Matters raised with permission—

Supply of contaminated foodgrains in tribal regions of the country (pages 1-2)
Safe storage of wheat and grains, use of pesticides and resultant spoilage (pages 2-3)
Non-implementation of the recommendations of the Majithia Wage Board for journalists and non-journalists (pages 3-4)
Alleged gifting of 773 acres of land of VSNL and waiver of Rs. 1402 crore tax liability to the Tata’s (page 4-6)

Announcement by 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 (pages 6-7)

Special Mentions—
Demand to give financial assistance to States in the wake of the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission (page 7)
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 (page 7)
Demand for clearance from the Archeological Survey of India to repair a school of historical importance in Masrur village of Himachal Pradesh (page 8)

[P.T.O.

RAJYA SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

PRICE : Rs. 50.00
Need for introducing verbatim reporting system in courts by making appropriate law under article 145 of the Constitution (pages 8-9)

Demand to check the dominance of Emirates, Air Asia and Fly Dubai on Indian aviation routes (page 9)

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 (pages 9-10)

Demand to deliberate on the issues relating to Free Trade Agreement with the European Union before its finalization (pages 10)

Request to allow functioning of bleaching and dyeing units in Tirupur to save livelihood of workers (page 11)

Demand to release funds for setting up the Gram Nyayalayas in Uttar Pradesh (pages 11-12)

Demand for widening and improvement of the National Highways falling in the National Capital Regions (page 12)

Government Bills—

The Orissa (Alteration of Name) Bill, 2010 — Passed (pages 13-62)

The Constitution (One Hundred and Thirteenth Amendment) Bill, 2010 — Passed (pages 13-62)

The Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 2011 — Returned (pages 63-87 and pages 105-147)

The Finance Bill, 2011 — Returned (pages 63-87 and pages 105-147)

Papers Laid on the Table (pages 87-101)

Report of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes — Laid on the Table (pages 101-02)

Reports of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence — Laid on the Table (page 102)

Statements of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence — Laid on the Table (pages 102-04)

Report of the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Labour — Laid on the Table (page 104)

Statements by Ministers

Status of implementation recommendations contained in the Sixth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence — Laid on the Table (page 104)

Status of implementation recommendations contained in the Eighth Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Defence — Laid on the Table (page 104)

Web-site Address: http://rajyasabha.nic.in

http://parliamentofindia.nic.in

E-mail Address: rsedit-e@sansad.nic.in
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 — Laid on the Table (pages 105-06)

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 — Laid on the Table (page 106)

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 — Laid on the Table (page 106)
Supply of contaminated foodgrains in tribal regions of the country

Shri Om Prakash Chautala: The House met at eleven of the clock, Mr. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION

The House rises to a matter raised with permission.

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

Shri Om Prakash Chautala: Sir, the matter I have raised is that the supply of contaminated foodgrains has been going on in various regions of the country. Sir, I want to ask a question.

Shri Om Prakash Chautala: Sir, there is a tribal district where the supply of foodgrains has been going on. Sir, I want to ask a question.

Shri Om Prakash Chautala: Mr. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Please don’t do that, Sir, it is against the conventions.
पंजाब और हरियाणा में गेहूं व चावल फसलों 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 हूं कि सरकार एक मोनिटरिंग एजेंसी बनाकर त्यांत जांच कराए और जो भी खराब है, उसको वापस मंगवाए। इसके साथ ही यह इसकी नीति में पूर्ण रूप 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.

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 (विहार): माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आपका, सदन का और खास तौर पर माननीय मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस और 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 तारीख से काम करके सरकार के समक 31.12.2010 को अपनी सिफारिशें दी हैं। दुर्भाग्य है कि अभी तक उन सिफारिशों पर सरकार ने कोई कार्यबाधा नहीं की है, जिसकी वजह से बड़े पैमाने पर पत्रकार और गैर-पत्रकार बंदू agitated हैं। आज उसी संदर्भ में सरकार का ध्यान आकर्षित करने के लिए वे march की कर रहे हैं। महेंद्राई विनोद बंधु जी रहे हैं। 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 कार्यबाधा नहीं की गई है। यहाँ माननीय मंत्री जी भी वेतन बढ़ा रहे 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 महेंद्राई के समय मीडिया के लोगों के वेतन में बढ़ोतरी हो सके और उन्हें सुखिया मिल सके, ताकि उनकी रोजी-रोटी का जो सवाल उठ उठाए है, उनमें बड़े पैमाने पर जो agitation हो गया है, उनके मन में जो आक्रोश है, वह शांत हो सके।

इसलिए मैं पुन: 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 अनुशंसाएं, जो सिफारिशें दी गई हैं, उन्हें सरकार अविलम्ब लागू करें।

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

श्री रामचंद्र चूड़िशास (उड़ीसा): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए इस विषय के साथ सम्बंधित 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।(...व्यवहार)... सर, हम लोग एक-एक मिनट तो बोलेंगे न? (...व्यवहार)...
(व्यवधान)... सर, यहाँ पर सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री बैठी हुईं हैं...(व्यवधान)... महोदय, सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री यहाँ पर बैठी हुईं हैं, यह जल्द होगा कि वह सरकार की ओर से कुछ जवाब दें...(समय की घंटी)... जल्दी से जल्दी इस विषय में साक्षात्कार 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 पटकार और गैर-पटकार कर्मचारी हैं, उनके सामने भर्तीकर स्थिति है। पांच-छ: महीने से यह रिपोर्ट आ चुकी है, सूचना एवं प्रसारण मंत्री जी यहाँ 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, इतनी निर्देशन और निर्माण नहीं होनी चाहिए, बहुत लोग पेड़ इम्प्लोयज हैं, जो मर रहे हैं, उनकी 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 कहें नहीं 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)...

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 Baijal, 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 Baijal’s tenure as Chairman of TRAI is being investigated by the CBI in the allocation of 2G spectrum. The same Baijal 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)* Ab vah chhod hi... *(यांत्रिक)*... vah nikal diya gaya hai. *(यांत्रिक)*... Special Mentions. *(Interruptions)*... Special Mentions to be laid. Shri Avinash Rai Khanna. Please lay. *(Interruptions)*... Aap baithiye... *(यांत्रिक)*... hone gaya... *(यांत्रिक)*... Aap baith jaiye... *(यांत्रिक)*... Shri Avinash Rai Khanna. *(Interruptions)*... Mr. Hanumantha Rao. *(Interruptions)*... Mr. Hanumantha Rao. *(Interruptions)*...

*Not recorded.*
SHRI N.K. SINGH: Sir, may I? ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: One minute. ... (Interruptions) ... Please. ... (Interruptions) ...

MR. HANUMANTHA RAO, allow the proceedings to go on. ... (Interruptions) ...

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.
SPECIAL MENTIONS

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

Shri Abinash Ray (Punjab): Mahoday, Kendra ne apanne karmchariyan ke liye chhate betan aayog ki isVisible karo huye unka betan bhad diya, jiska karan kendra ke lauki karmchariyan ko badhe huye betan ka laam hua. Issi tareh raajyoen ne bhi karmchariyan ke betanyon mein jo visangtiyo hui, unko duur karne ke liye apanne raajyo ke betan aayog ghatit kije huye thi. Jisko kendra ka chhata betan aayog apnay sifariyon mein dehta hain or kendra umse lagu karata hain to ye sambhavkari tha ki raajyoen ke karmchariyan ko baddh unse lagane laga ki unko bhi kendra ke karmchariyan ke bahar betan diya jaaye, nahi thi to wesi aadhar karne raajyo ke pas aur koi bhi chaaor nahi thi. Isskarel raajyoen ne bhi woh karo betan kendra ke karmchariyan ko milata tha. Utthana betan apanne karmchariyan ko bhad diya jiske lauki karmchariyan ko toh faadha hua, lekin raajyoen ke kharjane par karo krodh ke badh bhad gaya. Betan bhadne ke karaan kendra se karakaar ko phalte se kahin aayadak aapne laga, kendra se karakaar ki aayadak ki bhasuli ko badh kii gana bhad gayi, lekin jaise aur thaka se kendra se karakaar ne toh bhadh hua karo karmchariyan se bhadh kii gayi, jiske betan kii bhavpaa raajyoen ne kii, us bhadh hua karo se koi paa sa raajyoen ko nahi diya, jiske karaan raajy aayadak aapne kii bhasuli ki thodi aayadak or karakaar bhad rha hain.

Main se karakaar ko narrat karaha hone ki raajyoen ke bhator sanakar par kaa bhnane ke liye toh bhadh hua aayadak kendra se karakaar ko aata hain, uska kuch hissaa raajyoen ko diya jaaye, taaka raajy apanne bhator sanakar se jhumane ke liye kuch skam bhn sakhe.

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

Shri Narela Chandravall (Utter Pradesh): Mahoday, mananiya nagraik udghatan mandri jee ne yah ghoshanii ki thi ki aapra laahsa baathe nijhi hoo ya karakaar unkaa yatriyo se aabik khiraaya vabulii kee ejajat nahi de jaaye. Unhone yah thi ghoshanii ke liye ki samhi aapra laahsa apanne khiraay ko mantaay se prarthana karen ke aapra khetre karne, lekin iske aapraa khetre hollie ke loharaar par aabik bikii hone ke karaan samhi aapra laahsa ne apanne khiraay mein achar gusaa aabik thak vabulii karo dhi aur bhadh khiraay keh dho ke yatriyo se vabullta hain. Isshe jana-manasa mein jhaa vihag kii badnamii hui, vahin karakaar ke prash taakee loh peeda hoo gaya.

Mahoday, iske samhi aapra laahsa mein VIP aur MPs ke aakaran kee koii aalag se aawasthah nahi hain. Isshe mananiya sadhakho ko shan karo ke baadh mein aap prakriit ko baadh mein aane se pershanii holti hain. Kripaya is abhitambhini loke mahatv ke vihag par karakaar ki shikshita supasth karan ke kash kare.
Demand for clearance form the Archeological Survey of India to repair a school of historical importance in Masrur village of Himachal Pradesh

需知：请获得阿奇洛德斯的许可，以修复马斯鲁尔村位于喜马偕尔邦的维多利亚历史学校

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 chuck 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 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

Shri Pramath Jha (Madhya Pradesh): महोदय, कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास, सड़क, शहरी विकास, जल संरक्षण और ऊर्जा जैसे भारत सरकार के विभागों के 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 निष्ठुर 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 जुमा देना पड़ा। रिपोर्ट के अनुसार पवारत नियोजन नहीं करने की वजह से सरकार को 86 करोड़ रुपए बेचजह खर्च करने पड़े। शहरी विकास विभाग 23,883 करोड़ रुपए का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाया, जबकि कृषि और प्रामाणिक विकास विभाग 9,557 करोड़ रुपए का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाया, वहीं विज्ञान विभाग 7,959 करोड़ रुपए का इस्तेमाल नहीं कर पाया। यहाँ तक 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 यथाश्रेय कदम उठाए।

श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): महोदय, मैं स्वयं को इस विषेष 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 pubic 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

SHRI B. B. KHABR (Uttar Pradesh): महोदय, ग्राम न्यायालय अधिनियम, 2008, दिनांक 02.10.2009 से लागू हो जाने के फलस्वरूप ग्राम न्यायालयों के स्थापना से सम्बन्धित है। दिनांक 22.12.2008 को नई दिल्ली में राज्यों के माननीय न्याय विभाग एवं माननीय मुख्य न्यायाधीशगण के सम्मेलन में ग्रामीण न्यायालय शासित किए जाने पर बयां किया गया था। प्रदेश में 1,132 ग्राम न्यायालय शासित होने हैं, जिसके लिए 452.80 करोड़ रुपए का व्यय आएगा।

राज्य सरकार ने ग्राम न्यायालय की स्थापना पर इस शर्त के साथ सहमिति दी थी कि इस पर आने वाला सम्पूर्ण व्यय केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा वहन किया जाएगा। माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने माननीय ग्राम ग्राम शासन को अपने प्रश्न दिनांक 12.06.2009 के द्वारा ग्राम न्यायालय की स्थापना हेतु प्रदेश शासन को शास-प्रतिशासनिक वित्तीय सहायता देने 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
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 ओडिशा as 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 ओडिशा 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 बाला विचारक 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 विचारक लोक सभा में परिवर्तन देने का आवाजाही का माननीय सदस्यों के एक महत्वपूर्ण काम है। इसके लिए सहमति के आधार की आवश्यकता है तथा इसके लिए माननीय सदस्यों की उपस्थिति हेतु यहाँ पर विपिनों की ओर से whip भी दिया गया है।
महोदय, 9 नवम्बर, जो कि पिछले सत्र का पहला दिन था, उस दिन यह विवेकक लोक सभा में सहमति से पारित हो गया, लेकिन उसके बाद पूरा का पूरा सत्र किस कारण बाधित हुआ, यह सबको पता है।

**श्री उपसभापति: आप बिल पर बोलिए।**

**रुद्रनारायण पाण्डेय:** महोदय, इसीलिए इस विवेकक को इस सत्र के आखिरी दिन लाया गया है। अगर इसको राज्य सभा में इस सत्र के पहले दिन लाया जाता तो शायद एक स्वयंक टा बन जाएगा।

**श्री उपसभापति:** आप इससे रिक्वेस्ट कर लीजिए।

हमारी दृष्टि, सीमित है जी, लोकसभा में 28 अगस्त, 2008 को पारित हुआ। इस विवेकक को इस दिन को पारित करने में दो-तीन साल से जिन्दा समय लग गया। इसके बारे में हम यह निश्चित रूप से कह सकते हैं कि यह एक व्यवधान है जिसके प्रति डिम अपने प्रति का अवहेलना का भाव है इससे यह प्रकट होता है।

एक तो इससे केंद्र सरकार का neglect करने का भाव प्रकट होता है और दूसरा वह है कि सरकार गवर्नमेंट बैठी है, वह भी एक प्रकार का फोरम है, हमसे competence का भी साधन है।

**श्री उपसभापति: रामचन्द्र खूटियाजी, आप बोलिए।**

**रुद्रनारायण पाण्डेय:** उपसभापति जी, अभी मैं इसने कह सकता हूं 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।

**रुद्रनारायण पाण्डेय:** अभी मैं आपको के पत्ते में कह रहा हूं, सुनिए तो सही। उपवास को 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।
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Now, Shri Rama Chandra Khuntia. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Pany, please sit down. आप बैठें...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रमाचंद्र कंटिया: सर, मिल में जो है, वह तो सभी लोग जानते हैं...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री रमाचंद्र कंटिया: उपसभापति जी, वहाँ के मुख्य मंत्री जी को कहा जाए कि वे उड़िया भाषा में बोलें। वहाँ 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, भाग्यवान राज 14 सालों के लिए व्यवसाय गए थे, लेकिन उड़ीसा के मुख्य मंत्री इन 14 सालों में अभी तक उड़िया भाषा में नहीं बोलते हैं...(व्यवधान) हम तो हिंदी 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 रमाचंद्र कंटिया: आप लोग मुझे 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 रमाचंद्र कंटिया: सर, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी उड़ीसा के साथ ताल्लुक रखते हैं, वे उड़ीसा के संबंधी हैं...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री रमाचंद्र कंटिया: मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उड़ीसा राज्य के साथ बहुत मेरे नाम के संबंध 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 बैठें, प्लीज़...(व्यवधान)...

श्री रमाचंद्र कंटिया: उपसभापति जी, इस बिन 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 रमाचंद्र कंटिया: *

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 Gandhi, 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, Ceylon, 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 upheld 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.

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.

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 PYARIMOHAH 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!!...(व्यवहार)...सभी में इंटरफेर करना, क्या आपका वर्तन राहत है? आप बैठ जाइए!!...(व्यवहार)... आप बैठ जाइए!!...(व्यवहार)...

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

श्री उपसभापति: आप बैठ जाइए आप क्याँ provoke करते हो?...(व्यवहार)...

SHRI PYARIMOHAH 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, Ceylon and Indonesia. They were operating from thirteen ports in Odisha, which the Government in 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.
...

श्री उपसभापति: उनको बोलने दीजिए। No controversy please...

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...

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 Swabhiman’ 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.
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...
चाहिए।

लोगों
उड़ीसा
क्योंकि
— 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.

युवराज सुरेश तिरिया (उड़ीसा): हिंदी चेयरमैन सर, मैं इस हालात को बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहूंगी, क्योंकि सब पार्टियों ने इस बिल का समर्थन किया है। मैं प्राध्यात्मक मंत्री जी को, सोनिया जी को और लीडर ऑफ द आपोजीशन, सभी को धन्यवाद देती हूँ। सर, मैंने उड़ीसा में बोलने के लिए नीटिस नहीं दिया, इसलिए मैं हिंदी में ही बोलना चाहूंगी।

सर, मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि उड़ीसा के लोग, उड़ीसा का नाम ओडिशा बदले जाने पर जरूरत से ज्यादा खुश हैं। लेकिन सर, सटीक गवर्नमेंट की रिकॉर्डिंग के हिसाब से यह काम अन्यथा के समय में भी किया जा सकता था, लेकिन उन्होंने यह काम नहीं किया। युवराज की सरकार कमिटी की सरकार है, इसलिए आज उन्होंने यह नाम परिवर्तन का काम किया है। मैं यह कहना चाहूंगी कि श्रीमती सोनिया जी एवं हमारे प्राध्यात्मक मंत्री जी का दिल साफ बनाने की वजह से आज उड़ीसा का नाम ओडिशा होने जा रहा है। इसके लिए मैं सभी को मुहारकाबद देना चाहूंगी।

मैं ज्यादा नहीं बोलूंगी, केवल एक-दो पंक्तियों में अपनी बात खास करना चाहूंगी। पिछले दिनों मैंने अखबार में पढ़ा था कि प्राध्यात्मक मंत्री जी ने कहा कि भारतवर्ष की ओरतें एनीमिक हैं, लेकिन उड़ीसा में लगभग 90 प्रतिशत ओरतें एनीमिक हैं। उनके लिए कोई रास्ता नहीं है। यह लेक्टर की किशनपिंग हो रही है, तां एंड ओर्डर की सिफारिश की ठीक नहीं है। जैसे जब एक वैभवशाली वापसी का बेंच नालाकित किया जाता है, तब उसे कितना दुख होता है, आज उड़ीसा में भी वही हो रहा है। जो उड़ीसा कभी वैभवशाली उड़ीसा हुआ करता था, आज उड़ीसा में गांव की ओरतें की आत्मा से आयुष्मान निकल रहे हैं। हमें वैसा उड़ीसा नहीं चाहिए। हम पूर्व का वैभवशाली उड़ीसा चाहिए, हमें सेकुलर उड़ीसा चाहिए। जहां जननाथ गाटो में मुसलमान भाई की उपस्थिति के बिना एक भी संघर्ष नहीं होता है, हमें वैसा ही सेकुलर उड़ीसा चाहिए। जहां जाति-धर्म का कोई हेट नहीं था, सब मिलकर एक थे, लेकिन आज पॉलिटिकल पार्टीज में बदला दिलता है, कभी आमदवानियों के नाम से, कभी वित्तों के नाम से राजनीति कर रही हैं। हम लोगों की कोशिश उस राजनीति से उड़ीसा राज्य को दूर रखने की होनी चाहिए। पहले का यह वैभवशाली उड़ीसा आज पूरे भारतवर्ष में गरीब उड़ीसा के नाम से जाना जा रहा है। हमें फिर से उस गरीब उड़ीसा को अभी उड़ीसा में परिवर्तित करना चाहिए।

राजनीति में सब-कस्तर अंतर्गत आवाराशियों की तरह कि 22 सीपीएल सरकार दिया गया है, उसी पर हम लोगों को ठीक से कार्य करना चाहिए।

जेसी प्राध्यात्मक मंत्री जी ने कहा कि तिहाड़ में 36 जेलों के कैदियों को इम्प्लाइमेंट दिया जा रहा है। लेकिन वहीं उड़ीसा में आज मामलों के नाम से द्राक्षों लोगों को जेल भेजा जा रहा है। मैं आपसे कहना चाहूंगी कि उन लोगों को भी जेल के अंदर ही कोई प्रशिक्षण देकर नौकरी दिलाने की व्यवस्था की जाए। इस तरह जो शातिरिय उड़ीसा है, उस शातिरिय उड़ीसा में फिर से शातिर वापस लाने की कोशिश होनी चाहिए।
भारत के उड़ीसा का नाम बदलने से ही वह देशवासियों उड़ीसा नहीं बन जाएगा। हम लोगों को फिर से उसी इतिहास को दोबारा लाना आया है। उस गरीब उड़ीसा में, जहां गांव के आदिवासी आम की डरकाल खाते हैं, उसे नई पहचान देने के लिए और इस गरीबी की आइडेटिटी को खोकर करने के लिए, उड़ीसा का नाम गरीब उड़ीसा से अमीर उड़ीसा में बदल जाना चाहिए।

अंत में मैं इस हाताके स्थानिक युद्धान्त, 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. Sir, मैं इस अवसर पर उड़ीसा की जनता को बहाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उनके इतिहास में एक नये पर्व की शुरुआत हो गई है। 'Bharat' इसमें बहुत देखा हो गई है, फिर भी इसकी शुरुआत तो हुई, इसके लिए मैं आपको बहुत-बहुत शुभकामनाएं देता हूँ।

सर, मैं एक वात बताऊँ चाहता हूँ कि 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 बोंबे का नाम मुम्बई कर दिया गया, लेकिन the High Court remains the Bombay High Court. गरीब उड़ीसा का नाम बदलकर बंबई हो गया, but the High Court remains Madras High Court. तभी, 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 गरीबा का जतन कीजिए, उसको इमोर्टेंस दीजिए, ...(समय की चंदी)... तभी ‘ओडिशा’ विकास कर सकता है।धन्यवाद।

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

सर, मैं भी आप्वे शरीर से उड़ीसा हूँ, इसलिए मुझे इस पर बोलना पड़ रहा है। क्योंकि, आपने जीवन के चालीस साल में उड़ीसा में गुजारे हैं, इसलिए मैं उड़ीसा की संस्कृति, उड़ीसा की प्रकृति और उड़ीसा के बारे में जानता हूँ। मैं इस संशोधन विषयक का पुरजोर समर्पण करता हूँ। उड़ीसा में जगन्नाथ धाम है, दिनमान

12.00 NOON
मंदिर है और कोणाक मंदिर है। वहाँ पर संस्कृति के समस्त बद़े ये तीन प्रतीक चिह्न भारत के हजारों सालों के प्रतीक चिह्नों के रूप में विवादमान हैं। उड़ीसा की संस्कृति और उड़ीसा के अन्दर जो भी और वैभव है, यह भी वहाँ पर यथार्थ है, क्योंकि वहाँ पर जितनी मानिस सम्पत्ति है, उतनी आसपास के रेंटर में कहीं नहीं है। उड़ीसा एक समृद्ध राज्य बने और यह ‘ओडिशा’ बनकर एक समृद्ध राज्य के रूप में सामने आए।...(समय की घंटी)... यह मेरी कामना है। वन्यवाद।

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 मन्त्र में इसका समर्थन कर दीजिए।

श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार): सर, आपने इस पर मुझे बोलना 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। आमी आप इसका नाम बदलने जा रहे हैं, उसके लिए मेरा समर्थन है। यह रही 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 कालहांडी में बहुत गरीबी है। हमें फिर 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 जल्द विचार करना चाहिए।

सर, इसका समर्थन जल्द करते हैं, लेकिन एक बात में और कहना चाहता हूँ, जो में एक सेकेंड में खाम करूँगा। अंग्रेज़ों ने अपनी भाषा के अनुसार वहाँ राज्यों के नाम रखे। इस राज्य का ‘ओडिशा’ नाम पहले से था, लेकिन उसको बोलने में कठिनाई होती थी, इसलिए उसका नाम ‘उड़ीसा’ रखा, ‘मुंबई’ का नाम ‘बौंबे’ रखा, ‘पटना’ का ‘पाटना’ या कोई अन्य नाम रखा और बिहार को कोई दूसरा नाम दिया। मैं आपसे यह निर्देशन करना चाहता हूँ... (व्यवहार)... एक मन्त्र, एक मन्त्र। बिहार में ‘मुंगर’ नाम का एक जल्द है। उसका नाम ‘मुंगर’ (Munghyr) रखा। अब उसका नाम ‘मुंगर’ (Munger) हो गया।...(समय की घंटी)... मैं आपसे यह निर्देशन करना चाहूँगा कि...(व्यवहार)... एक मन्त्र सर।

श्री उपसभापति: आप एक सेकेंड से एक मन्त्र तक गये।...(व्यवहार)... श्री राजनीति प्रसाद: तर, मैं यह निर्देशन करना चाहूँगा कि आप बार-बार यह जो अमेंडमेंट ला रहे है तो एक ही बार में ऐसे राज्यों के नाम, जो अंग्रेज़ों के उच्चारण के अनुसार रखे गये, उनमें एक ही बार में अमेंडमेंट करने का काम किया जाए। वन्यवाद।

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 तिरुचि सिवा (तमिलनाडु): सर, हमारी पाटी 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 रूद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा): सर, एक मिनट ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री रूद्रनारायण 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: एंतरीपी ने कर दिया है।...(व्यवधान)... अब एसएडी से भी कर दीजिए।

सरदार भूकेरवे सिंह झिंडसा (पंजाब): सर, हमारी पाटी भी इतना 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 Rashid
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 Murli
Deshmukh, Shri Vilasrao Dagadojirao
Dhindea, 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
Natchiapppan, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana
Pande, Shri Avinash
Pany, Shri Rudra Narayan
Parida, Shri Baishnab
Parjapati, Shri Ranbir Singh
Parmar, Shri Bharatsinh Prabhsinh
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
Shafl, 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
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
Achuthan, Shri M.P.
Adeeb, Shri Mohammed
Agarwal, Shri Ramdas
Agrawal, Shri Naresh Chandra
Ahuwalia, Shri S.S.
Ali, 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 Murli
Deshmukh, Shri Vilasrao Dagadojirao
Dhindea, 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 Kailraj
Mitra, Dr. Chandan
Mohanty, Shri Kishore Kurnar
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 Prabhatshinh
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 Prakaah, 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 Murlidhar
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
Katliyar, 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.
Laihming 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 Prabhat Singh
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
Ahlulwalia, Shri S.S.
Alyar, 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 Murli
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. Prabakar
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
Malhbadhi, Shri Ahmad Saeed
Mallya, Dr. Vijay
Mangala Kisan, Shri
Manjunatha, Shri Ayanur
Mathur, Shri Om Prakash
Mishra, Shri Kairaj
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 Prabhat Singh
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. Saluf-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.
Vatsayan, 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.
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.
Aliyar, Shri Mani Shankar
Akhtar, Shri Javed
Alvi, Shri Raashid
Ansi, 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 Murli
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
Khunta, 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 Ayanur
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
Ahluswalia, 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 Murli
Deshmukh, Shri Vilasrao Dagadojirao
Dhindea, 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 Ayanur
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 Prabhat Singh
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.
Rameah, 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 Anusuya
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 madeup, 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.
श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र): उपसभापति महोदय, अभी वित्त मंत्री जी ने फाइनांस विभाग और एप्रोपिएशन बिल दिया है और उसे रिटर्न करने के लिए राज्य सभा को दुखाया दिया है। वित्त मंत्री जी एक सुलझाए हुए राजनेता हैं, पू.पी.ए. के लिए संकल्पनात्मक का काम करते हैं और जिन्हें भी जी.ओ.ए.पी. मंत्री मंत्री गठित करते हैं उन सब जी.ओ.ए.पी. के विभाग परमाणु अध्ययन हैं। जो भी जाँच करनी हो या कोई मसला या दिक्कता आ गई, तो प्रश्न द या को ही बुलाना पड़ता है। पू.पी.ए. ने काम का बैंकारा बढ़ा अर्थव्यवस्था है। नेतृत्व एक के साथ, पद दूसरे के पास और अब तीसरे के पास... (व्याख्या) हाँ, मैं वहीं बोल रहा हूँ। वित्त मंत्री को अध्ययन कहना किसी को बुझ लगाये, यह मुझे पता नहीं था।... (व्याख्या) सारी सहानुभूति वित्त मंत्री के लिए रखने के साथ के में इस बजट को अच्छा नहीं कह सकता, क्योंकि यह तो बजट है ही नहीं। इसमें कोई राजीव संकल्प है ही नहीं। बजट को अर्थव्यवस्था भी कहा जा सकता है, वित्त का संकल्प एक साल में कैसे करेंगे? इसमें तो मुझे संकल्प कहाँ नजर नहीं आ रहा है। एक खानापूर्ण दिख रही है, जो bureaucratic exercise में बचत है और जिससे और सातल दिखता रहता है, उससे राजनीति बढ़ा कर दिखाया। इसीलिए सब लोगों ने कहा कि यह अभी तक अध्ययन कर रहा मत था।

उपसभापति महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट पेश करने 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 सुनने हैं।

लेकिन, सर, भाषण में जो प्रेरणा आयी चाहिए थी, जो विवादों पैदा होना चाहिए था, वह नहीं हुआ। 30 फीसदी भाषण ऐसी छोटी-छोटी योजनाओं का बखान था कि जब मैंने उसको केलकुलेट किया तो यह बजट का केवल 3 परसेंट हिस्सा था। यानी, कुल 12 लाख करोड़ के बजट में जिसका तीन परसेंट हिस्सा है, उसका बखान तीन परसेंट था और इसलिए योजना जितनी छोटी, उतनी ही बढ़ा 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 योजनाएं थीं, दृष्टि का उपादन बड़ाएँगे, पालोज का उत्पादन बढ़ाएँगे, coarse grains का उत्पादन बढ़ाएँगे, 60 हजार गाँवों में यह कार्यक्रम करने और तीन-तीन सी करोड़ रुपए दे दिया। जब हिसाब किया तो एक आंक 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 यह होगी, ऐसा वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है, लेकिन जो recent IIP data है, उसमें यह अंदाजा नहीं आता। एप्रील-मार्च ग्रोथ इस रात 4 परसेंट दिख रही है, जोकि फिर लाल का बहुत कम था, निर्माण भी था। लेकिन अगले साल इसके उपर यह चार परसेंट बढ़ेगी, यह संभव नहीं है। मैं जब किसान के ऊपर आकर्षित, तो बताऊँगा कि किसान को जो न्याय मिलना चाहिए, वह सुपीए सरकार नहीं दे पा रही है। इसलिए अभी जो अपने यह जिक्र किया कि मन-पूर्व में घटनाएं हो रही हैं और जापान में जो गठित हुआ है, उसके कारण सभी जागह sentiments भी down हैं, जो मार्केट में reflect करती हैं। जब मैं संदर्भित, i.e. mean, the real GDP, not the nominal GDP because this is a new concept, to which I will come later. जो दीपी, 9 परसेंट की ग्रोथ करने के साथ हमारी इच्छा है। मैं तो यह मानता है कि 10 परसेंट उसने भीलिट ग्रोथ करने की भावना हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था में अब नहीं है, लेकिन सरकार जिस नीति पर वल रही है, उससे यह 9 परसेंट का लक्ष्य भी संभव नहीं है, अवस्थाविक है।
उन्होंने एक यह assumption रखा है कि 5 और 6 परसेंट के दरस्थान ही इंफलेशन रहेगा। सर, अगर मिस्टर सिंह मंजी के लिए आपने खुद के बजट को बदलना पड़ेगा कि महंगाई पर तुरंत लगाने, और वह इस बात का लगभग नहीं होगी। Wholesale Price Index (WPI) के संबंध में अगर हम मिस्टर 52 सलाहें का ध्यान रखें, तो आतंत 9.5 परसेंट से inflation बढ़ रहा है और 15 महीनों में food inflation continuously double digit में हो। 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। सबसे होगा का जो अंदाजा आपने लगाया, वह सही नहीं है। यह मिस्टर सलिम का अनुभव है कि 1 लख करोड़ की सब्सडी का बजट एस्टिमेट था जो ढ़ेड़ लख करोड़ हो गया। इस साल आप किर हवा जह रहे हैं कि सलिम की कम होगी? एयर सलिम की कम जा रहे हैं, तो बाद आप मरक्क को और मारेंगे? आपका यह अंदाजा सही नहीं रहेगा और फिर आपकी Fiscal Deficit का आमना करना पड़ेगा। मैं पहले कोई वित्तीय issues नहीं उठाना चाहता हूँ।

उपसमापति महंद्र, मिस्टर मंजी जी ने यह बताया है कि expenditure में increase 3.4 परसेंट ही होगा। मिस्टर सलिम का अनुभव बड़ा है। जो बजट एस्टिमेट है, उसमें अगर सिंडिकेट एस्टिमेट की किफाय आपे 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 खचयाँ ही बढ़ेगा। नहीं, यह खचया ज्यादा बढ़ेगा। इससे वित्तीय प्रभाव बढ़ेगा, ये सब तत्पर बाती चीज़ें हैं।

हमने बजट में tax buoyancy की बात की है। मैं इस पर अभी आकृँगा, लेकिन tax to GDP ratio गढ़ रहा है, जब बड़ा नहीं रहा है। अमांट बढ़ रहा है, लेकिन जीडीपी जिस तेजी से बढ़ा रहा है, उस तेजी से आपका टेक्स नहीं बढ़ रहा है। आपने disinvestment की जो बात की है, वह आज की स्थिति में मार्केट में वित्त नहीं है। जब आप शेयर निकालते हैं और उसे लोगों में बेचते हैं, मार्केट के sentiments को माहौल में रखते हैं, तो आपको ऐसा किया अंदाजा नहीं है कि आप मार्केट में जाएंगे और disinvestment से पैसा ख़़ाड़ा करेंगे। आप disinvestment करने के बाद भी कैसे? मिस्टर मंजी जी, आपके एक साथ मंजी हैं, जिनके पास संसार मंजीत है। वे इस ज्ञानवाशी में हैं कि उनको को कटारे में ख़ाड़ा करने के लिए हर एक नहीं इंक्वायरी कर रहे हैं। अब इन्होंने एक बीएसएनए जील की इंक्वायरी शुरू करनी चाही है कि बीएसएनए का टाटा का साथ जो जी-मंजी हुआ था, वह ज्ञानवाशी क्यों नहीं हुआ? लेकिन सर, यह तो आपकी इंक्वायरी कर रहे हैं। आपके संसार मंजी जिस सलाह पर इंक्वायरी करना चाहते हैं, वह इंक्वायरी तो विवधान जी की और आपकी चाही होगी, क्योंकि वह तो इसकी जोच करेंगे कि आपने उसे छ: सालों में क्यों नहीं किया। आपका युपीए ऐसे चल रहा है, आपको यह भी देखना पड़ेगा।

सर, इस बजट में जांच है, * है। बजट एस्टिमेट में यह बताया है कि इस साल का बजट एस्टिमेट कितना बढ़ेगा। सर, मैं पूछा चाहता हूँ कि उसको Revised Estimate के साथ compare कैसे 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 बजट 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 एग्रिकल्य रिविज़्ड Estimate में Rs. 14,000 crores है, Budget Estimate में 15,000 करोड़ रुपए है। ऐसे 50-60 आइट्म्स हैं, जिनमें Revised Estimate से इस साल के Budget Estimate कम है, वह 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 वो कम हो रहे हैं। अब fiscal deficit का एक बड़ा issue है। विभाग मंत्री जी ने ताना लिया था कि मैं किसी भी तरह से financial consolidation इस तरह से कलंचा 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 वह 4,01,000 करोड़ रुपए है। आप परसेटेज की मात्रा में दिखा रहे हैं कि fiscal deficit को 5.5 per cent से 5.1 per cent तक जाना है, लेकिन जब मैं देखा कि यहां तो absolute number बढ़ रहे हैं और परसेटेज 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 मिलता? आपका Mid-Term Fiscal Policy statement है, उसमें कबूल किया गया है कि यह GDP growth एक nominal growth है, जो inflation की दर में, वह real GDP growth नहीं है, जो इस साल 10 लाख करोड़ रुपए की हुई है। इसलिए if you take estimated GDP, आपने चित्तरो कर बजट रखने दीया कहा था कि देिश का 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, juggling, 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 विभाग मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनको मे 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 बोलते रहे हैं, वही रही 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 गैंप है, बीते Real GDP and Nominal GDP इसे भी दर्शाया गया है। यह गैंप हर साल बढ़ रहा है और 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 गैंप inflation को दर्शाता है। आपको तय है कि आपका घरेलू सकल उत्पाद बढ़ गया है, लेकिन वास्तविकता में सकल घरेलू उत्पाद नहीं बढ़ा है, केवल उसकी कीमतें बढ़ी है, इसलिए आपको लग रहा है कि बहुत तरक्की हो रही है। वह तरक्की सिर्फ आंकड़ों की है, यह तरक्की जमीन पर नहीं है, यही मेरा मुद्दा है।

सार है, बार-बार सरकार एक नया शब्दकृत्ति है। इस बार का शब्दकृत्ति है, A new term has been introduced, that is, ‘effective revenue deficit.’ यह मान्य है कि revenue देके deficit नहीं रहना चाहिए।
Any sound economy should not have deficit as far as the revenue account is concerned. Annual
deficit is, therefore, found revenue deficit as per the Central Government is concerned.
Annual revenue deficit is, therefore, found revenue deficit. To calculate such deficit, one
first needs to calculate the revenue and capital expenditure. Revenue expenditure is
calculated as the difference between revenue and total expenditure. If the revenue
expenditure is less than the revenue, it results in a revenue surplus. On the other hand,
if the revenue expenditure is more than the revenue, it results in a revenue deficit.


In the budget, the Government has increased the social sector's share to Rs. 1.45 lakh crores.
This is an increase from Rs. 1.27 lakh crores. The social sector's share is calculated as the
difference between total expenditure and capital expenditure. However, the increase in the
social sector's share is due to the increase in the social sector's expenditure. This increase
is due to the increase in the number of people receiving social benefits. The increase in
the social sector's expenditure is due to the increase in the number of recipients of social
benefits. The increase in the number of recipients of social benefits is due to the increase
in the number of people living in poverty. The increase in the number of people living in
poverty is due to the increase in the number of people in poverty. The increase in the
number of people in poverty is due to the increase in the number of people in poverty.
The increase in the number of people in poverty is due to the increase in the number of
people in poverty.
delivery होती है फक प्रधान मंत्री अपना बजट दबाते हैं, तो वे Yes दबाते होंगे, लेिकन यहां No आ रहा है। यह आपके सामने है। हर जगह जिस तरह से खच देता है, उसका end result क्या हो रहा है? इसका accountability कौन बताएगा?

सर, आज distress कितना है, लेिकन distress को address नहीं किया जा रहा है। मैं महाराष्ट्र राज्य से आता हूँ, वहां इस तरह distress है कि आज भी हजारों किसान आत्महत्या कर रहे हैं। सर, अभी 31 मार्च आनी बाकी है। 1 जनवरी से आज तक, जब हम 24 मार्च को चच कर रहे हैं, 200 से ज्यादा किसानों ने गिराई दिनों में आत्महत्याएं की है। इस तरह से हम distress को नहीं देख रहे हैं। इसी तरह से malnutrition से 20 लाख बच्चे मर रहे हैं, उसका आता 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. ...

SHRI BEHLOO PUNJ (उड़ीसा): हर जगह RHF डिस्पले क्यों हो रहा है? ...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PRakash JAVADEKAR: सर, यहां एक घंटा लिखा 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)...

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.

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.

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)...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That is wrong display, I am telling from the Chair.
SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, how can I finish in three-four minutes?

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

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

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.

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

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, 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.

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

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, 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.

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

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, 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.

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

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, 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.

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

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, 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.

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

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, 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.

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

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, 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.

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

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, 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.

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

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, 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.

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

SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR: Sir, 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.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): Your more senior leader is here.
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 है यह MAT क्या होता है? एसईजैड का क्या कॉसेम था? आपने एक बार प्रामिक किया, लोगों ने इनवर्टेमेंट 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 बडी महत्वपूर्ण समस्याओं का उल्लेख करके मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगा। यह, महंगाई के बारे में इस बजट में कुछ नहीं है। जब-जब काउंसल सत्ता में आती है, महंगाई साथ में लाती है, महंगाई बढ़ती है और जब-जब नोन काउंसल गवर्नमेंट आती है, देश ने अनुभव किया है कि महंगाई कम होती है। अगर हमारे सबसे गंभीर जी बता रहे थे कि इस साल प्रोडक्शन और बढ़ने वाला है, इसलिए हमारे यहां प्रोडक्शन की कमी नहीं है। सर, इस्नामिक्स का बैसिक सिद्धांत है डिमांड एंड सप्लाई। हमारे यहां सप्लाई कम नहीं है, उपदान कम नहीं है, किसानों ने कम मेहनत नहीं की है, लेकिन किसान की मेहनत और किया यह उत्पादन प्रायोगिक से पास पहुँचाने में यह तरकार फेल हुई है और इसके कारण महंगाई हो रही है, जब हमें समझना चाहिए यह उत्पादक वही है और भंडारण तीन है और बजट अनेक इंडियन 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 हमें आप कुछ नया अनाउंस कर सकते हैं, केवल लोग सभा में नहीं, इसलिए जो ad valorem duty लगायी है, इसके बदले revenue neutralization को प्रकार करते हुए, आप हमें बता दीजिए कि इतना रेस्यू पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट्स से लेना है, उससे ज्यादा अंतरराष्ट्रीय कीमतें बढ़ेंगी, तब भी आप इसका टेक्सिशन 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 रेशा के बीड़ा उपर है, बीच में बदि उसके घर में कोई बड़ा संकट आता है, तो यह पुराने बीपीएल में जाता है। ऐसे परिवारों को राहत देने के लिए, ऐसे बीस क्षेत्र करोड़ परिवार हैं, जो बहुत अमीर नहीं हैं, ऐसे बीस क्षेत्र परिवारों को राहत देने के लिए, उनको निश्चित दाम पर PDS के द्वारा सभी आवश्यक वस्तुएं मिली बाहिरें। ... (समय की घंटी) सर, तीसरी मेरी मांग है कि पेट्रोलियम प्राइज का एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम करके इसकी शुल्क करके दिखाएं कि इस क्षेत्र से हम सारा नहीं वसूलेंगे।

उपसमाध्यक (प्रो. पी. जे. कुरियान): पूरा हो गया।

श्री प्रकाश जायदेकर: इसलिए मैं यह कहूँगा कि देश के मूल सवालों को पुनः मैं यह बजट असफल रहा है और यह बजट निश्चित रूप से देश की आपसी और यह नहीं हृदय उतरा है। अगर सचमुच मैं देश से कुछ वायदा करना है, तो इस महंगाई के खिलाफ जो हमने तीन मांगें स्पेशिफिक की हैं, इन पर विता मंत्री जी अपना जवाब दे और इसकी घोषणा करें। इसी मांग के साथ में अपना भाग्य समाप्त करता हूं। 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:

“लोकोत्तर राज्य संगठन: निरुपमा: संनिवेश: अद्वितीय: निरुपम।”

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 is 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 Polavaram. 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. SUBBABARI REDDY: The Government must consider how best can we tackle this situation.

*Shri Abtawar Singh Kariamguji* (Uttar Pradesh): Upamadhavyak jee, aapne muhdo aapke aapke and Finance minister par bolo na ka mukh daaya, iska liye main upakh bharavad karta hoon. sar, yeh bil bhus huma mahaatmarn bil hain, kyoki usse hi desh ki saari vyavastha chaalati hain. lekin aaj desh mein suk kuch thik nahi hain roha hain. ham dekhe rhey hain ki desh ki jee aadhi nihit hain, yeh desh ke kuch loko ke pramach se tayyar ki ja rahi hain. loko ke bote lene par hum hain yeh sarakar aaye the ki yeh aam adami ke sarakar hai, yeh aadhi nihit aam adami ke liye nahi hain, yeh khas aam adami ke liye aap khass aadami ke pramach se tayyar ki gaire hain. pisa pashan yeh hai ki aam aadmi aur aam aadmi ho raha hai tadda garib aur garib ho raha hai. dekhe 80 prashanat ke karib chun desh ke 63 parvaras ke kontrol me aana hai yeh desh ke liye bhusat vinta hai.

Sar, hamari jitanhe bhi anorm bil mambars bolte hain, yeh apni shiye shu karon se pahale finance minister ke tarike karthe hain ki yeh bhusat burdi jeechhi hai, bhusat inravishal hain, baadi durusti bale hain, dinaam ke baadhi nahi hain, lekin yeh bhi humke kabalit par koi samvad khad nahe karte hain, jen ve sabka kabal lata hain toh hame bhi humke baarta hain ki yeh kabal hain, lekin unke jee kabalit hain, uske mahan kai kaa
कोई समाधान नजर क्यों नहीं आ रहा है।...(व्यवधान)... जब महंगाई के बारे में वे बोलते हैं, तो वे यह बोलते हैं कि यह और बड़ी, इसका कोई समाधान नहीं है। क्या इसकी कार्यवाही कहा जाता है? यह भी कहा जाता है कि गरीब ज्यादा खा रहे हैं, यह बात हमारे निम्न भी याद करा रहे हैं। क्योंकि, आप चंदी बजा दें, इसलिए में बहुत ज्यादा आंकड़ों में नहीं जा रहा हूँ। GDP बनाया है, fiscal management बनाया है, deficit बनाया है, कितना है, अगर हमें हम लग गये, तो बहुत समय लगेगा, जबकि आप बहुत जल्दी, दो-चार मिनट पहले ही मेरे लिए चंदी बजा देंगे।...(व्यवधान)... हम आपके माध्यम से यह कहना चाहते हैं, सम्मिलित अनुपालन करना चाहते हैं कि उनके पास जो हुआ है, कार्यवाही नहीं है, कृपया उनका महंगाई कैंपूर करने पर लगाएं और इस देश के आम आदमी को बचाने पर लगाएं। आज आम आदमी मर रहा है। जिस आम आदमी के लिए आपने सरकार बनाई है, आपकी उस पर इतनी महँगाई है, वह मुख्य से मर रहा है। करोड़ों लोग हैं, आज इस देश में 17 करोड़ लोग ऐसे हैं, जिनके पास धरा नहीं है। 17 करोड़ लोगों के लिए, जो आप घर की नीति दे रहे हैं, वह नीति कारण नहीं है। हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि जिनके पास प्लेन नहीं है, उनके पास घर बनाने हो, हमारे कार्यवाह वित्त मंत्री जी उसकी योजना बनाएं।

मुख्य अंतर्राष्ट्रीय निकायों जाने का मौका मिला। हम गर्व से कहते हैं— ‘सारे जहाँ सारे से अच्छे हिन्दुस्तान हमारा’, लेकिन अंतर्राष्ट्रीय-निकायों के जंगलों में जाकर जब हमने आदिवासियों की दशा देखी तो वहाँ शर्म से कहना पड़ा कि यह कैसा देश है जहाँ! आज 63 साल के बाद भी वहाँ लड़कियों 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 कल्याण को सेवा करना है इसलिए उनको खाना नहीं देना है, उनको कपड़ा नहीं देना है, उनको अजुकेशन नहीं देनी है। सरकार यह कह रही है कि हमने anthropologists के संबंध में यह नीति बनाई है। हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि अगर नंगा रहना हमारे देश का कल्याण है, फिर हम यहाँ इस देश में इतने कपड़े का सच्चाई कर रहे हैं, सब को नंगे हो जाना चाहिए, नहीं तो उनके लिए मेरी 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 यहाँ उनके व्यवस्था बनाने की धीरे-धीरे बनाना देते हैं। उन आदिवासियों के लिए इस बजट में हम कोई व्यवस्था नजर नहीं आई।

इसलिए हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि महंगाई को कैंट्रल किया जाए, जो बेघर हैं उनके घर दिए जाएं, उनके लिए घर की व्यवस्था हो।

मान्यता, इसके अलावा आपने बजट में शेक्सपायर कार्टून, शेक्सपायर ट्राइबल, माइक्रोरिटिंज और बैकब्रूस के लिए जितना प्रवाहण किया है, उससे उनकी समस्याओं का समाधान नहीं होगा। उससे लिए यह हमारा आतंक है कि जैसे आपको एक्सकी, एक्सटी और अधीनों की झुगियों में जाकर बाय पीना अच्छा लगता है, वैसे ही उनके लिए व्यवस्था की जाए और बजट में भी उनके लिए अच्छा प्रवाहण किया जाए। जो बीपीएल की सूची है और उसका जो क्राइटेजिया है, उसको भी रिपू किया जाए। हम हर साल यह सुनते हैं कि इनमें टेबल की सूची बड़ी जा रही है। अब आप 1 लाख 80 हज़ार पर नहीं, 2 लाख तक की आय को आप चुप्प कर सकते हैं अथवा आपने इस समय को 1 लाख 60 हज़ार से बढ़ा कर 1 लाख 80 हज़ार किया है। चाहे आप इसको नई बदलते हैं, लेकिन उस पर ध्यान जरूर दें, लेकिन बीपीएल की सूची है, उसको भी महंगाई के हिसाब से रिपू करना चाहिए और उसका क्राइटेजिया भी फिर से नियमित होना चाहिए।
जो बेरोजगार 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 रक्षम है, वह 100 दिनों के रोजगार की गारंटी है।

आपकी यह रक्षम कामयाब नहीं हो रही है, क्योंकि जो मजदूर है, अगर वह 100 दिन आपके पास “मनरेगा” में मजदूरी करता, तो 265 दिन कहाँ जाएगा? इसलिए हम यह चाहते हैं कि उसके लिए 365 दिनों के लिए काम की यादगार की जाए “मनरेगा” के लिए जो बनाए हैं, उसको और बढ़ाया जाए। “मनरेगा” में जो कार्य दिया जाता है, उसका एक टारगेट फिक्स किया जाता है, जो कि बुरूंग और औरतें नहीं कर सकती हैं। इसलिए उसमें औरतों और बुजुर्गों के लिए स्पेशल प्रोग्राम हो और नौजवानों के बराबर उनका टारगेट फिक्स न किया जाए।

करीब दो साल पहले इतिहास को ध्यान में रख कर सरकार ने किसानों के लिए कुछ अवधारणाओं का ऐलान किया था। हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि जो देश का लेखन है, जो देश का पीछा है, अल्पसंख्यक है, बुनकर है, बेजीमी है और गरीब है, क्या उसका गुणहार रहेगा यह कि उसके पास जीवन नहीं है? करार पर कोई वह भी है, कर्ज में वह भी गरे रहे हैं। इसलिए हमारा विवाद प्रदर्शन जी की यो सलाह है कि वे दलितों, पिछड़ों, अन्यसंख्याओं और बुनुरतों के कार्य कारण के लिए एक स्पेशल फ़ेकेज का ऐलान करें।

आम आदमी की सरकार ने हेल्द के उपर भी सर्विस टेक्स लनाया। जो एक्सेलेंट गर्नेंट्स हैं, उनके उपर भी टेक्स लनाया और उनसे संयुक्त वापस किया। उसे वापस करने पर ट्रेडरी बंदें बने कुछ हद बनाया करना होता है, लेकिन हम यह कहना चाहते हैं कि आप जो नये-नये टेक्स लगा रहे हैं, जो प्रेजेंट सिस्टम है, अगर उससे पारदर्शिता की नीति पर अमल किया जाए, जैसे सरकार 70 हजार करोड़ का जो टेक्स एक बार है नये होकर जो गांव के चारों तरफ से नहीं हो रही है, उसके लिए अन्नीसेबल सुप्रीम कोट को intervene करना पड़ा कि उस 70 हजार करोड़ के टेक्स को लिया जाए। उसके उपर भी अभी कई क्रिया की बात चल रही है। उसके अंतराल की 3 लाख 10 हजार करोड़ के स्वरूप टेक्स के बाकी को जो राशि है, उसे कौन लोग रोक कर बैठे हैं? सरकार नये-नये टेक्स लगा रही है और जनता के उपर नया बोध पड़ रहा है, उसकी बजाय जो बैंकें टेक्स नहीं दे रहे हैं, उसने टेक्स किया नहीं लिया जा रहा है। इसके लिए सरकार को कोई effective नीति बनानी चाहिए और जैसे-जैसे समाधान समाधान हो जाएगा, हमारा सर्विसेंट्रा का प्रश्न हो, जो बेरोजगार है, उनके लिए रोजगार का प्रश्न हो।

जो यह यूनियन गवर्नमेंट का बँट हो...(यथार्थता).

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

श्री अवतार सिंह करीमपुरी: यह जो बजट है, यह केंद्र सरकार का बजट है, इसलिए केंद्र सरकार को हर रोज के साथ वापस कराना चाहिए, इंतजार करना चाहिए। हमारी उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार की मुख्या बहन कुमारी माहावती जी ने 80,000 करोड़ रुपए के पैकेज की हिमांड भेजी है। जैसे हमारे विवाद प्रदेश की पश्चिम बंगाल के लिए मेहरबान हुए, उनके लिए किया कि पश्चिम बंगाल को ध्यान में रखा, इसी तरह से उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता के हेतु के लिए बहन जी ने 80,000 करोड़ रुपए के पैकेज की मांग की है, अगर उसको भी हम consider करके, उस पर निर्गम लें, तो हम उनके बहुत आभारी होँगे। यह उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता की हिमांड
हमारी आदरणीय सरकार चाहता हूं कि आपने यह उपलब्धि का लाभ प्राप्त कर सकें। इसके अलावा, जाहेड़ का जो एयरपोर्ट है, उसके लिए बहुजन समाज पार्टी के सदस्य लगातार आदरणीय प्रधान मंत्री जैसे से मिलें हैं और समय-समय पर ऑनरेबल Civil Aviation Minister से भी मिलें हैं। हमारी यह मांग है कि उस पर भी सरकार निर्गम्य ले। पंजाब पर 78,000 करोड़ रुपए का कर्ज है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि पंजाब के लिए हमें इसका समाधान करना है। पंजाब ने 12 सालों तक आतंकवाद को लोगों की बात के रूप में नजर रखा है। यह टीका है कि वहाँ बदल-बदलकर सरकारें आती हैं, उन सरकारों की गलत आधिकारिक नीतियां भी इसके लिए प्रभावी हैं, लेकिन आतंकवाद का जो खतरा है, वह मछली 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 हूं कि आपने आतंकवाद का लाभ छोड़कर कोई महंगा कर्ज नहीं लिया है। इसके लिए आपने सर्विस टैक्स लगाया है। आजकल मूल्यम वर्ग के लोग भी हवाई सफर कर रहे हैं। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जसे आपने गारनेंट्स तथा हेबल सर्विसेज के ऊपर जो टैक्स लगाये थे, उनको आपने कुछ cut किया है, तो इसके लिए आपने जो सर्विस टैक्स लगाया है, जिससे हवाई यात्रा महंगी हुई है, उनको भी इतनी वित्त मंत्री जी, आप वास्तव में की कुप्पा करें। इसके अलावा जो 40 साल से कम उम्र की महिलायें उनको विवाह, पेंशन नहीं दी जा रही है। टोटल पापुलेशन में उनकी पापुलेशन 4 परसेंट से ज्यादा है। इसलिए मैं आपसे अपील करना चाहता हूं कि ये जो 40 साल से कम उम्र की विवाहित और स्वास्थ्य पेंशन का प्राप्तव्य किया जाए। हमारी जो सोशल सेक्टर है, women हैं, children हैं, दलित हैं, माइनरिटीज़ हैं, उनके लिए भी बजट में बढ़ोतरी की जाए, यही सुझाव देते हुए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूं।

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,
2.00 P.M.

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)


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 \textit{(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. \textit{(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 \textit{(Time-bell rings)} which is as per your statement \textit{(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 \textit{(Time-bell rings)} for more than ten years?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN): That’s enough. \textit{(Interruptions)}...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: How do you propose to calculate? \textit{(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. \textit{(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.

\text{---------------------}

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 Lokpriya 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 (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), Aizawl, 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.


(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):


[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


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:—


[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 it’s Export Inspection Agencies (EIAs), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.

(b) Annual Accounts of the Export Inspection Council of India (EIC) and it’s 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]


(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 (2009-09, 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]


(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 —

1. 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.


[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:


[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]


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 subsection (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:

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 4483/15/11]
(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 (v) (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;
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
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

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):


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


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


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**


**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 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 उपसमाध्यक्ष महोदय। अभी-अभी तपस्वी कुमार सेन जी ने इस फाइनांस बिल पर बहुत ही अच्छा भाषण किया और काफी कायदे से इसका विश्लेषण किया। उपसमाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह कहूँ कि यह जो बजट और फाइनांस बिल है, मैं इसकी कायदे से समझ नहीं पाता हूँ। इसकी जो बारिशकियाँ हैं, इसकी जो पैशाचिकियाँ हैं, वे मेरी समझ में नहीं आतीं। परन्तु दास बहुत ही सत्तमियर राज्यनेता हैं, मैं अपनी कुछ शंकाओं उनके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ और मैं उपमीड करूँगा कि वे मेरी शंकाओं का समाधान करेंगे।
उपसमाचार नहोंद, मैं बहुत ही पुराना, 45-46 वर्षों का एक राजनीतिक-सामाजिक कार्यकर्ता हूँ और समाजवादी आन्दोलन की धारा से जुड़ा। मैंने हमेशा गरीबों के हक में, बेरोजगारों के हक में बात की और वे जो ईंसान-ईसान के बीच, इतने-इतने के बीच गैर-बस्तर्व थे, उसके खिलाफ जागरूकता की। इसके लिए मुझे काफी कुछ सहना भी पड़ा। जानें कि 1965 में बिहार में कांग्रेस लायक की सरकार थी, कृष्ण बलभ सहाय मुख्य मंत्री थे। पुलिस की लाल का स्वामी मुख्ता होता है, पहली दफा मैं 1965 में चर्चा। 8 अगस्त को डा. लोहिया गिरफ्तार हुए थे और पटना के गौरी मैदान में कृपृका ठाकुर, समानान्द नवीर, चंदरेश विरह, रामानाद नये, कमलनाथ पटेल के उस समय के अ.पी., उन्हें पुलिस ने कुछ तरह पीटा। उसके बाद मैं बहुत दफा हमको भी चाय लगी। मुझे एक बात कभी भी समझ नहीं आई कि वह कांग्रेस पार्टी आकर क्या कीजा।

मुझे याद है कि आजादी के पहले पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू की अपकथाता में एक प्लानिंग कमेटी थी। मैंने कहीं उसकी रिपोर्ट काफी पहले पढ़ी थी। उनका बाद या कि आजादी के बाद हम एक ऐसी आर्थिक नीति बनाएंगे कि देश के अन्दर गरीबी हो जाए, वह गरीबी दूर होगी और रोग इजाजत के साथ अपना जीवन गुजार करेंगे। उस उपकरण का उद्देश्य था। आजादी के बाद वह तय हुआ और वे एक मात्र नेता बने। 1950 में सरकार पटेल चले गए, 1948 में गौरी जी चले गए। पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू इस देश के एकछत्र नेता थे। वह प्रतिभाशील नेता, वाममत्ती, उदयरामची नेता माने जाते थे। जब हमारे देश में ज्ञान इंसानों की बात शुरू हुई, उस वियाय में हम उनका भाषण पढ़ रहे थे। इससे पहले संविदास सभा में गैर-बस्तर्व का सवाल उठा था।

ईंसान-ईसान के बीच गैर-बस्तर्वारी के श्रेष्ठ वृत्त बना एक पंूं लोग को मिटाने की बात हुई थी। और इसको कंबा में राष्ट्रीय राइट्स में शामिल किया जाने की बात हुई थी। यह भी थी कि हम उनकी इकानकी अपनी, उनकी वादा की हादसे है, रामानाद बड़ा बड़ा है। हमने माननीय अमेरिका अमुकसक के बाद उस भाषण को पढ़ा, जिसमें हमने आशयास दिया था कि तकदर हम इन चीजों को फंडामेंटल राइट्स में शामिल नहीं कर सकते हैं, देश की स्थिति ठीक नहीं है, लेकिन साथ ही हमने कहा कि हम इस पार्टियों के लिए भी हैं, हम इन देशोंके लिए भी हैं। वही बात, वही लोक सभा में पंडित जवाहर लाल नेहरू ने 1952 के शीर्षक अस्त्र में अपने धारण में कही थी कि हम पार्टियों के लिए हैं, हम इन देशोंके लिए हैं।

हमने ही कहा था कि इतने इनकमी से ही यह संभव नहीं है कि हम इस देश में बालसंसोच सोसाइटी की स्थापना कर सकें। उस समय वह वायदा हुआ था, लेकिन उसके बाद आज भी यह हास्य है? यूपी की यह दृश्य बस्तर्वारी भी दाया कर रही है और हमारे वित्त मंत्री भी वादा देता है, यह नीति है कि हमारा जो ग्रोथ रेट है, आजादी के बाद इसने बड़ा ग्रोथ रेट नहीं हुआ।

यह विवृत्त ठीक है, 8% - 9% का ग्रोथ रेट कभी नहीं हुआ। लेकिन इस ग्रोथ रेट का नतीजा किसे मिला? जब हम अपने सरकार संभाजी 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 35 खरबपति हो गए थे। कोई एक प्रभावित निकलती है, जो खरबपतियों की सूची छायापती है, उसमें छा कि हमारे देश में खरबपतियों की तादाद बढ़ गई है, उन्होंने इसकी बहुत तारीफ़ भी की और सरकार की पीढ़ 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 यहाँ पर उनकी पुराणी कॉमन पढ़ी हुई थी और हम उसे देख रहे थे। उसमें उन्होंने लिखा था कि दुनिया में अगर कभी पर सबसे ज्यादा गैर-बस्तर्वार है, तो वह हमारे मुल्क में है।
ये जो 35-36 खरबपति लोग हैं, देश की 80% आबादी के पास जो पुरी ये लोग रखते हैं हमारे देश के जो किसान हैं, सरीव भूमिहृदय हैं, जुगरी-जोधड़ियों में और महित बस्तियों में रहने वाले लोग हैं, उनके पास जो समाप्त है उससे ज्यादा समाप्त 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 क्लाससेल्स सोसाइटी की स्थापना करेंगे, अप उनका भाषण पढ़ दिएगे, लाइटारी में पढ़ा हुआ है। मैंने सच्चे एक दिन उनका भाषण पढ़ा, उनका वह सपना कहां गया और कहां गई वह कांग्रेस पार्टी? यह अदभुत पार्टी है।

कहा जाता है कि साहब, यह जो इम्प्लेस्टन है, यह जो महंगाई है, जब देश का ग्रोथ होता है, जब इकानोमी लोगों से आगे बढ़ती है, यह उसके साथ जुड़ी हुई है। ठीक है, माइंड, अर्थशास्त्र के रूप में माननीय मनमोहन सिंह जी ने जो घटना बजट पेश किया था, उस बजट को में पढ़ रहा था, उस समय भी महंगाई थी।

हमारे देश की जो माली हालत थी, बहुत बुरी हालत थी, उसकी विशेषता की थी। हमारे पास विदेशी मुद्रा मंडल इतना कम था कि 15 दिन या 1 महीने से ज्यादा का सामान खरीदे लाने का भाव महंगाई ही हमारे पास नहीं थी। जब देश की विश्वसनीय हालत बहुत खराब थी, उस समय भी महंगाई की बहुत हालत थी और आज जब देश इतनी जीवन का विकास कर रहा है, ग्रोथ रेट इतनी जीवन से बड़ा रही है, उसके बावजूद भी आज महंगाई यही हालत है। माइंड, इस महंगाई से छुटकारा कैसे मिलेगा?

हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी अर्थशास्त्री हैं, लेकिन हमारे जो लगता है कि यह हमारे देश के अर्थशास्त्री हैं, देश के आम आदम के अर्थशास्त्री के रूप में हैं, वे कॉपीर में बनाकर के अर्थशास्त्री हैं, देश के पूर्वपीढ़ियों 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। रेक्सशेल्ड कास्ट्स के 48% बच्चे कुपोषण के शिकार हैं, माइंडरिटी 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 ४५-४५ हजार करोड़ का पर बनाने हैं और जहां चार आदिवासियों के परिवार में तीन-पांच सौ आदमी सेवा से जीते जाते हैं। यह अर्थव्यवस्था, यह अर्थशास्त्री और यह अर्थशास्त्र उनके लिए है।

अर्थशास्त्र में, मैं नामता हूँ कि अर्थशास्त्र जो है, वह मूल शास्त्र नहीं है। आजकल यह बहस चलती है कि विकास के बारे में राजनीति नहीं होनी चाहिए, बिकास ही तो अर्थशास्त्र है और कहा जाता है कि विकास के बारे में कोई राजनीति नहीं होनी चाहिए। विकास बिकास है और राजनीति राजनीति है। नहीं, राजनीति से ही विकास का रास्ता तय होगा। हमारे प्रधान मंत्री जी राजनीति में होनी नहीं रहे। वे दो-दो बार प्रधान मंत्री बने, लेकिन लोक समा का चुनाव नहीं लड़े। ख़ुशी मे जो चुनाव हुआ, इसके पहले भी जो लोक समा का चुनाव हुआ, उसमें चोट मिला हुआ जो कहीं दिखाई नहीं दिया। वोट मिला किसके नाम पर और राज कर रहा है कौन? इस देश की राजनीति में पहली दफा ऐसी घटना हुई है। ...

उपमाध्यम (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन): तिवारी जी, आपने तीन मिनट ज्यादा ले लिए।
श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: सर, बस खट्टर कर रहा हूँ।

सर, मैं प्रणाम दा से यह जानना चाहता हूँ, ये बहुत सीनियर हैं, कई सरकारों को इसी के पीछे देखा है। मैं 56 वर्ष की उम्र में पहली दफा विधायक बना। हमने राज्यक पर राजनीति की है, मारा खाई है, कई दफा जेल गए हैं। यह राजनीति जो है, हम लोग 1970 में यहाँ के तहाँढ़ जेल में साथ रहे हैं, पटना जेल में। मारा खाई, जेल गए और हम लोग यह सपना देखते रहे कि गैरबराबरी मिटेंगी, भूखमरी मिटेंगी, बेरोजगारी दूर होगी और इस देश से फ्रांचाइज जाएगा, लेकिन ये सारी चीजें और बड़ती जा रही हैं। फ्रांचाइज का तो कहना ही क्या है? अभी तो हम लोगों ने देखा कि प्राधमन मंत्री जी ने एक ऐसे आदमी को मी.वी.सी. बना दिया, जिस पर फ्रांचाइज का केस है और वह फ्रांचाइजियों पर निराशानी रखता है। माना बताएँ, ऐसे आदमी को राज करने का क्या अधिकार है? मैं प्रणाम 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 मूंछ दूर करेंगे, तो आज 63 वर्ष के बाद भी क्या करार है कि गरीबों की दशा में, आप ओकड़ों से, प्रतिशत से दिखा सकते हैं कि ...(समय की घंटी)... आज भी इस देश में 46 परसेंट बच्चे कुपोषण के शिकार करते हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

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

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: यह जो पुंजी है, उसका एकत्रीकरण, इस समय तो एकत्रीकरण कैसे हो रहा है?

...(व्यवधान)... इसका रहस्य आप हमें समझाने की कोशिश कीजिएगा, ...(व्यवधान)... यह हमारी आपसे अपील है।

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

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी: इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात खट्टर करता हूँ। सर, मैं आपको भी घनघब्बूद देता हूँ कि आपने युग्मों इतनी हिवटी 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 he 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 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): उपसभायक 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 विषयक पैसा किया है, यह सरकार की जो liberal policy है, उसी के तहत पैसा किया है। हालांकि सरकार आम लोगों की बात कहते हुए नहीं बकती है, लेकिन इसमें से “आम” गायब हो गया है और केवल “खास” रह गया है और “खास” लोगों के लिए ही इस बजट में तथ्यत तरह की सुविधाएं मुहैया कराई गई हैं। अगर हम आम लोगों की बात कहें, तो में आपको एक उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ कि बिन्दुली बार “मनरेगा” में साढ़े चालीस दिन कम हुआ। अगर एक जिल्ला में 3 आदमी हैं, तो एक आदमी को करीब तीन-साढ़े तीन रुपए प्रतिदिन का रोजगार मिलता है। उसके लिए जो पश्चिमिक डिस्ट्रीक्ट्स ब्यूरोस्यस्टम को मजबूत करने की जरूरत थी, जहां 80 प्रतिशत लोग 20 रुपए से कम की आमदनी में गुजारा करते हैं, उनके लिए जो पश्चिमिक डिस्ट्रीक्ट्स ब्यूरोस्यस्टम को मजबूत करने की जरूरत थी...।
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 बचते मानविक मंजी महोदय ने इस तरह की बात रखी है, इसलिए public distribution system को मजबूत नहीं किया।

सर, दूसरी बात में यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि चूंकि हमारा देश कृषि प्रावधान देश है और सर्वाधिक विकास की बात कही जाती है, इसलिए कृषि के सर्वाधिक 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 सीधे 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 “मानविक” 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 गोदामों में 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 मानविक सांसदों ने कहा है कि बाजार कॉप्यूटर हुई है, लेकिन इसका लाभ आम लोगों को नहीं मिलेगा, बल्कि आईडिया इसको दिखा 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 बढ़ने के संबंध में बात करना चाहता हूँ। Corporate houses से टैक्स निकालने की बात थी, जो लोग प्राक्किंग फंड में पैसा जमा नहीं करते हैं, बल्कि उनसे पास रख लेते हैं और जो टैक्स बढ़े हैं, उनके लिए इस बजट में संपूर्ण प्रावधान नहीं है। मैं एक बात और कहना चाहूँगा कि प्रबंधक सीटर इस देश की आर्थिक वृद्धि के कारण इसका जड़ है और इसके आज भी इस देश की आर्थिक वृद्धि का मजबूत रहा है, उस पर टैक्स का बोझ बढ़ाया गया है और कॉरपोरेट सीटर को तेजी की वजह दी गई है, जब कि कॉरपोरेट सीटर को छूट न देना प्रबंधक सीटर 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 यहाँ जो कॉलिंग और मिनरल्स में वर्कर्स काम करते हैं, वे जंगलों में रहते हैं, उनको सारी सुविधाएं मुहैया नहीं होती है और उनें adverse situation में 24 घंटे काम करना पड़ता है। उन पर perquisite tax लगाता है। मैं मानविक मंजी जी से अनुरोध करता हूँ कि उन्हें इस बजट इस टैक्स से मुक्त किया जाए, उनको इससे मुक्त 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।
उपसमावेश (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 इस्तेमाल को साथ समाप्त कर दूं कि यह आप लोगों का बजट होना चाहिए।

प्रो. रम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : धन्यवाद श्रीमान। यह जो वित्त विधेयक और विनियोग विधेयक यहां आया है। ...(व्यवहार)... महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वित्त विधेयक पर राज्य समा 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 समस्या के बाद बजट आया। हमेशा से देश के बहुत सारे लोगों को इस बात मंदी है कि जो गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहे वाले लोग हैं, उनकी तादाद सदिया है - जो आप बता रहे हैं या जो आंदोलन बता रहे हैं, वह सब नहीं है। जब देश के लगभग 80 प्रतिशत लोग रोज 8 रुपए से लेकर 20 रुपए खर्च करने की स्थिति में हों, उनके वाणिज्य गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहे वाले का गांव 24 परसेंट, 26 परसेंट या 27 परसेंट बताये जाए, वह बता किसी के गले के नीचे नहीं उत्तररहे हैं। महोदय, इससे बहुत सारे लोग उसके बाद दुखी हुई हैं। आपने बता रहे मैं कुछ बड़ेरेतील संबंधी देख जो इसका खिलाड़ी किया है, खासकर जब आप कर्मचारी कॉलेक्ट गरीब देखने पर संविधान देखे तब बहुत बड़ी समस्या लोगों के सामने भी आई और आपके सामने भी आई। बहुत सारे गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहे वाले लोग कहेंगे कि हमारा कार्य कहीं मजबूर है जब कि वे वास्तव में गरीब हैं। उनके पास जब वह कार्य नहीं होगा तो उससे आप लोगों के सामने बहुत बड़ी विकल्प आएंगी, रेट गवर्मेंट के सामने भी विकल्प आएंगी, लों एंड ऑर्डर की स्थिति भी पैदा होगी।

agriculture, जिस पर आप भी बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर लोग निर्भर हैं, उसके जो incentives मिलने चाहिए, वे नहीं मिल पा रहे हैं। आपने बैंकों को जो लक्ष दिया है कि जिन्हें कर्ज देना चाहिए, कैश फॉर मिल निर्भर नहीं है, जब नहीं बैंकों को जो रेट पैसे मिलता चाहिए, वह अभी भी पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। कोई आर्थिक बैंक तो उसे लक्ष को पूरा करते भी हैं, लेकिन जो nationalized banks हैं, एक-दो बैंक को छोटे-छोटे भी बैंक अपने लक्ष को पूरा कर रहे हैं। इसके अलावा स्वामी भगवान की एक रिपोर्ट थी, जिससे कहा गया था कि किसानों को चार परसेंट इंसरेंट की दर पर लोन मिलता चाहिए, उसका भी प्रविष्ट नहीं हो पाया है। किसान की उपज, का जो लगात मूल्य है, उससे हृदय गुलाम, पारसेंट ज्यादा कीमत उसका मिलनी चाहिए, तब तो नहीं चाहिए, लेकिन मिलने समय प्राइस तय करते समय इस बात का व्यावसायिक नहीं रखा जाता है। माननीय मंत्री जी से मेरा अनुरोध है कि भविष्य में इस तरह की जो रिपोर्टेजेस्स हैं, उनका माना जाए। किसान, जो हमारी इकोनॉमी की रीढ़ है, उनको मजबूत बनाने के लिए इन बातों पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए।

Agriculture sector का को ग्रोथ रेट है, वह बहुत ही inconsistent है, वह कभी मौसम में बदल जाता है, कभी 1.2 परसेंट हो जाता है। इस बार आर्थिक सर्व का जो रिपोर्ट आया है, उसके अनुसार वह थोड़ा सा ठीक हुआ है। इस पर ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिए, इसका consistent चला जाए। जब तक agriculture sector का ग्रोथ रेट बढ़ता, वह तरीके के तौर पर 6 परसेंट से ऊपर नहीं रहेगा, तब तक आपका ग्रोथ रेट कितना ही ज्यादा कर नहीं हो जाए, देश के अवकाश जो गरीब लोग हैं, उनका मान नहीं हो जाएगा, उनका नाम नहीं हो जाए। इस ने अपनी स्थिति को सुधारने का जो सबसे बड़ा काम किया है, उसका सबसे बड़ा रीजन यही है कि उसके agriculture sector का ग्रोथ रेट हमेशा, लगातार कई
एक आदेश है जो कि इसी स्थान को हमें बताता है। इसी स्थान को हमें बताता है, जिसके साथ उसका कोई अन्य देश ऐसा नहीं कर सकता है। इसलिए इसी स्थान को हमें बताता है, जिसके साथ उसका कोई अन्य देश ऐसा नहीं कर सकता है। इसलिए इसी स्थान को हमें बताता है, जिसके साथ उसका कोई अन्य देश ऐसा नहीं कर सकता है।

श्री राम कुंपाल यादव (विहार): सर, बिहार में भी पानी का जल सर नीचे गया है। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मामला है।

उपसभाव्य (श्री तारिक अनवर): आपकी पाठकों को बोलने का मौका मिलेगा।

प्र. राम गोपाल यादव: आप जो पैसा अन्य सेक्टर में देते हैं, उनमें काट दिया जाए, लेकिन ऐसे मामले में, जो जीवन से जुड़े हुए हैं, उन पर ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। जब पानी ही नहीं रहता और पानी की जीवन कहर होता है, तो पानी खराब हो जाता है और पानी का सामने खाली हो जाता है। इसके लिए बड़े पैमाने पर योजना बनाने की जरूरत है। अब तो यह बजट आ चुका है, लेकिन आगे के वित्त मंत्री जी के लिए कुछ कराए।

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

प्र. राम गोपाल यादव: सर, एक मिनट। सर, मैं तो बैठे ही टाइम ज्यादा नहीं लेता हूं, अगर आपका आदेश होगा, तो अभी रुक जाऊँगा, लेकिन मैं एक मिनट का समय भी नहीं लूंगा। सर, मैं महागाई के बारे में एक बीज कहना चाहूँगा कि जब मैं उस सदन में था, एक बिटकेबल कमेटी के चेयरमन के रूप में मैं उन दो बार यह रिकॉंवर्सन की फॉरवर्ड ट्रांज़ॉन पर रोक लगाई जाए। जब तब आप फॉरवर्ड ट्रांज़ॉन पर, आवाज कराने पर रोक नहीं लगायेंगे, आप महागाई पर रोक नहीं लगा सकते हैं। दिल्ली में आजादपुर मंडी है, इसमें 400-500 करोड़ की बियर भारत में होती है, लेकिन कागज पर 4000-5000 करोड़ की बियर ही जाती है।

एक दाना पर ज़रा पुराना होता है, लेकिन कागज पर हजारों करोड़ की बियर ही जाती है। इस पर जब तक रोक नहीं लगेंगे, तब तक नहीं बच सकता है। मैं किसी का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूं। कुछ ऐसे बिल आ रहे हैं, जैसे पेट्रोसैड बिल है, सीआईबी बिल है, इस तरह हैं। इसके बारे में लोगों का यह कहना है कि आपके प्रमाणमंडल में कुछ ऐसा लगा है, जिसका बड़ी मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनियों के प्रति साफ्ट कराने हैं और किसान भाँद में चला जाए, उनसे उनके कोई मतदान नहीं, लेकिन उनको लाने के लिए, मल्टीनेशनल कम्पनियों को लाने के लिए साफ्ट हो सकते हैं, इसके रोकने की तरफ भी आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिए। पेट्रोसैड बिल और सीआईबी बिल बहुत ही खतरनाक बिल हैं। हालांकि एक बिल की कम्पनी के उपर नहीं आता है।
रूप में हमने दो साल तक देश के लोगों से बातचीत करके तमाम रिकमंडेशन की थी, उनमें से कितनी स्वीकार हुई या नहीं हुई, यह मुझे नहीं मालूम, क्योंकि मैं इस सदन में आ गया हूँ, में उनको देखा नहीं है, लेकिन यह बित हिंदुस्तान के किसानों के लिए बहुत ही प्राकृतिक और धार्मिक है, अगर आपको मुझे रूप में ले लिया जाए। इसी तरह से पेटेंटिसाइड बित है, जो कल सदन में आने की है, शायद आज भी यह मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनियों को लाम छूटने के लिए, देश के लोगों को बेकार कर देने के लिए लाना जा रहा है। अगर आप सारे देस की समस्या की दूसरे देश में दे देंगे, तो फिर जो बजट आप देश के लोगों के लिए बनाए हैं, उसका कोई लाम नहीं है। ... (समय की घटी) ... इसी बारे 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 सिवारी जी जैसे लोग भी रहे हैं। हमने नारा लगाया था कि जब तक मुख्य इंसान सहेगा, धर्मी पर तुरान रहेगा। हमने यह भी नारा लगाया कि महज़ी रोकों बांधो दाम, नहीं तो होगा चक्का जामा। ये दो नारे हम लोगों के हैं। जब से हम राजनीतिक पहलु का अदाला आए, तब से वे नारे लगाते आ रहे हैं। हमारे बच्चे भी इस क्षेत्र में आएगे, तो वे भी वे 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 भूखदृढ़ के काम पर हैं। अभी हमने वहां से निकाला है कि 78 वाले लोगों को 20 रुपए और 12 रुपए मिलते हैं, हम उस बारे में भी बिहार करना चाहिए।

सर, मैं आप से एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ क्योंकि यहाँ पर फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर बैठे हैं। मैंने देश के और इलाकों में तो नहीं देखा, लेकिन बिहार में जब देखा है कि यहाँ पर महिलाओं को शाही जाने की समस्या है, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसका सामना एक बार में ही कर सकते थे। आज बिहार के गांवों में शौचालय की एक स्थल बनाया गया है, लेकिन उस एक लोग नहीं है, जब से हम राज्य के लिए उसे लगाते हैं। आज भी वहाँ पर महिलाओं के लिए शाही जो कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। अगर हम अंधेरे में हमारे गांव से या आसपास के गांव के लिए, तो आपकी अंधेरे शर्म से बुक जाएंगी और बताई बुझानी पड़ेगी। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इस बारे में कोई व्यापक कानून बनाए, कोई व्यापक हालात मिलते हैं, क्योंकि यह बहुत बड़ी समस्या है। मैं इस सदन में यह बात कहा रहा हूँ कि यह निर्माण एक दिन में हो सकता है कि पूरा हिंदुस्तान में युद्ध करते हैं शौचालय की व्यवस्था एकदम हो जानी चाहिए। आप इस बारे में जरूर बिहार कीजिए।

सर, मैं एक दूसरी बात यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमने हाय पर रोक लगाई या नहीं लगाई, मुझे पता नहीं है, लेकिन पानी पर कैसे रोक लग सकता है? आज लोगों को पीने के लिए पानी नहीं मिल रहा है। अभी बिल्कुल दिनों में दिल्ली के अखबारों में एक खबर छोटी थी कि अमुक-अमुक जगहों पर पानी नहीं आगा। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह जो दिल्ली की खबर है, लेकिन अगर आप गांवों में जाएंगे, तो पाएंगे कि वहाँ पर लोग या-चार दिन तक घड़ों में पानी भरकर रखते हैं क्योंकि उन लोगों को यह बहसा रहता है कि पता नहीं उनें पानी मिलेगा या नहीं मिलेगा।

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

सर, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ और इसके बारे में कई लोगों ने भी कहा है कि भारत का कृषि प्रदान देश है जिसका प्रदान देश के नाते, आप कृषि पर भी जरूर बिहार कीजिए। पहले गांवों में खेत-
खिताबाओं में जहां पर टप्पू बैठ होता था, वहां लाइट जलती थी। इसका यही मतलब होता था कि वहां पर टप्पू बैठ है, पानी की ब्याप्ति है। अज यहां पर मूल लाइट जलती है। अज अवसर-दीवाल ने दाम बढ़ा रखा है, तो महागाई के कारण लोगों के खेलों में दीवाल पत्थर नहीं चल रहे हैं। मेरा आपसे नियमित है कि आप इस समस्या को जरूरत हल कीजिए, यदि आप यह हत नहीं करेंगे तो गांवों के किसानों की समस्या का समाधान नहीं होगा। आप एक बिल लाए हैं, जो एक अच्छी बात है और आपने भी कहा है कि अगर किसान लोग टाइम से पैसा देंगे, तो हम उसको चार परसेंट व्याज पर देंगे। सर, मेरा यह कहना है कि डाइम तो देने का प्रस्ताव कहा उठता है? हमारे यहां बाढ़ है, सुखद है, आवश्यक है, तुरंत है, इन सबके बावजूद टाइम से कौन पैसा दे पाएगा? मैं एक नियमित कर्मचारी बाहुल्य कि आप एक रेत बनाएं और फिर किसानों को कम से कम व्याज पर कर्ज दीजिए, हमें लगता है कि तभी हम इस दिशा में कुछ होगा। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूं। आपको बहुत-हठत धन्यवाद।

श्री रामस्वामी अवाल (राजस्थान): उपभाषाध्यक्ष मी, मैं एक विनम्र नियमित कर्मचारी बाहुल्य हूं, यहां पर विभिन्न मंत्रियों और वरिष्ठ मंत्रियों विशेषज्ञान के पास है। यह सदन 12 लाख करोड़ रुपये के बजट पर व्यापार कर रहा है। यह विनियम विवेक और वित्त विवेक के पास है। इसके लिए 5 घंटे का समय रखा गया था। सदन में इस पर तमाम बहस होनी चाहिए, विवादों का अदान-प्रदान होना चाहिए, तकि देश में संदेश जा सके कि उनके जनप्रतिनिधि बिता रहे हैं, अन्यथा ऐसा हो गया कि हम elder men’s House तो नाम के हैं, लेकिन हमारे देश के बजट पर ग्रामीणों से बितना-मनन, विशेषता करने के लिए हमें कोई समय नहीं मिला। इसलिए मैं नियमित करना चाहूँगा कि समाज के लोग नियमित बिता रहे, जो देश के बजट के ऊपर जब कमी बहस होती है, तो उसके टाइम को curtail नहीं करना चाहिए। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात शुरू करना चाहता हूं।

सबसे पहले मैं माननीय विभिन्न मंत्री जी को एक बार देकर अपनी बात शुरू करेगा। मैं उन्हें इस बात का बताना हूँ कि उन्होंने ऑगमनवाही महिलाओं के लिए काफी अच्छी राशि लना बाहर बढ़ा कर की है। उसके लिए आप बाहर के पास हैं। लेकिन विभिन्न मंत्री महोदय, पता नहीं आपने दुसरे ही क्रम महिलाओं से क्यों नाराजगी प्रकट कर दी। इनके टॉप्स में आपने एक लाख 80 हजार रुपए तक लूट को ठोकरा, लेकिन महिलाओं की जो आमदनी है, उस पर आप बिलकुल केंद्रजित कर गए। मैं उन्हें मांग करेंगा कि महिलाओं की आमदनी पर भी उसी प्रकार से लूट दी जाए, जो पहले थे और उसको बढ़ावा जाए।

उपभाषाध्यक्ष मोहदय, दूसरी बात यह है कि आपने बढ़ी कुप्रकृति की वह 80 साल से ऊपर बात बनकर को इनके टॉप्स की बड़ी अच्छी लूट दी। मौदयना बाहर हूँ कि इस देश में 80 साल से ऊपर किसी लोग है? इससे आप किसी बात लेगे? विभिन्न मंत्री महोदय, अगर आपके मन में वास्तव में इमानदारी है, तो आप इसको realistic रखना चाहिए। फाल्तु, कमरे बनाने लोगों पर मजबूर, केवल जाना पर मजबूर। अगर वरिष्ठ आदमी को देना है, तो 80 साल की उम्र को देना कर आपको इसकी उम 70 साल करनी चाहिए, तब तो वास्तव में कुछ बात लगीगी जैसा कि आप देना चाहते हैं, अन्यथा इसमें आपका intention साफ़ नहीं है।

उपभाषाध्यक्ष मोहदय, मेरी तीसरी बात यह है कि आपने एक लाख 80 हजार रुपए की सीमा रखी है। हम लोग बहुत समय से, एग लाभ भी जब मैंने इस विषय पर बोला था, तब नियमित किया था कि यह सीमा दो
असंगिठ कायदे

3.00 P.M.

लाख रुपए होनी चाहिए। आपने 20 हजार बढ़ाया है। मैं फिर निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि इस बढ़ती हुई महंगाई 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।

उपभाषाधीन महोदय, अभी राजनीति प्रसाद जी ने कहा कि आपने किसानों को 4 प्रतिशत ब्याज पर रुपया देने की बात तो की है, बस इस मामले पर पेमेंट करे। इस देश के किसान का यह दुःखित है कि यहाँ पर कई प्रकार की प्राकृतिक आपदाएँ अनभियोजन होती हैं, जिनकी कमना कोई नहीं कर सकता, वैसे आती हैं। उस हालत में वह ताइम पर पेमेंट कर सके, इसकी समाप्त कभी नहीं 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 मेंट, ताइम पर पेमेंट करने का, उसके काम किया जाए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि माननीय मंत्री जी ने सोने के जूते बनाने वाले जो छोटे-छोटे लोग हैं, जो सर्वेक्षण का काम करते हैं, जिसके पीछे हजारों आर्थिक जीवन पलते हैं, उन पर excise duty लगा दी है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि excise duty से कोई नहीं हरा। अगर हरा है, तो एक्सचेंज हिडाइटी में जो आफिसस काम करते हैं, उनसे हरा है। वह अफिस जिस सोने वाले की दुःखनाथ पर चढ़ जाएगा, उसकी परवाह का जत्र के फ्री हो जाएगा। इसलिए वह मैंका मत दीजिए। यह फिर एक्सट्रा को बढ़ना देगा। अगर आपो टैक्स लेना है, तो आप तब दीजिए कि एक आदमी का हमने turn over है, तो वह इसाना टैक्स जमा कर दे और उसकी चोट है। जीवन वैज्ञानिक बना दीजिए। आप इस बात के, छोटे-छोटे व्यापारियों के गले में रस्सी चढ़ जाएंगी, उसका कोई नहीं निकल सकता। अंतर्द्वर इस देश के अंदर गहना पहनने वाले बाबू, मजदूर, समी हैं। चांदी का भी पहनते हैं, सोने का भी पहनते हैं, artificial भी पहनते हैं, सब पहनते हैं। उसमें इस प्रकार का प्रावधान करना में समझता हूँ कि उचित नहीं है।

उपभाषाधीन महोदय, मैं एक और बात कहना चाहता हूँ। इस देश में मजदूरों का, कामगारों का एक असंगठित क्षेत्र है। आपने इस बाजट में उसके बारे में कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया है। 42.9 करोड़ कामगार असंगठित क्षेत्र में है। संगठित क्षेत्र में केवल दो करोड़ लोग हैं। दो करोड़ लोगों के लिए सब बनावथाएँ हैं, सब कानूनी- कायदे हैं, लेकिन असंगठित क्षेत्र में मजदूर, कामगार लोगों के लिए कोई बनावथाय यस देश अभी तक नहीं कर पाया है। मैं विशेष न्यक्षी जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि दो-चार महीने के बाद जब आप सप्लिमेंट्री बजट और सन्तोषी हिडाइटी लेकर आने वाले हैं, कम से कम उस समय तो इन कामगारों के बारे में चिता करके आप इस विषय को लाय।

महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। अभी कहा गया कि एविशाष के ऊपर 10% सर्विस टैक्स लगाया गया है। आप एविशाष केवल हम लोगों का या affluent class का टैक्सिंग सेक्टर नहीं रहा है। आपबरो लोगों और बाकी के लोगों को भी इसमें जाने का मौका मिला है, क्योंकि अब तक सर्विस सरसी थी, लेकिन अब आप एविशाष के दाम भी बढ़ गये। जब पेट्रोल के दाम बढ़े, उस दशक में सर्विस टैक्स तो अपने आप ही बढ़ जाएगा। सर्विस टैक्स लगाकर आप एविशाष सेक्टर को कमजोर क्यों करना चाहते हैं? इस पर आप पुनर्विचार करें।
महोदय, मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ, उसके बाद मैं अपने विविध विषयों पर बोलेंगा। एक विचार में अपने समाने रखना चाहता हूँ, पिछली बार भी मैंने कहा था कि इस देश के अंदर टैक्सिज का जो आउटस्टेंडिंग एमैंडमेंट है, वह तीन लाख करोड़ रुपया है। लोग इन विविध टैक्सिज का, जो सेवाओं खोजा, कस्टम्स, इनवेस्टमेंट इत्यादि का तीन लाख करोड़ रुपया बनाता 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 रूप को वसूल करने के लिए तत्काल कार्यवाही करे, अन्यथा जिनकी वेस्टिंग इंटरेस्ट है, वे लोग तो इसे जितना हिले करवा सकते हैं, करवा लेंगे।

महोदय, अब मैं अपने इस विषय पर बोलेंगा। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने लोक सभा में अपने एक भाषण में बहुत अच्छी बात कही, जो मुझे बड़ी अच्छी लगी। यहाँ पर माननीय बोसा जी बातें 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 शीत होते थे – इकनम टैक्स और क्रेडिट टैक्स, बस। वित्त मंत्री जी ने यह कह कर मुझे एक बात याद दिला दी। जब मैं बच्चा था, मुझे घर में से इकनमी मिलती थी, शायद आप इकनमी के बाद में जानते होंगे। उस इकनमी में से एक पैसे के माँगों से तो अंदर होता था, दो पैसे की रेत में कर जलने का योग्य था और एक पैसे में आप देने पूरी तरह था। आज इकनमी कहां है? उसका किस्मता तो खास 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 दीगिए, जिसमें एक थी और तरक्की का शासन रहा, बाकी के 45 साल रहा, आप ही का शासन रहा। इसके बावजूद यह कि मुझे जाना है, नहीं है जो के समय में जब के के दी। मानवीय साहब पर 10,000 रुपये की रिश्ताविश्वास का आश्रय लगाया गया था, मैं 10,000 करोड़ नहीं कह रहा हूँ, उस पर मात्र 10,000 रुपये की रिश्ताविश्वास का चार्ज लगाया गया था, उस पर हमारे लोगों के देश में मंगिबंडल हूँ। लेकिन आज स्थिति बदल गई है।

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

उपराष्ट्रपति (श्री तारिक अनवर): रामदास जी, आप जरा संकेत 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 पेट्रर हूँ। सुबह उठते ही भगवान से मैं एक प्रार्थना करता हूँ, आप जरा उसे सुनिए। Oh! God, give us strength and capacity.

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

श्री रामदास अग्रवाल: यहाँ मैं अंग्रेजी में ही प्रार्थना कर देता हूँ, ताकि आपकी समझ में आ जाए ... (व्यवहार) सुन लिए। भाई, भगवान के यहाँ 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
to आ गया। ...(व्यवधान)... अब दूसरा सुनिए। आप जरा आगे सुनिए न? अभी तो बाकी है। अभी बहुत बाकी है।
...(व्यवधान)... इतने टैक्सों हैं।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): आप बोलिए।

SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Besides many more, Gunda hafta, हमें यह 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)... हैं, मैंने दिया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारिक अनवर): इनको बोलने दीजिए।

श्री रामदास अगर्वाल: यह सिर्फ मुझे पर ही लागू नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)... रिवेलो जी, यह सिर्फ मुझे पर ही
लागू नहीं है, मैं आपको देश की जनता की आवाज़ बता रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)... यह सिर्फ मुझे 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 प्रेस कीजिए।

श्री रामदास अगर्वाल: यह देश का परिस्थिति है, इसे आप मुझ पर मत लीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... मैं आपको
सुना रहा हूँ कि ...(व्यवधान)...
श्री रामदा अग्रवाल: महोदय, महागाई के ऊपर बहुत चर्चा हो चुकी है, इसलिए अब मैं महागाई के ऊपर चर्चा नहीं करना चाहता, क्योंकि इस पर विचारण और विश्लेषण सब हो चुके हैं, लेकिन इसका इतिहास नहीं है। इन्हें वित्त मंत्री जी ने कुल तो कहा था और अब भी राज्य समाज में यह साफ कर दिया है कि देखिए, मिडल ईस्ट में गड़बड़ हो रही है, जापान में सुनामी आ चुकी है, आर्थिक स्थिति पर धोखा पड़ेगा, पेट्रोलियम के दाम बढ़ेगे। यह उन्होंने इन्हें कह दिया है। इसका अर्थ यह है कि देश की जनता को यह साफ-साफ समझ लेना चाहिए कि यह सरकार महागाई से राहत नहीं दे सकती और न देगी।


श्री रामदा अग्रवाल: महोदय, इसलिए, मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि इस महागाई को कौन रोकेगा? मैं अपनी एक बात कहना चाहता हूं। मंत्री जी, मैं आपसे अपनी माहौल इन चार लाइनों में व्यक्त करना चाहता हूँ:

“हादसा है कि जादू है, रंग गायब है, बूँ सलमत है,”

“दिल तो मरूद 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 सारें आर्थिक ढाँचे के अंदर अपने आपको जब बुंद करे हैं...(व्यवहार)...

इसलिए, मैं यह चाहूँगा कि इसके बारे में वित्त मंत्री महोदय कुछ बातें हमारे सामने कहे।

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

श्री रामदा 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 ...

उपसभायात्र (श्री तारिक अनवर): हो गया...(व्यवहार)...

आपकी बात बत्ता हो गई...(व्यवहार)...

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

उपसभायात्र (श्री तारिक अनवर): पत्रिका अब आप खत्म कीजिए।

श्री रामदा 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 फिल्में और तीन रुपये चावल देगी। उपसभायात्र 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 वादों से, दो रुपये फिल्म का इंतजार हो रहा है, तीन रुपये फिल्म 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 आए गए हैं। आप इसकी व्यवस्था नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। ...(समय की घंटी)...

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

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.
SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: सर, एक मिनट।

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

SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: I am just concluding.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारक अनवर): आप conclude कीजिए।

SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: सर, यूपीए की चेयरपर्सन ने कहा कि फूड सिक्योरिटी एकट बनाओ, मोंटेक सिंह अहलुवायला जी ने, प्लांटिङ कमीशन ने कहा कि यह संभव नहीं है।...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): वह आप क्या कह रहे हैं? ...(व्यवधान)...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री तारक अनवर): अब आप खल्म कीजिए! ...(समय की घंटी)

SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK (Goa): अगर आपको और पुराने लोगों को याद हो तो एक गाना है कि “हमें तो लूट सिया मिल के सरने 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 अगरवाल: उपसभायापक जी, इन्होंने यह कहा है कि मेरी पाटी 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.
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,
श्री मंगल किसन (उड़ीसा): उपराष्ट्रपति महादेव, फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर हमारे देश के respectable person in all levels होते हैं। हम लोग सोचते हैं कि जब वे देश के लिए फाइनेंस विभाग और Appropriation Bill लाए हैं, तब कुछ हर तक वे दूसरे देशों के मुकाबले हमारे देश की फाइनेंसियल प्रॉब्लम को ठीक तरह से कंट्रोल कर रहे हैं। मगर हम लोगों के मन में एक दुख है, एक अफसोस है कि जो मिनिस्टर स्टेट्स हैं - उड़ीसा के साथ 6-7 स्टेट्स के बीच मिनिस्टर स्टेट्स के बारे में फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब को मिले, प्राइम मिनिस्टर साहब को मिले और अन्य जो बड़े ओह्डे के लोग, उन सबसे मिलकर गए। उड़ीसा, झारखंड, चhattisgarh और अन्य स्टेट्स के मुख्य मंत्रियों की धिमांड थी कि हम लोगों की स्टेट्स में खुशियाँ सम्पदा है। पूरी जमाने से जो रॉयलटी चली आ रही है, उसके आप थोड़ा रहा इनकीज करके इस स्टेट्स को दे रहे हैं, जिससे इस स्टेट्स को बताते में बहुत दिक्कत आ रही है। इसीलिए उड़ीसा, झारखंड, चhattisgarh, राजस्थान, कर्नाटक और अन्य स्टेट्स के बीच मिनिस्टर्स ने धिमांड की थी कि आयरन और के उल्टा कम से कम 30 परसेंट रॉयलटी दी जाए, ताकि देश की उन्नति के साथ स्टेट की भी उन्नति हो सके, स्टेट का भी विकास हो सके, लेकिन उस पर विचार नहीं किया गया। अभी विभिन्न स्टेट्स ने आयरन और एक्सपोटर्न न करने की धिमांड रखी थी, क्योंकि उनकी स्टेट्स के अंदर जो इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, उनके लिए या मैटिरियल की कभी हो रही है। यही कारण था कि एक्सपोटर्न बंद करने के लिए भी भारत सरकार को सुझाव दिया गया था। भारत सरकार ने इस सुझाव को नहीं माना। उन्होंने आयरन और के उल्टा 20 परसेंट एक्सपोटर्न खुप्पी लगा दी और कहा कि इससे एक्सपोटर्न पर कंट्रोल होगा। महादेव, आयरन और प्रोफ़ाउस करने वाली हर स्टेट की धिमांड है कि आय 20 परसेंट की जगह 30 परसेंट एक्सपोटर्न खुप्पी लगाई और जिसने इनका इस एक्सपोटर्न खुप्पी से हो है, उनको स्टेट गवर्नमेंट को दीजिए, ताकि हम लोग अपनी स्टेट्स का कुछ देवलपमेंट कर सकें, क्योंकि जिसने भी iron ore bearing states हैं, वे काफी निर्धार हैं और वहाँ की जननिय के लिए जो देवलपमेंट के काम होने चाहिए, उन्हें ये स्टेट्स नहीं कर पा रही है। इसलिए भारत सरकार को इसके बारे में विचार करना चाहिए। दूसरा, उड़ीसा, झारखंड, चhattisgarh या अन्य जो मिनिस्टर स्टेट्स हैं, हम लोगों को आम जनता के लिए लिस्टेड देवलपमेंट प्रोग्राम्स टेक्स्ट करने बाहर, उन्हें हम नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इसलिए जो मिनिस्टर स्टेट्स हैं, जैसा भरे पूर्व वक्ता ने कहा, इसके लिए special category state status के लिए एक फाइनस होना चाहिए वह फाइनस बनाया जाना चाहिए और निर्धार 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 समाया नहीं द्ये रहें हैं, आप अपनी जनता को ठीक नहीं रख पा रहे हैं, तो वह उचित नहीं होगा। महादेव, धन के बिना किसी भी देश में देवलपमेंट का काम नहीं हो सकता है। इसीलिए धन वितरण के समय संदर्भ देवलपमेंट को रख दिया जाए.
देखकर रेट को उसका हिसाब देना चाहिए। मगर, दुख की बात है कि जो स्टेट्स निर्धारित हैं उनको ऊपर लाने के लिए सहायता देनी चाहिए तथा सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को भी उनकी सहायता करने के लिए अपना रेट का शेयर देना चाहिए। मगर जब बंटवारे का समय आता है तो गाढ़े फॉर्म्युला के हिसाब से जो निर्धारित स्टेट्स हैं, तथा जो पहले से बढ़ा आ रहा है आज भी उसी तरीके से हो रहा है।

सर, आखिरी बात, सोशल सेक्टर 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 अमी ई.एस.पी. के एक मैं 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 हजारों देखकर हिन्दुस्तान की जो इमेज है उसके बारे में वे लोग सोचते हैं कि भारतीय लोग बिना खाने-पीने के फैसले जी रहे हैं।

सर, हमारे फाइनेंस के बारे में फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर हैं तथा इनके लिए अगर दूसरा शब्द बोला जाए तो देश को बचाने के बारे में उनका जो दिल और दिमाग है, मेरे हिसाब से उन्हीं के जरिए ही देश बच रहा है। तो मैं आपसे अर्ज करूँ कि ये आदिवासी और हम लोगों का जो बिछौड़ा क्षेत्र है, इसके डेमोग्राफिक के बारे में हम अपने रहते हुए हम लोगों को फॉर्म्युला गुप के राज, अभीती पंक्ति के साथ एक समान करने के लिए कुछ व्यवस्था करने के बारे में 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. VENKAIAH 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-scheduling 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-scheduling. I am happy the banks have agreed. Some of them have done the re-scheduling 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
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-
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.

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.

SHRI RAJNIEHITI PRASAD (Bihar): सर, कृपया हमें भी अनुमोद्न कीजिए।...(व्यवहार)...

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

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.

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.


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.