो नाम के हैं, लेकिन हमारे देश के बजट पर गम्भीरता से चिंतन-मनन, विश्लेषण करने के लिए हमें कोई समय नहीं मिला। इसलिए मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि सभापति जी के सामने यह विषय रखा जाना चाहिए और बजट के ऊपर जब कभी बहस होती है, तो उसके टाइम को curtail नहीं करना चाहिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात शुरू करना चाहता हूँ।

सबसे पहले मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को एक बधाई देकर अपनी बात शुरू करूंगा। मैं उन्हें इस बात की बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने आँगनवाड़ी महिलाओं के लिए काफी अच्छी राशि तनखाह बढ़ा कर की है। उसके लिए आप बधाई के पात्र हैं। लेकिन वित्त मंत्री महोदय, पता नहीं आपने दूसरे ही क्षण महिलाओं से क्यों नाराजगी प्रकट कर दी। इनकम टैक्स में आपने एक लाख 80 हजार रुपए तक छूट को बढ़ाया, लेकिन महिलाओं की जो आमदनी है, उस पर आप बिल्कुल कंजूसी कर गए। मैं आपसे माँग करूंगा कि महिलाओं की आमदनी पर भी उसी प्रकार से छूट दी जाए, जो पहले थी और उसको बढ़ाया जाए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, दूसरी बात यह है कि आपने बड़ी कृपा की कि 80 साल से ऊपर वाले व्यक्ति को इनकम टैक्स की बड़ी अच्छी छूट दी। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में 80 साल से ऊपर कितने लोग हैं? इससे आप कितना बचा लेंगे? वित्त मंत्री महोदय, अगर आपके मन में वास्तव में ईमानदारी है, तो आप इसको realistic रखिए। फालतू, कपोल कल्पित बातों पर मत जाइए, केवल नाम पर मत जाइए। अगर वरिष्ठ आदमी को देना है, तो 80 साल की उम्र को घटा कर आपको इसकी उम्र 70 साल करनी चाहिए, तब तो वास्तव में कुछ बात लगेगी कि आप देना चाहते हैं, अन्यथा इसमें आपका intention साफ नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी तीसरी बात यह है कि आपने एक लाख 80 हजार रुपए की सीमा रखी है। हम लोग बहुत समय से, गए साल भी जब मैंने इस विषय पर बोला था, तब निवेदन किया था कि यह सीमा दो

3.00 P.M.

लाख रुपए होनी चाहिए। आपने 20 हजार बढ़ाया है। मैं फिर निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि इस बढ़ती हुई महँगाई के जमाने में आपने जो 20 हजार की छूट दी है, इसको एक लाख 80 हजार से बढ़ा कर दो लाख रुपए तक करना चाहिए।

उपभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी राजनीति प्रसाद जी ने कहा कि आपने किसानों को 4 प्रतिशत ब्याज पर रुपया देने की बात तो की है, बशर्ते वह टाइम पर पेमेंट करे। इस देश के किसान का यह दुर्भाग्य है कि यहाँ पर कई प्रकार की प्राकृतिक आपदाएँ अनपेक्षित आती हैं, जिनकी कल्पना कोई नहीं कर सकता, वैसे आती हैं। उस हालत में वह टाइम पर पेमेंट कर सकेगा, इसकी संभावना बहुत कम है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि किसान को जो राहत दी जाए, उस पर 4 प्रतिशत ब्याज ही रखा जाए और उस पर 7 प्रतिशत का जो बोझ है, टाइम पर पेमेंट करने का, उसको कम किया जाए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने सोने के जेवर बनाने वाले जो छोटे-छोटे लोग हैं, जो सर्राफे का काम करते हैं, जिसके पीछे हजारों आर्टिजंस पलते हैं, उन पर excise duty लगा दी है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि excise duty से कोई नहीं डरता। अगर डरता है, तो एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट में जो आफिसर्स काम करते हैं, उनसे डरता है। वह अफसर जिस सोने वाले की दुकान पर चढ़ जाएगा, उसकी पत्नी का जेवर तो free हो जाएगा। इसलिए यह मौका मत दीजिए। यह फिर भ्रष्टाचार को बढ़ावा देगा। अगर आपको टैक्स लेना है, तो आप तय कर दीजिए कि एक आदमी का इतना turn over है, तो वह इतना टैक्स जमा करा दे और उसकी छुट्टी। ग्रीन चैनल बना दीजिए। आप इन बेचारे छोटे-छोटे व्यापारियों के गले में रस्सी क्यों डालना चाहते हैं? इसका कोई अर्थ नहीं निकलेगा। आखिर इस देश के अन्दर गहना पहनने वाले गरीब, मजदूर, सभी हैं। चाँदी का भी पहनते हैं, सोने का भी पहनते हैं, artificial भी पहनते हैं, सब पहनते हैं। उसमें इस प्रकार का प्रावधान करना मैं समझता हूँ कि उचित नहीं है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ। इस देश में मजदूरों का, कामगारों का एक असंगठित क्षेत्र है। आपने इस बजट में उसके बारे में कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। 42.9 करोड़ कामगार असंगठित क्षेत्र में हैं। संगठित क्षेत्र में केवल दो करोड़ लोग हैं। दो करोड़ लोगों के लिए सब व्यवस्थाएँ हैं, सब कानून-कायदे हैं, लेकिन असंगठित क्षेत्र के मजदूर, कामगार लोगों के लिए कोई व्यवस्था यह देश अभी तक नहीं कर पाया है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि दो-चार महीने के बाद जब आप सप्लीमेंट्री बजट और सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स लेकर आने वाले हैं, कम से कम उस समय तो इन कामगारों के बारे में चिंता करके आप इस विषय को लाएं।

महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी कहा गया कि एविएशन के ऊपर 10% सर्विस टैक्स लगाया गया है। आज एविएशन केवल हम लोगों का या affluent class का ट्रैवलिंग सैक्टर नहीं रहा है। आज गांव के लोगों और बाकी के लोगों को भी इसमें जाने का मौका मिला है, क्योंकि अब तक सर्विस सरस्ती थी, लेकिन अब आप पेट्रोल के दाम भी बढ़ाएंगे। जब पेट्रोल के दाम बढ़ेंगे, उस हालत में सर्विस टैक्स तो अपने आप ही बढ़ जाएगा। सर्विस टैक्स लगाकर आप एविएशन सेक्टर को कमजोर क्यों करना चाहते हैं? इस पर आप पुनर्विचार करें।

महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ, उसके बाद मैं अपने विनियोग विधेयक पर बोलूंगा। एक विचार मैं आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, पिछली बार भी मैंने कहा था कि इस देश के अंदर टैक्सिज का जो आउटस्टैंडिंग एमाउंट है, वह तीन लाख करोड़ रुपया है। लोगों पर इन विभिन्न टैक्सिज का, जैसे एक्साइज ड्यूटी, कस्टम्स, इन्कम टैक्स इत्यादि का तीन लाख करोड़ रुपया बकाया है। पिछली बार भी मैंने यह मांग की थी कि कोई ऐसी मजबूत व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए, कोई ऐसी टास्क फोर्स बनाई जानी चाहिए, जो इस रुपये को वसूल करने के लिए तत्काल कार्यवाही करे, अन्यथा जिनका वेस्टिड इंटरैस्ट है, वे लोग तो इसे जितना डिले करवा सकते हैं, करवाएंगे।

महोदय, अब मैं अपने दूसरे विषय पर बोलूंगा। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने लोक सभा में अपने एक भाषण में बहुत अच्छी बात कही, जो मुझे बड़ी अच्छी लगी। यहां पर माननीय वीरा जी बैठे हैं, शायद उनके जमाने की ये बातें होंगी। वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा कि हमारे आजाद देश का बजट केवल 200 करोड़ रुपये का था और 2011-12 का बजट 12 लाख करोड़ रुपये का है। उस समय केवल दो टैक्स ही होते थे – इन्कम टैक्स और कस्टम टैक्स, बस। वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह कह कर मुझे एक बात याद दिला दी। जब मैं बच्चा था, मुझे घर में से इकन्नी मिलती थी, शायद आप इकन्नी के बारे में जानते होंगे। उस इकन्नी में से एक पैसे के मैं चार गोलगण्डे खा लेता था, दो पैसे की दोना भर कर जलेबी खा लेता था और एक पैसे में आधा पाव दूध पी लेता था। आज इकन्नी कहां है? उसका किस्सा तो खत्म हो गया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपने मुझे उस जमाने की याद दिला दी। एक बात मैं आपको और याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ, उस समय भी देश में आप ही का शासन था।

वित्त मंत्री महोदय, 1947 से लेकर 2012 तक के समय में से आप केवल 8 साल छोड़ दीजिए, जिसमें एनडीए या किसी और सरकार का शासन रहा, बाकी के 45 साल तो आप ही राज में रहे। इसके बावजूद स्थिति क्या है? मुझे याद आता है, नेहरू जी के समय में जब के.डी. मालवीय साहब पर 10,000 रुपये की रिश्वत का आरोप लगाया गया था, मैं 10,000 करोड़ नहीं कह रहा हूँ, उन पर मात्र 10,000 रुपये की रिश्वत का चार्ज लगाया गया था, उस पर उन्होंने त्यागपत्र देकर मंत्रिमंडल छोड़ दिया था। लेकिन आज स्थिति बदल गई है।

महोदय, इसलिए मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ...(व्यवधान)

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): रामदास जी, आप ज़रा संक्षेप में बोलिए।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: सर, अभी तो मैंने शुरू किया है, आप ऐसा मत करिए।

महोदय, दुआओं का एक चित्र आप देखिए। मैं एक टैक्स पेअर हूँ। सुबह उठते ही भगवान से मैं एक प्रार्थना करता हूँ, आप ज़रा उसे सुनें। Oh! God, give us strength and capacity.

एक माननीय सदस्य: क्या आप प्रार्थना अंग्रेजी में करते हैं?

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: यहां मैं अंग्रेजी में ही प्रार्थना कर देता हूँ, ताकि आपकी समझ में आ जाए ...**(व्यवधान)** सुन लीजिए। भाई, भगवान के यहां भाषा का अंतर नहीं होता, अंतर तो आप और हम पैदा करते हैं। भगवान सारी भाषाएं समझता है। Oh! God, give us strength and capacity to pay Income Tax, VAT, CST, Service Tax, Excise Duty, OCTROY, Toll Tax, TDS, ESI, RBI, Property Tax, Stamp Duty, Import and Export Duty, Royalty, CGT, Water Tax. ...water tax, professional tax, road

tax, education cess, congestion levy, and many more. ...(व्यवधान)... आप आगे सुनिए। सर्विस टैक्स तो आ गया। ...(व्यवधान)... अब दूसरा सुनिए। आप ज़रा आगे सुनिए न? अभी तो बाकी है। अभी बहुत बाकी है। ...(व्यवधान)... इतने टैक्सेज़ हैं!

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आप बोलिए।

SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Besides many more, *Gunda hafta*, हमें वह भी देना पड़ता है, *police hafta*, वह भी हमें देना पड़ता है, *bribes*, *donations*, *chanda* to politicians. ...(Interruptions)... आप सुनिए। मैं देता हूँ, इसलिए बोल रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... हाँ, मैंने दिया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): इनको बोलने दीजिए।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: यह सिर्फ मुझे पर ही लागू नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... रिबैलो जी, यह सिर्फ मुझे पर ही लागू नहीं है, मैं आपको देश की जनता की आवाज़ बता रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... यह सिर्फ मुझ पर ही लागू नहीं है, पूरे देश की जनता यह सब दे रही है, यह मैं कह रहा हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): रामदास जी, आप चेयर को एड्रेस कीजिए।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: यह देश का परिदृश्य है, इसे आप मुझ पर मत लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आपको सुना रहा हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): रामदास जी, आप उनकी बात पर ध्यान मत दीजिए, चेयर को एड्रेस कीजिए।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: नहीं, सर। वे मेरे मित्र हैं, इसलिए मैं ध्यान देता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): अब आप बोलिए।

SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: If we are left with some time and money after that, we will do some business. Cheers to the booming economy! वित्त मंत्री जी यह जो रियलाइज़ कर रहे हैं कि देश में दो टाइप के टैक्स थे, वह सब आज कितना गुना बढ़ गया है! आदमी पर टैक्स, टैक्स ही टैक्स, उसके जीवन में और कुछ बचा ही नहीं। इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि किसी पर टैक्स लगाने के लिए अब क्या बचा है? मुझे लगता है कि मैं अगर उनसे आँख मिलाऊँ, तो आँख मिलाने पर टैक्स जरूर अभी तक नहीं लगता है, वह भी लगा कर देख लें तो शायद ज्यादा आमदनी हो जाएगी। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मजाक है। मैं यह बात इसलिए कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि इस देश को टैक्स के बोझ के तले किसने दबाया, देश के लोगों को टैक्स की चोरी करना किसने सिखाया, यह सवाल हमारे सामने है। इसलिए, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो स्थिति हो गई है, उसमें जो परिस्थिति बन गई है, उसके अन्दर हालत खराब होती जा रही है। महँगाई का रूप विकराल होता जा रहा है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आप कन्क्लूड कीजिए।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: महोदय, महँगाई के ऊपर बहुत चर्चा हो चुकी है, इसलिए अब मैं महँगाई के ऊपर चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता, क्योंकि इस पर चिन्तन और विश्लेषण सब हो चुके हैं, लेकिन इसका इलाज नहीं है। स्वयं वित्त मंत्री जी ने कल लोक सभा में और आज भी राज्य सभा में यह साफ कर दिया है कि देखिए, मिडल ईस्ट में गड़बड़ हो रही है, जापान में सुनामी आ चुकी है, आर्थिक स्थिति पर बोझ पड़ेगा, पेट्रोलियम के दाम बढ़ेंगे। यह उन्होंने स्वयं कह दिया है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि देश की जनता को यह साफ-साफ समझ लेना चाहिए कि यह सरकार महँगाई से राहत नहीं दे सकती और न देगी।

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Conclude please.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: महोदय, इसलिए, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि इस महँगाई को कौन रोकेगा? मैं अपनी एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। वित्त मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे अपनी भावना इन चार लाइनों में व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ:

“हादसा है कि जादू है, रंग गायब है, बू सलामत है,”,
“दिल तो मरहूम हो चुका है, लेकिन दिल की हर आरजू बाकी है।”

महोदय, हमारी आरजू तो बाकी है, ...(समय की घंटी)... लेकिन हम सब एक तरह से इस सारे आर्थिक ढाँचे के अन्दर अपने आपको जकड़ चुके हैं ...(व्यवधान)... इसलिए, मैं यह चाहूँगा कि इसके बारे में वित्त मंत्री महोदय कुछ बातें हमारे सामने कहें।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): अब आप समाप्त कीजिए।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: महोदय, एक आखिरी बात। सदन में जो कल-परसों, दो दिन चर्चा चली, उसमें कहा गया कि हम चुन कर आए। जनता ने हमको वोट दिया है। ...(समय की घंटी)... मैंने भी सोचा कि यह बात ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): हो गया ...(व्यवधान)... आपकी बात खत्म हो गई। ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Sir, I am on my topic. I am not going out of context.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): प्लीज़ अब आप खत्म कीजिए।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: सर, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो चुन कर आए, वे कैसे आए? महोदय, यू.पी.ए. ने चुनाव के समय देश की गरीब जनता से वादा किया था। क्या वादा किया था? उसने यह वादा किया था कि वह दो रुपये किलो गेहूँ और तीन रुपये चावल देगी। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने जनता के साथ जो एक प्रकार से * किया है, वह * नहीं होना चाहिए था। जनता इस समय परेशान है। इनके इन वायदों से, दो रुपये किलो का इंतजार हो रहा है, तीन रुपये किलो चावल मिलेगा, लेकिन वह कब मिलेगा, यह मालूम नहीं है। आपने जनता को इस प्रकार का * देकर वोट प्राप्त करने का काम किया है और उनको * में डाल कर आप चुन कर आ गये हैं। आप इसकी व्यवस्था नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। ...(समय की घंटी)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): धन्यवाद, अग्रवाल जी।

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: सर, एक मिनट।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): देखिए, आपके 12 मिनट माइनस में हो गये हैं...(व्यवधान)... नहीं अब मुश्किल है।

SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL : I am just concluding.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आप conclude कीजिए।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: सर, यूपीए की चेयरपर्सन ने कहा कि फूड सिक्योरिटी एक्ट बनाओ, मॉटेक सिंह अहलुवालिया जी ने, प्लानिंग कमीशन ने कहा कि यह संभव नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश): यह आप क्या कह रहे हैं?...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): अब आप खत्म कीजिए।...(समय की घंटी)...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: महोदय, सवाल यह है कि जिन चीजों को लेकर आप चुन कर आये...(व्यवधान)... आपने जिस आधार पर वायदा किया, आप वादाखिलाफी कर रहे हैं और फिर आप सरकार में होने का दावा करते हैं!...(व्यवधान)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please conclude.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: आप भ्रष्टाचार करते हैं और सरकार चलाने का दावा करते हैं!...(व्यवधान)... लोगों पर महँगाई की मार कर के आप सरकार में रहने का दावा करते हैं!...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): विप्लव जी, प्लीज आप बैठ जाइए।...(व्यवधान)... अग्रवाल जी, अब आपका समय समाप्त हो गया।...(व्यवधान)... नहीं, नहीं। प्लीज, अब आप बैठ जाइये।...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: महोदय, मैं उनकी नाराजगी खत्म करना चाहता हूँ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): नहीं, नहीं। अब आपके 13 मिनट हो गये...(व्यवधान)... प्लीज।...(व्यवधान)... आप सीनियर मैम्बर हैं।...(व्यवधान)... अब आप खत्म कीजिए।

SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL : Sir, I am just closing the sentence.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): अब आप conclude कीजिए।

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: सर, देश की जनता अपने आपको लुटा हुआ अनुभव करती है।...(समय की घंटी)... महोदय, अगर आपको और पुराने लोगों को याद हो तो एक गाना है कि “हमें तो लूट लिया मिल के हुस्न वालों ने।”

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): Sir, I stand here to support the Finance Bill introduced by the hon. Finance Minister.

Sir, the Bill consists of 79 clauses and 13 schedules. We are not expected to discuss all these clauses. It is not possible either. So, the Members make some broad points and I will also do the same thing.

At the beginning, Sir, I would like to refer to the black money which even the Finance Minister has referred to in his Budget in the past. Sir, the five-pronged strategy which the Finance Minister has enunciated should have been welcomed by the Opposition Party because it is for the first time that such a thing has been done. It is the Congress Party, the Congress Prime Minister, who has taken initiative at the international level to bring about a consensus as far as black money is concerned. Therefore, this five-pronged strategy of the Finance Minister should have actually been appreciated by the BJP. They should have extended cooperation to the Finance Minister for extraditing this black money. But the issue, Sir, is that the leaders of the Opposition parties simply float figures — and especially during election times — without having any idea about the amount of black money which is floating all over the world. Even the Finance Minister, even the agencies of the Government of India who have got some machinery at their end are also not able to locate this amount. But your leaders during election times float certain figures. Now, if you are aware of the amount of black money which is circulating in the world, then, it is your duty to inform and give correct figures to the Government of India. ...*(Interruptions)*... and if ...

SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Is the Government not aware of it? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): One minute, one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... And, if you are not*(Interruptions)*... One minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Please. ...*(Interruptions)*... Ramdasji, please.

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Please listen to me. ...*(Interruptions)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): शान्ताराम जी, आप इधर address कीजिए।

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: And, if a person who knows about these figures is not coming out and informing the Government, giving details, then he is committing a crime. I think, the Income Tax Department should summon that person who has floated a figure, including. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: यह तो आप कर रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*... ब्लैक मनी तो आप रख रहे हैं ...*(व्यवधान)*...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): रामदास जी, ...*(व्यवधान)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, the Income Tax Department should summon the person who has mentioned about this figure. That is the duty of the Income Tax Department and it is the duty of the person to give the figure. ...*(Interruptions)*... Now, Sir, if the person

concerned is not giving those figures, it means he is committing a crime. I am talking about your leader who has openly said that so much amount is floating and, if his party comes into power, he would bring the money back within six months.

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, इन्होंने यह कहा है कि मेरी पार्टी को मिला है। अब onus उन पर है, उनकी जिम्मेदारी है कि वे यह बताएं कि किसने किया है?

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Yes, yes. Your leader, Mr. L.K. Advani has said this. So, Shri L.K. Advani should be summoned by the Income-tax Department to give those figures. Why should he hide? ...*(Interruptions)*...

Then, Sir, I would let you in on the secret as to why these people are interested in black money. One of their former leaders has cornered their party's money and they do not know where the money is. They think that that money is abroad. ...*(Interruptions)*... Once that money comes into India, they would know who owned that money.

SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: How do you say that? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: That is what they want. They want to locate that money which their late leader had deposited somewhere else. ...*(Interruptions)*... This is the reason why they are interested in it.

Sir, as far as my State is concerned...*(Interruptions)*... I would like to make two points. The hon. Finance Minister is aware of our situation. Export duty on low grade iron ore has been levied. He has not mentioned anything about this in the other House. I think, he would have sympathy with us on this matter. In case he issues any notification afterwards, that may be kindly conveyed to us so that we can get relief. It is not only how much profit mine owners are getting; there are 15,000 trucks operating in Goa in this business. Their families would be affected. There are three lakh people who are directly or indirectly employed in the mining sector or affected by mining. It is in this light that I again plead to the Finance Minister to do the needful in the matter.

As far as tourism is concerned, I can understand the need for some revenue, but you can restrict that tax to the centrally-air conditioned tourist hotels, so that Five Star hotels are covered. If smaller hotels are covered, which are doing average business, then tourism in places like Goa, Rajasthan, Gujarat, etc. will be affected. Ultimately, your revenue target may not be achieved because if the tourists choose to visit other countries because of this, then again, Government of India will be at a loss. Therefore, kindly consider these aspects.

Another aspect that I would like to stress upon very much is that Central schemes are being hijacked by certain States, especially those ruled by opposition parties. In the States they don't reveal that money has been given by the Central Government; they rename the party; they hide the fact that money has come from the Government of India. They rename the party and float the scheme as if it is their scheme. If you consider it, it is an offence of fraud. It is not a simple matter. It is not an administrative irregularity. I would consider this to be an offence of fraud. And, therefore, Sir, in such cases, if this is done, an offence of fraud should be registered against the concerned official or Minister, whoever it may be. Now we are going in for elections. We are going into the field. We will be embarrassed in the field when we mention a particular scheme and people say, 'No; this is not your scheme. This is the scheme of the State Government. What are the grounds you have got to claim that?' We don't know. Therefore, in such circumstances, it should be made very clear; In fact, I would even say that the law should be enacted specially for the implementation of schemes. Today, schemes are being implemented under the executive order. What is a scheme? A scheme is not a law; it is not a legislation. It is an executive order. So, instead of remaining in the form of an executive order, a law should be enacted so that the implementation of schemes at every stage is mentioned in that particular legislation.

Another aspect that the hon. Minister has been talking about and which was mentioned in the last Budget also is that all rules relating to financial matters will be reviewed by a committee. I think, you have constituted a Committee for the purpose. It is very good because there are many small Rules which come in the way of effective implementation. State Governments should also be advised — we can't direct them — that they should also review the financial Rules affecting their States, the revenue Rules affecting their States so that relief is given to the people in a proper manner.

Now, Sir, the earlier speaker was rather humiliating us for mentioning the events in Japan, etc. ...(*Time-bell rings*)... Sir, it is a reality which the Finance Minister has brought before the House. Tomorrow, one does not know what is going to happen because what is happening in Gulf countries and other countries, whether it is change in regime or other events, it is a reality by which we are going to get affected. And, if the Finance Minister informs the House regarding these developments, it does not mean that he is saying that we will not be able to control prices and we are telling the people that we are incapable, etc. What is this? They should also, as an opposition party, understand this reality that there may be damage to the oilfields leading to scarcity of oil.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): शान्तराम जी, आपकी पार्टी के दो स्पीकर और हैं, इसलिए कृपया अब आप conclude कीजिए।

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK: Sir, I will take three-four minutes more. So, oilfields are there. Condition is very bad in certain countries which is likely to affect us. We have also to take into consideration these aspects. So, Sir, people should be informed. If people are not informed and when those events will take place, people will blame the Government of India for rising prices. When floods take place, people blame us; when drought takes place, people blame us; when scarcity of goods arises for reasons which are beyond our control, still, people blame the Government of India. Therefore, this literacy is required. Today, we should tell the people of India what is the real situation, how the scarcity arises. I can understand when scarcity arises because of black marketing, there, the Government of India is responsible. Then, at that time, you will come into picture. At that time, you will not like the Essential Commodities Act to be invoked because all hoarders are members of your party. They are the major financers of your party. At that time, you will come into picture. Otherwise, it is okay. Basically, this party is fundamentally financed by hoarders, and, therefore, you will come into picture.

Lastly, Sir, overall in the country, some people are having some sort of pessimistic view — We can't blame them — because everyday, some scam occurs. Every other day, some new findings are coming up. But, one must understand why these irregularities are coming to surface. It is fundamentally because the Government of India, our UPA Government, has given instruments in the hands of the people like the Right to Information Act. Now, the Bill relating to whistleblowers is coming. So, under these laws, people try to find out the truth, where the irregularities are there and rightly so. Therefore, if irregularities come to surface before our eyes, we should find out that where the things are going wrong. Now, because of these things which have come to surface now, eventually, as years pass by, the things will start improving. Therefore, I think, people should be told that no one should get scared of scams. If scams come to light, people will come to know about what is wrong, and, therefore, the Government will have an opportunity to set the things right.

Lastly, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister referred to the Special Category in the beginning of his Budget. There are eleven States which are under Special Category. Granting of Special Category status is considered by the National Advisory Council. Now, Sir, this is an important thing because Goa and certain States have also been asking for this status. We don't know exactly what are the guidelines. In fact, I would say that any State which is newly incorporated,

initially, for five years, it should be included in the Special Category. Therefore, Sir, on the matter of deciding the Special Category status, there should be a legislation which will set the guidelines that under what circumstances, a State will be put under Special Category. Parameters for deciding this should be laid down so that each State knows where it stands because ultimately, if it is left to the Executive orders, it means it is left to some sort of decision where there are no fixed guidelines. So, one State may find that injustice has been there. With these words, I conclude and thank you for having given me this opportunity.

श्री मंगल किसन (उड़ीसा): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर हमारे देश के respectable person in all levels होते हैं। हम लोग सोचते थे कि जब वे देश के लिए फाइनेंस बिल और Appropriation Bill लाए हैं, तब कुछ हद तक वे दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले हमारे देश की फाइनेंशियल प्रॉब्लम को ठीक तरह से कंट्रोल कर रहे हैं। मगर हम लोगों के मन में एक दुख है, एक अफसोस है कि जो निर्धन स्टेट्स हैं - उड़ीसा के साथ 6-7 स्टेट्स के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स रॉयल्टी के बारे में फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को मिले, प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को मिले और अन्य जो बड़े ओहदे के लोग थे, उन सबसे मिलकर गए। उड़ीसा, झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़ और अन्य स्टेट्स के मुख्य मंत्रियों की डिमांड थी कि हम लोगों की स्टेट्स में खनिज सम्पदा है। पुराने जमाने से जो रॉयल्टी चली आ रही है, उसको आप थोड़ा सा इन्क्रीज करके इन स्टेट्स को दे रहे हैं, जिससे इन स्टेट्स को चलाने में बहुत दिक्कत आ रही है। इसीलिए उड़ीसा, झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़, राजस्थान, कर्नाटक और अन्य स्टेट्स के चीफ मिनिस्टर्स ने डिमांड की थी कि आयरन और के ऊपर कम से कम 30 परसेंट रॉयल्टी दी जाए, ताकि देश की उन्नति के साथ स्टेट की भी उन्नति हो सके, स्टेट का भी डेवलपमेंट हो सके, लेकिन उस पर विचार नहीं किया गया। अभी विभिन्न स्टेट्स ने आयरन और एक्सपोर्ट न करने की डिमांड रखी थी, क्योंकि उनकी स्टेट्स के अंदर जो इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, उनके लिए रॉ मैटेरियल की कमी हो रही है। यही कारण था कि एक्सपोर्ट बंद करने के लिए भी भारत सरकार को सुझाव दिया गया था। भारत सरकार ने इस सुझाव को नहीं माना। उन्होंने आयरन ओर के ऊपर 20 परसेंट एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी लगा दी और कहा कि इससे एक्सपोर्ट पर कंट्रोल होगा। महोदय, आयरन ओर प्रोज़्यूस करने वाली हर स्टेट की डिमांड है कि आप 20 परसेंट की जगह 30 परसेंट एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी लगाइए और जितनी इन्कम इस एक्सपोर्ट ड्यूटी से हो रही है, उसको स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स को दीजिए, ताकि हम लोग अपनी स्टेट्स का कुछ डेवलपमेंट कर सकें, क्योंकि जितनी भी iron ore bearing states हैं, वे काफी निर्धन हैं और वहां की जनता के लिए जो डेवलपमेंट के काम होने चाहिए, उन्हें वे स्टेट्स नहीं कर पा रही हैं। इसलिए भारत सरकार को इसके बारे में विचार करना चाहिए। दूसरा, उड़ीसा, झारखंड, छत्तीसगढ़ या अन्य जो निर्धन स्टेट्स हैं, हम लोगों को आम जनता के लिए जितने डेवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम्स टेकअप करने चाहिए, उतने हम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इसलिए जो निर्धन स्टेट्स हैं, जैसा मेरे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा, इनके लिए special category state status के लिए एक फार्मूला होना चाहिए। वह फार्मूला बनाया जाना चाहिए और निर्धन और गरीब स्टेट्स के बारे में कुछ किया जाना चाहिए। अगर आप उनके लिए कुछ नहीं करेंगे और हम लोगों को कहेंगे कि आप लोग अपनी स्टेट को संभाल नहीं पा रहे हैं, आप अपनी जनता को ठीक से नहीं रख पा रहे हैं, तो वह उचित नहीं होगा। महोदय, धन के बिना किसी भी देश में डेवलपमेंट का काम नहीं हो सकता है। इसीलिए धन वितरण के समय सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को सब चीजों को

देखकर स्टेट को उसका हिस्सा देना चाहिए। मगर, दुख की बात है कि जो स्टेट्स निर्धन हैं उनको ऊपर लाने के लिए सहायता देनी चाहिए तथा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को भी उनकी सहायता करने के लिए अपना स्टेट का शेयर देना चाहिए। मगर जब बंटवारे का समय आता है तो गाडगिल फॉर्मूले के हिसाब से जो निर्धन स्टेट्स हैं, तथा जो पहले से चला आ रहा है आज भी उसी तरीके से हो रहा है।

सर, आखिरी बात, सोशल सैक्टर में जैसा हम लोग आदिवासी भाई रहते हैं। ये आदिवासी भाई आजादी से पहले जो लाइन के पीछे आखिरी आदमी था वह आज भी आजादी के 65 साल बाद भी आखिरी पर्सन है। तो सरकार को सोचना चाहिए कि कम से कम जो आखिरी आदमी है तथा जैसे अभी बी.एस.पी. के एक मंबर बोल रहे थे कि आज भी वे लोग रोटी-कपड़ा और मकान के लिए तड़प रहे हैं, तो उनको ऊपर लाना चाहिए। जब कभी बाहर से विदेशी लोग आते हैं तो वे भी इन्हीं लोगों को देखने के लिए जाते हैं और हकीकत देखकर हिन्दुस्तान की जो इमेज है उसके बारे में वे लोग सोचते हैं कि भारतीय लोग बिना खाने-पीने के कैसे जी रहे हैं।

सर, हमारे फाइनेंस के बारे में फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर हैं तथा इनके लिए अगर दूसरा शब्द बोला जाए तो देश को चलाने के बारे में उनका जो दिल और दिमाग है, मेरे हिसाब से उन्हीं के जरिए ही देश चल रहा है। तो मैं आपसे अर्ज करूंगा कि ये आदिवासी और हम लोगों का जो पिछड़ा क्षेत्र है, इसके डेवलपमेंट के बारे में अपने रहते हुए हम लोगों को फॉरवर्ड ग्रुप के साथ, अगली पंक्ति के साथ एक समान करने के लिए कुछ व्यवस्था करेंगे। यही उम्मीद रखते हुए मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Thank you, Sir. The hon. Finance Minister's Budget is really very much encouraging the real growth of economy. It takes into consideration our future and has a very clear vision of how we are going to develop and how best our agriculture is focused upon for having more food and millets and being produced by way to encouragement by the Central Government which can be adopted by a proper method of the State Governments' management. Sir, this Budget is giving a clear vision for the future of the children, their education, their employment opportunities and their future of having a better citizenship in India when the entire world is growing at a faster rate. Sir, when we see the Finance Bill, it also cares very much and we are now going into a new venture which was already made for the direct taxes by way of selfassessment. Similar thing is also now developed by way of giving opportunities to the individuals and also corporate bodies and companies which are looking at various trade activities, import and export. When there is a system of customs tariff, now the new amendment, which is in the section 9 (a) of the Customs Tariff Act, address the issue of misuse of the anti dumping duty also. When it is a matter of getting huge material from other countries, in different labels and when it comes to the Indian market, they make it in different names, they avoid the anti-dumping duty, re-brand it and sell it again. This is now very much addressed by the amendment in section 58 which is going to be amended as 1 (A) in section 9 (A) of the Customs Tariffs Act.

Sir, many products and commodities are coming from China and other neighbouring countries against the anti-dumping rules. They are exploiting the land route, sea route and other

ways also. Smuggling is also taking place at the northern border. Chinese goods are coming and flooding the Indian markets through Nepal and other borders. These products are rebranded here and thereby they are earning a huge profit. The new amendment is going to address this issue.

The other aspect is assessment. Now self-assessment proposal has been given to an assessee who has to pay the customs duty. Now Section 2 is going to be amended. As assessment includes provisional assessment, self-assessment, reassessment and any other assessment, now the assessee himself will assesses the duty. This is about showing more citizenship attitude. An individual or a corporate body have to act themselves; the Inspector Raj can be removed only by their own discipline, if they observe discipline and reveal it as patriotic citizens to the country that this much they have taken and, therefore, they are paying this much customs duty. If that benefit is given for the first time in India, as we are giving in the indirect taxes, I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for that. A new culture is now being brought in in the international trading. This has to be respected properly by the companies and also the traders so that in future they don't claim that Inspector Raj still continued; it is no more there. That will be the better approach.

Similarly, Sir, the issue of Special Economic Zone has been totally misinterpreted by many people. I could listen to an interaction of the Finance Secretary, the Expenditure Secretary and others in a television interview, where they have clearly said that in no way the present Special Economic Zone area was going to be affected. Already, the promised period of five years is going to be looked after in all respects and after that stipulated period, which may come in and around 2012, that will be looked into by the new system. Therefore, that kind of a suspicion should not be there.

I would like to stress on two other important aspects. One is, huge liquid money is available in villages and remote rural areas because of the real estate business. Many of the multinational companies are coming through various real estate brokers and buying land in coastal areas, especially in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. They have already purchased a lot of land. We are very much afraid whether we have to fight against a colonial rule because the multinational companies are giving huge money to brokers to purchase the land. They are purchasing the land from the poor villagers. Therefore, in a way, a lot of money is being pumped into the society and the poor agriculturists do not know how and where to invest this money and how to use that money for their future. They immediately go to the market and expend the money by buying some food material or other commodities, by purchasing a new house, by holding functions and

by getting their children married. In that way, they are spending the money. My point is, investing in the Indira Vikas Patras was the best method at that time. The people were not worried whether that would come under tax or not and whether they would have to reveal their source of income or not. If that system of Indira Vikas Patras is revived again, many of the agriculturists who are afraid of investing elsewhere, can invest in Indira Vikas Patras. Then they will be able to use that money in future, whenever they needed it. In this way, the flow of liquid cash can be stopped immediately. This mapping is very much needed in villages. In one way, I am not encouraging that the land sale should go up. At the same time, if the money is available, then, that can be accounted for, or, it can be mapped in a proper method.

Then, Postal Small Savings Scheme is a very important scheme which was implemented during Shrimati Indira Gandhi's period. A huge amount of money was available to the State Government, and people were getting some interest through these small savings. This was also giving employment opportunities to people; people, who are 45 or 55 years old, are dependent on this scheme by working as agents. I am told that in West Bengal, ten to twelve lakhs of people are depending upon this. This is true in the case of Tamil Nadu as well. These agents are dependent on the small saving schemes. They are collecting small amount of money from the common people, register them in the respective post offices, get them the passbooks, etc. And, for all these, they get a small amount as commission. Even, the encouragement by way of bonus, which was offered earlier, was stopped three years before in that Budget. This should be restored. Also, the interest rate on the EPF has been hiked to 9.5 per cent. This decision was taken by the hon. Finance Minister two weeks back. In the similar way, the small savings in the Postal Department should also fetch more interest, say, eight or nine per cent, so that these people can be encouraged, and these people, who are working as small agents, want that this bonus part is restored. They can be utilized for the purpose of Indira Vikas Patra because they very well know about the family circumstances; they know how much money these people get, what their earnings are, etc. They will be able to advise these people properly. Now, they should also be equipped with modern technology like the Mobile Banking System, so that they can enter the transaction the same day, instead of going to the post office the next day and doing the paperwork. Also, these people are asked to go for police verification and other things. That will be harassment to these people. Unless there is a specific complaint on individuals, they should not be harassed like that.

Finally, I would like to stress upon service tax. I am very happy, and we are thankful to the hon. Finance Minister, for taking away the five per cent service tax on hospitals. Similarly, as my friend, Shri Shantaram Naik was saying about the hotel industry, they should also be exempt

from it. At the same time, I would like to say something on the service tax management. Service tax is a growing area of taxation system. But the monitoring is very, very poor. It is not monitored just like direct taxes or indirect taxes. No officer is allowed to go and find out whether the company is properly maintaining the accounts. When they are getting the numbers, they get money from the customers. But they are not paying to the Government. There is no networking system. It should be an online networking system. If a number is given for a particular company or a trader, they should, immediately, deposit the money, which is collected as service tax, in the account of the Government. They should not keep it in their hands. Now, in one Budget after another, certain industries or certain service sectors are being exempt from the service tax. Then, their number is alive. They are enjoying that money. They are collecting money from the customers, but they are not paying to the Government. There is no supervision on that aspect. In fact, the officials, who have been employed, are also less in number. There is no fresh recruitment of people for the management of the Service Tax Department. It is now being handled by the Excise Department and the Customs Department. Already they are overloaded with work. Now, the Finance Minister was pleased enough to promote them to a higher level. Therefore, there is a huge vacancy. And, the number of staff should be increased. By that, we can map the huge money in the account of the service tax.

Finally, Sir, I would thank the hon. Finance Minister for making the economy stable in India, because of which the World Bank and the IMF are claiming that India is going to achieve 8.9 per cent of GDP, and it may go up in the next year even beyond China's growth rate. Therefore, I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for giving the best Budget which is quite a manageable one. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Rama Chandra Khuntiaji; you have only six minutes.

SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (Orissa): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill and the Appropriation Bill that have been presented to this House for discussion. Sir, many points have already been made. So, I will not go into the details.

At the outset, I must appreciate and thank the hon. Finance Minister for having already taken care of some of the service taxes which have been the concern of many. I also thank him for this very innovative idea of the Direct Tax Code and many other steps which have kept our economy under control while there has been a slow down in the global economy. In India, the economy has been kept under control despite this bad situation in the whole world.

Sir, I just want to make a few points for the kind consideration of the hon. Finance Minister.

In the financial sector, the banking sector plays a very important role in the economy of our country. But there has been a concern. Because of low pay scales and allowances being given to bank officers and employees, many of them are leaving the banks. I wanted to know whether something could be done in this regard in the face of increasing competition. Lakhs of posts in banks have been lying vacant and the banks have not been able to fill those vacancies. Then, we have Grameen Banks. When Mrs. Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister, it was the brainchild of the then Finance Minister. This idea had been conceived with the purpose of increasing the credit limit in rural areas in addition to what was available through the cooperative societies. We are thankful that this time again, the credit limit has been increased to more than four lakh crores. Now, Sir, the Grameen Bank officers and employees, who are around 70,000 working throughout the country, do not have any pension scheme even though the nationalized banks like the SBI and others have it. These officers and employees of Grameen Banks are governed by the Provident Fund Scheme. Sir, you will be surprised to know that officers of the rank of managers get only Rs.1500 as pension after their retirement. They have submitted a petition to the hon. Finance Minister. About fifty MPs have also given a memorandum. I request the hon. Finance Minister to consider their case for pension.

The next point that I want to make is regarding the misutilisation of Central Government funds given to the States, whether it is Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa or any other, for various schemes like Indira Awas Yojana, Mid-day Meal Scheme, NRHM, Anganwadis and so on. Now, whenever we have a discussion, comments are made that it is going against the State. The Central Government is giving funds and, in many cases, it is hundred per cent funding. The Supreme Court has also made remarks in many cases as to why the Central Government is not taking action against corruption and misuse of Central funds in Odisha. So, I urge upon the Government to find out a way to monitor this whole thing. Everybody accepts this fact now that it is not any particular leader or any particular officer in the Government alone who is involved, but it is happening everywhere. So, we have to find out some modalities and methods to control this corruption and to see to it that there is maximum utilization of these funds in favour of the poor for whom this money has been given.

Sir, I want to mention one thing here. The Government of India is very much alive to these concerns and it has been taking the appropriate action to recover the black money. I just want to mention a case relating to Emar Math in Puri in my State. Some days ago, it was seen that

around 45 quintals of silver worth about 300 crores of rupees was found at a religious place, the Emar Math. The *mahant* has been arrested. Many other people have been arrested. But this is a very alarming situation. On the one hand, we are trying our best to unearth black money, and on the other, in some such religious places such irregularities are occurring. I am not mentioning any particular religion; I have full respect for them and I feel everybody has a right to contribute whatever he can to any religious place. But, all of a sudden, such a huge amount of silver and gold is coming out of a single mutt! It may also be happening in some other religious institutions. The question now is that anybody has the right to make donations, but in country we also have the right to know who is donating it and how much money they have. Further, many people having black money are also hoarders. They may also try to take the help of such institutions to keep their money. So, I think, the Government has to find a way to know the details of this type of property, where it is and so on.

Sir, I would like to mention one thing here about the system of Customs. In the Department of Customs and Excise, the inspectors are very important. They are collecting the money. As I have been informed, the Customs inspectors were getting their salaries and allowances on par with the CBI inspectors and other inspectors. Their salaries and allowances were reduced in the Fourth and the Fifth Pay Commissions. Now, in the Sixth Pay Commission, considering their plight, the Government has been very kind enough to bring them on parity; but, they have to get their notional promotions from 1996. They are very much in an aggrieved situation. They are very unhappy. The hon. Finance Minister should consider their case for giving them the notional promotion as it has been given to all other 16 services in this country.

Sir, another point is about the agricultural sector. The Arjun Sengupta Committee recommended on enacting two legislations. One is legislation for the workers in the unorganised sector and the other for the workers in Agricultural sector. The legislation for the unorganised sector has been passed by the Government but only Rs.1,000 crores has been given as a symbolic contribution for that. Although money for social security schemes has been given by the Government, which are working very well in the country, I urge upon the Government that, as per the recommendations of the Arjun Sengupta Committee, the Central Government should talk with the State Governments and find out the contribution of the employers to see whether the State Government can bear 50 per cent and another 50 per cent by the Central Government, or whatever other mode may it be. Then, the Government can bring in legislation for the social security for the workers in the agricultural sector.

I would like to mention one last point. I do fully agree with the hon. Member, Shri Mangala Kisan and others. Orissa is also demanding to place itself in 'Special-category State' considering our financial condition. I do agree and support this demand. I also, as a Member in Rajya Sabha, brought a Private Member's Bill for declaring Orissa as a 'Special-category State'. But, unfortunately, at that time, the Finance Minister did not accept our demand although our present Chief Minister was in the Union Cabinet at that time. At that time also it was not accepted. I am once again insisting on that and I request the Government to consider declaring Orissa as a 'Special-category State'.

With these words, I once again say that I support this Finance Bill and urge the Minister and the Government to consider the points raised by me. Thank you.

SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I was not slated to speak on this Finance Bill; but, I made a special request simply to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister on one important burning issue which I have already brought it to his notice.

Before going into that subject, I would like to welcome the announcement made by the Finance Minister with regard to withdrawal of the service tax on hospitals. Sir, it is a very wise step; I do not know why that proposal came at all in the first instance. But, anyhow, I am happy about it and I thank the Finance Minister for the same because hospital sector in India is growing and the medical tourism is coming to India. Sir, earlier, the Minister must be aware, liver and kidney transplantation in London used to cost around Rs. 70 lakhs. Today, it is done at around Rs.20 lakhs in Hyderabad. That is the position now. We must encourage that and give some more incentives to the hospitals.

The main point I wanted to draw attention of the hon. Finance Minister is, Sir, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu, these four States were very badly affected by untimely rains. In the State of Andhra Pradesh alone, 25 lakh acres of paddy, 15 lakh acres of commercial crops were totally lost. We have apprised this to the hon. Finance Minister, the Agriculture Minister; recently I had an opportunity to meet the hon. Finance Minister and apprise him of the seriousness of the situation. I do not want to go into the details of the devastation caused. One particular aspect which is concerned with the Finance Minister is, a general announcement was made by the Chief Minister and by the concerned authorities that there would be a reschedule of loans and the interest portion would be waived. That is the minimum relief the Government can give to farmers.

Sir, I must respectfully submit, the State Governments, be it Maharashtra or Tamil Nadu or Andhra Pradesh or Orissa, are not in a position to bear the expenditure themselves. So, that being the case, it is the minimum responsibility of the Central Government to bear that portion of the amount of the interests. But unfortunately what happened is, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh made a statement saying that people who repay their loan before 31st March will be entitled to this re-schedulement and waiver. What is the waiver if you are paying the principal amount, that too before 31st? Our crops are lost for this season. Everything is lost. No farmer is in a position to pay the loan. So, that is why there is this request for re-schedulement. I am happy the banks have agreed. Some of them have done the re-schedulement also. But if you add interest to the principal, the burden will be more. So, I take this opportunity and request the hon. Finance Minister that while responding on the Finance Bill, the hon. Finance Minister should give an assurance to the people of these four States, and particularly Andhra Pradesh. Sir, in Andhra Pradesh alone, I have the statistics with me, 23,01,030 farmers individually are affected. Sir, twenty-three lakhs individual farmers are affected. They have lost everything. They were crying. Nobody went to their rescue. So, that being the case, please consider it positively and make an announcement about the waiver of interests, for this year, where the farmers have lost crops. That is the minimum thing the Centre can do. I hope the hon. Minister will respond positively. Thank you very much, Sir.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir. First of all, I would like to express my deep appreciation to all the hon. Members who have made their contributions while participating in the debate. With the seal of approval to return the Finance Bill to Lok Sabha, as Constitutionally we are not empowered to pass it, so the technical term we shall have to use that 'return it', then the curtain will be drawn for the entire Budgetary exercise which we began for quite some time. For certain reasons we had to condense the Session and do away with the second leg of the Budget Session. That is why, after 2006, the full Finance Bill, including the entire Budget is being passed before 31st March, end of the Financial Year. In 2006, we had to do the same thing because of the same situation.

Sir, one point which was raised by my good old friend, Shri Ramdas Agarwal — he and me together were in Rajya Sabha for quite some time — and I do agree with him that we should have more time for discussing the issues relating to money, finance, planning and development. And to be very frank, if I claim, don't treat it as immodesty, I spent almost 30 years of my life in this House as a Member, and sometimes as Minister, even I had the privilege of being the Leader of

4.00 P.M.

the House as well. But many a time I found that even in the discussions on matters related to money, finance, planning and development, contribution of Rajya Sabha is not less to that of any other House. But, here we shall have to find out a mechanism. It is not a question of apportioning blame because we all are collectively victims of the situations which we ourselves are creating where non-issues or less important issues are taking more time than the real issues, we shall have to find a way out where constructive, informed structural discussions and debates on important issues could take place.

Sir, the issues which have been raised are substantially of general nature. Some other particular issues have also been referred to. I will respond to them. But before that, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members that when in the morning while introducing the Finance Bill and also introducing the Appropriation Bill why did I refer to the crisis in the Middle East or in Japan — not to find a cover to have some excuse that the prices will go up. It is not that. Today my primary concern is about the availability. If you look at our oil requirement - I have a figure - out of 100 million tonnes imported last year, 67 million tonnes, say, more than two-third, came from the Middle East alone. Forget about 6 million NRIs living there. Therefore, if the situation remains unstable there, it is quite natural for anyone to express concern and to hope and to try, if possible, to restore normalcy, peace and stability in the region because our interests, our vital interests are linked to that. It is not an excuse for us for any cover. Having said that, I would like to address couple of issues which are of importance and my good friend, who is also an expert, Mr. Prakash Javadekar, has raised and as usual expressed his doubt about the numbers. First of all, I would like to make it quite clear that I do feel that it is rational and logical to compare the BE to BE, not RE to BE because if we try to compare BE to RE, it would be like a comparison between a man of my size or that of Venkaiahji size or even taller than Tiwariji's size, because 5 feet man cannot be compared with 7 feet man. Worst comes in us an unanticipated expenditure or the receipt. If we could have anticipated it at the formulation of the budgetary stage, anyone would have taken it into account. Therefore, comparison should be between BE and you can take advantage from the REs and point out for your larger allocations for the next year. Now what happened this year, this year it happened that I got certain advantages which may not be available for every year. Therefore, if this year's expenditure has been more than the Budget Estimates, it was done deliberately. I did it deliberately, added Rs.10,000 crores additional to PMGSY, Rs.4,000 crores to the National Rural Health Mission,

Rs.4,000 crores for Right to Education — Nearly Rs.20,000 crores for National Rural Health Mission, for the PMGSY for education, for transfer to the North Eastern States for the development. How it could have happened, because there was tax buoyancy, because I got some advantage from 3G auction. If you look at my Budget figures, when I projected that I can get roughly about 35,000 crores of rupees from 3G auction, it was much more. Therefore, I decided that I could give some more money to some of these States who require more money for their developmental work, to some of the centrally sponsored developmental schemes. In between the Right to Education came — which is a long drawn commitment of ours — to make universalisation of education up to the age of 14. If we could provide additional resources, we did it. But, at the same time, we will have to appreciate that next year if these additional resources are not available; this additional allocation may not be possible. Therefore, it is sometimes one time event and you cannot expect to have it. The second question which you have raised is that: Are my figures about the GDP growth, about the fiscal deficit correct? What is my basic presumption of nine per cent GDP growth? I am not expecting very huge foreign investment. But I am substantially encouraged by the trend of domestic savings. If I want to achieve nine per cent GDP growth, our I-code is 4.1. If my investment level is around 35 to 36 per cent, it will be possible to have nine per cent GDP growth. Thirtysix to thirty seven per cent investment of GDP is possible if the present trend of the domestic savings continue and the marginal balance requirement from the external sources which will not be more than one-and-a-half to two per cent of GDP is probably coming despite there being slow down of FDI. This level is possible. Assuming that, I am projecting that it will be nine per cent plus or minus 0.25. But if something extraordinary happens, as it happened in case of 2008, a small sub-prime lending of a banking institution — as an eminent Chartered Accountant you are fully aware of it — would anybody imagine that this would roll into a major international financial crisis and how it had its adverse impact on our GDP scenario? Please look at the quarterly figures of that particular year. It was near nine per cent in first quarter of 2008-09. It was about to be 5.8 per cent in the last quarter, from about nine per cent to 5.8 per cent. That is the period from December onwards when we anticipated that it is steeply declining, we had to inject the stimulus package by resorting to huge fiscal expansion to the extent of three per cent of GDP. Therefore, I do hope that it would be possible for us to have this level of growth and trend which you have noticed this year also. It is true. If we had previous drought year's 0.2 per cent GDP growth positive, that is not normal. For

the last three to four years we have seen that the agricultural growth in GDP is going to be around three to four per cent and we are also assuming that it would be around four to four and a half per cent. This year, of course it is expected to be around 5.1 per cent. So, assuming the contribution of service sectors, manufacturing sectors — I am not expecting very high upward movement — if the normal trend continues and with this level of investment, we can maintain. Having i-code at 4.1 per cent, incremental capital output ratio at 4.1, it is not difficult to achieve the growth of GDP at nine per cent. Then, I come to the question of fiscal deficit. Yes; it is true. You may call me conservative. While replying to the general discussion on the Budget — I don't know whether it is this House or that House — somebody told me, 'Your thinking is conservative, because you want to live within the limit of you means. Therefore, you are unimaginative. Those who want to live on an unanticipated income, they are imaginative. They may be imaginative; they may be resourceful. But, I admit, I am conservative. Why am I conservative? It is because I cannot forgive. I am not passing any blame or finding fault with anybody. But, the country had to face some sort of humiliation when we had to go to an extremely difficult financial situation when our credit rating was about to have a nosedive. It actually had a nosedive. When I decided to buy gold from the IMF, it is not that money is going to be a great thing in today's economic parameters. But, only to have some sort of psychological satisfaction that once this country had to pledge its gold and today, when the opportunity comes, let us add some more gold to our monetized stock and that is why I asked the RBI to buy gold from the IMF. It is not a major economic event. But, the short point which I am trying to drive at is, it is my effort, it is my exercise to live within the fiscal limit. That is why I want to maintain fiscal consolidation. I do believe that I am not quite sure as to what would be the inflow from the external sources. I am not quite confident, because of the various situations. The European recovery is taking place, but it is fragile. Uncertainty in the Middle East may cast its shadow. I don't know what is going to happen in Libya. We expressed that the people of Libya live in peace. They should not be subjected to the sufferings and miseries which they have already suffered. But, at the same time, nobody knows it. Keeping that in view, what shall we have to do? We shall have to ensure that we can manage our affairs without being jolted from the external shock to the extent possible. Keeping that in view, I am emphasizing on fiscal consolidation.

Now, whether it would be possible and my numbers are credible. Sir, taste of pudding is in its eating. I will just show the projections which have made and we actually achieved. In 2004-

05, the projected fiscal deficit was 4.4 per cent, but the actual achievement was less. It was 3.9 per cent. In 2005-06, it was 4.3 per cent and the achievement was 4 per cent. In 2006-07, it was 3.8 per cent and the achievement was 3.3 per cent. In 2007-08, it was 3.3 per cent and the achievement was 2.5 per cent. We had to make huge fiscal expansion for the next year *i.e.*, 2008-09. The projection for 2008-09 was 2.5 per cent and it went up to 6 per cent. Surely, we cannot live with a fiscal deficit for a longer period at the level of 6 per cent. Therefore, we have to bring it down. And, I projected in 2009-10 at 6.8 per cent. I am not quite sure, because I could not roll back the entire excise duty. I could not roll back the entire fiscal stimulation and concessions that we gave. That is why I had projected 6.8 per cent. But, actually, I achieved 6.4 per cent and this year it is 5.5 per cent and I am expecting final figures when it will arrive. Our estimated figure is 5.1 per cent and I do hope a positive figure. Here, I would like to disagree with my good friend, Prakash Javadekar that as per my figure and my expectations, it should be 5.1 per cent, not 5.8 per cent as you are projecting. Therefore, the short point that I am trying to make is that maintaining the fiscal prudence will give more space to the private sector. I did not roll out the entire excise duty so that it can give more margin to the business. They can expand it. Some hon. Members raised a point that the growth is only for the big people, and the number of well-to-do people has increased. Yes, they have increased. There is no doubt in it. But growth does not merely mean for them. I was Finance Minister 25-30 years ago too. I could not think, then, that from the Treasury I shall be providing assistance to the banks by instructing them to waive loans to the extent of rupees 65,000 crores to extend benefits to four crore farmers. But we could do it because the Government could afford it. The tax-GDP ratio has increased as high as 12 per cent. The annual average tax buoyancy was Rs. 1.6 to 1.8 per cent. That was the contribution of the growth. Growth means the MGNREGA. Of course, leakage, deficiency in implementation, etc. are different issues. They are to be addressed. They cannot be kept under carpet. But, at the same time, today, it would not have been possible to give legal right to job at Rs. 100 per day. It would not be possible if there would not have been sustained growth. Yes, disparities are still there. Those are to be removed.

It has been stated that the public distribution system has to be revamped. Yes, it has to be revamped. But who can revamp it? Can any Central Finance Minister revamp the public distribution system in 600,000 villages? The Central Finance Minister can only provide adequate elbow room to the States by providing finances, which we are doing. What was the transfer from the Centre to the States, thirty years ago? And, what is the transfer today? Yes, still there are

States that are having difficulties. But, except three States, for whom we are taking appropriate measures, the fourteen-day treasury bill of twenty-eight States, every day — you can check up the figures from me any day — is collectively more than one lakh crores of rupees. These three States have some special problems. I don't blame them. I have appointed a small group to address their problems and to find out how their problems can be sorted out. And, it has got reflected. I am, again, making a comparison between my earlier tenure and this tenure. At that point of time, I had to receive calls from the Chief Ministers or the State Finance Ministers that they were reaching overdraft and ask the Reserve Bank of India not to stop their payments. Today, they are not to telephone me. They don't bother about it because they have enough reserves in fourteen-day treasury bills and they are earning small interest from that. This situation has changed. Some suggestions have been made by the hon. Members that why don't I go from *ad valorem* to specific duty on petroleum products, so that when the prices go up, it is not increased automatically.

But please look at it from the other side. It is not during my time alone. Initiatives were taken by the NDA regime to persuade the States to agree to VAT. What is VAT? What is Value Added Tax? It is not specifically *ad valorem*. The VAT was brought after a good deal of efforts with the initiatives of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers. All States have agreed to impose VAT but still there are some distortions which we are trying to correct. When GST will come, it will be corrected and it is one of the major tax reforms. When GST and DTC will come, these two will be the major tax reforms. Yes, petrol prices are increasing. Therefore, we are feeling the pinch. But for that, if we want to disturb a system and institutional arrangement which will be beneficial in the long run, I think, it would not be prudent. We shall have to find out some other mechanism, if possible, to resolve the problem and to ensure that it does not cause too much hardships.

Secondly, I receive *galis* — I do not know — for petroleum and diesel prices more often than not. But I am not the only villain of the piece. I am giving you just one example. I know I get 100 per cent *galis*. But I have a small share in it; the larger shares are with somebody else and I am telling you who are those 'elses'. Last year, in 2009-10 — 2010-11 figures are not fully available — the Centre collected 1,11,779 crores of rupees out of all forms of taxes from the petrol and petroleum products. Rs. 1,11,779 crores is the figure. From the VAT and other taxes, the States realized Rs. 96,339 crores. But I could not appropriate that 1,11,000 crores of rupees. From that, I have to give to the States 24,000 crores of rupees. So, from Rs. 1,11,779 crores, the net Centre

share came down to Rs. 87,522 crores, whereas, the States' share increased from Rs. 73,000 crores to Rs. 96,339 crores with this additional Rs. 24,000 crores. Therefore, these things have taken place. I am just illustrating it in a little detail only to point out that it is linked with a system to which we are going, with the cooperation of the States and parties belonging to both sides. I am happy that yesterday I could introduce the Constitutional Amendment Bill and the GST Bill. Now, it will be considered by the Standing Committee where informed debate and structure discussions will take place. We hope we will be able to evolve consensus through which it will be possible for us to work out the mechanism. Of course, the Standing Committee Report on GST will be available and we will be able to have it.

Now, certain other minor issues have come. Some of the issues we have addressed have been appreciated. But the hon. Member from Orissa pointed out one thing. It is true that I had a discussion with the Chief Ministers on the Bill which we are going to have. We are seeking the suggestions of the Chief Ministers, particularly of the mining-rich States on this. I did not have discussion with the Jharkhand Chief Minister but I had discussions with Orissa and Chhattisgarh Chief Ministers.

But I have received their representations. It would be getting reflected in the new Bill which we propose to have. So far as fixation of royalty is concerned, I do agree that sometimes it gets delayed. But this is an issue which we are going to address.

In regard to the export duty on iron ore, there are two contradictory views. There is a very strong view, including that of the concerned Ministry, that these are precious raw materials. ...*(Interruptions)*... Yes, at one point of time, because of the colonial nature of the economy, we exported raw materials and imported finished products. But when we are developing, would we not like to sustain it? Yes, there would be problems initially; there would be difficulties. That is why I have imposed a twenty per cent export duty, moderated, to my mind. Also, I have increased the Fe because I would not like to encourage export of iron ore in the fine form, Fe form; I would rather prefer to have some value addition with pelletisation.

श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर: बैन करिए इसको।

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: That would, perhaps, have been better, but I am not venturing to do that right now.

There are certain other aspects. Of course, I deeply appreciate the speech of Tiwariji, a hardcore socialist leader. Naturally, in the vision that he has of India and many others' vision of India and the image that we have today or the state of affairs that exist today, there is a big

difference. But, at the same time, we shall have to be pragmatic and realistic. We shall have to keep in mind that there would also be a gap between our actual achievement and our aspirations. I never say that we have been able to do much. When I claim that I have increased agricultural credit from Rs.87,000 crores to Rs.4,75,000 crores, I said that it is the end. The actual requirement may be more than double. If I have been able to somewhat reduce the rate of interest through the interest subvention system and, at least, those sections of the farmers who are in a position to pay in time are getting the benefit. I do not say that the defaulters are getting it. If I had the capacity, I would have loved to make it four per cent for everybody. But, at the same time, we shall have to keep in mind that this money cannot come from the banks because in that case, they would become insolvent; nobody will keep money in the banks. These are to be provided by the Government through interest subvention. It depends on us. Here, I would like to touch upon another point, the projection of subsidy. That is the practice being followed in budget-making. But I have made one major change, and you would have noticed it. This year, I have given upfront subsidy on oil. How was it done earlier? It was done through issuing bonds. Actually, that is not something that we calculate in our deficit. But nobody in the international world takes into account the fact that this is the correct computation of deficit. That is why I am saying that I will not go to that practice. If it is needed, I am giving it now and I will give it later. Why? Many may be fully convinced that oil prices will not come down below 80 or 100 dollars per barrel. I am not sure about that because again, the example of 2008 comes to my mind. Actually, from 2000 May onwards it started moving upwards. From \$ 36 per barrel, 30,40,50,75,80, it went as high as \$ 147 per barrel in July, 2008, and also in August, 2008, it reached \$ 147. Again in January, 2009, it came down to \$ 50 per barrel. Oil is really slippery. Fluctuation is very high. I do not know what would happen. Therefore, I have taken a modest mean course, but it is not suppressing the expenditure. But, as I expect, you have also referred to, yes, there was a declining. In the tax GDP ratio, we have not been able to reach 12 per cent. I am admitting it; it is much less than that. But, tax buoyancy has started slightly improving and annual tax buoyancy is the real indicator which will give me confidence that revenue buoyancy would continue to be there. Along with the revenue buoyancy and expenditure control, if, at the same time, we can have the rate of domestic savings changed, which is visible, it would be possible to achieve the targeted growth rate, targeted investment rate. And, for that, inflation control is absolutely necessary for the food prices, and it is not merely announcement. As a result of last year's announcement of 60,000 pulse villages, we have been able to produce

additional 1.47 million ton this year. From 4.43 million ton, pulse production has gone up to six million ton, and if this trend continues, next year, there would be additional 1.5 million ton. Still, the demand is increasing; people are increasing. Food items' requirement would increase. They cannot be decreased. Therefore, this ought to be done. Farmers ought to produce more. I do admit. In the morning, an hon. Member was showing that rotten wheat. It is a fact. And, for that, we ought to create storing capacity. It is true that we could not create storing capacities according to the requirements. But, for the last three-four years, we have seen that substantial procurement is taking place because we have increased the Minimum Support Price to the farmers substantially, and we shall have to give them more. Otherwise, there will be no incentive to produce. At the same time, there is no excuse that production is more, procurement is more, and therefore, it should be allowed to be wasted. We will have to ensure that adequate storing facilities are being created.

The last point was made by Mr. Venkaiah Naidu. On that, he also met me. We have already addressed that aspect by allowing the export of certain type of crops. In respect of the special package for the farmers, I cannot respond to it. I will look into the aspect of the farmers who have suffered; how best we can provide some relief to them and protect their interest. With these words, Mr. Vice- Chairman, Sir, I commend that the Bill be returned.

SHRI N.K. SINGH (Bihar): Sir, I wish to just seek one very small clarification from the exceedingly learned intervention of the Finance Minister. First, I think that he had mentioned earlier that he would advance the schedule to the extent possible for the outstanding legislations which form a centrepiece of his main Budget proposal and hopefully, there will be quick opportunity for taking up these pending legislations.

Secondly, he is sanguine that the assumptions on inflationary behaviour, which, in the Budget, is only five per cent, are realistic. One is happy to note that the Finance Minister is sanguine that the Budget projections on inflation are realistic enough to be really something to be relied upon while looking at GDP and other numbers.

DR. CHANDAN MITRA (Madhya Pradesh): Sir, I am glad that the Finance Minister has acknowledged that he is a conservative man and that his estimates are conservative. But, Sir, may I, in all humility, ask him that while emphasising the need to control inflation, can he give us a conservative estimate as to when the inflationary pressures on the economy are going to end, and whether the Budgetary policies that he has outlined will have an impact on the rate of

inflation? Can we seriously expect the inflation to be substantially down by the end of this year. It has been promised year after year for the last two years but, in fact, its opposite has happened. What kind of impact will this Budget have on inflation? What are the Minister's expectations?

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR (Maharashtra): Sir, I have a small clarification. At the end of the reply given by the hon. Finance Minister, he referred to the increase in pulses production. What is the real key to it? The key is that the farmer gets the increased remunerative price. We have converted our system from the Minimum Support Price to the Fair Remunerative Price. Instead of that, why does the Government not accept the formula suggested by our hon. Member, Prof. M.S. Swaminathan, in his Commission's Report? He suggested that the production cost plus 50 per cent is the Real Remunerative Price, which should be offered and guaranteed to the farmers, so that they can produce lot more foodgrains and there is no scarcity. Kindly respond to this issue.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, कृपया हमें भी अलाऊ कीजिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MS. MABEL REBELLO (Jharkhand): Sir, I have a small clarification. ...**(Interruptions)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): बस, अब हो गया। Please take your seats. ...**(Interruptions)**... We have to conclude. ...**(Interruptions)**...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Let us not have a full debate. ...**(Interruptions)**...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): No, no. ...**(Interruptions)**... It is not possible. ...**(Interruptions)**...

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: सर, मैं एक क्वेश्चन करूंगा। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): राजनीति प्रसाद जी, कृपया बैठिए। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MS. MABEL REBELLO: Sir, the Finance Minister referred to coal royalty and he mentioned that the Chief Ministers of Chhattisgarh and Orissa came and met him. I agree with him. Sir, the coal royalty used to be 20 per cent, and, now, it has been reduced. They brought out a hybrid formula three years ago. They should revise the coal royalty now. I request the hon. Minister to go back to the *ad valorem* system and not follow the hybrid formula, which was introduced. Sir, this way, Jharkhand is losing Rs. 800 crore per annum.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (West Bengal): Sir, in the Receipt Statement, the tax arrears have been shown. In direct tax arrears, undisputed arrears amount to Rs. 42,000 crore out of total direct tax arrears of Rs. 1,09,000 crore. My suggestion or query to the hon. Finance

Minister is whether he can fix a target, as you fix your target in any other area, at least, to recover the undisputed arrears. Your Receipt Statement says that it is undisputed. Can you set a target in this regard? You have set a target, say, for disinvestment of Rs. 40,000 crore. Some of the undisputed arrears date back to more than five or ten years, and, I think, such old arrears constitute around 25 per cent of the undisputed arrears. So, my question is whether he can set a target, just like any other economic target, in this matter.

SHRI NARESH GUJRAL (Punjab): Sir, the hon. Finance Minister pointed out that the MSP has been increased substantially since their Government came to power. I would like to point out that annually compounded, it works out to only 7.5 per cent for wheat, and, 9.5 per cent for rice. Sir, today, the international prices are almost double the MSP. Now, the Government has to announce the new MSP. I hope that the Government will be considerate towards the farmer.

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: सर, कृपया मुझे भी मौका दीजिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आप बोल चुके हैं।

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, I am happy that the hon. Finance Minister has said that he would sympathetically consider as to what sort of package can be given to the farmers. I would just like to remind him that the financial, accounting year is ending on 31st March, and, the banks will do the re-schedulement by 31st March. Please keep it in mind, and, make the announcement before 31st March of whatever you can do for the interest waiver etc. This is my request.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): Thank you. Now, hon. Finance Minister.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, first of all, as far as the legislation is concerned, I am happy to inform that I have been able to introduce all the important legislation in Lok Sabha. Even today, in one Bill, a 'Division' was called at the introduction stage, and, the House approved its introduction. Therefore, all the major four legislations have been introduced. Now, I would request the concerned Standing Committees to examine and give their views. As expeditiously as they give their views, it would be possible for us to get it legislated.

The second question is about inflation. A number of hon. Members have raised this issue. What are the tools through which we can control the inflationary pressure? The first traditional theory that 'too much money chase too few goods' means fiscal consolidation which we are doing and trying to control. Even the latest rate announcements by the RBI to mop up the

additional resources are clear signals towards controlling inflation. But we have to always strike a balance between the requirement of the industry for growth, requirement of the business for growth and also to control the inflationary pressure. These are the steps being taken from the demand side. From the fiscal side, I am helping by trying to restore the fiscal consolidation. From the supply side, the steps we have taken up because of the major agricultural bottlenecks which caused and one of the major reasons is that there is a big difference. Some of the hon. Members, including Ram Gopal Yadav, have suggested for banning forward trading. Some of them have suggested for the amendment to the relevant State laws so that the new entrants can come into the regulated market. We have taken it up with the State Governments and we shall have to collectively work to see how these supply bottlenecks can be removed. So far as the shortage between the availability and the requirement is concerned, domestic production and availability is concerned, intermediate period which I have to bridge the gap through import, for that, we are keeping the import routes also open. Keeping all these factors together, it will be possible for us to maintain the inflation at a reasonable level, moderate level. But, it will be extremely difficult to indicate, particularly from the behaviour which we have seen from the last six months — suddenly the prices of onion went up, certain unusual factors at some point of time, particularly the food items. But, at the same time, please remember that this is a one good trend which we have been noticing from August onwards, though it is reasonably high, that all three consumer price indices — agricultural labour, urban labour and rural labour — all three CPI indices and WPI indices are in the single digit, though it is at an unacceptable single digit; we would like to bring it further down.

In respect of the recommendations of the real remunerative prices, if we had done it, it would have been easier for us to do it. But, there are constraints which we are unable to do within the system. I do agree with the general proposition. If the farmers have enough incentives to produce and he has enough returns, that itself will be the biggest incentive. There are no two opinions about it. Supporting necessary extension services and other requirements will have to be provided. But the question is that to what extent we can do what we are doing on the basis of the recommendations of the expert committee. We are changing it from year to year.

In respect of the royalty, I have already stated that I will suggest to the concerned authorities to fix this. So far as the tax arrears to fix the basis is concerned, it is not merely within the Revenue Department. A large number of cases are in the court. How can we do it? Even within the tax system itself, Appellate Commissioner, Appellate Tribunal, various stages are

there. But in most of the cases, sometimes it happens that even if it becomes due, if the financial year is over, then it is computed as the arrear but actually it is to be due within the stipulated period. Some of these figures also come therein.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: What you are terming as undisputed...

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: That will have to be settled. That I cannot say. It is difficult to give any fix target.

SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (Karnataka): Sir, he has not replied to my point.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I can't talk about it now. It will be unfair on my part. I will see what can be done.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): I shall first put the motion regarding consideration of the Appropriation (No.2) Bill, 2011 to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2011-12, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

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

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

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: With your permission, Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): I shall now put the motion regarding the Finance Bill, 2011 to vote. The question is:

That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2011-12, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration.

The motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): We shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clauses 2-79 and the 1st to 13th Schedules were added to the Bill.

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

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: With your permission, Sir, I beg to move:

That the Bill be returned.

The question was put and the motion was adopted.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI TARIQ ANWAR): The House stands adjourned till 11 a.m. tomorrow, the 25th March, 2011.

The House then adjourned at forty-nine minutes past four of the clock till eleven of the clock on Friday, the 25th March, 2011.