

**Seventeenth Loksabha**

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**Title: Demands For Supplementary Grants-First Batch, 2022-2023 and Demands For Excess Grants 2019-2020 ,Contd.****माननीय अध्यक्ष :** आईटम नम्बर्स 19 और 20, माननीय वित्त मंत्री ।**THE MINISTER OF FINANCE AND MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN):** Thank you, Speaker Sir.

We have come up with the First Batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2022-23. I am grateful to all the 60 hon. Members who participated in this debate and have actually raised very substantial issues on the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Sir, with your permission, I will certainly address and try to answer questions which have been raised and certainly address the issues which have been concerning the Members.

This first set of Supplementary Demands for Grants is coming at a time when the entire world, and the economies of both the developed and emerging economies are facing severe headwinds.

I would like to just draw the attention of the House about how India is positioned in this. I will also quote from the World Bank's Report which covers all the areas of challenges which economies are facing, and therefore, it gives a good snapshot of how India is positioned. Everything that I am reading is quotes from the World Bank. So, there is no paraphrasing here. "India Development Update: Navigating the Storm" is the name of the Report. This is a Report on the Indian economy which was issued on December 5<sup>th</sup>, 2022, just a few days ago. I quote:

"The Government's policy response to the external shock, aimed at maintaining macroeconomic stability and protecting vulnerable households, has been carefully designed and well targeted, given increasingly limited fiscal space. Like the COVID-19 response, it combined demand- and supply-side policies."

So, that is one picture about the macro-economic situation. Again, I quote:

"India's forex reserves, above USD 500 billion, are among the largest holdings of international reserves in the world and together with net forward assets, provide adequate buffer against global spillovers."

Then, it goes on to say:

"India's economy grew faster than most of the major Emerging Market Economies in quarter two of financial year 2022-23."

There is an addition which I want to make here. It grew more than Brazil, Mexico, China, South Africa, and Thailand. The Report also says:

"The short-term external debt was four percent of GDP in 2021-22, a decline of 1.4 percentage points since 2012-13. Since the taper tantrum in 2013, India's forex reserves have almost doubled and provide better coverage of external debt than other Emerging Market Economies."

Then, it goes on to say:

"India is more resilient relative to other EMEs with strong growth, low private sector indebtedness, and high foreign exchange reserves but with high public debt and a recovering banking sector."

The last two quotations from the same Report are:

"India's economy is relatively more insulated from global spillovers than other emerging markets. India is less exposed to international trade flows and relies on its large domestic market. India's external position has also improved considerably over the last decade."

The last quote from this World Bank's Report is:

"Amid intensifying global headwinds, India is better placed than it has been in the past and compared to its peers to manage external macro-financial shocks."

This actually gives a picture of where India is today. These are made after looking into the fundamentals which are prevalent today, and therefore, this particular First Batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants is coming in this backdrop. It is coming in this backdrop which is not claimed by me but it is a picture which the World Bank has given for us.

This Supplementary Demands for Grants include 75 demands, six appropriations, and the cash outgo which comes to a total of Rs. 3,25,756 crore. The total gross additional expenditure is, of course, Rs. 4,35,938 crore.

The revenue component of the cash outgo is Rs. 2,94,703.86 crore, and Rs. 31,052 crore is under capital section. Besides this, we are also coming up with the Excess Grant Demand which pertains to 2019-20 for three Appropriations which had to happen. This is completely on the recommendation of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC). That comes to a total of Rs. 32,637 crore.

I know that quite a few Members have gone into the details of what these Supplementary Demands for Grants have been for. I will just highlight how these are demands are so critical for us now. And I did not hear anybody objecting to any of these Supplementary Demands. Just to highlight, Sir, the fertilizer subsidy that we are demanding as a supplementary is Rs. 1,09,288.95 crore. I want to highlight the fact that India which is largely an importer of fertilizers will have to now also start working on being self-sufficient. Regarding fertilizer manufacturing in this country, a lot of efforts are going on that score. But even that being so, both the indigenous manufacturers and suppliers of fertilizers as much as the importers do get the subsidy. So, the amount of Rs. 1,09,000 and odd crore are going for both indigenous as well as for phosphorous and potassium imports which are happening. This amount is also going for urea, both for the import and also for domestic manufacturing. So, it is not as if everything which is being given as a subsidy is only going for imported variety. But it also goes for the domestic manufacturing.

Food and public distribution component gets Rs. 80,348 crore. This also is going towards the Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana, and also for the decentralized procurement of food grains under the NFSA.

Many Members largely spoke about why MGNREGA gets less, why MGNREGA should not be given more, and why MGNREGA is not being utilized. I would just want to highlight the fact that while we will talk about the MGNREGA in specific, under the MGNREGA component of this Supplementary Demands for Grants, Rs. 16,400 crore is for the National Employment Guarantee Fund and for Grants for creation of Capital Assets, the amount is Rs. 11,480 crore. So, both the wage component and the material components are being given through the amount of Rs. 16,400 crore which we ask from you. On the petroleum and natural gas component of the Supplementary Demands which is Rs. 24,943 crore, I will spend a few minutes on that because I want to put forth to many Members who have been talking about as to where this money is actually going. It is certainly going to the Oil Marketing Companies, to an extent for domestic LPG operations, and also for compensating losses which the OMCs have incurred. So, this money goes to them, but more importantly, a total of about Rs. 8,000 crore from Rs. 24,000 and odd crore which is this Supplementary Demands, actually goes for the Ujjwala Scheme component, meaning for the LPG supply which is happening for the poorest of the poor under the Ujjwala Scheme. Remember, I said it in the Budget that for every cylinder, there shall be Rs. 200 given for the Ujjwala Scheme beneficiaries because that is the way in which we want to cushion, at least somewhat, for the price increases. So, put together, a total of Rs. 8,000 crore is being given from the BE and from this Supplementary Demands, to take care of the gas price increase which should not hurt the poor. Many of the Members raised their voice saying, गरीब के लिए उज्ज्वला सिलेंडर दे दिया मगर दाम बढ़ गए ।

Since Budget till today, Rs. 200 per cylinder is being given to the poor. In fact, in BE we had given only about Rs. 800 crore. Here, Rs. 7,210 crore is being added to it so that the Ujjwala consumers of LPG are given sufficient cushion. So, I want that to be taken note of. ... (*Interruptions*) Railways have been given Rs. 12,000 crore because that will meet the capital outlay of Railways, and after all that has to be improved because the infrastructure facility for the Railways is a very critical thing for the *aam janta* who move in trains.

I am also proposing, which is not a part of this and it might come in the future, and I would like to state for the comfort of many of the hon. Members who are concerned about Railways and work in Railways, particularly the capital expenditure which is required, that this Supplementary Grant talks of Rs. 12,000 crore, but in all probability what is under consideration is -- which I want to put before you -- about a Rs. 10,000 crore over and above this Rs. 12,000

crore, which is part of this. It is also going for the Railways for their infrastructure and capital expenditure. It is under consideration and almost reaching to the logical conclusion.

There is a transfer of Rs. 8,956 crore to J&K. I want this to be reiterated and I want to highlight the fact that for meeting revenue and resource gap, an additional expenditure for Jhelum-Tawi Flood Recovery Project -- both put together -- Rs. 8,956 crore is being given to J&K. This is over and above what we had given for J&K during the BE stage, that is the Budget stage. Now, we are giving further for J&K by transferring Rs. 8,956 crore. Again, over and above the Budgeted Estimate, Rs. 1,400 crore is given to Puducherry, as additional Central Assistance, to meet the revenue and resource gap. So, the Supplementary Demands for Grants are coming up with these, and I am sure that not one Member of Parliament has spoken saying that we should not be doing this and I am grateful. On the contrary, more is being asked, but certainly we have provided for these, which I want to highlight.

Now, I go to the topics on which many Members have spoken, other than the contents, which have been specified in the Supplementary Demands for Grants statement itself. Members have raised a lot of issues on which I go by issues. Several Members may have spoken on a particular issue, but I go by issues so that questions of many Members can get answered.

So, there were questions asked on the food, fuel and fertilizer subsidy, and drawing from that and also drawing from the fact that the amount, which is claimed during the Supplementary Demands for Grants people felt that at the time of BE we have mentioned something and today we are raising so much more. What is the level of assessment then and what is the level of assessment now? How is it going to touch our fiscal deficit commitments that we have given?

I want to highlight the fact that in 2008-2009 -- during the global financial crisis -- there were two Supplementary Demands. The Constitution allows one to do two-three, but, of course, not beyond three, and during the global financial crisis, which, of course, then was big, but now, looking back with the benefit of hindsight we are at a pandemic and post-pandemic war-related and globally affected economy. During the 2008-2009 global financial crisis through the two Supplementary Demands for Grants 20 per cent more than what was stated in the Budget was brought under the Supplementary Demands. So, if we are talking about BE time assessment or that our assessment is not good enough or we are not able to get a picture or that we should have done a better assessment rather than come with a big amount during Supplementary, the Budget makers, then and now, all look at the avenues of revenue and also the ways in which allocations can be made; and as one goes through the year, one is in a position to raise more, bring in more Demands, and this is absolutely acceptable in the process of Budget-making.

So, there is nothing unusual this year that we have come with a huge demand. Even after the 2008-09 financial crisis, 20 per cent of the original budget was brought in.

**SHRI N. K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM):** An extraordinary situation was there.

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** Extraordinary, Sir! I agree, it was 'extraordinary'. We can always rank what is even better or worse as "extraordinary". So, on the basis of the global financial crisis, you brought up two Supplementary Demands for Grants, 20 per cent of what was given in the Budget Estimates, have been brought up as extra Supplementary Demands.

In 2020-21, immediately post-pandemic, there were again two Supplementary Demands for Grants. In that, 19 per cent more than what was originally budgeted for, has been brought in. Now, with this, just one, and possibly there would be one more during the Budget time, and not beyond that, only, eight per cent of the current budgeted estimate has been brought in here. So, I want the Members to take cognisance of these facts. ... (*Interruptions*)

**श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी (बहरामपुर):** उस समय सिचुएशन क्या था, सब जानते हैं, ग्लोबल रिसेशन चल रहा था । ... (व्यवधान)

**श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण:** अच्छा, वह एक्सट्राऑर्डिनरी सिचुएशन था और अभी पेंडेमिक के बाद एक्सट्राऑर्डिनरी इतना नहीं है।

So, the revenue position, the fiscal room that is available, and also responding to the need are all features that infuse the confidence with which you come up with Supplementary Demands for Grants. That is also what I am now hoping, because of the buoyancy of revenue, the room to operate that I have, and also because I need to respond to the situations that are developing on the ground, that we will do this. So, I want this to be kept in mind.

If that is the case, the first concern expressed by most Members was the budgetary issue that will arise as a result of the Supplementary Demands. Will we be able to contain the fiscal deficit? Besides that, there has been a lot of concern about broader issues such as inflation, rupee depreciation, unemployment, fishermen and coastal communities, and fellowships that are not given to minority communities. But I will go by the issues.

**DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM):** And MGNREGA.

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** Yes, I am beginning with it.

In the Budget Estimate for MGNREGA, we had given Rs.73,000 crore. Now, with the Supplementary Demands for Grants, we are coming up with Rs.16,400 crore more. ... (*Interruptions*) There is now, very obviously, a declining demand for jobs in rural areas. Demand for MGNREGA has been declining in rural areas in recent years. However, the BE was worth Rs. 73,000 crore, and it is now worth Rs. 16,400 crore...(*Interruptions*)

**SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY:** It is not coming down. ... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** The MGNREGA is a demand-driven programme. If the demand does not come, should I read it as 'it is going up'. ... (*Interruptions*) That is a different issue. I am answering that also. You asked about demand; I am talking about demand. When it is not being honoured because you had some other issue, I will talk about that as well. But there is a declining trend in the demand-driven programme. ... (*Interruptions*) Sir, I will have to listen to everything that they say. If they have an objection, they can always ask me later.

But they cannot go on continuously disrupting my answer.

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्यगण, जब माननीय मंत्री महोदया जवाब दे रही हैं तो आप बीच में डिस्टर्बेंस पैदा न करें । मैंने सभी माननीय सदस्यों को पर्याप्त समय, पर्याप्त मौका दिया है । माननीय मंत्री महोदया से मेरा आग्रह है कि मैंने उन सदस्यों को एलाउ नहीं किया है । आप उनकी बातों का जवाब ही न दें, आप अपनी बात कहें । जब मैं उन्हें बोलने के लिए कहूँ, तब आप उन्हें जवाब दें ।

... (व्यवधान)

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** Sir, other than the fact that in MGNREGA, we provide this much or that much, concerns have been raised by Members particularly coming from West Bengal about how we have not honoured their bills. MGNREGA funds to West Bengal have been put on hold since March 2022 because of complaints which were received from various people. Now, as per the MGNREG Act, the Central Government upon receiving these complaints shall keep the release of funds on hold till necessary explanation is received from the State concerned. It is a different story and I am not relying on that, that the newspapers are complaining about misuse and so on. I am not referring to that but we have sent those complaints to the State Government asking them, "Can you please explain it"? I can read the amounts by the list of States as in who have to get MGNREGA fund.

**SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (KOLKATA UTTAR):** Sir, all these issues have been discussed. ... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** I am coming to that. I was physically present when Mr. Sudip Bandyopadhyay spoke. I have heard every bit of what he said. ... (*Interruptions*) Let me answer now.

**SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY:** Madam, just listen for one second.

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** Let me answer. Hon. Speaker, Sir, I go by your guidance that you have not asked him to speak. So, as per MGNREG Act, the Central Government upon receiving complaints shall hold the funds from getting released.

**SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY:** All the issues have been cleared. ... (*Interruptions*) Now, the money should go back to the State. ... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** This is what you said, hon. Member. Please listen to my reply. I have not completed my reply.

**SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY:** I am a very good listener in the House. I want to listen to your reply.

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** But you have interrupted me already.

**SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY:** No, I have a query. ... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** Sir, my replies are normally prepared with the concerned department's inputs. So, if the hon. Members would kindly wait until I finish, I would be glad.

**SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY:** You are doing it at the drop of a hat. ... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** Drop of a hat! You get up at the drop of a hat, Sir. ... (*Interruptions*) Sir, this is disrespectful. In the case of West Bengal, explanation was sought from the Government of West Bengal. The explanation is yet to be received and, therefore, what has to be held back is being held back. ... (*Interruptions*) Regarding MGNREGA, there are other concerns also like enough is not being done. I just want to give a comparison of the number of man-days which have been created. From 2006-07 to 2013-14 and from 2014-15 to today, man-days created then was 1,660 crores, now for the comparable period, it is 2,341 crores. Funds released, therefore, of Rs. 2,13,220 crore then are now Rs. 5,76,333 crore. For the comparable period, number of completed works -- 153 lakh works were completed then and now it is 602 lakh works which have been completed.

### 15.00hrs

That is for the MGNREGA. The list of how much is pending due to lack of utilisation certificates not coming here, I can always provide to any Member who wishes to have a copy.

Sir, I would then move on to address one small issue of GST compensation cess. There is not much, it was more for one particular State, but I will nevertheless say it. Tamil Nadu in particular raised the issue that Rs.10,000 crore is pending for the State. I would like to highlight that only last week Tamil Nadu has sent a claim for Rs.4,224 crore, and that is for the year 2020-21. That is under examination. The moment that is cleared, money will be released. It was received only last week. The AG certified figures for 2021-22, the year ended in March, 2022, are not yet received from the State. So, I do not know from where the hon. Member from Tamil Nadu brought that figure of Rs.10,000 crore and said we have not given it. The State has given us a claim with AG's certificate for the year 2020-21 for Rs.4,224 crore, which was received last week. No AG certified claim has reached us for the year 2021-22, the year ended in March, 2022. So, the amount of Rs.10,000 does not even add up.

As it is, I just would like to highlight the compensation cess. For the period ending June 2022, Tamil Nadu's balance GST compensation cess is yet to be released. For 2021-22 only we have not received yet. After we receive them up to June 2022 where every State would have to get their due, for Tamil Nadu, pending is only Rs.1,200.6148 crore. First, we need AG's certificate for the year 2021-22. For 2020-21, with AG certificate it has been received only last week. And for the month ending June when the compensation cess comes to an end for all States, Tamil Nadu's dues are only Rs.1,200 crore. All put together, it is still not Rs.10,000 crore. I thought I should make that clear.

Then there was a lot of concern about the fiscal deficit. I would certainly want to explain this a bit because this is a very important issue on which Members of Parliament will have to be informed. Fiscal deficit was estimated to reduce from 6.9 per cent of GDP in the last year's RE to 6.4 per cent of GDP in the current year's BE. This is very much in line with the Government's commitment to achieve fiscal consolidation announced in the Budget of 2021-22, that is to reduce the fiscal deficit to a reasonable level by 2025-26. ... (*Interruptions*)

On the fiscal deficit, I have given a commitment which was given earlier in the Budget and I repeat that. The current situation also very clearly gives me that kind of a feeling that we will be able to comply with what we have said in the Budget.

Then, quite a few hon. Members raised an issue about inflation. There are different points which I want to highlight here. We keep a very close watch. I just want to highlight the fact. Prices of pulses, edible oils, and vegetables are monitored by an informal Group of Ministers, and we work together. There is an Inter-Ministerial Committee which meets every week on agri-commodities, and we closely monitor it.

The Member of Congress from Punjab, Amar Singh ji, I think, spoke about the buffer stock concerns. I just want to say that the buffer stock of pulses has been maintained for price stabilisation in 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23. Calibrated release of pulses from the buffer stock will moderate the price of pulses

in the market. The import duty on *masoor* was brought down to zero per cent with effect from 26<sup>th</sup> July, 2021 and that continues. The Central Government, on 1<sup>st</sup> September 2022, decided to provide 1.5 million tonnes of *chana* to the States and the Union Territories at a discounted rate for distribution under various welfare schemes. ... *(Interruptions)* The Central Government on 21<sup>st</sup> May, 2022 cut the excise duty by eight rupees per litre on petrol and six rupees per litre on diesel by cutting down the Road and Infrastructure Cess. Due to all these policies and the steps taken, I am glad to say that we have just not been talking, we are acting. The last data on CPI proves it. Inflation has now come down. It is now in the tolerable band of the RBI. Inflation has been declining since April, 2022 and it is declining further. CPI for November, 2022 came down to 5.88 per cent year-on-year from 6.77 per cent in October. So, I want that to be taken cognisance of.

It is a bit difficult when Parties which saw double-digit inflation during their period raise a question on inflation. That is not something which I am imagining. I would just like to say that the inflation data in November of 2013 was at 19.93 per cent and in the earlier month, in October, it was 18.19 per cent.

When the record was like this, to ask us, who have worked to bring inflation down from 8.39 per cent in October to 5.85 per cent in November – here during the same time 19.93 per cent in November, 2013 and 18.19 per cent in October, 2013 – now if they are asking us to bring it down further, we will bring it down further for common people's sake. ... *(Interruptions)*

**SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY:** It is simply selective ... *(Interruptions)*

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** But can they ask us when there was 18 per cent and 19 per cent inflation? ... *(Interruptions)* आज दोपहर 12 बजे के करीब डब्ल्यूपीआई नंबर आया है, वह भी देखने लायक है । डब्ल्यूपीआई इन्फ्लेशन 21 मंथस में सबसे लोएस्ट पर आया है । It is 5.85 per cent year-on-year in November, 2022. WPI inflation was 8.39 per cent in October, whereas in November it is 5.85 per cent. Food inflation is at 2.17 per cent *versus* 6.48 per cent month-on-month.

This is called inflation management and inflation control. Prime Minister Modi and his group of Ministers and officers are constantly watching, intervening, and taking measures due to which you are getting results.... *(Interruptions)*

The other main issue, about which many Members spoke, was about the depreciation of the Indian Rupee. Members kept mocking at me saying that I do not understand, rupee is weakening against dollar, and so on. It is a matter of fact, and every report is telling, that against every other currency the Indian rupee has strengthened only.... *(Interruptions)* Against the dollar, we have performed much better than many other emerging market economies. I can give you a detailed information on this. If you have patience, I seek your indulgence to read out the numbers for the benefit of the hon. Members. I do not keep saying things off the cuff. This is the truth about the Indian rupee, and that has to be appreciated rather than saying, oh no, Indian rupee... *(Interruptions)*

I will now talk about the movement of currencies of various emerging markets – I will talk about India also - against the US Dollar. This relates to the period from 1<sup>st</sup> April to 30<sup>th</sup> November, 2022. Turkish Lira shows 21.2 per cent depreciation against the US Dollar. Japanese Yen shows 11.9 per cent depreciation against the US Dollar. South African Rand shows 15.1 per cent depreciation against the US Dollar.

Chinese Renminbi shows 10.6 per cent depreciation against the US Dollar. Indonesian Rupiah shows 8.75 per cent depreciation against the US Dollar. Brazilian Real shows 8.7 per cent depreciation against the US Dollar. Philippine Peso shows 8.5 per cent depreciation against the US Dollar.

**SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY:** Madam, we are the fifth largest economy. You have been boasting of... *(Interruptions)*

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** I am coming to it. Let me continue.

South Korean Won shows 8.1 per cent depreciation against the US Dollar. Taiwanese Dollar shows 7.3 per cent depreciation against the US Dollar. Indian Rupee shows only 6.9 per cent depreciation against the US Dollar. ... *(Interruptions)*

Only Thai Bhat shows 5.7 per cent, and Malaysian Ringgit shows 5.4 per cent depreciation against the US Dollar.... *(Interruptions)* I am talking about the emerging markets. We will talk about the rest as well. When I am giving RBI data, they are not willing to accept even that. It is not my data. It is given by the RBI. Now, I come to the movement of rupee against other currencies.

**SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY** : What about Pound?

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN**: I am coming to that.

The size of appreciation of the Indian Rupee during April-November, 2022, as compared to April-November, 2020-21 was 15.3 per cent against Japanese Yen, 7.6 per cent against Pound Sterling, and 7.5 per cent against Euro. पाउंड, यूरो भी आ गया । I am not taking one month randomly. I am giving you the data of 1<sup>st</sup> April, 2022 (this Financial Year – 2022-23) and the data given is up to November. This is the data of Reserve Bank of India. This data is not mine.

Hon. Speaker, Sir, one question was asked about the Asset Quality Review, NPAs. Quite a few members did speak about it. After undertaking the Asset Quality Review in 2015, we followed the '4R' principles of getting the banks back to order and restoring the health. The 4Rs were to recognise that there is a problem with an account; then recognise that there is a problem for the banks, put together in total, about NPAs that are there in their balance sheet; then to recapitalise them and help in the recovery process; and then, reform the bank itself so that it does not function on phone banking.

कहीं से फोन आ गया कि मेरे दामाद को दो, मेरे भतीजे को दो, वह सब नहीं होने देना । So, that we have undertaken that reform after 2015. As a result, immediately after undertaking the Asset Quality Review in 2015 ... (*Interruptions*)

**श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी**: क्या नीरव मोदी आप लोगों का रिश्तेदार है?

**श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण**: नहीं, आपके हैं, इसीलिए आपके कार्यकाल में पैसा दिया गया, हम उनको पकड़कर पैसा वापस ला रहे हैं । ... (व्यवधान) रिश्तेदार आपके हैं । ... (व्यवधान) आपके रिश्तेदार हैं, हमारे नहीं । आपने पैसा दिया और हम वापस पकड़कर ला रहे हैं । ... (व्यवधान)

एक्यूआर, एसेट क्वालिटी रिव्यू वर्ष 2015 में शुरू हुआ । इसके तुरंत बाद लगातार एनपीए का रिकॉमिशन होता रहा, and as a result of that, the number of NPAs were increasing during 2015, 2016, and 2017. This became an NPA. That became an NPA. The recognition of accounts -- which were becoming NPAs -- were all happening under the Asset Quality Review. As a result, in 2015, the gross NPA ratio was at 4.97 per cent, which became 9.27 per cent. It even went up to 11.66 per cent in 2017. But after that, because of the action taken by the Government under the leadership of our hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi Ji, the number started coming down. In 2018, it reached a peak of 14.58 per cent, but after that, it came down to 11.59 per cent. ... (*Interruptions*)

**श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी**: इधर लिया, उधर दिया । ... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष**: क्या प्रॉब्लम है?

... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष**: आप जवाब न दें, माननीय मंत्री जी जवाब दे रही हैं ।

... (व्यवधान)

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN**: In 2019, the number started coming down. It came down to 11.59 per cent. Then it became 10.25 per cent. In 2021, it became 9.11 per cent. As of March, 2022, it is 7.28 per cent only. So, the gross NPA numbers are coming down drastically. Not only that, we are pursuing every NPA account -- whether they are in this country or anywhere else -- to make sure that their assets are auctioned through the court process and banks are getting their money back. So, we handled the NPAs much better. That is what I want to tell you.

Then, capital expenditure was a concern. I want to state the facts. In the Budget of 2021-22, we have given a capital outlay which was improved in 2022-23 Budget to Rs. 7.5 lakh crore. Now, we have achieved nearly 45 per cent of it. Actually, on the BE, 54.5 per cent has been touched in the first half year. There was also a provision given for State assistance; special assistance to the States for capital expenditure which was a 50-year kind of a loan without interest for States so that they can spend on capital assets. I am glad to say that even there, nearly 74 per cent has been utilized by the States. Rs. 76,268.31

crore have received approval. That is the special assistance which was given for capital expenditure for States without interest for 50 years. Rs. 76,268 have received approval. The others will be considered in the near future. So, I am confident that Rs. one lakh crore will be utilized by all the States for capital expenditure in their list of priorities.

Sir, I remember hon. Member Shashi Tharoor speaking about this country, particularly Kerala has a lot of fishermen. Nothing is happening about them. I would like to differ. The Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana is a scheme through which Rs. 20,000 crore for a five year period has been given and this is already on course. The States have started giving proposals and in this, how traditional fishermen, small fishermen, and their concerns are being taken care of by this Government is very well explained by two things. One, I will quote Minister Rupala's tweets. He came up with complete details of how small fishermen and fishermen are benefiting from the Government's scheme. Those tweets are there for me. I will requote them.

Other than that, in the World Trade Organisation, our Commerce Minister has been literally fighting for the rights of traditional, small fishermen against this unlicensed, unreported, illegal fishing with deep trawlers coming to our sea coast. So, in both international forums and at the domestic level, the way in which we are taking the fishermen's cause to give them KCC card, to give them greater bank assistance and so on, I just would come up with what Minister Rupala has said.

Sir, before I quote Minister Rupala, in 1950-51, the total production of inland fisheries and aquaculture was 2.18 lakh tonnes which increased to 61.36 lakh tonnes in 2013-14.

It took about 65 years but never mind, it took 65 years we were able to reach 61.36 lakh tonnes. But I am happy to say that India has achieved 121.21 lakh tonnes of total production in 2021-22, double than what it was in 2014. Data speaks for itself. Without Government intervention, this kind of support and production would not happen.

This is a tweet from Parshottam Rupala, the Minister. He said this.

"I am happy to state that India achieved 121.21 lakh tonnes of total production in 2021-22 double than in 2014."

That was one quote. He also said:

"We have extended the benefit of Kisan Credit Card to fishermen and workforce involved in animal husbandry and in dairying which was earlier available only to farmers."

So, 25.81 lakh kisan credit cards have been sanctioned in animal husbandry sector. This data is as of December, 2022. This includes animal husbandry, dairying and fishery farmers. A credit limit of Rs. 21,322 crore have been given for fishermen and farmers in the animal husbandry sector. ...

(Interruptions) Machchya Samapada Yojana, under the PMMSY, over a span of five years of 2020-25, investment worth Rs. 20,050 crore have been envisaged for the fisheries which sector happens to be the highest ever investment. Fisheries sector happens to get the highest ever investment till date.

Then projects to the tune of Rs. 11,029.36 crore have been sanctioned with a view to generate lakhs of employment opportunities. This is about what we are doing in the fisheries sector.... (Interruptions)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्यगण, आप सबको यह जानकारी होनी चाहिए कि जब मैं अलाऊ करूंगा, तब माननीय मंत्री जी जवाब देंगी ।

... (व्यवधान)

**डॉ. शशि थरूर :** महोदय, मैंने जो विषय उठाया था, उसका जवाब नहीं मिला है । ... (व्यवधान)

**श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण :** महोदय, आपने कहा था कि मत्स्यकारों को कुछ नहीं मिला है, तो उसका जवाब दिया गया है । परशोत्तम रूपाला जी के द्वारा ही जवाब दिया गया है, फिर भी आप प्रश्न पूछ रहे हैं । ... (व्यवधान)

Sir, I am not sure whether Shri Hanuman Beniwal is present here or not but he raised this issue. उन्होंने कहा कि आपने रूल एरियाज़ में भारत सरकार की बहुत सारी स्कीम्स खत्म कर दी हैं ।



I just want to say one thing. It is not being said now and I will be happy to show the reference. In the Expenditure Profile document which is always given along with the Budget statement, on 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2022, a statement as 4AA was given which very clearly shows that the Schemes have not been closed down, as stated by the hon. Member. Instead, they have been rationalised in order to make them more focussed and to bring administrative efficiency. This is a recommendation of the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission and that is what we have exactly followed. So, I am just showing what was given in the Expenditure Profile of the Budget statement.

Just to explain my point, I want to say that, for example, there are ten schemes under the Department of Agriculture, and information technology related schemes like the Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census, Economics and Statistics, Integrated Scheme for Agricultural Marketing, etc., they have all been rationalised to come under Krishi Unnati Yojana. They have not been closed down. They have all just been made into one for sharp focus.

Similarly, like the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana, National Project on Management of Soil Health and Fertility, Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change Programme, there are again a series of tens of such programmes that have come under Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana. Like these, 130 schemes, all of which are here, have all been listed out in the Expenditure Profile and those 130 Schemes are now clubbed together into 65 Schemes and none of them have been shut down. कुछ भी बंद नहीं हुआ है । अभी 65 स्कीम्स में 130 स्कीम्स कंडेंस की गई हैं । मैं अभी उसकी लिस्ट नहीं दे रही हूँ । 1 फरवरी, 2022 के बजट के समय ही मैं उसकी लिस्ट दे चुकी हूँ ।

आप हनुमान बेनीवाल जी के पास इस इंफॉर्मेशन को पहुंचाए कि हमने किसी भी स्कीम को बंद नहीं किया है । ... (व्यवधान)

**श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी:** आपने नाम बदल दिया है ।... (व्यवधान)

**श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण:** सर, हमने नाम भी नहीं बदला है ।... (व्यवधान) Sir, there was a concern expressed about fellowships for minority communities. दानिश अली जी, आप जरा सुन लीजिए । मैं आपके ही विषय पर आ रही हूँ ।... (व्यवधान)

Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme for minorities has been discontinued. Many questions have been raised by several hon. Members on this issue. I just want to underline what its position is. There are several schemes which cover SCs, STS, OBCs, minorities and so on. The Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme was overlapping with many of the above-said schemes. I have not read out the schemes. The list is there. All the existing candidates – I just want to repeat this – all the existing candidates, under the Maulana Azad National Fellowship Scheme, as of 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2022, will continue to receive their fellowship till the end of their tenure. किसी की भी फेलोशिप बंद नहीं हो रही है, जिनको 31 मार्च, 2022 तक मिल रही थी, उनको अभी भी मिल रही है ।... (व्यवधान)

Further, Canara Bank has been the implementing agency for this Scheme.... (Interruptions). And they have been directed to send the email to each and every existing eligible beneficiary that they will continue to get this benefit or dues subject to the compliance with the extant guidelines. So, on that, Sir, let us be clear.... (Interruptions) Sir, there was also an issue raised on PM Kisan and doubling of farmers' income. Questions have been raised on this issue. I just want to underline that an unprecedented enhancement in the budget allocation has happened on this. The Minister of Agriculture is sitting next to me. If I am wrong, I will certainly get corrected. In the year 2015-16, the budget allocation for the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare was only Rs.24,910 crore. In this year, it has been increased by more than 5.44 per cent.... (Interruptions). The total amount, which was only Rs. 25,000 crore in 2015-16, is now Rs.1,38,550.93 crore. That is the Budget Estimate.... (Interruptions) Sir, PM-Kisan Samman Nidhi was launched in 2019 to provide Rs.6,000 per year in three equal instalments for income support to the farmers. More than Rs.2 lakh crore have been released so far to all the farmers. Sir, regarding institutional credit for agriculture sector, benefits of concessional institutional credit through Kisan Credit Card are being provided at 4 per cent per annum and it is now being extended to animal husbandry and fish farmers for meeting their short-term credit requirements. The banks undertook a special drive in February,2020 to provide concessional institutional credit with a focus on covering all the PM Kisan beneficiaries through Kisan Credit Card.

As on 11.11.2022, 376.97 lakh new KCC applications have been sanctioned with a sanctioned credit limit of Rs.4,33,426 crore.

Sir, now, I wish to talk about the Minimum Support Price on which a lot of questions have been asked. ... (Interruptions)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय सदस्यगण, आपस में चर्चा न करें ।

... (व्यवधान)

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** Sir, the State Bank of India study very clearly said that farmers' income is doubling including soya farmers and others. Their income is doubling. When plantation crops are being sowed, farmers get benefit. ... (*Interruptions*)

As far as the Minimum Support Price is concerned, the Government had increased the MSP for all mandated Kharif, Rabi and other commercial crops with a return of, at least, 50 per cent over all-India weighted average cost of production from 2018-19 onwards. So, on MSP, I know the Minister sitting next to me has been working a lot and we are now giving 50 per cent over the weighted average cost of production since 2018-19. As far as MSP for common paddy is concerned, it has been increased from Rs. 1310, which was given in 2013-14, to Rs. 2040 per quintal in 2022-23. ... (*Interruptions*) When inflation was in double digit in 2013-14, you can imagine what was the input cost. Even then, they gave only this much. MSP for wheat was Rs. 1400 per quintal in 2013-14 which went upto Rs. 2125 per quintal in 2022-23. Sir, I am almost coming to the end of the response. There are one or two points which are very, very important and which I want to highlight.

Sir, there was a concern for BSNL. Quite a few members had voiced their concern for BSNL and the money which is being given to them. I just want to highlight a few points. ... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, in the Supplementary Demands, which is now on the Table of the House, BSNL requires Rs. 18127 crore for viability gap funding for the rural wireline operations, Rs. 49.37 crore for the Champion Service Sector Scheme for BSNL, and Rs. 130 crore for research and development. All, this is part of these Supplementary Demands. So, we are giving Rs. 18127 crore subject to the approval of the House. Further, there is an allocation of Rs. 30156 crore to BSNL for 900 megahertz spectrum.

Moreover, we have allocated Rs. 3,013 crore in respect of equity infusion into BSNL for capital expenditure, Rs. 1,600 crore for restructuring of MTNL also reissued 9 per cent non-cumulative preferential shares for Rs. 7,500 crore. Of course, there are some token allocations being made from one head to another within the telecommunications heads. All these put together, BSNL gets Rs. 60,575 crore. There was an hon. Member who reminded me that I went abroad and said that we would, if necessary, give 5G to whosoever wants it. So, he asked me to give something for BSNL. This Supplementary Demand gives this much of amount, that is, Rs. 60,000 crore in respect of BSNL for these specific heads. ... (*Interruptions*) This is stated. I only wish the hon. Member saw what was the Demands for Grants, which is on this Table now. ... (*Interruptions*) You will give everything for the world, and nothing for the BSNL! No, we are giving for the BSNL also! ... (*Interruptions*)

**श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी :** सवाल यह पूछा गया था कि आप बीएसएनएल का मुआयना कब करेंगे? ... (व्यवधान)

**प्रो. सौगत राय (दमदम) :** इसमें 5जी क्यों नहीं मिला? ... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** आप अधीर रंजन जी की टक्कर में मत आइए, बैठ जाइए ।

... (व्यवधान)

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** Hon. Speaker Sir, people want to get into the details of it, and are saying that we are letting down BSNL and we have not done anything for BSNL. ... (*Interruptions*) These are the people who did not even give money for BSNL 4G. Today, Professor was asking me a question regarding this. ... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, as regards the capital approval in 2019-20 Budget, when the Prime Minister Modi came back to power, the first thing he did was to bring in Rs. 54,021 crore for BSNL. ... (*Interruptions*) In 2019-20, the pensionary benefits worth Rs. 12,768 crore and ex-gratia worth Rs. 17,169 crore were given. ... (*Interruptions*) The capital infusion for 4G spectrum did not happen during the UPA time. They denied it. ... (*Interruptions*) The BSNL was on the verge of death. Prime Minister Modi revived it by allocating Rs. 20,410 crore for capital infusion for 4G spectrum in respect of BSNL. Also, a sum of Rs. 3,674 crore was allocated in respect of grant for GST related matters. So, in 2019-20, about Rs. 54,000 crore were given for BSNL.

Now, through these Supplementary Demands for Grants, I am giving Rs. 60,575 crore for BSNL. So, the BSNL gets its due recognition. In fact, overnight, the MTNL was asked to pay for something after which a cash-rich company became cash-negative, and that was UPA Government's attention for both BSNL and MTNL. ... (*Interruptions*) So, Adhir Ranjanji should be informed about it. ... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI ADHIR RANJAN CHOWDHURY:** Madam, you should learn from your past experience. ... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** Yes, we should learn from your mistakes. ... (*Interruptions*)

**श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी :** क्या आप बीएसएनएल इस्तेमाल करते हैं, नहीं करते हैं, क्योंकि सिग्नल नहीं आते हैं । यह हालत हो गई है । बीएसएनएल गरीब लोगों के लिए है, बाकी सारे इन लोगों के लिए है । ... (व्यवधान)

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** माननीय मंत्री जी ।

... (व्यवधान)

**प्रो. सौगत राय :** सर, बीएसएनएल ने कितने लोगों को नौकरी दी है? ... (व्यवधान)

**श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी:** जियो किसने दिया? सारा स्पेक्ट्रम किसने दिया, किसको दिया? ... (व्यवधान)

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN:** Sir, as regards 4G and 5G related matters on BSNL, in July 2022, the Government approved a revival package for BSNL amounting to Rs. 1.64 lakh crore. So, the BSNL gets its funds. The entire 4G stack, financial support for CAPEX for BSNL, means that we are making BSNL deploy Atmanirbhar 4G technology stacks.

To meet the projected capital expenditure for BSNL for the next four years, the Government will fund CAPEX to the extent of Rs.22,471 crore for the BSNL only so that their capital infrastructure spending will be good and this will give a big boost for development and deployment of Atmanirbhar 4G technology which, of course, is going to be the foundation on which 5G will get built up. You did not do 4G. We are doing 4G. Therefore, we are giving all the necessary fundamental infrastructure for it. ... (*Interruptions*) आपने पैसा नहीं दिया, इसीलिए नहीं था ।... (व्यवधान)

सर, मैं अपनी बात खत्म कर रही हूँ ।... (व्यवधान)

**श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी:** मैडम, आप रेपो रेट के बारे में बताइए ।... (व्यवधान)

**श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण :** वह हो गया, मैंने सब बता दिया ।... (व्यवधान)

Sir, talking about macro-economy, economic fundamentals and so on, hon. Member Mahua Moitra said about where one should find pappu, who is the pappu, where is the pappu and so on. Actually, it is either West Bengal. ... (*Interruptions*) So, all the macro-economic fundamentals were being questioned. There were questions of, 'where is the pappu?, who is the pappu?' Actually, if only the hon. Member looks back into her own backyard, she will find pappu in West Bengal. So, there is no doubt about it. Where there is a wonderful scheme which can benefit common people, West Bengal sits over it. It does not distribute it. You do not need to search anywhere else for pappu. But even worse is this point, माचिस किसके हाथ में है ।... (व्यवधान) I do not want to elaborate too much on it because she just probably wanted to spice the questions and the issues which she raised about which I think in different ways I have tried answering. But it is a matter of concern because किसने दिया माचिस is not the issue. It is because in democracy people elect the leader and give it to the concerned State. We do not need to undermine the people by saying, यह किसने दिया इनके हाथ में दिया, यह जनता ने दिया, लेकिन किसके हाथ में माचिस कैसे उपयोग में आता है, वही महत्वपूर्ण है । माचिस किसके हाथ में कैसे उपयोग में आया? Recently, the BJP had a fantastic victory. Post-elections, what was the environment there? Peacefully, the new Government came to power, and a new Cabinet was sworn in. Let us compare it with what happened in West Bengal post the State elections. माचिस किसके हाथ में कैसे उपयोग में आया?... (व्यवधान) प्रश्न वह है ।... (व्यवधान) हमारे हाथ में जब माचिस था, तो हमने उज्ज्वला दिया, हमने उजाला दिया, हमने पीएम किसान सम्मान निधि दिया, हमने स्वच्छ भारत अभियान चलाया, जब आपके हाथ में माचिस आया, पोस्ट इलेक्शन तो आर्सन हुआ, लूटिंग हुई, रेप हुआ, हमारे कार्यकर्ता का घर जला दिया और ऊपर से, एक केन्द्रीय मंत्री, एमओएस मुरलीधरन जी की गाड़ी पर इतना अटैक हुआ ।... (व्यवधान) केन्द्रीय मंत्री तक सेफ नहीं थे,... (व्यवधान) जे. पी. नड्डा जी की गाड़ी को कैम्पेन के दौरान, मुरली जी की गाड़ी, एमओएस की गाड़ी, पोस्ट इलेक्शन, तो माचिस किसके हाथ में कैसे काम आया, हमें वह समझना चाहिए ।... (व्यवधान) सर, ऐसी बात नहीं है ।... (व्यवधान)

सर, लास्टली, मैं कहना चाहूँगी कि लीडर ऑफ अपॉजिशन अधीर जी बार-बार रेपो रेट की बात करते हैं । मेरा तो कर्तव्य है लीडर को जवाब देना, इसके बाद मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करूँगी ।... (व्यवधान) सॉरी सर, वे लीडर ऑफ अपॉजिशन नहीं हैं, लेकिन अधीर रंजन जी हाउस में लीडर हैं, इसलिए मैं उनसे कहना चाहूँगी कि रेपो रेट बहुत हाई है, it is impacting different sections of the society. यह उनका कंसर्न है । उससे पहले यह भी बताया गया कि India is witnessing stagflation.

में बहुत ही विनम्रता से सबमिट करना चाहती हूँ। वे लीडर हैं, कांग्रेस पार्टी के सीनियर नेता हैं और बंगाल में बहुत ही बड़े नेता हैं।... (व्यवधान)

**श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी:** आप भी फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर हैं।... (व्यवधान)

**संसदीय कार्य मंत्री, कोयला मंत्री तथा खान मंत्री (श्री प्रहलाद जोशी):** ये आपके बारे में अच्छी बात बोल रही हैं।... (व्यवधान)

**SHRIMATI NIRMALA SITHARAMAN :** I humbly want to submit it. जब इकोनॉमी में स्लोडाउन और हाई इनफ्लेशन होता है, तो स्टैगफ्लेशन होता है। भारत में आज डेटा आए, कल भी डेटा आए, मैं कह रही हूँ कि सीपीआई 5.88 के नीचे आ गया है, डब्ल्यूपीआई तो 21 महीने में सबसे कम हो गया है। इसलिए इनफ्लेशन हाई नहीं है, यह एक बात है। दूसरी बात, स्लोडाउन नहीं है। हमारा देश फास्टेस्ट ग्रोइंग इकोनॉमी है। कैसे स्लोडाउन है? अधीर जी ने जो स्टैगफ्लेशन की बात उठाई, वह बिल्कुल सही नहीं है। Ours is the fastest growing economy. We are the fastest growing economy with lower inflation, that is, inflation within the forbearance limit. मैं यह स्पष्टीकरण देना चाहती हूँ।

रेपो रेट के बारे में बहुत-से लोग कह रहे हैं कि 'Repo rate has been very, very high'. It was historically high during UPA-I and UPA-II. ....(Interruptions)

**श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी:** मैं आपके जमाने की बात कह रहा हूँ, यूपीए के जमाने की बात नहीं कह रहा हूँ।... (व्यवधान)

**श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण :** मैं अपने जमाने की ही बात कर रही हूँ। आप सुन लें।... (व्यवधान)

**श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी:** यूपीए-यूपीए की बात हो रही है।... (व्यवधान)

**श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण :** अधीर जी ने एक मिनट पहले हमसे यह बात कही कि हमें सीख लेनी चाहिए। इसलिए मैं उनसे सीख रही हूँ। वर्ष 2014 के दौरान रेपो रेट 8 परसेंट था। अभी रेपो रेट 6.25 परसेंट है। उस समय तो 8 परसेंट था, लेकिन अभी 6.25 परसेंट है। Twenty-eight per cent higher rates were there during UPA. Secondly, home loan rates are only 8.4 per cent today. .... (Interruptions) अधीर जी, आप रेपो रेट की चिन्ता न करें।... (व्यवधान)

**श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी:** आपके सारे मेम्बर्स चिन्ता कर रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान)

**श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण :** उनके जवाब मैं दे चुकी हूँ।... (व्यवधान)

**श्री अधीर रंजन चौधरी:** वे इनफ्लेशन के बारे में पब्लिक में नहीं कहते हैं, लेकिन रेपो रेट के बारे में जरूर चिन्ता करते हैं। आप किसी छोटे, मध्यम उद्यम करने वाले से पूछ लीजिए। जो लोग बैंक से छोटे-छोटे लोन लेकर काम करते हैं, आप उनसे पूछ लीजिए।... (व्यवधान)

**श्रीमती निर्मला सीतारमण :** ठीक है। Sir, last one line. चाइना के संबंध में हमारे ट्रेड डेफिसिट के ऊपर बहुत-से लोगों ने चिन्ता जतायी। मैं उसके संबंध में अपनी बात कहना चाहती हूँ। वर्ष 2004-05 में, चाइना के साथ ट्रेड डेफिसिट 1.48 बिलियन डॉलर ही था। वर्ष 2013-14 में वह 36.21 बिलियन यूएस डॉलर हुआ, जो 2 हजार परसेंट से ज्यादा हुआ था। But today trade deficit with China has only increased by about 100 per cent which is US \$73.31 billion in 2021-22. इसलिए चाइना के संबंध में ट्रेड डेफिसिट वाली बात को भी मैंने डेटा के साथ आपके सामने रखा। माननीय स्पीकर सर, आपने मुझे जवाब देने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए धन्यवाद।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** अब मैं वर्ष 2022-23 के लिए अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगें – प्रथम बैच सभा के मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ।

प्रश्न यह है:

“कि अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों की सूची के स्तम्भ 2 में मांग संख्या 1, 3, 4, 6 से 13, 15 से 21, 23 से 30, 32, 33, 35 से 37, 43 से 56, 58 से 63, 65, 66, 68, 71, 72, 74, 76 से 79, 85 से 89, 91, 93, 95 से 98 और 100 से 102 के सामने दर्शाए गए मांग शीर्षों के संबंध में, 31 मार्च, 2023 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष के दौरान संदाय के क्रम में होने वाले खर्चों की अदायगी हेतु अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों की सूची के स्तम्भ 3 में दर्शायी गयी राजस्व लेखा तथा पूँजी लेखा संबंधी राशियों से अनधिक संबंधित अनुपूरक राशियां भारत की संचित निधि में से राष्ट्रपति को दी जाएं।”





प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।

**माननीय अध्यक्ष :** अब मैं वर्ष 2019-20 के लिए अनुदानों की अतिरिक्त मांगों सभा के मतदान के लिए रखता हूँ ।

प्रश्न यह है:

"कि अनुदानों की अतिरिक्त मांगों की सूची के स्तम्भ 2 में दर्शाए गए मांग शीर्ष संख्या 20 और 31 के संबंध में 31 मार्च, 2020 को समाप्त होने वाले वर्ष में संदाय के दौरान हुए खर्चों की अदायगी करने हेतु अनुदानों की अतिरिक्त मांगों की सूची के स्तंभ 3 में दर्शायी गयी राजस्व लेखा तथा पूँजी लेखा संबंधी राशियों से अनधिक संबंधित अतिरिक्त राशियां भारत की संचित निधि में से राष्ट्रपति को दी जाएं ।"

Demands for Excess Grants for 2019-20 submitted to the Vote of the Lok Sabha

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No. and Title of the Demand

Amount of Demand for Grant

Submitted to the Vote of the House

| 1   | 2   | 3               |               |                 |
|-----|---|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
|     |   | Revenue         | Capital       | Total           |
|     |   | ₹               | ₹             | ₹               |
| 20. | 20 Capital Outlay on Defence Services ... |                 | 701,30,92,169 | 701,30,92,169   |
| 31. | 31 Department of Revenue                  | 31934,47,61,000 | ...           | 31934,47,61,000 |
|     | TOTAL                                     | 31934,47,61,000 | 701,30,92,169 | 32635,78,53,169 |

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ ।