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Title: Discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 2010-2011 (The cut motions were put and negated).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up discussion and voting on Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for the year 2010-2011.

Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar has tabled two cut motions to the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General). If the hon. Member wants to move his cut motions, he may send a slip at the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions he would like to move.

Shri Yashwant Sinha may speak now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion 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 of India, 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, 2011, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 4, 6 to 9, 11 to 20, 22, 27, 29 to 33, 35, 41, 46, 49, 51 to 54, 56 to 60, 62, 72 to 74, 81, 84, 87,88, 90, 92 to 96, 100, 101 and 103 to 105. "

श्री यशवंत सिन्हा (हज़ारीबाग): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद। इस सदन की एक परम्परा रही है कि सरकार का जो वित्तीय कार्य होता है, उसे हम पास कर ही देते हैं। उसे रोक नहीं जाता है, क्योंकि अगर उसे रोक जायेगा, तो सरकार ठप्प हो जायेगी, देश की गति रुक जायेगी। इसलिए यह जो सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स वित्त मंत्री जी ने सदन के सामने रखी हैं, वह भी पास हो ही जायेगी। सरकार का काम-काज चलता ही रहेगा और 54,588 करोड़ रुपये उसे अतिरिक्त प्राप्त हो जायेगे। जिसे सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स का नेट कैश आउटगो कहते हैं, यह वह राशि है यानी जो बजट वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस साल 26 फरवरी को पेश किया, उसके पांच महीने के बाद वे फिर इस सदन के सामने आये हैं कि उनको 54,588 करोड़ रुपया कैश में और चाहिए। यह टेक्नीकल सप्लीमेंट्री नहीं है, अलग से है। विभिन्न मदों में जिसका जिक्र उन्होंने इस पुस्तिका में दिया है। वह इस मांग को सदन के सामने रख रहे हैं। मैंने इसलिए कहा कि सदन वित्तीय काम को पास कर देता है क्योंकि आपको याद होगा कि सन् 1999 में इस सदन के सामने एक ऐसा अवसर आया था कि बजट पास होने से पहले ही सरकार एक वोट से हार गयी थी, अपदस्थ हो गयी थी। लेकिन फिर सबकी सहमति से यह तय हुआ कि पूरे बजट को बिना किसी चर्चा के पास कर दिया जायेगा और वर्ष 1999-2000 का पूरा बजट इस तरह पास हुआ था।

जहां तक सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स का सवाल है, इसमें दो बातें महत्वपूर्ण होती हैं। एक यह है कि साइज ऑफ डिमांड कितना है? मुझे याद है कि वर्ष 2008-09 में तत्कालीन वित्त मंत्री ने लगभग 7 लाख 50 हजार करोड़ रुपये का बजट पेश किया था और उसके बाद फर्स्ट, सैंकेंड और थर्ड सप्लीमेंट्री सदन के सामने आयी थीं, जिसमें उन्होंने 1 लाख, 53 हजार करोड़ रुपया और एडिशनल लिया। उस समय मुझे याद है कि मैंने कहा था कि this is actually a fraud on Budget making, क्योंकि बहुत सारी मांगें ऐसी थीं, खर्च ऐसे थे जिनको बजट बनाते समय ही हम शामिल कर सकते थे। लेकिन हम सब जानते हैं कि वित्त मंत्री वर्यो उन खर्चों को नहीं शामिल करते हैं। वे इसलिए उसे शामिल नहीं करते हैं कि जो राजकोषीय घाटा है, फिस्कल डेफिसिट है, उसे वह कम करके दिखा सकें। अब 54, 588 करोड़ रुपये की अतिरिक्त मांग सदन के सामने आयी है, यह लगभग वन परसेंट ऑफ जीडीपी है।

मैं मानता हूँ कि यह एक बड़ी मांग है। यह पांच हजार करोड़ या दस हजार करोड़ रुपये की बात होती, तो कहते कि सामान्य बात है, कई ऐसी चीजें होती हैं जो फरवरी में ध्यान में नहीं होती हैं, लेकिन 54,000 करोड़ रुपये एक बड़ी राशि होती है और इतनी बड़ी राशि की आवश्यकता वर्यो पड़ी, मुझे लगता है कि इसका स्पष्टीकरण वित्त मंत्री जी को सदन के सामने देना पड़ेगा। दूसरी बात यह है कि बजट बनाते समय क्या यह डिमाण्ड सामने नहीं थी? अगर थी, तो उसको बजट में वर्यो नहीं शामिल किया गया? मैं कुछ आइटम्स की ओर आपका ध्यान आकृष्ट करता हूँ जैसे Grant No. 35 – Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments for (a) Special Plan Assistance to Jammu and Kashmir, (b) Special Central Assistance to Special Category States including Jammu and Kashmir, (c) Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for establishment of Zero Liquid Discharge System in Tirupur, Tamil Nadu for effluent treatment to sustain textile industries, and (d) ACA for Externally Aided Project. The total amount is Rs. 6,379 crore. मेरा मानना है कि यह सारा कुछ जो इसमें लिखा गया है, बजट बनाते समय एंटीसिपेट किया जा सकता था और ऐसा नहीं करना बजट मेकिंग की प्रॉसेस का अपमान है। Likewise, Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Grant No. 72 – for providing compensation to Oil Marketing Companies towards estimated under-recoveries on account of sale of petroleum products. This could have been easily anticipated. कोई कारण नहीं है कि यह मांग सप्लीमेंट्री डिमाण्ड में आए। Likewise, Grant No. 81 – meeting additional requirement of Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) (Rs. 6,300 crore), meeting additional requirement of Rs. 337.50 crore of Indira Awaas Yojana under Rural Housing towards construction of additional one lakh houses in the State of Jharkhand. इसे वर्यो नहीं एंटीसिपेट किया जा सकता था बजट बनाते समय? मैं यह प्वाइंट आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूँ कि थोड़ी-बहुत स्वतंत्रता, छूट वित्त मंत्री को रहती है बजट बनाते समय, लेकिन अगर फर्स्ट सप्लीमेंट्री में ही 54,000 करोड़ रुपये की मांग के साथ वित्त मंत्री आते हैं, तो मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ेगा कि यह सर्वथा अनुचित है और यह राशि उनको बजट में ही इनवल्यूड करनी चाहिए थी।

इस समय जो आर्थिक प्रबंधन है पूरे देश का, उसका सबसे बड़ा मुद्दा महंगाई है, जिस पर पिछले दो दिनों में चर्चा हुई थी। मैं उस चर्चा को दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ, लेकिन कल जब वित्त मंत्री जी उतर दे रहे थे, तो उन्हें बहुत ही अजीबोगरीब थियोरी इस सदन के सामने रखी। उन्होंने कहा कि चूँकि ग्रेथ रेट बढ़ रही है, इसलिए महंगाई बढ़ेगी और महंगाई को रोकने के लिए उपाय बताने की बजाए उन्होंने महंगाई का औचित्य इस सदन के सामने रखा।

वित्त मंत्री जी यहां नहीं हैं, होते, तो मैं उनसे पूछता कि क्या वह अर्थशास्त्री हैं? Is he a trained economist? और मैं स्वीकार करता हूँ कि मैं ट्रेंड इकोनॉमिस्ट नहीं हूँ, कुछ अनुभव है वित्तीय मामलों का, लेकिन मैं ट्रेंड इकोनॉमिस्ट नहीं हूँ। जहां तक मुझे ज्ञात है कि पूणव बाबू भी ट्रेंड इकोनॉमिस्ट नहीं हैं। इसलिए उन्हें किसी ने बताया होगा कि यह इकोनॉमिक्स की थ्योरी है कि अगर ग्रोथ होगी तो महंगाई बढ़ेगी।

मैंने पिछले नौ वर्षों के आंकड़े इकट्ठे किए हैं। ये 21वीं सदी के पहले दशक के आंकड़े हैं। ये आंकड़े हैं कि इस अवधि में जीडीपी ग्रोथ रेट क्या रही और महंगाई की दर क्या रही। मैं उन आंकड़ों को सदन के सामने आपके माध्यम से रखना चाहता हूँ और खुद सदन और आप इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचते कि बढ़ती महंगाई का ग्रोथ रेट से कोई ताल्लुक है या नहीं है।

मैं अपनी बात शुरू करना चाहता हूँ कि सन् 2001-2002 में ग्रोथ रेट 5.8 प्रतिशत रही। आज की सरकार के मुताबिक उसे लो ग्रोथ रेट माना जाएगा। बल्कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने एडीए सरकार पर आरोप लगाया कि आपके समय में महंगाई इसलिए कम थी क्योंकि ग्रोथ रेट नहीं थी। उस साल ग्रोथ रेट 5.8 प्रतिशत रही और होलसेल प्राइस इंडेक्स मात्र 1.6 प्रतिशत रहा। छः प्रतिशत की ग्रोथ रेट कोई बहुत कमजोर नहीं माना जाएगा। उसके बाद भी होलसेल प्राइस इंडेक्स 1.6 प्रतिशत रहा। सन् 2002-2003 में ग्रोथ रेट मात्र चार प्रतिशत रही जीडीपी की, वह इसलिए कि आप जानते हैं, आपको याद होगा कि देश में उस समय सबसे भीषण सुखाड़ आया था। उस समय 40 मिलियन अनाज कम पैदा हुआ था। कृषि का उत्पादन 18 प्रतिशत से घट गया था। इसलिए उस साल ग्रोथ रेट चार प्रतिशत और महंगाई की दर 6.5 प्रतिशत रही यानि ग्रोथ रेट घटी और महंगाई की दर बढ़ी। उसके बाद सन् 2003-2004 में देखें, जो हम लोगों के शासन का अंतिम वर्ष था, उस साल ग्रोथ रेट 8.5 प्रतिशत रही और महंगाई की दर 4.6 प्रतिशत रही। ग्रोथ रेट बढ़ा और 8.5 प्रतिशत तक आ गया और महंगाई की दर घटकर 4.6 प्रतिशत तक हो गई। इनके यूपीए वन के कार्यकाल में सन् 2004-2005 में जीडीपी 7.5 प्रतिशत थी और महंगाई की दर 6.5 प्रतिशत थी यानि पिछले साल की तुलना में ग्रोथ रेट घटी और महंगाई की दर बढ़ी। उसके बाद सन् 2005-2006 में ग्रोथ रेट 9.5 प्रतिशत तक चली गई और होलसेल प्राइस इंडेक्स 4.4 प्रतिशत तक घटकर आ गया। कहीं पर भी दूर-दूर तक ग्रोथ रेट और महंगाई की दर का रिश्ता नजर नहीं आता है। सन् 2006-2007 में ग्रोथ रेट 9.7 प्रतिशत और महंगाई की दर 5.4 प्रतिशत हो गई। सन् 2007-2008 में ग्रोथ रेट नौ प्रतिशत और महंगाई की दर 4.7 प्रतिशत हो गई। सन् 2008-2009 में ग्रोथ रेट 6.7 प्रतिशत और महंगाई की दर यानि मुद्रास्फीति की दर 8.4 प्रतिशत हो गई। सन् 2009-2010 में ग्रोथ रेट 7.2 प्रतिशत और होलसेल प्राइस इंडेक्स घटकर 1.6 प्रतिशत आ गया।

दस साल के आंकड़े किसी भी अर्थशास्त्री के लिए इस बात को साबित करने के लिए बहुत महत्वपूर्ण होंगे, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी की अनुपस्थिति में बोलना नहीं चाहता हूँ, लेकिन राज्य मंत्री यहां हैं और वे मेरी बात उन तक जरूर पहुंचाएंगे, इन आंकड़ों को देखने के बाद कोई भी व्यक्ति चाहे वह अर्थशास्त्री हो या गैर-अर्थशास्त्री हो, वह एक ही निष्कर्ष पर पहुंचेगा और वह यह है कि ग्रोथ रेट का मुद्रास्फीति की दर से कोई लेना-देना नहीं है। अगर ऐसा है, तो वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो सिद्धांत कल सदन के सामने निरूपित किया, वह हमें स्वीकार नहीं है। उसके साथ-ही-साथ यह भी कहना पड़ेगा कि जो महंगाई है, उसके दूसरे कारण है। इसी कारण मुझे आश्चर्य नहीं हुआ कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने हमें उपाय नहीं बताए हैं। उन्होंने सदन को विश्वास में ले कर नहीं बताया कि वे महंगाई पर नियंत्रण पाने के लिए कौन-कौन से कदम उठा चुके हैं और कौन-से कदम उठाने वाले हैं। इसीलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनकी पूरे मामले की समझ ही गलत है। अगर डाक्टर डायगनोसिस ही गलत करेगा, तो वह बीमारी का सही इलाज नहीं कर सकता है। मुझे लगता है कि आज जो प्रबंधन सरकार के पास है, उसकी डाक्टर की पढ़ाई में त्रुटि जरूर है, इसलिए आज हमें इस दृश्य को देखना पड़ता है... (व्यवधान)

श्री संजय निरुपम (मुम्बई उत्तर): इलाज आप ही बता दीजिए।

श्री यशवंत सिन्हा : इलाज बताने की जरूरत नहीं है, आप ही का जो आर्थिक सर्वे है, उसे पढ़ लीजिएगा। इसी में इलाज है... (व्यवधान) सेंट्रल हाल में चाय पिला कर अलग से आपकी क्लास ले लेंगे... (व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कृपया आपस में बातचीत मत कीजिए।

â€¦(व्यवधान)

श्री यशवंत सिन्हा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हर इकनॉमिक सर्वे में एक आंकड़ा होता है कि मनी सप्लाय का ग्रोथ, एम-थ्री एक साल में कितना बढ़ा है। अगर मनी सप्लाय का ग्रोथ अर्थव्यवस्था में बढ़ता है, तो उसका मुद्रास्फीति पर सीधा असर पड़ता है। तब इसका उपाय किया जाता है, तो रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया इंटररेस्ट रेट को बढ़ाता है। रेपो रेट, रिवर्स रेपो रेट, ताकि हम मनी सप्लाय को कम कर सकें। आप पिछले नौ वर्षों के आंकड़े देखिए। एम-थ्री का ग्रोथ वर्ष 2001 से शुरू करता हूँ 14.1औं, 14.7औं, 16.4औं, 12औं, वर्ष 2005-06 में 16.9औं, वर्ष 2006-07 में 21.7औं, वर्ष 2007-08 में 21.4औं, उसके बाद 2008-09 में 18.6औं और वर्ष 2009-10 में 16.5औं है। यह परसेंटेज ग्रोथ मनी सप्लाय का है। हमारे जैसा कोई भी अनट्रेंड व्यक्ति भी अगर मौका मिलता है और मैं वित्त मंत्री बन जाता हूँ, यह देखूंगा कि मनी सप्लाय एम-थ्री किस परफॉर्मेशन में बढ़ रहा है और उसकी चिंता करता हूँ, क्योंकि अर्थव्यवस्था में अगर मनी सप्लाय ज्यादा होगी, तो मुद्रास्फीति के ऊपर उसका असर पड़ेगा। इसमें एक और सिद्धांत है, जिसे लिविडिटी ओवर हैंग कहते हैं, इसका असर एक-डेढ़ साल के बाद अर्थव्यवस्था पर देखने को मिलता है। इसलिए वर्ष 2006-07 में, वर्ष 2007-08 में अगर मनी सप्लाय का ग्रोथ 21 परसेंट से ऊपर रहा, तो उसका असर वर्ष 2008 में देखने को मिलेगा, वर्ष 2009 को देखने में मिलेगा। इस बार हम देख रहे हैं कि मुद्रास्फीति में जो ऊफान आया है, उसका कारण पिछले सालों का लिविडिटी ओवर हैंग है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री इस बारे में सदन को बताएं कि लिविडिटी ओवर हैंग का कितना असर पड़ा? अगर मैं गलत कह रहा हूँ तो मुझे कान्ट्राडिक्ट करें। इसमें एक बहुत अजीबोगरीब घटना घटी कि वर्ष 2008 में विश्वव्यापी संकट का निर्माण अमेरिका में हुआ, जिसे ग्लोबल मैट्ट डाउन कहते हैं, वर्ष 2008 के मध्य के बाद शुरू हुआ। इसी प्रकार के कार्यक्रम में मुझे अमेरिका का निमंत्रण मिला। यह सितंबर, 2008 की बात है, वहां इस बात पर विचार करने के लिए वाशिंगटन में विचार करने के लिए कई विशेषज्ञ जुटे कि यह किस प्रकार का संकट है, इसके बारे में क्या करना चाहिए। मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि जितने अमेरिकन इसमें हिस्सा ले रहे थे, उन्हें भी इस बात का कम ज्ञान था कि कितना बड़ा संकट उनके दरवाजे पर आहट दे रहा है। उन्होंने अपने अंदाज में कहा -This is our problem, we will fix it. उन्होंने कैसे फिक्स किया, यह सारी दुनिया जानती है। यह एक और बहस है, मैं आज के दिन इसके विस्तार में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि आप भारत सरकार के सारे दस्तावेज उठाकर देख लीजिए, दस्तावेज का मतलब उस साल का इकनॉमिक सर्वे, वित्त मंत्री का बजट भाषण है। आप वर्ष 2008 का बजट भाषण को पढ़ेंगे तो पाएंगे कि इसकी भनक भी भारत सरकार को नहीं थी कि इतना बड़ा हादसा विश्व अर्थव्यवस्था के साथ होने वाला है। कुछ तो गड़बड़ है, लेकिन इतनी बड़ी गड़बड़ है यह किसी को आइडिया नहीं था। लेकिन हुआ क्या? हुआ यह कि संकट वर्ष 2008 में आ गया। अमेरिका में एक के बाद एक विशाल वित्तीय संस्थाएं धराशायी होने लगीं। वॉल स्ट्रीट में इतना बड़ा क्राइसिस नहीं हुआ था। लोग 1932 और 1933 के साथ ग्रेट डिप्रेशन के साथ

इसकी तुलना करने लगे। बिलियन ऑफ डालर्स का बेल आउट पैकेज बना। यह मौका भारत सरकार के लिए बड़ा माफिक साबित हुआ। Because the Government of India could take shelter behind the global crisis for all the

liberties they wanted to take with the Budget. मुझे बहुत आश्चर्य हुआ जब मैंने इस साल का आर्थिक सर्वे देखा जिसमें उनका कहना है कि वर्ष 2007-08 में 2.6 परसेंट, 2008-09 में 5.9 परसेंट और 2009-10 में 6.5 परसेंट फिसकल डेफिसिट था। आर्थिक सर्वे एक्सपलेन करता है कि 2.6 परसेंट से दोनों वर्षों में जो ज्यादा फिसकल डेफिसिट हुआ और उसे स्टिम्युलस पैकेज मानिए। कैसे मान लें? कोई जबरदस्ती है कि इसे स्टिम्युलस पैकेज मान लें? यह 2.6 परसेंट ही रहेगा, बिल्कुल अक्षुण्ण रहेगा। This ratio will not change. यह कहां लिखा हुआ है? हर साल फिसकल डेफिसिट वेरी करता है। उन्होंने कह दिया हमारा स्टीमुलस पैकेज 3.33 परसेंट वर्ष 2008-09 में और 3.9 परसेंट वर्ष 2009-10 में था। यह ठीक नहीं है। दरअसल सत्ताई यह है कि ये चुनाव वर्ष थे।

15.00 hrs.

भारत सरकार ने चुनाव वर्ष में बजटरी आंकड़ों के साथ लिबर्टी ली, उसी का नतीजा यह हुआ कि भारत सरकार का जो डेफिसिट था, वह सारी सीमाओं को लांघते हुए जो Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBM Act), इस संसद का एक्ट है, एफआरबीएम एक्ट, जो हम लोगों के समय में पास हुआ था और इन्होंने जिसे इम्पलीमेंट किया था, उस एफआरबीएम एक्ट की इन्होंने धजियां उड़ा दीं। They allowed the fiscal deficit to go completely out of hand. और अब कह रहे हैं कि इसे स्वीकार कर लो कि यह हमारा स्टिम्युलस पैकेज है। अब मैं आपको बताऊं कि जब इस प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा होती है तो वह सारा एक्सपेंडीचर मार्केट में जाता है, वह गवर्नमेंट का एक्सपेंडीचर है। Government is the largest spender in this country. कहीं न कहीं उसका असर मुद्रास्फीति और महंगाई के ऊपर पड़ेगा। लेकिन इसमें भी ध्यान देने वाली बात यह है कि एक्सपेंडीचर का नेचर क्या था, यह किस प्रकार का एक्सपेंडीचर था? ब्रोडली हम लोग जानते हैं कि एक कंजम्पशन एक्सपेंडीचर होता है और एक इनवैस्टमेंट एक्सपेंडीचर होता है। अगर इनवैस्टमेंट में यह गया होता, कोई भी इनवैस्टमेंट, कोई भी खर्च अगर आप करते हैं और उससे कुछ प्रोडक्शन होता है तो उसका मुद्रास्फीति के ऊपर असर नहीं पड़ता है, क्योंकि जो पैसा लगा उसके एवज में गुड्स एंड सर्विसेज प्राप्त हुईं। लेकिन अगर आप सिर्फ कंजम्पशन एक्सपेंडीचर करेंगे तो उसका मांग के ऊपर जरूर असर पड़ेगा और मांग पर असर पड़ने के बाद प्राइसेज के ऊपर असर पड़ेगा। इनका यह सारा का सारा जो एक्सपेंडीचर था, जिसे यह कह रहे हैं कि यह हमारा स्टिम्युलस पैकेज था, That was consumption expenditure; it was not investment expenditure. एक तो यह कारण बना। मैंने कई बार इस सदन में कहा है कि इंफ्लेक्शन का क्षेत्र आप ले लीजिए। कौन सी बड़ी योजना यूपीए-1 के समय में शुरू हुई। हम लोग छः साल सरकार में थे। अब वे छः साल रेफ्रेन्स प्वाइंट बन गये हैं। जब कभी हम कोई बात कहते हैं तो ये कहते हैं कि तुम्हारे समय में यह हुआ। 63 साल आजादी के हो गये। 63 सालों में मात्र 13 साल दूसरे लोगों ने राज किया है और पचास साल आपने राज किया है। 50 साल का हिसाब-किताब कुछ नहीं। हम लोग छः साल शासन में रहे, सब हिसाब-किताब उसी का होता है। आप जब थे तो यह हुआ... (व्यवधान) आज मैं कह रहा हूँ कि आज भी जब उधर से उत्तर आयेगा तो ठीक यही बात आयेगी कि आप जब थे तो ऐसा था, आप जब थे तो वैसा था। फिर हम पचास साल का हिसाब-किताब करें। छः साल का हिसाब-किताब क्यों करें।

श्री संजय निरुपम : यशवंत बाबू, आप भी तो छः साल के किरसे याद दिलाते रहे हैं कि हम जब छः साल सरकार में थे तो हमने यह किया... (व्यवधान)

श्री यशवंत सिन्हा : यह कितना गलत है, जो वित्त मंत्री ने कल कहा। मांग बढ़ गई, कहां किसकी मांग बढ़ गई, मैं उस पर आता हूँ। पिछले दो-तीन वर्षों में यह जो पैसा खर्च हुआ, यह पैसा सिर्फ कंजम्पशन एक्सपेंडीचर नहीं था। अधिकांशतः यह पैसा भ्रष्टाचार में गया, यह मेरा कहना है, करप्शन में गया। That was consumption expenditure; it was not investment expenditure.

शम्बीदुरै जी यहां बैठे हुये हैं। 2जी का मामला है जो वे उलाते रहे हैं। He has become the biggest campaigner against 2G and the corruption in 2G. हम भी साथ मिलकर लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं। क्या यह भयंकर करप्शन का मामला नहीं है? क्या हज़ारों-हज़ार करोड़ रुपये का घोटाला 2जी में नहीं हुआ है?

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (KARUR): It is a fact. ... (Interruptions)

श्री यशवंत सिन्हा : कॉमनवैल्थ गेम्स में 35 हजार करोड़ या 87 हजार करोड़ रुपये का बजट है। इसमें कितना बड़ा घोटाला हुआ है और रोज़ समाचार पत्रों के माध्यम से घोटालों की बात आ रही है... (व्यवधान) मैं सप्लीमेंटरी को ही सप्लीमेंट कर रहा हूँ।

उपाध्यक्ष जी, इस साल नरेगा, जिसे अब महात्मा गांधी नरेगा का नाम दिया गया है, उसका 40 हजार करोड़ रुपये का बजट है। हम यहां लोक सभा के जितने सदस्य बैठे हुये हैं, उनके जिले की एक ही कहानी है... (व्यवधान) NREGA is the factory of corruption right down to the block level. It is the factory of corruption. It is the fountainhead of corruption. ... (Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): You admit it in Bihar; you admit it in Chhattisgarh; you admit it in Madhya Pradesh. You are admitting that it is the factory of corruption in these States, when you are saying that it is the factory of corruption. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : Shri Narayansamy's contribution has been that he has taken this corruption right down to the Panchayat level. पंचायत लैवल तक आप इस करप्शन को ले गये हैं।

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: In the BJP ruled States you admit that in the implementation of Employment Guarantee Scheme there is corruption. You say that. ... (Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : It is there in every State including the State of the Rural Development Minister. ... (Interruptions)

उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके सामने जो बिन्दु रख रहा था, वह यह था... (व्यवधान)

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (IDUKKI): Sir, the supervision and implementation of this NREGA is under the control of the State Governments. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : I will let you know what that supervision is. I will come to it. You will agree with me when I come to it. *Interruptions* It was not even consumption expenditure. यह कंसपवयुस कंजम्पशन एजम्पशन है क्योंकि किसी के हाथ में भ्रष्टाचार से पैसा आता है तो वह कंसपवयुस कंजम्पशन में खर्च होता है, वह इस देश में खर्च होता है या देश के बाहर जाता है, रिवस बैंक एकाउंट में जाता है, मारिशस जाता है, वहां से अगर आता है तो इस देश में आता है, नहीं तो वहां रहता है, अगर हम जरिफिकेशन करें तो जब मुझे बोलने का मौका मिलता है तो मैं इस बात को रखता हूँ कि हम लोगों ने एक बहुत बड़ी योजना शुरू की थी। वह नेशनल हाईवेज की थी, वह कैसे चल रही है, उस पर मैं आज कुछ नहीं कहूँगा, लेकिन वह बिलकुल नहीं चल रही है, बैठ गई है...(*व्यवधान*) वया बेहतर चल रही है, इस सरकार के आंकड़े बोल रहे हैं। वह बिलकुल ही बैठ गई है। इनफ़्लैट्रवचर के नाम पर ...(*व्यवधान*)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कृपया शान्त रहें।

श्री यशवंत सिन्हा : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, हम लोगों ने इसी तरह देश को जोड़ने वाली योजनाओं के बारे में सोचते हुये रिवर लिफ्टिंग की बात की थी। मैंने इस सदन में खड़े होकर कहा था कि अगर सरकार एक योजना ले ले, वह नदियों को जोड़ने की योजना है। इस मुल्क में इतना बड़ा इनफ़्लैट्रवचर खड़ा होगा और इतनी डिमांड जेनरेट हो जोकि इनवैस्टमेंट डिमांड होगी, कंजपशन डिमांड या कंसपवयुस कंजम्पशन डिमांड नहीं होगी।

जिससे अर्थव्यवस्था आगे बढ़ेगी, लेकिन छह साल में इस सरकार ने रिवर लिफ्टिंग को न केवल भुला दिया है, बल्कि ये उसका कभी जिक् भी नहीं करते हैं। ये क्यों जिक् नहीं करते हैं? अभी क्या स्थिति है? आज के दिन स्थिति यह है कि पंजाब, हरियाणा और नॉर्थ ईस्ट स्टेट्स में बाढ़ आयी हुई है और बिहार और झारखंड सुखाड़ की वपेट में हैं। कहीं सुखाड़ और कहीं बाढ़ है और इससे देश को निजात दिलाने के लिए हम लोगों ने रिवर लिफ्टिंग की बात सोची थी कि एक ऐसी योजना बनाओ, जिसमें सरप्लास पानी सुखाड़ वाले क्षेत्रों में जाये और वहां की कमी को दूर करे। उसे इन लोगों ने छोड़ दिया है। आज के दिन यह स्थिति है। वित्त मंत्री जी इस बात के पीछे छिपकर शरण नहीं ले सकते कि उनके समय ग्रोथ रेट ज्यादा हो गया है और इसीलिए महंगाई बढ़ गयी। I completely discredit that statement on the basis of what I have stated in this House. Nobody is going by that statement. मैं महंगाई के बारे में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। मैं होल सेल प्राइस इंडेक्स की बात कर रहा हूँ कि अगर आप देखेंगे पिछले दो-तीन वर्षों में जो महंगाई रही है, वह फूड इन्फ्लेशन, खाद्यान्न की कीमतों में बढ़त के चलते रही है। यह रहा कम्पोनेंट और इसमें यह सरकार विफल रही है। यह इन्हीं का इकोनॉमिक सर्वे बोलता है कि यह सप्लाय साइड प्रॉब्लम है। मेरे जैसा व्यक्ति बार-बार जोर देकर इस सदन में कहता रहा, बाहर भी कहता रहा कि इस प्रकार की महंगाई से आप मॉनेटरी मेजर्स से नहीं निपट सकते। पिछली बार भी बजट के ऊपर बोलते हुए मैंने वित्त मंत्री जी को सावधान किया था कि आप मॉनेटरी इकोनोमिस्ट्स के चक्कर में मत पड़िये क्योंकि इसका एडवर्स इम्पैक्ट ग्रोथ पर होगा। यह इस तरह होगा कि जब होल सेल प्राइस इंडेक्स बढ़ेगा तो इन्हीं इंटरेस्ट रेट बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। वह आज बढ़ा है। जब आरबीआई ने इंटरेस्ट रेट बढ़ाया तो सारे बैंकों ने डिपॉजिट रेट बढ़ा दिया। जब वे डिपॉजिट रेट बढ़ायेंगे तो लेंडिंग रेट भी बढ़ेगा ही बढ़ेगा। Money will become more expensive. The cost of money will go up. हम इन्फ़्लैट्रवचर में यात भ्रम से सुधार नहीं कर सकते हैं। सड़कें जो हैं, वे हैं, रेलवे जो है, वह है, पोर्ट्स जो हैं वे हैं, लेकिन अगर एक जगह कोई भी सरकार जोरदार काम कर सकती है, हाई कोस्ट इकोनॉमी के कोस्ट को कम करने के लिए तो वह इंटरेस्ट रेट का क्षेत्र है। यह विशियस सर्किल है, vicious circle of high inflation, high interest rates and high cost of economy. उस विशियस सर्किल को हम लोगों ने तोड़ा था। आप अपने आंकड़े देख लीजिये, 14.5 परसेंट जो इंटरेस्ट रेट था, उससे घटकर इंटरेस्ट रेट साढ़े पांच, छह परसेंट पर आ गया था। यह हर क्षेत्र के लिए था, कृषि के लिए, इंडस्ट्री के लिए, सर्विसेज के लिए। अगर इंडियन इंडस्ट्री ग्लोबली काम्पटीटिव बनी तो उसके पीछे एक बड़ा कारण था, that we were able to reduce the cost of money. अब हम दुबारा उसी विशियस सर्किल की तरफ जा रहे हैं। मैं आज के दिन फिर वित्त मंत्री जी को आगाह, सावधान करना चाहता हूँ कि we get into this trap of high inflation, high interest rates and high cost of economy, then it does not augur well for the future of our economy, for the growth rate. इस विषय पर बोलते हुए मैं पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। अगर आपका रेट ऑफ इन्फ्लेशन, होल सेल प्राइस इंडेक्स डबल डिजिट में है, 10.55 परसेंट, 11 परसेंट है।

If your food inflation is also in double digit इसका असर इस देश के गरीब के ऊपर पड़ता है। How many people are being pushed below the poverty line as a result of this price rise? आप कह रहे हैं कि ग्रोथ करेंगे तो रोजगार बढ़ेगा। मैंने इसी सदन में कहा था कि जब मैं अपने क्षेत्र में जाता हूँ तो मेरे सामने एक बूढ़ी औरत आती है, जो मुझ से कहती है कि मेरे पास खाने को कुछ नहीं है, खाने का कुछ इंतजाम करो। मैं उसे यह नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने सदन में कहा था कि ग्रोथ रेट 9 प्रतिशत और 10 प्रतिशत हो गया है, इसलिए वह ग्रोथ रेट खा तो। गरीब ग्रोथ रेट नहीं खाएगा। गरीब तो दाल-रोटी, रोटी-सब्जी खाएगा। इसीलिए मैं पूरी जिम्मेदारी के साथ अपनी पार्टी की ओर से कहना चाहता हूँ कि यदि ग्रोथ रेट का आवश्यक परिणाम ऊंची मुद्रास्फीति है तो हमें ऐसा ग्रोथ रेट नहीं चाहिए। हम इस ग्रोथ रेट को नकारते हैं। We reject such a growth rate. दुनिया में अनेक उदाहरण हैं। चीन, जो कि हमारा पड़ोसी मुल्क है how they have combined a high growth rate with low inflation. वित्त मंत्री जी यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि यदि हम 9 प्रतिशत की दर से ग्रोथ करते हैं तो हमें 12 प्रतिशत की दर से मुद्रास्फीति वहन करनी होगी। ऐसा जरूरी नहीं है। It reflects poorly on the economic management of this Government. यदि आप सही हैं, you will be able to establish that balance. आपने वह बैलेंस नहीं बनाया है। वह संतुलन कहीं न कहीं खो गया है, जिसके कारण आज यह स्थिति है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा कि जीएसटी के आने से हमें बहुत रिटीफ मिलेगा। यह जीएसटी लाएं। आपने हमारे घोषणा पत्र में पढ़ा। We stand committed to what we have said in our manifesto. We are for GST. But I would like to tell the Finance Minister, through you, that he will have to carry the States with him. जब मैं वित्त मंत्री था तो मैंने वेत लागू करने के लिए Empowered Group of Finance Ministers बनाया था। वह इसलिए बनाया गया था क्योंकि इसके बिना वेत लागू नहीं हो सकता था, without taking the States on board through this Empowered Committee device. I not only created an example of cooperation between the Centre and States, but also I gave the States the responsibility to work it out.

महोदय, सदन में चर्चा हो रही थी, जिसमें निशिकांत दूबे जी बोल रहे थे कि वित्त मंत्री ने सूपर रैगुलेटर बना लिया और स्वयं को उसका अध्यक्ष बना लिया। उसी प्रकार से जीएसटी के बारे में खबर आ रही है कि आप जो संविधान संशोधन लाने जा रहे हैं, उसमें आप वीटो पावर अपनी रखना चाहते हैं, जो कि राज्यों को परसंद

नहीं हैं। इम्पार्च कमेटी ने कहा है we cannot give this veto power because this is affecting our rights and responsibilities. इसलिए जीएसटी हो, जरूर हो, 1 अप्रैल, 2011 से लागू हो। But please ensure that you carry the States with you because you can have any veto power with regard to your GST rate but the States cannot give you the veto power as far as their rates are concerned because they also have their economy to manage.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अंत में एक-दो बातें अपने राज्य के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। झारखण्ड में भयंकर सूखा पड़ा है। बिहार में भी पड़ा है। पिछले साल भी सूखा था। इससे किसानों की कमाई टूट गई है, वे खड़े नहीं हो सकते हैं। पिछले साल उनके खेत परती रह गए थे। झारखण्ड में एक ही फसल होती है, जो कि मारी गई थी और इस साल फिर से मारी गई है। पैडी का सीडलिंग सूख गया, वह लगा नहीं और ट्रांसप्लान्टेशन का तो सवाल ही पैदा नहीं होता है। झारखण्ड में राष्ट्रपति शासन लगा हुआ है, जिस पर हमारे मित् विस्तार से बोलेंगे।

मैं सिर्फ यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि पिछले साल जो फसल बीमा योजना की योजना चालू हुई है, उसके अनुसार किसानों को फसल बीमा की राशि नहीं दी गई, बिहार में भी नहीं दी गई। हर जगह के बारे में, हर जिले से यही खबर आई है। सिर्फ नाममात्र को फसल बीमा का ड्रामा दिखाने से कोई फायदा नहीं। झारखंड में राष्ट्रपति शासन है, वहां की सरकार ने 12 जिलों को सुखाड़ ग़स्त घोषित किया है। मेरा जिला हजारीबाग है, बगल का जिला चतरा, धनबाद, रामगढ़ और गिरिडीह सुखाड़ ग़स्त है, लेकिन हजारीबाग सुखाड़ ग़स्त नहीं है। इन्होंने हजारीबाग में कहां वर्षा देख ली, राष्ट्रपति शासन में जो पिक एंड चूज की पॉलिसी चल रही है, यह नहीं चलनी चाहिए। मैं इस सदन में जोरदार ढंग से मांग करता हूँ कि पूरे झारखंड राज्य को सुखाड़ ग़स्त क्षेत्र घोषित करें, चुन कर नहीं, कि एक-दो को छोड़ दिया और बाकी को किया। हमारा जिला नक्सल प्रभावित है, मेरा अपना जिला हजारीबाग देश के उन 32 या 34 जिलों में है, जो सबसे बुरी तरह नक्सल प्रभावित हैं। उनके लिए विशेष योजनाएं बन रही हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स में कहा है कि वे नक्सल प्रभावित जिलों में काम करने के लिए दो हजार करोड़ रुपए देते जा रहे हैं। यहां पर सभी संसद सदस्य बैठे हैं, हमारे एक मित् वहां से कह रहे थे कि उस निगरानी समिति के आप ही अध्यक्ष हो, जो निगरानी समिति जिले के स्तर पर काम करती है और रूरल डेवलपमेंट मिनिस्ट्री के प्रोग्राम्स को देखती है। ...(व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष हैं, आप भी हैं और मैं भी हूँ, सब एम्पीज़ हैं। इसी सदन में मैंने ऊर्जा मंत्री जी से मांग की थी कि जो राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतिकरण योजना चल रही है और नहीं भी चल रही है, उसे भी देखने की जिम्मेदारी दें। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि 700-800 करोड़ रुपए नक्सल प्रभावित जिलों में जा रहा है। Rs. 700 or 800 crore is not a small sum of money. I had been a District Collector myself. मैं आपको कहता हूँ कि उस ज़माने में हमारे पास सरकारी गाड़ी भी नहीं होती थी। किसी बीडीओ का जीप बोरो करके हम लोग उस इलाके में जाते थे, जहां हमारी अपनी कार नहीं जा सकती थी। आज जिलों के पास भरमार राशि है। They are flush with funds. लेकिन उसमें आपकी और हमारी भूमिका क्या है कुछ नहीं है। I am telling you that I had been a District Collector myself. I left the Service when I was a Joint Secretary in the Government. I have spent 24 years in the IAS. I had been the Finance Minister of this country. I had been the External Affairs Minister of this country. I am the Lok Sabha MP today from my district. मैं एक कुंआ नहीं खुदवा सकता। अगर मैं कहूँ कि सुखाड़ से निपटने के लिए कुंआ खोद दें तो मुझे किसी के सामने गिड़गिड़ाना पड़ेगा, डूजूर, मालिक, कुंआ खोद दें, दो कुंआ, पांच कुंआ दे दें। इसी के लिए हम लोग हैं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन में कहना चाहता हूँ, मैं सारे लोगों की, खास कर अपने झारखंड की बात कर रहा हूँ, जहां पर मेरे ख्याल से पंचायती राज का चुनाव 40 वर्षों से नहीं हुआ है। कल कोई नौजवान ऑफिसर आ गया तो हम उसके सामने हाथ जोड़ कर खड़े रहें और कहे कि सर, किसी तरह हमारी बात मान लीजिए, मैं आप सब लोगों की तरफ से मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि जिलों में जितनी विकास की योजनाएं चल रही हैं, ...(व्यवधान)

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय: लाल सिंह जी जो बोल रहे हैं, वह रिकार्ड में नहीं जाएगा।

...(व्यवधान) *

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय : कृपया आप बैठ जाइए। आपका भाषण रिकॉर्ड पर नहीं जा रहा है।

वेँ।(व्यवधान)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI : The MPs and MLAs are given funds for development. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: You are absolutely right. उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप जानते हैं कि हमारे राज्य में एक-एक एम.एल.ए. को तीन-तीन करोड़ रुपए डैवलपमेंट फंड के रूप में उपलब्ध हैं। एक-एक संसदीय क्षेत्र में छः से लेकर आठ विधान सभा क्षेत्र होते हैं। इस प्रकार देखें, तो वे 15 और 20 करोड़ रुपए डैवलपमेंटल एक्टिविटीज पर खर्च करेंगे और हम केवल दो करोड़ रुपए खर्च करेंगे। यह कुछ नहीं है। उंट के मुंह में जीरे के बराबर है। इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से, जो खुद लोक सभा के सदस्य हैं, उनसे आप सब लोगों की तरफ से, पूरे सदन के माननीय सदस्यों की तरफ से मांग करता हूँ कि जिलों में जितनी भी विकास की योजनाएं चल रही हैं, उनकी निगरानी की जिम्मेदारी लोक सभा के एम.पी. को दीजिए और तभी सच मायने में विकास होगा, क्योंकि तब जनता विकास के साथ जुड़ेगी और It will not merely be a few officers who will divide the money amongst themselves and say money has been spent.

आप यहां फायनेंस मिनिस्टर के रूप में बैठे-बैठे कहेंगे कि एक्सपेंडीचर हो गया और जमीन पर उसका कुछ भी असर नहीं हुआ। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि एम.पी. को उसके क्षेत्र में चल रही सभी योजनाओं की प्लानिंग एंड इम्प्लीमेंटेशन की जिम्मेदारी सौंपी जाए। दोनों में सांसदों की भूमिका होनी चाहिए और तभी इन्साफ होगा। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि वित्त मंत्री जी जब इस बहस का उत्तर देंगे, तो अपने जवाब में इस विषय पर सदन की भावना को ध्यान में रखते हुए निश्चित रूप से कुछ कहेंगे।

CUT MOTIONS

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (BALURGHAT): I beg to move:

TOKEN

DR. K.S. RAO (ELURU): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, first of all, I seek your permission to speak from here.

Thank you very much for giving me an opportunity. I heard the excellent speech out of the experience of the hon. former Finance Minister Shri Yashwant Sinha and also the criticism that he has made on the Budget proposals that are made as well as the Supplementary Budget that has now been brought before the House.

I just wanted to say one thing. While I agree that the role of the Opposition is to criticize the ruling Party wherever it went wrong, I always feel that constructive criticism was not coming from the Opposition except on political grounds. I will just narrate some of the events that have occurred. I have been in the Parliament for the last five Lok Sabhas. This is my fifth term. I never heard NDA speaking about the poor man. If they were to speak, I have not seen any proposal for the improvement of the living standards of the common man except in the last six years because you are sitting in the Opposition. When they were in power, they spoke all the time about the industry, trade, exports, communalism, Ayodhya temple, Babri Masjid and other related things.

But I am happy today that not only the NDA but all the parties in the country are speaking about the common man day in and day out. I will go through once again what happened yesterday when the issue of price rise was raised in this House and the biggest conflict was under what rule it has to be initiated.

If it were to be with a view to discuss the failure of the Government in controlling the prices, an effective criticism could have been made there, but asking for a discussion under Rule 184 was purely political, possibly to take advantage of the present situation or with the hope that some of the allies of the present Government may help them or some of the parties, which are supporting this Government from outside, may help them. Only with this view, the working of the House was disturbed for one week and not with the view to have a useful discussion in this House, which has caused an expenditure and loss to the Government and the people.

Now I come to the speech given by hon. Yashwant Sinha today. I agree that he is a very senior member and former Finance Minister. I also heard the analysis given by him. Hon. former Finance Minister said that expenditure should be made more on investment than on consumption. I totally agree because any expenditure on investment will definitely lead to production and bring down the prices and will definitely control the price inflation. But expenditure should be made on what kind of investment? Possibly they are talking of investment on industry, investment on trade, investment on exports. It is right that if the investment were to be made on trade, import, export or industry, the products that are produced by them are not for the common man.

The difference is that the investment, that is being made now, is the investment on rural areas and agriculture. So, there is a lot of difference between using the same slogan – expenditure should be more on investment rather than on consumption – by the two sides. It is true not for investment on industry; it must be investment for the rural areas.

I will give some statistics of how Budget allocations were made by Shri Yashwant Sinha in the year 2003-04. I do not want to go into the details of period prior to that. In 2003-04, the budget allocation made for education was Rs. 4,956 crore and in the Budget presented for the year 2010-11, it is Rs. 70,555 crore. Please compare the allocation of Rs. 4,956 crore and Rs. 70,555 crore. The investment in rural development in 2003-04 was Rs. 17,845 crore and in the last Budget, it is Rs. 1,45,225 crore. The investment on fertilisers, which are being used by the farmers living in the villages, was Rs. 14,450 crore in 2003-04 and it is Rs. 53,075 crore in the last budget. About 72 per cent of the people are living in rural areas today.

A lot of discussion went on investment in agriculture and a lot of criticism was also made by the Opposition. Investment in agriculture in 2003-04 was Rs. 3,943 crore and it is Rs. 24,521 crore in the last Budget. Apart from this, Rs. 68,425 crore has been spent on food and Public Distribution System. Investment in healthcare in 2003-04 was of Rs. 9,146 crore and it is Rs. 25,336 crore in the last Budget. I can give you many other details. The investment on labour and employment in 2003-04 was Rs. 971 crore and it is 4,114 crore in the last Budget. Today the investment on social justice and women empowerment is 4,574 crore, on tribals affairs is Rs. 3,220 crore and on women and children development is Rs. 11,070 crore. Investment on youth affairs was Rs. 495 crore in 2003-04 and it is 3,781 crore today.

Sir, do you find fault with these investments today? Are you referring to the investments made on these things?

Are you referring to the investment made on industry, trade or exports? Please check up on what your criticism is!

You are also finding fault in regard to Shri Pranab Mukherjee's statement yesterday that if the GDP were to go up, naturally,

there will be an increase in inflation. You found fault with it and gave the statistics. It is true that when there was no purchasing power with the poor people -- whatever be your growth rate in the industry, trade and exports -- definitely there will not be inflation in the prices of food commodities. You cannot compare the GDP growth rate and the rate of inflation in such a situation.

You deny some of the points, which I say. Every one of us agrees on the point that all that is required today by the common man is food, shelter, education, health and employment. I had just now read that the investment made on food, shelter, education, health and employment made in the 2010-2011 Budget has no relevance compared to the 2003-2004, and so much investment is made on these things, which are required for the common man and the farmer.

I was always of the opinion and I was making noise in the Parliament that unfortunately the sweat of the common man and the sweat of the farmer in this country were not valued in the way the industrial goods are valued. If there were to be a little price rise in the petrol or diesel, the manufacturer of tyre will increase the price of tyre in 15 days or every month. But when it comes to the question of produce by a farmer in a village, the Government should not come forward even for 1/10th of the price rise, which is required. The sole reason being, the Party, which is not in power will make *dharna* and will make criticism left and right on everything both inside the House and outside the House that the Party in Government is a useless Government; is an ineffective Government; they do not know the administration; and they are the people responsible for all this price rise. This is all the comment, and ultimately, they say that they have to get down. But the same Opposition Party -- when it comes back to power again -- does not touch that subject at all. The reason being if the price of the farm products were to be increased, then naturally, the prices of the essential commodities will go up. Thereafter, there will be this furore.

What is the consequence of this? Once again they have to face the same Opposition; the same criticism; and the choice of losing power in the next elections. Therefore, which Party in the Government will have the courage to increase the price of agricultural commodities that will affect the consumption of the common man? But all of us will say in public meetings that farmer is the backbone of this country; the prices have to be increased; and they have to be doubled or tripled, but do not touch them as long as we are in power.

You must accept that the Minimum Support Price (MSP) for farm products -- the statistics are given -- was increased from Rs. 550 to Rs. 1,000 with regard to paddy; from Rs. 630 to Rs. 1,100 with regard to wheat; and several other items only in the span of five years. Naturally, when the prices have increased so much, it will go up. The prices of essential commodities will go up. But I am of the definite opinion that there is no harm. More particularly, I will give you the statistics when 72 per cent of the people are living in the villages. The moment you increase the prices of the farm product, the wage of the farm labourer increases enormously. He is not being affected; the farm labourer is not being affected; the farmer is not being affected; and the rest of the people below the poverty line are being covered by the TPDS.

As one of my friends suggested, if you say that TPDS must cover all the essential commodities which are required by the common man, I shall support it. Similarly, in urban areas, it does not affect the rich man because the total expenditure on the essential commodities, food grains, will not be even one per cent of the income of the rich man. Then, who are the people who are affected? Possibly, the employees whose income is fixed, they may suffer. Similarly, those people who are not touched by the TPDS may suffer, or those poor people who were not given the quota of their consumption in full may be affected because they will have to do a part of their purchases from the market. They can also criticize and I appreciate that, but not otherwise.

Who are the people left now who are being affected by increase in the prices of essential commodities? Possibly, it is about 20 per cent of the total population in this country. If the TPDS was not effectively implemented in a particular State, I cannot say anything. But in the States where TPDS is effectively being implemented, the number of people affected by the increase is very nominal. However, I am not supporting the increase in the prices of essential commodities. The Government must come forward, and as many of the Members have suggested, and the Essential Commodities Act must be made so stringent that any trader who hoards beyond a limit must immediately be put in jail. There should not be any mercy shown on him. Then, if two people were to be jailed in that manner, how many people will have the courage to do black-marketing or hoarding of essential commodities? We are not doing it. There also I will agree if you find fault with this Government that the Essential Commodities Act which was diluted by you during your tenure was not amended to make it stringent by this Government in the last few years. I appreciate such type of a criticism. When you yourself have diluted it, how will you be able to criticize the Government in that regard? You do not have any face even in that regard also.

Sir, many of the Members may find fault with me if I say that this price rise is acceptable. I do not say that price rise is acceptable. The Government must take all necessary steps to control the prices of perishables. All of us are aware that vegetables and fruits are one of the major items which affected the prices in the market. There is no facility to store them.

This year, if the price of tomatoes were to be Rs. 25 a kilo, all the farmers will go for the production of tomatoes with the hope that they will get some extra money, but suddenly it comes down to twenty-five paise and as a result, they will have to destroy that crop in their own field because they do not have money to transport it to the market. We have to come into the field there. We must force the Government to create enough facilities for the farmer or the poor man to see that it can be stored for enough time or till such time when he gets the right price for his produce.

In the last Budget, I remember the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister have made a commitment that they are going in for cold-storage chains, cold-storage transport, and that they are prepared to lend any amount of money for that purpose. If we were to encourage research and development so that the technology for the storage of these perishables is innovated, then these things can be stored to an extent that the farmer will not be deprived of the right price. Then, all these questions will not arise.

You mentioned about dal. Where is dal in this country? We have been importing pulses, we have been importing edible oils, but to what extent? Sixty lakh tonnes of edible oils are being imported today in this country. That is why I made an uproar recently that the farmers of this country are competent, progressive, intelligent and also very enthusiastic to produce oilseeds in this country if only a proper price is paid to them. If the Government is prepared to give a subsidy of Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 per kilogram for oil, if one quarter of it is passed to the farmer, he can produce enough oil in this country. If you criticize on that, I am happy. But you never touched on these aspects. You only say in a routine manner about technology, GDP, inflation rate, whether it is inverse or direct, and all those other things.

I will come to kerosene or petrol or cooking gas. It is the statistics and it is not my telling that the price of crude oil in 2001-02 was 22.75 dollars per barrel; in 2002-03, it was 26.59 dollars per barrel; in 2003-04 it was 27.98 dollars per barrel. In these years, they had increased the price of petrol at least nine times. ...(*Interruptions*)

श्री यशवंत सिन्हा : जब हम लोगों ने कीमते बढ़ायीं, तब क्या विजय चौक पर खड़े होकर आपने हमारा माला पहना कर सम्मान किया था? आपने हमें किट्टिसाइज किया कि दाम बढ़ा रहे हैं, तो अब हम आपको किट्टिसाइज कर रहे हैं। I said that when we increased the prices, you did not honour us with garlands at Vijay Chowk. So how do you expect us to honour you? We will criticise you like you criticised us.

DR. K.S. RAO : I did not ask you to garland us. I wanted you to criticize this Government. I wanted you to criticize in a constructive manner. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : I will garland Shri Murlī Deora privately! ...(*Interruptions*)

DR. K.S. RAO : I am only telling you that the Opposition is failing in criticizing the Government in a constructive manner. I am in favour of your criticizing the Government. But where did you criticize constructively? I heard everything and not at one point was a concrete suggestion made or was there a constructive criticism. The price of crude oil in 2004-05 was 39 and later it was 55, then 62, then 79. In 2008-09 it was 83.57. In all these six years, the Government has got the tenacity or the ability to withstand all these price rise and absorb it themselves and they did not raise the price at all. It is only recently that the price was increased because there must be a limit to it. It is all right if the oil companies lose it. Hon. Leader of the Opposition was telling yesterday that the oil marketing companies were shown as earning profit of Rs.4000 crore and then how can the Finance Minister say that they are losing? If one has to go through, this profit of Rs.4000 crore has come after the upstream companies of ONGC and other companies like Oil India have subsidized these oil marketing companies. The Government of India is also subsidizing the oil companies to an extent of Rs.1,03,000 crore. After subsidizing Rs.1,03,000 crore, these oil marketing companies have come to a stage of showing Rs.4000 crore profit. That means, there is a loss of Rs.99,000 crore because of under recovery. All of us will say that do not increase the price at all. Then how can we have our money to be secured? Oil is not available in this country. About 77 per cent of the oil is being imported from outside. You and I have no control on the international price of oil. In that case, we have to meet it from the Budget. When we say Budget, whose money is this? It is our money. In one way or the other, it is going to be public money, either directly charged or through the Budget. Its impact will always be there on the market.

My point is that if the petrol prices are to be increased, who is using the petrol? A poor man, living below the poverty line is not using the petrol. How many of us are using petrol? It is only a rich man or above middle class man who is using the petrol. If the petrol prices are to go up, who is going to be affected? It is the rich man or a above middle class man and certainly not the poor man. Now take diesel. Somebody may argue that if the diesel prices are to be increased, the whole country would be upset and the entire market would go up. Who is using diesel? Once again, it is the same thing. An industry might be using, the Railways might be using. But as long as the prices of the railway passenger fares are not increased, if the Government is to check the price of railway passengers particularly the ordinary passengers, then there is no effect of increase in diesel and oil price. If the industries are to use diesel, naturally the price of the product might go up. But they have to absorb.

What is the percentage component of this increase of oil prices in the total cost of production of the industry? It is negligible. And we make a hue and cry and say, "Do not increase the prices". But then, where do we get the money from?

There must be a reason behind criticism. It has been stated that the price of kerosene should not have been increased. Yes, there is a reason for that demand. Because kerosene is used by the poor man, he should not be burdened. I support that argument. But the practical observation is that much of that kerosene is being used for adulterating petrol. The difference in price between Rs.9 of kerosene and Rs.50 of petrol is leading to adulteration of petrol. It is also a common observation that tankers after tankers of kerosene are being taken away for the purpose of adulteration. If you want to give benefit to the common man, give it directly. There cannot be any cheating or adulteration in that. You charge him full and subsidise it by giving him cash.

Similar is the case of cooking gas. The common housewife should not be affected by rise in the price of cooking gas. I support that viewpoint. But we read in newspapers day in and day out that much of this subsidised cooking gas is used either by restaurants or for industrial purposes. That is because of the difference in price. Here also the benefit can be passed on to the people living below poverty line in different ways in some other way. It is not necessary to do it by enabling others to misuse it.

In spite of all these things, the UPA Government did not raise the price of kerosene for six years. We took six years to increase the price of kerosene from Rs.3 a litre to Rs.9 a litre. It is only this time that we have increased it from Rs.9 a litre to Rs.12 a litre. In what circumstances was that done? Even the Kirit Parikh Committee suggested a minimum increase of Rs.6 per litre on kerosene. The Government could once again reduce it to Rs.3 a litre and then increase it to Rs.9. Should one not go into all these details before one criticises the Government?

If the hundreds of crores of rupees that are to directly go into the hands of rich people were to be stopped, why should we worry? If the common man were to be affected, we should worry. In yesterday's discussion also the subject given was, "The Impact of Price Escalation on Common Man". I specifically say that it has two aspects – one is price inflation and the other is its effects on common man. These are totally two different issues. There is a price escalation. But to what extent it has impacted the common man is questionable. You go into the statistics.

Once again, why have the prices gone up? There are several reasons for it. Earlier, as I said in the beginning, all the 72 per cent of the people or at least 60 per cent of the people living in villages, their property and their wealth is not going up at all. A farmer who had got 20 acres of land fifty years back has got only two acres only now. If they were to purchase a piece of land in a village from somebody's land, it is not a village farmer that is purchasing that land. It is the businessman from outside who is doing it. Or the farmer's son who is doing business or employment outside is doing that, but certainly farmer not out of his farming income.

If this was to be the situation of the farmer, where is the money in the villages? There is no money there. Now what this Government has done is from 2003-04, when you have given Rs.75,000 crore credit to the farmers, today we are giving Rs.3,75,000 crore. That means Rs.3 lakh worth additional credit has gone to the villages. Under the name of rural development we have spent Rs.2 lakh crore every year. We have written off Rs.72000 crore of debt to the farmers. The liquidity in the villages, in the hands of the farmers has gone up.

I am not talking of not only money in their hands, I am talking of myself, a son of a small farmer of four acres in my village. In those days, if we were to cook one egg in the family, all the members of the family used to share. There was not habit of eating fruits because we cannot afford. If you were to consume one apple any day, either it must be when we are ill or when a relative has come. If we were to cook chicken in our house, it is not any day, it must be on a festival or when a guest comes to my house. Those are the days! Today, even a poor man is in a position to consume all these things. In some places, every day. For example, people working in Singhereni collieries – I say with authority – you come and I can show anybody. Workers who are working in industrial concerns, have got the capacity to eat. Food habits have also changed. It was not those days habits. Today habits are different. So, the consumption of fruits and vegetables has gone up substantially. Consumption for non-vegetarian items like chicken, eggs, and everything else has gone up substantially. Naturally, prices will go up.

Now, I come to the awareness of the poor man. Earlier, I never used to think of traveling in an airline. I thought it was not my privilege. I used to think that I can travel only in a third class compartment of train. But today anybody can think of traveling in air. If a person is not having money, he would catch hold of anyone and buy a ticket to travel in air. That means there is an awareness; there is a thinking. Standard of life has gone up. In these circumstances, if the inflation were to increase, inflation for what? Inflation for essential commodities. Essential commodities produced by whom? By farmers of your own village or your own country. And the money is not going outside. If you do not increase the production of the

farmer, and if you were to import the food grains from outside, what would be the situation? One day, let the Agriculture Minister announce in Parliament that this country is short of wheat and we are going to import one million tones of wheat, the next day, in the global market, the price will be doubled.

Similarly, if you were make a statement that next year, we would fall short of paddy or rice, then you would not find paddy or rice anywhere also. No matter, what price you pay. Then, why should we not allow a farmer to produce more by getting adequate credit, by getting remunerative price so that there will not be inflation in essential commodities. That way, by investing in the rural area, by increasing the production in the rural area, we can control the inflation of essential commodities. Only when his purchasing power goes up, then, he can construct a house. When he constructs a house, he needs cement and steel. Then only industry comes in. Otherwise, there will be a gut in cement; there will be a gut in steel. Why did the price go up in the last four years from Rs.27,000 per tonne to Rs.54,000 per tonne overnight because the utility and the construction activity has gone up so much in this country, the prices have gone up. But, we controlled it. We brought it down to Rs.27,000 or Rs.28,000 per tonne. So, unless the purchasing power of the 72 per cent of the people living in the villages were to go up, no industry can flourish; no GDP can grow, no discussion would be there in Parliament. We will be holding discussion on some other issues. So, my humble request to Yashwant Sinha ji - I am not saying that he made any mistake in criticizingâ€¦! ...(*Interruptions*) You criticize.

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA : From next time, when I speak, I will praise the Government!

DR. K.S. RAO : In this context, I want to request the hon. Minister of Finance to bring the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act immediately so that it would become so stringent that no person can even think of indulging in black-marketing or hoarding in this country. Then, there will not be any shortage of food grains in this country; there will not be inflation. Similarly, we know that there are food crops but there is no storage. I am happy that in this revised Budget, whatever provisions have been made are all only for such thing. If you are to make a provision – there was a reference of crop insurance scheme – in the

Supplementary Budget, he has provided Rs.2,212 crore for National Agricultural Insurance Scheme.

16.00 hrs.

The Supplementary Budget provisions are made only on this. He made extra provision of Rs.6,000 crore for education; he has made Rs.1,012 crore for national knowledge network. He made provision for PMGSY, of Rs.7,000 crore for building roads in the villages. Is it wrong to provide these things in the revised Budget? Is it wrong estimation in the original Budget?

He said that he should have thought about all this much before; no matter, how much we think, there can always be some adjustment; a Supplementary Budget is not a new thing to the Lok Sabha or to the Government.

So, I find that the allocations made in the Supplementary Budget are most genuine and are required, more to the common man and the man in the villages. In this regard, he provided Rs.800 crore for making godowns in the rural areas, for increasing the storage capacity which is very urgent. As they complain, in some godowns of the FCI, some of the food grains are getting rotted, which is a crime; neither we are giving to the poor man nor we are keeping it intact. So, on a war-footing, either with the private sector or on PPP mode, these godowns must be built not in 10 months or a year; they must be completed in six months.

Similarly, he provided Rs.800 crore for sugar development fund. There was surplus sugar in this country 3-4 years back. The farmers had produced more; they can produce much more, but remunerative prices were not there; so, they diverted the crops. Suddenly, after two years, there is a shortage of sugar. In those days, they asked for increasing the price of sugarcane of Rs.30 per quintal of sugar. The Government would not agree, but now, it is paying Rs.129 per quintal and the farmers must be paid much more so that they are encouraged to produce more so that we do not need to purchase more from outside. We were purchasing these things from outside at double the rate of what we would be paying to the local persons.

To avoid all these things, I wish the Government take necessary steps in this regard. Whatever steps that it has taken are in the right direction, particularly in transferring the wealth from urban to the rural areas, from the trader, businessman, industrialist to the farmers and farm labour. This trend must continue and I am sure, all the Opposition Parties also will support this. If still there is any lacuna, they can criticise.

श्री मंगनी लाल मंडल (झंझारपुर): महोदय, श्री यशवंत सिन्हा जी ने अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों के प्रस्ताव पर बहुत तार्किक बातें कही हैं। सरकार की ओर से

विकास दर और महंगाई को एक साथ जोड़ा गया है, जिसके बारे में बहुत ही तथ्यात्मक बातें सदन में रखी हैं। यह बात सही है कि सप्लीमेंटरी बजट संविधानिक प्रावधान है, लेकिन यह बात भी सही है कि जो सरकार अपनी नीतियों और वित्तीय प्रबंधन में तालमेल रखती है, उसके लिए सप्लीमेंटरी बजट बार-बार लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं होती है।

16.04 hrs.

(Dr. Girija Vyas in the Chair)

यह चार महीनों में पढ़ता है और जैसा कि यशवंत बाबू ने पहले बताया है कि 54 हजार करोड़ रुपया नेट कैश आउट गो है। तीन तरह की मांग रखी गई है, जिसका कुल जोड़ 68294.30 करोड़ रुपए का है। जिसमें नेट कैश आउट गो 54588.63 करोड़ है।

तकनीकी पूरक, टेक्नीकल सप्लीमेंटरी 13705.09 करोड़ और सांकेतिक पूरक, टोकन सप्लीमेंटरी 0.58 करोड़ है। सरकार यह सप्लीमेंटरी बजट लेकर आई है इसमें कुछ ऐसे भी आइटम हैं जिनके बारे में यशवंत जी ने चर्चा की है। सरकार नीतिगत निर्णय लेती है। अब 11वीं योजना की मध्यावधि समीक्षा हुई है और सरकार ने टिप्पणी दी कि आधारभूत संरचना, कृषि, बिजली तमाम चीजों पर जोर दिया जाना चाहिए। सरकार विकास दर की बात कहती है जबकि इसमें सरकार की उपलब्धि में भारी असंतुलन है। विनिर्माण और खनन के मामले में पिछले महीनों से पूर्णता हो रही है और इसी आधार पर सरकार बार-बार 8.6 और 8.1 प्रतिशत विकास दर अचीव करने की बात कहती है। जहां तक विशेष दर्जे के राज्यों को विशेष सहायता देने की बात है, इस मामले में एक असंतुलन है, सैक्टरल इम्बैलेंसिस, रीजनल इम्बैलेंसिस है और सरकार कहती है कि विकास दर बढ़ रही है, देश में प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी बढ़ रही है, पिछली एनडीसी की बैठक में कांग्रेस के मुख्यमंत्रियों ने यह बात नहीं कही, लेकिन सारे राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्रियों ने एक स्वर से कहा कि क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन मिटाना चाहिए और सरकार विकास दर का दावा करती है कि इसे बढ़ाएंगे इसलिए आदमी-आदमी के बीच आमदनी का फर्क मिटाना चाहिए।

आइटम में आया है कि विशेष दर्जे वाले राज्यों को अतिरिक्त साधन देंगे, मुख्यमंत्रियों ने यह बात उठाई थी कि पहले 74 परसेंट केंद्रीय राजस्व में राज्यों का हिस्सा था। उसे घटाकर 23 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया। केंद्र का प्रतिशत 66 प्रतिशत था उसे बढ़ाकर 77 प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है। यह कहा गया जब तक यह रहेगा तब तक विकास दर प्राप्त करने में सैक्टरल एप्रोच में भी संतुलन बना रहेगा। इसके साथ राज्यों और क्षेत्रों के बीच संतुलन होना चाहिए लेकिन उसमें असंतुलन बना रहेगा। अभी यूएनडीपी की रिपोर्ट आई है इसके अनुसार आठ राज्य ऐसे हैं जहां 42 करोड़ लोग गरीबी रेखा से नीचे हैं। सरकार कहती है विकास दर बढ़ रही है इसलिए महंगाई बढ़ रही है। सरकार कहती है विकास दर बढ़ रही है इसलिए प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी बढ़ रही है। सरकार कहती है कि विकास दर और प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी बढ़ रही है इसलिए देश खुशहाल हो रहा है लेकिन देश में महंगाई के चलते गरीब और गरीब होते जा रहे हैं, पिसते जा रहे हैं। आठ राज्यों में 42 करोड़ लोग गरीबी रेखा से नीचे हैं, यह क्षेत्रीय असंतुलन का सबसे बड़ा उदाहरण है। बिहार को बांटा गया, हमने करीब 1,87,000 करोड़ रुपए की मांग रखी क्योंकि सारे संसाधन झारखंड में चले गए हैं इसलिए बिहार को विशेष पैकेज दीजिए, लेकिन इसे सरकार ने आज तक नहीं माना है। इस सदन में बार-बार सवाल उठा है कि बिहार को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा दीजिए क्योंकि इसके अपने कोई रिसोर्सिस नहीं हैं लेकिन केंद्र सरकार अन्य राज्यों की तरह बिहार की भी केंद्रीय हिस्से में हिस्सेदारी घटा रही है। पिछले कई वर्षों से सरकार कह रही है कि बिहार का पूरताव विचाराधीन है।

इसमें आपने जम्मू तथा कश्मीर को दिया, ठीक है, जम्मू-कश्मीर को मिलना चाहिए, लेकिन अन्य गरीब राज्यों को भी मिलना चाहिए। हमारा इस पर कोई ऐतराज नहीं है। लेकिन जब सप्लीमेंटरी बजट लाते हैं तो जिन राज्यों को आपने विशेष राज्य का दर्जा दिया है, उनके बारे में मार्च में जो मूल बजट आया था, उसमें आपने निर्णय क्यों नहीं लिया। इसीलिए यशवंत बाबू ने भी ध्यान आकृष्ट किया था कि जो आपका नीतिगत निर्णय है, आपने विशेष राज्य का दर्जा दिया है तो विशेष राज्य का दर्जा मिलने वाले राज्यों को कितनी केंद्रीय सहायता मिलेगी, यह निर्णय आपको बजट बनाने के समय लेना चाहिए था।

इसी तरह से ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय है। इसमें कहा है कि प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना में अतिरिक्त आवश्यकता की पूर्ति के लिए 6,300 करोड़ रुपये की मांग सदन की स्वीकृति के लिए की गई है। मैं बिहार से आता हूँ। बिहार में इस बार जो वित्तीय वर्ष 2009-10 बीता है और वर्तमान वर्ष 2010-11 जा रहा है, जो बिहार का कोटा होना चाहिए, स्वाभाविक रूप से, अतिरिक्त की बात मैं नहीं करता हूँ, इसमें अतिरिक्त की 6,300 करोड़ रुपये की बात कही गई है। लेकिन प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना में बिहार को जो हिस्सा मिलना चाहिए, वह हिस्सा बिहार को नहीं दिया गया और कई राज्यों के लोगों ने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना एक महत्वकांक्षी योजना है और यह विलेज कनेक्टिविटी के लिए है। लेकिन उसमें राशि का उपबंध नहीं है। राशि देने के लिए आपने बजटरी प्रोविजन नहीं किया और एडीशनल प्रोविजन आपने सप्लीमेंटरी बजट के द्वारा किया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि सरकार का जो वित्तीय प्रबंधन है, सरकार की जो आर्थिक नीति है, दोनों में कोई तालमेल नहीं है।

दूसरी बात मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि के मामले में जो आइटम नं.2 है और जो खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन है, खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन के मामले में वर्ष 2020 तक का आपने टारगेट रखा है। आपने टारगेट रखा है कि 2020 तक हम 20 करोड़ मीट्रिक टन खाद्यान्न का उत्पादन करेंगे। इसमें कृषि तथा सहकारिता विभाग तथा कृषि अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा विभाग है और दूसरी जगह भी कृषि मंत्रालय में आइटम नं.74 पर कृषि एवं सहकारिता विभाग को तीन जगह अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों में अलग-अलग तरीके से आपने पैसे का इस सप्लीमेंटरी बजट में उपबंध किया है। जब खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन के लिए 11वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना की मध्यावधि समीक्षा की जा रही थी तो उसमें कहा गया था कि कृषि पर जोर देना चाहिए, जब आपने राष्ट्रीय विकास दर 8.6 घोषित की तो यह तय किया था कि कृषि में विकास दर चार प्रतिशत के हिसाब से बढ़ेगी और कृषि का यह योगदान होना चाहिए। लेकिन पिछली बार कृषि का योगदान मात्र 0.2 प्रतिशत हुआ और आपकी विकास दर घटी। उसका और कारण हम दे सकते हैं कि आर्थिक मंदी हुई। वैश्विक मंदी में हमारा रेगुलेटरी सिस्टम इतना अधिक मजबूत था कि हमने अपने आर्थिक ढांचे को डगमगाने नहीं दिया। विकास दर थोड़ी घट गई। लेकिन यह बात भी सही है कि कृषि के मामले में सरकार का जो भी नीतिगत निर्णय होता है, उसके आलोक में खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन पर, अनुसंधान पर, बीज के मामले में और रिसर्च के मामले में जो आपको जोर देना चाहिए, वह आपने मूल बजट में नहीं दिया। इसीलिए आपको यह सप्लीमेंटरी बजट में लाना पड़ा। इसका मतलब है कि सरकार को अपनी नीतियां बनाने के मामले में बहुत ज्यादा कांफिडेंस नहीं रहता है। सरकार को नीतिगत मामले में विश्वास रहना चाहिए।

यशवंत बाबू ने ठीक कहा कि यह बजट पास हो जायेगा। हम लोग इसे रोक नहीं पायेंगे और रोकना भी नहीं चाहते हैं। यह सप्लीमेंटरी बजट पास हो जायेगा। लेकिन जो खाद्यान्न उत्पादन वाले प्रदेश हैं, उन प्रदेशों में इस बार भयंकर सुखाड़ आया है। इसका खाद्यान्न के उत्पादन पर विपरीत असर पड़ेगा। सिर्फ झारखंड, बिहार में ही नहीं, बल्कि पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में सुखाड़ की आहट नहीं बल्कि सुखाड़ आ गया है। बिजरा खत्म हो रहा है। लेकिन सरकार ने इस मामले में कोई कदम नहीं उठाया

हैं।

यह जो सप्लीमेंटरी बजट आया है, उसमें उसका कोई प्रोजेक्ट नहीं किया गया है। जो सुखाड़ वाले प्रदेश हैं, वहां धन न देने से हम उसका मुकाबला नहीं कर पा रहे हैं। इसलिये मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि बिहार और झारखंड को विशेष सहायता मिलनी चाहिये। अभी बिहार सरकार ने 38 जिलों में से 28 जिलों को सुखाड़ प्रभावित घोषित किया है, उन्हें आर्थिक सहायता मिलनी चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं सरकार के सप्लीमेंटरी बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री भीष्म शंकर उर्फ कुशल तिवारी (संत कबीर नगर): सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे अनुपूरक मांगों पर बोलने के लिये समय दिया, उसके लिये आपका आभार मानता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, आज यहां अनुपूरक मांगों पर चर्चा हो रही है। सरकार ने आम आदमी की जो परिभाषा परिभाषित की है, उसे मजबूत करने के लिये हम लोग बैठकर ये सब बातें कर रहे हैं। आम आदमी कितना सुखी है, यह किसी से छिपा नहीं है। ग्रामीण इलाके में आम आदमी रहता है। हमारी खेती भी एक मुख्य इंडस्ट्री है, क्या गत 63 साल से केन्द्र सरकार ने उसे सुशुद्ध बनाने के लिये कोई कदम उठाया है जिससे हमारे किसानों, गांव में रहने वाले नौजवानों को सुशुद्धाली मिल सके। उनके बच्चों का पोषण सही तरीके से हो सके, इसके बारे में भी बजट में कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। जब तक किसान मजबूत नहीं होगा, हमारी जमीन सुशुद्धाली नहीं होगी, हमें हरियाली नहीं दिखेगी। इसके बारे में सरकार को जरूर सोचना चाहिये।

सभापति महोदय, हम लोग ग्रामीण इलाके से आते हैं। हमारे क्षेत्र में तमाम तरह की समस्याएँ आती हैं। कल माननीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री जी बात कर रहे थे कि बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में आबादी बहुत ज्यादा बढ़ रही है। बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश की जनता की बुनियादी जरूरतें हैं, जिनको पूरा करने के लिये कुछ नहीं किया जाता है। हर साल वहां बाढ़ आती है जिससे हजारों एकड़ फसलें डूब जाती हैं। सरकार को बाढ़ की रोकथाम के उपाय करने चाहिये क्योंकि जल जमाव हो जाता है, किसानों की फसलें डूब जाती हैं और वह बरबाद हो जाता है। यहां तक कि किसान को अपने बच्चों की शादियां टालनी पड़ जाती हैं। इन लोगों की बुनियादी आवश्यकताएँ अभी तक पूरी नहीं हो सकी हैं। सरकार को इस पर गौर करना चाहिये। वहां छोटे-छोटे लघु उद्योग हैं - जैसे बुनकर और कामगार हैं, उन को रोज़ी के अवसर देने के लिये जो पिछला बजट था, उसमें कोई प्रावधान नहीं था। मैं आपको बताऊँ कि प्रधानमंत्री ग्रामीण रोजगार योजना में उत्तर प्रदेश में पिछले आठ महीने से फेज-8 और फेज-9 में कोई पैसा विकास के लिये नहीं गया है।

सभापति महोदय, राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना में सरकार के पास यहां रिपोर्ट आ गई है और उस का लक्ष्य था कि सर्वे करके वर्ष 2012 तक सभी ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को विद्युत से जोड़ देंगे। गांवों में रोशनी जगमगाने लगेगी लेकिन कोई पैसा उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को उस मद में नहीं दिया। आज भी गांव का आदमी जब बाढ़ आती है, उस एक ही बंधे पर जानवर और इनसान रहते हैं। जब उसे सांप काट देता है, अगर उसके बच्चे की मौत हो जाती है तो उसकी मां से पूछिये कि उसके दिल पर क्या बीतती है? हमारे यहां की यही समस्या है।...(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय : आप चेयर को सम्बोधित कीजिये।

श्री भीष्म शंकर उर्फ कुशल तिवारी : महोदय, मैं आपके जरिये सरकार को बताना चाहता हूँ कि खेती हमारा मुख्य उद्योग और पेशा है। भारत के गांवों में लोगों की तादाद ज्यादा है, वहां गरीबों की संख्या ज्यादा है। उनके उत्थान की बात होनी चाहिए। पिछले बजट में इन चीजों का प्रावधान होना चाहिए था। ये जो राष्ट्रमंडल खेल हो रहे हैं, इसके लिए पैसे का प्रावधान है, लेकिन हमारे यहां एस.सी., एस.टी. से संबंधित गरीब छात्रों के हकों का 700-750 करोड़ रूपया राष्ट्रमंडल खेलों में खर्च करने का काम किया जा रहा है। उसके बाद भी पैसा कम पड़ रहा है।...(व्यवधान) हमारे यहां उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की तमाम डिमांड्स पड़ी हुई हैं। पैसा अवमुक्त नहीं हुआ है। हमारे यहां ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में एक बड़ी भयानक बीमारी होती है। बाढ़ आने के बाद जल जमा होता है और पानी सड़ जाता है। इंसिफेलाइटिस जैसी बीमारी होती है। उसे जापानी इंसिफेलाइटिस कहते हैं। भारत सरकार की तरफ से एक बार टीकाकरण हो चुका है, दूसरी बार जब वह टीकाकरण किया गया तो यहां के वैज्ञानिक वहां गये और उसका टेस्ट हुआ। टेस्ट में यह पाया गया कि वह टीका काम के लायक नहीं है। मैं यहां के वैज्ञानिकों की बात कर रहा हूँ। वे वैज्ञानिक दिल्ली से गये थे और उन्होंने चैकिंग की थी। यहां पर बैठे हुए हमारे तमाम सांसद लोग इस बात को जानते हैं। कई बैठकें हो चुकी हैं, एक बैठक गोरखपुर में हुई थी, बनारस में बैठक हुई थी, इलाहाबाद में बैठक हुई थी, लेकिन आज तक, मई के महीने से और अब यह बरसात खत्म होने का समय आ रहा है, लेकिन टीकाकरण के लिए जो धन या टीके जाने चाहिए थे, वे भारत सरकार ने नहीं भेजे हैं। अगर आपके पास पैसा कम है तो आप निश्चित रूप से इस तरह के कार्यों के लिए पैसा तीजिये। जिन्हें आवश्यकता है, जिनकी बुनियादी जरूरतें अभी तक पूरी नहीं हो पायी हैं, कम से कम उनके बारे में आपको ध्यान देना चाहिए। जब तक बुनियादी आवश्यकताएं पूरी नहीं होंगी, तब तक भारत समृद्ध नहीं बन सकेगा। खेती से जुड़े, गरीब लोग जब तक मजबूत नहीं होंगे, तब तक देश मजबूत नहीं हो सकता, इनके बारे में आपको सोचना होगा और ध्यान देना होगा।...(व्यवधान)

सभापति महोदय: भीष्म शंकर जी आप दायें, बायें की बातें मत सुनिये, आप अपनी बात कहिये।

श्री भीष्म शंकर उर्फ कुशल तिवारी : महोदय, मैं आपको उत्तर प्रदेश, बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश की बात बता रहा हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश में खनिज सम्पदा होती है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि तमाम खनिज सम्पदा चीन चली जाती है और इसी के कारण नक्सलियज की समस्या है। यह समस्या पशुपतिनाथ मंदिर से शुरू होकर तिरुपति मंदिर तक चली गयी है। यह समस्या दिन-रात बढ़ती जा रही है। वहां का आदमी मजदूरी करता है, लेकिन कुछ नहीं पाता है। कमाने वाला नहीं खाता है, उसे हक नहीं मिलता है, उसका हक मारा जाता है। दूसरे लोग जो दलाली का काम करते हैं, उन्होंने इसे एक व्यवसाय बना दिया है और वे इससे फायदा उठा रहे हैं।

तमाम तरह की खनिज सम्पदाएँ हैं- चाहे लोहा हो, कोयला हो इनका बुरी तरह से दोहन हो रहा है। वहाँ के गरीब लोग प्रताड़ित होते हैं और वे आज हथियार उठाने पर मजबूर हो गये हैं। इसे रोकने के लिए सरकार ने कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की है। उत्तर प्रदेश में केवल तीन जिले नक्सल से प्रभावित थे और वहाँ पर कम से कम सरकार ने विशेष पैकेज सड़कों और बिजली की व्यवस्था के लिए दिया था, लेकिन वहाँ पर आज तक उन सड़कों के लिए धन नहीं गया।

महोदया, बाढ़ आती है और बाढ़ के लिए गाइडलाइंस भी होती हैं। सीठब्ल्यूसी की गाइडलाइंस है, जिसके अनुसार पैसा दिया जाना चाहिए। पंचेश्वर, करनाली और अन्य परियाजनाओं पर भारत सरकार के प्रतिनिधि दस्तखत कर चुके हैं। यदि उस पर रोक लगा दी जाए तो वहाँ बिजली पैदा होगी। उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के लोगों को बाढ़ से राहत भी मिलेगी। बाढ़ से उनके खेत बर्बाद हो जाते हैं। इससे उनका बचाव होगा और उनकी जिंदगी खुशहाल होगी।

महोदया, हमारे देश के नौजवान को बाढ़ की विभीषिका से पीड़ित होकर दूसरे प्रदेशों में जाकर नौकरी खोजनी पड़ती है। आप भी तमाम अखबारों में पढ़ते होंगे कि महाराष्ट्र में उत्तर प्रदेश और बिहार के नौजवानों के साथ किस तरह का व्यवहार किया जाता है। हमारी बुनियादी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार को प्रयास करने चाहिए। इसके लिए पीएमजीएसवाई, राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना और इंसीपलाइड्स जैसी बीमारी के इलाज के लिए धन की व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए।

महोदया, हमें जितने उर्वरक की आवश्यकता होती है, उतना प्रदान नहीं किया जाता है। गोरखपुर का उर्वरक कारखाना बीआईएफआर के पास पड़ा हुआ है... (व्यवधान) उसे चालू कराने के लिए उपाय होने चाहिए... (व्यवधान) आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूँ।

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (CHENNAI NORTH): Thank you Madam Chairman for permitting me to speak on this subject. I am not going to take much time of this House.

On behalf of the DMK, I support the Supplementary Demands for Grants. Our hon. leader from the BJP, Shri Yashwant Sinha has stated in his speech that this Supplementary Demands for Grants has been placed now, as the Government wanted to present a Budget in a way that it is not an inflationary Budget. But, on going into the expenditures mentioned in the Supplementary Demands for Grants, I beg to differ from his views. Most of the expenditures mentioned in the Supplementary Demands for Grants are for expenses relating to matters which had occurred after the presentation of the Budget. Take, for example, the Bhopal Gas Victims Fund, National Knowledge Programme or the implementation of Right to Education Act – the amount spent is Rs. 4,000 crore – the Bill was passed after the Budget was passed; for recruitment of special police force to deal with left wing extremism which is a growing concern in the country. All these things need money. So, most of these expenditures were required now, which were not required during the presentation of the annual Budget in February, 2010. Shri Yashwant Sinha also talked about corruption. But I do not know why he has left tax evasion.

It may be because that was the ransom claimed from him in the year 1998 to save his Government, he being a witness to that. So, tax evasion and corruption are two enemies of the country that, I think, Shri Yashwant Singh will accept.

Madam, most of these expenditures like the Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojana, Creation of Capital Assets to various institutions under technical education is Rs. 2,070 crore, Transfer to State and Union Territory Governments is Rs. 6,379 crore; to increase RBI shareholding in NABARD and National Housing Bank is Rs. 1,900 crore. Most of these expenditures are required today for claim disposal of National Agricultural Insurance Scheme is - Rs. 2,212 crore; The ICAR Revision of Salary Provision is – Rs. 1,074 crore; and New Raisings in the Easter Sector for the Ministry of Defence is Rs. 1,500 crore. All these expenditures are required after the presentation of the General Budget. So, these are all expenditures which the country need – the Non-Plan Expenditure is Rs. 29,575 crore and Net Plan Expenditure is Rs. 25,012 crore.

Madam, on behalf of the DMK Party, we support the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General).

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (KASARGOD): Madam thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

Madam we had discussed the General Budget in detail in this House. Our hon. Minister of Finance has presented the Supplementary Demands for Grants for getting the sanction of this House. Though it is not possible to go through each and every subject where the expenditure is made, yet, at the same time, I think, this is also the time to review and examine the functions of the Government, especially after the last Budget is passed.

The Government claims that the growth rate is 7.4 per cent of GDP in 2009-10. It is true that India could avoid financial meltdown owing to the public sector domination, especially the public undertakings and also the public sector banks. But, at the same, when we go through the overall growth position, we cannot see such glaring examples in many of the sectors.

Madam, India being an agricultural country, agriculture grew only by 0.2 per cent in 2009-10 after slow growth rate of 1.6 per cent. Again, food grains production has fallen by 7.5 per cent in 2009-10 over last year.

Madam, the trade deficit is also widening and it is expected to be nine per cent by the end of 2010-11. Compared to 2004-05, the total contribution of agriculture came down from 18.9 per cent to 14.6 per cent in 2009-10. It is true that there is some progress in some sections, especially in the service sector, real estate and business services. Of course, there is progress and there is profit. But if you see that is mainly in the elite upper class sector where they are living. At the same time, the employment production is less in this sector. It is capital intensive instead of labour intensive. When we speak about the total work force in India, the half of the India work force is agriculturist.

But, at the same time, agriculture is still not in a better position. If we remember, in the Fourteenth Lok Sabha, we had given a loan waiver to the extent of Rs.70,000 crore to the farmers. Even then, there is no better position as far as the agricultural sector is concerned. Here, the Government has to make some more deep study. Though the Government is taking so much money to the farmers, yet it is not reflected. Though there is a progress in respect of the middle-class and the upper middle-class, yet, the situation with regard to the agricultural workers, peasants, small farmers is not quite good. We have not seen the progress to such an extent. That is why, yesterday also, when we discussed the price rise, on the one hand, we said that there is a better position. In 2004, what is the number of millionaires in the country? I do not blame that. The point is that their number has increased from 9 to 59. In 2004, it was 9. That means, Rs.4600 crore. Now, the number has increased. On the other hand, with regard to your Report, about 70 to 75 per cent of the people are getting only Rs.20 per day as minimum earnings. So, this gap has to be addressed fully.

It is true that you are doing something. At the same time, it has not gone to the people who deserve it, especially to the agricultural field. The National Sample Survey Organisation's Report makes it clear that the lowest rate of job growth is in the last three decades. Compared to the period in 1999-2000 and 2004-05, it was 12 million per year in those days. Now, it is only 8 million per year! So, employment creation is not in a better position. As the Western countries are advocating, jobless growth has become the idea on which we are focussing. Whether you intend it or not, that has become the reality.

As a result of the global recession, it has affected the employment market; export has reduced in the textile, plantation and the traditional industries, small-scale industries. As a result, employment opportunities, day by day and year by year, are sharply declining. That has become a fact. Of course, it will affect the day to day life of the people.

Another major issue that I would like to point out is the public sector. Public sector undertaking, by definition, is owned by the people. It was for the people, by the people. It was managed by the people. The Government has taken a drastic step of disinvestment in the public sector – whether it is profitable or not. Rs.25,000 crore worth of public equity has already been sold. The Government has decided to get Rs.40,000 crore again. The Government says that it is people's participation – a very attractive name that it has given. The Report of the NCAER revealed that only 0.5 per cent of the Indian households invest in equity. It means that a vast majority of the equities goes to the big business houses. It is really a looting the public asset that the Government has done. How can we say that it is for the *aam aadmi*? It is really the big persons who get the benefit. That is what the statistics reveals. I do not bring in any other politics in this. Instead of privatising the PSUs, they should be protected.

Here, I would like to give an example. In Kerala, there are 32 PSUs which are running in profit. We have also started another 8 PSUs. They have given about Rs.200 crore to the Exchequer not by way of disinvestment but by way of contribution. At the same time, the Government there is giving protection to the PSUs.

Sir, here, the Government is trying to open all sectors to foreign capital. The Commerce Ministry is pushing for 51 per cent FDI in multi-brand retail trade. I think the Congress itself is opposed to it. There are about four or five crores of retail traders in our country. If it comes, then, lakhs of people, lakhs of small traders will be thrown out of their livelihood. This policy is really dictated by the US-India CEO Forum. How can we say that the Government is functioning in a better way? The Government has also decided to allow the entry of foreign capital in the education sector also

That also is going to become a centre of corruption no doubt. I do not like to touch upon price rise because it was discussed in detail only day-before-yesterday. But at the same time I do not understand why the strong advocates of the Government policy are very much silent with regard to universalisation of the Public Distribution System. Shri Baalu of the DMK strongly advocated that. In this connection, I would like to quote the examples of two States, namely Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Tamil Nadu has to give Rs. 4,000 crore as food subsidy and Kerala has to give Rs. 600 crore as food subsidy. So we are able to control the price rise. These are two good examples we can give. Therefore, these two States have to be compensated adequately by way of adequate financial assistance from the Centre.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Madam, I have to touch upon only two or three points more.

The recent Supreme Court verdict has criticized the Government because the food grains are rotting in the godowns and not only that, the Supreme Court directed the Government to distribute it to the needy people. This is really a very big mistake on the part of the Government. In the Estimates Committee, it was mentioned that about 15 to 20 per cent of vegetables and fruits are getting wasted due to the absence of proper cold storage facilities.

Now, I would like to speak on some issues pertaining to my State.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: You can speak next time. Please conclude now.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN : I am concluding.

Then, in the norms prescribed for natural calamities, the States are requesting that lightning, sea erosion and land slides should also be included as they are not included now. I would request the Government to consider this. When the Government announces a relief package, the damage caused due to these calamities are not taken into account and they also do not take into account the human lives lost due to these calamities in States like Kerala and in many other States.

There is a long-pending demand for opening an IIT in the State of Kerala, but it has not materialized so far. The Prime Minister himself promised that, but it has not materialized. This has to be sanctioned at the earliest because Kerala is considered as the first State to have achieved 100 per cent literacy rate.

With regard to food quota, I would request the Government to retain the food quota which was there in 2007.

As far as electricity allocation is concerned, earlier the allocated quota for Kerala was 1,400 megawatt. Now we are getting only 641 megawatt. In addition to that, we have got 183 megawatt of electricity which is unallocated to us. But there is no quota of allocation. So, I would request the Government to consider the request of the Government of Kerala as electricity is very important for agriculture and industries.

We discussed the issue of corruption charges in the allocation of 2G spectrum, but not action has been taken so far.

Then, the people of India, especially the women folk are eagerly waiting for the Women's Reservation Bill to be passed. You are in the Chair, Madam. But I do not think there is any chance of passing this Bill even during this Session.

This is not the time to speak about the IPL, but the Government has to consider the issues of APL and BPL seriously. I hope the Government would come forward to consider these important issues. So, a better introspection on the part of the Government is needed and that would be better both for the Government as well as the country.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (CUTTACK): Madam Chairman, I thank you for allowing me to participate in the discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2010-11.

The first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2010-11 involving an additional massive expenditure of Rs. 68,294.30 crore over and above the expenses budgeted for 2010-11 in February is before us for consideration.

This additional expenditure includes a net cash outgo of Rs.54,588.63 crore. This net cash outgo will not have any adverse impact on the fiscal deficit the Government projected in the Budget 2010-11 due to excess receipts under non-tax revenue. A larger than expected revenue mop up of Rs.1.07 lakh crore from the auction of 3G and broad band spectrum has definitely bolstered the finances of the Government. You had only budgeted Rs.35,000 crore as non-tax revenue from 3G and broad band spectrum auction during the current fiscal. The additional mop up has definitely provided some cushion for managing the fiscal but do it carefully and do not squander it away.

The extra expenditure could not add to the budgeted fiscal deficit of Rs.3.81 trillion and it would largely be used to reimburse public sector oil marketing companies, top up expenses of educational projects and channel money through development programmes to Jammu & Kashmir and Left Wing extremist affected districts or States.

Here, public sector companies are going to receive Rs.14,000 crore as reimbursement for fixing the retail price of some petroleum products below cost between January and March. Additional expenses are Rs.7,333.53 crore towards rural development projects, such as road building and Rs.4,000 crore towards school education projects.

The Army has been sanctioned Rs.1,500 crore to create a Mountain Division on India's border with China. I am given to understand that trouble prone areas such as Jammu & Kashmir and districts affected by Maoist rebels have received allocation under different heads spread across Ministries towards development projects, such as, skill building for youth and

security services in the region.

The Government will be spending Rs.6,300 crore under PMGSY. The interesting aspect of this Supplementary Demands for Grants is that for India's quota increase in International Monetary Fund, the cash outgo would be Rs.2,860.11 crore. The Government would also create securities for Rs.8,467.04 crore towards India's quota increase at IMF.

There are many other details also. I am of the opinion that with another Demands for Grants likely to come towards the end of this year, fiscal deficit would be partially high. One may say that most of the extra spending is essential but some of it could have been avoided essentially so early in this fiscal year. The Government would have to strengthen its fiscal consolidation resolve and I find it lacking in this Supplementary Demands for Grants.

I would draw the attention towards the PMGSY. It is one of the most ambitious schemes which has huge socio-economic benefit.

It was conceived by the NDA in 2000 and re-packaged by the UPA. However, for five years now, the PMGSY is stuck because of crippling shortage of funds. Soon after the UPA-2 reign began in May 2009, the agency implementing PMGSY has 'put on hold' clearance to any new projects. I think, all the hon. Members present in this House are aware about it because they monitor the rural development programmes in their districts. It is stuck up. There is no improvement after this year's budget. The only exception made is for roads in Maoist-affected areas or districts, in border regions and some leftover projects.

This year's Budget enhanced the gross support to the scheme only marginally, by about 5 per cent, from Rs 10,650 crore to Rs 11,110 crore. To compensate, the credit component to fund the scheme was hiked by more than 50 per cent " from Rs 6,500 crore provisioned in 2009 to Rs 10,000 crore. This money was to come from the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) window of NABARD.

However, it turns out that the project cannot avail even this credit facility fully – and this is the tragedy – this year as it has lost considerable leverage because of debt servicing of earlier loans from NABARD.

During 2009-10 and 2010-11, the Government has not sanctioned any road projects to provide connectivity in the non-Left Wing extremist affected 25 districts in Orissa. There are still 4932 unconnected habitations in Orissa which require all-weather connectivity as per the existing PMGSY guidelines. Why do you not allow the State to prepare the DPR for sanction of such road projects? That apart, 1237 individual habitations eligible under Bharat Nirman, as per cluster approach, are to be connected. These projects have not been included. The Union Government has declared only five districts of Orissa as Left Wing extremist affected districts. But, practically, Sundargarh, Dhenkanal, Kandhamal, Koraput, and Nabarangpur should be declared as Left Wing affected districts. This is my first point.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Mahtab ji, please wind up. I am sorry; we have to finish this discussion by 6 o'clock. The time allotted to your Party was only five minutes.

Kindly, finish in four-five minutes.

SHRI B. MAHTAB : Orissa has claimed Rs. 380.17 crore compensation on account of CST reduction for the year 2007-08. ...(*Interruptions*)

The Union Government had sanctioned Rs.137 crore for that year. Against a claim of compensation of Rs.438 crore for the year 2008-09, the Union Government had sanctioned Rs.425 crore. For the year 2009-10, up to December 2009, Orissa had claimed Rs.363 crore but the Union Government had sanctioned Rs. 106 crore. This is the policy of the Government. ...(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): How much money had been sanctioned? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI B. MAHTAB : The sanctioned amount for 2009-10 was Rs. 106 crore but the claim was Rs.363.84 crore. We are not asking gratis. What we are asking is as per the policy of the Government. It is the Central Sales Tax that we have foregone, which the Government has to compensate.

We are talking about GST. As per the guidelines for compensation of loss on account of phasing out of CST, the actual CST revenue during the year 2006-07 shall be taken as the basis of actual collection for the purpose of assessing the

revenue for 2007-08, 2008-09, and 2009-10. You see the compound annual growth rate of total CST revenue for the period from 2003-04 to 2006-07. I fail to understand it. This must be the case with other States also. Why is it not being given? As per the revised guidelines also, Orissa has a claim and yet the Union Government is sitting over it.

Madam, one good thing has happened and everybody, cutting across Party line, should appreciate this. The Finance Minister has come out very openly on that aspect. Everybody should appreciate that. Within the last one year, there has been a tremendous investment, in a way one can say, in agriculture credit. It has overshoot the credit targets. The credit targets have overshoot in certain public sector banks, and it is mostly because of the Cooperatives. The reason is different. But the fact that it has overshoot the target and the Finance Minister also has increased the target this year.

My limited point here is this. Let us find out where this investment has actually taken place. Has it provided a mechanism that our growth in agriculture has increased or has it been invested in developing the machinery, mechanization of agriculture or has it been invested in construction of certain buildings or car sheds or on other aspects? Let us find out where this investment has taken place. It is a good thing but at the same time we also have to monitor where this investment has taken place. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN Shri Mahtab ji, you have already spoken for 15 minutes. Please conclude now.

SHRI B. MAHTAB : I will come to the demands of the people. I am limiting it to those now.

Taking a cue from the initiator of this debate, Shri Yashwant Sinha ji, I am reminded of the rural housing scheme, namely Indira Awas Yojana. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Harsimrat kaur ji.

SHRI B. MAHTAB : Madam, I will just take two more minutes.

Investment is there in the rural housing scheme. As a Member of Parliament, in the last Lok Sabha and also in the previous Lok Sabha, we were told that at the district level, the District Planning Committee should prepare a list of the beneficiaries for the next five years. The five years have been completed. How much is the allotment under IAY? I would like to give you one example here. We claim 14 districts in our State as the Maoists-affected areas. There, a total of 16,28,493 is the demand under IAY but the allotment this year is only 65,000. Another 15 lakh are left. We do not know how many years you require to provide the money under IAY to those Maoists' affected poor people.

17.00 hrs.

Next is Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyuticaran Yojna. The same is the situation there. There is no proper monitoring. Same is the case about the National Rural Health Mission. I think, you will be more interested in this Health Mission. The Comptroller and Auditor General has come out with their Audit Report and it clearly demonstrates that the corruption had taken place.

MADAM CHAIRMAN : Mahtabji, please cooperate. We have to discuss Supplementary Demands for Grants (Jharkhand) also.

SHRI B. MAHTAB : This is an important aspect. Yesterday, of course, the discussion was on a different footing and I did not mention it there. On the National Rural Health Mission, crores and crores of rupees are invested. We are in the fifth year and this programme is going to continue for another two years. But MPs have very little role to play in that Mission to monitor.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Now, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaur Badal

SHRI B. MAHTAB : When a question was posed, we were told that all respective MPs will be chairing the monitoring mechanism as we are doing it in the rural development. When I asked: "Whom did you entrust this job with?", it was said that the Ministry had written a letter to the Chief Secretary of respective State Governments. Already six months have passed. I do not know any Member is aware about this...(*Interruptions*) Not a single Member is aware about it because the respective State Governments have not informed any MP. The MP is just a Member of that Committee, which is chaired by the District Magistrate.

The tragedy is that in my State in a place called, Koraput, which everybody remembers, spurious drugs were purchased by this programme and casualties had also taken place. A Minister had to lose his job. I am yet to know what action is being taken against the officers, who were involved in it.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mahtab, please cooperate.

SHRI B. MAHTAB : All this has been reflected in the report.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Nothing will be reported, now.

*(Interruptions) **

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mahtabji, please cooperate.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: The National Rural Health Mission Scheme is being implemented by the State Governments and the fund is provided by the Central Government. If the spurious drugs have been distributed there, the District Administration and the State Government are responsible for that. You tell them to take action...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Mr. Minister, please.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: The issue is, why do you not give a role in it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Proper implementation lies with the State Government and not with the Central Government...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. MAHTAB : Madam, my last issue is relating to the MPLAD...*(Interruptions)*

सभापति महोदया : आप बैठ जाइए।

SHRI B. MAHTAB : I think, the Minister of Planning and Programme Implementation looks into it.

सभापति महोदया : अब श्रीमती हरसिमरत कौर बादल की बात के अलावा कुछ भी रिकॉर्ड में नहीं जाएगा।

*...(व्यवधान) **

सभापति महोदया : महताब जी, आपने अपनी बात कह दी है। Please conclude.

SHRI B. MAHTAB : This is a request to everyone. Let us not give any project to a District Magistrate. Instead of asking and pleading for increasing of funds or to withdraw scheme, let us not implement this programme. Let us not give any suggestion to the Collector. Let it lie idle. Then only, I think, some sense would prevail on this Government.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Thank you.

Now, Shrimati Harsimrat Kaul Badal.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL (BHATINDA): Thank you, Madam. I would not take too much of your precious time as I understand the time constraints. So, I would just get straight to the point.

While we discuss the Supplementary Demands for Grants, I will hope that when I raise a few points regarding my State, they will not fall on deaf ears but the genuine difficulties and the plea of the people of my State will be heard because it is surprising that in the last six years the Budget that has been passed by this Government has never ever addressed any of the major problems that have been faced by my State, which in spite of being only 1.5 per cent of the total area of India, contributes over 60 per cent of the food grains to the Central pool. It feeds the hungry mouths of this nation.

17.07 hrs (Dr. M. Thambidurai *in the Chair*)

At times we have felt that we have been penalised for shouldering this responsibility and it is sad that now when the State faces a huge crisis in terms of food production because of its natural assets, there is no attention at all that the Government pays towards stabilising, modernising and helping out the State in this hour of need, a State which shoulders this responsibility of feeding the nation for the last so many years.

Sir, I would also like to point out that being a border State and having a live and active border of almost 550 kilometres, today the State faces a variety of challenges. But before I get into that, I would just like to flag something for the notice of this House because often people refer to Punjab as a very prosperous State. I would like to set the fact right.

Till 1986, Punjab was a cash surplus State, a revenue surplus State, which then saw a long period of militancy. The longest President's Rule of nine years in the State has such an effect that the Government followed a policy of high expenditure and no raise in taxes. Due to this, the State fell into such a huge debt trap that from cash, revenue surplus State, today Punjab has a standing debt accumulated basically over the nine long years, which is the longest period of President's Rule in this country. Today that debt stands at Rs.64,924 crore, almost Rs.65,000 crore. Out of this amount of Rs.65,000 crore, which is our debt, I would like to point out that each year we pay an interest of Rs.5,700 crore. With the implementation of the recommendations of the new Pay Commission, we pay Rs.12,000 crore to our employees. As a result, when you calculate just the interests and the salary payment to the employees, it comes to Rs.17,700 crore.

What is the earning of the State? I would like to point out, including what we get from our share of the Central taxes, it is only Rs.16,600 crore, which means, every year the State is getting into a bigger and bigger debt trap for no reason of the State but because the way the President's Rule, the way the taxes were administered and the high expenditure that was obtained three decades ago. But it is surprising that this Government, instead of looking at a State which is a border State, a live border State, where narcotics are being passed through our neighbouring State, where terrorists are being passed through our neighbouring State, instead of stabilising and securing this State, it is adding to its problem and not doing a thing to lift a finger to stabilise the conditions of the State.

So, I would like to point out that today the State faces such an acute financial crisis that we have no funds to safeguard us from the challenges that we face today and to put in our own resources to mobilise them, and that is why I look towards the Centre to realising the problems faced by my State.

The most important thing today we are talking about passing of Food Security Bill. I think it is a joke when this Government talks about food security without realising that food does not grow in thin air but it needs water for agriculture to be sustainable and for food to grow. First, you have to talk about water security. If there is no water security, where is the food going to get produced? But this country does not talk about water security.

I would also like to point out that the State, which produces 60 per cent of the food grains today, has an irrigation system which is 150 years old. I would like to know what this Government makes today which would even last 150 years.

But we have an irrigation canal system which is a 150 years old, which for the last century has received no funds for maintenance, for rejuvenation, for upgrading or for repair. As a result, almost 20 per cent of our precious water is getting wasted because of this canal irrigation system being too old.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Try to be brief. This is a discussion on Supplementary Demands. At 5.30 p.m. we have to complete it. There are many speakers. The hon. Minister is going to reply.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL : This is a huge problem. It is very important. Please do not ring the bell because I am not an expert to know what to say. Please allow me to complete myself. Just give me ten minutes. I will wind up in ten minutes. I have very few remarks.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have already taken seven minutes. Please try to be brief.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL : Water is a very important issue not just for my State, but for the rest of the country. If you do not think that this is an important issue, I can sit down and forget all about it. Punjab has been pushed under the carpet for too long. It is time these issues were addressed. That is why I stand here.

Canal irrigation system is leading to 20 per cent loss of water. Our reservoirs are functioning at only 20 per cent of their capacity. As a result, when there is a rainfall, instead of storing that water, all that water is getting wasted. The rules that this Government makes are so biased that at times we feel that they are only made to make sure that Punjab cannot gain out of it. There is a rule under the AIDP scheme which says only when one project is complete, can the next project be taken up under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit System. In a State which has a two to three cropping cycle, how can we stop the water in the canals for not more than two months? And the rejuvenation work of the canals can only take place in those two months. If all the work has to take place only two months in a year, it is easily going to take three or four or five years to complete it in one canal. If all the canals have to wait until one round gets complete, we will be looking at the next 60 years before work in all the canals in Punjab are done.

According to the World Health Water Survey, the water tables of Punjab have gone down so much that in the next 35 years Punjab can turn into a desert. Today the only difference between Rajasthan and Punjab is the difference that Punjab has the natural resource of water. If we do not have water there is no difference between the desert Rajasthan and Punjab. If we allow our water to get wasted like this, it is just a question of a few years before we actually turn into a desert. I would request this Government to make Punjab into a special agricultural zone and to remove these conditions in the State, so that the whole canal system is treated as one project and funds be given to them for the entire project instead of one canal at a time.

Also, please look at the bias. You may think that I just talk like that. There is an inter-State project for re-railing of the Rajasthan Feeder and Sirhind Canal. These are two canals which go parallel. You will be surprised to know that whereas Punjab has to put in 75 per cent of the money for this project, Rajasthan has to put in only 10 per cent. What is the reason? I do not know. I would like an answer from this Government. When two canals go simultaneously, they are affecting both the States, why should one State have to put in 10 per cent and the other State 75 per cent? ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not interrupt her. When your turn comes, you can reply for that if you want.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Is it that our farmers are not poor? Is it that a State is cash rich? While I appreciate the grants that have been given to Rajasthan, I appeal that we be given the same amount as well and this discrimination not be done.

You saw the damage that the river Ghaggar did in the last few months and the last month we saw a great damage. This is an inter-State river. I would appeal that looking at the massive damage to human lives to crops to cattle to infrastructure to food grains, this taming of the Ghaggar river be created, the canalization be done and it be treated as a national project.

I would also like to mention that there is a Calamity Relief Fund which is such a joke and I would like all the Members to hear this. When the destruction caused by the Ghaggar river happened, you will be surprised to hear the norms of CRF that a farmer who faces total loss of crop gets only Rs.1600 per acre as compensation. The bigger joke is that the farmer who has had to leave his house, leave his property, leave his cattle and find some place to stay and feed himself gets Rs.20 a day for food and Rs.15 a day for his child. Do you think that anybody can sustain with food from this Rs.20 a day? Can any child live on Rs.15 a day? Can any farmer be compensated with Rs.1600 per acre? I appeal to this Government to revise this nonsensical norm urgently.(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. The Minister is going to reply at 5.30 p.m. Please cooperate.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL : Sir, also I would like to say that there is a great talk about the shortage of storage facilities.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already mentioned it.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Everyday we read in the newspapers how an amount of Rs. 60,000 crore is being spent. ...(*Interruptions*) Sir, this is a very important point.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I now call Shri Shailendra Kumar to speak.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL : Sir, please allow me. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Already during the discussion on price rise, so many Members raised this point. Please cooperate.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL : I will take only two minutes. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister of Finance has to reply at 5.30 p.m.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL : Sir, storage is a very important point in the State of Punjab. I would like to tell you that how, besides the fact that Rs. 27 crore worth of grain is rotting even today.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Madam, you have to cooperate. The hon. Minister has to reply and there are ten more Members to speak.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL : In reply to a Question asked in the Parliament we were told that the Government carries a surplus stock of grain and for carriage of this surplus stock of grain they are spending Rs. 27 crore per day and if you calculate it comes to almost Rs. one lakh crore a year. â€¦ (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Shailendra Kumar to speak.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL : Sir, in the Budget they have put aside only Rs. 40 crore to create new facilities.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Shailendra Kumar is not present. Shri Anandrao Adsul may speak now.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: We are spending Rs. 10,000 crore on carrying excess surplus. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please cooperate. The hon. Minister has to reply at 5.30 p.m.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL : Why do they not create modern silos in which the grains do not rot and the rodents are not eating them and human beings can consume it?

Sir, at the end, I would like to urge two-three more things because this is very important for the State. I hope that for the canalisation we will get some money. I hope that this Budget that is going to be coming up right now will see Punjab's name in it and since we produce 60 per cent of the foodgrains we should be compensated. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have already said it. You have mentioned these points. Shri Adsul, you may start now. Nothing else will go on record except the speech of Shri Adsul.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Madam, you have taken 15 minutes and you are saying you are not given time. I am very sorry for that.

Shri Adsul, please conclude in five minutes because at 5.30 p.m. the hon. Minister has to reply and there are three-four more Members to speak.

SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL : कहा जाता है कि परमात्मा के घर भी देर है अंधेर नहीं, मैं आशा करती हूँ कि इसी तरह सरकार के बजट में भी देर है अंधेर नहीं।

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (AMRAVATI): Yes, sir. I will be very brief.

The first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2010-2011 includes 61 Grants and two Appropriations the total expenditure of which comes to Rs. 68,294.30 crore. Ultimately, as our senior colleague Shri Yashwant Sinha has told, we all have to support it for the sake of running the Government. I will come to only two points which I think that they are controversial schemes.

The first thing is that the Government, in the Ministry of Rural Development, provides a sum for the Prime Minister's Sadak Yojana. But wherever there is a tribal area and there is a tiger project, we can build only concrete roads there. As per this scheme, the estimate comes to more than whatever is projected. The Government has to look into it. I have written letters so many times. But no response has been given from the Government's side.

Secondly, in my constituency, Amravati, there is a tribal area called Melghat. There is a tiger project. In that tiger project, there are 68 villages belonging to the tribals. Whenever we are deciding about the tiger project, if the tigers are there, rehabilitation is essential and it was announced. A package of Rs. 10 lakh was also declared. But, unfortunately, for the last one year we are asking for this amount of Rs. 261.10 crore. Yesterday night one incident has taken place where six persons belonging to the tribals were killed by the tiger. That is a very serious thing and the Government has to take note of this point and immediate action has to be taken for the rehabilitation of those tribal families as early as possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Thank you very much. You have taken less than the time given. Mr. Semmalai to speak now.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (SALEM): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants and Appropriation Bill moved by the hon. Finance Minister. Even though the grants now proposed do not cause any fiscal deficit, as mentioned in the introductory note, I would suggest that future budgetary prescription should conform to the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act. It should also be the prime duty of the Finance Minister to contain fiscal deficit within the manageable limits. At the same time, Non-Plan expenditure must be pruned. This is an absolute need.

Among all the departments, the Department of Agriculture has to be given more importance. If we neglect agriculture, it will result in lesser production and productivity. While the population growth stands at 1.9 per cent, growth in production on farm front is only 1.2 per cent. This situation necessarily results in food shortage and alluring poverty. The figure of persons dependent on agriculture has come down from 71 per cent to 62 per cent, indicating lack of interest in farm operations. Hence as urged by the experts, it would be better if the Government allocates more amount to agriculture sector.

I would also like to emphasise on the need for construction of additional godowns for storage of procured food grains, as told by other hon. Members, because what is produced must be saved for consumption. At least in the next year's Budget, the Planning Commission should be more liberal in allocating sufficient funds for construction of godowns.

The Budget allocation and the grants now made to education are not sufficient. The grant made under the head 'Right to Education' is only Rs. 4,000 crore. Some States are urging the Central Government to grant more allocation and implement the programme as a fully Centrally-funded programme. Taking into account the importance of the programme and the States' financial position, the Centre should come forward to bear the expenditure up to maximum level for the Right to Education so that our dream becomes a reality.

Out lofty aim to make higher education accessible to poor students and to raise its coverage from 12 per cent to 25 per cent, grant of education loan by banks is an important instrument. Even after the Government gave an assurance that there will be a moratorium on interest chargeable to educational loans, the banks are insisting on payment of interest when the students approach for loan for the second year. The bankers say that there are no clear instructions to them to postpone the payment of interest. I think, there is some snag in it. Even though in the present grant under the head of higher education, there is no mention about allocation for reimbursement of interest to the banks, the Government has to bear the interest on the loan payable to banks by way of reimbursement through the Reserve Bank of India. I request the hon. Finance Minister to streamline the procedure and ensure speedy reimbursement of interest amount to banks because they are all commercial banks and only after collecting the interest, they would be able to move forward.

Then, rural development is the pivotal point of progress of any nation. The allocation to PMGS Scheme continues to suffer from inadequacy of funds. So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to allocate more funds to PMGS Scheme.

The Supplementary Grants for the IT Ministry is about Rs. 1,012 crore. I wonder why the Ministry demands such an allocation when the 2G spectrum deal has ended up with a loss of Rs. one lakh crore to the exchequer due to the questionable and highly-debatable method adopted by the Ministry. One day, the cat will be out of the bag and the Ministry is bound to answer the public in this regard.

Even though the hon. Prime Minister has said that : "Although, there is a huge gap in the prices of spectrum for 2G and 3G services, the whole issue needs to be seen in proper perception." The Government is yet to initiate credible action to enable the people to see the issue in clear perception. Why is the Government shying away from initiating action and who is behind it? The people are waiting curiously to know as to what has happened in the spectrum deal.

In conclusion, it must be the endeavour of everyone to see that the amount allocated and the grants made under various heads reach the targeted beneficiaries in full by strengthening the monitoring system.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The next speaker is Shri Shailendra Kumar. You have three minutes at your disposal to speak because by 5.30 pm, we have to complete the discussion. Therefore, be very brief.

श्री शैलेन्द्र कुमार (कोशाम्बी): माननीय सभापति महोदय, आपने मुझे वर्ष 2010-2011 की अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों पर बोलने का अवसर दिया, उसके लिये मैं आपका आभारी हूँ। जब मेरे बोलने का समय था, मैं यहाँ नहीं था, एक आवश्यक काम से चला गया था क्योंकि स्व. जनैश्वर मिश्र का आज जन्म दिवस था। उसके लिये मैं क्षमा चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री बहुत ही विद्वान और अनुभवी व्यक्ति हैं। जब प्रतिवर्ष जनरल बजट पेश होता है, उसके बाद हमेशा से ही सप्लीमेंटरी बजट पेश होता आया है। मैं ने श्री यशवंत सिंहा जी के भाषण का कुछ भाग सुना है। वह भी श्री अटल जी की सरकार में काफी अनुभवी वित्त मंत्री रहे हैं। उन्होंने एक बात कही कि अगर जनरल बजट में इसका प्रावधान कर दिया जाता तो आज इसे लाने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी लेकिन मैं आंकड़ों में नहीं जाना चाहता हूँ। हमारे माननीय सदस्यों ने बड़े विस्तार से अपनी-अपनी बातें रखी हैं। हमारे संविधान में कई पुराने बातें हैं, लिखित हैं जिनकी हम शपथ भी लेते हैं - मंत्री के रूप में या सांसद के रूप में। उसमें स्वास्थ्य, शिक्षा और योजना की बात कही गई है। अगर आंकड़े देखेंगे तो मेरे ख्याल से बजट का प्रावधान आरोप-प्रत्यारोप के रूप में गुजरता है। यहाँ बहस होती है और जो उस समय की सरकार होती है कि तुम्हारी सरकार के समय यह हुआ और जब वह विपक्ष में चली जाती है तो आने वाली सरकार पिछली सरकार के बारे में कहती है। इस तरह एक दूसरे पर आरोप-प्रत्यारोप लगते रहते हैं।

सभापति महोदय, मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य और योजना पर विशेष ध्यान देना होगा। जब यूपीए-2 की सरकार आयी और हम सदन में आये तो कहा गया कि 100 दिन के योजना का लक्ष्य रखा गया है, हम 100 दिन में कार्या-कल्प कर देंगे। ऐसा लग रहा था कि सरकार के पास संसाधन पर्याप्त हैं और समय भी ठीक है लेकिन ऐसा नहीं हुआ। आप देख रहे हैं कि जब से यूपीए-2 की सरकार आयी है, तब से महंगाई बढ़ी है। जब भी हम लोग मूल्य वृद्धि पर नियम 193 के अंतर्गत चर्चा करते तो सरकार की तरफ से जवाब आता कि हम महंगाई रोक लेंगे। इसी संदर्भ में कल भी माननीय वित्त मंत्री ने बहुत सारी बातें बतायीं कि हम बहुत प्रयास कर रहे हैं लेकिन कहीं भी महंगाई रुक नहीं पा रही है। जो भी राष्ट्रीय कार्यक्रम इस सरकार के हैं, उन पर ठीक से अमलीजामा नहीं पहनाया जा रहा है। आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि जो आम आदमी है, गरीब मजदूर, किसान है उन तमाम लोगों की दिक्कतें हैं, उन सब की ओर बड़े विस्तार से देखना पड़ेगा।

खासकर हमें ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों की तरफ देखना पड़ेगा। आज किसान परेशान है और वह आत्महत्या कर रहा है। मैं अभी आंकड़े देख रहा था कि जो सरकारी सर्विसेज में लोग हैं, जो लोग फौज में हैं, वे भी आत्महत्याएं कर रहे हैं। इसका क्या कारण है? हमें इन तमाम कारणों का पता लगाना पड़ेगा। इस सरकार पर कहीं न कहीं आम जनता ने विश्वास जताया है। आम जनता के साथ धोखा न हो, यह सरकार को सोचना पड़ेगा। बातें बहुत सी थीं, लेकिन अभी दूसरा बजट भी लेना है, आपकी ओर से बार-बार घंटी बज रही है। मैं यही कहना चाहूंगा कि चाहे जैसा भी हो, हमें इसका समर्थन करना ही है। हमें इसे पास कराना ही है...(व्यवधान)

श्री जगदीश शर्मा (जहानाबाद): आप एमपीलैंड के बारे में भी बोलिए। एमपीलैंड को बढ़ाना चाहिए। सम्पूर्ण सदन की यह भावना है...(व्यवधान) आप अभिभावक हैं, आप सदन के नेता हैं। आप एमपीलैंड को बढ़ाइये...(व्यवधान)

श्री शैलेन्द्र कुमार : महोदय, मैं अंत में सत्ता पक्ष और विपक्ष के सभी सम्मानित सदस्यों की भावनाओं से अलग करते हुए प्रणव दादा से गुजारिश करता हूँ कि, इसके पहले भी आपसे निवेदन किया गया था और यह बात बार-बार उठती है, या तो एमपीलैंड को खत्म कर दीजिये या फिर इसे बढ़ा दीजिये...(व्यवधान)

श्री जगदीश शर्मा: महोदय, या तो यह वापस हो या इसे बढ़ाइये...(व्यवधान)

श्री शैलेन्द्र कुमार : इसी के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ। आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया, इसके लिए आपका धन्यवाद।

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (MIDNAPORE): I am aware of the time constraint, even then please allow me to complete all my points. I am not going to make a long speech.

The Supplementary Demands for Grants total Rs. 54,589 crore. This number is not a small number. In terms of GDP ratio, it is one per cent of the GDP. In terms of the Budget which was placed earlier, it amounts to five per cent of the Budget. So, it seems that it is a poor performance in terms of fiscal management. I do not know what will be the amount in the next Supplementary Demands for Grants which will be presented in the Winter Session. In the next Session, I do not know how much money will be demanded and that is not clear to us. This is a huge Demand. It should have been properly managed in the earlier Budget.

The next point is about the source. I do not know whether these Demands will have any impact on the fiscal deficit or not. Our fiscal deficit was 5.5 per cent, but with this huge amount sanctioned, I do not know whether it will be having any impact on our fiscal deficit or not.

It has appeared in the print and other media that Rs. 1,06,000 crore was generated from the sale of spectrum, that is, from the sale of broadband and third generation mobile spectrum as against Rs. 35,000 crore which had been budgeted for. My point is how this fiscal deficit will be met. Will they borrow or will they sell the family silver? This is an example that they are going to sell the family silver. This is their attitude and this is their philosophy, taking the money received from non-tax revenues. This is not a very happy state of affairs. This is not a very good economy, as far as our country is concerned.

Now coming to expenditure, yesterday during his reply, the hon. Finance Minister mentioned that Rs. 14,000 crore have been provided to the petroleum companies; they have already been too much subsidy earlier.

There is already a subsidy of Rs.3,1,800 crore. In addition to that, Rs.14,000 crore are being provided. I would like to know whether with the increase in the petroleum products, they would earn much. Not only that, deregularization has already been done. Even then Rs.14,000 crore have been provided to the total amount. On the other hand, in agriculture only Rs.3,286 crore have been provided putting together all the aspects of agriculture. In Women and Child Development Ministry, only Rs.0.02 crore, that is, only Rs.2.00 lakhs have been provided to the Women and Child Development Ministry. In irrigation, only Rs.30 crore have been proposed. Irrigation is the most important area.

My predecessor speaker has rightly said about the situation of water in the country. It may be the drinking water problem; it may be for irrigation and other things. Irrigation is the most important component. Not only that, the rain fed area is there. But only Rs.30 crore have been proposed for irrigation.

Now we are talking about the Green Revolution. I appeal to the hon. Finance Minister in this regard. Only Rs.4,00 crore for Green Revolution in the Eastern area is not sufficient. It is quite meagre. How will the six States be covered by only this meagre amount? I would request him, if possible, to increase the amount. As it is the Demands for Grants, there is a convention and we would not stand in the way. We are not opposing it. But I think what is missing is the prioritization of this area. With these words, I conclude.

*SHRI C. SIVASAMI (TIRUPPUR): Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the supplementary Demands for Grants 2010-11. The Government has taken measures to enhance the fund allocation to various Ministries and I welcome the same. But at the same time I would like to point out that textile sector a big job provider next only to Agriculture ought to have got more of fund allocation. Textile units that have facilities to compete with the global competitors were getting incentives from the Government but such grants are not being extended now for want of funds. This greatly affects the entrepreneurs and naturally the textile industry. I would like to point out that Government has failed to monitor the growth of textile sector. Cotton price rise, yarn price rise, power cuts, fall in Dollar and Euro values have all greatly affected the textile sector. Many of the textile units all over the country, especially those in Tiruppur, the knitting industry town, are all meeting with huge lose this year. Small and medium units are being closed. Lakhs of textile workers dependent on these units are at the verge of losing their livelihood. This is due to our inability to cope up with the competition from China, Bangladesh and Pakistan. Yarn price in India has increased only because our permitting export of cotton. It is a misconception to believe that cotton growers benefit out of cotton exports. In fact, the middlemen traders procure all the cotton from the farmers at the time of yield and resort to hoarding. When cotton is to be exported, farmers do not have cotton. So naturally, it is the cotton traders who make huge profits. So cotton exports are not profitable to cotton growers. This has brought about stiff challenges to the textile industry. Hence, I urge upon the Government to allocate more funds to agriculture and extend a grant of at least 5000 rupees per acre to a cotton farmer. This will directly benefit the cotton growers and will pave way for a significant growth in the textile sector.

*English translation of the speech laid on the Table originally in Tamil

Cotton grown in our country must be processed entirely here and yarn must be manufactured here itself. Cloth production and Garments manufacturing provide a cycle of opportunities to all the textile workers. It is needless to remind the Government that this attempt at self-sufficiency will help us to generate job opportunities and increase money flow helping Government to earn foreign exchange.

NH-47 that pass through Tirppur in the Coimbatore district is being converted to a six lane road for which the Government is in the process of acquiring land both the cultivable land and patches of lands in the residential areas. The compensation paid to the agriculturists are found to be meagre. Sengappalli, Perumanallur, Avinashi and Karrumatthampatti are the places near Tirppur and Coimbatore through which passes NH-47. In the open market, the agricultural land there sells one crore per acre but the Government while acquiring pays just one lakh per acre. So, farmers get 90 per cent loan when they handover their land for a public cause. So, I urge upon the Governments to take into consideration the plight of the farmers and enhance the compensation.

It is widely known that our Air India in the Civil Aviation sector is not having a competitive edge over the private air line operators. For instance, Air India operates a flight between Delhi and Coimbatore via Mumbai which takes 6 hours whereas private airlines like Spice Jet links Delhi with Coimbatore via Hyderabad taking just 3 hours and 45 minutes. The passengers are discouraged to go in for Air India. Conscious efforts must be made to change this trend. Air India must reschedule its flight timings and change the route as per the ground needs. This will help Air India which was operating till recently CRZ-7603 directly between Delhi and Coimbatore to make profits. Hence, I urge upon the Union Government and the Civil Aviation Ministry to operate an airbus between Delhi and Coimbatore. I also urge upon the Government to enquire into the reported loss of about one lakh crores of rupees accrued to the Ministry of Information Technology in the allocation to 2G spectrum band width.

*श्री वीरेन्द्र कुमार (टीकमगढ़): अनुदान की अनुपूरक मांगों पर चर्चा में कभी तो सदस्यों ने विकास एवं मुद्रास्फीति के प्रति चिंता व्यक्त की है। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि आदमी की क्य शक्ति बढ़ी है किन्तु इस मत को नजर अंदाज कर

दिया गया कि रूपये का अवमूल्यन हुआ है कोई भी चीज खरीदने के लिए बहुत अधिक रूपया देना पड़ रहा है। विकास के लिए हो रहे निर्माण कार्यों की लागत भी बढ़ गयी है। अतः कई योजनाओं के पुर्नमूल्यांकन न होने के कारण कई कार्य अधूरे पड़े हैं। मेरे संसदीय क्षेत्र टीकमगढ़ (म0पू0) के अंतर्गत महत्वपूर्ण सिंचाई योजना के बेतवा नदी जोड़ने कार्य जो कि नदी जोड़ी अभियान के प्रथम फेस में स्वीकृत हुआ था अभी इसका कार्य पैसों के अभाव में रूका है जबकि इस योजना से छतरपुर, टीकमगढ़, सागर, विदिशा जिले एवं उत्तर प्रदेश के कई जिले लाभान्वित होंगे। अतः अनुपूरक बजट में इस योजना के लिए प्राथमिकता से राशि का आवंटन होना चाहिए।

म0पू0 बुन्देलखंड क्षेत्र से निकलने वाली ललितपुर सिंगरोली रेलवे लाईन का कार्य भी धीमी गति से चल रहा है। अतः इसे भी शीघ्र प्रारम्भ करने के लिए बजट का प्रावधान अनुपूरक बजट में करना चाहिए।

बुन्देलखंड कृषि प्रधान क्षेत्र है अतः कृषि को बढ़ावा देने के लिए बुन्देलखंड में प्रस्तावित केन्द्रीय कृषि विश्वविद्यालय टीकमगढ़ छतरपुर में ही खोलने के लिए अनुपूरक मांग में शामिल करके प्रारम्भ किया जाना चाहिए। शिक्षा को बढ़ावा देने टीकमगढ़ में अभी केन्द्रीय विद्यालय ही नहीं हैं अतः इसे शीघ्र प्रारम्भ करना चाहिए। ताकि वहां के विद्यार्थियों को भी केन्द्रीय विद्यालय में पढ़ने का लाभ मिल सके।

संसदीय विकास की राशि बहुत ही कम है जबकि अनेक राज्यों में विधायकों को क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए 1.5 करोड़ से 3 करोड़ तक की राशि मिल रही है। अतः संसद सदस्यों की कठिनाईयों को देखते हुए विकास कार्यों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए संसदीय क्षेत्र विकास राशि कम से कम दस करोड़ रूपये किया जाना चाहिए तथा केन्द्र द्वारा प्रवर्तित सभी योजनाओं की मानीटरिंग का कार्य भी सांसदों की समिति को दिया जाना चाहिए।

***श्री नारनभाई कछाड़िया (अमरेली):** माननीय मंत्री जी ने जो पूरक बजट पेश किया है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ और धन्यवाद करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं अपनी तरफ से एक बात माननीय मंत्री जी के ध्यान में रखना चाहता हूँ।

हमारा देश आज भी कृषि और ऋषियों का देश माना जाता है। महात्मा गांधी जी ने भी कहा था कि अगर सही भारत को देखना है तो गांव में जाकर देखो लेकिन आज हमारे देश के किसान और गांव, गरीब मजदूर भूखे हैं। उनके तन पर कपड़े नहीं हैं और रहने के लिए मकान भी नहीं हैं और हमारे देश के किसान की बात कहूँ तो किसान जो हैं वह हमारे देश की गले की हड्डी की तरह है। अगर गले की हड्डी टूट जाती है तो आदमी जिंदा नहीं रहता। उसी तरह हमारे किसान टूट जायेंगे तो हमारा देश कभी भी आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा। आज अगर मैं जो बात कहूँ तो मैं भी एक किसान हूँ और हमारे सभी दल के सांसद किसी न किसी तरह खेत से जुड़े हुए हैं। अगर देश की उन्नति और हरियाली को आगे बढ़ाना है तो दृढ़ता के साथ हमें कार्य करना है।

आज किसान लुप्त होता जा रहा है। गांव का शहरीकरण होता जा रहा है। क्यों?

जब किसान खेत में बीज बोते हैं तभी से फसल का ध्यान रखने के लिए खेत में ही रहना पड़ता है। क्यों बोये हुए बीज को पशुओं के झुंड जमीन में से निकाल खा जाते हैं। जब फसल थोड़ी बढ़ी होती है तब रोज जो एक जंगली पशु है वो खेत में पूरे झुंड में आते हैं और पूरी की पूरी फसल बरबाद कर देते हैं। आज किसान जो हैं वो अपनी जान से भी अधिक प्यार खेत को करता है। वह बस फिर गांव छोड़ कर शहर की ओर भागता है और जमीन खरीदने वाला कोई किसान नहीं होता। वह बिजनेस मैन होता है और वही जमीन पड़े-पड़े बंजर हो जाती है। अगर उसे रोका नहीं गया तो आने वाले दिनों में हमारे देश की खेती नष्ट हो जायेगी। इसलिए किसानों को उसकी फसल की रक्षा के लिए किसानों को सभ आवश्यक सुविधाएँ दी जानी चाहिए। वायर फेंसिंग तार सुविधा, जितना भी हो सके देना चाहिये। आज भी किसानों की वर्षों पुरानी फायर इंश्योरेंस की मांग कृषि विभाग और वन विभाग में पड़ी हुई है।

* Speech was laid on the Table.

किसानों को समय पर न तो अच्छा बीज मिलता है, न ही समय पर सारी दवायें मिलती हैं और न ही समय पर रासायन खाद मिलती है। समय जाने के बाद जो चीज मिलती है तो उसकी उपयोगिता नहीं रहती। अगर हमें सही दिशा में आगे बढ़ना है तो सबसे पहले हमें हमारे देश के खेत और किसानों को मजबूत करना अति आवश्यक है। किसान मजबूत तो गांव मजबूत और गांव मजबूत तो हमारा देश अपने आप ही आगे बढ़ेगा। मेरे इन सुझावों पर ध्यान देंगे, ऐसा मेरा विश्वास है।

***SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (BALURGHAT) :** We are discussing Supplementary Demands for Grants

(General) 2010-11 in this House and I want to raise the following issues.

Firstly, in the agricultural sector, the farmers used to sow seeds, cultivate their own land and then sell their produce in the market. But now-a-days hybrid, genetically modified seeds and high yielding variety seeds are grown in the laboratories which are very expensive. Often Crops can not be grown from these seeds. As a result of which the quality of land suffers, farmers incur huge losses. In Maharashtra, one of the reasons of farmers' suicides is crop failure.

In my district, Patiram Agriculture Laboratory is functioning. I urge upon the minister to allocate adequate funds for the development of this laboratory.

Education : If we come to the education sector, the implementation of the Right to free and compulsory education has not started as yet. What is the reason for this? The Government must take initiative to begin the work right away.

After the 6th Pay Commission, only some people have received the revised salaries. But the teachers, professors of colleges and universities are still not getting the enhanced pay. They should be immediately paid salaries at the revised rate.

Law and Justice : There is also much confusion among various political parties regarding the Election Photo Identity cards. At times the foreign nationals are also given these cards and genuine citizens are deprived of the privilege. This issue must be seriously looked into.

Commonwealth Games : Everyday we find lots of news about the ensuing Commonwealth Games. In print media as well as in audio-visual media, news of corruption, irregularities and mis-appropriation of funds are pouring in. The Stadia which are being constructed by CPWD are sub-standard – the tiles are breaking everyday. The Central Vigilance Commission has submitted a report in this regard which has pointed out to the corruption and mishandling of funds.

Airports : We all know that Mangalore, Leh, Patna airports are in a dangerous condition. Most of the airports are being handed over to the private players. I have also read in the newspapers that incidents of thefts are taking place there. Even the mobile phone of honourable MP Shri Rahul Gandhi was also stolen. In my constituency, there is an airport but it is not functional.

Chemicals : On 2nd of December in 1984, poisonous gas leaked from the factory of Union Carbide in Bhopal as a result of which 20,000 people died. Lakhs of people have become handicapped and have been incapacitated and can not work anymore. Mr. Anderson and Mahendra did not pay adequate compensation to the victims and fled. Most of the sufferers did not get even that meager compensation amount.

After 26 long years, the verdict of the case has been given and has ignited thousand minds giving rise to widespread repercussions among the people of this country thereby the Government now wants to give more compensation to the victims. But the actual culprits have been allowed to go scot free. They have not made to pay anything. Instead, the people of the country are paying from their taxes. The factory infact should be sold off to mobilise the compensation money.

Home Affairs : I would also like to mention that the enumerators of the census have not been paid properly. They should at once be paid their due in the interest of the huge project undertaken.

Rural Development : My constituency South Dinajpur is mostly inhabited by the tribal communities. In the tribal villages, infrastructure is not up to the mark and there is lack of metalled road connectivity. This is due to sparse population in these areas. But the tribal people are not happy with this situation and there is much resentment among them. The parameter linked to population must be changed.

ओशी रमाशंकर राजभर (सलेमपुर): माननीया अध्यक्ष महोदया, सरकार द्वारा अनुपूरक मांगों का बजट लाया गया। इस बजट में उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न मदों में मांगे गये धनराशि का ख्याल नहीं किया गया। यदि अनुपूरक बजट लाया गया तो अति महत्वपूर्ण मांगें छोड़ना नहीं चाहिए था। पूर्वांचल में गोरखपुर व बस्ती मंडल जैनिज इन्सेफ्लिडाइटिस एक वर्ष पांच वर्ष के बच्चों के टिकाकरण हेतु 79.20 लाख वैक्सीन भारत सरकार से मांगी गई। 17 लाख डोज का आदेश किया गया। अभी तक 15 लाख डोज पहुंचा है। गोरखपुर मंडल में अतिमहत्वपूर्ण टीका जो भेजे गये, वह खराब थे। सरकार द्वारा दक्षता विकास मिशन युवाओं को रोजगार देने के लिए बनाई गई पूरे देश के लिए केवल 3 लाख लोगों को दक्ष बनाने का लक्ष्य किया गया। उत्तर प्रदेश में इस कार्यक्रम हेतु सरकार की देय धनराशि 94 करोड़ की प्रतिपूर्ति अब तक नहीं किया गया। माननीय उच्च न्यायालय, लखनऊ खंडपीठ के नवीन भवन हेतु 500 धनराशि अब तक नहीं दी गई। अनुसूचित जाति, अनुसूचित जनजाति के छात्र-छात्राओं को पूर्व दशम छात्रवृत्ति हेतु भारत सरकार से कोई धनराशि नहीं मिली। भारत सरकार द्वारा मदरसा आधुनिकीकरण योजना सन 1993-94 से संचालित की जा रही है। जिसके लिए चार हजार छः सौ इक्कीस मदरसों हेतु 13.240,985 लाख उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा प्रेषित किये गये थे, जिसमें मात्र 856 मदरसों हेतु धनराशि उपलब्ध कराई गई। पिछड़ा वर्ग कल्याण वर्ग के अंतर्गत छात्रवृत्ति के लिए पूर्वदशम दशमोत्तर छात्र-छात्राओं के छात्रवृत्ति हेतु 500 की धनराशि, केन्द्र सरकार को देनी थी। उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने 538.09 करोड़ की मांग की, मिला मात्र 55 करोड़। आखिर यह धनराशि क्यों नहीं दी गई। शीघ्र न्याय के क्षेत्र में 242 फास्ट कोर्ट के संचालन हेतु 43.610 करोड़ की धनराशि मांगी गई, लेकिन इसको नहीं दिया गया। प्रदेश के 12 जनपदों में 15 पारिवारिक न्यायालय कार्यरत हैं। उच्च न्यायालय ने शेष सभी जनपदों में पारिवारिक न्यायालय खोलने का निर्देश दिया, जिसके लिए 19.32 करोड़ भारत सरकार से मांगे गये, अब तक नहीं मिले। उत्तर प्रदेश में हर एक ब्लाक में तहसील स्तर पर ग्राम न्यायालय की स्थापना के संचालन हेतु केन्द्र सरकार से धन मांगा

गया, जो नहीं मिला।

अनिवार्य शिक्षा अधिकार अधिनियम के संचालन हेतु 22.86 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यकता थी, नहीं दिया गया। सड़क, परिवहन एवं राज्य मार्ग मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार द्वारा यह आश्वासन दिया गया। सी.आर.एफ. तथा इंटर स्टेट कनेक्टिविटी योजनान्तर्गत राज्य सरकार द्वारा व्यय की गई धनराशि के प्रतिपूर्ति नहीं की गई। पूर्वांचल के जनपद बलिया, देवरिया, गोरखपुर, बस्ती, गोंडा, आजमगढ़, कुशीनगर,

संत कबीर नगर, मउ गाजीपुर को बाढ़ व सूखा से निजात दिलाने के लिए कोई बजट नहीं दिया जा रहा

* Speech was laid on the Table

है। बाढ़ परियोजनाओं के निर्माण में प्रदेश सरकार के योजना के मुताबिक एआईबीपी योजना अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश के मानक से आधी धनराशि स्वीकृत की गई है, जो दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है।

दलहन एवं तिलहन योजना के विकास हेतु योजना बनाई गई। फूटी कौड़ी नहीं दी गई। विद्युत परियोजनाओं से उत्पादित विद्युत (ऊर्जा) के आबंटन में उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ भेदभाव किया जा रहा है। राजीव गांधी विद्युत हेतु उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा 10.86 करोड़ की परियोजना भेजी गई, जिसका पैसा अब तक नहीं मिला।

***श्री गणेश सिंह (सतना):** महोदय, मैं अनुदानों की अनुपूरक मांगों पर अपने विचार रखते हुए वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि ग्रामीण विकास के लिए आपने 7337.50 करोड़ रुपए रखे हैं। मैं मध्य प्रदेश में प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना को पूरा करने हेतु राशि दिए जाने की मांग करता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश के महाकौशल एवं विंध्य क्षेत्र में बांध की दायीं तरफ नहर, जो इसकी जीवन रेखा है, उसे राष्ट्रीय परियोजना घोषित करने हेतु जल बोर्ड ने प्रस्ताव भेजा है, मैं इसकी मंजूरी की मांग करता हूँ। केंद्र सरकार कह रही है कि 20 किलोमीटर सड़क बना रहे हैं। मेरा सिर्फ इतना ही कहना है कि सड़कें बड़े पूंजीपतियों को बेची जा रही हैं और उसकी वसूली जनता की जेब से हो रही है।

मध्य प्रदेश में प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क का काम अच्छा चल रहा है। 15,000 किलोमीटर सड़कों के निर्माण हो रहा है। अक्टूबर, 2009 से आज तक एक रुपया भी नहीं दिया गया है। 7,000 गांवों के लिए प्रस्ताव भेजे गए थे लेकिन बिना किसी कारण के वापिस कर दिया गए हैं। हर यो जे पट्टीप जैन जी ग्रामीण विकास मंत्री, मध्य प्रदेश को खुले आम केंद्र की राशि बंद करने की बात सर्वत्र कह रहे हैं। क्या यह उचित है? केंद्र सरकार से राज्यों के लाभ के लिए विशेष पैकेज दिए जाते रहे हैं, हमारी इसमें कोई शिकायत नहीं है। परंतु राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् की बैठक में मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने महाकौशल एवं विंध्य क्षेत्र के विकास हेतु विशेष पैकेज की मांग की थी क्योंकि यह क्षेत्र अत्यंत पिछड़ा हुआ है।

* Speech was laid on the Table

***SHRI P.T. THOMAS (IDUKKI):** Sir, I rise to support the Supplementary Demands for Grants that we are discussing today. I must mention that our country is passing through a critical juncture.

Sir, after the world wide economic melt down – we have the future that our country is affected very little.

Sir, the respectful Yashwant Sinhajji alleged that Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is full of corruption. Sir, Central Government is not implementing Mahatma Gandhi NREGA directly. Sir, Central Government is giving money as much as the State Government is demanding. Sir if there is any corrupt practices in NREGA who is responsible for that? No doubt the State Government. Sir, implementation-wise the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is walking under the strict control of State Government officials. If there is any corruption, it is the duty of the State Governments to find out the solutions.

Sir what is the standard of MNREGA implementation in rural areas. Sir, in district level Joint Commissioner is there. Who is the sole controller. Sir, under his control Block level officer and below his Grampanchayat level officer, and technical experts like engineers and data entry operators and village estates Officer. Sir, below this Supervisory nature of 'mates' who is looking after the entire work which is done by the ordinary labourers who are entitled as jobseekers.

Respected Sinhajji, these are all officers who are State Government employees. Is there is full of corruption why not the State Governments take initiatives to stop the corruption. Respected Sinhajji tens and thousand of poor villages and the real downtrodden people are eagerly waiting for Mahatma Gandhi NREGA job. It is really a blessing for the Crores of people. In this occasion I would like to mention the initiative taken by our beloved leader Sonia Ji and Respected Prime Minister.

Sir, in this supplementary demand for grants our government allotted a total amount of 68,294 crores. Sir out of this

25,981 is in plan outlay and 42,313 is nonplan.

Sir, to provide ex-gratia to victims of Bhopal gas leak disaster. Is there any reason to oppose this demand? Sir, may I know from our respected opposition members?

Sir, the RBI share holding in national Bank for agriculture and rural development and national housing bank. Sir, the total share is 1,900 crores. Is it a small thing sir?

Sir, I would like to give a special congratulation to our forward looking Finance Minister for providing 103 crore. On behalf of entire labour community, I congratulate the Finance Minister for providing loan to HMT Ltd. for redemption by Government guaranteed loan and interest Rs.103.98 crore.

Sir, our flagship programme Right to Education Act is one of the most important programme of our Government. Sir in this supplementary demands for grants 4,000 crores is provided for implementing Right to Education Act. Sir also 2,000 crores for the improvement in the pay scale of ministry and college teachers is also provided in this demand grants.

Sir 50 crores is allocated for skill training for youth of left wing extremism areas. Sir, allotment for elector's photo identity cards (EPIC) Rs 150 crores is a welcome step. Sir in our State Kerala some parts of Kannore districts and some other places the bogus identity card is utilizing with the convenience of CPI(M) led State Government. This amount will help to prevent bogus cards.

Sir in the field of rural developments 6,300 crores is allotted. In this 2,000 crores is also for left wing extremism affected districts is also notable one. Sir in this manner we can meet the challenges which our rural India is facing. Sir, with these words I would like to conclude my short speech.

***श्री गणेशराव नागोराव दूधगांवकर (परभणी):** अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे पूरक मांगों में बोलने का समय दिया, आपका आभारी हूँ।

पूरक मांगों पर चर्चा करते हुए महत्वपूर्ण बातें रखता हूँ।

देश की प्रगति के लिए मानव का विकास।

1. मानव का विकास
2. मानव की शिक्षा
3. कृषि विकास
4. ग्रामीण विकास
5. महिला की प्रगति
6. किसानों का इश्योरेंस
7. येजी, रोटी, कपड़ा, मकान, प्रथम सुविधा
8. मानव के आरोग्य की सुविधा
9. खेती के लिए जल प्रोजेक्ट होने चाहिए
10. आर्थिक रूप से पिछड़े लोगों के लिए शिक्षा की सुविधा
11. एम.के.वी में फूड की सुविधा
12. जायकावादी बैंक केनाल को पूरा करें।

* Speech was laid on the Table

***SHRI P. KUMAR (TIRUCHIRAPPALLI):** On behalf of the AIADMK I putforth my views on the discussion on "Supplementary

Demands for Grants for the year 2010-2011.

Union Government has allot huge allocation of funds for centrally sponsored schemes which are to be implemented by the state. I have come to understand that there are two steering committees one headed by the Chief Minister of concerned states and the other at the central level to monitor the implementation programme. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, is one of the flagship programme of the center. Here I would like to bring to the notice of the government that the priority should be given to the local M.Ps in selection of work as per the norms fixed by the government. The implementing authorities are not following the rules prescribed by the Government in giving priority for supervision by the local M.P. or public representatives. The Government should come forward to issue directions to the representatives. The Government should come forward to issue directions to the implementing authorities to follows the rules and provide opportunities for supervision of local M.Ps.

Recently, the Hon'ble Minister of Urban Development orally told that the norms fixed for inclusion of cities under JNNURM will be relaxed. Under the proposed guidelines it was understood that those cities which are having 5 lakhs population will also enjoy the financial allocations under JNNURM. I request the Hon'ble Minister through this House to include Trichi and Salem cities of Tamil Nadu under JNNURM and to allocate funds accordingly in the present budget itself.

Then I am coming to the agricultural sector. The Government should take note of the present situation that the area of cultivable agricultural land are shrinking resulting low production of foodgrains. Due to the low production people are unable to get foodgrains on affordable prices. One side the Government is making laws to provide food security to all sections of our population and on the other side the cultivable lands area are coming down. There are two main reasons for this. One is conversion of agricultural land as housing plots and the other is agricultural lands are used for industrial purpose. One side the production of foodgrains are coming down on the other there is no sufficient godown for the storage of the agricultural produces. The Government should come forward to enact a suitable law in this house to ban the conversion of agricultural land for industrial and housing purposes. Then only we can save the cultivable agricultural land which provides foodgrains for the people. In my parliamentary constituency the districts of Trichirapalli and Pudukottai agriculturists are producing more quantity of Bananas, Jasmine and Cashewnuts. But due to marketing problem they are unable to get proper price for their produces. For this I suggest agricultural based industries like establishment of Central Banana Export Centre, Perfume manufacturing industries to extract from jasmine and Cashewnut export unit to enable the agriculturists to have remunerative prices.

Then coming to the road sector I request the Government that the ongoing expansion of NH 67 from Thanjavur to Karur via Trichirapalli may be expedited at the earliest by allocating sufficient funds. There is a long pending demand from the people of Tamil Nadu for conversion of State Highways No.28 from Thanjavur to Sayalkudi. No.25 connecting Trichirapalli and Namakkal into National highways. I request the government to make budgetary provisions for the road project in the ongoing budget itself.

ओशी हंसराज गं. अहीर (चन्द्रपुर): मैं अनुदान की पूरक मांगों (2010-11) पर अपने विचार व्यक्त कर रहा हूँ। देश में कृषि तथा उस पर निर्भर किसानों की समस्या पर अनेक सहयोगी सांसद बोल चुके हैं। मैं सुझाव दूंगा देश में हर किसान को अपनी कृषि भूमि का विकास करने की जिम्मेदारी उस किसान से जादा सरकार की मानी जानी चाहिए। सरकार जिस किसान से अपनी कृषि कार्य हेतु सिंचाई हेतु, ट्र्यूब वेल, बोअरवेल या कुआँ मांगा उसे सरकार पूर्णतः राजसहायता प्रदान कर उस किसान को सिंचाई हेतु जिम्मेवारी ले। देश में अनाज की कमी को यही किसान परिश्रम कर अनाज की कमी पूरी कर सकता है। हमें आयात अनाज पर भारी संख्या में करेन्सी देनी पड़ती है उसे हम बचा सकते हैं।

देश में भारी संख्या में युवा बेरोजगार हैं। 20 करोड़ से ज्यादा बेरोजगार रोजगार-नौकरी चाहते हैं। लेकिन सरकार-सरकारी क्षेत्रों व सरकारी नौकरियां निकाल नहीं रही हैं। अनेक पदों को खाली रखा जा रहा है। पढ़े लिखे नौजवानों को नौकरी से वंचित रखना उचित नहीं। खाली पदों को तुरन्त भरने की प्रक्रिया प्रारंभ करने हेतु आदेश दें।

सरकार हर बार कामगार संगठनों कर्मचारी संगठनों के दबाव में वेतन आयोग-पे कमीशन की स्थापना कर उन वेतनभोगियों को बार-बार वेतन बढ़ाने हेतु सहमति देती है। लेकिन बेरोजगारों हेतु बेरोजगार भत्ता देने हेतु आयोग बैठाये तथा बेरोजगारों को भत्ता प्रारंभ करें।

* Speech was laid on the Table

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Deputy-Speaker has already announced that at 6 O' Clock we would be taking up the 'Zero Hour'. Therefore, now I call the hon. Minister to reply.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY (KOKRAJHAR): What about me? I have already given the notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We would call you next time. At 6 O' Clock, we are going to take up other business. Before that, we have to pass it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY : My party is a recognized party. I may be allowed. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY : This is not a justice. Why should I not be allowed? ...(Interruptions)

17.37 hrs

*At this stage, Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwisumuthiary came
and stood on the floor near the Table*

17.37 ¼ hrs

*At this stage, Shri Sansuma Khunggur Bwisumuthiary
went back to his seat*

17.37 ½ hrs

At this stage, Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table

MR. CHAIRMAN: Time is over. It is not like that. Those who have not spoken, they can lay their speeches on the Table of the House.

...(Interruptions)

17.38 hrs

*At this stage, Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar and some other hon. Members
went back to their seats*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank the hon. Members for their observations which they have made. Some of the hon. Members have also stated that they could have said, but because of the paucity of time, they were not provided the opportunity. But those who have also given their speeches in writing, we will take note of it.

I am happy that Shri Yashwant Sinha has participated, who, naturally as a former Finance Minister of a very long standing, could make points relevant and also he has highlighted some of the issues and expressed his concern. And it is quite natural for him to say that some of the expenditure proposals which I have brought in the first Supplementary Demand, keeping in view the nature of their expenditure, could have been anticipated and incorporated in the main Budget. There is no denial to the fact that some of these could have been anticipated. But why I have come out with it. Normally, the Finance Ministers do not come out in the first Supplementary Demand, which is almost five per cent of the total budgetary expenditure and not a substantial part of the GDP in terms of percentage.

This time I wanted to make an experiment. He had this experience and I also had this experience that when we give the money required to the States, one complaint that constantly comes is that much of the working season is lost. That is because we finalise the entire budgetary exercise by middle of May when the Finance Bill is passed. After that, by the time communications and other things are issued, the Monsoon Session starts. As a result of that, if there is a shortfall or an anticipated shortfall, when the additonality is being given to them by the end of Winter Session through the second batch of Supplementary Demands, much of the working season is lost. I wanted to address this.

I would give you one instance as we do not have adequate time. I have given Rs.7,000 crore for the Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana. I entirely agree with Mr. Sinha that this could have been anticipated and incorporated in the Budget. But apart from that I am doing it with the idea that if they can use this now, they will get a larger period of working season. I could have brought it down on some other items also but that would have created problems in respect of the actual effective implementation. That is because much of the working season would have been lost. I am doing this experiment for the first time. If I find that it has worked, I may repeat it. Otherwise, I will go back to the normal practice, which he followed and which I followed, and will come out with bulk expenditure in the Winter Session. This is one clarification I thought I should give to the hon. Member who initiated the discussion.

There is another point which he perhaps might have missed because I did not elaborate it. I never said that it is only because of the growth that there is this inflationary pressure; that as long as there will be growth, inflationary pressure would be there; and that there is no need of containing the inflation. The short point which I tried to drive at, and I believe as the Finance Minister he should have also done it, is that when we are having a growth regime of nine per cent – that was the scenario from 2005-06, 2006-07, and first part of 2007-08. When I presented my interim budget I mentioned it in February 2009 that in the last quarter of the 2008-09 the GDP growth has come down to 5.8 per cent. In the first quarter it was 7.8 per cent and it came down to 5.8 per cent in the last quarter. My anxiety was - you may disagree with it, anybody may disagree with it - how to decelerate it. That is why I took a tremendous risk. I must say it is a tremendous risk that I allowed the fiscal expansion. Substantial fiscal expansion took place. In absolute terms, Rs.1,86,000 crore were injected either by stepping up the developmental expenditure or by reducing excise duties from 16 per cent to 8 per cent and by taking certain other measures. So, in absolute terms it was Rs.1,86,000 crore and in terms of GDP it was almost three per cent of GDP at the current prices at that time.

Therefore, this fiscal expansion had its impact on the inflationary pressure which was coupled with the shortfall of the monsoon. There was an actual shortfall of about 15 million tonnes of food grains. The adverse impact was delayed a little because in the first quarter of 2008, in the entire world there was a commodity crisis and energy crisis in terms of rising prices.

Therefore, these things added to inflation. This is the cause and this cause had its effect. That does not mean that the effect will not have to be addressed. Therefore, both these aspects – from demand side and supply side – are there. So far as supply side is concerned, I have elaborated in details. That is what we have done. What is likely to be done and what we should try to do more. There, I sought the cooperation of all the political parties because he has responded. I am happy that he has responded to my request yesterday about the GST. I entirely agree with you without taking the States on board, how can I have the GST? Without Prince of Denmark, I cannot stage Hamlet. They are the Prince of Denmark. They are the main actors. What I appeal to you that the Central leadership should have discussions with them and if we can find a viewpoint of convergence. I have no intention of becoming the Super Finance Minister to interfere with the State GST. They will have their rights as I shall have my right because I am accountable to you. No tax can be levied without your approval; no expenditure can be made without your approval. Similarly, they have accountability to their States. That basic structure cannot be altered. So, what we can do for the practical purpose? I quoted your manifesto not for scoring a brownie point but only to say that I entirely agree with it that it should be desirable if it is around 12 to 14 per cent. It would be desirable if I can completely abolish the Central Sales Tax. But I cannot do it alone. That can be done collectively by all the political parties who are running the State Governments who have representation in both the Houses of Parliament. The short point which I was trying to drive at, if we can do right now because in the remaining three-four weeks, if I can place the Constitution (Amendment) Bill for the consideration of this House, then, it can be sent to the Standing Committee; after scrutiny by the Standing Committee, in the Winter Session we can discuss. And then, it may be possible to have it.

About the rate of taxes, in respect of the convergence of the other areas, that with the Empowered Committee of the State Finance Ministers, I am engaged with them. That is a good institution you have established. I congratulate you and I appreciate it. I am using it. It is not that I have abandoned it. I am waiting for their Report and their comments on the Draft Constitution Amendment, which I have given to them. After that, I will circulate to the political parties for their comments because here I would require their support. But, I am waiting to have their views first.

Yesterday, the Empowered Committee met. Tomorrow, the Chairman of the Empowered Committee would brief me as to what transpired there. Thereafter, I will have meeting with them, sometime later. But before that, if you can exercise your influence as a national leader, it would be beneficial to us.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I have stated, mainly if you analyse, the substantial part of this Supplementary Demand, if we can broadly categorise, there are certain items which are relating to the social sector. Social sectors have substantial amount

about – Rs.12,500 crore. Of that, Rs.4000 crore is for the Right to Education Bill that has been passed by this Parliament. Now, the States say, we cannot bear the entire expenditure. We calculated for the remaining part of the 11th Plan. The total allocation of the 12th Plan, I cannot forecast. That is the Planning Commission's job. They will be doing it, of course, in consultation with the Finance Minister. But anticipating as to what would be the cost of the remaining period of the 11th Plan and the spill over period of one or two years of the 12th Plan, we calculated that it would be around Rs.2,31,000 crore for the next two or three years.

Of that, Rs.60,000 crore we shall have to give to the SSA and some other amount to Right to Education. We thought that it would be difficult for the States to maintain two parallel streams; therefore, it was suggested that we should have the same sharing formula of 65 per cent from the Centre and 35 per cent from the States. So, for that, I have provided this amount.

I have to give Rs.14,000 crore to the oil marketing companies because there is no way out. Whatever I have done so far, still it is not possible for them to meet their requirements.

I have also mentioned about the PMGSY. On security related expenditures, I agree with the comments – it must have its improvement and its effect in all the districts which are highly affected and highly sensitive. The proposal which the Home Minister is thinking of will come later on, and I have agreed to that. One of the major components is to have 400 police stations with a minimum of 40 police personnel in each because what we have seen from our experience is that in some of the areas, police stations have been occupied by the Maoists; thereafter, when the CRPF and others were sent for the joint operations, their first task was to recover and restore the police stations and place them in the hands of the local police, and thereafter, to work on it. So, the suggestions in respect of the security related matters have come, but so far as this is concerned, mainly it is for meeting the expenditure requirements of the new raisings, including the acquisition of lands in Jammu & Kashmir in the eastern sector, for meeting the additional expenditure of the CRPF, some of the other security expenditures amounting to Rs.980 crore for J.& K. and also the left wing extremist affected districts. Some of the others are for the capital expenditure requirements of the police.

Assistance to the States, as I mentioned, Special Plan Assistance and Special Central Plan Assistance to Jammu & Kashmir, has to be given, amounting to Rs. 3279 crore, which is absolutely necessary. We are giving to Special Category States, an amount of Rs.1,000 crore. ...(*Interruptions*) Please do not disturb. Time is running out. At 6 o'clock, the House shall have to take up 'Zero Hour'. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : He will answer later on. Let him complete; after that, you can raise the matter. Please take your seats.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: For the hon. lady Member from Punjab, I can assure her that I have already taken care of the Special Debt problem of Punjab, after consultation with the Chief Minister of the State and the Finance Minister. But I appeal to others not to bring everything saying that special package will have to be provided to them. Otherwise, I will become bankrupt! ...(*Interruptions*) So, the total assistance to the States is Rs.7279 crore. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats. Let him complete; at the end, you can raise them.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: This is no way! It is Supplementary Demand. You will get enough opportunity of discussing this, in a substantive manner and in a substantive way. If you want to raise it in a substantive form, we will be prepared to discuss it, not like 'off the cuff' remark'. Let us discuss substantively about the state of the economy. ...(*Interruptions*) About MPLAD, I will come later on. Why are you so-impatient? Should we always speak for ourselves? I will come to that later on. I have noted this suggestion. I have also noted another suggestion, apart from MPLAD, I am much more concerned, which is the point which Shri Yashwant Sinha stated; it has some relevance.

I cannot just say that I am going to do it from tomorrow. He has particularly referred to a State saying that for umpteen number of years there is not even a local body. If the entire people's representation and activity is confined only to some limited number of MLAs; and MPs have no role in the local developmental work, it then creates really an awkward situation.

The second aspect is, with the growing expansion of the rural developmental activity, if I feel that MPs can be involved and if they are not merely scrutinising a few schemes under the Rural Development Ministry, NREGA or one or two other such schemes but the entire spectrum of the rural development, the MPs can be fully involved. It is not that they would like to

have the executive body. But surely their consultations, their views can be taken into account. Many of them are experienced Ministers and administrators, like Shri Yashwant Sinha, and all of them have the credentials. Nobody can come here and sit simply because this is a good hall and they have a desire to come and sit. It is not that. About 1.5 million people are to elect you and then and then only you can come here. Therefore, with due respect to all the Civil Servants who are coming by passing through a competitive examination, let us not have this feeling that they are superior intellectually or otherwise and we are less than them. It is not that.

My point is I am just a Finance Minister. I shall have to take it up with the Cabinet, with the Prime Minister because this is one of the major administrative reforms. I personally feel and I will convey it to the Prime Minister that we must find out a mechanism through which we can effectively resolve it.

So far as MPs demand with regard to MPLAD Fund is concerned, I have asked my colleagues to get some figures. I think Shri Yashwant Sinha has stated that some States are getting just Rs.2 crore or 3 crore per MLA but there are some States where it is only a few lakh....(*Interruptions*) I know it. In Some States they get only Rs.20 lakh or Rs.25 lakh. I will consider this aspect. I am trying to get some figures from the State Governments.

You have rationed the time of every speaker, as Minister I do not want to take extra advantage. I have covered some of the salient features and the other important issues which the hon. Members have raised, in course of discussions on various issues we will have the opportunity of sharing our common perception.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put cut motion Nos. 1 and 2, moved by Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar, to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2010-2011 to the vote of the House:

The question is:

"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 of India, 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, 2011, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 4, 6 to 9, 11 to 20, 22, 27, 29 to 33, 35, 41, 46, 49, 51 to 54, 56 to 60, 62, 72 to 74, 81, 84, 87, 88, 90, 92 to 96, 100, 101 and 103 to 105."

The motion was adopted.
