

Seventeenth Loksabha14.52 hrs

Title: Supplementary Demand for Grants-First Batch,2022-2023 and Demand for excess grants,2019-2020 (discussion not concluded).

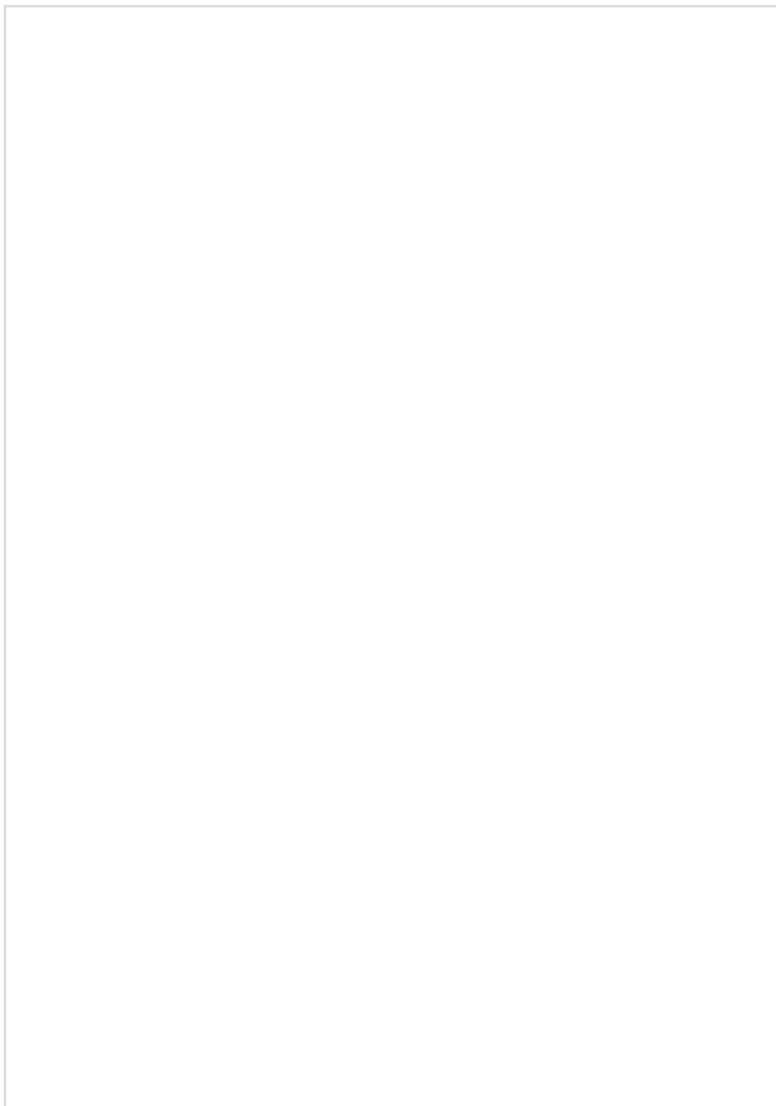
HON. CHAIRPERSON: Item Nos. 13 and 14 shall be taken up together.

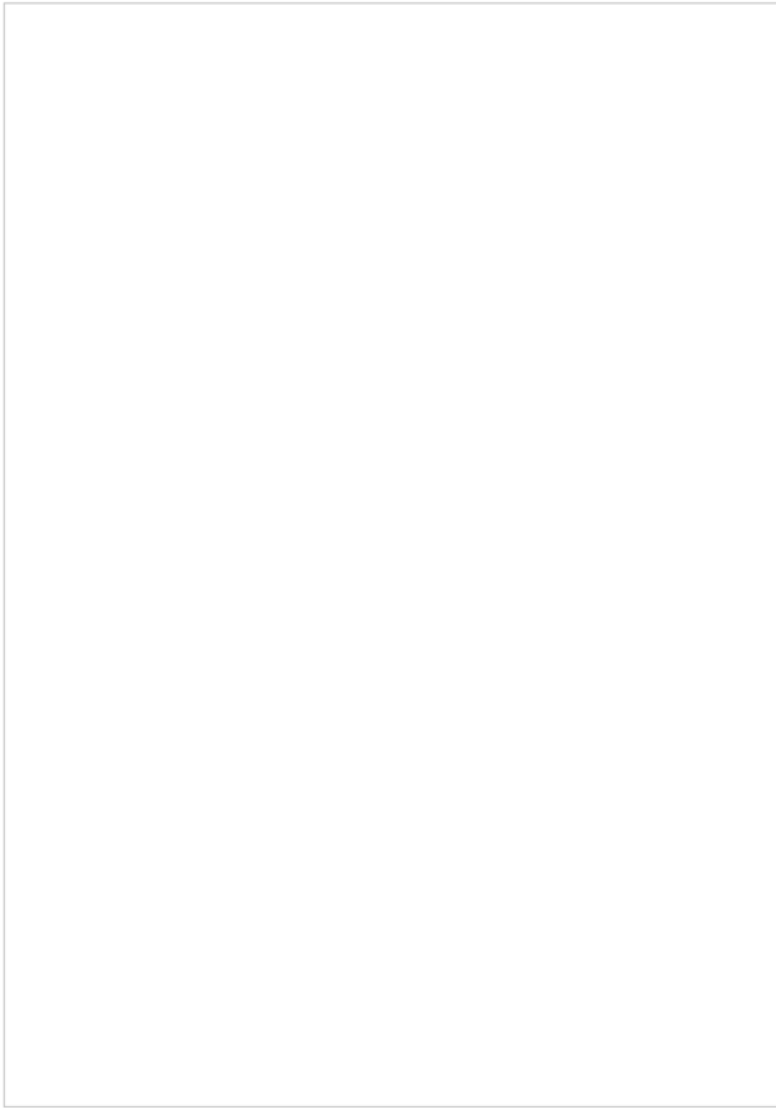
The House will now take up discussion and voting on the Supplementary Demands for Grants - First Batch for 2022-2023.

Shri Hanuman Beniwal has tabled six Cut Motions to the Supplementary Demands for Grants. If the hon. Member wants to move these Cut Motions, he may send a slip to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the Cut Motions he would like to move.

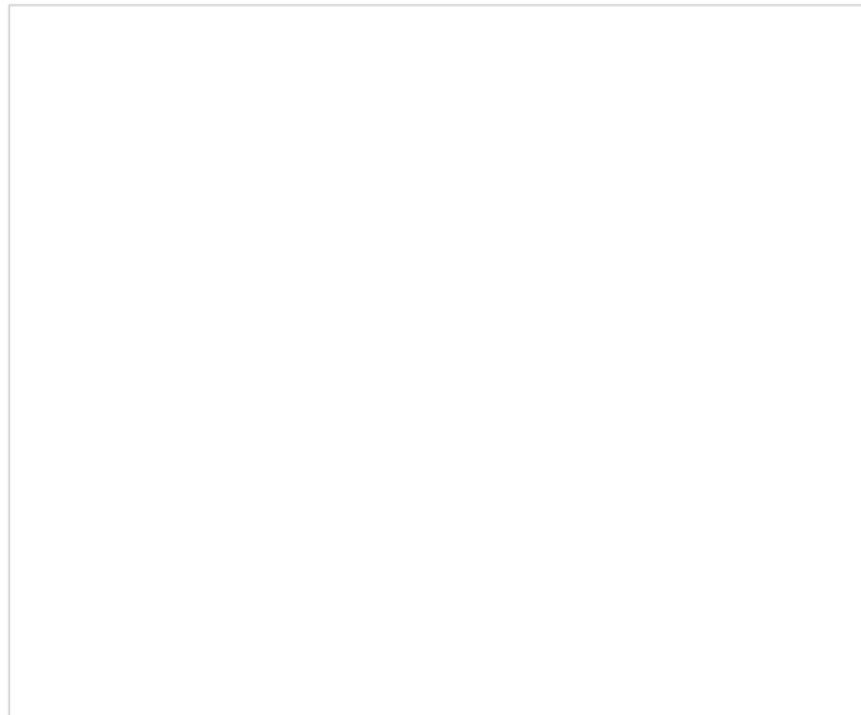
Motions moved:

“That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2023, in respect of the heads of demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1, 3, 4, 6 to 13, 15 to 21, 23 to 30, 32, 33, 35 to 37, 43 to 56, 58 to 63, 65, 66, 68, 71, 72, 74, 76 to 79, 85 to 89, 91, 93, 95 to 98 and 100 to 102.”





“That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended on the 31st day of March, 2020, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 20 and 31.”



HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now, Dr. Shashi Tharoor – not present.

Shri Nishikant Dubey.

डॉ. निशिकांत दुबे (गोड्डा): सभापति महोदय, धन्यवाद। ... (*Interruptions*) I am just behind my seat and have taken permission. So, now this is my block.

Dr. Tharoor has come, Sir.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Okay. Dr. Shashi Tharoor.

DR. SHASHI THAROOR (THIRUVANANTHAPURAM): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I apologise.

Sir, I thank you for this opportunity to present my party's views on the Supplementary Demands for Grants 2022-23.

We are meeting at an uncertain time for economic revival in our country. The economy has been laid low ever since demonetisation and then shattered by the pandemic and the resultant lockdown. The star performers like tourism and services sectors were devastated and are only now recovering. If the backbone of the economy, agriculture and MSMEs can be described in any one word, they are both in 'crisis'. As I pointed out during the Budget debate in this House last February, the Government gave us the usual combination of high rhetoric, grand ambition, exaggerated numbers and unrealistic targets – all diluted with underwhelming allocations to crucial sectors. The very fact that the Finance Minister has come back with such a large Supplementary Demands for Grants testifies to this, once again.

The Government had budgeted a total expenditure of Rs. 39.45 lakh crore in fiscal year 2022-23, but as I had predicted in this house, spending has defeated the estimates, and excess expenditure has inevitably brought her back to the House with this new request. The gross additional expenditure she seeks is over Rs. 4.36 lakh crore, 11.05 per cent of the entire Budget Estimates, of which net additional spending constitutes over Rs. 3.25 lakh crore, including over Rs. 1.09 lakh crore for fertiliser subsidy payments.

In the Budget speech, I had warned that the significant reduction in fertiliser subsidy by about 25 per cent was untenable.

That point has been borne out in the past year when the Government has had to augment the original budget of Rs. 1.05 lakh crore with an additional Rs. 1.10 lakh crore, and that amount is also being breached. To remind, the 2022-23 Budget Estimate was Rs. 1,09,242.23 crore. The Supplementary Demand raised is for Rs. 1,09,288.95 crore. That is more than the original budget itself. I know what my good friend, the Finance Minister is going to say. She will point to factors which are beyond her Government's control.

While the increased cost of imports, including of raw materials, largely due to the Ukraine-Russia conflict does explain a part of this adjustment, a more than 100 per cent increase in the Budget Estimate does raise the question as to whether the Government is finding it difficult to wrap its collective heads around

the evolving situation and is capable of charting a robust future looking vision.

Between 2018-19 and 2020-21, India's fertilizer imports increased by almost 8 per cent, to 20.33 million tonnes from 18.84 million tonnes. Of course, we cannot control all the surprises the global geo-politics may throw up, but regardless, it is indeed a matter of concern that we are becoming increasingly reliant on imports of fertilizers. The Government cannot afford to sit tight when the circumstances are favourable, and then put the blame on external factors when unfavourable conditions arise. We need to be prepared, and it is a matter of concern that all the Government's talk on atmanirbharta has not come to our help in this challenging time. I would like to take give one example here. In March 2022, the Government mandated the revival of six central PSU fertilizer units to augment domestic production of urea. What is the status of these plants? What is their production? What are we doing to improve self-reliance? We continue to import and she has come back for more money.

The Standing Committee on Chemicals and Fertilizers – which I have just had the pleasure of becoming the Chair of – two years ago, under the Chairmanship of my good friend Shrimati Kanimozhi found that many fertilizer manufacturing facilities are not working at their maximum efficiency and are using highly outdated technology and systems. The Government has to bear the cost of this inefficiency through higher subsidy. Capital expenditure was allocated only a measly Rs. 0.05 crore in the current budget. There is no addition in the revised budget and no supplementary for that. So, it is doubtful that the Government is in fact putting in sufficient resources to focus on the improvement of our infrastructure and capacity.

The ill-effects of this situation, despite the Government's claims of cushioning the impact on farmers cannot simply be wished away. The Government's price protection alleviates the effect of these increases only with regard to nitrogenous fertilizer, urea, but not on diammonium phosphate, DAP, and muriate of potash, MoP, where subsidies are capped.

But prices of these items have inflated due to global market trends and as many as five farmer suicides in the Bundelkhand region have been reported just in the last year on account of fertilizer shortage. Nearly half of the DAP requirement is imported mainly from West Asia, while the domestic MoP demand is met solely through imports from Belarus, Canada, Jordan, and so on. Where is atmanirbharta here? There is none of it. The rise in fertilizer prices in effect reduces the disposable income of farmers. This income has been declining under the Modi Government in any case by 8.9 per cent between 2013 and 2019 according to the NSO survey last year. On the topic of farmers, an RTI response by the Agriculture Ministry stated that payments made to beneficiaries under the Prime Minister's much touted Kisan Samman Nidhi, PM-Kisan, have fallen by 67 per cent in the 11th instalment disbursed in October 2022. It is probably due to this that the supplementary demand for the Department of Agriculture is quite low, which is just Rs. 4 lakh. But what does this say of the Government's commitment to farmers' welfare? This is a scheme which provides a minimal support of only Rs. 500 per month which is not pegged to inflation nor is it likely to cover the increasing input costs faced by farmers. But even so, the reduced coverage compounds the vulnerability of our kisans.

15.00hrs

Respected Chairperson, Sir, on the subject of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MNREGA), I am sorry to have to serve as Banquo's ghost, regularly popping up in our Finance Minister's nightmares to remind her of her sins of omission. During the last debate on the Union Budget, I had pointed out that it was a matter of national disgrace that this Government had, during a period of record levels of unemployment and distress in our country's economy, particularly the rural economy, chosen to slash the funds for MGNREGA by nearly 25 per cent or one-fourth. With the original allocation of Rs. 73,000 crore, it was a move that not only defied logic, but constituted a blatant disregard for the crisis that has engulfed rural India. And what was worse, the original allocation also needed to account for an estimated Rs. 20,000 crore in payments pending from the previous year, effectively leaving the scheme this year with a paltry Rs. 50,000 crore, whereas most experts have consistently argued that MNREGA needs anywhere between Rs. 1.3 lakh crore to Rs. 3.4 lakh crore in order to meet the burgeoning demand for jobs with the minimum guarantee of 100 days of employment.

Don't forget, Sir, our unemployment levels in the country today have broken all records. In 2021, we reached the highest figures ever since unemployment figures began to be recorded in the 1930s. That's how bad the situation is! Obviously, relief is required.

It is no wonder that even the Ministry of Rural Development had recently sought an urgent infusion of at least Rs. 25,000 crore, which sadly does not go far enough to address the current situation and is akin to trying to extinguish a forest fire with a glass of water. As recent as May and June this year, over 30 million individuals had sought work under MGNREGA. Three crore people had asked for jobs, a demand last seen to such a degree in 2006 which is why the Scheme was invented.

As many experts have pointed out, the demand represents a 43 per cent increase over pre-pandemic levels, a reflection of the grave challenges of widespread inflation and severe unemployment which the rural economy is grappling with currently. Further, experts have also highlighted that across the country, pending wages to the staggering tune of Rs. 11,097 crore had accumulated as of June this year. No wonder then that as recently as August this year, MGNREGA workers from over 15 States across the country sat in protest at Jantar Mantar demanding urgent intervention from this Government to address their critical concerns. Sadly, it appears that all their speeches, all their pleas have fallen on deaf ears.

While the government may claim that the additional infusion for MGNREGA could offer some form of atonement for the catastrophic series of omissions, their budgeting of such a paltry infusion makes it clear that they have learnt little from their historic disregard to this scheme. The additional outlay of Rs. 22,039 crore does not even match the request sought by their own Ministry of Rural Development, and is nowhere close to taking the total allocation to the Rs. 1.3 lakh crore that experts have called for and I called for in this House in February for the scheme to be able to sufficiently cater to the existing demand for rural work.

Respected Chairperson, it is clear that in their logic-defying allocation to MGNREGA, the Government has effectively reduced the two key words of 'Employment' and 'Guarantee' to hollow meaningless terms. Neither is enough employment being provided, nor is there any guarantee that employment is assured. The national net balance of MGNREGA funds is at a deficit of Rs. 15,190 crore, not to mention that almost nine crore households have demanded work this year, of which 1.42 crore households that have applied are yet to be issued job cards, let alone be provided employment under this Scheme. Further, more than 95 per cent of households employed in MGNREGA this year, have not got 100 days of work. And yet, despite the growing mountain of evidence pointing for the urgent need for redressal, you, Madam Finance Minister, have chosen to offer a token additional sum.

In fact, the overall allocation to the rural sector has also seen a scale down from Rs 2,16,342 crore to Rs. 1,94,633 crore, including the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Gramin (PMAY-G) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) Schemes, indicating the Government's negligence of the social sector.

While the PM Awas Yojana Gramin had a mandate to build a pukka house with basic amenities for all homeless families and for all those living in kutcha or dilapidated houses by March 2022, it could achieve only 55 per cent of its target by December last year forcing the Government to extend its deadline to provide pukka houses to all families in rural India by two years. So, the deadline, which was meant to be fulfilled by March, 2022 is now March, 2024, and we all are supposed to let this pass without giving it any thought. Again, promise, under-budgeting, poor implementation, and here is the result. I might say that I know that there is some additional money in the Pradhan Mantri Gram Kalyan Yojana, but the fact is that throwing sops because you failed to solve the underlying problem is no solution at all.

The appalling disregard for vulnerable communities extends to other groups as well including for instance groups like our fishermen who represent some of the most economically challenged groups in our country and for whom there are no Supplementary Demands in this Budget.

Fishermen in my Constituency of Thiruvananthapuram have had to contend with the severe challenges like the devastation of Cyclone Ockhi, the floods of 2018 and 2019, and then the pandemic. In addition, they have to contend with the perennial challenge of coastal erosion that literally washes away their homes, but remains a matter that this Government has done little about.

I have written to the Prime Minister and pointed out that if China had taken two inches of our land, we would all be up in arms saying that they have taken Mother India's territory. Here, the sea has taken away 64 sq. kms. of territory in my Constituency and no one is bothered to find any money to address these problems. Homes have been toppling into the ocean. Whether it was the Budget presented this year or the Supplementary Demands for Grants, it is most unfortunate to note that once again this Government has neither looked into offering a special economic package for our coastal communities -- as I have repeatedly called for on the floor of this House -- nor are there any mitigation efforts by this Government either in terms of fiscal support or kerosene subsidies -- which we know have been abolished -- or funds for conversion of kerosene engines to diesel in that case or even lower GST on nets and fishing equipment. None of that has been done. The fishermen just do not matter to this Government.

I am sorry to say that though our own hon. Prime Minister has often reminded us that the strength of India lies in villages and that there is a need to bridge the gulf between urban and rural India, it is abundantly clear that this Government has no regard for rural India, has no regard for the children of the sea, and has actively engaged in widening the chasm between these two Indias, not just in its disregard for MGNREGA or our farmers, but through its consistent reduction in the allocation for rural development and social security schemes like the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana Rural, the National Rural Livelihood Mission and the Mid-Day Meal Scheme and in the neglect of our hard-working fisherfolk.

A similar narrative emerges from the Government's disregard for the healthcare sector, which has been consistently underfunded and barely features in the Supplementary Demands for Grants presented by the Finance Minister.

As I had pointed out earlier this year, despite the frailties in our medical infrastructure that were exposed by the pandemic, the health sector was originally allocated only Rs. 200 crore more this year. Yet again, I must say that the overall decrease, after factoring inflation, was a long way off from the goal envisaged in the National Health Policy 2017, which had announced that they would spend 2.5 per cent of GDP on health.

In fact, we all know that a majority, that is 67.8 per cent of expenditure on healthcare in India comes out of the pocket of ordinary people. *Aam aadmi* expenditure is what is sustaining the healthcare business in our country. It is not just one of the highest figures in the world, but pushes almost 55 million of our fellow citizens under the poverty line each year. People are living one serious illness away from poverty. The COVID-19 pandemic has offered a fresh impetus for more financial support from the Government not just in healthcare, but also in critical research on public health. Yet, rather than learn from these lessons, the Government has only nominally increased funds for the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, and there is no significant number in the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

We note that Rs. 22,000 crore are to be paid to the oil marketing companies for their losses on LPG cylinder sales. There are no supplementary allocations specifically for their losses on fuel. But I would like to draw the attention of this House to the troubling fact that the Government data shows that fuel prices are being kept unchanged for weeks and sometimes months before Assembly elections, only to be changed soon after. Data from the Oil Ministry's Petroleum Planning & Analysis Cell (PPAC) shows that petrol and diesel prices have been controlled, but most of the control is exerted in the months leading up to an Assembly election, and relaxed once elections are over.

For example, an excellent article in *"The Print"* today, shows that prices were unchanged for just five days before the Assembly elections in Arunachal Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, and Sikkim in April 2019 and changed after. By the time the Bihar elections were held in November 2020, prices were kept unchanged for 51 days before the last date of polling, and then began to be changed less than two weeks after.

Before the West Bengal elections in 2021, fuel prices were kept unchanged for 31 days before the last date of polling, and changed just five days after.

Then, of course, the duration of unchanged fuel prices rose sharply because of the oil prices in the international market. Before the five Assembly elections in February-March 2022 - Uttar Pradesh, Goa, Manipur, Punjab, and Uttarakhand - prices were kept unchanged for a whopping four months prior to the last day of polling. Notably, the revision of prices resumed just two weeks after the elections were over. And the recently-concluded elections in Himachal Pradesh and Gujarat, showed a similar trend. The fuel prices were kept unchanged for more than eight months before the last day of voting in Gujarat, and it remains to be seen for how long these prices will remain unchanged now that the elections are over.

I say this, Sir, because while the Finance Minister will say that pricing decisions lie with the oil marketing companies, that is unlikely to be the case because it is clear that it is the oil marketing companies that have to bear the brunt of having to buy expensive oil and sell fuel at cheaper prices to suit the Government's political convenience. This will ultimately pose a cost to us, the taxpayers, either in terms of any bailouts that the Government has to transfer to these companies to cover their losses or to all of us as consumers because even with world oil prices reducing now or in the future, fuel prices in India will be kept high so these companies can recover their losses. Otherwise, yet another Supplementary Demand for Grants will be needed, Mr. Chairperson!

Now, let me try and pull all these together. During my intervention at the time of the debate on the Union Budget in February, I had pointed out that we would have to look at the macroeconomic figures presented by the hon. Finance Minister with a healthy skepticism. In many ways, the Supplementary Demand for Grants have confirmed this suspicion. For instance, the additional demands confirm that it is unlikely that the Government will be able to stick to its claim of a 9.5 per cent fiscal deficit, which itself of course represented a six per cent rise from the last year's target. The current cash outgo of basically Rs.3 lakh crore clearly shows that the Government is unable to stick to its own intentions of capping the fiscal deficit at 6.8 per cent of GDP.

While we, in the Opposition, can understand the critical need for the Government's spending as a result of the pandemic, we ourselves have been calling for some Government spending, the Government has not been willing to do like the MGNREGA. We urge the Government to stop presenting unrealistic targets before the House and offer more transparent numbers before this country.

Take, for instance, the disinvestment targets. The previous fiscal targets relied all too much on the unrealistic assumption that the Government would receive Rs. 1.75 lakh crore in disinvestment receipts. But we all know that this Government has failed to meet its disinvestment targets in four out of the six years since 2014. In the rare instances where they have managed to do so, it has only been made possible by the comical situation where one PSU has bought shares from another PSU. That track record extends to this year as well. As of the end of October, the Government had only

managed to raise Rs 9,333 crore, according to data from the Controller General of Accounts. Moreover, while a lot was said about the sale of the national carrier Air India to the Tata Group, a significant component of these Demands for Grants involves a Rs. 62,057 crore allocation for the Air India Asset Holding Company Limited, which carries the burden of the majority of the debt that the carrier was under.

As part of the sale, the Government has remained liable for nearly Rs. 46,000 crore, a debt that has been unfairly passed on to the taxpayers.

I have been listening to the late Jaitley ji's and now Madam Sitharaman's budgets attentively since 2014. Every single year, he and she have announced fiscal deficit targets and every single year, they have failed to meet them. You have mentioned privatisation targets and failed to meet them. You projected improvements in the tax to GDP ratio and you failed to meet them. You promised '*achhe din*' and now you have moved the goalpost to some 25 years into the future when none of you will be around to be accountable for that either.

I am sorry to say that the underlying vision that this Government has presented, first through the Union Budget 2022-23 and now in the supplementary demands for grants, is a story of failure, a fondness for grand announcements followed by consistently inadequate implementation, a talent for developing flashy slogans like *achhe din*, New India, Make In India, and *Amrit Kaal*, none of which any of us have ever seen or seem likely to see while destroying the foundations of all that was good and noble about the old India and in doing so, leaving the Indian middleclass, the *aam aadmi*, the farmers, the fisherfolk, the poor, and the marginalised to face today's *andhakaal* on their own.

We will not oppose the Supplementary Demands for Grants, Mr. Chairman, because the nation needs them and more, but we deplore the needless rigmarole behind the process that has brought us to this point – the unrealistic budgeting, inflated promises, and unreliable assumptions that oblige our Finance Minister to come back to the House time and again with such revisions. I really hope that when she returns to the House in February with next year's budget, she avoids making the same mistake over and over again, we have seen this repeatedly every year, and she gives us a budget that her Government can actually work within.

डॉ. निशिकांत दुबे: सभापति महोदय, माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी के नेतृत्व में कर्मठ और योग्य वित्त मंत्री निर्मला सीतारमण जी द्वारा प्रस्तुत सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

मैं अभी कांग्रेस के मित्र को सुन रहा था, बशीर बद्र साहब एक बहुत बड़े शायर हुए, बड़ी अच्छी शायरी उन्होंने कही।

सच सियासत से अदालत तक बहुत मशरूफ है

झूठ बोलो, झूठ में अभी भी मोहब्बत है बहुत

किताबें, रिसाले, न अखबार पढ़ना,

मगर दिल को हर रात इक बार पढ़ना।

जब आप रात में घर जाते हैं तो अपने बारे में जरूर पढ़ना चाहिए। इतनी बातें इन्होंने कही, मैं पहले उस पर आता हूँ, उसके बाद सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स पर आऊंगा। सबसे पहले मैं एयर इंडिया से शुरू करता हूँ। जब वाजपेयी जी की सरकार थी, उस समय एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइन्स दोनों बहुत प्रॉफिट में थे। वर्ष 2004 में वाजपेयी जी की सरकार चली गई।

उसके बाद दुनिया के जितने अर्थशास्त्री हैं, वे सभी सरकार को चलाने लगे। माननीय प्रधानमंत्री मनमोहन सिंह जी खुद बड़े अर्थशास्त्री थे, उनके साथ चिदम्बरम साहब महान अर्थशास्त्री, पूर्व राष्ट्रपति महोदय प्रणब मुखर्जी साहब, मोंटेक सिंह अहलुवालिया, सुब्रह्मण्यम साहब, आप नाम लीजिए, इस देश में जितने भी टैलेंटेड इकोनॉमिस्ट थे, सभी के सभी कांग्रेस सरकार को चलाते थे, वर्ष 2004 से 2014 तक इन्होंने सरकार चलायी। उन्होंने एक फैसला किया कि एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइन्स को मर्ज करेंगे। यह बहुत अच्छा फैसला था, लेकिन कभी मर्ज नहीं हुआ।

वर्ष 2010-11 में जब यूपीए-2 बनी, तब इन लोगों को धर्माधिकारी कमेटी बनानी पड़ी। धर्माधिकारी कमेटी ने कहा कि एयर इंडिया के एम्प्लॉयज का टेंशन अलग है, उनका एम्प्लॉयमेंट का कांट्रैक्ट अलग है और इंडियन एयरलाइन्स का अलग है। ये कभी मर्ज नहीं कर पाए।

इन्होंने क्या किया, जिस आर्गेनाइजेशन के पास पैसा नहीं है, मर्जर के बाद जिनकी जहाज खरीदने की कोई भी हैसियत नहीं थी, अगर मेरे पास शाल खरीदने की हैसियत नहीं है तो मैं कैसे शाल ले सकता हूँ?

इन्होंने क्या किया? इन्होंने तय कर दिया कि 108 हवाई जहाज खरीदने हैं। इसके लिए भारत सरकार ने सॉवरेन गारंटी दे दी जबकि एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइंस प्राफिट में थी। तत्कालीन एयर इंडिया के सीएमडी, जो बाद में इलैक्शन कमिश्नर हुए, मैं उनका नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, उन्होंने लिखित में कहा कि यह काम मत करिए, आप देश के साथ अन्याय कर रहे हैं। जब कमीशनखोरी की सरकार हो तो क्या करती है? उसने सॉवरेन गारंटी में एयर इंडिया और एयर लाइंस को ऐसा फंसा दिया कि हम आज तक उस लेगेसी से नहीं निकल पाए हैं। फाइनेली, मैं भारत सरकार और सीतारमण जी को बधाई और धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि 5,000 से 10,000 करोड़ रुपये, जो हर साल देते थे, आज हमने उस पर विराम लगा दिया है। इसके लिए आप बधाई नहीं देंगे, बल्कि बधाई के बदले हमें कहेंगे, गलती आपकी, चोरी आपने की और दोषी हम। हमने क्या किया? इस पार्लियामेंट में मैं जिस दिन से सांसद हूँ, वर्ष 2009 से वर्ष 2014 तक गुरुदास गुप्ता साहब, अब नहीं हैं, लगातार मैं कम से कम दस बार नहीं लगातार सरकार को आगाह करता रहा कि आप एयरइंडिया के लिए कुछ कीजिए, लेकिन ये कुछ नहीं कर पाए। आज यदि हमारी सरकार ने किया तो बधाई और धन्यवाद देने के बदले आप क्वैश्न कर रहे हैं।

दूसरा सवाल ऑयल बांड का है। इन्होंने प्राइस की बात की, एलपीजी की बात की। इस बजट में 29,000 करोड़ रुपये वाली एलपीजी की बात है। मैं इसे रिपीट नहीं करना चाहता क्योंकि पिछली बार मैंने काफी कुछ चीजें कह दी थीं। पूरी दुनिया में प्राइस बढ़ रहे हैं, तेल के दाम बढ़ रहे हैं। आपने वोट बैंक की पोलिटिक्स के बारे में कहा कि वोट बैंक की पोलिटिक्स हम करते हैं। झूठ की पोलिटिक्स हम करते हैं या आप करते हैं? आपने गुजरात चुनाव का उदाहरण दिया, हिमाचल चुनाव का उदाहरण दिया कि प्राइस नहीं बढ़ रहे हैं। आपने जनता को गुमराह किया, आपने जनता को यह कहा कि दुनिया में 120 डॉलर प्रति बैरल हो जाए, 110 डॉलर प्रति बैरल हो जाए, हम पेट्रोल-डीजल के दाम कंट्रोल करके रखेंगे। इसके लिए आपने क्या रास्ता अपनाया? कोई कंपनी घाटे में नहीं चल सकती है, इसलिए आपने ऑयल बांड जारी किए। इन ऑयल बांड की मेच्योरिटी किसे पूरी करनी पड़ रही है? आपने इस देश में ऐसी चीजें लागू कीं, कांग्रेस को पता था कि उसने इतना करप्शन कर लिया है, जनता में उसकी इमेज इतनी खराब है, इसे दोबारा वापिस नहीं आना है, इसीलिए ये चीजें माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के माथे पर, वित्त मंत्री और वित्त मंत्रालय के माथे पर थोपने के लिए आपने ऑयल बांड जारी किए। आज ऑयल बांड को रिटर्न करने के लिए पैसा देना पड़ता है। यदि ऑयल कंपनी घाटे में नहीं जाए और गांव, गरीब किसान और बच्चों पर कर्ज न चढ़े, इसके लिए यदि हम पैसा ले रहे हैं, कौन सा अन्याय कर रहे हैं? इसका चुनाव में क्या असर पड़ता है? यदि चुनाव की ही राजनीति होती तो हम 60 रुपये पेट्रोल और डीजल के दाम ले आते। माननीय मोदी जी ही एक ऐसे हैं जो 'सबका साथ, सबका विकास' का काम करते हैं। वे कोई वोट बैंक की पोलिटिक्स नहीं करते हैं, वे आम, गरीब जनता की पोलिटिक्स करते हैं।

तीसरा सवाल हैल्थ का है। आप समझें कि पूरी दुनिया में कोरोना काल में भारत सरकार ने जो किया, माननीय मोदी जी ने जो किया, उन्होंने पूरे देश को एकत्रित किया। 130 करोड़ लोगों की जान बची। आप हैल्थ सेक्टर के बारे में कहते हैं कि डाउन हो गया। संयोग ऐसा हुआ कि मुझे कोरोना के बाद दुनिया के लगभग 50 देशों में घूमने का मौका मिला। मैंने अमरीका देखा, यूके देखा, यूरोप देखा, विकसित राष्ट्र हैं। आज चाइना अपने आपको बड़ा कहता है, आज भी चाइना में पूरा लॉकडाउन लगा हुआ है। कम्युनिस्ट शासन में, जहां की सरकार के खिलाफ बोलना मुसीबत है, जहां जान का जोखिम उठाकर सरकार की खिलाफत कर सकते हैं, वहां कोरोना ने यह हालत कर दी कि आज वहां गांव से लेकर शहर तक, होस्टल से लेकर खेती-किसानी तक, सारे लोग आंदोलन कर रहे हैं। वहां पूरा लॉकडाउन लगा हुआ है। यदि आप वहां जाएं, न्यूयार्क शहर सेल पर है, सारी दुकानें बंद हो चुकी हैं। यूके की हालत यह है कि पिछले छः महीने में तीन प्रधान मंत्री बदल गए। हमारा सौभाग्य है और हम बधाई देना चाहते हैं कि जिस इंग्लैण्ड के अंग्रेजों ने हमारे यहां रूल किया था, आज वहां भारतीय मूल के प्रधान मंत्री हैं।

इसलिए, मैं सुनक जी को बहुत बधाई और धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन, इसके बावजूद भी भारत ने माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी और माननीय वित्त मंत्री, सीतारमण जी के कारण 130 करोड़ लोगों की जान बचाई। आज यह पहली बार ऐसा हुआ है। पहले कोई भी टीका, पोलियो से लेकर छोटा मेलेरिया और फाइलेरिया तक के टीके के लिए हम लोगों को 10-12 साल इंतजार करना पड़ता था। आप रिसर्च डेवलपमेंट और हेल्थ सेक्टर की बात करते हैं? आपने कभी भी एम्स बनाने का प्रयास नहीं किया। आपने कभी गाँव, गरीब और किसानों को देखने का प्रयास नहीं किया। हमारी सरकार थी, जिसने 'आयुष्मान भारत' दिया। आज पाँच लाख रुपये प्रत्येक परिवार को मिल रहे या नहीं मिल रहे हैं? 22 एम्स बने हैं। कोई ऐसा राज्य नहीं है, जहां माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एम्स नहीं दिया। कई ऐसे राज्य भी हैं, जहां दो-दो एम्स बने हैं। इसके बावजूद भी आप कहते हैं कि हमने बजट डाउन कर दिया। हमने 130 करोड़ लोगों की जान बचाने के लिए जो काम किया, उसके लिए आपने कभी बधाई दी? केवल विरोध के लिए विरोध करना है? क्या इसी तरह की डिबेट चलेगी?

सभापति महोदय, अब मैं डिमोनेटाइजेशन पर आता हूँ। उस दिन अधीर रंजन चौधरी साहब भी बोल रहे थे। आज जब शशि थरूर जी ने स्टार्ट किया तो मुझे लगता है कि जब कभी घड़ी रुक जाती है, मैंने उस दिन भी बोलते हुए कहा था कि वर्ष 1950 में कांग्रेस की घड़ी रुक गई है। इसके आगे वह बढ़ ही नहीं पा रही है। हमारे घर में बहुत गाँव, गरीब और जमींदारी है। जमींदार के यहां किसी जमाने में हाथी-घोड़ा बंधा हुआ रहता था। आज तो जमींदार के पास हाथी-घोड़ा नहीं बंधा रहता है। जब कोई फंक्शन होने लगता है तो वे किराये पर हाथी-घोड़ा लेकर आ जाते हैं और अपने-आप को दिखाते हैं कि हम जमींदार हैं। उसी तरह से कांग्रेस है। कांग्रेस को कोई चीज समझ में ही नहीं आती है। इस देश में जब वर्ष 2014 में माननीय मोदी ने चार्ज लिया तो उस समय देश की क्या हालत थी?

कहीं भी विस्फोट हो सकता था, कहीं भी दंगा हो सकता था और फेक करेंसी का बोलबाला था। ड्रम्स डीलर, मैं नाम नहीं लेना चाहता, संजय भंडारी से लेकर अगस्ता वेस्टलैंड में क्रिश्चियन मिशेल जो अभी जेल में बंद हैं, ये सारे के सारे ड्रम्स डीलर, आर्म्स डीलर, ड्रम्स की मनी, ट्रैफिकिंग की मनी, चाइल्ड और महिला के ऊपर निर्भया जैसे कांड हो रहे थे, इस तरह के कांड को रोकने के लिए क्या आपको नहीं लगता था कि इस इकोनॉमी को दुरुस्त करने की आवश्यकता है, ब्लैक मनी को दुरुस्त करने की आवश्यकता है, ब्लैक मनी की आवश्यकता है और इसको आगे बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है? आरबीआई कोई प्रपोजल लेकर आता है कि यदि टेरर को खत्म करना है, आर्म्स और ड्रम्स की मनी को खत्म करना है, फेक करेंसी को खत्म करना है और ब्लैक मनी को खत्म करना है तो उसके लिए डिमोनेटाइजेशन एक रास्ता है। यदि डिमोनेटाइजेशन कर दिया तो हमने गलत काम कर दिया? क्या आपको नहीं लगता है कि आप आईएसआई और पीएफआई जैसे संगठन को, जो हमारे देश को टुकड़े-टुकड़े करना चाहते हैं या टुकड़े-टुकड़े के सदस्य जो हमारे यहां हैं, उसके लिए आप उनकी मदद करते हैं? आपको इसके लिए बधाई नहीं देनी चाहिए कि आज यह काम हो गया? ... (व्यवधान) आज 2000 रुपये का नोट री-मोनेटाइज हो रहा है। 2000 रुपये का नोट, जिसको कांग्रेस ने बचाकर रखा है, उसको निकालकर जनता के बीच ले आइए, नहीं तो एक दिन घोषणा कर देंगे कि 2000 रुपये का नोट इतनी तारीख से खत्म हो जाएगा, तो आप लोग परेशानी में पड़ जायेंगे। सभापति महोदय, इसके बाद मैं मनरेगा पर आता हूँ। यहां सारे सांसद बैठे हुए हैं। मनरेगा पर

उन्होंने बहुत लंबा-चौड़ा भाषण दिया। मैं व्यक्तिगत तौर पर यह मानता हूँ कि मनरेगा कांग्रेस सरकार की सबसे घटिया योजना है। मैं सांसद होने के नाते यह बात ऑन द फ्लोर ऑफ द हाउस व्यक्तिगत तौर पर बता रहा हूँ। मनरेगा में जितना करप्शन है, शायद किसी भी योजना में उतना करप्शन नहीं है। मनरेगा में 50 से 55 परसेंट करप्शन है। हमारे सांसद कह रहे हैं कि 80 परसेंट करप्शन है, क्योंकि सभी लोग मॉनिटरिंग कमेटी के चेयरमैन हैं। यदि आपने मनरेगा को लागू कर दिया तो आपको पता है कि आपने क्या लागू किया और क्या कानून पास किया? वह डिमांड ड्रिवेन योजना है। यह एक कानून है कि जो राज्य जितना मांगेगा, जहाँ जितनी आवश्यकता होगी, वहाँ उतना दिया जाएगा। कांग्रेस की पॉलिसी होती थी कि वे बजट एस्टीमेट अलग बनाते थे। जैसे बजट पेश किया और कहा कि यह बजट एस्टीमेट है। अभी निर्मला सीतारमण जी जो 4 लाख 36 हजार करोड़ की नई सप्लीमेंटरी डिमांड्स लेकर आई हैं तो वे कहेंगी कि रिवाइज्ड एस्टीमेट इतना होगा। जब 31 मार्च के आस-पास एकचुअल होने लगेगा तो उसमें जितना बजट एस्टीमेट है, उससे भी कम उनको डालना है।

महोदय, मैंने आपसे कहा है कि अगर किसी ने देश को गुमराह करने का काम किया है, यदि इसके बैलेंस को किसी ने बिगाड़ने का काम किया है, तो उसके लिए सबसे बड़ी जिम्मेवार कांग्रेस पार्टी है। उसका बजट एस्टीमेट अलग है, रिवाइज्ड एस्टीमेट अलग है और एकचुअल एस्टीमेट अलग है। हमारी सरकार है, हमारी सरकार क्या करती है कि बजट एस्टीमेट, रिवाइज्ड एस्टीमेट से जो एकचुअल एस्टीमेट है, वह और ज्यादा खर्चा होता है।

यही कारण है कि मनरेगा जैसी योजनाएं जो डिमांड ड्रिवेन हैं, जिस राज्य को जितना चाहिए, जिस लेबर को 100 दिनों का रोजगार देने के लिए राज्य को काम करना है, लेकिन हम तेलंगाना तो नहीं बनने देंगे। यहां पर किशन रेड्डी साहब बैठे हुए हैं। वहां पूरा का पूरा फंड डायवर्ट हो गया है। हम बंगाल तो नहीं बनने देंगे, बिहार तो नहीं बनने देंगे। आज की स्थिति ऐसी है कि राज्यों के पास पैसा नहीं है। राज्य अपनी योजनाओं को गलत तरीके से चलाने के लिए यदि मनरेगा के फंड को डायवर्ट करेंगे, तो क्या उसके लिए ऑडिट नहीं होगा? यदि आप यूटिलाइजेशन सर्टिफिकेट नहीं भेजेंगे, तो क्या भारत सरकार को सपना आ रहा है कि वह आपको पैसा भेज देगी?... (व्यवधान)

श्री सुदीप बन्दोपाध्याय (कोलकाता उत्तर) : महोदय, मेरे राज्य के मंत्री मिले थे। एक डेलीगेशन के साथ गिरिराज सिंह जी से मिले थे। All the issues have been resolved now. They have some motivation behind targeting West Bengal. ... (व्यवधान)

डॉ. निशिकांत दुबे : महोदय, मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि मैं चुनाव के दौरान लगभग डेढ़ महीने बंगाल में रहा हूँ। मुझे यह पता है कि ये फंड डायवर्ट हो रहा है। यदि फंड डायवर्ट हो रहा है, तो भारत सरकार के नियम के हिसाब से यदि आप यूटिलाइजेशन सर्टिफिकेट नहीं देंगे, यदि भारत सरकार संतुष्ट नहीं होगी, तो हमारे और आपके चाहने के बावजूद भी वह पैसा नहीं जाएगा, क्योंकि यह देश कानून से चलता है। यह कानून कहता है। सुदीप दा, आप केन्द्रीय मंत्री रह चुके हैं। आप सीनियर आदमी हैं। आप जिस विभाग के मंत्री थे, आप यह बताइए कि आप अपने मंत्रालय से बिना यूटिलाइजेशन सर्टिफिकेट के किसी राज्य को पैसा दे पाए थे?

श्री सुदीप बन्दोपाध्याय : महोदय, आपको कैसे पता चला कि यूटिलाइजेशन सर्टिफिकेट नहीं दिया गया है?... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You can speak when your turn comes.

... (Interruptions)

डॉ. निशिकांत दुबे : महोदय, इसी कारण से होगा, नहीं तो कोई दूसरा कारण... (व्यवधान) माननीय मंत्री जी उसका जवाब देंगी। मैं ईल्ड नहीं कर रहा हूँ... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: He is not yielding. You can speak when you are given time.

... (Interruptions)

डॉ. निशिकांत दुबे : सभापति महोदय, इस देश में जो सबसे महत्वपूर्ण है,.... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: You will get your turn.

... (Interruptions)

डॉ. निशिकांत दुबे : सभापति महोदय, मैं आपको ही एड्रेस कर रहा हूँ... (व्यवधान) I am addressing you only. My whole focus is on you. मैं अर्जुन की तरह केवल सभापति महोदय की चेयर की तरफ देख रहा हूँ।

अभी फर्टिलाइजर पर बड़ा भाषण हुआ है। हम जितने लोग राजनेता हैं, हम लोग दो-तीन चीजों पर खूब राजनीति करते हैं। किसान की आय दोगुनी होनी चाहिए, किसान को फायदा होना चाहिए, किसान को नुकसान नहीं होना चाहिए। अगर किसान को नुकसान होता है, चूंकि वह अन्नदाता है। दूसरा, गरीब को अमीर कर देना चाहिए, महिलाओं की सुरक्षा करनी चाहिए। इस देश और खासकर राजनीति में क्या कोई ऐसा आदमी है, जो कि इन चीजों के बारे में नहीं जानता है या इन चीजों को भोगना नहीं चाहता है? अभी फर्टिलाइजर सब्सिडी की बात हुई कि हम 1,09,000 करोड़ रुपये फर्टिलाइजर सब्सिडी में दे रहे हैं। यह समझने की बात है।

अभी कांग्रेस पार्टी के जो पहले वक्ता थे, वे भाषण सुनते नहीं हैं, वह बोलकर चले जाते हैं। मैंने हमेशा यह देखा है। मैं चेयर से मांग करता हूँ कि यह गलत आदत है। उनको कम से कम भाषण सुनना चाहिए, सिर्फ बोलने से कोई फायदा नहीं है। उन्होंने अपने भाषण के दौरान यह बात जरूर कही कि फर्टिलाइजर बनाने के लिए जो कच्चा माल है, वह कच्चा माल हमारे यहां नहीं है। जब हमारे यहां वह माल नहीं है, जो खान हमारे यहां नहीं है, उस पर हमारा और आपका क्या कंट्रोल होगा? क्या भारत सरकार किसानों को सब्सिडी नहीं देगी? क्या वह यह चाहेगी कि मार्केट तय करे कि फर्टिलाइजर का क्या रेट होगा?

हमारे माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने दो-तीन बड़ी बातें कही हैं। मैं माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी, कृषि मंत्री जी, केमिकल फर्टिलाइजर मंत्री जी और वित्त मंत्री जी का आभारी हूँ और उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि दुनिया में जहाँ कहीं कुछ नहीं हुआ है, आप कह रहे हैं कि वर्ष 2014 के बाद क्या हुआ है। वर्ष 2014 के बाद भारत ने कृषि के क्षेत्र में जो बड़ा काम किया है, उसके लिए पूरे देश को खड़े होकर माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी को बधाई देनी चाहिए। जहाँ तक यूरिया का सवाल है, हम यूरिया इंपोर्ट करते हैं। आज आप 50 किलो यूरिया के बदले 500 मिलीलीटर नैनो फर्टिलाइजर का यूज कर सकते हैं।

जिस किसान को 50 किलो यूरिया उठाना पड़ता था, जिसके लिए दाम देना पड़ता था, आज भारत दुनिया का सबसे पहला राष्ट्र है, जिसने नैनो फर्टिलाइजर बनाया और आज उसका कॉमर्शियल प्रोडक्शन हो रहा है और जगह-जगह पर नैनो फर्टिलाइजर के प्लांट्स लग रहे हैं। क्या आपको लगता नहीं है कि यह बहुत बड़ा काम है? उसके ही कारण हम फर्टिलाइजर की सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं। बाद में इसी नैनो डीएपी को माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी आगे बढ़ाने वाले हैं, क्योंकि यह यूरिया से डीएपी में भी जाने वाला है। उसके बाद किसानों को यह फायदा होगा कि उनको 50 किलो का बैग नहीं खरीदना पड़ेगा। वे पॉकेट में 500 मिलीलीटर यूरिया को खरीद के ले जाकर उसका उपयोग कर पाएंगे और हम जो इतनी बड़ी फर्टिलाइजर सब्सिडी दे रहे हैं, उसमें कहीं न कहीं रोक लग जाएगी।

दूसरा सवाल यह है कि हमने अपने पीएसयूज को आज वापस शुरू किया है। पहले कई जगहों पर खाद के कारखाने बंद हो गए थे जैसे झारखण्ड के सिंदरी में फर्टिलाइजर का कारखाना था, वह बंद हो गया। आपने उसे अपने कारणों से बंद कर दिया था। आज आप पीएसयूज को बेचने की बात करते हैं, आपने तो पीएसयूज को ढक्कन की तरह बेच दिया था और उन्हें खत्म कर दिया था।

बिहार में बरौनी का फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट था, वह बंद हो गया। उत्तर प्रदेश में गोरखपुर का फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट था, वह भी बंद हो गया। ओडिशा में तालचेर का फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट था, वह भी बंद हो गया। रामगुन्डम का फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट था, वह बंद हो गया तो, इन सारे फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट्स के लिए वर्ष 2014 में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह तय किया कि हमारे जो ये प्लांट्स हैं, इन पर कुछ न कुछ काम किया जाए। आज ऐसी सिचुएशन हो गई है कि आज ये सारे फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट्स बनकर तैयार हैं और मुझे लगता है कि अगले साल से हमें इन्हें विदेशों से इम्पोर्ट बहुत कम करना पड़ेगा। यह आपकी गलती थी। आपने प्लांट्स बंद किए थे। आप रिसर्च डेवलपमेंट नहीं कर रहे हैं। रॉ-मटेरियल के लिए जिस पीएसयू को, एनएफएल से लेकर भारत सरकार के सारे जो यूनिट्स थे, उनको जॉर्डन में कैसे माइन्स खरीदना है, मोरक्को में कैसे माइन्स खरीदना है, जिसके कारण हमारी कच्चे माल पर जो निर्भरता है, वह कम हो पाए, उसके लिए आपने कभी नहीं सोचा।

आज हम किसानों पर बोझ नहीं डालना चाहते हैं, उनको बचाना चाहते हैं। आपके राज्यों में किसानों को जिस तरह से आत्महत्या करने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ता था, वह हमारे राज्य में नहीं हो, उसके लिए आज यदि प्रधान मंत्री जी काम कर रहे हैं और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी उसके लिए पैसा दे रही हैं तो आपको क्यों बुरा लग रहा है? आप कह रहे हैं कि हमने यह कह दिया, यह कह दिया। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि आज यदि एक लाख नौ हजार करोड़ में भी नहीं होगा तो मैं आपको यह दावे के साथ कह सकता हूँ कि जब अगला बजट होगा तो उसके लिए यदि 50 हजार से लेकर एक लाख या दो लाख करोड़ की भी आवश्यकता होगी तो किसानों को बचाने के लिए सरकार वह पैसा भी देगी। यह माननीय मोदी जी की सरकार है।

अब आप पीएम आवास – रूरल और अर्बन पर आइए। इसमें हमने फंड दिया है। सभापति महोदय आप भी उस समय हमारे साथ सांसद थे। जब हम एमपी बने तो 30-32 हजार रुपये के बजट में, जिसमें कि एक वॉशरूम नहीं बनता है, उसमें प्रधान मंत्री आवास बन रहा था। शहरी क्षेत्र में तो बात ही छोड़ दीजिए, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में भी बनता था। जब माननीय नरेन्द्र मोदी जी प्रधान मंत्री बनें तो उन्होंने यह टारगेट रखा था, लेकिन वर्ष 2022 के टारगेट को 2024 कर दिया गया। क्या माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जब वर्ष 2022 का टारगेट रखा था तो उनको यह पता था कि दो साल तक पूरी दुनिया कराहने वाली है? पूरी दुनिया कोरोना के कारण परेशानी में आ जाएगी? हमें अपने देश के व्यक्तियों की, समाज के लोगों की जान बचाने के लिए सबसे ज्यादा परेशानी होगी? इन दो सालों तक पूरी की पूरी दुनिया परेशान रही और यदि इस टारगेट को वर्ष 2022 से 2024 कर दिया तो क्या गलत किया? आज प्रधान मंत्री जी रूरल में और अर्बन में पैसा दे रहे हैं और कह रहे हैं कि सारे हाउस होल्ड को हम पक्का मकान देंगे। यदि सारे हाउस होल्ड को हम 'जल जीवन मिशन' के तहत पानी देंगे और उसके लिए हम पैसा दे रहे हैं तो क्या गलत कर रहे हैं? उसके लिए आपको धन्यवाद देना चाहिए। क्या गरीबों के लिए मकान नहीं होने चाहिए? वर्ष 1971 में इंदिरा जी ने कहा था कि गरीबी हटाएंगे, लेकिन वर्ष 2014 तक नहीं हटा पाए और गरीब को केवल झूठ बोलकर और बरगलाकर आप वोट लेते रहे। क्या यह वोट बैंक की पॉलिटिक्स है?

माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी यदि सब को उज्ज्वला योजना के तहत एलपीजी सिलेंडर दे रहे हैं, सब को पीने का पानी दे रहे हैं ... (व्यवधान) हाँ, जिनके पास भी एलपीजी सिलेंडर नहीं है, सब को हम दे रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान) एलपीजी सिलेंडर का कनेक्शन दे रहे हैं। मैं आपको बता रहा हूँ कि क्या इसके लिए बधाई और धन्यवाद नहीं देना चाहिए?

इसके बाद, मैं दो-तीन चीजें बोलना चाहता हूँ। आज दुनिया की इकोनोमी किस हालत में है। जैसा मैंने कहा कि चाइना बड़ी ही बुरी स्थिति में है और यूरोप की हालत खराब है। हमारे यहाँ एक चर्चा होती है, यह 6 दिसम्बर की वर्ल्ड बैंक की रिपोर्ट है, जिसमें कहा गया है :

"India is better positioned to navigate global headwinds than other major economies."

दुनिया में यदि कोई सबसे अच्छे तरीके से इस इकोनोमी को आगे बढ़ा रहा है तो वह भारत है। यह मेरी रिपोर्ट नहीं है, यह वर्ल्ड बैंक की रिपोर्ट है। आईएमएफ हो, वर्ल्ड बैंक हो, एशियन डेवलपमेंट बैंक हो, दुनिया की कोई भी ऐसी बैंक नहीं है जो भारत को मेजर इकोनोमी नहीं कह रहा हो या हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद न दे रहा हो। इसके पीछे एक रीजन भी है। अभी फिस्कल डेफिसिट की बात हुई। सर, इन लोगों को चुप कराइए ... (व्यवधान)

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI (THOOTHUKKUDI): No MP from Telangana is here.

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY: No, Revanth Reddy is from Telangana.

SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI KARUNANIDHI: We are from Tamil Nadu.

DR. NISHIKANT DUBEY: Shri Revanth Reddy is from Telangana. He is my friend. That is why, I know him. He is from Vidyarthi Parishad. Since Vidyarthi Parishad days, I know him. ... (व्यवधान)

सर, फिस्कल डेफिसिट की बात शशि थरुवर साहब ने कही। इन्फ्लेशन की बात होती है, फिस्कल डेफिसिट की बात होती है। मैं वर्ष 1960 से अब तक के आंकड़े लेकर आया हूँ, जो कांग्रेस का शासन रहा। हमने इस देश की इकोनोमी को बढ़ाने के लिए क्या किया है और इसके लिए वित्त मंत्री जी और माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी बधाई के पात्र हैं कि वर्ष 1966 में इन्फ्लेशन रेट 10.80 प्रतिशत, वर्ष 1964 में इन्फ्लेशन रेट 13.36 प्रतिशत और वर्ष 1967 में 13.06 प्रतिशत था। वर्ष 1974, जब इमर्जेंसी लागू हो गया और लोकतंत्र का गला घोट दिया गया, उस वर्ष में इन्फ्लेशन रेट 28.60 प्रतिशत था। जब वर्ष 1983 में इंदिरा जी अपने पीक पर थीं, तब इन्फ्लेशन 11.87 प्रतिशत था। जब नरसिम्हा राव और माननीय मनमोहन सिंह जी, जिनका पूरी दुनिया लोहा मानती है और हम भी मानते हैं, उन्होंने लिब्रलाइजेशन करके एक बड़ा काम किया, वर्ष 1995 में यह 10.22 प्रतिशत था।

जब बड़े ही होशियार और होनहार, जो आजकल इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में बड़े-बड़े आर्टिकल लिखते रहते हैं – चिदम्बरम साहब, जब वर्ष 1996-97 में इस देश के वित्त मंत्री थे, तो उस वक्त इन्फ्लेशन रेट 13.20 प्रतिशत था। उन्होंने एक बड़ा काम किया था कि ब्लैक मनी को व्हाइट मनी कैसे किया जाता है, उसके लिए एक बड़ी अमनेस्टी स्कीम लेकर आए और आज भी पूरा देश और जेनरल टैक्सपेयर्स परेशान हैं कि ये कैसी अमनेस्टी स्कीम लेकर आए। यदि ऐसी ही अमनेस्टी स्कीम आती है कि आप भारत सरकार को पैसा नहीं दो। आज हमारी जो स्थिति है, इसके लिए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई और धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इन्फ्लेशन खत्म करके, आज हमारे यहां जो इन्फ्लेशन इतना सब होने के बाद भी केवल 5.13 प्रतिशत है। क्या इसके लिए इनको बधाई नहीं देना चाहिए। इन्होंने जो काम किया है कि आज जो टैक्स कलेक्शन का टारगेट 14 लाख करोड़ रुपये फिक्स किया था, वह 25 प्रतिशत एक्सीड हो गया है। फर्स्ट टाइम ऐसा हुआ है। क्या बिना इकोनोमी के ही यह एक्सीड कर गया और यह 17 लाख करोड़ रुपये या 18 लाख रुपये हो गया? जीएसटी, जिसका टारगेट हमने एक लाख करोड़ रुपये या सवा लाख करोड़ रुपये तय किया था, वह प्रत्येक महीने बढ़ता जा रहा है और कभी-कभी डेढ़ लाख करोड़ रुपये भी एक्सीड कर रहा है। क्या जीएसटी कलेक्शन और इकोनोमी बढ़ रही है, इसके लिए हमें इनको धन्यवाद नहीं देना चाहिए? हमारा इनकम टैक्स कलेक्शन बढ़ रहा है, क्या इसके लिए हमें माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद नहीं देना चाहिए?

तीसरा, यहां सारे मॅम्बर्स ऑफ पार्लियामेंट के लिए मैं दो-तीन सूचना देना चाहता हूँ कि इस सरकार ने क्या काम किए हैं। इस बजट में रेलवे के लिए 12 हजार करोड़ रुपये की एक प्रॉविजनिंग लेकर भारत सरकार आई है। आज तक जो रेलवे बना, वह रेट ऑफ रिटर्न की पॉलिसी से बना। रेट ऑफ रिटर्न की पॉलिसी अंग्रेजों ने बनाई थी।

महोदय डेढ़ सौ, पौने दो सौ साल से किसी भी सरकार और किसी भी माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने यह देखने का काम नहीं किया कि जो गांव, गरीब, पिछड़े लोग हैं, आदिवासी जगह के लोग हैं, एस्पिरेशनल डिस्ट्रिक्ट के लोग हैं, उनको रेल की सुविधा कैसे मिले? पिछड़े इलाकों में रेल वहीं पर गई, जहां के राजा-महाराजा बहुत मजबूत थे, जैसे जैसलमेर, जोधपुर, उदयपुर आदि। उन्होंने चाहे आप राजा-महाराजाओं को जितनी भी गाली दीजिए, उन्होंने बिना रेट ऑफ रिटर्न को देखे, आम जनता को यह दिया। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी, माननीय रेल मंत्री जी और खासकर माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का मैं आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी गति शक्ति का प्रोग्राम लेकर आई हैं। इन्होंने उसमें 12 हजार करोड़ रुपये इंकलूड किए हैं।

महोदय, अब आप यह समझिए कि जो भी पिछड़ा इलाका है, वे क्या कर रहे हैं कि आर्थिक आधार पर ईआईआरआर क्या है। यदि हम आर्थिक आधार पर वह रेल लाइन बनाएंगे तो उससे हम गरीबों को कितनी बड़ी सुविधा प्रदान कर रहे हैं। अब इसके आधार पर रेल लाइन बन रही है। मैं उसका सबसे पहला उदाहरण हूँ कि मेरे क्षेत्र में एक रेल लाइन गोड्डा टू पीरपेंटी, जो बनते-बनते रुक गई थी, क्योंकि राज्य सरकार ने पैसा देने से मना कर दिया था। मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ और रेल मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि झारखण्ड बनने के बाद, झारखण्ड में यह पहला ऐसा प्रोजेक्ट है कि भारत सरकार ने यह तय किया कि हम ही 1400 करोड़ रुपये देंगे और रेल लाइन बनाएंगे।

महोदय, आज जिस तरह से नेशनल हाईवे बनता है, यहां सभी जो मॅम्बर ऑफ पार्लियामेंट हैं और देश के लिए भी मैं एक जानकारी दे रहा हूँ कि आपके यहां भी वर्षों से ऐसा कुछ होगा, क्योंकि कांग्रेस की यह नीति रही है कि पहली बार बजट में घोषणा कर दो, पांच साल के बाद उसका लैंड एक्विजिशन प्रोसेस चालू करो, उसके पांच साल के बाद पैसा दो और उसके पांच साल के बाद यदि बनेगा तो बनेगा, क्योंकि मेरे यहां सुल्तानगंज टू देवघर एक रेल लाइन है, जो आज से 30 साल पहले अनाउंस हुई थी। उसका लैंड एक्विजिशन तक नहीं हुआ है। आपने इस देश में जनता को गुमराह करना शुरू किया था और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने आकर उसे खत्म किया। मैं उसका सबसे बड़ा उदाहरण हूँ। मैं इसके लिए बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। यदि आप लोगों के यहां भी कोई रेल लाइन बननी होगी तो आर्थिक आधार पर वह रेल लाइन भारत सरकार बनाएगी। उसके लिए इस बजट में बहुत बड़ा प्रोविजन किया गया है।

सर, दूसरा बड़ा प्रोविजन टेलीकॉम का है। भारत सरकार का बीएसएनएल यदि अच्छा काम नहीं करेगा और क्या सिचुएशन थी, मैं उसमें नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ कि सभी जगह 4जी हो गया, बीएसएनएल 4जी में नहीं हुआ, एमटीएनएल कैसे डूब गया, मैं उसकी तह तक नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। क्योंकि, इसमें उन्होंने 13 हजार करोड़ रुपये तक का प्रोविजन किया है। पूरी दुनिया में 5जी टेक्नोलॉजी भारत ने लॉन्च की। वह शहर-शहर में रोल आउट हो रही है। इसमें केवल और केवल भारत के वैज्ञानिक हैं और भारत के लड़के हैं। भारत सरकार ने यह तय किया कि चाइना की टेक्नोलॉजी नहीं आएगी, चाइना का एक्विपमेंट नहीं आएगा और आज 5जी लागू हो गया और 5जी जगह-जगह जा रहा है।

प्रो. सौगत राय (दमदम) : क्या 5जी सरकारी कंपनी में चालू हुआ है?

डॉ. निशिकांत दुबे : 5जी सरकारी कंपनी में चालू होगा। उसको देने के लिए तैयार हैं। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि उसको सब कुछ देने के लिए तैयार हैं और उसके लिए 13 हजार करोड़ रुपये हैं। मैं इसके लिए आपको बता रहा हूँ कि यदि 5जी टेक्नोलॉजी चालू हो गई तथा मान लीजिए प्राइवेट में ही चालू हो गई, सरकारी में चालू नहीं हुई और यह भारतीय वैज्ञानिकों ने किया है, इसमें आप माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को बधाई और धन्यवाद नहीं देना चाहते हैं तो कम से कम वैज्ञानिकों को तो दे दीजिए। ... (व्यवधान) अंबानी को दे दीजिए, अडानी को दे दीजिए, किसी को तो दे दीजिए, लेकिन यह तो कहिए कि भारत में 5जी टेक्नोलॉजी आगे आई और इसके लिए 13 हजार करोड़ रुपये का बजट में प्रोविजन है। ये सारे बजट के ऐस्टिमेट्स हैं।

महोदय, एक बड़ी बात और है, जो महत्वपूर्ण है। हमने लगभग 80 हजार करोड़ रुपये प्रधान मंत्री गरीब कल्याण योजना में इस बजट में दिए हैं। जैसा मैंने आपको कहा कि कोरोना के कारण पूरी दुनिया तबाह हो रही थी। उसमें समस्या यह थी कि लोगों की जान बचानी थी। हमारे यहां कहा जाता है और यहां पार्लियामेंट में लिखा है कि –

“अयं निजः परो वेति गणना लघु चेतसाम्। उदारचरितानां तु वसुधैव कुटुम्बकम्॥”

भारत सरकार का एक नियम है और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी जिस श्लोक के सहारे आगे बढ़ते रहे, वह यह है -

“ॐ सह नावतु।
सह नौ भुनक्तु।
सह वीर्यं करवावहै।
तेजसि व नावधीतमस्तु मा विद्विषावहै।”

गरीबों की सेवा करना इस सरकार का सबसे बड़ा फर्ज था।

कोरोना के बाद, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद और बाधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि इन्होंने प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण अन्न योजना से लगभग 80-82 प्रतिशत लोगों को लगातार कैसे सुविधा मिले, कैसे उनका पेट भरे, उनको किसी के सामने हाथ न फैलाना पड़े, इसके लिए भारत सरकार लगातार प्रयासरत है। इन्होंने इसके लिए 80 हजार करोड़ रुपया दिया है, इसके लिए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी का आभारी हूँ।

आज ही रवंत रेड्डी जी के प्रश्न के जवाब में माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने डॉलर के बारे में कहा है। मैं आपको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि कई ऐसे देश हैं, जहां रुपया एप्रिसिएट हुआ है। यदि डॉलर आगे बढ़ा है, तो इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि भारत की इकोनॉमी आगे नहीं जा रही है। हमारी इकोनॉमी भी आगे जा रही है और जिस तरह से आपने इसको आगे किया है, उसके लिए आप बधाई के पात्र हैं।

मैं हमेशा माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से आग्रह करता रहता हूँ कि हमारा जो कंसर्न क्रिप्टोकॉर्सेसी से था, हमने साल-डेढ़ साल पहले इस पार्लियामेंट में बात उठाई थी और कहा था कि क्रिप्टोकॉर्सेसी ट्यूलिपमेनिया का पार्ट है। चिट फंड और क्रिप्टोकॉर्सेसी में कोई फर्क नहीं है। कई लोगों को लगता था कि यह युवाओं के खिलाफ जाएगा, लेकिन पूरी दुनिया, यूएन से लेकर G20 तक जहां-जहां आप गई हैं, हम ने आपके कंसर्न को देखा है और माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी इसमें आग्रही हैं कि इसमें टेरर का मनी, ड्रग्स का मनी एवं इलिसिट मनी है। बेसिकली यह पूरा का पूरा चिट फंड कंपनी है। जब आप डार्कवेब पर हैं, उदासी साहब यहां उपस्थित हैं, हम लोग लगातार इनको आगे बढ़ाते रहे हैं। मेरा आपसे आग्रह रहेगा कि आपने इकोनॉमी को इतनी मजबूती दी है, माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इसको मजबूती दी है, तो अब क्रिप्टो को कम्प्लीट बैन करने का समय आ गया है। आप क्रिप्टो को बैन करिए।

आपने मुझे यह मौका दिया है, आप यह सप्लिमेंट्री बजट लेकर आई हैं, इसके लिए मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, अपने प्रधान मंत्री जी एवं पार्टी को बधाई और धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ कि इस बुरी परिस्थिति में भी आपने 130 करोड़ लोगों की जान बाचाई है। मैं आपको पुनः एक बार धन्यवाद देता हूँ। जय हिंद, जय भारत।

SHRI DAYANIDHI MARAN (CHENNAI CENTRAL): Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on Supplementary Demands for Grants, 2022-23.

Sir the Finance Minister has put forward an additional gross expenditure plan worth almost Rs. 4.36 lakh crore because higher receipts and savings from existing outlays have come up to Rs. 1.1 lakh crore. Hence, the Government is seeking the approval of Parliament for a net cash outgo of Rs. 3.26 lakh crore as Supplementary Demands for Grants.

Sir, these are mainly going towards higher subsidy bills especially towards 3Fs, that is, Fertilisers, Food and Fuel which are taking a chunk of the total demands. For fertilisers alone, our Finance Minister is going to give an additional subsidy of Rs. 1.09 lakh crore. On especially the rise of expenditure in fertilisers, our Finance Minister in her reply will definitely say that this is not in their hands, this is because of the global scenario, these are all out of their means, it was because of the war between Russia and Ukraine, their hands are tight due to global scenario and hence, she was forced to increase the subsidy. Yes, Sir, we have to accept her reply. Whatever explanation she has to give, she gives it at last so that we cannot give our counter argument and always, she gets the last word. We accept it, Sir.

But, when my good friend, Dr. Nishikant Dubey, spoke, he was saying that this Government has brought in nano fertilisers. We are very happy that you are bringing in this subject. My colleague, Shrimati Kanimozhi was also the Chairman of the Standing Committee of Chemicals and Fertilisers and she had given a Report to the Government that nano fertilisers is the way to go but Sir, who is producing nano fertilisers in India? It is only one company, namely, IFFCO which is producing it. IFFCO is the only company which is producing nano fertilisers which are not enough. To distribute nano fertilisers, we need drones or a drone technology. In fact, it is very good. Where we use one bag of regular or normal fertilisers, you just have to use a handful of nano fertilisers which directly gets absorbed by the plants. But now the same thing has to be distributed by hand which takes more than two to three times of that. So, if the Government was so

serious, as my colleague has said, then they should have gone all out, should have increased the subsidy and made sure that all the other fertiliser plants get switched to nano fertiliser. But what do we do?

What does the NDA Government do? They sell it. Today, we have the Bengal Chemicals which is a profit-making fertiliser company.

So, what do we do? We sell it. Instead of focussing on nano fertilizer, we are only selling our good fertilizer companies and we are having Make in India. It is a fact that our Prime Minister always says that everything should be made in India. But we are still handicapped and purely dependent on imports. And there is no full stop to it. They have been in Government for the last eight years. They should have farsightedness. You have the best brains and you should have found a solution.

Regarding food subsidy, nearly Rs.80,000 crore have been allocated for the Department of Food and Public Distribution. Nearly 3/4th of it is going for Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana which was started to give free rations during COVID-19 pandemic. We welcomed that step. It was a very good scheme because during pandemic, people were suffering. They started the scheme and they were very, very sure that this will be stopped after the pandemic. But they have not stopped it. Our Finance Minister is using this as a tool to fight against inflation. She knows that because of the present oil prices, she has to do it. Now, elections are going to be held. But I am appreciating the scheme. We are for it. We said that you should give more to the people. But they are the ones who go in public and say that we are against subsidies. Subsidies are killing the nation.

Sir, we never said that. We always said that poor people need it. As long as poor people are there, it is the duty of the Government to ensure that they are taking care of them. That was the principal Dravidian model and we followed it. But you always have double talk. You say one thing during the election times because you want to win, and after the elections are over, everything is put under the carpet.

Sir, I would make a point about fuel prices. All the three Fs affect the common people directly. A sum of Rs.22,000 crore have been paid to the oil marketing companies as gas subsidy. This is what we all the political parties have been talking about. The hon. Prime Minister came forward and said to the people to give up their gas subsidy so that we would be able to wipe out the tears of every poor woman in villages who is cooking using firewood.

But today, the price of a gas cylinder is more than Rs.1,200. What is happening now? Every woman is crying because the gas price is very high. I really appreciate the Government. I am appreciating the Government for the first time. Even though the argument of global war and global price was given, we were smart enough and used our good friendship with Russia to get oil at the cheapest rate which no other country could get. So, the price of oil was really reduced for us. Even then, that benefit has not been passed on to the common people. It is only going back to the coffers.

Sir, during COVID-19 period, when the prices of oil really went on, our Union Government mopped up Rs.1.8 lakh crore. In fact, our hon. Finance Minister in the answer to a written question has said that Rs.2,10,282 crore was mopped up as excise on fuel for 2018-19, Rs.2,19,740 crore for 2019-20 and Rs.2,71,908 crore for 2020-21.

Sir, the Government is making huge windfall because of the price hike and the poor man is paying for it. Everyone is dependent on petroleum products in one way or the other. And the Government is mopping up the fuel excise. As Indians, we can proudly say that Indians never received free COVID vaccine. They paid for it through cess and excise tax collected by this Government which came back to its credit. So, they should not take the credit for this. The credit must go to the common man.

Sir, the Government which had earned a huge amount of money by mopping up the fuel excise only slashed the fuel prices in last November during Diwali because of State elections. And they were back beating about it. "We have brought the prices down. What did your State Government do?" They had been increasing the prices every month. They forgot that. Even in the answer, the Finance Minister said, "What did your State Government do?" But you had been increasing the price every month.

16.00hrs

We did our part. But our area is very less; and their area is very, very big. Just before the announcement of elections in five States, they reduced the fuel prices; and that was a Diwali gift so that they could win the State elections.

Now, one wonders whether the fuel prices are controlled by the international markets or by the Government. He said that the fuel prices are controlled by the international prevailing prices, and so they are market-related.

The international price of crude oil in March this year was 129 dollars per barrel. But today the international price of crude oil is 76 dollars per barrel. But is there any substantial fuel price reduction in our country? No. In the last 200 days, there has not been a big reduction in fuel price in our country. We know why it has not been reduced. It is because now the elections have got over especially in Gujarat.

Sir, they say that fuel prices are really market-driven. But everyone knows that when the market price of fuel is 76 dollars per barrel, the Indian basket is 10 dollars less. My leader Shri T.R. Baalu was also a Petroleum Minister, and he knows everything. So, technically, for India, the fuel price is 66 dollars per barrel. But where is the benefit for the common man? If they really want to control inflation, the hon. Finance Minister should reduce the burden of high fuel prices. Everyone is crying while using fuel.

16.02 hrs (Shri P.V. Midhun Reddy *in the Chair*)

Sir, today, we are buying 18.5 per cent fuel from Russia, which is only second to Saudi Arabia. We all know that throughout the world, every country of the globe starting from USA to Europe, to UK are suffering due to high price of fuel. But the only country in the world which has got fuel at the lowest price is India. Even then, there is no benefit going to the common man.

Sir, in fact, I should say that because of this, Indians are suffering in a different way. For young students who are planning to go to US for study or our people who are going to work to US, their visas are not coming within the stipulated time. It takes nearly three years for their visas because the other NATO countries have decided to punish our Indian students and people by ensuring that they do not get their visas on time.

In fact, I was very, very happy when my good friend Shri Nishikant Dubey spoke about 5G rollout in India, which is a home-grown technology. It is a proud moment for all of us. In fact, when our Finance Minister had gone to the US, she said that she was ready to transfer this home-grown 5G technology to US, UK and all the foreign countries which want to benefit out of it. Yes, I am again saying that it was a very proud moment for me that our Finance Minister offered this tool to other countries.

Sir, it is true that our home-grown 5G technology is so good. But why can they not give it to BSNL or MTNL? They cannot give even 4G to MTNL. But they want to offer 5G technology to the entire world!

My next point is about MNREGA. As my good friend said, it is a very bad scheme. It is because of only one reason that 'the UPA brought it.' Whatever UPA brought is a very, very bad scheme! It is not at all good for the country! That is what they say.

But today, in the rural development, they have increased the allocation by Rs. 45,000 crore with an additional amount of Rs. 16,400 crore which has been earmarked for providing additional funds for MNREGA, and Rs. 28,000 crore for other schemes.

Sir, when they say that this is a bad scheme, why are they supporting it now? It is for a simple reason. The NDA Government has failed in providing employment. The NDA Government is not providing any skill employment. So, as the only way to keep employment under control, they are going back to the MNREGA, and unensuring that the people work in the farms and they would give them the money. If they had any data of employment, they would have given it to us. But this is the data which we have with us. I have always stood for the rural people. They should get the best help. More employment should be given to the rural people.

Now, Sir, I would make a point about railways. About 10 per cent of the sum is going towards the capital expenditure sector like roads and railways. There is an allocation of Rs. 12,000 crore for the railways. In my Constituency, we have the Elephant Gate Bridge. For nine years, this bridge has been closed. My Chief Minister, Shri M.K. Stalin had spoken about it in the Assembly when he was the Opposition Leader. We have been trying for it. But till now, nothing has happened. It is for connecting North Chennai to the other parts of Chennai. The severe traffic jam is there. The lives of the people have to be saved because several people are getting killed in the suburban trains because of overcrowding. Since we are from Tamil Nadu, less number of trains are being operated there. No automatic doors have been provided there.

Sir, if they provide only automatic doors, nobody will stand on the footboards and it can save lives. I request the hon. Finance Minister to instruct the Railway Ministry to do something about it.

I do not want to say much. The nation will remember the Finance Minister's response: "Rupee is not sliding but the US dollar is strengthening." I would like to put my differences aside and ask a simple question to the Finance Minister. Did the Government utilise the high exchange rate of dollar by increasing the exports? Usually, it is common sense that when the dollar price increases, exports should also increase. This is a common thumb rule. If you look at the net

exports, there lies a very sad story. Despite all the talks about Make-In-India and the promotion of manufacturing, they are all hollow promises and empty words. India's trade deficit widened to 26.91 billion dollars in October with exports down to 17 per cent and imports during October increased to 56.69 billion against 53.64 billion in October, 2021, the previous year.

The growth of the dollar should have, at least, been reflected in positive news from the IT sector – Sir, you are from Andhra Pradesh– but there too all we see is bad news. The Nifty IT index has plummeted almost 24 per cent so far in 2022, putting it on course to mark its worst annual performance.

Sir, as far as the railways is concerned, it has been a tradition for the last eight years to ignore Tamil Nadu. My founder leader, Anna always said:

Vadakku Vazhgiradhu, Therku Theigiradhu

The same thing is happening here. All the Railway projects are going to the Northern and Southern part of the country, especially, your State, Sir, and my State is suffering. I would like to request the Railway Ministry through the Finance Minister that in the coming Budget, please include Tambaram-Chengalpattu Line. A proposal of Rs. 600 crore has already been given in this regard. There is another request for sanctioning of lines from Attipattu-Gummidipoondi, the 3rd and 4th lines, with a cost of Rs. 500 crore, new line from Tirupattur-Krishnagiri-Hosur with a cost of Rs. 1486 crore, doubling of Arakanom-Kanchipuram-Chengalpattu line with a cost of Rs. 1360 crore, a Vande Bharat Train from Chennai to Madurai, and a Vande Bharat Train from Chennai to Coimbatore.

Again, Sir, I would like to request the Finance Minister to put emphasis on Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme for the MSME in the garment sector. The garment sector, especially, the Tiruppur area is facing severe hardship. They are really suffering. There has been a sharp decline in the month-on-month growth rate, as a result of the economic impact of COVID-19 and the Russia-Ukraine war. Lakhs of jobs, particularly, of rural women, who are significantly dependent on this sector, are in danger. I urge the Union Government to announce a special Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme for the MSMEs in the garment sector with 20 per cent additional collateral-free credit in the upcoming Budget.

After our Chief Minister came, the State of Tamil Nadu is now progressing so well. We need your support as well, Sir. We are always a progressive State. Our Chief Minister, Mr. M.K. Stalin, is ensuring that everyone invests in Tamil Nadu. The State of Tamil Nadu has set up the first International Furniture Park in the country. The furniture industry is a fast-growing industry with high potential for employment generation. Reduction in duties on imported wood will support in attracting more investment in this sector. Further, it will increase India's competitiveness in the international furniture market. I request the Union Government to reduce the duties on imported wood to attract investment in this sector.

As far as PLI is concerned, you have brought a good scheme. We are the national leader in the finished garments and finished leather and we are mainly dependent on leather. The export of leather also contributes significantly in our economy. I request the Government to extend this Production Linked Incentive Scheme for leather sector, non-leather footwear sector, and for green hydrogen and electrolyser manufacturers.

As far as the Chennai Metro Rail Phase-II is concerned, the Government of Tamil Nadu thanks the Union Government for recommencing the loan negotiations for Chennai Metro Rail Phase-II project as a state sector project, pending approval of the Union Cabinet for Government of India's participation in the project.

I urge the Union Government to immediately sanction the project as a 50-50 equity share between the Government of India and the Government of Tamil Nadu and also ensure that adequate provisions are made in the Union Budget 2022-23.

Sir, my good friend spoke about AIIMS. Under the leadership of our hon. Prime Minister, a lot of AIIMS have been built across the country. But the State of Tamil Nadu comes with a very sad story. My leader has already spoken about AIIMS in our State where only the compound wall has been built. In fact, there is an illegality in the functioning of AIIMS in Tamil Nadu. The hon. Finance Minister knows that if anyone has to start a medical college, they have to have the infrastructure before admitting the students into the college. But some abnormality is happening here. The permission has been granted, students have been admitted, professors have been recruited, but there is no infrastructure. In fact, the State Government has given the permission to temporarily use the premises of the Medical College, Ramanathapuram to accommodate 50 students. The irony is that these 50 students will complete their degree even without setting their foot in the newly constructed AIIMS. ... (*Interruptions*) They will be graduating from Ramanathapuram. ... (*Interruptions*) So, on behalf of the State of Tamil Nadu, we would request you to speed up the process. The hon. Prime Minister laid its foundation stone. But it is quite an irony that nothing is happening. When we talk about AIIMS, this is a sad story which we would like to highlight here. ... (*Interruptions*)

Sir, on behalf of the State of Tamil Nadu, I have certain requests to make to the hon. Finance Minister. This will be the right opportunity to do so. As regards the Civil Supplies Department, the CMR subsidy from 2018-19 to 2021-22, worth Rs. 5903.48 crore are still pending with you. Please ensure that you release it for Tamil Nadu. The sugar subsidy from January to September, 2022 worth Rs. 31.02 crore are still pending with you. As regards fortification of rice, a subsidy of Rs. 7.3 crore are pending with you. Talking about the Intra-State movement of PDS-PMGKY, the subsidy from April 2020 to March 2022, worth Rs. 251.04 crore are pending with you.

As regards the Inter-State movement of NFSA, the subsidy from November 2016 to March 2021, worth Rs. 621.16 crore are still pending with the Union Government. In total, a subsidy of Rs. 6814 crore are still pending from your side. We humbly request you to expedite the process.

Now, I come to the 15th Finance Commission's grants for urban local bodies for 2022-23. As regards million plus cities, the utilization certificates for the year 2021-22 have been sent to the Government of India and all the conditions have been complied to avail the grant for the year 2022-23. The Government of India is yet to release the grant. For improving Air Quality and SWM/Sanitation, the Government of India is yet to release the grants of Rs. 122 crore and Rs. 313 crore respectively. For non-million plus cities, the Government of India is yet to release the tied grant and untied grant of Rs. 555 crore and Rs. 370 crore respectively. So, that amounts to a total of Rs. 1360 crore that are yet to be released by the Government of India even after giving all the utilization certificates by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Now, I come to GST compensation. Every time, we have to make a request. For the years 2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23 (April to June), GST compensation of Rs. 5,106 crore, Rs. 2,098 crore and Rs. 3,675 crore are pending at your end. In total, it amounts to Rs. 10,879 crore which is still pending with you.

Madam, I would request you to consider these requests for the State of Tamil Nadu. Before I end, I would like to say that strong States make a strong Union. I expect you to make all the States strong. It is not only that you make Gujarat strong. I expect you to make every State strong, including Tamil Nadu. Please make sure that the Southern India does not get deprived of it.

Thank you.

PROF. SOUGATA RAY (DUM DUM): Hon. Chairperson Sir, I rise to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants. This is not an opportunity to criticize any of the Ministers but an opportunity to take stock of the economic situation in the country.

Sir, there is a total supplementary grant of Rs. 39.45 lakh crore out of which Rs. 1.1 lakh crore goes towards fertilizer subsidy. It has been mentioned that this is due to the rise in urea prices as a result of the Ukraine-Russia war.

Extension to Garib Kalyan Yojana will cost Rs.44,000 crore. More capital needed for general insurance, as its solvency margins have dipped. Rs.80,348 crore is kept towards food subsidy, including Garib Kalyan Yojana which is a good scheme. Though we are buying the cheapest petrol in the world, still Rs.29.9 lakh crore is kept towards extra subsidy on petrol. Rs.13,669 crore is kept towards telecom to bring 5G to Jio, not to BSNL and MTNL. Rs.12,000 crore is kept towards railways, which is a good thing. Only you have to be careful that the Vande Bharat trains do not collide with the cattle. You must find out a technical solution to this cattle problem. Rs.10,000 crore is kept towards GST compensation. The Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) has been augmented by Rs.31,000 crore.

Now, nobody can have any quarrel with these Supplementary Demands. This is necessary. The Government will have to spend it. But, if I may remind the Finance Minister that two years ago, we had the Corona pandemic. We saw pictures of migrant labour walking to their village homes -- all on foot -- dying on the road and being run over by trains. Abhijit Vinayak Banerjee, the young economist who is a Nobel Prize winner, suggested that these people should be given a cash subsidy of at least Rs.10,000 crore. This cash subsidy of Rs.10,000 crore would not only put money in their hands but also allow them to buy a few things. That would also allow the money to circulate. The Finance Minister remained impervious to this plain demand of the most hapless people whom I have seen. It is worse than any migration in the history of mankind. This did not happen.

Sir, now we will have to discuss about the economic situation. How is the economic situation under the Finance Minister, Shrimati Nirmala Sitharaman? I would say that India as a country has withstood the headwinds. There has been economic recession throughout the world. The Russia-Ukraine conflict has affected the world economy. When our rupee is falling against the dollar, some people have said that even the yen is down; the Chinese currency has fallen by 15 per cent; the British pound has fallen by seven per cent; so, it is a general problem. But I have not heard one statement from the Government to say what they are doing to improve the value of the rupee vis-à-vis the dollar. The Government has remained totally silent to this. Now the economists are saying that it

will remain flat. Now rupee is at Rs.81.1 against the dollar. I remember that a few years back our rupee was Rs.45 to a dollar. Now it is Rs.81. The Government has not expressed the concern that it should have in this matter.

The other thing is with regard to the GDP growth. Any country's economy is measured by the GDP growth. The World Bank estimates that the GDP growth for the FY 2023 is at 6.9 per cent. Now this will depend on whether inflation will moderate or not. Inflation was 6.77 per cent in October 2022.

It came down a little compared to 7.4 per cent in September, 2022. The rise is mainly in food. I saw a very pleasant picture of the Finance Minister going like a common housewife to a market in Chennai buying vegetables. She must have realized how bad it is for the common middle-class people who are hit by inflation.

The Reserve Bank has repeatedly raised the Repo Rate, the rate at which it lends to banks. But it has failed to control inflation. I admit that it is not a runaway inflation but inflation all the same, and it is having an impact on the common man's pocket.

RBI's tolerance band was six per cent. We have not been able to reach RBI's tolerance band. The Wholesale Price Index (WPI) was slightly down to 8.39 in October from 10.7 in September, 2022. Inflation, as I mentioned, is 6.77 per cent in October, 2022. Have we left to the Reserve Bank alone, to their monetary policy, to control inflation or does the Government have anything to say about inflation? I read the newspapers every day expecting the Finance Minister to come out with a bold statement. But I do not see it.

I see the Governor of the Reserve Bank speaking more than he should. But never the Finance Minister speaks anything about inflation.

The other thing that I should mention is that the core sector is in a bad way. Its growth slowed down to 0.1 per cent and reached to 20-month low in October. Urban employment is still very high. Unemployment rate rose to eight per cent in November, which is the highest in three months. Urban employment rate rose to 8.9 per cent. I have not seen a single statement from the Government as to what they are doing vis-à-vis the employment situation.

Yes, I have said that some steps taken by the Government were good. Capital expenditure stood at 46.8 per cent higher than what it was during the same period last year. GST revenues have increased significantly. The good side is that the MGNREGA declined in October by 7.5 per cent. That means, less people are going for this wage employment. There is more buoyancy in the rural areas in agriculture, which is a good thing. But again since ours is a roller-coaster ride, it is good in something and bad in something else. Like, merchandise export fell to a 20-month low in October, 2022. The export was the worse, and the Indian rupee depreciated to 2.6 per cent against the US dollar.

Sir, what I want to say is that the global headwinds are not nice. The Indian economy has sown resilience. Overall, agriculture has been excellent. For two years, we have a good agriculture production and our farmers have shown a lot of strength. We are claiming to be the third biggest economy. We are already the fifth, and going to become a five-trillion-dollar economy by 2026-27. But our GDP growth has slowed down to 6.3 per cent. The fiscal deficit is at 45.6 per cent of a full year's target already in October, 2022. The manufacturing sector, I told you, has declined. It needs policy support from the Government.

None has been forthcoming. Services sector alone – trade, hotel and transport services – has kept up the growth momentum, in the post-COVID situation, of the economy. They need to be congratulated for that.

So, we need to think out of the box. The main problem is that these percentages mentioned are not being felt by the common man. There are two primary problems – inflation and unemployment. Job creation has slowed down after uneven recovery.

The other sector which needs the Finance Minister's attention is the banking sector. I saw a statement and I do not know whether it is economically correct. He said that NPAs are up by 365 per cent under PM Modi. That is the statement of Mr. Kharge. I do not know about it. Hon. Finance Minister may clarify. In the last five years, Rs. 10 lakh crore were written off to help banks halve their NPAs. The Government has written off Rs. 10 lakh crore and thus, banks have halved their NPAs. Banks have recovered only Rs. 1.32 lakh crore from write-offs in five years ending March, 2022.

Sir, the industry is pressing for two things. They have been asking for decriminalising the GST law and lowering of personal IT rates. The industry says that shrinking exports with high deficit call for a policy reboot. Food and fuel inflation must be controlled.

Having said all this, let me state quite clearly that the Indian economy and the world economy are at a crossroads. Instead of boasting that we are going to be a USD 5 trillion economy, we have to remember that globally, lay-offs are taking place. The US tech companies – Twitter and Meta – are cutting down

employment. Ultimately, this will also have an effect on the Indian IT firms like TCS, Infosys and Wipro. The manufacturing contraction shows why RBI should pause rate hikes.

Having said all this, Sir, I have posed the main problems of the Indian economy before the Finance Minister. This is the last time she will make a detailed statement in the House before she presents the Budget. She has already started the pre-budget consultations. I do think that she will clear the cobwebs and doubts in our minds regarding the position of the economy.

Now, I come to my last point. I would urge the Finance Minister to be more charitable and fair towards West Bengal. She has no particular constituency to cater to. She is a Tamilian based in Andhra Pradesh and stays in Delhi. So, she can be fair to everybody. ... (*Interruptions*) And as Mr. Danish Ali pointed out, she is in the Upper House, elected from Karnataka. The Government of West Bengal has huge pending dues from the Central Government. Some people say it is Rs. 1,00,000 crore. There are pending dues of Rs. 7,300 crore under MGNREGS alone and huge amounts under Housing for All. We do not have a full-fledged Cabinet Minister of Finance now in West Bengal. There is a Minister of State for Finance over there.

She can call and she can sort out some of the financial demands. My friend Dayanidhi Maran mentioned many projects in Railways that were started. I would request the Finance Minister to give some extra money to Railways which will help Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw to modernise the Railways where Vande Bharat trains have been hit by cattle.

We have many ready projects in West Bengal awaiting completion, like the remaining part of Kolkata Metro including the suburbs, and the Arambagh-Bishnupur line. All these lines are pending completion for a long time. We have been neglected. Now, the Lok Sabha elections are year-and-a-half away. It is time to bury old enmities, put country on a pedestal, and march towards becoming a better country in the 75th year of our Independence. Let us forget our old rivalries. As my friend Mr. Dayanidhi rightly mentioned, strong States mean a strong Centre.

On behalf of West Bengal, I plead with the Finance Minister to help us become strong in the State of West Bengal. Thank you, Sir.

SHRIMATI SARMISTHA SETHI (JAJPUR): The Government is claiming that it is confident of accelerated growth, and several international agencies see India as a bright spot amidst the adverse impact of COVID-19 and Russia-Ukraine war. This is a positive thing. But high unemployment, increase in number of poor people, less private investment, decline in public sector investment, and record-breaking food inflation in recent times have affected all sections of society. Rupee is falling like never before. Now in this situation, what corrective measures is the Government taking?

We have become the fifth largest economy, but at the same time, nearly 18 lakh children in India are severely malnourished. Dropout rate of children in primary schools has increased from 1.9 per cent to 3.02 per cent. I am hopeful the hon. Finance Minister will address these issues in her reply. Several State Governments have taken initiatives on their own to heal the wounds of the people. Odisha Government, under the leadership of hon. Chief Minister, Shri Naveen Patnaik Ji, has taken many pro-people and pro-development measures. Some of them are as follows:

- (i) The State is leading in reducing poverty and it has come down from 63 per cent to 29 per cent while 80 lakh people have climbed out of poverty line.
- (ii) Odisha is the only State in India to have doubled farmers' income.
- (iii) Odisha is increasing her steel production by nearly ten times in the last two decades. Recent Make in Odisha conclave has generated investment intents of Rs. 10.5 lakh crore with potential for 10.50 lakh direct and indirect employment.
- (iv) Through Mission Shakti, the Government is working tirelessly to empower women to be model entrepreneurs and leaders.
- (v) Odisha Government is committed to provide a pucca *ghar* to every household. Odisha is the only State where beneficiaries are getting financial assistance not only for construction of houses but also for their repairing. An amount of Rs.1,444 crore has been directly credited to the bank account of 31 lakh household beneficiaries under Biju Pucca Ghar Yojana for repairing of their houses.

When developmental activities of such a large scale are going on, the people of Odisha also expect same support and cooperation from the Central Government in a federal Structure. In 2019, the Centre had promised Odisha in the aftermath of cyclonic storm Fani for approval of 1.84 lakh houses under the special PMAY-Gramin programme. So many people had lost their houses in the 14 districts of Odisha which were affected by the cyclone. People are still waiting for the Central assistance.

I request the Central Government to immediately sanction 1.84 lakh special PMAY-G houses as promised to Odisha in the aftermath of cyclonic storm Fani and also to open the Awaas+ window to incorporate those who were not included in the list of beneficiaries under the scheme.

Sir, delay in MGNREGA payment is another issue. Odisha is yet to get its dues of around Rs. 1700 crore from the Centre. Our hon. Chief Minister has already written to hon. Prime Minister to release the funds and also requested to review the provisions for the withdrawal, utilization and recoupment of budgetary allocation towards State's Revolving Fund to prevent delay in payment of wages under MGNREGA. In order to address the distress migration in 20 migration-prone blocks of our four districts, namely Balangir, Bargarh, Kalahandi and Nuapada, Odisha Government has approved a new State Sector Scheme, 'State Support to MGNREGS', wherein it has decided to provide additional 200 days of work over and above the guaranteed 100 days of work, mandated under the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee (MGNREG) Act, 2005. The entire cost towards the payment of wages beyond the guaranteed 100 days of wage employment under MGNREGA will be borne by the State Government. When the State is being proactive in providing employment opportunities, non-payment of dues by the Central Government has become an obstacle. Through you, Sir, I would like to request the Government to take necessary steps as proposed by our hon. Chief Minister.

Sir, Odisha has sought 60 per cent of coal cess share from the Centre and also wants coal bearing States to be assigned reasonably lower limits for the Renewable Power Obligation, that is RPO. Further, renewable energy projects in the coal bearing States should be funded from the National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF).

While the rate of royalty on coal has not been revised for more than four years, the Central Government has enhanced the clean environment cess on coal. Odisha's demand should be considered as the same is based on merit.

At present, GST on kendu leaves has been fixed at 18 per cent. The Central tax on kendu leaf was earlier zero. Considering the difficulties of the tribal people and the livelihood problems that they are facing after the imposition of GST, I request the Central Government to place the matter before the GST Council and reduce the GST on Kendu leaves from 18 per cent to five per cent.

I also demand that the Jagannath International Airport in Puri be completed in a timely manner, and another airport may be considered in my Parliamentary constituency, Jajpur, keeping in view the importance of the district from industrial, religious and tourism perspective. Further, I urge the Government to add direct flights from Bhubaneswar to Dehradun and Bhubaneswar to Shirdi. Tourists from Odisha make religious pilgrimages in Uttarakhand and Shirdi and vice versa. However, no direct flight connection between these cities is proving to be costly for the people. Direct flights would be cost effective and time effective for the people of Odisha.

Sir, now, I will raise some of the issues of my Parliamentary constituency. Jajpur is famous for tourism. Vaishnava, Shaiva, Shakta, all tourist destinations are there in my constituency. Besides this, the district has a rich legacy so far as Buddhism is concerned. I demand that these tourist spots be developed with Central assistance, and Buddhist sites be covered under the Buddhist Circuit.

Sir, the Ministry of Railways had announced that it would re-develop railway stations in Odisha. The Ministry had narrowed down 12 stations in Odisha, namely Puri, Bhadrak, Brahmapur, Cuttack, Jajpur-Keonjhar Road, Khurda Road, Rayagada, Sambalpur, Balasore, Jharsuguda, Rourkela and Bhubaneswar. The Ministry had said that modernization and redevelopment would be up to the international standards. An MoU was signed between Bhubaneswar Development Authority and East Coast Railways to construct a modern station building at Bhubaneswar at the cost of the State Government. However, no steps have been taken by the Ministry of Railways to modernize the other 11 stations.

I request the Ministry of Railways to put into motion the re-development and modernization of the other 11 stations as well. Through you, Sir, I also request the hon. Railway Minister for urgent action on Jajpur - Dhamara line.

To conclude, recently, in Padmapur, Odisha, hon. Railway Minister had announced that railway projects are pending because of lack of land allotment. Once the land is allotted, projects will take off the next day.

However, I have a question here. Why are the projects for which land has already been allotted still lagging and have not been completed yet? As on 1st April, 2021, Railway projects costing Rs. 55,219 crore for 4,643 kms. length falling fully or partly in the State of Odisha were pending for completion. These include 11 New Line Projects covering a length of 1,460 kms. at a cost of Rs. 20,346 crore. One GC Project covering a length of 159 kms. at a cost of Rs. 1,455

crore and 25 Doubling Projects covering a length of 3,024 kms. at a cost of Rs. 33,418 crore are pending. So, different Railway projects in Odisha are in incomplete stages. I would request the Central Government to look into the matter.

With these words, I conclude. Thank you.

श्री मलूक नागर (बिजनौर): सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। कोरोना महामारी के बाद देश जिन हालातों से निकल रहा है और तरक्की कर रहा है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। भारत सरकार ने देश के तमाम उपक्रमों को, विभागों को बहुत सहायता दी। किसानों की कोरोना काल में फसलें सड़ीं, दूध फट गए। उनको उसका जो कम्पेंसेशन मिलना चाहिए था, वह नहीं मिल पाया। देश की स्थिति ने और किसानों ने अपने आपको संभाला। पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश और देश के कई हिस्सों में गन्ना किसान हैं। गन्ने का रेट पिछले 7 सालों से सिर्फ 10 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल बढ़ा है, जबकि कोरोना काल में पिछले 2 सालों में चीनी का रेट करीब डेढ़ से पौने दो गुना हुआ है। पिछले सात सालों का सरकार के द्वारा बढ़ी महंगाई का जो आंकड़ा है, उसके हिसाब से भी लगायें, तो 7 साल में 55 से 60 परसेंट के करीब बैठता है। गन्ने का रेट 340 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल था, जो बढ़कर 350 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल ही हुआ है। यह डेढ़ गुना करके 500 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के ऊपर बैठेगा। मेरा निवेदन है कि गन्ना किसान के बारे में सोचा जाए। खाद के रेट बढ़े, बिजली बिल के रेट बढ़े, मशीनरी के रेट बढ़े और जीएसटी लगा। गन्ने का रेट बढ़ाकर कम से कम 500 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल किया जाए।

सभापति जी, मैं पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश से आता हूँ। कभी मेरठ, आगरा और दिल्ली बराबर की हैसियत में देश में हुआ करते थे। कोरोना काल के बाद कोर्ट केसेज की संख्या बहुत बढ़ गई, बहुत पेंडिंग हो गई। लोगों को इलाहाबाद जाने में बहुत दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ता है। लखनऊ, इलाहाबाद थोड़ी सी दूरी पर ही दो हाई कोर्ट्स हैं। यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन यह बहुत बुरी बात है कि पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों को 12-14 घंटे ट्रेनों में जूझकर जाना पड़ता है। उन्हें ट्रेन्स में सीटें नहीं मिलती हैं। वे बहुत परेशान होते हैं। पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में और मेरठ में हाई कोर्ट की स्थापना कराने के बारे में सरकार जरूर सोचे। मैं सरकार से आज यह मांग कर रहा हूँ। यहां पास में ही हस्तिनापुर है। दिल्ली से मेरठ के लिए एक रेल चली है। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि दिल्ली से मेरठ जो रेल गई है, उसको हस्तिनापुर और बिजनौर तक ले जाया जाए और उससे मेरठ से आगे मुजफ्फरनगर को भी जोड़ा जाए। वहां के लोगों का इकोनॉमी में जो योगदान है, उसको देखते हुए उन लोगों को वंचित न रखा जाए। मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। वहां पर किसानों में ही जो पिछड़े आते हैं, जिनमें जाट, गुर्जर, पाल, यादव, सैनी, कश्यप, सुनार, लोहार, कुम्हार, तमाम दलित और अकलियत समाज के लोग वहां हैं। उनको भी इससे न्याय मिलेगा।

मैं एक-दो चीजें यहां पर कहना चाहता हूँ। वित्त मंत्री जी यहां सदन में उपस्थित हैं। सरकार एनसीएलटी से रिलेटेड एक अमेंडमेंट लेकर आई, एक नया बिल लेकर आई, सरकार एक बिल रेरा से रिलेटेड लेकर आई। उसमें 100 लोग हैं, जिसमें 2 लोगों को रिलीफ देने के लिए 98 लोगों को मार देते हैं। सरकार 2 लोगों को रिलीफ दे, यह अच्छी बात है, लेकिन 98 लोगों को कैसे बचाया जाय, इसके बारे में जरूर सोचें। ठीक इसी पैटर्न पर, रेरा में 4 लोगों को रिलीफ देने के लिए 96 लोगों को मार देते हैं। इसके बारे में जरूर सोचें। आप 4 लोगों को रिलीफ दें, लेकिन बाकी बचे हुए 96 लोग न मरें। आप उनके लिए सोचिए।

मान लीजिए एक कंपनी है, उसमें चार लोग रेरा या एनसीएलटी में कोर्ट में चले गए और रिलीफ ले लिया कि इनके पैसे तुरंत वापस किए जाएं। कंपनी को पैसा वापस करना नहीं है, उसने ऑक्शन लगा दी और सभी को प्रॉपरशनटली पैसा डिस्ट्रीब्यूट कर दिया। जो 96 लोग थे, वे सब मर गए। इस बारे में आप जरूर सोचें। सरकार जनहित की वजह से दोनों लॉ लेकर आई है। वह जनहित में नहीं है। कहीं न कहीं दूसरी शैडो डाल रहे हैं। इस बारे में भी जरूर सोचें।

पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश के किसानों के बारे में माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी की सोच है कि किसानों की आय डबल हो। मैं मांग करता हूँ कि मेरठ में एक प्रशिक्षण शिविर लगाया जाए, जिसमें नये-नये तरीके के फूल, नये-नये तरीके की सब्जियां और नये-नये तरीके की फसल पैदा करने की ट्रेनिंग दी जाए। कैसे उनकी आय डबल हो, इसके लिए किसानों को ट्रेड किए जाएं।

जब चर्चा चल रही होती है तो कांग्रेस में बिट्टू भाई अकेले बैठते हैं, पूरी कांग्रेस खाली पड़ी होती है। मेरा क्वेश्चन ऑवर में ट्राइबल यूनिवर्सिटी का एक प्रश्न था। जम्मू-कश्मीर में धारा 370 हटने के बाद एक बहुत अच्छी शुरुआत हुई है। तमाम पिछड़ों, एससी/एसटी को जम्मू-कश्मीर में आजादी मिली है, पूरा देश उधर देख रहा है।

मैं मंत्री जी से मांग करता हूँ कि जम्मू-कश्मीर में गुर्जर मुसलमान या गुर्जर बक्करवाल एसटी में आते हैं, हिन्दुतान-पाकिस्तान की सीमा पर ये लोग 29.4 परसेंट हैं। इनके लिए एक यूनिवर्सिटी बनाई जाए जिससे इनके बच्चे भी पढ़ लिखकर देश की मुख्यधारा में आ सकें। ये देश के लिए फौजियों की तरह लड़ते हैं। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

SHRI B. B. PATIL (ZAHIRABAD): Sir, we are in the midst of the worst financial crisis the country has ever seen. Much has been said, but little has been done by the Central Government out of complacency at this point, which will only reduce global investors' confidence and look like a sign of the Central Government's fatigue, desperation to the common man, who is looking towards the Government for some sign of hope and relief. It is a complicated maze of compliance and tax extortion that is leaving both the industry and the State with little ability to plan and implement growth strategies.

The Government of Telangana is getting tax and non-tax revenue as expected in this fiscal year. However, the Central Government is reportedly trying to disturb the disbursement of grants and contributions to Telangana in various ways. As a result, an additional financial burden is being imposed on the State Government. It is to be mentioned that only Rs. 85 crore was approved as a grant by the Centre in October. However, because of State Government's tax

income, the development activities are going on without any hindrance. Telangana State was supposed to get Rs. 40,000 crore in the financial year 2022–2023 from the Centre by way of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) rules.

Initially, the FRBM was fixed at Rs. 54,000 crore, but later, it was reduced to Rs. 39,000 crore by the Union Government, which resulted in a direct cut of Rs. 15,000 crore. Based on the FRBM limits, the State Government was planning to implement some welfare programmes and schemes. Now, all that has been derailed. Similarly, the Centre announced that the best-performing states would receive 0.5 percent of FRBM, as well as States that implement reforms in the electricity sector, such as installing metres on agricultural pump sets. As the State Government has refused to implement power reforms, it has lost another Rs.6,000 crore. The State was also deprived of another Rs. 20,000 crore in assistance for taking up irrigation projects and thermal power plants, from various financial institutions such as the Power Finance Corporation and the Rural Electrification Corporation, which have not disbursed loans for the last several months on the ground that they come under the FRBM limits.

I would like to state that under the Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act, 2014, special assistance for the development of nine backward districts of Telangana under the BRGF was provided. The Central Government has released so far Rs. 450 crore in four instalments each; the instalment for years 2019-2020, 2021-22, and 2022-23, for which a sum of Rs. 1,350 crore was due for release.

I request the Government to release the pending instalments at the earliest. Even the NITI Aayog has recommended to the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Government of India, to release the said amount.

Secondly, Mission Bhagirath which is to supply drinking water to all the households in Telangana is a unique initiative to fulfil the basic needs of people. This Scheme is being lauded at the national level also. Telangana Government has already projected the requirement of around Rs. 12,772 crore for the operation and the maintenance of the project for the year 2021-22 and 2025-26 considering the unique nature of the projects for which our hon. Chief Minister, K. Chandrasekhar Rao sahib, has already submitted the representations to the Finance Commission requesting additional allocation. No action has been taken in this regard.

Further, I would like to mention that the geographical terrain of Telangana is such that the major rivers like the Godavari and Krishna flow deep below the ground level and, therefore, irrigation is possible only with multi-stage lift irrigation schemes, which require large capital investments, as well as provision for operation, maintenance and power consumption. These lift irrigations are crucial for improvement in farmers' income and growth in agriculture.

A representation by our hon. Chief Minister, Shri K. Chandrasekhar Rao, has already been submitted to the Finance Commission requesting additional allocation of Rs. 40,169.20 crores towards operation and maintenance for lift irrigation projects. I request the Government to kindly intervene and get the needful done as this Bill helps in farmers' income and growth in agriculture. I urge the Government to adopt consultative approach with the Opposition Parties, the State Government and the industry's representatives to boost confidence in our economy. It is imperative for us to analyse where we stand if the economy must be revived.

श्री श्रीरंग आप्पा बारणे (मावल): माननीय सभापति जी, आपने अनुदानों की मांगों पर अपनी बात कहने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, पिछले आठ सालों में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में देश प्रगति कर रहा है। रोड और रेल की कई योजनाओं पर धीमी गति से काम हो रहा है। माननीय गडकरी जी के नेतृत्व में पूरे भारत में रोड का काम जल्दी हो रहा है, लेकिन जल्दी में काम होने से क्वालिटी मैन्टेन नहीं होती है। मैं इस तरफ भी ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ।

रेल विभाग द्वारा कई काम मंजूर हुए हैं, लेकिन काम धीमी गति से चल रहे हैं। मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में तीन-चार साल पहले तीसरे और चौथे ट्रैक को लोनावाला से पूना तक मंजूरी मिली थी, लेकिन आज यहां काम नहीं हुआ है। उस मार्ग पर कई अंडरपास और ओवरब्रिज के काम धीमी गति से चल रहे हैं। यहां ठेकेदार काम करते हैं लेकिन समय पर पूरा नहीं करते हैं। मेरी मांग है कि समय पर काम पूरा किया जाए।

कोविड काल में पूना से मुम्बई की ट्रेन्स बंद की गई थीं। अब कई ट्रेन्स चालू हो गई हैं, लेकिन आज भी कई ट्रेन्स को चालू करने की आवश्यकता है। कर्जन, लोनावाला में ट्रेन का ठहराव खत्म किया है, इसे चालू करने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि मेरा क्षेत्र पर्यटन की दृष्टि से बहुत अच्छा है। यहां लोनावाला, खंडाला, माथेरान जैसे हिल स्टेशन हैं और कार्ला, भाझा, धारापुरी जैसे ऐतिहासिक स्थल हैं। यहां शिवाजी महाराज के समय के कई किले हैं लेकिन पर्यटकों को आकर्षित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा कोई कदम नहीं उठाया जा रहा है।

मुम्बई और पुणे के करीब होने के कारण देश और दुनिया से बहुत सारे पर्यटक आते हैं। लेकिन, वहां सुविधा की कमी होने के कारण बहुत सारे पर्यटक नहीं आते हैं। अगर, केंद्र सरकार ज्यादा से ज्यादा सुविधा, जैसे रोड की सुविधा, पार्किंग की सुविधा मुहैया कराएगी तो वहां आने वाले पर्यटकों की संख्या बढ़ जाएगी।

सभापति महोदय, महाराष्ट्र में पुणे और पिंपरी चिंचवड शहर मुम्बई के बाद सबसे बड़े शहर हैं। इस शहर में जाने के लिए जितने रास्ते हैं, वे नेशनल मार्ग हैं। नेशनल मार्ग होने कारण पुणे से नगर रोड, पुणे से चाकन रोड जो नासिक तक सीधा जाता है और कात्रज से कोल्हापुर होकर बैंगलोर तक चला जाता है, अगर उस एनएच मार्ग पर एक ओवर ब्रिज बना दिया जाए तो उससे लोगों को निश्चित रूप से एक सुविधा प्राप्त होगी और जो ट्रैफिक जैम की समस्या है, वह भी खत्म हो जाएगी।

पुणे-पिंपरी चिंचवड में तो ट्रैफिक जैम की समस्या है। लेकिन, हिंजवडी जैसे आईटी पार्क और तलेगांव, चाकन इंडस्ट्री, ये बहुत सारे इंडस्ट्री हब हैं। दुनिया से और देश के विभिन्न राज्यों से बहुत सारे लोग वहां नौकरी के लिए आते हैं। अगर उस मार्ग पर और उस सेक्टर में ज्यादा से ज्यादा अच्छा काम हो जाए तो ठीक रहेगा। केंद्र सरकार द्वारा मेट्रो का काम चल रहा है।

जैसे पुणे से हिंजवडी तक मेट्रो का काम चल रहा है। पुणे से पिंपरी चिंचवड तक मेट्रो का काम चल रहा है। अगर इस मेट्रो को चाकन और तलेगांव इंडस्ट्री तक बढ़ाया जाए तो उससे लोगों को काफी सुविधा प्राप्त होगी।

महोदय, मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि पुणे से पिंपरी तक जो मेट्रो को मंजूरी मिली है, उसको पिंपरी से निगडी और भक्ति शक्ति तक मंजूरी के लिए केंद्र सरकार के पास कई दिनों से फाइल पड़ी है। अगर यह मंजूरी मिल जाएगी तो उससे निश्चित रूप से सुविधा प्राप्त होगी।

एक एनएच-4 दूसरा मार्ग है। एनएच-4 जो देव रोड से चाकन तक जाता है। वहां हैवी ट्रैफिक रहती है। यह मार्ग पिंपरी चिंचवड शहर से गुजरता है। यदि इस मार्ग पर नया डीपी बनाया जाए और उसमें सर्विस रोड और अंडर पास बनाने का प्रावधान किया जाए तो लोगों की काफी समस्याएं दूर होंगी। यहां कई सारे ऐसे मार्ग हैं, जिनमें हमेशा ट्रैफिक जैम की समस्या रहती है। इस मार्ग पर भी काम करने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिंपरी चिंचवड शहर से पवना और इंद्रायणी नदी गुजरती है। इन नदियों के सुधार की मंजूरी के लिए केंद्र सरकार के पास प्रस्ताव भेजा गया है। अगर ये मंजूरी मिल जाएगी तो ये सिटी की पूरी नदियां हैं, वे अच्छी हो जाएंगी और नदी से जो गंदगी फैलती है, वह भी दूर हो जाएगी।

महोदय, मेरे क्षेत्र में पनवेल-नई मुम्बई के करीब एक नया एयरपोर्ट बन रहा है। उसके करीब राज्य सरकार मुम्बई से कोस्टल रोड भी बना रही है। यह शहर नई मुम्बई के करीब भारतवर्ष के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण शहर बनने वाला है। अगर केंद्र सरकार द्वारा पनवेल से पुणे और पनवेल से खोपोली तक रेलवे का नया बना दिया जाए तो उससे मध्य महाराष्ट्र को बहुत सुविधा मिलेगी और एक अच्छा मार्ग भी निर्माण होगा। मुम्बई के करीब, जहां अच्छा हब है, जेएनपीटी एयरपोर्ट से काफी सुविधा प्राप्त होगी। केंद्र सरकार द्वारा जो भी काम चल रहा है, उन पर निगरानी रखने के लिए अलग से एजेंसी का प्रावधान होना चाहिए। जैसे अभी कई सारे रोड के काम चालू हैं। रोड के काम ठेके द्वारा सब ठेकेदार को दिए जाते हैं, जिसके कारण काम अच्छी क्वालिटी के नहीं होते हैं। इस पर निगरानी के लिए अलग से एजेंसी का प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिए।

मैं एक बार फिर से सरकार को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ। देशभर में अच्छा काम जो पिछले कई सालों में नहीं हुआ, वह अच्छा काम पंत प्रधान नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के नेतृत्व में हो रहा है। मैं इसके लिए माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को भी धन्यवाद देता हूँ और अपनी बात खत्म करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

17.00hrs

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH (MAVELIKKARA): Thank you, Chairman, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants moved by the hon. Finance Minister in this House.

At the very outset, let me express my strong objection and disapproval of the Finance Minister, Madam Nirmala Sitharaman ji's statement in the House today morning during Question Hour that Hon. Members who raised doubts about the nation's economic performance are jealous of our country's increasing economy.

Hon. Finance Minister, nobody is jealous of India's economy or India's progress and it is not just the BJP who can stake claim to the nation's economic development. Every single Indian citizen has the right to question anyone in the Executive including the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister or any Cabinet Minister for that matter. It is called democracy where people's rights are supreme. We the Members of Parliament are the representatives of people's will, India's voice and the symbols of India's poor and downtrodden. So, you must not be antagonistic to expressions of dissent and counter-arguments as we are still living in democratic republic of India. Now, let me come to the main points of debate wherein the Finance Minister has claimed that Indian economy is undergoing a reset and we are growing faster than ever, that our currency is growing, and India is the fastest-growing economy. If this is the case, then we are not jealous, but we are worried that the Finance Minister is fond of relying upon window dressing than addressing the deep wounds in India's working class, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, unemployed men and women, and more significantly the owners of small and medium businesses who are committing suicide as they are suffering the triple attack of demonetization, faulty GST, and COVID-19 wherein the Government of India did not do anything to address the concerns of these classes.

Madam Finance Minister is so confident of the Indian economy. Then, why are fiscal realities on the ground such that the growth projections for the Financial Year 2024 in terms of percentage, as followed by various agencies are: Moody's 4.8 per cent, S&P 6 per cent, Nomura 5.1 per cent, OECD 5.7 per cent, Fitch 6.20 per cent and World Bank 6.6 per cent?

It can be seen that most global financial and rating agencies have downgraded India's FY 2024 GDP growth estimates sharply. Some are even projecting a sub-five per cent growth for the next fiscal. This means that there is concern about India's economic performance among the world's leading rating agencies who keep track of India's economic development and performance.

I would also state that Nomura rating agency in one of its latest reports said that India's growth rate cycle has peaked and a broad-based slowdown is underway. I must further state that various reports state that revenue growth has already started slowing down, GST revenues have plateaued with inflation, and there is a fall in import growth and corporate profits.

Another area where the Government has failed is disinvestment. The Government is finding it difficult to achieve the disinvestment target of Rs.65,000 crore in the current fiscal.

The Government cannot keep on raising the disinvestment targets year after year as there are limited central public sector enterprises left to be monetised in future. Now, we can assume that the Government's revenues are drying up and new avenues of revenue are hit by domestic and international pressures. Let us further examine other indicators that deflate the Government's claim of a resilient India. According to the RBI's August bulletin, funds raised for capital expenditure through banks, financial institutions, external commercial borrowings, foreign currency convertible bonds, and initial public offers, dipped 28 per cent, from Rs.2,71,374 crore in the financial year 2020 to Rs.1,94,548 crore in the financial year 2022. Is this a growth when there was also a corporate tax cut from 30 per cent to 22 per cent? CMIE data says that the capital expenditure on new projects nearly halved from Rs.8.19 lakh crore in January-March of the financial year 2022 to Rs.4.28 lakh crore in April-June of the financial year 2023. Hon. Member, Shri Jayant Sinha has been keenly listening to my submissions. I hope, when he will speak, he will respond to the points raised by me. According to the World Bank, private sector gross fixed capital formation in GDP dipped from 31 per cent in 2011 to 22 per cent in 2020. Total gross fixed capital formation came down from 34.3 per cent of GDP in FY 2012 to 32.4 per cent in FY 2022. Is this something that anyone must be jealous of? We must be worried about it.

With regard to the employment scenario, as per the CMIE data, the urban unemployment rate rose to 8.96 per cent in November from 7.21 per cent in the previous month, while the rural unemployment rate slipped to 7.55 per cent from 8.04 per cent. So, again the talk about India rising and progressing in economic development front is a fake projection as there are no jobs in urban areas. There is a sudden surge in people returning to rural areas, and that pushed the demand for jobs in rural areas. That cannot be called as growth. The data clearly shows that the unemployment rate is far higher and there is no reason for the Government to feel happy. So, we are not at all jealous. We are very much worried, Madam, Finance Minister.

Apart from these areas, let me also highlight the public sector where the Government can actually create employment but it has neglected that area. As of now, there are 9,79,327 vacancies in the Central Government; with 2,93,943 vacancies in the Ministry of Railways, followed by 2,64,704 in Defence and 1,43,536 vacancies in Home Affairs. This data indicates that unemployment in the public sector is equally severe and the Government has failed to address the concerns of the unemployed youth.

The Congress Party is experiencing the pain and disappointment of the youth. The Bharat Jodo Yatra, being led by Rahul Gandhi ji, is supported by lakhs and lakhs of unemployed youth who have been talking about their existential crisis and the agony they suffer. The Finance Minister still calls our economy to be the greatest and calls us jealous!

Apart from this, I would like to state that owing to its fiscal crisis, the Central Government has not granted any financial support to the State of Kerala. The Government of Kerala has submitted before the Central Government about the wastage of precious public resources in the form of Silver Line Railway Project which are nothing but a wasteful expenditure of public money.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, I am pointing out the Kerala issue in the Supplementary Demands for Grants. ... (*Interruptions*)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH : I am concluding. The Government of Kerala has been pressurising the Central Government to get a sanction from the Ministry of Finance as well as the Ministry of Railways for the Silver Line project. That is highly objectionable. The said project is anti-people. That is why, through you, I

would like to request the hon. Finance Minister that the Silver Line project -- which is an anti-people project -- should not get clearance from the Government of India. Kerala's requests with respect to Vande Bharat Train, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, and a railway zone, have not been considered. During the floods of 2018, the Central Government had provided rice and wheat as flood relief. Now, the Central Government is asking Kerala to pay for the materials allotted as flood relief. That is very objectionable.

Hon. Chairperson, Sir, Andhra Pradesh is also an important State when it comes to NRIs. The Malayalis in Gulf countries are earning crores and crores for the Government of India. After COVID, lakhs of Malayalis returned from Gulf countries. But there is no rehabilitation package for those Gulf returnees in Kerala. So many proposals have been given in this regard.

Now, I come to natural rubber. The price of natural rubber is falling day by day. Earlier, small and marginal farmers were getting Rs. 240 per kilogram to Rs. 250 per kilogram. Now, they are getting Rs. 100 per kilogram or Rs. 140 per kilogram. How will they cultivate rubber? How will they survive in this situation?

In Kerala, cashew industry is also facing a serious crisis. There is no financial support from the Government of India to revive the cashew industry. The cashew industry is also bringing crores and crores of foreign exchange into India. But at the same time, the Government of India is not supporting the cashew workers as well as the entrepreneurs. That is also a big issue in Kerala. In my Parliamentary Constituency, in Kuttanad, farmers are in distress. There is no package for paddy farmers in Kuttanad. So, I would like to request the hon. Minister of Finance that in the next Budget, a thousand crore of rupees be allocated in the Budget proposals for the paddy farmers in Kuttanad.

The Government of India is going to start 140 medical colleges. My Parliamentary Constituency is a very backward constituency. Through you, I would like to request the Government of India to set up one medical college in Chengannur, which is in my Parliamentary Constituency.

Now, I come to Sabarimala. You are very much aware of Sabarimala. A majority of the devotees come to Sabarimala from Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, and Karnataka. Sabarimala is a part of my Constituency. All the devotees first come to Chengannur, and then, from there, they go to Sabarimala. But the pilgrims of Sabarimala are facing a lot of problems. In spite of that, the Government of India is not supporting them. There is a need for a package for Sabarimala pilgrims. The annual season has already started. Every day, lakhs of devotees are coming from Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, and Karnataka. But ample facilities are not provided to devotees in Sannidhanam, Pamba, Chengannur, and in other places in Kerala. So, the Government of India and the State Government of Kerala should come forward to make a package or to prepare Sabarimala Action Plan for providing facilities to the pilgrims.

With these words, I conclude.

Thank you, Sir, for giving me the opportunity.

श्री जयंत सिन्हा (हजारीबाग): माननीय सभापति महोदय, आज सप्लीमेंट्री डिमाण्ड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स को समर्थन देने के लिए आपने मुझे एक अवसर दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ, आभार व्यक्त करता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, अभी चुनाव के परिणाम आए और जब चुनाव के परिणाम आने लगे तो हम सबके सामने एक ऐतिहासिक दृश्य नजर आया। वह ऐतिहासिक दृश्य क्या था? वह ऐसा था, जो हम लोगों ने भारत में कभी देखा ही नहीं था, वह हम लोगों को नजर आया कि गुजरात में माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के दूरदर्शी, साहसिक और कुशल नेतृत्व के कारण छठी बार लगातार भारतीय जनता पार्टी की जीत हुई और हम लोगों ने इतिहास रचा। मैं इस चुनावी परिणाम के बारे में इस सप्लीमेंट्री डिमाण्ड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स के बारे में क्यों कह रहा हूँ, मैं इसलिए कह रहा हूँ कि अगर आज भारत में सर्वांगीण विकास, सम्पूर्ण विकास का कहीं भी उदाहरण है, नीतियां बनाने का कहीं कोई भी उदाहरण है, कुशल बजट रखने का कहीं कोई भी उदाहरण है तो वह गुजरात में है, जहां हमारी डबल इंजन की सरकार चली है। अब वही कुशल नीति, वही नेतृत्व भारत को भी मिल रहा है और इस सप्लीमेंट्री डिमाण्ड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स में भी वह नजर आ रहा है। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है और मुझे लगता है कि माननीय सदस्य भी मेरे साथ इससे सहमत होंगे कि जो सफलता हमें चुनावी परिणाम में गुजरात में मिलती आई है, वह हमें भारत में भी मिलती जाएगी, क्योंकि वही कुशलता, वही जनहित, वही सार्वजनिक सोच के साथ हम लोग ऐसे बजट बनाते हैं।

महोदय, इस बजट में तीन-चार ऐसे बिंदु हैं, जिन पर मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ और जनता का ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहता हूँ। पहली बात तो यह है कि हम लोगों ने जो खर्चे बढ़ाए और कई वक्ताओं ने इसके बारे में कहा है कि जो खर्चे थे, उनमें फर्टिलाइजर सब्सिडी में हम लोगों ने और एक लाख करोड़ रुपये खर्च किए, प्रधान मंत्री गरीब कल्याण योजना में हम लोगों ने 80 हजार करोड़ रुपये और खर्च किए, हम लोगों ने एलपीजी सब्सिडी में और पैसे दिए, हम लोगों ने रेलवे में निवेश दिया और हमने नरेगा में पैसे दिया। ये सब खर्चे इसलिए थे, क्योंकि विश्व में एक माहौल पैदा हुआ, विश्व में एक उथल-पुथल हुई, जहां हम लोगों को अपनी जनता को सुरक्षित रखना था, महंगाई पर अंकुश लगाना था और साथ-साथ विकास तथा उत्पादन की बढ़ोत्तरी में हम लोगों को पूरी तरह से प्रोत्साहन देना था। यह हम लोगों ने अपनी नीतियों के द्वारा और इस सप्लीमेंट्री डिमाण्ड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स के द्वारा किया है तथा महंगाई पर अंकुश लगाया है। विकास और ग्रोथ के लिए हम लोगों को जो निवेश करना था, जो हम लोगों को राशि देनी थी, वह भी हम लोगों ने इस बजट के द्वारा दी है। इस कारण अगर आप विश्व में अर्थव्यवस्था के नजरिए से देखें, अगर कहीं चमकता हुआ सितारा नजर आएगा तो वह भारत ही नजर आएगा।

महोदय, अगर आप देखें कि विकसित देशों में 40 साल में जो महंगाई की दर नहीं आई थी, जहां दो-तीन परसेंट महंगाई की दर होती थी, आज के समय आठ-दस परसेंट महंगाई की दर चल रही है। जहां तीन-चार परसेंट उनकी जीडीपी की ग्रोथ रेट होती थी, आज के समय वह जीरो, माइनस वन के कगार पर आ गई है और दुखद बात तो यह है कि अगर हम अपने पड़ोस में पाकिस्तान, श्रीलंका, बांग्लादेश को देखें, उनकी जो हालत हो गई है, उसके बारे में आपको बताने की कोई जरूरत ही नहीं है। ये दुनिया की परिस्थितियां हैं। इस प्रकार का एक युद्ध चल रहा है, जो लगता है कि वर्ल्ड वॉर टू के बाद यूक्रेन और रशिया का जो युद्ध है, वहां इतनी लड़ाई चल रही है, वहां इतने जोरों से खर्च हो रहे हैं, उससे पूरे वर्ल्ड के ट्रेडिंग सिस्टम पर प्रभाव पड़ रहा है। यह वर्ल्ड वॉर टू के बाद आया है। इन परिस्थितियों में कोविड के बाद भी इस डिमाण्ड्स फॉर ग्रॉन्ट्स के द्वारा, बजट के द्वारा और कुशल नीतियों के द्वारा, जो हमारे मैक्रो इकोनॉमिक पैरामीटर्स हैं, चाहे वह महंगाई हो, चाहे वह हम लोगों की ग्रोथ रेट हो, चाहे वह निवेश हो, चाहे वह शेयर बाजार हो, चाहे वह फॉरेन इन्वेस्टमेंट हो, अगर आप हर आंकड़े को देखें, आज उन सब आंकड़ों में भारत पूरे विश्व में नंबर वन और आज के समय माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी तथा माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी के कुशल नेतृत्व के कारण हम अपने आपको यहां पा रहे हैं। हम लोगों ने यह काम किया है।

मुझे कई बार लोग पूछते हैं कि हम लोगों को अगर भारत की नीति को समझना है तो हम इसे कैसे समझें? आपकी कौन सी ऐसी विशेष नीतियां हैं, जिनके द्वारा हमारा भारत चमकता हुआ सितारा बना है, यह कैसे बना है? मैं लोगों को समझाने के लिए जनसभाओं में कहता हूँ कि आप सिक्स टाइम थ्री को याद कीजिए। तीन ऐसी नीतियों को याद रखिएगा, जो तीन-तीन अक्षर की हैं, तीन-तीन शब्दों की हैं। ऐसी छः नीतियां हैं। अगर आप इनको याद रखेंगे तो हम लोगों की पूरी नीति को समझ जाएंगे। इसमें पहली डीबीटी, डायरेक्ट बेनिफिट ट्रांसफर है, जिसके द्वारा चाहे जनधन योजना हो, किसान सम्मान निधि योजना हो या हमें लोगों को कोई भी सब्सिडी देनी हो, वह हम बिना किसी दलाल की दलाली और बिचौलिये के सीधे लोगों के खाते में दे देते हैं। इसमें दूसरी नीति यूपीआई है। मैंने कहा है कि तीन-तीन अक्षर की हैं, जैसे डीबीटी और यूपीआई, यानी कोई फ्रिक्शन नहीं है, आपको फटाफट पैसे मिल जाते हैं। आज आप घूमने जाएं तो आपको सबजीवाला नजर आएगा, वह यूपीआई का उपयोग कर रहा है, आपको दुकानदार नजर आएगा, वह यूपीआई का उपयोग कर रहा है, आपको टैक्सी वाला दिखेगा, वह यूपीआई का उपयोग कर रहा है।

हमने यूपीआई के द्वारा अपनी अर्थव्यवस्था में फ्रिक्शन काफी कम कर दी है।

तीसरा जीएसटी है। अभी निश्चिंत जी बता रहे थे कि यह अपेक्षा थी कि एक लाख करोड़ रुपए या सवा लाख करोड़ रुपए जीएसटी में आएगा, लेकिन इस कुशलता से हम लोगों ने इस पर अमल किया है, हम लोग इसको बेहतर बनाते चले गए कि आज सवा लाख करोड़ रुपए नहीं, बल्कि डेढ़ लाख करोड़ रुपए तक का रेवेन्यू कलेक्शन हो रहा है। हम लोगों को यह जीएसटी का फायदा हुआ है।

Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) के द्वारा जो कंपनियां बैंकक्रांट होती हैं, जो डिफॉल्ट करती हैं, एनपीए होती हैं, हम लोग उनकी एसेट्स लेकर उनको फिर रिपरपस करके अच्छी तरह से उन्हें चला सकते हैं। मैं आपको इसका कई उदाहरण दे सकता हूँ। इलेक्ट्रो स्टील का प्लांट बोकारो में है, जिसको वेदांता ने लेकर आज फिर नए सिरे से चला दिया है। आईबीसी के कारण हम लोगों ने पूरे तरीके से रिफरबिशमेंट कराया है, यह भी एक अनोखी बात है।

मैं पांचवी बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि Air India Limited (AIL), इस पर भी चर्चा हुई थी। माननीय शशि थरूर जी और माननीय निश्चिंत जी ने इसके बारे में कहा है। मैं इसमें हुए महत्वपूर्ण निवेश के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ। आपने कल ही अपने अखबार में पढ़ा होगा, आपने देखा होगा कि एयर इंडिया को टाटा ने ले लिया है, उसमें पांच सौ प्लेन्स का ऑर्डर एयर इंडिया करेगा। पांच सौ प्लेन्स में आपको नैरो बॉडीज मिलेंगी और वाइड बॉडीज भी मिलेंगी। यह निवेश हो रहा है, क्योंकि हम लोगों ने एयर इंडिया का प्राइवेटाइजेशन किया है। एयर इंडिया टाटा के पास गई और टाटा उसमें निवेश कर रहा है। इसमें रोजगार का सृजन होगा, इसमें निवेश भी होगा और दूर-दूर तक जहां भी आपको जाना होगा, आपको विमान सेवा मिल जाएगी। हम लोगों ने यह भी एविएशन में एयर इंडिया के प्राइवेटाइजेशन के द्वारा किया है। यह भी तीन अक्षर का शब्द है। एआईएल को भी आप समझ लीजिए।

अभी सुरेश जी ने कहा है कि उनको रोजगार के बारे में चिंता है। हम सभी को रोजगार के बारे में चिंता है। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे जो युवा हैं, वे प्रतिभावान और ऊर्जावान हैं, उन लोगों को बेहतर से बेहतर रोजगार मिले और उनकी प्रोडक्टिविटी वर्ल्ड क्लास हो। उनको आने वाले समय में भी कैरियर के अच्छे अवसर मिलें। इसमें माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने बहुत बढ़िया एक नीति बनाई है। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने इसकी घोषणा की है, वह production linked incentives (PLI) है। यह सिर्फ एक क्षेत्र में ही नहीं है, बल्कि यह अनेकों क्षेत्रों में है। हम लोगों ने करीब 15 क्षेत्रों में production linked incentives को लागू किया है। इसके द्वारा नए-नए कारखाने खुल रहे हैं, जो हम लोगों की अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए भविष्य के लिए बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण सेक्टर हैं। जैसे – solar panel manufacturing, battery manufacturing and semiconductor manufacturing. मैं semiconductor manufacturing के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि गुजरात में वेदांता-फॉक्सकॉन का semiconductor manufacturing का शायद एक लाख करोड़ रुपए का कारखाना आ रहा है। वह भी पीएलआई के द्वारा आ रहा है। इसके कारण गुजरात को विकास मिलेगा और हम भी अपने देश को, अपनी टेक्नोलॉजी को सुरक्षित रख पाएंगे। क्योंकि हमें सेमिकंडक्टर्स की बहुत जरूरत है। अगर हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था आधुनिक बननी है, हम लोग इलेक्ट्रिक व्हीकल्स, कम्प्यूटर्स और नई-नई टेक्नोलॉजी अपनाना चाहते हैं, तो जब तक हम देश में सेमिकंडक्टर्स नहीं बना पाएंगे, तब तक हम आगे विकास नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैंने सिक्स टाइम्स थ्री के बारे में कहा है। ये छः नीतियां तीन अक्षरों वाली हैं। मैं अपने विपक्ष के सभी साथियों से कहूंगा कि एक कुंजी बना लीजिए, इनको लिख लीजिए, जब भी आप भूल जाएं कि विकास क्या हो रहा है, तो इस कुंजी को देख लीजिए।

सिक्स टाइम्स थ्री एक सरल फॉर्मूला है। आप उसका उपयोग करिएगा, तो आपको पता चल जाएगा। मुझे लगता है कि आप मेरे साथ पूरी तरह से सहमत भी होंगे कि ये सिक्स टाइम्स थ्री का जो फॉर्मूला है, वह बहुत ही कामयाब हुआ है, सफल हुआ है और बहुत प्रभावशाली हुआ है।

माननीय सभापति महोदय, अगर हमें विकास को एक सुदृढ़ता देनी है, विकास को एक ऊर्जा देनी है, तो हमें ऐसी नीतियों को अपनाना पड़ेगा, जो न सिर्फ आज के दिन, बल्कि अगले दशकों में भी भारत को आगे ले जा सके। तीन ट्रिलियन डॉलर की इकोनॉमी, वर्ल्ड फिफथ लार्जस्ट इकोनॉमी, हम लोग बन चुके हैं। अब अनुमान है कि जल्द यह फाइव ट्रिलियन डॉलर की इकोनॉमी होगी। हम लोग दुनिया की थर्ड लार्जस्ट इकोनॉमी बन जाएंगे, आगे दस ट्रिलियन डॉलर की इकोनॉमी बनेगी, ये सब बनेगी, क्योंकि माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी की दूरदर्शी सोच, सोच भारत की और जब वे नीतियां बनाते हैं, तो भारत को एक ताकत देते हैं, भारत को एक शक्ति देते हैं, भारत को एक ऊर्जा देते हैं।

जब माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी और माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ऐसी कुशल नीतियाँ बना रहे हैं, मैं अपने विपक्ष के साथियों से अनुरोध करूँगा, यह बहुत दुखद बात है, क्योंकि मुझे अर्थव्यवस्था के बारे में कुछ मालूम है। आप लोगों की जो रेवड़ी की नीतियाँ बन रही हैं, ये भारत को ले डूबेंगी। जहाँ-जहाँ डबल इंजन की सरकार है, हम लोग अपने राज्यों को स्टेबल रखे हुए हैं। हम लोग राज्यों में अच्छी-अच्छी नीतियाँ बना रहे हैं, वित्तीय परिस्थितियों को संभाले हुए हैं। लेकिन जहाँ-जहाँ डबल इंजन की सरकार नहीं है, चाहे वह राजस्थान हो, पंजाब हो, पश्चिम बंगाल हो, दिल्ली हो और अब हिमाचल प्रदेश भी है, इन सभी राज्यों में रेवड़ी वाला मामला हो, संदेश वाला मामला हो या जलेबी वाला मामला हो, हम लोग सिर्फ यही देख रहे हैं। हम लोग देख रहे हैं कि सिर्फ इस प्रकार की सस्ती लोकप्रियता के लिए नीतियाँ बनाई जा रही हैं।

अभी ओल्ड पेंशन स्कीम की जो बात चली है, इसमें आप चाह रहे हैं कि इससे फायदा लें। आप इसके द्वारा अपने पैसे और अपनी आमदनी को बढ़ाएं, मैं राज्य की बात कर रहा हूँ, लेकिन आप किसका पेट काटकर ऐसा कर रहे हैं? आप अपने बच्चों का पेट काटकर आज अपना भोजन चला रहे हैं, यह कैसे हो सकता है? कोई भी समझदार व्यक्ति, जो देश के बारे में चिन्ता करे, वह ऐसा कैसे कर सकता है? लेकिन तब भी सस्ती लोकप्रियता के लिए, चुनाव जीतने के लिए आप लोग ऐसे-ऐसे वायदे करते हैं, जो देश के लिए बहुत हानिकारक हैं और ये नष्ट करने वाली नीतियाँ हैं।

आप पड़ोस के देश श्रीलंका का ही उदाहरण देख लें। वहाँ भी इस प्रकार के कुछ वायदे किये गये थे, वहाँ भी कुछ ऐसी नीतियाँ लाई गई थीं, आज श्रीलंका की जो दुर्दशा है, उससे हम सभी लोग परिचित हैं।

इसलिए आप अपने राज्यों को इस प्रकार से नष्ट न करें। आप अपने राज्यों के बारे में सोचें क्योंकि आपके राज्य डूबेंगे, आपके राज्यों में ये सारे संकट आएंगे, तो केन्द्र सरकार को ही उनको बचाना पड़ेगा।

अंत में, मैं यही कहना चाहूँगा कि सस्ती लोकप्रियता से आप अपनी गाड़ी को ज्यादा आगे तक नहीं चला सकते हैं। आप भले ही एक बार जीत जाएं, लेकिन जब अगली बार आपको जनता का सामना करना पड़ेगा, तब आपके पास कोई जवाब नहीं होगा।

मैं अपने राज्य झारखण्ड का उदाहरण देना चाहूँगा। यहाँ पर झारखंड के मेरे साथी लोग बैठे हैं। मैं झारखंड के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ, जहाँ सस्ती लोकप्रियता के लिए माननीय मुख्यमंत्री जी ने कई वायदे किए। लेकिन आज एक भी वायदा वे नहीं पूरा कर पा रहे हैं, चाहे वह रोजगार का वायदा हो, निवेश का वायदा हो या इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर का वायदा हो क्योंकि जब आपकी नीतियाँ ही ठीक नहीं हैं, जब आपकी सोच ही भ्रष्ट है, तो आप जनता को कैसे लाभ दिलवा सकते हैं? हमारे क्षेत्र हजारीबाग में कई जगहों पर हम लोगों को रेलवे ओवर ब्रिज बनाना है, टोकीसूद और कुरसे में बनाना है, जहाँ-जहाँ यह बनाना है, वहाँ राज्य सरकार को भी योगदान देना होता है, राज्य सरकार को भी भूमि अधिग्रहण करना होता है। लेकिन राज्य सरकार, जो सिर्फ लूट-खसोट में लगी हुई है, जो सिर्फ बेईमानी में लगी हुई है, वह राज्य सरकार इस प्रकार के विकास के काम कर ही नहीं पा रही है। आज झारखंड में जनता की जो दुर्दशा है, वह यहाँ पर बैठे हुए हमारे सभी साथी जानते हैं। मेरे बगल में जमशेदपुर के सांसद माननीय बिद्युत बरण महतो जी बैठे हुए हैं। हम इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर की बात करें, तो बिद्युत जी के क्षेत्र के अंतर्गत दालबुंगड में हम लोगों ने हवाई अड्डे का शिलान्यास किया, हजारीबाग में हवाई अड्डे का शिलान्यास किया। इसमें राज्य सरकार का योगदान भी जरूरी है क्योंकि चाहे फॉरेस्ट का एनओसी, भूमि अधिग्रहण आदि का मामला हो, इसमें राज्य सरकार की भूमिका होती है। लेकिन जब आप सिर्फ सस्ती लोकप्रियता के बारे में सोचते हैं, तो आप भविष्य के बारे में नहीं सोचते हैं, आप देश के बारे में नहीं सोचते हैं, जनता के बारे में नहीं सोचते हैं। इस तरह से, आप कोई भी काम नहीं कर सकते हैं। मैं अभी से यह भविष्यवाणी करूँगा कि झारखंड में यह सरकार किसी भी हालत में नहीं आएगी, लेकिन जहाँ हम लोगों ने गुजरात में सही नीतियों के द्वारा काम करके कुशल प्रशासन और जनता के सहयोग के कारण, सर्वांगीण विकास, सम्पूर्ण विकास किया है, सस्ती लोकप्रियता नहीं की है, हम लोगों ने वहाँ सही लोकप्रियता पायी है और हम लोगों ने एक चुनाव नहीं, दो चुनाव नहीं, तीन चुनाव नहीं, पाँच चुनाव नहीं, बल्कि हम लोगों ने छः चुनाव जीते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि अगर विश्व में देखा जाए, तो ऐसा लोकतांत्रिक इतिहास आपको कहीं नहीं दिखेगा कि 27 सालों के बाद भी कोई ऐसी सरकार है, जिसकी इतनी प्रो-इनकम्बेंसी हो कि 156 सीट्स जीते, 85 परसेंट सीट्स जीते, इतने बड़े बहुमत से जीते क्योंकि हम लोग सस्ती लोकप्रियता की तरफ नहीं चलते हैं। हम लोग भारत माता को सुदृढ़ बनाने के लिए, भारत माता को मजबूत बनाने के लिए, देश का सर्वांगीण विकास करने के लिए नीतियाँ बनाते हैं और इस डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स में भी आपको यही नजर आएगा। बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

... (Interruptions)

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Nothing will go on record.

... (Interruptions) ...*

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Shri Jayadev Galla.

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA (GUNTUR): Sir, I rise to support the additional expenditure the hon. Finance Minister is seeking from the House through the First Batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2022-23 and Demands for Excess Grants for 2019-20. Sir, I will be brief and crisp since the time given to me is very little.

Sir, let me start with the issues of my State of Andhra Pradesh. This issue has been going on for the last three years. The farmers of 29 villages who had given 33,000 acres of fertile agricultural land for the development of the capital city of Amaravati have been on a non-stop protest since December, 2019, fighting to ensure that Amaravati is made the sole capital of Andhra Pradesh and to ensure that the promises made by the Government of India are fulfilled.

In a few days from now, that is, on 18th December, 2022, we are going to mark three years of protest. There has never been such a long protest by farmers for their rights in the country. I appeal to the hon. Prime Minister through the hon. Finance Minister to announce that Amaravati will remain the capital of Andhra Pradesh. I also request her to provide the funds for the development of Amaravati as all the development projects are at a standstill.

Secondly, I come to Polavaram, the lifeline of Andhra Pradesh. The completion of the project will turn our State into a lush green State, full of crops and also meet the drinking water requirements of the entire State. Therefore, I urge the hon. Finance Minister to approve the revised cost estimate of Rs.55,548 crore as recommended by TAC which includes the cost of land acquisition and R&R for the people displaced due to the project.

Finally, through you, Sir, I request the hon. Finance Minister to release the funds for the 18 commitments mentioned in the AP Reorganisation Act. I would also like to remind the Government that this is the final Budget that is going to be presented before the 10-years deadline that is mentioned in the AP Reorganisation Act comes to a close.

Therefore, all the commitments made by this House through this Act should be fulfilled. The next Budget is extremely important for us. Therefore, I request the hon. Finance Minister to start releasing funds to ensure that all the promises made in the Act to five crore people of Andhra Pradesh are fulfilled.

Sir, now, I come to the Supplementary Demands for Grants and the Demands for Excess Grants. Firstly, the hon. Finance Minister has sought Rs.1.09 lakh crore for fertiliser subsidy to the farmers. This increase in fertilizer subsidy is primarily due to geopolitical reasons and logistic issues that have arisen due to Russia-Ukraine crisis. Both are the major suppliers of fertilizers to India and the war between them has disrupted the flow of fertilizers. This demand is also justified since it is meant for farmers. But here, I wish to make a point that the hon. Prime Minister while inaugurating Ramagundam Fertilizer Corporation, said on record that we need about Rs.2.5 lakh crore for fertilizers. If you add Rs.1.05 lakh crore provisioned as fertilizer subsidy in 2022-23 Budget with Rs.1.09 lakh crore proposed now, it comes to about Rs.2.14 lakh crore. So, I would be grateful if the hon. Minister can explain how she is going to fill the gap of around Rs.36,000 crore.

The next demand is about Rs.30,000 crore towards payment of LPG subsidy to OMCs and the subsidy under Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana. This is also a welfare measure which nobody can oppose and hence, justified. Sir, on the one hand, we have been pushing hard to make India Atmanirbhar. But on the other hand, we are not able to tap the resources that we have. I will give you an example. Andhra Pradesh, with nearly 1,000 kilometres of coastline, is having the second longest coastline in India. More than 27 billion cubic metres of natural gas reserves are yet to be recovered from inland and offshore sources in Andhra Pradesh.

There are two reserves in Gujarat and the North-East. The point is that if we are able to tap these resources, we can save huge foreign exchange and also achieve the objective of becoming 'Atmanirbhar'. I am saying this because we import 60 per cent of our LPG requirement from other countries. Moreover, some natural gas pipelines have also been conceived, such as the Kakinada-Vizag-Srikakulam which was to be completed in June, 2021 but not yet completed.

Similarly, there was also a proposal to lay a natural gas pipeline at Kakinada-Vijayawada-Nellore as a part of the Government's 'One Nation, One Gas Grid Project.' I request the hon. Finance Minister to clear these from her Ministry so that they can be completed as per the schedule which will help in reducing our dependence on foreign countries.

The third major head under which the hon. Finance Minister sought approval of this House, is Rs. 16,400 crore for MNREGA. Well, this also cannot be objected to, since it is also a welfare measure and meant exclusively for the poor.

But taking advantage of this opportunity, Sir, I wish to make a couple of points on MNREGA. How long are we going to ask a poor unskilled labour to do manual unskilled work? Shri Narendra Modi-ji, after becoming the Prime Minister, is on record saying that 'even after six decades of our Independence, we are still making people dig for their livelihood.' Why cannot we provide them skill so that they can do other skilled jobs and earn even more?

I agree that the Government of India has started the Project UNNATI but many States are not showing any interest in skilling MNREGA workers. 'Why' is the question? What are the reasons behind this?

Secondly, the Government targeted to give skill training to 20 per cent of MNREGA workers who completed 100 days of unskilled work in 2020-21. But only a few thousands have been given skill training in 2020-21. If there are any issues, I request the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Rural Development Minister to convince the States for skilling MNREGA workers; and if there is any additional incentive to be paid to the workers, the hon. Finance Minister can

please consider it because in the long-run, there will be less pressure on resources under MNREGA if we are able to skill our workforce and move them away into real jobs as they will get more money elsewhere using the newly acquired skills.

The next point that I wish to make is relating to the figures fixed in the Budget about expenditure. It was proposed in the Budget 2022-23 to spend Rs. 39.4 lakh crore when compared to Rs. 37.7 lakh crore in 2021-22. But if one looks at the expenditure in the first three quarters and anticipated expenditure in the last quarter of this fiscal, there is every likelihood of crossing the budgeted figures.

It means that it is going to breach the fiscal deficit target of 6.4 per cent. Even though, we have better GST collections and we have got about Rs. 1.4 lakh crore collections nine months in a row now, I wish to know to what extent will this help in keeping the fiscal deficit at 6.4 per cent. It is because the expenditure may breach by around Rs. 1 lakh crore this fiscal year. I wish the hon. Finance Minister to please shed some light on this.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude, now.

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA : Sir, I am just concluding.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister is also proposing to spend about 10 per cent of demands for capital expenditure on railways, roads and under other heads. Here, I wish to point out, and I am sure that the hon. Finance Minister will also agree with me, that the pace of public capex has come down.

If one looks at the Budget papers, it was proposed to spend 35 per cent higher which was about three per cent of GDP at Rs. 7.5 lakh crore as capital expenditure for 2022-23. But public capex is not picking up. I wish to know the reasons behind this from the hon. Minister. Moreover, Sir, the hon. Finance Minister, in her Budget Speech, at para No. 113 allocated Rs. 1 lakh crore to the States for capital investment. The Finance Ministry approved Rs. 58,200 crore under Part- I but released only Rs. 26,300 crore. Under Part- II, Rs. 898 crore has been released. And, under another Part, the Ministry has approved and released Rs. 1,200 crore. Sir, we are at the end of the third quarter and not even 30 per cent of what was announced in the Budget was given.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Now, please conclude. I have given you more than your allotted time.

SHRI JAYADEV GALLA : I am coming to the conclusion, Sir.

There is no doubt that there is a big challenge for India to sustain high growth rate and lift millions out of poverty; and, unemployment is the biggest challenge that we are facing today.

Sir, around 12 million people are joining the labour force every year but we are not able to generate jobs for even half of them. The labour force participation rate dropped to 40 per cent from 46 per cent six years ago, and the employment rate is hovering at seven to eight per cent. The point I wish to make is that it is very rare to find that our GDP is going up while employment is dwindling. I think, India is one of the few countries where GDP is growing but employment is falling. This is called 'jobless growth.'. I wish the hon. Finance Minister to please throw some light on this.

With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI MOHAMMED FAIZAL P.P. (LAKSHADWEEP): Thank you very much, Chairman, Sir, for allowing me to participate in the discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants, 2022-2023.

There is no doubt that we are all participating in this debate which is most important for our country and we need to arrive at a conclusion and we are all putting our efforts to achieve this common goal of development for our country. As my previous speakers have already elucidated on the MSME part, the most affected sector, as far as the economic part is concerned, is the MSME sector. It is based on three reforms that have taken place during this Government regime. One is the demonetisation, the other one is the GST, and, now, the pandemic situation. If we go by these three policy decisions, the most affected area is the MSME sector. So, to bridge the gap of this MSME sector, to a Question no. 823, replied by the MSME Minister, Shri Narayan Rane, on 2nd December, 2021 said: "The Centre has borrowed around Rs. 3750 crore from the World Bank for RAMP programme. The amount has not been released because the Cabinet has not approved that amount so far." I would like to get the clarification from the hon. Finance Minister as to why such a grant has not been released so far.

My second point is that the Centre has announced nearly Rs. 20 lakh crore to combat the impact of COVID in the country. My simple question to the Finance Minister, through you, is this. How much of this, Rs. 20 lakh crore was actually infused into the economy since March, 2020?

Thirdly, the Central Government has announced Rs. 1.70 lakh crore relief package under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana for the poor people to help them fight the battle against the pandemic. How much of this Rs. 1.7 lakh crore was actually released for the poor since March, 2020?

Fourthly, according to the Report by the C&AG, over Rs. 2.18 lakh crore collected by the Central Government as cess for specific purposes, such as education, sanitation, and infrastructure, have either not been fully transferred to the dedicated fund or remained unutilised. For instance, I refer a case of my constituency.

As far as education is concerned, which is the most important pillar of our society, in my constituency alone, I do not know why the Administration has closed nearly eight primary schools. On the one hand, we have passed the Right to Education Act, 2009 wherein within a periphery of one kilometre, we need to have primary schools but on the other in my constituency eight primary schools have been closed due to shortage of teachers. To overcome the shortage of teachers, instead of appointing the teachers, they are closing down the schools. This is the scenario happening. As far the scholarships for the students are concerned, for the last two to three years, scholarships are pending. This pendency has gone upto such a level that the students are being rolled out from the institution, which is an alarming situation. Why are we not releasing an amount of Rs. 2.18 lakh crore which is collected as cess for education and sanitation? The other point is regarding public transport. This is a vital part as far as development of any area is concerned. Everybody is asking about railways for connecting an area but for me it is the ship connectivity. We have, the Shipping Ministry, the Home Ministry, and the Lakshadweep Administration, in 2015, made a 15-year perspective plan, looking into the futuristic developments of Lakshadweep as a centre for tourism, cargo movement, etc. That 15-year perspective plan was really needed for the development of this island. Why is there no allocation this year in that sector? Public transport is the most important part for any rural place.

Sir, now, I come to the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana. I have already raised an issue pertaining to this in the Parliamentary Committees also. ... (*Interruptions*) In the rural areas, which are very far flung, there are some guidelines regarding this scheme. If a house is having a refrigerator, it will fall into the 'non-eligible' criteria under this scheme. A refrigerator is required to keep the food items safe. So, my request to the hon. Finance Minister is to come out with a special plan in the rural areas where the benefit of the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana can be availed.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: Please conclude.

SHRI MOHAMMED FAIZAL P.P.: Sir I am concluding.

Sir, same is the situation in the sectors like fisheries, agriculture and animal husbandry. As far as my area is concerned, all the subsidy schemes have been stopped, and the fishermen, farmers and the poultry growers are facing huge problems. ... (*Interruptions*) So, when we ask for the supplementary demands for grants, the benefits should reach the people. This is my only concern. I want all these points to be considered. Thank you.

SHRI S.C. UDASI (HAVERI): Thank you, hon. Chairperson Sir, for allowing me to speak on the Demands for Excess Grants for 2019-20 and the Supplementary Demands for Grants 2022-23. I thank the hon. Prime Minister and also my Party for giving me this opportunity to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants and also the Demands for Excess Grants of expenditure by the Central Government.

Sir, as regards the Demands for Excess Grants 2019-20, the excess expenditure during 2019-20 occurred in two Grants and one Appropriation, amounting to a total of Rs. 32,637 crore, out of which Rs. 701 crore has been on Capital Outlay on Defence Services under the Ministry of Defence. Today, we are here to support and pass this expenditure that has been spent in excess.

Secondly, an excess of Rs. 31,934 crore was incurred due to transfer of more funds under the GST Compensation Fund in order to apportion the balance IGST pertaining to the Financial Year 2018.

As regards the First Batch of the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2022-23, it includes 75 Grants and six Appropriations. The approval of the Parliament is sought to authorize gross additional expenditure of Rs. 4,35,938 crore. Of this, proposals involving net cash outgo aggregate to Rs. 3,25,000 crore and a gross additional expenditure, matched by savings of the Ministries and departments or by enhanced receipts and recoveries aggregate to Rs. 1,10,180 crore.

17.48 hrs (Hon. Speaker *in the Chair*)

SHRI S.C. UDASI: Besides, a token provision of Rs.159 lakh has been sought, one lakh for each item of expenditure, for enabling re-appropriation of savings in cases involving New Service or New Instrument of Service.

Sir, out of these 75 Grants and six Appropriations, the Gross Appropriation is Rs. 4,36,000 crore, out of which the Cash Supplementary is Rs. 3,26,000 crore. Out of Rs. 3,26,000 crore, the Revenue Account amounts to Rs. 2.95 lakh crore and the Capital Account amounts to Rs. 31,053 crore. Out of this, the major items are these. ... (*Interruptions*)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अधीर रंजन जी बहुत गहन चिंतन कर रहे हैं।

SHRI S.C. UDASI : Sir, there are fertilizer subsidy and food subsidy to the tune of Rs. 1.09 lakh crore and Rs. 80,348 crore respectively.

The amount kept towards rural development is Rs.45,178 crore. Out of which, the amount kept towards MGNREGA itself is around Rs.16,400 crore. The amount kept towards the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Rural) is to the tune of Rs.28,422 crore. The Government has kept Rs.22,000 crore to support the oil marketing companies. Plus, Rs.7,200 crore is kept towards Ujjwala Yojana. Out of which, already nine crore people have got the gas connection in this country. The Ministry of Road Transport is getting Rs.19,198 crore. The Ministry of Railways is getting around Rs.12,000 crore. The BSNL is getting around Rs.13,000 crore. Out of the six appropriations which are mandatory -- they will incur recurring expenses, which are not being shown in this -- the money is kept towards CVC, Supreme Court, President of India, UPSC, interest, and debt repayment.

So, last time our Budget Estimate was to the tune of Rs.39,45,000 crore. Now, after these Demands for Supplementary Grants, it will rise to Rs.43,81,000 crore.

Now I will come to the economy. Today, a lot of people have spoken about the economy of this country. Most of the Opposition Members have also talked about the economic scenario of this country. They were asking what was the economic scenario of this country. Releasing the estimates of Gross Domestic Product for the second quarter, (Q2) of 2022-23, the National Statistical Office (NSO) declared that the real GDP or GDP at Constant (2011-12) Price is estimated at Rs.38.17 lakh crore, as against Rs.35.89 lakh crore in the second quarter of financial year 2022-23, showing a growth of 6.3 per cent as compared to 8.4 per cent in the second quarter of the financial year 2021-22.

According to RBI, taking into account the baseline assumptions, survey indicators and model forecasts, the real GDP growth is expected at seven per cent in 2022-23 -- 6.3 per cent in Q2, 4.6 per cent each in Q3 and Q4 -- with risks broadly balanced around this baseline path. For 2023-24, assuming a normal monsoon, and no major exogenous or policy shocks, the structural model estimates indicate real GDP growth at 6.5 per cent.

Sir, according to the October 2022 report of *World Economic Outlook*, 'Countering the Cost-of-Living Crisis', "global economic activity is experiencing a broad-based and sharper-than-expected slowdown, with inflation higher than seen in several decades. The cost-of-living crisis, tightening financial conditions in most regions, Russia's invasion of Ukraine, and the lingering COVID-19 pandemic -- all weigh heavily on the outlook of India's economy as well."

"Global growth is forecast to slow from six per cent in 2021 to 3.2 per cent in 2022 and 2.7 per cent in 2023. Global inflation is forecast to rise from 4.7 per cent in 2021 to 8.8 per cent in 2022 but to decline to 6.5 per cent in 2023 and to 4.1 per cent by 2024. Amidst the crisis, India stands on better footing. Promising growth, slowing inflation, rapid vaccination coverage and well-calibrated short-term policy measures have effectively navigated the economy through the turbulent times paving the path towards desired resilience and growth."

The World Bank raises India's growth forecast to 6.9 per cent in the financial year 2023.

Further, the rating agency, Moody's has cut India's growth projections for the current and next calendar years due to higher inflation, high interest rates and slowing global growth that, it believes, will dampen the economic momentum more than it had expected. But Moody's has said it now expects India's GDP growth to slow to seven per cent in 2022.

My point here would be that if we see the economic scenario across the globe, all the countries are having a low growth. India is one country which is having a very good rate of growth in economy, which is because of the firm leadership of hon. Prime Minister, Narendra Modi Ji who has taken this country to the next level.

This morning one of my friends, Mr. Revanth Reddy, was asking a Question. An amount of Rs.80 lakh crore has been taken by Narendra Modi's Government as loan in the last eight years whereas the other Governments had taken only Rs.53 lakh crore.

Sir, my point is very simple. If you are a layman in economics also, if you are having a projection of growth, you will be having more loans. You take that money and put it in the infrastructure growth.

This is where the ecosystem exists where a lot of investment is going to happen, a lot of spending is going to happen and a lot of growth is going to happen. If you are trying for a five trillion economy, you have to have a loan so as to achieve that target.

Then, one of the reports mentions the key highlights of November, 2022. It says that private consumption stood at 57.5 per cent of the nominal GDP in Financial Year 2021-22, indicating that it is becoming a macro growth driver. Rice, wheat, gram, and maize production are expected to be at record highs. According to data released by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) based retail inflation stood at 6.77 per cent year on year in October 2022, and Purchasing Manager's Index (PMI) Services remained comfortably in the expansionary zone at 56.7 per cent. Fuel consumption has also increased. In September 2022, the Index of Industrial Production (IIP) stood at 133.5. Until September 2022, the combined index of eight core industries stood at 142.8 driven by the production of coal, refinery products, fertilizers, steel, electricity and cement industries.

Traffic handled at major ports stood at 446,503 thousand tonnes in April-October 2022. Railway freight traffic growth stood at 118.94 metric tonnes in October 2022. In March 2022, freight movement increased by 0.3% compared to the previous year, indicating that the increase in air freight and traffic activity has been maintained. About 78.1 million e-way bills were raised during March 2022, which is thirteen per cent higher compared to February 2022. In April 2022, the Government approved the participation of 61 companies in the PLI scheme for textiles with a proposed total investment of Rs.19,000 crore and an expected turnover of Rs.1.84 lakh crore leading to employment generation for about 2.4 lakh people. In October 2022, the gross Goods and Services Tax (GST) revenue collection stood at Rs.151,718 crore.

In June 2022, the Indian basket of crude oil reached US \$116.06 a barrel, compared to US\$ 109.51 in May 2022. In October 2022, UPI transactions were valued at Rs.12.11 lakh crore, and merchandise exports in October 2022 stood at US \$29.78 billion. Even the Bank credit stood at Rs. 126.30 trillion as of September 23, 2022. Credit to industries stood at Rs. 126.08 trillion as of September 23, 2022.

The monthly account of the Union Government of India up to the month of September, 2022 highlights include that the Government of India has received about Rs.12 lakh crore, that is, 52.7 per cent of corresponding Budget Estimates (BE) 2022-23 of total receipts upto September, 2022 comprising Rs.10 lakh crore of Tax Revenue, Rs.1,57,000 crore of Non-Tax Revenue and Rs.34,187 crore of Non-Debt Capital Receipts. Non-Debt Capital Receipts consist of recovery of loans of Rs.29,597 crore and Miscellaneous Capital Receipts of Rs.24,590 crore. An amount of Rs.3,76,106 crore has been transferred to State Governments.

Sir, many Opposition Members were talking about federal structure of this country. The Union Government has already transferred an amount of Rs.3.76 lakh crore to the States, and an amount of Rs.10,000 crore has been transferred by way of Demands for Grants.

Sir, I would not go into India's overall export growth, but I can only say that the number showing inflation rate has remained above RBI's tolerance band of 2-6 per cent for the 10th consecutive month. India's retail inflation eased sharply to 6.77 per cent on an annual basis in the month of October from 7.41 per cent in September, 2022. The supply-chain disruptions due to ongoing geopolitical factors and hardening of commodity prices globally continue to thrust ahead the inflationary pressure.

Sir, in spite of this, the country is going at a good speed, and for that, hon. Prime Minister truly deserves congratulations from all of us.

18.00hrs

I congratulate him on behalf of this House and also on my own behalf. Sir, there is one more thing. A lot of discussion today was happening regarding the dollar-rupee exchange rate.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : आपके पास मोटी फाइल है। क्या आप आधा घंटा और बोलना चाहते हैं या आपके बोलने तक टाइम बढ़ा दें?

एस.सी. उदासी: सर, मैं अभी और दस मिनट के लिए बोलूंगा।

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभा की कार्यवाही माननीय सदस्य के बोलने तक बढ़ाई जाती है।

SHRI S.C. UDASI: Thank you, Sir.

सर, आज रुपये के अगैस्ट डॉलर के राइज के बारे में बहुत चर्चा हुई। The cause of the global currency crisis is the rising US dollar. The dollar index DXY, which measures the US dollar against an average of six other major currencies, has risen by 15 per cent in 2022, which is the highest increase in the last 20 years.

The British pound has fallen by 17.7 per cent; the Turkish lira has fallen by a whopping 39 per cent; Euro has fallen by about 15 per cent; Australian dollar has fallen by 15 per cent; and Taiwanese currency has fallen by 16 per cent. Virtually, all Asian currencies have been hit. Indian rupee has fallen only by 10.9 per cent.

This is the direct result of the US Central Bank's aggressive efforts to contain their own domestic inflation, which is at a record high in the US this year, by raising interest rate on Government Treasuries. The series of rate increases by the Federal Reserve this year has resulted in record sales of US Government bonds and consequent sucking of dollars from the world economy and world currency market because they are getting more interest there, and the entire money is being transferred back to the US. The growing demand for dollars to buy these bonds has pushed up the dollar rate. This policy, aimed at easing domestic inflation in the US has wreaked havoc across the world because dollar is the world's reserve currency. The Federal Reserve has little or no concern on how the rest of the world is affected by its actions and has signalled that it will continue to raise rates till the US inflation is contained. In October too, it raised the interest rates by three-quarters of a percentage point, taking the rate to its highest point since the financial crisis of 2008.

The US dollar strengthening is a disaster for the world economy. In order to protect their currencies, nations must not only deplete their foreign exchange reserves, but, in many cases, also raise interest rates to stem the outflow. This results in higher domestic borrowing cost, which coupled with rising import and debt servicing costs are a combination designed to wreck economies or push them into recession. And all this, for no faults of their own.

In the meanwhile, the Russia-Ukraine war took place. Our hon. Prime Minister and our country was under a lot of pressure not to buy crude from Russia. In spite of that, we went ahead. We did not care about anybody. Even the US hegemony was not tolerated.

The EU also advised us not to purchase crude from Russia. Still, we bought crude from Russia. I have an estimation that India has saved to the tune of Rs. 30,000 crore under the Prime Minister, Narendra Modiji. I also ask the hon. Members from the Opposition, at least at this stage, to be part of the country and support the hon. Prime Minister when he is saving lot of money and also putting the same money into action. Also, there is no corruption. There is zero tolerance for corruption in the building of the nation. I would like the hon. Members from the Opposition to support this.

The price rise of petrol was also mentioned today in the debate. The Government on its part made two significant cuts in excise duties on petrol and diesel in November 2021 and May 2022. A combination of steps, including diversification of crude sources, reduction of Central levies on retail prices and additional taxes on exports, has ensured stable, affordable and secure fuel supplies in the country. While the world saw a huge rise in the prices of petrol and diesel, the Indian consumers were completely isolated from it by the OMCs as they did not pass on the hike in retail prices, and took the hit on them instead, and started having huge under-recoveries and cash losses.

These losses became -Rs. 638 crore per day in March 2022 as compared to -Rs. 220 crore per day in February 2022. Meanwhile, on 21st May, 2022, to ensure that prices of essential items are kept under control, the Government reduced the Central excise on petrol by Rs. 8 per litre and on diesel by Rs. 6 per litre. The reduction was fully passed on to the consumers while under-recoveries in petrol and diesel mounted at -Rs. 1,111 crore per day during May 2022.

India has been a shining example of economic resilience and stability in the world. Efforts to confuse the understanding around the well-intentioned and successful energy strategy of the Government are best ignored.

Before I conclude my speech, I would like to say a few words. Nishikant Dubey ji was speaking on cryptocurrency. I was a part of the Finance Committee from 2009 to 2019 where we aggressively raised our opinions against this issue. Sougata da was there and Bhartruhari Mahtab ji was there. We all opposed it. Even I was trolled on the social media saying that I am against the innovation. I am not against the innovation.

It is not being used for the purpose for which it has to be used. But I am hopeful that blockchain, which we call the digital ledger, will be used further in future undermining or undercutting the duplicity in the country. For example, it can be used for land records. The blockchain technology would be used for the same thing which will be ensuring the growth of this country whereas the cryptocurrency was not for it.

I hope in the future cryptocurrency will be banned in this country which is already bogged down. A lot of people have made loss of money in this. Usually, most of them were youngsters below the age of 35 years. They have lost a lot of money. I appreciate the Government's action in this direction. RBI has already launched e-Rupee. I hope the blockchain technology will be used for the future development of this country.

Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this subject.

माननीय अध्यक्ष : सभा की कार्यवाही कल मंगलवार, दिनांक 13 दिसम्बर, 2022 को प्रातः ग्यारह बजे तक के लिए स्थगित की जाती है।

18.07 hrs

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on
Tuesday, December 13, 2022/Agrahayan 22, 1944 (Saka)*

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* The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the Question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

* Available in Master copy of Debate, placed in Library.

* Not recorded.

* Not recorded.

* ...*English translation of this part of the Speech Originally delivered in Tamil

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