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Title: Discussion on the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 2014-2015 (Discussion concluded).

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Item No.22, that is Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) 20014-15.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY): Sir, I am placing the Supplementary Demands for Grants for discussion of the House. Whatever discussion takes place, I will answer towards the end.

Sir, I beg to move:

"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, 2015, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 4, 7 to 9, 11 to 13, 15 to 17, 19, 20, 28, 29, 31 to 34, 46, 47, 49, 51, 54, 55, 58 to 60, 62, 66, 68 to 70, 73, 75 to 77, 83, 88 to 90, 92, 95, 98, 102 to 104 and 106 to 108."

HON. 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, 2015, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 4, 7 to 9, 11 to 13, 15 to 17, 19, 20, 28, 29, 31 to 34, 46, 47, 49, 51, 54, 55, 58 to 60, 62, 66, 68 to 70, 73, 75 to 77, 83, 88 to 90, 92, 95, 98, 102 to 104 and 106 to 108."

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY (CHIKKABALLAPUR): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I thank you very much for this opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants presented by the hon. Finance Minister.

Six months have elapsed after the present Government came and presented the Budget. Sometimes, it could be said that it is too early to make an assessment with regard to the governance and performance of this Ministry. We may have to raise many issues because a lot of expectations, aspirations have been raised not only during elections but also subsequent to election. At various platforms hopes have been raised. But when we look at the performance of the Government, we find that the performance of the Government, as promised by the Government, is nowhere even near the watermark. I would rather say that it is quite disappointing.

I will not take much time because I was told that the time allotted to our Party is only 45 minutes. I would like to give opportunity to our colleagues to speak. I must say that the general image of the performance of the Budget of this Government is rather pro-rich and anti-poor and it is patent with their first Budget as well as subsequent pronouncements and also the Supplementary Budget which has been presented.

The increase in budgetary allocation from UPA to NDA is about 93 per cent for urban development whereas for rural development the figure is only about 7 per cent. It is more urban-biased. The allocation of funds by the BJP in their Budget clearly shows their strong preference for sectors such as Defence, road infrastructure and urban development to the prejudice of the social sector. Ministries like the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the Ministry of Labour and Employment are given less than one per cent of the total budget allocation. I am just telling you that this approach really reflects the attitude towards the poor and also the attitude towards a number of flagship programmes which were implemented by the UPA Government. Even for the promises which are made, for example, Swachh Bharat, there is no allocation. I just wanted to see whether there is any increase for rural development. I did not find any entry with regard to this increase. No special provisions have been made even with regard to the Adarsh or modern village. Many of these projects which are supposed to be the favourite projects of the Prime Minister, there is no allocation.

Even the CAD gap has widened to 10.1 billion dollars on gold imports. In fact, this Current Account Deficit gap between the import payments and export receipts widened sharply to the extent of 21 per cent of the GDP. The economists are forecasting that the lower oil import might get partially offset by an increase in gold imports in the second quarter of this year. After your Government came, as much as gold worth Rs.2 lakh crore has been officially imported. It is a matter to be seen whether it is a conversion of black money into gold or maybe that there are so many items which are not officially shown but so much of more gold must have come to this country. That has totally upset the economy and it is very much manifest in the whole thing. The current account is -10.1 per cent; goods and services is -19.1 per cent; goods is -38.5 per cent; non-monetary bond is -7.6 per cent; and oil is -22.7 per cent. This is how your story with regard to financial management goes on.

When you go to the status of financial condition, as on October 2014, the total receipts are 38.5 per cent; non-plan expenditure - 57 per cent; plan expenditure - 46.4 per cent; fiscal deficit - 89.6 per cent; and revenue deficit - 98.5 per cent. The economy is in the woods. Even though it looks as if corporate sentiment is very high because of the mandate given, it has not been translated into any firm investment revival. It is totally disappointing. This cannot go on for ever. People are already disappointed. The front page news in all the newspapers is in your favour but all the editorials, write ups and inside pages of important national papers or even the *New York Times* are against you. I do not know if you are happy by seeing the titles on the front page only. Even the front page publicity, ultimately, has not taken you anywhere.

In fact, the deficit touches 89.6 per cent. Where is the *achche din*, the good days? It has taken six months time. *Achche din* is not seen on the horizon. You may say that you are here to stay, consolidate and take off. You have taken six months time to take off. There is fall in the indirect

tax collection to the tune of Rs. 90,000 crore in the current fiscal year. Government stands at Rs. 65,000 crore shortfall in indirect tax. Merchandise exports fell as trade deficit widened to 13.3 billion dollars in October. Trade deficit calls for smarter currency management in which the RBI or the Government, as the case may be, has totally failed. In fact, banks have been managed in such a way, I may be wrong in figures, that maybe, in 10 to 12 banks the posts of CMDs have not been filled. There is a lot of uncertainty. I do not want to get into details because it will take more time. But even though officially it is four per cent NPA, the stressed loan is to the extent of 28 per cent. Even in 2008-09, none of the banks had gone to bankrupt. Even at worst of the times in the economy, during the economic depression in 2008-09, this had not come to this precipice. Now, it is the worst. We do not know as to where we are leading to ultimately. If the same thing continues for another one or two months, then I am afraid, some of the banks may be liquidated or may become bankrupt. This is the pity. Nothing is done to restructure the banks.

The Committee headed by the Governor, Reserve Bank of India selected six or seven CMDs of the banks after due diligence, and that was suddenly cancelled. Who cancelled it? It may not have conformed to your standards of selection. But I do not expect these things to happen under Shri Arun Jaitley. I can understand about others. We always considered you as a professional man in managing the administration, the Government and also finance.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Shri Moily is a very senior respected colleague. I fully trust his judgement. He made two comments. He may please verify it. If he wants to see the records I will show it to him. The UPA took over when the NPAs were two per cent and left behind NPAs at six per cent. So, it is currently at six per cent which you left behind and not four per cent that you mentioned. So much for the NPAs of the banks. Now, if you want to know why these appointments were cancelled, the manner in which the appointments were made, the markings on basis of which candidates were rated and each candidate who in the normal performance rating of the last few years was not placed high, as a rule got 29 out of 30 marks in the interview. Therefore, after a CBI report, the matter was referred for reconsideration to the RBI Governor. Therefore, if you want to see those records, I will show you the records.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY : It is not the question of seeing the records. RBI Governor was the Chairman of the Selection Committee and it was the same RBI Governor and the members of the Committee who cancelled the appointments. Either the RBI Governor should quit on moral grounds, if he feels so or the members should quit. I do not blame you for it. You must have found new factors. I am not disputing on that point. It is known to you.

I was saying that they may not conform with the standard that was set by you. You have explained some facets of those standards but at the same time, how can you rely upon the same Committee which recommends it? How do you rely upon that Committee's judgement in future? This is where I would like to say that things should be looked into.

So far as interest rates are concerned, now it has become mature to reduce the interest rates. You agree that you have given statements in a number of places. Even the RBI Governor agrees that it deserves it. Japan has done it and has reduced the interest rate. China has reduced the interest rate. Everybody has done it. But you refused to do that. That means, it is not a sensitive Government. You are totally insensitive to the problems of the agriculturists, farmers, industries and manufacturing sector. That is why, it does not take off. Manufacturing and job creation have been reduced totally. That is why I said that in totality with regard to the financial position.

As regards social sector funds, I have already said that it has slashed. Arbitrary budget cuts, MNREGA is choked, high fiscal deficit, inflation woes limit, India chances of rating upgrade dwindled as reservation rating agency like Moody. NCAER lowers GDP growth outlook to five per cent on weak fundamentals. We have been telling that, due to world economic recession, due to many domestic and external factors in economy, perception has failed but fundamentals are very strong.

Now the stage has come when you have to admit and confess that the fundamentals have become weak day by day and every economist wants to say that this is what is happening to the country. If fundamentals are weak, I think, it will take many years to restore back the confidence. These are the wages of inefficiency. Fast growth is not given and in fact, you have dealt with fiscal health of the country in a very crude way. It may be that you could not devote yourself totally to finance. It is just like a structural engineer doing the work of interior decoration also. You have to speak for the Government also. I do not think that a Finance Minister can be espoused to this kind of a post. Being an elder person than you, I think, I have a moral right to say that. The Finance Ministry requires total focus and total attention. It may be that sometimes, you should be really serious. ...(*Interruptions*) It is all right. He has given up Defence portfolio. But taking over I&B will dent your image as a Finance Minister. This is my advice. ...(*Interruptions*) It is a colorful job, no doubt. We want you to be colourful. But being a good and sound Finance Minister, you can really be colourful. This is one thing which I would like to say here.

Growing external gaps call for reforms. I do not find any reforms which are in the horizon.

I will come back to a few points now on the Planning Commission. In fact, the Prime Minister quotes the Report of the High Level Expert Committee on effective management of public expenditure. It is a Report presented under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan. He has presented a Report. The members of that Committee are quite eminent economist. The representatives from the RBI, the Planning Commission, Dr. Kausik, the economist, were there. I have got the Report. At no point of time he had recommended the winding up of the Planning Commission. In fact, the idea was to strengthen the Planning Commission and not to wind it up. This Institution has 64 years of time tested existence.

When I was speaking on the Budget, I said that if the institutions fail, the nation will fail and if the institutions are nurtured, the nation will develop. I had given the example of North Korea and South Korea. They have the same geography, the same kind of ethnicity, but still there is a difference.

The Prime Minister seems to be quoting the speech of Dr. Manmohan Singh to say that he himself was not willing to continue it, which is not correct. He has very clearly said it. I would like to read out the last paragraph of his speech. He said: "India's development story is a work in progress. The Planning Commission has played a historic role in this story so far. But there is a lot of distance that is still to be covered. The external world is changing rapidly. Structure of the economy and the role of the State in the economy are also changing. With an increasingly open and liberalised economy, with a greater reliance on market mechanism, we need to reflect on what the role of Planning Commission needs to be in this

new world. Are we still using tools and approaches which were designed for a different era? Have we added new functions and layers without any restructuring?" So, he has not recommended winding up of the Planning Commission. ...(*Interruptions*) I will just take another five minutes. So, he has very clearly said that the Planning Commission should be strengthened.

In mythology there is a story. There were two rakshasas, Vathapi and Ilavala. You must have heard the story. Ilavala would turn his brother into a goat. He would invite the *rishis* for a grand feast at his house. He would cut his brother, who was turned into a goat, into pieces and cook a delicacy with it. He would offer the *rishi* this special meat dish. After meal he would call his brother out, "Vathapi come out". His brother would respond from the belly of the *rishi* and come out alive in one piece. In the process the *rishi* would be killed. Agasthya was an intelligent man like you. With him also the *rakshasas* repeated the game and Vathapi entered his stomach. Maybe in those days *rishis* were non-vegetarians. So, after he entered, Ilavala who is outside asks Vathapi to come out. But Agasthya said "*Vathapi Jeerno Bhava'*". He digested Vathapi inside.

I think this is what has happened. A Committee appointed by the Planning Commission, under Shri Ahluwalia, itself recommends winding up of the Planning Commission! This is like the story of Agasthya, Vathapi and Ilavala. ...(*Interruptions*) I will conclude in just one minute. This is what is happening and it is not correct.

There are number of other points which I want to raise, for example issues relating to the oil sector. I will raise this point and conclude. Now, the prices have come down to less than 70 dollars. It is fantastic in the short-term. You feel happy that the import cost has come down. But in the medium-term and in the long-term this is dangerous for the country. You stopped all your exploration activities. There have been a lot of low yielding fruits, which you could have availed. In fact, it is not done. It is a fight between the OPEC countries and US, Iran and Canada. You are fixing gas price in a most unscientific way. The recommendations given by the expert bodies are overruled by the bureaucracy. I can understand that.

You can either adopt the Rangarajan's formula or Vijay Kelkar's formula; or if you have not agreed with any one of them, you should have constituted another committee; and that professional committee would have given a report. So, there is a lack of clarity in fixing gas prices; no investor will come. You are comparing yourself with Russia. In Russia, it is only regulated price; you have taken that component. They flare more gas than India consumes. This is how many of these things have happened. These distortions will definitely distort the economy of the country.

What is Planning Commission replacement? You wanted to have a China model. China model is a government within a government – parallel government, no democracy. I have seen that report. Since we have no time, I don't want to deal with that. But that would definitely destroy the decentralisation process, and that is not a substitute at all.

India's economy has now lost momentum. In the first six months time, many of the decisions which people expected have not come. Credibility has not been built. It has been totally eroded. In fact, all investments have been held up. We need to adopt to the changing times. SAARC Summit was a subtle but clear jolt that India has its work cut out in South Asia. There is a real jolt. China always kept a low profile while growing their strength. But we always, in the beginning itself, kept a high profile. If you are adopting China's example, China's story is totally different. You adopted a high profile; that is how in the international field, PM has visited six or seven countries. I don't think any investment could come. Indian basket of crude oil has fallen by 45 per cent. In fact, there is an opportunity and that opportunity, I am afraid, you are not making use of, the kind of opportunity which is now given to this country.

You have increased excise duty on branded oil. What is the idea of branded oil? The idea is to maintain pollution free environment. Decisions are taken in an isolated way without taking any holistic view. These are the issues, and that is why the expectations from you particularly have been very high. I think that people are now disillusioned. Unless you wake up and focus on your job, things are going to be very bad. Performance, achievements and the governance in six months are dismal. This is what I am constrained to say. Thank you very much.

15.00 hrs.

डॉ. रमेश पोखरियाल निशंक (हरिद्वार): श्रीमन्, आदरणीय यशस्वी वित्त मंत्री जी के द्वारा, जो वरुण 2014-15 की अनुपूरक मांगों के लिए, जो 54 अनुदान मांगें, 12529.48 करोड़ रुपये के, सकल अतिरिक्त व्यय को अधिकृत करने का, सदन में अनुमोदन हेतु लाए हैं और 54 विभागों में जिस तरीके से ये अतिरिक्त अनुदान की मांगें आई हैं, मैं उनके पक्ष में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ।

महोदय, मैं समझता हूँ कि जिस तरीके से इस छः महीने में एक क्रान्तिकारी कदम अर्थव्यवस्था की दिशा में इस सरकार का बढ़ा है, उससे न केवल इस देश के लोगों में आत्मविश्वास बढ़ा है, बल्कि उसने सारी दुनिया में अपनी छाप छोड़ी है। भारत के लोगों ने निर्णायक वोट देकर जिस मंशा को प्रकट किया था उसे बहुत तेजी से और ताकत के साथ स्थापित करने का काम सरकार ने किया है और इसके लिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, मैं आदरणीय मोडली जी को सुन रहा था और मुझे आश्चर्य हो रहा था। यदि मैं सूत्र रूप में भी कहूँ तो पिछले छः महीने के अंदर एनडीए की सरकार ने जिस गति से, जिस रास्ते से, जिस कठोरता और जिस तीव्रता से एक रास्ता अपनाया है, वह निश्चित रूप से स्वाधीन भारत में ऐसे अवसर कम आए होंगे। पिछले छः महीने में, मैं समझता हूँ कि विकास की जो गति थी वह बढ़ी और मैं आदरणीय मोडली जी से कहना भी चाहूँगा कि जब आपकी सरकार थी तो तिमहाही समीक्षा में विकास दर चार प्रतिशत से भी नीचे चली गयी थी। इनकी सरकार के समय में विकास दर को जहाँ लाकर इन्होंने छोड़ा था, उस में आज लगातार बढ़ोतरी हो रही है। इसके लिए मैं हमारी सरकार को बहुत बधाई देना चाहता हूँ और अभिनंदन करना चाहता हूँ। पिछली एनडीए की सरकार में विकास दर आठ प्रतिशत तक गयी थी। लेकिन वह कांग्रेस की सरकार में गिरते-गिरते चार प्रतिशत तक भी आयी है। मैं यह समझता हूँ कि 5.7 प्रतिशत की विकास दर बढ़ रही है और हमें भरोसा है कि आठ प्रतिशत की जो विकास दर का लक्ष्य है, उसको सरकार निश्चित रूप से हासिल करेगी। इसके लिए मैं बहुत बधाई देना चाहता हूँ।

15.02 hrs.

(Prof. K.V. Thomas in the Chair)

महोदय, पिछले दो सालों का मूल्यांकन इस सरकार के छः महीनों से किया जाए तो जमीन और आसमान का अंतर नज़र आता है। राजकोषीय घाटे का यदि पिछले पांच वर्ष का, वर्तमान की स्थिति से आकलन करें तो जमीन आसमान का अंतर है। सरकार ने कुछ निश्चित कदम उठाकर जो गति बढ़ाई है, उससे खाद्य पदार्थों की महंगाई में गिरावट आयी है, महंगाई पर कंट्रोल किया गया है। अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष के अनुसार भारत की विकास दर में साफ सुधार दिखायी दे रहा है। यह दुनिया को दिख रहा है और

अगले दो सालों में भारत की विकास दर सात प्रतिशत हो जाएगी। यह सरकार अपने आप में एक इतिहास को रचेगी। इसके लिए भी मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई और धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूँ।

महोदय, हमारे यशस्वी प्रधानमंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी को न केवल इस देश ने बल्कि पूरे विश्व ने अपने हाथों में लिया है। इस तरह के नेतृत्व को स्वीकार किया है। उनके नेतृत्व में जो महत्वपूर्ण काम हो रहे हैं, चाहे वह भ्रष्टाचार को कम करने का हो, सफल प्रबंधन का हो, नयी करीगरी योजनाओं को लाने का हो, न्यूनतम शासन अधिकतम अभिशासन करने का विषय हो, वस्तु एवं सेवा कर को लागू करने का विषय हो, कर प्रशासन को मजबूत करने और अर्थव्यवस्था को समग्र विकास देने की दिशा में ठोस कदम बढ़ाना हो, प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश को देश में लाकर बेरोजगारी को दूर करने और आर्थिक मजबूती देने का विषय हो। एनडीए सरकार की नीतियों ने इन क्षेत्रों में चुनिंदा रूप से प्रत्यक्ष विदेशी निवेश के रूप से प्रोत्साहन भी दिया है, चाहे बीमा का क्षेत्र हो, स्मार्ट शहरों के विकास के लिए हो, रेलवे और रक्षा क्षेत्र के लिए हो, किसानों के लिए हो।

प्रधानमंत्री कृषि सिंचाई योजना है, मैं अभी देख रहा था, जब आपने कहा कि इसमें कुछ नहीं है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के लिए है, रक्षा क्षेत्र के लिए है, स्वच्छता के लिए है, बचत कर योजना है, दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति योजना लागू करने और उसको सशक्त करने के लिए इस बजट में लेकर आए हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि स्वच्छता अभियान पर प्रधानमंत्री जी ने बल दिया है और गांधी जी की 150वीं जन्मशती तक, वर्ष 2019 तक सम्पूर्ण भारत को स्वच्छता के रूप में दुनिया के सामने स्थापित करने का मिशन है। इसके लिए मैं सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। यदि आज देखा जाए तो तब रुपये का अवमूल्यन कहां चला गया था और आज रुपये का अवमूल्यन कहां है। यदि राष्ट्रीय और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर देखा जाए, मई, 2013 में एक डालर 68 रुपये में आकर खड़ा हो गया था और आज वह 62 रुपये पहुंच गया है। यह इस सरकार की गंभीरता तथा सरकार के प्रति लोगों में भरोसे का पुख्ता उदाहरण है। अभी पेट्रोल और डीजल के बारे में कहा गया तो मुझे आश्चर्य हो रहा था ... (व्यवधान) 68 रुपये हुआ था। अब यह 68 से 62 रुपये आया है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि तब यह कहां था और आज कहां है। मैंने अपने शब्दों में संशोधन कर दिया। यह छः महीनों में हमारी इस सरकार के भरोसे का प्रमाण है। मुझे आश्चर्य होता है कि यदि कम होता है तो उसमें भी हमारे मित्रों को बड़ा दुख है। यदि गैस की कीमतें कम हो रही हैं तो उसमें भी परेशानी है। पेट्रोल और डीजल की कीमतें भी कम हो रही हैं तो उसमें भी परेशानी है। देश के इतिहास में शायद यह पहला अवसर है कि छः महीने में सात बार डीजल के दाम नीचे गिरे हैं, यह अपने आपमें इतिहास है और यह कहते हैं कि पहले भी कम हुआ था। जो कम होता था, वह लोगों के लिए नहीं होता था, मैं समझता हूँ कि पहली बार उपभोक्ता को इसका लाभ मिला है।

श्रीमन, आज महंगाई की बात करते हैं, लेकिन महंगाई को कंट्रोल करने में आम जनता की बातें करते हैं, क्या लोग भूल जायेंगे कि जब आलू और प्याज की कीमतें अस्सी रुपये हो जाती थीं, यह पहला अवसर है जब 20 या 25 रुपये से ऊपर प्याज की कीमतें नहीं गईं, इससे आम गरीब को संरक्षण मिला है। पहली बार महंगाई पर कंट्रोल हुआ है और गरीबों के बारे में कहते हैं कि गरीबों का कोई विचार नहीं करते हैं। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या जनधन योजना गरीबों के लिए नहीं है। आठ करोड़ से भी अधिक लोगों ने प्रधान मंत्री जनधन योजना का लाभ उठाया और इतना ही नहीं, यह सरकार आम आदमी तक गई है और वह आम आदमी जो कभी बैंक में खड़ा भी नहीं हो सकता था, उसका बैंक में खाता ही नहीं होता था, आज उसे बैंकों में खाते की सुविधा भी दी गई है। इतना ही नहीं दुर्घटना होने पर जीवन बीमा एक लाख रुपये तक दिया है। स्वास्थ्य सुरक्षा की दृष्टि से तीस हजार रुपये का बीमा दिया है और यही नहीं यदि उसका खाता छः महीने तक छोटा-छोटा भी चलता रहता है तो छः महीने के बाद पांच हजार का लोन उसे बिना किसी जमानत के मिलता है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि चाहे जनधन योजना हो या सब्सिडी वाले गैस के सिलेंडर की योजना हो, पैसे सीधे गरीब के खाते में जाने की योजना बहुत कामयाब योजना है। इससे पैसा दलालों के हाथों में नहीं जायेगा, बल्कि यह पैसा सीधा उपभोक्ता के हाथों में जायेगा। तीन करोड़ लोग जो झुग्गी-झोंपड़ियों में रहते हैं, जिनके सिरों पर किसी प्रकार का कोई आश्रय नहीं है, ऐसे लोगों को आवास देने का जो अभियान है, इससे गरीबों को बहुत राहत मिलेगी। इसके अलावा मेक इन इंडिया और कौशल विकास प्रोग्राम दोनों एक-दूसरे के पूरक हैं। ये दोनों देश की तकदीर और तस्वीर को भी बदलेंगे। इस अभियान को सुचारू रूप से चलाने के लिए हमारे माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने पहले भी बजट का प्रावधान किया और जो कमी हुई तो अनुपूरक बजट में इसे और आगे बढ़ाने की कोशिश की है।

महोदय, आज विदेशों से देश में निवेश बढ़ा है। कौन इस बात को नहीं जानता कि पूरी दुनिया का आज भारत पर भरोसा बढ़ा है। चाहे रक्षा के क्षेत्र में हो, रेल के क्षेत्र में हो या अन्य किसी क्षेत्र में हो, बाहर से निवेश हमारे यहां आ रहे हैं। मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि पहले रक्षा के क्षेत्र में गड़बड़ियां हुई थीं, इतने वर्षों से हम रक्षा के क्षेत्र में शस्त्रों की खरीद नहीं कर पा रहे थे, पहली बार इस सरकार ने हिम्मत करके उन शस्त्रों की खरीददारी कराई और इतना ही नहीं जो शस्त्र बाहर से खरीदे जाते थे, आज हम उनका अपने देश में उत्पादन करेंगे, यहां निर्मित करेंगे, इससे यहां के लोगों को रोजगार मिलेगा, यहां का पैसा विदेशों में नहीं जायेगा। हमारे यहां के हाथों को काम मिलेगा और इससे यहां निवेश भी होगा।

महोदय, मैं तो बहुत सारे बिंदुओं पर अपनी बात कहना चाहता था। लेकिन मैं एक बात जरूर कहूंगा कि चाहे पेयजल का विषय हो, चाहे स्वच्छ भारत का विषय हो, चाहे पर्यावरण के संशोधन के विषय में रहा हो, मैंने अनुपूरक बजट को देखा है, हरेक मद में माननीय मंत्री जी ने बहुत सोच-समझ कर प्रावधान किए हैं। उन्होंने इस वर्ष में पूरी योजनाओं को ले कर इस देश की विकास की गति को और अग्रसर करने का अभियान अपने हाथ में लिया है। मैं बहुत विनम्रता से एक बार उनको बधाई देना चाहता हूँ और यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह सरकार इतिहास रचेगी और भारत की आम जनता, जिसने इस सरकार पर भरोसा किया है, उसका विश्वास और पुख्ता होगा। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

DR. J. JAYAVARDHAN (CHENNAI SOUTH): Hon. Chairman, Sir, the Supplementary Demand for Grants warrants for additional net spending of Rs. 510 crore. The fiscal deficit set for 2014-2105 is 4.1 per cent of GDP. The country's macro economic indicators are showing positive signs and GDP rose at its fastest in 10 quarters to 5.7 per cent. Inflation slowed to near five year low at 3.7 per cent by August, 2014. There is 5.2 per cent change in Wholesale Price Index for food articles with the background of global oil prices melt down and the Government of India is going ahead with disinvestment of its PSU to meet its fiscal deficit.

I would like to start with this background. In the federal structure, more importance needs to be given to the States. The financial authority of the States should not be taken away by the Central Government. By all possible ways, the Central Government is earning revenue. The State Governments are dependent on the Central Government for its fund. The Government of India should not compromise and should provide hundred per cent uninterrupted assistance to certain sectors which are of utmost importance for the development of the country. The sectors are namely agriculture, health and education.

With regard to education in Tamil Nadu, our hon. people's former Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Amma is implementing various welfare schemes in Tamil Nadu which is a role model to the entire country namely free books, bags, geometry box, uniform, bus passes, bicycle, laptops and scholarships. This is the visionary step taken by our leader hon. people's former Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. It reduces the financial burden on the part of the parents and would significantly reduce the dropout rates of school children. The Centre should make necessary provisions,

and adequate fund should be allotted to every State for implementing this visionary project.

On the subject of education, I would like to highlight the memorandum submitted to hon. Prime Minister by our leader hon. people's former Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Amma. Under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, the Government of India is requested to reimburse the total pending claims of Rs.599.62 crore for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12. Also under the Right to Education, compensation of Rs.25.13 crore needs to be reimbursed. Under the Post Matric Scholarship for Scheduled Caste students, Rs.1,104.20 crore, including 2013-14 arrears of Rs. 451.41 crore, is yet to be released by the central Government.

With regard to health sector, the Government of India should take firm steps to ensure the price of pharmaceutical drugs is brought under control. Recently our hon. people's former Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Amma had started Amma Marunthagam, which means, Amma Medical shops, which provides all medicines at a very low price. The Government of India should take necessary steps to implement these kinds of welfare schemes throughout India.

In the context of health I would like to highlight the memorandum submitted by our leader, hon. people's former Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi Amma to hon. Prime Minister regarding expeditious setting up of AIIMS in Tamil Nadu, establishment of National Institute of Aging at Chennai at a cost of Rs.142.60 crore, setting up of Indian Institute of Advance Nursing at Chennai at a cost of Rs.200 crore and a proposal for JICA financial assistance for the National Urban Health Mission in Tamil Nadu at a cost of Rs. 1051.15 crore which is pending with Government of India.

With regard to agriculture which is the backbone of our country, India has an edge over other countries as we have vast area of land cultivable and different climatic conditions for a variety of crops. But the Government of India should take necessary steps to unleash its full potential in regard to agriculture. It should take necessary steps to ensure maximum utilization of cultivable land and increase productivity. The decision of the UPA Government to shift from naphtha based urea fertilizer plant to gas based fertilizer plant had led to shut down of the fertilizer plants in Tamil Nadu namely SPIC in Tuticorin, Madras Fertilizer Plant in Manali, Chennai.

Our hon. People's Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma had written many letters to the hon. Prime Minister in this regard and the Government of India should take necessary steps to continue the subsidy to these plants and revive them.

With regard to crop insurance which is the only weather proofing mechanism available to millions of our farmers to mitigate the impact of adverse climatic condition, the decision taken by the Government of India to withdraw NAIS (National Agriculture Insurance Scheme) and replace it with the National Crop Insurance Programme (NCIP) from Rabi season 2013 was a rude shock to farmers. Through the Memorandum submitted by our hon. People's former Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma to hon. Prime Minister, it was requested that the Government of Tamil Nadu may be permitted to continue with implementation of NAIS during next year also on the existing pattern of sharing of premium subsidy and compensation, as the operational modalities of the proposed new Crop Insurance Programme is yet to be developed.

I would also like to highlight that in Tamil Nadu, 305 out of 385 blocks are non DPAP blocks (Drought Prone Area Programme) and the farmers in these blocks are receiving much lower subsidy. Hence, the Government of India is requested to restore the uniform pattern of 50 per cent subsidy to small and marginal farmers and 35 per cent to other farmers in all blocks.

India, as regards to industrial growth, is on the much lower side. Industrial growth is a mere 0.5 per cent. It is necessary that industrial growth is revived to boost our economy. Our dynamic leader, hon. People's former Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has made Tamil Nadu into a favourable destination with conducive atmosphere for industrial investment. The Government of India should ease its norm so as to give a boost to its industrial investments. For example, the Government of India has proposed to create three new manufacturing zones at Vilathikulam in Tuticorin district, Katrambakkam in Vellore district and Hosur in Krishnagiri district having Hi Tech common infrastructure facilities. As per the existing norms for the National Investment Manufacturing Zone, a minimum area of 5,000 hectares is required for NIMZ. It is very difficult to find such large stretches contiguously in States like Tamil Nadu. Hence, the Government of India may ensure that assistance, incentives and facilities on par with NIMZ are offered in these areas proposed by Tamil Nadu even if they are set up as industrial clusters, and the second point that I would like to highlight from the Memorandum is offering a special package similar to what is being offered for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand by the Government of India may be given to above districts which involves providing 100 per cent excise duty exemption for 10 years, 15 per cent subsidy for plant and machinery, 100 per cent income tax exemption to all new units for a initial period of five years.

Sir, I shall now come to distribution of power. Power plays a vital role in the development of our country. The Government of India should ensure its due share of power to the State from the Central grid. In this context, I would like to highlight in the Memorandum submitted by our leader to hon. Prime Minister. The Central Government has 15 per cent unallocated power share totalling 450 MW in Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant, Units I and II, Neyveli Lignite Corporation Thermal Station II expansion (2x250 MW), joint venture with the Neyveli Lignite Corporation at Tuticorin (2x500 MW) and joint venture with NTPC at Vallur (500 MW) project. Considering that the host State has to tie up necessary infrastructure like land, water, coal for expeditious implementation of these projects, it has been requested that the Government of India to allocate this 15 per cent unallocated power to Tamil Nadu.

In regard to transmission and infrastructure improvement in power, our beloved leader, hon. People's former Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma had requested the expeditious completion of 756 KV inter-regional transmission which will add necessary transmission capacity for transfer of surplus power to the southern region namely, Vemagiri to Angul, Narendra to Kothapur, Hyderabad to Wardha and the need to expedite the work on the High Voltage Direct Current line with 6,000 MW transmission capacity from Chhattisgarh to Pugalur in Tamil Nadu needs to be taken up by the Power Grid Corporation of India Limited.

In regard to incentive for solar park, the financial incentive available for development of ultra mega power plants should be extended to distribute small and medium solar park of 1 MW to 10 MW capacities as huge parcel of barren lands are not available in States like Tamil Nadu. The

development of smaller solar parks has many advantages over ultra mega solar parks in terms of transmission capacity and effective absorption of generated power.

In Tamil Nadu, social security pensions are provided under eight schemes by our hon. People's former Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma, while the Government of India support only three pension schemes. In May 2011, the Government of Tamil Nadu had raised the monthly pension from Rs.500 to Rs.1,000 per month and the Government of India support is only up to Rs.200 to Rs.500 per beneficiary per month. The total financial commitment to the State Government for a year is Rs.4,491 crore whereas the Government of India contributes only Rs.600 crore a year.

Our beloved leader, hon. People's former Chief Minister, Puratchi Thalaivi Amma had requested the hon. Prime Minister to enhance the Central Government pension amount to Rs. 1,000 per month and to cover more categories of pensioners and remove ceiling of the number of beneficiaries under the Central Scheme.

With regard to the Central Sales Tax rates, which were reduced to two per cent with effect from 1st June, 2008, the Government of Tamil Nadu had been submitting its compensation claims regularly, but had not received the promised compensation in full. A sum of Rs 7098.88 crore has to be reimbursed from the Government of India for pending compensation for a period up to 31st March, 2012.

With these few words, I conclude. Thank you.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM): Hon. Chairperson, I rise to speak on the Supplementary Grants presented by the hon. Finance Minister.

Now, this is a standard procedure of all the Finance Ministers, all through history. When the Government incurs extra expenditure as compared to Budget, it has to come to Parliament for appropriation of the extra expenditure. But the main effort is to make up this extra expenditure by either enforcing savings or increasing revenue collection. The Finance Minister has actually brought an extra Supplementary Demands of around Rs. 12,501 crore. But the extra outflow will be as little as Rs. 501 crore by savings and enforcing cuts in the expenditure.

Now, one has no quarrel with that. One has to notice carefully what are the heads from the main expenditure of this Rs. 12,501 crore. An amount of Rs. 3,000 crore is going in Defence canteen expenditure; Rs. 4,187 is going for International Monetary Fund subscription; Rs. 5,000 crore will be given for financing indigenous urea; Rs. 1,907 crore will go for the Swachh Bharat Mission, such a great favourite of the Prime Minister; and only Rs. 500 crore is going for the maintenance of the highways.

Now, if you really look at the way the Government is spending and going to spend, you will find that the Government is trying to find extra money on political ground -- for the Prime Minister's favourite programmes. What are they? They are the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, the Skill India Programme; and the Ganga Rejuvenation Programme. In turn, what is the Government doing? As per the newspapers report and partly, it is correct, the Government is slashing expenditure in the social sector. This, unfortunately, is what gives expression to the Government's economic philosophy.

What is the Government planning as far as the expenditure is concerned? While increasing money for the Swachh Bharat, Skill India, and Ganga Rejuvenation, the Government is planning to cut expenditure on education by Rs. 11,000 crore. Expenditure on Panchayat, Rural Development and Sanitation will be cut by 25 per cent. Expenditure on Health will be cut by Rs. 7,000 crore. This is the way, the Government is moving forward.

The Finance Minister can claim that there have been some discussions; and the detailed discussion will take place on the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA. We have already complained in this House that plans are being made to limit the MGNREGA to 200 districts. Now the Finance Minister may say that Rs.34,000 crore has been budgeted this year. This is slightly higher than Rs.33,000 crore which was budgeted last year. So, he will say, we have increased the price. But one has to remember that Rs.9,000 crore is pending as wages to States in the previous year. Only in case of West Bengal, Rs.1,000 crore is pending on the MGNREGA count. So, what is happening? In the Finance Minister's philosophy, while he is cutting on the social sector, in a debt stressed State like West Bengal, where we have repeatedly pleaded for a moratorium on interest payment for three years, instead of giving us more money, he is withholding money that is due to us. Our MPs will speak to you tomorrow that in every district job card holders are coming to the Panchayat and demanding money. The money cannot be given because the money has not come from the Centre. I think this is rather cruel that the poorest sections of the people are being deprived of their due wages. I do hope that with all his penchants for modern thinking, the Finance Minister will spare a little thought for the poorest of the poor in the country.

Now, let me put some other questions. Veerappa Moily Ji is a very respected Member and is the Chairman of the Standing Committee on Finance. We work under him. He has given an overview. The main question, which we discuss at the time of discussing the Budget or Supplementary Budget, is this. What is the state of the economy? Are the green shoots showing in the economy? I will be happy for the country's sake if the economy was really taking an upward turn. It is not. There has been a slight increase in the GDP growth in the first quarter, that is, by 5.7 per cent. Growth in the September quarter is 5.3 per cent. But the National Council of Applied Economic Research is estimating the GDP growth for the whole fiscal as five per cent. Now this is not a new turn for the economy. This does not speak of green shoots showing in the economy whereas the Finance Minister has promised eight per cent growth in the short-term. We are only reaching five per cent growth in the first year of the new NDA Government. I would request the Minister to take note of the same.

I do not know if Mr. Jaitley must be a lucky Finance Minister. During his time, crude price, which has the maximum impact on our economy, has fallen by 40 per cent from June to now. But strangely enough, this falling crude price is not passed on to the consumer. From June 1, price of diesel has decreased only by 8.32 per cent and the price of petrol has decreased by 13.3 per cent for consumers whereas there has been 40 per cent fall in crude prices. Now, on the other hand, the Finance Minister changed the excise notification to increase the excise duty on fuels. He is hoping to

mop up Rs.15,000 crore of additional revenue on excise alone from petrol. He is saying, I am collecting this for meeting the Government's fiscal deficit and also to protect against a future rise in fuel prices. But the fact is, neither is the benefit being passed on to consumer nor is there any justification for such a large increase in the excise duties on fuel. May I again say that the fiscal deficit is very high! One of the indicators of how the economy is being managed is the fiscal deficit. It is already 89.6 per cent of the budgeted expenditure. Mr. Jaitley in his Budget Speech had said that he would keep fiscal deficit down to 4.1 per cent. This is 10th of December and it is already catching up. 89.6 per cent fiscal deficit is already reached.

Now, how does he hope to make that up? He has lined up a big disinvestment programme. I am basically against disinvestment. The public sector is built with the money of the country and the brawns of the workers. Disinvestment is not a good idea. You disinvest public sector. Why? To make up for your fiscal deficit instead of strengthening the public sector further! Next in line is Coal India Limited, our primary energy producer. They sold five per cent shares in Steel Authority of India to mop up Rs.1700 crore. So, Mr. Jaitley's formula for reducing fiscal deficit is (i) disinvestment of public sector; and (ii) mopping up excise revenue from the oil.

Mr. Moily has given a good overview of the economy. Let me add to that and wind up my speech slowly to say that the Reserve Bank is not listening to the Finance Minister. He has expressed publicly that interest rate should be cut so that there is a spurt in manufacturing activity. In spite of inflation easing to 2.82 per cent so far, interest rates have not been cut. There has been no spurt in manufacturing activity though in September inflation came down to as low as 2.38 per cent. There, I suppose, Mr. Jaitley is helpless in the face of an economist Governor of the Reserve Bank of India. He is a noted economist, no doubt.

The other important thing Mr. Moily has spoken at length is about the steps being taken by the Government on the winding up of the Planning Commission. It is strange that the Government comes in and declares that it will wind up the Planning Commission. But, six months have elapsed. They have not been able to finalise an alternative mechanism for devolving revenue to the States. Somebody is saying that henceforth the Finance Commission will devolve revenue to the States what used to be done by the Planning Commission earlier. This is not a healthy sign. The Planning Commission should have been amended and not ended as the Finance Minister or the Prime Minister is planning. In this situation, I think that the promises that lay behind the spectacular victory of the NDA in the elections, which were no doubt fuelled by large scale expenditure on the election campaign, are not being fulfilled.

I will not call the record dismal, I will call the record disappointing. This was supposed to be a Government of hope. *Achche din aane wale hain* hopes are already dwindling. I tell you, Sir, from my experience, the more the situation goes difficult, in spite of Mr. Jaitley, the Finance Minister, the party will go for larger communal agenda – make the Gita the national book; convert Muslims to Hindus in Agra; break down churches in Delhi – so that the attention of the people is diverted from the basic point that the poor are being deprived. The approach of the Government is also borne out by the fact that they have put up Shri Nishank to speak for them. Mr. Nishank says that astrology is more powerful than nuclear bombs, and India exploded nuclear bomb by Kanad in the ancient ages. With people having such antediluvian idea, how can you develop the economy in a developed and fast developing world, which is a global village? So, this is what I have briefly spoken.

Lastly, like yesterday, may I request Mr. Jaitley that while all our problems should be solved and we would not have to bother about all these fiscal deficits, etc. if only the black money can be brought from abroad. We shall get Rs. 15 lakh in our accounts, and the economy will flourish. I hope that the Finance Minister will enlighten us on this. Thank you.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (CUTTACK): I do not know whether I am fortunate or unfortunate always to speak after Prof. Saugata Roy, but that is how we are placed in this House. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY : I am glad that Professor's economics is as good as Mr. Nishank's science.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : Yes. Historically, an all powerful Centre was designed by the architects of the Constitution to protect the country from secession and balkanization. When we are discussing about Budget in general, though it is a Supplementary Budget, we have to delve back a little bit as to how the distribution of finance was done by the makers of our Constitution.

After Independence, most political analysts felt that India would break into smaller parts as there was no binding force. So, it was decided to keep economic power with the Centre and allow the States to be recipients of funds from the Centre. It remained that way for the first 30 years with Congress as the key Party in power at the Centre and the States. In the 1970s, Centralisation of power became even more acute as Central Government started dismissing elected Government, and by 1990, the Centralisation of power was complete.

Over the last 10-15 years, I would say that two changes have occurred. On the political front, regional Parties have emerged in the political spectrum fundamentally transforming electorate's mindset and turning their States into major power centres. On the economic front, incremental reforms require States to play a much bigger role. There is no doubt that States are now becoming the nerve centres of reform process. A few decisions taken by the present Government here, while still preliminary, I would say have the potential to kick-start the process of State-led growth. Scrapping of the Planning Commission, in principle, would allow the States to determine their own spending priorities and apply discretionary use of transfer from the Centre.

Another decision to reduce the number of Centrally-Sponsored Schemes also allows States some flexibility in their spending on other schemes. We have reached a point where we need to return economic power to the States to become truly federal in character. The expansion of middle-class can be viewed by the State as an incentive to attract more investment and promote growth. The Centre will prosper only if the States does and vice-versa. But enhanced fiscal autonomy must be the first step in this direction. India can only take the reform process forward if States and Centre enjoy mutual trust. The Central leadership must recognise the farsightedness of ceding fiscal autonomy and the State leadership must seize the opportunity.

Strengthened federalism requires sustained, committed efforts from all stakeholders. In a nation with mind-boggling levels of economic

diversity, the relationship between the States and the Centre and an atmosphere of mutual trust and cooperation is of paramount importance in economic growth. That is why it was mentioned in the Ninth Five-Year Plan that we need to have cooperative federalism. That is the slogan and that is the motto which line was also mentioned in the hon. President's Address. While discussing the Budget last time, I had also mentioned that this should be the base or the foundation on which we should proceed further.

In a few short weeks, India's fiscal state has undergone a dramatic change. When the Government's first Budget was presented in July, there was great scepticism about its ability to meet the fiscal deficit target of 4.1 per cent of Gross Domestic Product. Now, there is virtual unanimity that it will be more than met. Global rating agencies have raised India's outlook from 'negative' to 'stable'. The primary reason is the drastic fall in global crude oil prices. The cost of crude oil was somewhere around US \$ 108 a barrel. When the Budget was presented, the benchmark Brent Crude Oil has fallen to around US \$ 68 a barrel. This has effectively terminated the subsidy on diesel and has significantly reduced the subsidies on gas, kerosene and fertilisers. Assuming that it endures, the development will prove to be a huge windfall for public finances.

The present Oil Minister has been lucky not only for the Government, but also for all of us. However, it is important that the Government should not allow complacency to lower its guard against fiscal stress. There were a number of potential threats looming over which could erode much of the benefits of reduced subsidy bills – namely, first is the recommendations of the Seventh Pay Commission which will be implemented in 2016; and second is the Report of the Fourteenth Finance Commission which will be submitted by January 2015. These recommendations will have to be immediately built into the Budget of 2015-16. And third, public sector banks are reeling under an unusual asset quality burden due subsequently to their large exposure to stalled or unviable infrastructure projects. There is a large need to address infrastructure problems here. But if banks have to keep lending to businesses and individuals, they will need regular infusion of capital which realistically only the Government can provide. Fiscal consequences of the drop in oil prices are significant and positive, no doubt, but it would be unwise to give in to the temptation to see it as a justification to go slow on other fiscal initiatives because we all know the road to fiscal health is paved with complacency.

I will now deal with the third point. The problem is relating to jobless growth which has attracted a lot of attention, but no one talks about the problem of growth-less jobs, that is, creating jobs that do not sustain themselves or lead to growth. It is time we recognize the practical impossibility of having growth-less jobs on a sustained basis. Look at Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act providing 100 days of assured wage component in a financial year to a rural household to do unskilled manual work.

The law stipulates a ratio of wage to material cost of no less than 60:40. With such a ratio, you cannot build a durable road or a concrete school building. It is a recipe for ensuring that the village roads and village *bundhs* built get washed away in the next moment which is a good example of promoting growthless jobs.

I would like to draw the attention of this House regarding Public Sector Enterprises especially speaking after Prof. Roy. In the 1950s, in the heydays of planning and setting up of Public Sector Enterprises, scientist and statistician Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis believed by about 1970 with increasing surpluses of PSEs, no additional taxes be needed. That was his pronouncement. By 1970, even though severe protectionist policies with heavy import restrictions and strict limitations on private sector operation of over three decades, most PSEs have failed to display the dynamism for self-sustained growth. Take the 32 Central Public Sector Enterprises under the Department of Heavy Industries during March, 2012. The report is there. With a gross block of Rs. 16,639 crore employing 88,894 people, they generated a net profit of Rs. 5,611 crore. It is not bad at first sight. But on a closer look, the accumulated loss of 23 PSEs was to the tune of Rs. 23,976 crore. Only nine have accumulated profit. Seventeen out of thirty two PSEs have made negative growth. These seventeen PSEs are promoting growthless jobs. Therefore, of the many items on the reform agenda that need to be addressed for making the next decade vastly transformational, a good starting point is moving away from promoting growthless jobs. The larger lesson is that it is hard to move ahead even when you are pulled in different directions. One tries to do the right thing while the other is off. I guess nobody consciously wanted to square up the Indian economy. Perhaps they thought that high growth was now pre-ordained. Then, there was the greed and the fondness of adding zeros of others to gain the public spotlight. Much work needs to be done. The foundation exists to build upon. For many years, slow growth has caused an accumulation of problems in profitability and balance sheets of companies and banks. The ground conditions of employment and opportunities are not positive. So, when this Government gears up to its first full-fledged budget, it is time to lay out a bolder narrative to a medium term. What will follow in the next few years will be predicted by how 2015-16 turns out? So, when it is stated that RBI is still convinced that the Government finances are strong enough for monetary easing despite a series of corrective fiscal measures, one should be convinced. The Reserve Bank of India is resisting pressure to cut rates. One should endorse this position and must commend the Governor for sticking to his stance. No doubt, inflation has eased but risks are still looming around. To build up great expectation, of course, is a good strategy in the run up to an election but you have to live up to that. So far, little has been done. Policy in power sector remains a mess. India needs to open up mines and greater stress be given for value addition. We need to replace this rickety indirect tax system with GST. It is hanging for the last ten years. Not much progress has been done in Direct Tax Code either. If is this harder, still hard is the task in monitoring funds. This has come to the notice of the Government earlier that taxes are collected in advance and interest also is paid on the tax that is paid in advance. But that interest that is being paid to the income-tax payee, does not get appropriated or sanctioned by the Parliament. Repeatedly this money is being given from the State Exchequer. But it is not appropriated or sanctioned by the Parliament. Here there is a problem. This needs to be corrected. I think the Finance Minister will go into that.

Out of the total expenditure of some 14 per cent of GDP, two per cent of GDP goes on subsidies. Fertilizer and food subsidy eats up Rs.200,000 crore of the Centre. The challenge is to use money in storage of various kinds of rural and other commodities, freight and export infrastructure. As Africa and other parts of developing world are prospering, the demand for food would rise and Indian farmers must be empowered to take advantage of this opportunity.

I would also mention here issues relating to my State. There are three issues to which I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister. We have been moving away from CST for a period of four years with an annual reduction rate of one per cent for implementation of Goods and Service Tax. It was decided by the Union Government to compensate the State Governments towards CST loss till implementation of GST. Accordingly, the CST was reduced from four per cent to three per cent from 1st April, 2007 and from three per cent to two per cent from 1st June, 2008. Due to uncertainty in implementation of GST during the previous regime, every year we are against the loss assessment of Rs.664.39 crore and the for implementation of Goods and Service Tax, compensation is not being paid. Now the annual loss is around Rs.1300 crore.

HON. CHAIRPERSON : You have to cut short now.

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB : I will cut short, Sir. Our Chief Minister had met the Finance Minister and had also raised this issue. I think, the Government would look into this.

Another issue relates to opening of rural branch of banks in rural areas. Here, I would only focus on the Left Wing Extremist affected areas. There are around 4,597 gram panchayats in Odisha which do not have any brick and mortar branch. The Odisha Government has come out with a provision. We have panchayat Sabha Kendras where we will be providing the house to open branches free of cost without any charges. This is the decision that has been taken at the State Level Bankers' Committee meeting. The Odisha Government would be providing this and within five years, by 2019, our effort would be that all these panchayats should have at least one local branch.

Relating to Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana, there are people who are, one can say in favour of it and one can say against. But our concern here is that those Left Wing Extremists areas have been left out of this PMJDY. I would request that attempts also should be made and banks should also be told that they should go into those areas. We cannot leave away those under-developed areas and those people who have been far far away from development. Jan Dhan Yojana will be a better source to reach every household, every people because a lot of development work is going on in Odisha.

I would conclude by saying that here is a time when the Government is now preparing for the next full-fledged Budget. We have to look at it in that perspective. Changes are taking place. But greater change can come when you take hard decisions for the country.

श्री गजानन कीर्तिकर (मुम्बई उत्तर पश्चिम): आदरणीय महोदय, मुझे वर्ष 2014-15 के लिए आयोजित अनुपूरक मांगों पर बोलने का मौका मिला, उसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। मैं अपने राज्य की तरफ से कई मांगें बहुत कम समय में मंत्री महोदय के सामने रखना चाहता हूँ, क्योंकि वर्षों तक इनकी मांग मुख्यमंत्री जी द्वारा होती रही हैं। महाराष्ट्र में पहले कांग्रेस की सरकार थी लेकिन अभी बी.जे.पी. की सरकार है। महाराष्ट्र के मुख्यमंत्री श्री देवेन्द्र फड़णवीस द्वारा भी ये मांगें रखी गयी हैं। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी सदन में बैठे हैं इसलिए मेरी जिम्मेदारी बनती है कि मैं इन मांगों को यहां उठाऊं।

सभापति महोदय, मुम्बई की आबादी डेढ़ करोड़ है। मुम्बई की सौ साल पुरानी पर्जन्य जलवाहिनी की दुरुस्ती एवं आधुनिकीकरण के लिए 2684 करोड़ रुपये की मांग केन्द्र सरकार से की गयी थी, लेकिन आवश्यक निधि की मंजूरी नहीं हुई। केन्द्र की जवाहर लाल नेहरू नेशनल अर्बन रिन्युअल मिशन द्वारा महाराष्ट्र की संपूर्ण दयनीय हालत, जिसमें सूखा, बाढ़, चक्रवती तूफान के कारण हुए नुकसान को देखते हुए आने वाले बजट में राज्य की निधि में 1500 करोड़ रुपये की वृद्धि करने का प्रावधान किया जाना चाहिए, क्योंकि अभी यह नहीं हो पाया है।

आर्थिक राजधानी का दर्जा प्राप्त मुम्बई में हर दिन भारी संख्या में पर्यटन व व्यवसायी आते हैं। वे मुम्बई के समुद्र किनारे में अधिकाधिक अपना समय व्यतीत करते हैं, परन्तु वर्तमान में कम फंड होने के कारण समुद्र किनारों का सौन्दर्यीकरण नहीं हो पाया। पूरा मुम्बई शहर समुद्र तट पर स्थित है, इसलिए समुद्र किनारे को सुशोभीकरण के लिए आई.आई.डी.सी. द्वारा योजना को कार्यान्वित करने हेतु किमान 200 करोड़ रुपये की निधि उपलब्ध की जानी चाहिए।

इंडिया हैबीटेड सेंटर या व्यापार मेला दिल्ली के समान मुम्बई में भी शुरू होना चाहिए। जवाहर लाल नेहरू नेशनल अर्बन रिन्युअल मिशन के तहत 500 करोड़ रुपये की निधि इस प्रावधान को दी जानी चाहिए। महाराष्ट्र में बैलों की स्पर्म कोल्ड स्टोरेज के कुल तीन सेंटर हैं, जिसके लिए साढ़े तीन करोड़ रुपये की उपलब्ध निधि अत्यंत कम है। इसके लिए 20 करोड़ रुपये की निधि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा उपलब्ध होनी चाहिए।

महाराष्ट्र के महत्वपूर्ण शहरों एवं ग्रामीण भागों में आतंकवादी और नक्सलवादियों द्वारा संभावित खतरे को ध्यान में रखते हुए पुलिस दल के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए उपलब्ध 71.80 करोड़ रुपये की निधि अत्यंत अल्प है। इसमें वृद्धि करते हुए राज्य पुलिस दल आधुनिकीकरण के लिए 300 करोड़ रुपये और नये पुलिस स्टेशन के निर्माण हेतु 200 करोड़ रुपये की निधि राज्य को दी जानी चाहिए।

वन अधिनियम कायदा वर्ष 1988 के तहत प्रत्येक राज्य का 33 प्रतिशत भाग वन क्षेत्र के लिए होना आवश्यक है परन्तु महाराष्ट्र में केवल 19 प्रतिशत भाग ही जंगल है। राष्ट्रीय वनीकरण योजना में वन क्षेत्र के विकास के लिए राज्य को 17.50 करोड़ रुपये की निधि दी जानी चाहिए, ऐसी मांग राज्य सरकार की है। बजट में मुम्बई विभाग में औद्योगिकरण के विकास हेतु अलग से निधि उपलब्ध करायी जानी चाहिए।

छत्रपति शिवाजी महाराज का अरब सागर में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर का स्मारक बनाने हेतु मंजूरी एवं 2000 करोड़ रुपये की आवश्यक निधि उपलब्ध की जानी चाहिए। राष्ट्रीय उद्यानों के क्षेत्र में आने वाले गांवों के पुनर्वसन के लिए कैम्पा के ब्याज की राशि से ही किमान 217.50 करोड़ रुपये को बजट में समावेश करना चाहिए। किमान आधारभूत कीमत योजना में महाराष्ट्र को कपास खरीदी के लिए वर्ष 2014-15 में नाफेड की ऋण मर्यादा बढ़ाना बहुत आवश्यक है। जवाहर लाल नेहरू नेशनल अर्बन रिन्युअल मिशन के अंतर्गत नागरीय मूलभूत सुविधा योजना द्वारा महाराष्ट्र में कुल 1 लाख, 21 हजार, 487 मकान बनाये गये। इसमें से 62 हजार 524 मकान बनाये जा चुके हैं।

16.00 hrs.

32054 मकानों का काम फंड की कमी के कारण रुका हुआ है। केन्द्र ने राज्य को उपरोक्त कार्य के लिए 2395 करोड़ 18 लाख की निधि मंजूर करने के लिए प्रस्ताव दिया है। महाराष्ट्र राज्य में करीब 12650 मुख्य सड़कें खराब हैं जिनके नवीनीकरण और सुधार के लिए प्रधानमंत्री ग्राम सड़क योजना द्वारा मंजूरी के लिए बजट में अधिकाधिक निधि का समावेश होना चाहिए। महाराष्ट्र में महात्मा गांधी रोजगार योजना के लिए लंबित दूसरे फेज के लिए आवश्यक निधि बजट में सम्मिलित करें। वनस्पति मेंगोव की रक्षा एवं संख्या बढ़ोत्तरी के लिए केन्द्र से हर साल 10 करोड़ रुपए दिए जाते हैं लेकिन विगत वर्ष से किसी भी प्रकार की निधि महाराष्ट्र को नहीं मिली है। मुम्बई और कोकण एरिया में मेंगोव वनस्पति की तेजी से घटती संख्या को देखते हुए महाराष्ट्र को रक्षा और संवर्द्धन के लिए 10 करोड़ रुपए की निधि दी जाए। आईसीटी योजना के द्वारा 100 करोड़ की निधि उपलब्ध कराई जाए। नैसर्गिक आपदाग्रस्त महाराष्ट्र के किसानों के लिए बजट में विशेष योजना पैकेज मंजूर की जानी चाहिए। नेशनल साइक्लोन रिस्क मिटिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट के लिए महाराष्ट्र को 550 करोड़ रुपए की आवश्यकता है, इसका बजट में समावेश होना चाहिए। केन्द्र से महाराष्ट्र को 921 करोड़ 98 लाख रुपए का नेशनल डिजास्टर रिस्पांस फंड दिया गया। केन्द्र की जांच कमेटी की सिफारिश के अनुसार राज्य को 1 हजार 443 करोड़ 32 लाख रुपए की आवश्यकता है। विविध खेल और प्रोत्साहन के लिए क्रीड़ा सुविधा और आधुनिकीकरण के लिए राजीव गांधी खेल अभियान में राज्य को मिलने वाले फंड में वृद्धि होनी चाहिए। वर्ष 2014-15 के लिए महाराष्ट्र को बजट में केन्द्र पुरस्कृत योजना अस्कड द्वारा 500 करोड़ की निधि मिलनी चाहिए। मुम्बई के समुद्री किनारे पर स्थित अत्यंत जर्जर हो चुके जलस्टेशनों की मरम्मत व आधुनिकीकरण के लिए विशेष

निधि की जरूरत है। फिंडर सैपेरेशन योजना के लिए महाराष्ट्र राज्य को 8550 करोड़ रुपए की आवश्यकता है। राज्य शासन द्वारा पहले की सरकार द्वारा भी लिखा गया था और अब की सरकार ने भी लिखा है। मेरी मांग है कि आने वाले बजट में इसका प्रावधान किया जाए।

आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपका आभार प्रकट करता हूँ।

SHRI B. VINOD KUMAR (KARIMNAGAR): The hon. Finance Minister in his introductory note has stated that the proposals in the Supplementary Demands for Grants will not result in any significant variation in total estimated expenditure, because the net cash outgo is only Rs 500.71 crore. This is the first batch of Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2014-15 which includes 54 grants. As the net cash outgo is only minimal, I am not going into the details clause by clause. But at the outset, I would like to tell that neither me nor my party Telangana Rashtra Samiti and its leader, the hon. Chief Minister of Telangana State Shri K. Chandrashekar Rao would like to make any negative comment on the performance of this Government within a short period of six months.

16.03 hrs

(Shri Hukum Singh *in the Chair*)

Let us see by the next year after the 2015 batch and then the performance can be assessed. However, before this winter session commenced, there were a series of comments by a few economists and social scientists in the national media, particularly in the English newspapers. They have apprehended that to meet the fiscal deficit target for this year, the Central Government is brutally slashing social sector allocations. But it is keeping expenditure cuts for the physical infrastructure sectors at a minimum. They also stated that the re-aligning of plan outlays across sectors by the Finance Ministry is in line with the Government's priorities. Shri Narendra Modi's Government views infrastructure spending as growth enhancing and as an essential element of its plans for reviving the economy.

Presently, the Finance Ministry, in the process of revising the Budget Estimates for 2014-15, across the Heads of Expenditures and Ministries, the expenditure on education is proposed to be cut by Rs.11,000 crore. The Departments of Panchayati Raj, Rural Development and Sanitation are facing average cuts of 25 per cent. The RE for the health sector expenditure is proposed to be Rs. 7,000 crore lower than what was originally envisaged in the Budget which we had already passed. The arbitrary cuts in the budget allocations amount to attack on democracy. Any budget cuts cannot be made without following any democratic process or without any discussion in this august House.

In the given circumstances, in the list of Supplementary Demands for Grants, we have the Ministries of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Defence, Heavy Industries, Industrial Policy and Promotion, Power, etc. ...(*Interruptions*) As we are going to pass these Demands and Appropriation Bills, I would like to make a comment that the new State of Telangana has taken up 2-3 ambitious projects like water grids. We are going to connect all the 10,000 villages in the Telangana State and each household will get a drinking water pipeline. May I know whether this Appropriation Bill will increase allocation for the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation? I request the hon. Minister to allocate more funds to the State of Telangana.

With regard to the rural water tanks, I would say this. You are well aware; you are the Chairman of the Water Resources Committee, where I am also a member. We are going ahead with an ambitious programme of 'repair, restore and renovate water bodies in the rural areas'. My State of Telangana has already taken up this programme by repairing about 44,000 water bodies.

In the Revised Estimates also, we are allocating more funds; I also request the Finance Minister to be gracious enough to allocate some more funds. The ultimate issue on which we have to concentrate is health sector. Recently, I am very happy that the Department of Chemicals and Fertilizers announced an ambitious programme of *Janoushadhi Pharmacies*. So, the Government should allocate some funds for opening up of such pharmacies across the country so that the poor can purchase generic drugs in those pharmacies.

I would like to conclude by saying that the hon. Finance Minister should clarify the apprehensions of the social scientists and economists in this country with regard to slashing of funds for social sector. Thank you.

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Before I call the next speaker, I would request all the participants to conclude their speeches within five minutes as there are a large number of speakers.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (KASARGOD): Sir, we have already been allotted ten minutes. How could you restrict the time for the Party Leader?

HON. CHAIRPERSON: There is no time fixed for any Party Leader. You should cooperate.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN : Sir, the Supplementary Demands for Grants placed before this House by our Finance Minister includes 54 Ministries and Departments and the gross additional expenditure comes to about Rs.12.52,948.

Though it is early to judge the performance of the Government, as stated by my other colleagues, if we go to some parameters of the economic growth we can say that it is not inspiring or positive. The CS ratio indicates the negative trend. The gap between the export and import is 21 per cent. The production side, especially the energy and industry, has not shown any positive growth. Production is not good in the mining

service sector and other sectors also. The indirect tax collection has gone down and the deficit comes to about 89.06 per cent.

In reply to the budget, given in the last Session, the Finance Minister said that he could keep the fiscal deficit as well as the revenue deficit on par with 4.3 and 3.2 respectively. I would like to know whether the Finance Minister has been able to keep his promise now.

It has been pointed out in the C&AG Report placed in this House that the growth rate has gone down. The prices are going up without any control, maybe it is due to the price of the petroleum products. There is a negative growth in the industrial sector also. This was said in an answer given by the Finance Minister in the House itself. In the prevailing situation how it is possible to control the fiscal deficit as also the revenue deficit, the Finance Minister has to explain.

I would like to say that the Government would like to touch the very basic structure of the economy. The Government has decided to dismantle the Planning Commission. The Planning Commission has come into existence after an extensive and intensive discussion in this country. It was not discussed in this Parliament but it has come in a public speech by the Prime Minister that there is no need of the Planning Commission. What is the feed back of the Finance Ministry with regard to giving shapes to the projects and what steps is it going to take in this regard? Will it come under the purview of the Finance Ministry? The Planning Commission has a role with regard to resource mobilization and allocation to the weaker sections. All these things are done by the Planning Commission. The touchstone of the Planning Commission is the Five Year Plan and one year plan. It is said that there is no need of that. In that case when we speak about the Budget, either the full Budget or the Supplementary Budget, the Government is really going to shake the structure. If the structure is shaken, there is no doubt that the building constructed on that would also be destabilized. It means that it is a red signal, a negative signal that we are going to face in this country.

Sir, the 14th Lok Sabha passed a significant Act as far as NREGA is concerned. The main aim of this Act was asset creation as well as employment creation. In this regard also, our Prime Minister had made an announcement in a public speech. Now there are only 2500 blocks which are confined to NREGA. Earlier it was giving employment to lakhs and lakhs of people. Not only that, the labour content has also been changed. Earlier it was 60:40 and now it is 51:49. It means that the opportunity for the workers is reduced. The material cost would also be met through this but that goes to the traders. It means that the essence of the Act, as stated by other respected Members, is ignored. I think around Rs.3500 crore are pending to be paid as wages. This Parliament had made such a significant Act. It is not a Scheme but it is an Act. The changes which have been done by the Government in this Act, have to be reviewed.

There are a number of centrally-sponsored schemes. I agree that it gives some assistance to States with regard to infrastructure development whether it is SSA or PMGSY or NRHM. But at the same time, you see that the share of the States and the Centre is also going to be minimised in favour of the Centre. It means that the State has to take more responsibility as far as assets are concerned.

Not only that, when these schemes are being implemented, the Government is taking uniform norms for all the States with regard to education, health and also other social sectors. As you know, in Kerala, we have cent per cent education. We have better planning, housing and health systems. But we are not getting funds as per the prescribed norms. Therefore, there should not be uniformity but flexibility should be there in this regard.

Sir, now-a-days, almost all the Governments are reducing the expenditure on the social sector. It is true in the case of western nations. When they were facing very serious financial crises, they cut short the expenditure on social sector. Today, the same situation is prevailing in our country. The proposal for the development of social sector in the year 2013-14 was 10.8 per cent but it is reduced to 4.42 per cent. The allocation for the women and child development is cut short to 9.8 per cent. The SSA fund for the disabled children is also reduced. It affects almost all the States. The fund allotted for the PMGSY is only Rs.1000 crore. It is meant for 600 districts which means Rs.1.66 crore only per district. How is it possible to meet the demand? The Scheme of the Price Stabilisation Fund is to assist the farmers. But the allotted fund is only Rs.500 crore. This is not sufficient even for a single crop. The subsidy for the dairy development is also reduced.

HON. CHAIRPERSON : Karunakaranji, please conclude now.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Sir, I would like to touch upon two more issues concerning my State. We are not joking. We are giving information, placing it before the Government.

HON. CHAIRPERSON: It applies to every Member. You have to cooperate with the Chair.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN : Sir, our Finance Minister is well aware of the fact that there is a very strong cooperative movement in the State of Kerala. The cooperative movement in Kerala is not merely for commercial or financial purpose. It undertakes a large number of social activities. But the Finance Bill which was passed in this House in 2005 had created a number of difficulties in their day-to-day functioning. We met the Finance Minister in this connection. I again request that there should be some changes made in that. The Income Tax Officers are rushing to the cooperative societies. The nationalized banks can deposit Rs.10 lakh anywhere. They do not have any power of their inspection as also there is no inspection of private banks. But as far as cooperative banks are concerned, if they deposit even Rs.5 lakh, they have to give all the details. It means that they are in favour of the private banks. I would like to request the Government to change the rules in this regard.

There is no doubt about the fact that we can control the fiscal deficit and revenue deficit. There is no worry about it. But what about the black money that we have been talking about? At the time of the elections this Government had promised that within 100 days they will bring back black money. That has not been done. What about the corruption charges? In every Budget, in the Budget papers there is a column called 'tax foregone' and the amount in the 'tax foregone' column exceeds the total fiscal deficit. If the Government takes action in this matter, then we do not have to worry much about black money. There is no need for a magic stick in the hands of the hon. Finance Minister. If there is a will there is a way.

When this Government took over they said that FDI was waiting at the doors of our nation, but it is not coming because they are asking for more concessions. The Government is giving concessions. It has made amendments in the labour laws and you are also going to amend the Insurance Bill which is being opposed by crores of people in this country It is at the cost of these people, at the cost of the workers and employees that you are doing all these things, but you are not touching the cooperatives and focussing on other issues. Thank you.

डॉ. किरिटी सोमैया (मुम्बई उत्तर पूर्व) : सभापति जी, कई वर्षों के पश्चात सप्लीमेंटरी डिमाण्ड देखते हुए वित्त मंत्री जी को बधाई देने का उत्साह आता है। क्योंकि कभी-कभी ऐसा लगता है कि इतने बड़ा सदन और सिर्फ पांच सौ करोड़ रुपये की सप्लीमेंटरी डिमाण्ड के लिए आप दोनों को इतने घण्टा बैठना पड़ता है। क्या यह मास्टरी है या फिर छः महीने में मोदी सरकार को पूरे एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन पर पकड़ आ गयी है। आप राज्यों की सप्लीमेंटरी डिमाण्ड्स देखेंगे तो वह पांच-पांच हजार करोड़ रुपये की होती है। यहां केवल पांच सौ करोड़ रुपये की आयी है। 12 हजार करोड़ रुपये कहीं से बचाए हैं और साढ़े बारह हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने जा रहे हैं, उसमें भी आप देखेंगे तो लगभग दस हजार करोड़ रुपये में से तीन हजार करोड़ रुपये डिफेंस पर, आईएनएस के लिए छः हजार करोड़ रुपये हैं। सरकार ने जो लेखा-जोखा रखा था, उसी के आधार पर सरकार आगे जा रही है। इसका अर्थ क्या हुआ? एक के बाद एक चीज को मैंने देखने का प्रयत्न किया। हमारे मित्र भी कह रहे हैं कि पेट्रोल के दाम इस प्रकार से नीचे जा रहे हैं। पेट्रोल लगभग 9-10 प्रतिशत कम हुआ है, डीजल 12 प्रतिशत कम हुआ है। मैंने बीते कुछ महीने यह देखा है कि टीवी चैनल्स हमें और हमारे मित्रों को टीवी टॉक शो में बुलाते हैं। पिछले तीन साल में मैंने जितने भी टॉक शो अटेण्ड किए, उनमें हर चौथे टॉक शो का विषय- हाय रे! यह महंगाई। महीने में एक-आध बार आधा दर्जन टीवी चैनल्स यह दिखाते थे कि आज पेट्रोल के दाम बढ़ गए, आज टमाटर के दाम बढ़ गए, आज मकानों के बढ़ गए और उस पर उनकी चर्चा सत्र होता था। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने क्या कमाल किया कि गए चार महीने में एक भी... (व्यवधान) इसमें हम क्या कर सकते हैं कि महंगाई कम होने के कारण आपकी राजनीति महंगी हो गयी है। अब स्थिति यह है कि चार महीने में महंगाई गायब हो गई, आप किसी भी चीज के दाम उठा लो। Everywhere, either there is stability or prices are coming down. The confidence level is going up. Corruption level is going down and confidence level is going up

सभापति महोदय, एक ओर जीडीपी ऊपर जा रहा है तो दूसरी ओर हमारे मित्र पक्ष का जीडीपी नीचे-नीचे जा रहा है। देश का जीडीपी ऊपर जा रहा है, हमारे मित्रों का जीडीपी नीचे-नीचे जा रहा है। अभी मोदी जी कहां ले जायेंगे, समझ में नहीं आता। अच्छे दिन आ गये हैं और अच्छे दिनों के बारे में ये लोग कल तक यह कहते थे कि सिर्फ मुम्बई में हैं, सिर्फ अहमदाबाद में हैं, परसों मोदी साहब श्रीनगर में गये थे। हिंदुस्तान के इतिहास में एक नया इतिहास लिखने का काम हमारे प्रधान मंत्री, नरेन्द्र मोदी जी ने किया है। 1983 के पश्चात पहली बार श्रीनगर में क्रिकेट स्टेडियम में पब्लिक मीटिंग लेना और जो वातावरण हमने मुम्बई, अहमदाबाद, रायपुर, जबलपुर, कानपुर, नागपुर, हैदराबाद, बंगलौर में देखा था, जो वातावरण हमने अमरीका में देखा था, जो आस्ट्रेलिया में एनआरआई की सभा में देखा था, वही वातावरण श्रीनगर की उस सभा में मोदी-मोदी के रूप में दिखाई दे रहा था। क्या ये अच्छे दिन नहीं हैं? ... (व्यवधान)

मैंने पहले ही कहा कि इनका जीडीपी नीचे जा रहा है... (व्यवधान)

HON. CHAIRPERSON : You need not bother about their GDP. You bother only about your GDP.

डॉ. किरिटी सोमैया : सभापति जी, मैं आगे कहना चाहूंगा, आप देख लीजिए कि क्या स्थिति है। एक ओर पिछले दस क्वार्टर्स का फास्टेस्ट जीडीपी ग्रोथ गत क्वार्टर में हुआ। क्रूड आयल से लेकर बाकी सब चीजों के प्राइसेज नीचे आ गये। टू व्हीलर्स से लेकर फोर व्हीलर्स सबकी सेल बढ़ गई। Why I am talking about two wheelers and four wheelers is because it is a capital investment. उनके सेल में किस प्रकार से बढ़ोतरी हुई है। आप देखते जाइये एक के बाद एक जीडीपी पांच परसेन्ट, छः परसेन्ट हो गया और मुझे विश्वास है कि आने वाला जब 2015 का बजट जब हमारे वित्त मंत्री पेश करेंगे तब छः प्रतिशत जीडीपी को टच कर चुके होंगे और जब मार्च, 2016 में बजट आयेगा तो जहां वाजपेयी जी ने आठ परसेन्ट जीडीपी ग्रोथ छोड़ा था और आप उसे चार प्रतिशत लेकर आये थे, 2016 के बजट में हम आठ प्रतिशत जीडीपी की ओर मार्च कर चुके होंगे।

महोदय, मैं आपका ध्यान एक अन्य बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। But I would like to make one request to the hon. Finance Minister. पेट्रोलियम प्रोडक्ट के दाम नीचे आ रहे हैं। मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहूंगा We must create a Petrol Price Stabilisation Fund. 2006-2007 में इसी प्रकार का हुआ था, वह स्टेबिलाइजेशन फंड का आप अपने लिये उपयोग करो, जो आप जनधन योजना आगे लेकर आ रहे हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का और सदन का ध्यान इसकी ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि कितनी बड़ी क्रांति आ रही है।

महोदय, मैं फाइनेन्स इकोनोमी कॉमर्स का विद्यार्थी हूं। हमें सिखाया गया था कि बैंक क्या है तो बैंक का टारगेट ग्रुप कौन होता है, जिसे इकोनोमी में कहते हैं Haves and have-nots हैक्स यानी जिसके पास है, वह बैंकों का टारगेट ग्रुप होता था। अब बैंकों की ब्रांचेज से लेकर बैंक का काम जिनके पास पैसा अधिक है, उनके द्वारा सेविंग्स मोबिलाइज करना और इनवैस्ट करना।

अब जो नरेंद्र मोदी की सरकार करने जा रही है, जो हैव नॉट हैं, जो 33 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा लोग हैं, जिन्होंने जिंदगी में कभी बैंक सोचा भी नहीं था, उन 33 प्रतिशत लोगों के अकाउंट बैंक्स में खुल रहे हैं। वे 33 प्रतिशत लोग हिंदुस्तान के फाइनेंशियल इंकलूजन प्लान में इंकलूड हो रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि हमारा जो बैंकिंग इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर है, चाहे वह फिजिकल इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर है या एचआरडी इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर है, जो उनकी साइक्लॉजी है, जो उनकी सोच है, वह सिर्फ अपर क्लास तक लिमिटेड है। अभी हम जो 33 प्रतिशत लोग हैं, जो गरीब हैं, ग्रामीण हैं, किसान हैं, मजदूर हैं, उनको समझने के लिए हमें बैंकों के स्टाफ को भी मोटीवेट करना पड़ेगा। वह पैसा उनके प्रति डिस्ट्रिब्यूट करना है। इसके लिए जन-धन योजना बेहतर है। एक ओर गरीबी हटाओ की योजना जो 1971 से चालू थी, अब गरीबों की गरीबी दूर करने का काम 2014-15 में प्रारंभ हो रहा है।

माननीय सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान एक और बात की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा कि रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर रघुरामन जी ने कुछ दिन पहले एक बिंदु उठाया है। उन्होंने अपने भाषण में कहा कि बीते पांच साल में देश का जो एनपीए था, हमारे माननीय कांग्रेस के प्रमुख वक्ता ने एनपीए के बारे में कहा, मैं यह कहता हूँ कि इस पर राजनीति न करें, उन्होंने यह कहा कि यह एनपीए देश के लिए किन लोगों के पास गया। रिजर्व बैंक के गवर्नर कहते हैं कि इस विषय पर ध्यान देना आवश्यक है। कुछ सौ, दो सौ या पांच सौ लोग हमारी इतनी लाखों-करोड़ों की सेविंग्स मोबिलाइज कर के ले जाते हैं। वित्त मंत्री जी को इसके ऊपर अधिक ध्यान देना चाहिए।

मैं एक और विषय की ओर ध्यान देना चाहूंगा कि हमारी जो सेविंग्स हैं, जो आप बजट में मोबिलाइज कर सकते हो, इन घोटाले में पैसा जाता है, पॉज़ी स्कीमों में जाता है, जो एनएसईएल का पैसा अभी तक छोटें निवेशक को नहीं मिला है, उसके प्रति ध्यान देना चाहिए।

अंत में मैं एक ही बात कह कर समाप्त करूंगा कि एक ओर आपका फिस्कल डेफिसिट कम हो रहा है, एफडीआई का फ्लो कम हो रहा है, एफआईआई के इन्वैस्टमेंट से सेंसेक्स 28000 क्रॉस कर चुका है। मैं अंत में इतना ही कहूंगा कि मोदी सरकार ने जो नीति बनाई है कि जो हैव नॉट्स हैं, उनको भी हमें ऊपर लाना है। आप उसके ऊपर लक्ष्य केंद्रित करें। खरे अर्थ में जो अच्छे दिन का प्रारंभ हुआ है, वह जो सबसे छोटा व्यक्ति है, वहां तक हम जल्दी से जल्दी पहुंचें, यही प्रार्थना है। धन्यवाद।

श्री दीपेन्द्र सिंह हुड्डा (रोहतक) : महोदय, आपने मुझे डिमांड फॉर ग्रांट्स पर अपने विचार व्यक्त करने का अवसर दिया है, उसके लिए मैं आपका धन्यवाद करता हूँ। जब भी सप्लिमेंट्री डिमांड्स पर चर्चा होती है, सदन में सरकार की आर्थिक नीतियों और परफॉर्मंस को एक तरह से मिड डे रिव्यू माना जाए। मैं समझता हूँ छह महीने में यह सर्टिफिकेट देना कि सरकार फेल हो गई, या यह कहना कि जैसे किरीट जी कह रहे थे कि चमत्कार हो गया, दोनों ही बातें जल्दबाजी होगी। आज हम सरकार को यह कहने खड़े नहीं हुए हैं कि सरकार कहां फेल हुई और कहां पास हुई। यह कहना जल्दबाजी होगी। मगर आकलन करने का अवसर मिलता है। आर्थिक नीतियों की दिशाओं को देखने का अवसर मिलता है कि आर्थिक नीतियों के माध्यम से किस तरह के बीज बोए जा रहे हैं? आने वाले समय में किस तरह के फल इन बीजों से आने वाले हैं? इकोनॉमिक सिनैरियो पर किरीट जी ने बात की है। मैं समझता हूँ बहुत सी बातें उन्होंने तथ्यों के आधार पर की हैं, वे सही नहीं हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि जीडीपी ऊपर जा रहा है, जैसे उनका हाथ ऊपर जा रहा था, ऐसा लग रहा था कि सदन की छत आज कोई सांसद शायद पहली दफा छू लेगा। मगर सच्चाई यह है कि यह जो क्वार्टर जुलाई और सितंबर के बीच में आया, इसमें जीडीपी ग्रोथ रेट 5.7 प्रतिशत से घट कर 5.3 प्रतिशत रह गई है। यह सोचने की बात है कि कम क्यों हुआ? जैसे ही सरकार बनी, जब पहला आया था 5.7 प्रतिशत तो सरकार ने कहा था कि देखो हमारे आते ही बढ़ गया। मगर बढ़ोतरी के बाद यह एकदम से अगले क्वार्टर में कम क्यों हुआ? तब भी हमने कहा था कि इतनी जल्दबाजी में मत कहो कि यह बढ़ गया, क्योंकि, जो इससे पहला क्वार्टर था, उसमें आधे दिन पिछली सरकार के थे। यह कहना इसलिए जरूरी है कि जी.डी.पी. ग्रोथ रेट की तुलना की जानी चाहिए, जिसे आज ऊपर-ऊपर किरीट सोमैया जी कह रहे थे कि जी.डी.पी. ऊपर जा रही है। यू.पी.ए. सरकार के 10 वर्षों में औसत जी.डी.पी. ग्रोथ रेट 7.9 प्रतिशत रही है। अब आपने जैसे ही शुरुआत की है, यह 5.7 प्रतिशत से घटकर 5.3 प्रतिशत हो गई है। यह क्यों जरूरी है, यह इसीलिए जरूरी है, क्योंकि हर एक प्रतिशत जी.डी.पी. ग्रोथ का मतलब होता है, साढ़े सात नये जॉब्स, नये रोजगार के अवसर। जिस बात को लेकर आप लोग आए हैं, युवाओं के लिए रोजगार के अवसर बनें, अगर मिड ईयर रिव्यू में यही कहा जाएगा कि अगर इसी रफ्तार पर इकोनॉमी दौड़ती रही तो यू.पी.ए. के मुकाबले में, क्योंकि हमारी औसत 7.9 प्रतिशत थी, यू.पी.ए. के मुकाबले में इस वर्ष तकरीबन साढ़े उन्नीस लाख कम रोजगार इस देश के नौजवानों को मिलेंगे। इसका जवाब आपको देना चाहिए। आपने कहा था कि आप रोजगार के अवसर बढ़ायेंगे, ये कम क्यों हुए? केवल जी.डी.पी. ग्रोथ की बात नहीं है, करंट एकाउंट डेफिसिट 1.77 प्रतिशत से बढ़कर 2.7 प्रतिशत हो गया है। कृषि के अन्दर ग्रोथ रेट, जो पिछले साल 5 प्रतिशत थी, वह घटकर 3.2 प्रतिशत हो गयी है। मैं इस पर भी आऊंगा। इस देश का किसान आने वाले समय में कैसे भविष्य देख रहा है?

मैनुफैक्चरिंग की ग्रोथ रेट 0.1 प्रतिशत हो गयी है। रूपया, जिसे लेकर आप कहते थे कि रूपया डॉलर के मुकाबले में डेप्रिशीएट हो रहा है, चिदम्बरम जी की उम्र को छू रहा है और आने वाले समय में, उस समय के प्रधानमंत्री मनमोहन सिंह जी की उम्र को भी छुएगा, ऐसा आप लोग कहते थे, आपके प्रवक्ता कहते थे। हम भी कह सकते हैं, लेकिन हम नहीं कहेंगे, क्योंकि आज रूपया 62.2 रूपए प्रति डॉलर पहुँचा है। आज रूपए ने 62 को ब्रीच किया है, जो आदरणीय वित्त मंत्री जी की उम्र है। हम भी कह सकते हैं कि आज रूपया उनकी उम्र पर पहुँचा है, मगर हम नहीं कहेंगे। हम भी कह सकते हैं कि आने वाले समय में, आज तो उनकी उम्र को रूपए ने छुआ है, कल राजनाथ सिंह जी की, परसों मोदी जी की उम्र तक रूपया पहुँचेगा। मगर हम इस तरह की भाषा में विश्वास नहीं रखते हैं। मैं यह नहीं कहूँगा। मगर यह सवाल बनता है। सवाल बनता है कि रूपया डेप्रिशीएट हो रहा है, करंट एकाउंट डेफिसिट बढ़ रहा है। सरकार का क्या प्रदर्शन रहा है? एक्सपेंडीचर में तकरीबन 53.6 प्रतिशत, जो बजटिड एक्सपेंडीचर था, उसे आपने इन 6 महीनों में खर्च करने का काम किया है।

दूसरी ओर, जहाँ तक रेवेन्यू डेफिसिट की बात है, 98.5 प्रतिशत रेवेन्यू डेफिसिट और तकरीबन 90 प्रतिशत फिस्कल डेफिसिट इन 6 महीनों में पूरा हो गया यानी कि फिस्कल डेफिसिट की बात भी सच साबित नहीं हुई। जो कहा गया कि फिस्कल डेफिसिट कम हो रहा है, फिस्कल डेफिसिट कम नहीं हो रहा है और यही कारण है कि बार-बार वित्त मंत्री जी के बयान आते हैं। सब्सिडीज को कम करने के बारे में उनके बयान आते हैं। आज सरकार को यह विस्तृत जानकारी देनी होगी। वित्त मंत्री जी का एक बयान आया कि एल.पी.जी. की सब्सिडी को और कम किया जाएगा। एक बयान आया कि केरोसीन की सब्सिडी, जो पी.डी.एस. के थू केरोसीन दिया जाता है, 6 हजार करोड़ रूपए की जो सब्सिडी गरीब से गरीब व्यक्ति को जो सब्सिडी दी जाती है, उसे पूरी तरह से समाप्त करने की तरफ यह सरकार बढ़ रही है। उस बात को भी क्लेरिफाई करना पड़ेगा। वित्त मंत्री जी ने, जिनकी बुद्धिमता के हम सब प्रशंसक हैं और मेरा सौभाग्य है कि वित्त मंत्री जी इस समय सदन में पहुँचे हैं, उन्होंने इन्डिया इकोनॉमिक कानक्लेव में सब्सिडीज पर, एक दी हिन्दू के ऊपर रिपोर्ट छपी है, उन्होंने इन्डिया इकोनॉमिक कानक्लेव में सब्सिडीज पर कहा कि जल्द ही सब्सिडीज पर और काबू पा लिया जाएगा। एक्सपेंडीचर मैनेजमेंट कमीशन से उनकी मीटिंग्स हुई, उसका ब्योरा उन्होंने दिया और कहा कि I assure the India Incorporated. मतलब कारपोरेट जगत को आप एश्योरेंस दे रहे हैं कि सब्सिडीज कम करेंगे। देश के गरीब के लिए जो सब्सिडीज हैं, उन्हें कम करेंगे, किसान के लिए जो सब्सिडीज हैं, उन्हें कम करेंगे। किसान के लिए जो सब्सिडीज हैं, उसके बारे में तो प्रश्नचिन्ह लगने लगे हैं। फर्टिलाइजर सब्सिडी, जो हमारी फर्टिलाइजर सब्सिडी एडिशनल आउट-ले पाँच हजार करोड़ का आपने फर्टिलाइजर सब्सिडी के लिए माँगा है। जो डीकंट्रोलड फर्टिलाइजर की सब्सिडी है, जिसमें पिछले साल करीब 30 हजार करोड़ रुपये का खर्चा आया था, डीएपी की बात है, एमओपी की बात है, वह घटकर इस साल 24 हजार करोड़ रुपये खर्च होने वाला है। डीएपी की आवश्यकता किसान को पड़ेगी। यूरिया की किल्लत पूरे देश में चल रही है। यूरिया की फर्टिलाइजर सब्सिडी जो पिछले वर्ष पूरे बजट का 6.7 प्रतिशत थी, वह घटकर इस वर्ष के बजट में एक्सपेंडीचर का केवल 6.1 प्रतिशत तय की गई है। यह देश के किसान के लिए खतरनाक संकेत है। आज हरियाणा में, राजस्थान में, पंजाब में पुलिस यूरिया को बँटवाने का काम कर रही है। किसान लाईन में लगकर यूरिया लेने जा रहे हैं। हरियाणा ने दो लाख टन अतिरिक्त यूरिया की मांग की तो एक लाख टन हरियाणा के बाटे आया। राजस्थान ने 2.85 लाख टन अतिरिक्त यूरिया की मांग की तो एक लाख टन यूरिया राजस्थान के बाटे आया। मैं राजस्थान की बात रखने के लिए भी मजबूर हूँ क्योंकि हमारा कोई सांसद राजस्थान से नहीं है, सारे सांसद भारतीय जनता पार्टी से हैं। उनके वित्त मंत्री ने कहा - क्यूँ नहीं किसान जैविक खाद का प्रयोग करते, पहले के पुराने दिनों की तरह क्यूँ नहीं काउ डंग का प्रयोग करते, यूरिया की किसान को क्या आवश्यकता है? क्या यह जवाब हम किसान को देंगे?

महोदय, एम.एस.पी. की बात भी करनी पड़ेगी। जहाँ तक एम.एस.पी. की बात है, एग्रीकल्चर ग्रोथ रेट जो इस क्वार्टर में पाँच प्रतिशत से घटकर 3.2 प्रतिशत रहा, इसका सबसे बड़ा कारण पूरे देश में किसान की फसलों के दाम न मिलना है। मैं तुलना करना चाहता हूँ। जब एन.डी.ए. की सरकार थी तो छः वर्ष 1999 से लेकर 2005 तक प्रति वर्ष 17 रुपये पैडी का दाम बढ़ाने का काम हुआ था। यानी पाँच प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष पैडी का एम.एस.पी. का दाम बढ़ता था। यूपीए की सरकार आई तो 2004 से 2014 तक प्रतिवर्ष 85 रुपये बढ़ाने का काम हुआ, यानी कि 14 प्रतिशत। एन.डी.ए. के समय पैडी का भाव हर वर्ष पाँच प्रतिशत बढ़ता था। यूपीए के समय 14 प्रतिशत औसत भाव बढ़ता था और इस वर्ष दोबारा तीन प्रतिशत बढ़ा है। मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूँ कि 14 प्रतिशत ठीक है या तीन प्रतिशत ठीक है।

इसी प्रकार से गेहूँ की बात है। ... (व्यवधान) हरसमिरत जी बैठी हैं, वे कुछ बोल भी रही हैं। मैं मानता हूँ कि बादल जी ने गेहूँ पर जो सुझाव दिया है कि गेहूँ का एम.एस.पी. 1800 के लगभग तय किया जाना चाहिए, हम उनके सुझाव से सहमत हैं, आप भी उनसे सहमत हो जाइए। ... (व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री दीपेन्द्र सिंह हुड्डा : मैं जल्दी कन्क्लूशन की तरफ बढ़ूँगा। गेहूँ का एम.एस.पी. प्रतिवर्ष एनडीए के समय 1999 से लेकर 2004 तक प्रतिवर्ष 3.2 प्रतिशत के हिसाब से बढ़ता था, वहीं यूपीए के समय 12 प्रतिशत औसत गेहूँ का एम.एस.पी. हर साल बढ़ा। अब दोबारा से केवल 3 प्रतिशत बढ़ाने का आपने काम किया, 50 रुपये बढ़ाने का आपने काम किया। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यह 14 प्रतिशत या 12 प्रतिशत ठीक है या मात्र 3 प्रतिशत ठीक है? देश के किसान को आप क्या जवाब देंगे? इस पर भी आपको चिन्तन करना चाहिए। वैसे तो और भी बहुत से विषय हैं लेकिन आप कन्क्लूशन के लिए कह रहे हैं। मैं ज्यादा समय न लेकर आखिर में कन्क्लूशन की तरफ बढ़ता हूँ, गाड़ी दौड़ाता हूँ।

डिफेंस की बात आई। डिफेंस में पेंशन पर इन सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स के माध्यम से जो बजटरी एस्टिमेट थे, वे तकरीबन 5000 करोड़ के डिफेंस पेंशंस के

लिए थे जिसमें 1000 करोड़ रुपये वन रैंक वन पेंशन के लिए किया गया। मुझे पता है कि वित्त मंत्री जी स्वयं रक्षा मंत्री रहे हैं। वे स्वयं वन रैंक वन पेंशन के बहुत ही हिमायती हैं। उन्होंने जो मीटिंग बुलाई थी, उसमें अतिरिक्त प्रावधान नहीं किए।...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : दीपेन्द्र जी, अब आप समाप्त करें। काफी हो गया।

श्री दीपेन्द्र सिंह हुड्डा : हमें उम्मीद थी इन सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स में वन रैंक वन पेंशन के लिए अतिरिक्त पैसे की मांग आएगी, मगर नहीं आई। तो क्या इसका मतलब है कि मार्च और अप्रैल तक वन रैंक वन पेंशन का इंप्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होगा, इस बात का भी विस्तृत जवाब मंत्री जी को देना चाहिए।

एक और विषय है। अभी 27 नवंबर को 'द हिन्दू' में रिपोर्ट छपी कि सोशल सैक्टर की बड़ी पैमाने पर कटौती करने की तैयारी बजट में हो रही है। ...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : श्री एन.कृष्णप्पा।

श्री दीपेन्द्र सिंह हुड्डा : सर, केवल दो मिनट, मैं कन्क्लूड कर रहा हूँ। ...(व्यवधान)

माननीय सभापति : समाप्त करें, हो गया। फिर किसी और को आपके यहाँ चांस नहीं मिलेगा।

श्री दीपेन्द्र सिंह हुड्डा : सर, पहले तो मैं माइक भी चेक कर लूँ, क्योंकि आजकल माइक भी बंद हो जाते हैं।

माननीय सभापति : आपका माइक बहुत अच्छा चल रहा है।

श्री दीपेन्द्र सिंह हुड्डा : सोशल सैक्टर में कटौती की बात आ रही है कि एजुकेशन में 11 हजार करोड़ रुपये की कटौती होने जा रही है, हैल्थ में 7000 करोड़ रुपये की कटौती होने जा रही है। हम चाहते हैं कि इस कटौती पर भी विस्तृत जानकारी दी जाए। आखिर में बहुत से बड़े-बड़े नारों के साथ जो योजनाएँ आई हैं, उन योजनाओं में क्या आबंटन किया जा रहा है, उसकी भी विस्तृत जानकारी हमें मिलनी चाहिए। सासंद आदर्श ग्राम योजना है, उसमें कितना आबंटन किया गया, अभी कोई जानकारी नहीं है। स्वच्छ भारत योजना बनाई है। इस योजना के तहत कितना आबंटन किया गया है, इसकी भी कोई जानकारी नहीं है। यह देश बड़े-बड़े नारों से और भाषण से नहीं चलता है। यह देश किसान की मेहनत और गरीब के राशन से चलता है।

*SHRI N. KRISTAPPA (HINDUPUR): Chairman Sir, my special thanks to you for allowing me to speak on Supplementary Demands for Grants. Sir, NDA Government under the leadership of Shri Narendra Modi has presented an impressive Budget. I hope that through Supplementary Demands this Government will protect people under distress. Sir, as we are aware that at the time of bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh, there were some assurances made by the previous Government and then Prime Minister on the floor of the House. We did not forget those promises. I request the Government to look at those assurances made by the previous Government.

Sir, at the time of bifurcation, we faced lots of difficulties and we expressed our problems and concerns. At that time, then Prime Minister assured in the Parliament that to address the concerns and problems of Andhra Pradesh after bifurcation and to protect the interests of its people, State of Andhra Pradesh will be conferred with special status. People of Andhra Pradesh are waiting till date for the fulfillment of that promise. They are hopeful that Andhra Pradesh will be conferred with special status and their dreams will come true.

Sir, on one hand Telangana was provided with capital city and assets. On the other hand residuary Andhra Pradesh got its share of loans and liabilities. I request the Government to provide solution to our problems and consider conferring special status to our state.

The Government is ignoring the assurances made by then Prime Minister on the floor of the House by quoting NDC rules for not conferring special status to our state. The people of Andhra Pradesh are under severe distress. They are wondering why the assurance made by then Prime Minister cannot be fulfilled? The people of Andhra Pradesh wish that the rules of NDC may be amended to confer special status to Andhra Pradesh. I request the Government to change the rules of NDC to confer special status, and protect the interests of the state of Andhra Pradesh.

Shri Narendra Modi's budget is quite impressive sir. In Andhra Pradesh, there are some districts which are affected by floods. Recent Hudhud cyclone caused a loss to the tune of thousands of crores. On the other hand, Rayalaseema districts like Anantpur and Chittoor are facing severe drought. There is no water for drinking or irrigation. There is no cattle feed. Lives of common people are disturbed and they are clueless on how to sustain life. On one hand we are facing floods and on the other hand we are facing drought. In such a scenario I request the Government to help our state by granting special aids. I request the Government to save our state from these crises. If required a central team may be sent to our state to assess the loss caused by floods and drought and then the team can suggest ways to help our state tackle these situations.

Similarly, there are backward areas in my state, where drought was declared in 13 out of 15 years. I request the Government to protect those districts. Sir, if we look at artisans in our state like potters, black smiths, carpenters and weavers. They are on roads in search of livelihood. They don't have work to do and there are no schemes to support them. Already, our state is reeling under financial crisis due to bifurcation. In such a scenario, I request the Government to support artisans in our state to bail them out of this crisis.

There are no crops. There are no irrigation facilities. In such a situation, Government should think of ways to provide livelihood to the people of Andhra Pradesh people in these districts find it difficult to live as there are no means of livelihood. This may result in migration to other states. Hence, I request the Government to send a special team to assess the situations prevailing in Andhra Pradesh. Special grants may be provided to support our state in these supplementary demands for grants. With this request to support our state I conclude my speech. Thank you.

श्री शेर सिंह गुबाया (फ़िरोज़पुर) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया है।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं एफ.एम. साहब को धन्यवाद करता हूँ कि इन्होंने देश की उन्नति के लिए, तरक्की के लिए जो-जो फंड्स एलॉट किए हैं, मैं समझता हूँ कि उनसे मोदी साहब की सरकार में देश में तरक्की हो रही है। आप जानते हैं कि देश की सबसे ज्यादा रिजर्व कैटेगरी की, एस.सी. की पॉपुलेशन पंजाब में है। एस.सी. कैटेगरी के जो गरीब परिवार हैं, या जनरल कैटेगरी के जो गरीब परिवार हैं, उनके पास आज रहने के लिए मकान नहीं हैं, घर नहीं हैं। उनकी आमदनी के साधन कम हैं। मैं एफ.एम. साहबसे निवेदन करता हूँ कि इससे गरीबों के मकान बनाकर देने का प्रबंध करना चाहिए। हम एक ही काम पूरे देश में कर लें। जैसे हमारी सरकार ने कहा है कि गरीबों को मकान मिलेगा, रोटी मिलेगी तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे गरीब खुश होगा और उन्हें रहने को मकान मिलेगा।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मेरे पार्लियामेंट हलके फ़िरोज़पुर में इण्डिया की एस.सी. कैटेगरी की पॉपुलेशन सेक्न्ड हाइयेस्ट है। वहां के लोग बॉर्डर एरिया के साथ रहते हैं और उनके पास आमदनी के भी कोई साधन नहीं हैं। मैं विनती करता हूँ कि जिन गरीबों के पास मकान नहीं हैं, सरकार उन्हें मकान बनाकर दे ताकि वे अपना जीवन उसमें बसर कर सकें।

इसके अलावा, सदन में पहले भी आया है कि वहां पीने वाला पानी नहीं है। चाहे पंजाब पांच दरियाओं की धरती है, लेकिन आज वह इस नौबत पर पहुंच चुका है कि वहां धरती के अन्दर जो पीने वाला पानी है, वह ज़हरीला हो चुका है। उसके लिए भी इसमें पूरा प्रबंध करना चाहिए ताकि गरीबों को पीने वाला स्वच्छ पानी दिया जा सके।

डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, फ़िरोज़पुर हलके के जो 1465 गांव हैं, उनमें से 600 से ज्यादा गांवों के 100औं लोग एस.सी. कैटेगरी के हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि ऐसे गांवों को इस प्लान में ले लिया जाए कि उनकी कारोबार, खाना-पीना, रोटी, वहां की सड़कें और डेवलपमेंट का काम पहले के आधार पर किए जाएं ताकि उन्हें इसका बेनेफिट मिल सके।

पंजाब में ही नहीं पूरे देश में ही यह प्रब्लम होगी कि बॉर्डर में जो लोग रह रहे हैं, एनडीए की जो पहली वाजपेयी जी सरकार थी, उस वक्त तीन हजार रूपए प्रति एकड़ फेंसिंग के लिए, जो लोग काशत करते हैं, उस वक्त दिए गए थे। कांग्रेस की सरकार आने के बाद दस साल उसे कट लग गया, एक भी पैसा नहीं मिला। पिछले साल से पंजाब सरकार की ओर से तीन हजार रूपए देना शुरू किया गया है, लेकिन तीन हजार रूपए पूरे पैसे नहीं हैं। आज से दस साल पहले उनको तीन हजार रूपए मिल रहे हैं और अगर आज भी उनको तीन हजार रूपए मिलें तो यह उनके साथ मजाक की बात है। मैं केन्द्र सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि उन लोगों को कम से कम दस हजार रूपए, जो फेंसिंग लगाकर जमीन काशत करते हैं, उनको दस हजार रूपए प्रति एकड़ मुआवजा हर साल दिया जाए।

महोदय, जो जमींदार किसान भाई हैं, उनके लिए नहर का पानी बहुत जरूरी है। हमारे पंजाब का जो कैनाल सिस्टम है, वह आज से पचास साल पहले का बना हुआ है। उस वक्त जो खेती के लायक जमीन थी, वह कम थी। अब 90 परसेंट से ज्यादा जमीन काशत हो रही है। आज फिर से उसे अपग्रेड करके किसानों को लाभ पहुंचाना चाहिए और कैनाल सिस्टम को सही करना चाहिए।

फ़िरोज़पुर हलके में पिछली सरकार ने बहुत अन्याय किया। पूरे पंजाब के किसानों के खाल पक्के कर दिए। ईस्टर्न कैनाल जो हमारे तीन जिलों में पड़ती है, फ़िरोज़पुर, मुक्तसर, फाजिल्का, उनके सभी के सभी खाल कच्चे हैं। इन्होंने एक सर्टीफिकेट दे दिया कि पंजाब के सभी खाल पक्के हो चुके हैं, लेकिन ईस्टर्न कैनाल का एक भी खाल पक्का नहीं हुआ। मेरी डिमांड है कि जो वहां खाल है, वित्त मंत्री साहब उपस्थित हैं, उन लोगों की ओर ख़ास ध्यान देकर पंजाब के दूसरे किसानों की तरह उन किसानों के खाल पक्के किए जाएं।

महोदय, मैं हेल्थ के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। पंजाब में कैंसर का रोग बढ़ रहा है। मैंने पिछली बार भी कहा कि पंजाब में कैंसर का रोग बहुत बढ़ चुका है, किडनी का रोग बढ़ चुका है। इसके लिए कोई ऐसा इंस्टीट्यूट खोलकर, पंजाब को कोई पैकेज देकर उन लोगों की सेहत की हिफाजत के लिए सुविधा उपलब्ध करायी जाए, ताकि गरीबों का इलाज सेंटर की तरफ से और स्टेट की तरफ से फ्री किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण यादव (बाँका) : महोदय, मैं वर्ष 2014-15 के वित्तीय विधेयक पर बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। 6 महीने का लेखा-जोखा सदन जरूर माँगेगा, देश माँगेगा और आज इसी पर बोलने के लिए मैं खड़ा हुआ हूँ। एक होती है इच्छा, हमारी इच्छा है कि हम बेहतर भारत बनाएंगे, दूसरा होता है संकल्प, हमने संकल्प ले लिया है कि बेहतर भारत बनाना हमारी इच्छा है और हम बनाएंगे ही और तीसरा होता है सपना। अब यह देखना है कि क्या हमने जो इच्छा जताई है, वह इच्छा सही है या नहीं।

आदरणीय जेटली साहब विद्वान भी हैं, वित्त मंत्री भी हैं, लोग उनसे अपेक्षाएं भी रखते हैं। लेकिन जो इच्छा है, जो संकल्प है, जो सपना है, 6 महीने सपने को संजोया गया, सपने का दिखाया गया, श्रम शक्ति को नहीं बढ़ाया गया और रोजगार के अवसर नहीं बढ़ाये गए। आज 6 महीने बीत गए हैं। हम जरूर वित्त मंत्री जी से, भारत की सरकार से कहना चाहेंगे कि राज्यों और केन्द्र के बीच समन्वय होना चाहिए। राज्यों को अधिकार मिलना चाहिए। राज्यों के साथ भेदभाव नहीं होना चाहिए, बल्कि जो राज्य पिछड़ा है, उसे और भी अधिक मौका देना चाहिए। जैसे बिहार है, नॉर्थ-ईस्ट है या हमारे कुछ अन्य राज्य हैं, उन्हें विशेष सुविधा और अवसर देना चाहिए।

कई सपने दिखाए गए, ब्लैक मनी की चर्चा हुई, पूरे देश और दुनिया में डंका बजा कि अब देश बदल जाएगा। हर घर और हर परिवार को लगा कि यह हो क्यों नहीं रहा था? ब्लैक मनी आएगी, स्विस् बैंक से आएगी, 15-15 लाख रूपए हर घर में जाएंगे। सुबह से शाम तक घर के परिवार के एक बच्चे की बैंक के सामने 6 महीने से खड़े होते-होते एड़ी दब गई, लेकिन 6 महीने से वह शाम को आता है और कहता है कि बाबू जी, आज तो ब्लैक मनी नहीं आएगी। सौ दिन बीत गए, 125 दिन बीत गए, 180 दिन बीत गए, लेकिन ब्लैक मनी नहीं आ रही है। हम बजट पास कर रहे हैं।

17.00 hrs.

आज बेरोजगारों को काम देंगे, आज माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से मुल्क का बेराजगार नौजवान जानना चाहते हैं, जिनको सपने दिखाए गए थे, जिनके लिए संकल्प लिए गए थे कि आप 5 करोड़ नौजवानों को नौकरी देंगे। आपने उनको नौकरी नहीं दी और एक साल के लिए मुल्क में नौकरी बंद कर दी। यहां के यूवा अपने को ठगा महसूस कर रहे हैं। उन्हें

मुंगेरी लाल के हसीन सपने दिखाए गए, सब्ज बाग दिखाए गए। आपने 5 करोड़ लोगों को नौकरी देने की बात की है। क्या 5 करोड़ में प्रत्येक साल 1 करोड़ होता है, प्रत्येक महीना 7 लाख होता है, क्या आपके पास उन्हें रोजगार देने लिए कोई कालबद्ध योजना है? अगर आपके पास कोई कालबद्ध योजना है, तो आप बताएं कि आपने 6 महीने में कितने बेरोजगारों को नौकरी दी गई?

आपने कहा है कि सभी के लिए पक्के मकान बनाएंगे, लेकिन उनके लिए पक्के मकान नहीं बने। अब यह कहा जा रहा है कि बैंक से कर्जा लो और पक्के मकान बनाओ। इस तरह के सपने दिखाए गए। यह सपने की सरकार है। आपने कहा है कि आपने महंगाई को कम किया है। यह डंका बज रहा है कि महंगाई कम हो गई, डीजल का मूल्य कम हो गया है। आपने डीजल और पेट्रोल के मूल्य कम नहीं किए, यह दुनिया जानती है कि वे विश्व बाजार के मूल्य से बैलेंस होते हैं। अगर डीजल का मूल्य घटा है तो आलू, प्याज, सरसों तेल, दाल और चावल के मूल्य क्यों नहीं घटे? हमारे रोज जरूरत की जो चीजें हैं उनके मूल्य क्यों नहीं घटे हैं।

आप स्वदेशी की बात करते हैं। लेकिन देश में एफ.डी.आई. आ रहा है। भारत को बाजार बनाया जा रहा है। आज स्मार्ट सिटी बनाने की बात हो रही है। ... (व्यवधान) आप स्मार्ट सिटी बनाइए। आप स्मार्ट विलेज बनाइए। अगर भारत को और बेहतर बनाना है तो वित्तीय प्रबंधन को नीचे ले चलिए। स्मार्ट सिटी नहीं, आप स्मार्ट गांव बनाइए। सबको साथ लेकर चलेंगे, उन्हें साथ लेकर आप कैसे चलेंगे, जब तक गरीब का विकास नहीं होगा। हम सबका कर्जा उतार देंगे। "रोटी, कपड़ा और मकान, मांग रहा है हिन्दुस्तान", नारा सुनते-सुनते हिन्दुस्तान तबाह हो गया? गांव को विकसित करना होगा, तभी हर हाथ को काम मिलेगा। यह ठीक है कि झाड़ू हाथ में दे रहे हैं, लेकिन जो कचरा दिमाग में है, उसको साफ करना पड़ेगा कि हम कैसे भारत बनाना चाहते हैं। आज कृषि, सिंचाई या बिजली, शिक्षा हो, इतना ही नहीं इनके साथ-साथ बिहार के साथ जो भेद-भाव किया जा रहा है, मनरेगा, डी.आर.जी.एफ., सर्व शिक्षा अभियान, पी.एम.जी.एस.वाई. का, पूरे बिहार में हजारों-हजार करोड़ रुपए काटे गए हैं। भारत कैसे बनेगा, बिहार कैसे बनेगा, कैसे राज्य बनेगा? माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी विद्वान हैं, उनसे हम यही कहेंगे कि राज्यों के पैसे काटे नहीं जाएं, राज्यों के अधिकार नहीं काटे जाएं और बिहार के साथ भेदभाव न बिजली के सेक्टर में हो और न मनरेगा में हो। मनरेगा एक महत्वकांक्षी योजना है। ... (व्यवधान) मनरेगा को खत्म करने की बात ... (व्यवधान)

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will be discussing MGNREGA tomorrow. So, about MGNREGA, you may speak tomorrow. Now, please conclude.

श्री जय प्रकाश नारायण यादव : आप रोग को खत्म करें, रोगी को नहीं। ... (व्यवधान) मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे इस महत्वपूर्ण विषय पर बोलने का अवसर दिया।

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH (JHALAWAR-BARAN): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

I would also like to thank the hon. Finance Minister and the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs for giving me this opportunity to speak today.

I must give, at the outset, the picture of India when hon. Modi Saheb's Government came in. At that time, India's economy which we inherited, was a sinking ship. There was confidence crisis; and the GDP was below five per cent over the last two years. The prices were spiraling and the CPI inflation was around eight to 10 per cent, the highest in the country with similar economies. Our currency was weak and volatile, and the petrol prices were also very high.

In the last six months, under the hon. Finance Minister and under the able leadership of our Prime Minister, we have been able to revive the economy. The international groups like the Citigroup have projected the GDP growth in our country at 5.6 per cent for the current fiscal year. It is expected to grow to 6.5 per cent in the next year and then henceforth to seven per cent. Our CPI inflation is low at 5.52 per cent and it is coming down further. The crisis of confidence is over and the country is on a forward march. Within 45 days of our coming to power, the Union Budget was presented and there was a fiscal consolidation. Thanks to the sound economic management and fiscal prudence, the country was able to come back. It is because of good policies of the hon. Finance Minister, the ratings of our country have turned bullish and India is marching ahead.

I must talk about our Prime Minister. He has visited abroad and within the completion of his trip to the foreign countries, India's FDI investment has gone beyond 40 billion dollars, which was not there in the last 14 years prior to that. I must say that the Moody's Credit Rating Agency has also given a good response to our country, and thanks to that, we have moved ahead.

In the last 100 days, since the Government came to power, a plethora of schemes were initiated, basically, to control inflation, to de-list fruits and vegetables from the Agricultural Produce Marketing Committees and to safeguard the Indian commodities getting spotted and getting re-imported to our country like onions. We have worked towards the supply-side rather than looking at the interest rates.

The hon. Prime Minister announced the Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana. On the very day, more than a crore people opened bank accounts. Now, it crossed its target of opening 7.5 crore bank accounts, and as of 1st December, 8.37 crore people have opened bank accounts, which was not there before. This flagship programme will bring into its ambit people who never had bank accounts and into the mainstream of financial inclusion which will help us giving benefits and which will reduce leakages, which was not there before.

We have also taken up the concept of Smart Cities. We are improving the secondary cities and making them into Smart Cities. About Rs.7,000 crore was allotted in the Budget as was noted by my previous speakers, and industry leaders within the country and abroad are ready to invest in these smart cities to make this scheme go forward. As there is an old saying, 'Rome was not built in a day', we need the able guidance of all the Members out here to make our country a formidable place for the future and with the able leadership of our Finance Minister and our Prime Minister, we are heading towards it.

In the Swachh Bharat Scheme, the previous speaker from the Congress Party asked about the money that was allocated. Sir, Rs.2,200 crore was given to the Swachh Bharat Scheme. Under this, we establish and we are making sure that toilets are made. Under this scheme, about 3,17,854 toilets were made and we are moving towards that. Now, I talk about agriculture. In agriculture, we have the Minimum Support Price for *Kharif* crops increased by 3.8 per cent and on rabi crops it has gone up by 3.6 per cent. The National Livestock Mission has been launched by our Prime Minister. Keeping in view the success of Amul in Gujarat, we want the Amul story to go to all parts of India.

The hon. Member from Congress mentioned about *Jaivik Kheti*. *Jaivik Kheti* is important. It is important in today's life. At the present moment, DAP and urea are being sent from ports to various States. The hon. Prime Minister is looking into it. You cannot quote the things when Members are talking on different topics. Mr. Prabhunath Saini was actually holding a meeting. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA : No. You cannot say it....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH : Please sit down, Mr. Hooda. I am not saying that. ...(*Interruptions*) I am not relenting.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA : He has taken my name, Sir....(*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please wind up your speech, Dushyant ji.

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH : I am concluding. Please give me only two minutes. ...(*Interruptions*) He is misleading the House. ...(*Interruptions*) He is diverting the attention. ...(*Interruptions*)

हमारे पॉवर मिनिस्टर ने यह तय किया था कि वर्तमान भारत में दीनदयाल उपाध्याय ग्राम ज्योति स्कीम के द्वारा जिसमें लगभग 600 million people who do not have power will be given power. On this, they asked for Rs.398 crore. They also asked for the renewable energy. The previous Government had planned for 20,000 megawatts. But, the present Government is moving ahead towards 100,000 megawatts.

We are also talking about Digital India Project and Make-in-India Project. We are also talking about construction of roads. The pace of construction of roads would increase from 3 kilometres a day to 30 kilometres a day. We are talking about helping Indian culture to flourish through museums and tourism, which will also provide better opportunities of employment.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH : I would end by saying that we have schemes like *Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao*. Why are you not saying anything about what the Gahlot Government did during 2008-2013? There is no mention about that.

I must say that the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister are very capable. We sent the Mangalyaan to the orbit of Mars. We have a very good Minister for Human Resource Development, who has been working on promotion of apprenticeship and skill development programmes.

At the end, I must say that the Government has deregulated diesel, enabled direct transfer of subsidies, given FDI to defence, removed bottlenecks which were there on coal, given environment clearances, moved and progressed on GST, revived manufacturing sector and is also looking at foreign investors coming into our country. So, we thank our hon. Finance Minister and hon. Prime Minister for all this. Thank you, Sir.

*SHRI G. HARI (ARAKKONAM): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir. I bow before Hon'ble People's Chief Minister Puratchithalaivi Amma for allowing me to take part in this discussion on Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2014-15 brought by the Ministry of Finance.

The total demand pertaining to 54 supplementary demands of various ministries stands at Rs.12,549/- Crore. I wish to mention that as per the demands, an additional amount of Rs. 110 Crore is needed for providing drinking water through solar powered double pumps in 82 districts and in 10000 villages of the country where we have shortage of drinking water. Not only in drought affected districts but also in many areas and remote villages there is scarcity of drinking water resources. So this scheme should be implemented in all the affected villages of the country.

Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir. I am surprised to know that only Rs. 110 Crore has been demanded from the Finance Ministry for drinking water and sanitation in this supplementary demands. Sanitation includes providing latrine facilities. At present there is an increased awareness about the need for construction of latrines. In Tamil Nadu, Puratchithalaivi Amma is working hard to attain a stage where there is no house in the state which do not have latrine facility. In order to help the State governments in their sanitation work, Union government should allocate adequate funds. Latrines should be constructed mandatorily at each and every house. For adoption of a village by a member of Parliament under Sansad Adarsh Gram Yojana, Union Government should not only make announcements but also release adequate funds under that scheme.

The National Ganga Basin Authority functions under National River Protection Scheme. For implementation of various projects by this Authority an additional amount of Rs.380 Crore is demanded through these supplementary demands. Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir. While giving importance to river Ganga, if not all the rivers, ancient and holy rivers like Cauvery should be covered under the scheme. From their origin till the end point where these rivers merge with sea, necessary measures should be taken for uninterrupted flow of water in these rivers. If need be all the rivers should be

nationalised and this scheme should then be upgraded and implemented. We should strengthen our agrarian economy by allocating additional funds. An amount of Rs.15 Crore has been demanded for protection of seashore in Chennai Port Trust. This work should also include extension of the new port for goods, up to an area till Ennore. Union government should allocate adequate funds for this project.

Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir. An amount of Rs 1 Crore is only demanded for industrial skill development. I wish to mention that this demand is so meagre for a country like ours where we have abundant human resources and large number of labour force. Additional funds are to be allocated for this industrial skill development programme and the number of such programmes should be increased as they lead to industrial production. Union government should release its share money for the various welfare schemes implemented in the State of Tamil Nadu in time without any delay. To cite an example, under Goods and Services tax scheme, Union government has to pay an amount of Rs.10000/- Crore to Tamil Nadu which is still pending. All the pending payments to all the States including Tamil Nadu should be made by the Union government by adding those in these supplementary demands.

Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir. Union government has drastically reduced the monthly allocation of kerosene to Tamil Nadu which is distributed to benefit the poor people through ration shops under Public Distribution System. In 2010 the monthly allocation from the Union was 59780 kilolitres and after frequent reductions, at present, it has come down to 45 per cent of the actual demand of the State. As Tamil Nadu government is in need of 65140 kilolitres of kerosene to meet the demand, I urge upon the Union government to make requisite and full monthly allocation of kerosene to Tamil Nadu. In this regard People's Chief Minister Hon'ble Puratchithalaivi Amma has demanded in person during her meeting with Hon'ble Prime Minister. Moreover as the matter regarding cooking gas, its subsidy and oil marketing companies which manage the supply, is under the consideration of Finance Ministry, I wish to urge upon this issue.

In order to make Tamil Nadu a role model for other States, under the able rule of People's Chief Minister Puratchithalaivi Amma, so many welfare schemes benefitting directly the people are being implemented. Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir. In Tamil Nadu, Midday meal scheme, Old age pension scheme, Public Distribution Scheme benefitting all sections of people, Amma Unavagam-Amma Canteen for providing food at affordable cost, Amma medical shops aimed at providing quality medicines at nominal price, Girl child protection scheme, Marriage fund assistance scheme, free laptops for school and college students, free bicycles and text books for all school students, free fans, mixies, grinders for women, milching cows and goats free of cost for women and poor families, mini bus facilities to urban areas and remote villages for better road connectivity, Amma mineral water and several other welfare schemes are implemented under the able guidance of Hon'ble Puratchithalaivi Amma.

Hon'ble Deputy Speaker Sir. I wish to urge upon the Union government to allocate adequate funds to Tamil Nadu where several welfare schemes are successfully implemented. At the time of submission of supplementary demands Union government should take into consideration the needs of the State governments, Union government's share and pending amount as against payments to State governments. Union government should allocate adequate funds to service oriented Puratchithalaivi Amma's Tamil Nadu government in the present budget and also in future. I thank Hon'ble Puratchithalaivi Amma for this opportunity. Thank you.

डॉ. अरुण कुमार (जहानाबाद) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैं बजट की अनुपूरक मांगों के संबंध में सरकार के पक्ष में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जब माननीय मोडली जी इनीशिएट कर रहे थे तो उन्होंने कहा था कि सरकार प्रो-रिच है, पुअर नहीं है। पिछले छः महीने में सरकार ने प्रगतिशील कदम उठाए हैं। आजादी के बाद एक बड़ी आबादी, जिसे इस देश के बारे में समझ नहीं थी, जिसे इस देश से कोई लगाव नहीं था, एक बड़ा हिस्सा जो उपेक्षा का दंश झेल रहा था, उसे इस सरकार ने प्रथमता एड्रेस किया है। इसके बावजूद भी इधर के साथियों को अगर यह नहीं लगता है कि यह सरकार प्रो-पुअर नहीं है तो हम समझते हैं कि यह दृष्टि दोष है और इसे बदलना चाहिए।

इस सरकार द्वारा कम दिनों में अराजक वित्तीय स्थिति को अराजकता से बाहर लाने का भरसक प्रयास किया है। दुनिया में इस देश की सरकार की जो साख गिरी थी उसे वापस लाने का इस सरकार ने अथक प्रयास किया है। इसी का परिणाम है कि जीडीपी बढ़ने की दिशा में है। हम अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करेंगे, हम आज इस बुनियाद पर आगे बढ़ रहे हैं। वित्तीय घाटा पिछली सरकार की अराजक स्थिति का परिणाम है। पेट्रोल और डीजल की बात कही जा रही है, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय बाजार में यूपीए सरकार ने भी कई बार गिरावट की और एक लाख करोड़ का वित्तीय घाटा देकर, बोझ देकर राजनीतिक कारणों से देश की जनता को भ्रम में डालने का काम किया। आज एक तरफ पेट्रोल और डीजल के दाम भी कम हुए हैं और हम वित्तीय घाटे को भी पूरा करने के प्रयास में हैं। इसलिए पाँच सौ करोड़ रुपए का यह छोटा-सा डिमांड है।

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member, hon. Minister wants to reply. So, please try to be brief.

डा. अरुण कुमार : मुझे दो-तीन दिन के बाद या दो-चार मौके के बाद बोलने का मौका दीजिए, लेकिन कुछ तो बोलने दीजिए।

महोदय, मैं सिर्फ एक-दो सवाल की ओर ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहूँगा। अभी मनरेगा पर बहुत चर्चा चल रही है। मैं नहीं कहता कि यह खत्म हो जाए या रहे। माननीय जय प्रकाश जी अभी बिहार में सरकार चला रहे हैं, ये भी जानते हैं। अभी मैं कैमूर गया हुआ था, मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूँगा कि मनरेगा का 80 प्रतिशत, वहाँ के किसानों और मजदूरों ने कहा कि रामपुर, भगवानपुर आदि का पहाड़ी इलाका है, उस इलाके में जो मनरेगा के तहत पौधे लगाये जा रहे हैं, उनका 90 प्रतिशत भ्रष्टाचार की भेंट चढ़ रहा है। किसानों-मजदूरों ने कहा कि इस इलाके में घना जंगल था और यदि सिर्फ दस वर्षों तक इसकी सुरक्षा कर दी जाए, जितने बीज इस जंगल में हैं तो इतना घना जंगल खड़ा हो जाएगा कि कोई पौधा लगाने की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी। कागज पर जो गरीबों के टैक्स का पैसा लूटा जा रहा है, इसके संबंध में जरूर सरकार को विचार करना चाहिए। मनरेगा जैसा लूट हमने नहीं देखा।

महोदय, इस सदन में किसानों की स्थिति पर बराबर चर्चा होती है। सब्सिडी की बात होती है। अभी मेरे से पहले एक माननीय सदस्य पंजाब में जो कैंसर है, उसकी चर्चा कर रहे थे। आज जिस पैमाने पर पेस्टीसाइड्स और खाद का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है, अभी श्री दीपेन्द्र हुड्डा साहब जैविक व्यवस्था का मज़ाक कर रहे थे, मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि निश्चित तौर से जैविक व्यवस्था को मज़बूती देनी होगी और किसानों की सब्सिडी की लूट हो रही है, जिसे बचाना होगा।

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Tomorrow, there is a discussion on MGNREGA. You can speak tomorrow on this issue.

डा. अरुण कुमार : महोदय, मैं कह रहा हूँ कि अभी किसानों की चर्चा हो रही है। बिहार में 11 सौ रुपए प्रति क्विंटल धान की खरीद हो रही है। जबकि 1660 रुपए का बोनस के रूप में दी जा रही है, यह लूट हो रही है। इसलिए सब्सिडी का ऐसा प्रबंधन होना चाहिए जो किसानों तक सीधे पहुंचे।

श्री बदरुद्दीन अजमल (धुबरी): माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं सप्लीमेंट्री डिमांड्स फॉर ग्रांट्स के समर्थन में बोलने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। हमारे फाईनैस मिनिस्टर साहब बहुत ही तर्जुबेकार हैं और इनको देश चलाने का और फाईनैस के ऊपर बड़ा तर्जुबा है।

महोदय, इलेक्शन के समय प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कहा, हमें उम्मीद है कि वे करना भी चाहते हैं, ये गरीबों की सरकार है और गरीबों के लिए है। ये देश के अन्दर एक ऐसा निज़ाम लाना चाहते हैं, जिससे मुल्क की तरक्की हो। हमें इस पर पूरी आशा है, वे इस दिशा में काम करेंगे और लोग इसको सपोर्ट भी करेंगे। मैं नॉर्थ-ईस्ट से संबंध रखता हूँ। पिछले एक हफ्ते के अन्दर, मैं फाईनैस मिनिस्टर साहब का ध्यान विशेष रूप से दिलाना चाहता हूँ, हमारे यहाँ टी-गार्डेन्स में काम करने वाले लोगों की बहुत बड़ी तादाद है। आपको मालूम है कि इसमें लगभग 70-80 लाख लोग काम करते हैं। उसमें 19 लाख लोगों से ज्यादा लोगों को जो फूड ग्रेन्स पर जो सब्सिडी दी गयी, उसे एकदम से बन्द करने का एलान हो गया। वहाँ लोगों में कोहराम मचा हुआ है कि क्या होगा। इंडस्ट्रियल पॉलिसी के तहत प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कहा कि हम नॉर्थ-ईस्ट को इंडस्ट्रियल ज़ोन बनाएंगे, लेकिन अभी-अभी तीन-चार दिन पहले चार तारीख को दिल्ली से एलान हुआ कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए इंडस्ट्री पॉलिसी को हम बंद कर देंगे। इसी तरीके अभी नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के लिए केरोसीन का मसला अखबार में आया कि इसके ऊपर सब्सिडी बंद कर दी जाएगी। सर, आप आगे बढ़िए, पूरे हाऊस का सपोर्ट का सपोर्ट है, दिल खोलकर गरीबों की मदद कीजिए, सब्सिडियों को खत्म मत कीजिए। इसी के साथ मैं चाहूंगा कि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट के गरीबों के लिए नॉर्थ-ईस्ट की इंडस्ट्रियल पॉलिसी पर ध्यान दें। फलड और इरोज़न असम की सबसे बड़ी समस्या है, इसके लिए आप अभी बजट बना रहे हैं, मार्च में आपका बजट आने वाला है, इस पर आप ध्यान देंगे। मेघालय, अरुणाचल प्रदेश, मणिपुर एव अन्य राज्यों से रोड कनेक्टिविटी नहीं है, इस पर आप ध्यान देंगे। जब आप नया बजट बनाएंगे तो एजुकेशन पर खास ध्यान देंगे, क्योंकि नॉर्थ-ईस्ट में गरीब लोग रहते हैं और पिछड़ी हुई जगहों पर एजुकेशन की व्यवस्था बहुत खराब है। इसके इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर के लिए भी आप ध्यान देंगे। मेरे इलाके में ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी पर एक बहुत बड़े पुल का काम होने जा रहा है, जिसे मिनिस्ट्री पास कर चुकी है, इसका नाम धुबरी-फुलबाड़ी ब्रिज है। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि आप इसे बजट इनकलूड करें और आइन्दा बजट के अंदर इसके लिए कुछ न कुछ धनराशि रखकर इस काम को शुरू कराएं। इसी तरीके से अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम यूनिवर्सिटी की हमारी डिमांड थी, यह एजुकेशन की दिशा में बहुत बड़ा कदम है, मैं चाहूंगा कि इसके लिए कुछ हिस्सा रखेंगे। मेडिकल कॉलेज की मेरी डिमांड है, उसके लिए प्रावधान करेंगे।... (व्यवधान) इसी के साथ मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि वे जरूर करेंगे और बहुत अच्छा करेंगे।

श्री भगवंत मान (संगरूर): महोदय, आजकल पंजाब कर्ज की दलदल में बुरी तरह फंस चुका है, सवा लाख करोड़ रुपये का कर्ज पंजाब के ऊपर है। जब हम पंजाब में कहीं भी जाते हैं तो गरीब और दलित लोगों की सबसे पहली डिमांड यही होती है कि हमसे काम करवाया गया, लेकिन मनरेगा के पैसे नहीं मिले। दो-दो साल से वे लोग पैसे का इंतजार कर रहे हैं। उन लोगों ने काम किया है, किसी ने दो महीने, 90 दिन या 100 दिन काम किया है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी को आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो दिहाड़ीदार हैं, दलित हैं, गरीब मजदूर हैं, वे उधार करने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं। वे जो हर रोज कमाते हैं, उसी से शाम को अपना पेटा पालते हैं। मनरेगा का जो पैसा बकाया है, उसे तुरंत रिलीज किया जाए। हमारे किसान भी कर्ज की वजह से खुदकुशी कर रहे हैं। अभी किसानों से धान की फसल खरीद ली गयी, परन्तु सेंटर की तरफ से पैडी की फसल का जो पैसा जाना होता है, वह भी अभी रिलीज नहीं हुआ है। हमारे व्यापारी धरने पर बैठे हैं। मंडी गोविंदगढ़ में हमारी बड़ी इंडस्ट्री है, वे धरना दे रहे हैं, उनको भी फाईनैशियल एड चाहिए, उसके लिए भी आप प्रावधान करें क्योंकि खुद पंजाबी होने के नाते पंजाब को दुबारा रंगला पंजाब बनाने की स्थिति में हैं। जब इलेक्शन हो रहे थे, हमारे मुख्यमंत्री साहब ने कहा था कि अगर एनडीए की सरकार बनती है तो हम टुक भरकर नोट लाएंगे। आप टुक न सही, कोई छोटी गाड़ी भर दीजिए तो हमारे पंजाब का भला हो सकता है। सड़कों का भी बुरा हाल है, टोल टैक्स लग रहे हैं।... (व्यवधान) 40 लाख से ज्यादा लड़के-लड़कियां बेरोजगार हैं, इसकी वजह से उनको नशे और विदेशों की ओर जाने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ रहा है। इसलिए पंजाब को दुबारा पंजाब बनाना है। कैलिफोर्निया, पेरिस या लंदन बनाने की जरूरत नहीं है, पंजाब को दुबारा पंजाब बनाने के लिए आप सेंटर से खुले दिल से मदद कीजिए क्योंकि पंजाब ने देश की आजादी में 90 प्रतिशत से ज्यादा कुर्बानियां दी हैं।

SHRI E.T. MOHAMMAD BASHEER (PONNANI): Sir, while discussing this Supplementary Demands for Grants (General), we have to verify what exactly is the position of the financial sector and how is the administrative performance in our country.

It is true that this Government is getting publicity within India and abroad. Big business houses are really praising this Government as a new *Avatar*. The corporate support is with this Government and their thundering voices are supporting this Government by all means. This Government is really lucky enough to have a favourable position of the global price commodities including crude oil price in the international market.

The present capital market boom or recovery in the economy is not due to the financial management of the Government. It is luck plus exaggeration and colourful ballooning of the whole situation.

Coming to the economy side, I have with me today's *The Economic Times*. Its front page banner heading is like this: After Euphoria India starts worrying about Modi Sarkar.

"Six months after Modi Sarkar assumed power amidst great expectations, many industrialists are concerned about what they see as a lack of boldness in reforms and an absence of radical ideas. As a result, they are largely unwilling to commit fresh investments in the country at a time the infrastructure sector is in a virtual logjam because of high debt."

Sir, this is the position. I hope that the hon. Minister can foresee this kind of warnings.

There is no criteria of evaluating and effective financial management. How many industries have come forward to sign MoUs with this Government? How much capacity of Indian industries has been built and how far it has been progressed? That is another matter. Are Indian industries, trade and commerce capable of meeting the challenges of the new world order? All these will have to be taken into consideration.

The country had some dreams when this Government came to power. People were saying that the success story of Gujarat will be repeated at the national level. But what has happened in Gujarat? I do not want to say much about it because of the time constraint. That is an exaggerated story. It was a myth. Even before BJP came to power in Gujarat, there was a favourable situation in Gujarat. Gujarat's GDP was a little bit higher than that of other Indian States. They had natural resources and things like that. What exactly is happening in India? It is a zoom edition of that kind of activities in Gujarat.

Public sector industries are facing crisis and a life and death situation. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's policies are being undermined. It is because of the strong foundation Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru built in this country through his mixed economy policy that the country has made tremendous progress. Unfortunately, you are spoiling the public sector industries. You are going around the world saying that there is good climate for investment in India. At the same time you are opening up economy for FDI mall sectors. Similarly, multinational companies are now coming into India to invest in all the sectors including Defence and Railways. All public sector institutions are now coming under their control. It is a very bad thing. The Government should desist from that.

Instead of making this kind of slogans, let the Government come to recognize the ground reality, let the Government understand the things at least at this stage, let the wisdom prevail on the Government, and let the Government do justice to the people.

Thank you.

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN (KOLLAM): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this NDA Government has come to power, assumed office and completed six months in office. That means the honeymoon period is over. Now it is the right time to evaluate the performance of this Government over the last six and a half months.

Coming to the fiscal performance of the Government during the last six and a half months, when we look into the actual figures, the hon. Finance Minister is making his earnest efforts to contain the fiscal deficit to 4.1 per cent of the total GDP. I do appreciate that. But the only dispute which I would like to raise is how is he going to achieve containment of the fiscal deficit to 4.1 per cent of the total GDP? Is it by way of cutting the social funding? Is social infrastructure funding going to be cut?

Newspaper reports and the Revised Estimate plan go to show that social infrastructure is being cut in a drastic way. Definitely that would be affecting the poor and the common man in the country. Is it *sabka saath, sabka vikas*? Is it the inclusive growth which is pronounced in your manifesto as well as in the policy frame of the NDA? That is the question which I would like to ask the hon. Finance Minister as well as the Government. Sir, I would like to say that the Finance Minister is the luckiest Minister because in the international market, crude oil price has come down upto 70 US dollars from 140 US dollars per barrel after 20 years. There is a positive financial climate prevailing in the international arena as well internally, because the subsidy burden in respect of oil subsidy is reduced. Even in such a situation, no relief is being given to public at large.

I would like to raise another point in respect of excise duty. We know that when the deregulation of petrol and diesel was there, it was a committed fact on part of the Government that whenever price increases, the consumer has to pay more and whenever it decreases, consumer has to pay less. Had the excise duty not been increased, definitely the benefit would have gone to the consumers. There also the Government is not giving benefit to the poor. So, social infrastructure fund cut is there and the benefit which is available due to decline in international price of oil is not being given to the poor people.

What is *Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas* and good governance? The fiscal prudence, fiscal discipline and the fiscal performance of the Government have to be seen in respect of resource mobilisation. In respect of direct taxes as well as indirect taxes, a decline of Rs 65,000 crore in tax mobilisation is being expected in this financial year itself. In other sectors also, there is a decline except in case of service tax. So is it good governance? Considering all these facts, definitely I would like to say that Minimum Government, Maximum Governance, Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas, Achhe Din Aayenge –all these slogans have proved to be false. They are beautiful slogans to pronounce but there is no action on the part of the Government. Without action, the Government cannot go further.

श्री दुष्यंत चौटाला (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे सप्लीमेंटरी डिमाण्ड्स फोर ग्रान्ट्स पर बोलने का मौका दिया।

1259.5 हजार करोड़ रुपये की सप्लीमेंटरी डिमाण्ड है। यदि हम देश की बात करें तो देश की ज्यादातर आबादी आज गांवों में बसी हुई है और कृषि क्षेत्र से सम्बन्धित है। यदि सप्लीमेंटरी डिमाण्ड्स फोर ग्रान्ट्स की बात करें तो कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए केवल दो करोड़ रुपये ही रखे गए हैं। कृषि क्षेत्र में आफिस एक्सपेंसिस के लिए 43 करोड़ रुपये रखे गए हैं। आज देश के अधिकतर हिस्सों में या तो बाढ़ या साइक्लोन या फिर सूखे से सबसे ज्यादा यदि कोई प्रभावित है तो वह किसान है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से अपील करूंगा कि वह किसानों की भी सुध-बुध ले और सप्लीमेंटरी ग्रान्ट्स में कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए प्रावधान बढ़ाने का काम करें।

आज यदि हम यूरिया की बात करें तो उसकी भी किल्लत है, जिससे किसान परेशान हैं। बिजली की किल्लत है, उससे भी किसान परेशान हैं। आज चौतरफा मार हमारे किसानों पर पड़ रही है। मेरा सरकार से यही अनुरोध है कि यदि हम सबका साथ सबका विकास की बात करते हैं तो हमें किसानों को भी प्राथमिक तौर पर उसमें लेना चाहिए। जहां तक पीने के पानी की बात है तो सोलर पम्प के लिए 110.65 लाख रुपये रखे गए हैं। लेकिन अधिकतम क्षेत्र ऐसा है, जो पहाड़ी है, जहां सर्दियों के दिनों में धुंध के कारण सूरज की ऊर्जा नहीं आती है, वहां सरकार ने पीने के पानी के लिए किसी प्रोजेक्ट का प्रावधान नहीं रखा है। इस 110 करोड़ रुपये को भी केवल 82 डिस्ट्रिक्ट तक ही सीमित करने का काम सरकार ने किया है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से अपील करूंगा कि इसे भी पूरे देश में बढ़ाने का काम करे, जिससे हर गरीब आदमी को पीने का पानी मुहैया हो सके।

जहां तक रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी की बात है, सरकार ने 299 करोड़ रुपये विण्ड पावर के लिए रखे हैं। सोलर पावर के लिए तीन राज्यों को पहले चुनने का काम किया गया था। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से अपील करूंगा कि हरियाणा को भी इसमें जोड़ कर वहां भी सोलर ऊर्जा को बढ़ोतरी देने पर गम्भीरता से विचार करे।

आखिर में, युवा होने के नाते जब युवाओं की बात आती है, हमने प्राइमरी स्कूल्स को बनाने और टीचर्स की भर्ती करने के लिए प्रावधान जरूर रखा है, लेकिन किसानों की शिक्षा के लिए एक रुपया भी नहीं रखा है।

माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बस खत्म करने वाला हूँ। आप मुझे बोलने का मौका दें।

जहां किसानों की बात आती है तो मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज यूरिया की बहुत किल्लत है और वह किल्लत इसलिए है, चूंकि यूरिया को हम मात्र 30 से 40, 45 परसेन्ट तक युटिलाइज करते हैं, बाकी वेस्ट में जाता है। अगर हम किसानों को खेती के लिए शिक्षा दे पायें तो निश्चित रूप से हमारे किसान यूरिया की किल्लत से नहीं मरेंगे। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री कौशलेन्द्र कुमार (नालंदा) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया, इसके लिए मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हैं और मैं समझता हूँ कि वह काफी योग्य और पढ़े-लिखे इंसान हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री जी अपने जवाब में यह जरूर बतायेंगे कि योजना आयोग को जो समाप्त किया जा रहा है, उसके बाद कौन सी प्लानिंग बनेगी। योजना आयोग के समाप्त होने से मैं समझता हूँ कि जो पिछड़े राज्य हैं, उनका जो मापदंड चल रहा था, जिन राज्यों में छोटी-छोटी जातियां और गरीब लोग थे, उनका मापदंड चल रहा था, योजना आयोग के समाप्त होने से उस पर कहीं न कहीं जरूर असर पड़ेगा।

महोदय, चूंकि मैं बिहार से आता हूँ और बिहार को विशेष राज्य का दर्जा देने के सवाल पर माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने चुनाव के समय वायदा किया था कि मैं विशेष राज्य का दर्जा दूंगा या विशेष पैकेज दूंगा और मैं यहां स्पेशल बयान दूंगा। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि आपको बिहार का निश्चित रूप से खयाल रखना पड़ेगा।

बिहार पिछड़ा राज्य है और पिछड़े राज्यों के हिसाब से आपको इसका खयाल रखना होगा। माननीय मंत्री से मैं एक चीज और कहना चाहूंगा कि अभी प्रधान मंत्री सड़क योजना का कार्य हमारे यहां बाधित है, हम माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी से आग्रह करेंगे कि निश्चित रूप से आप प्रधान मंत्री सड़क योजना में पैसा दें, जिससे कि बिहार में सड़कें बनें।

महोदय, जनधन योजना के बारे में विस्तार से यहां पर चर्चा हुई है। जनधन योजना में देश में लगभग आठ करोड़ लोगों के खाते खुल गये, लेकिन जनधन योजना खुलने से क्या गरीबों के खातों में भी पैसे जायेंगे, उसके लिए भी लोग पूछ रहे हैं, यही कहकर मैं अपनी बात समाप्त करता हूँ।

श्री राजेश रंजन (मधेपुरा) : सर, मैं भी दो मिनट बोलना चाहता हूँ। ...(*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No. You can speak tomorrow on MGNREGA discussion. We will allow. Hon. Minister has to reply to the points of all the hon. Members. Please take your seat.

...(*Interruptions*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE, MINISTER OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY):
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am extremely grateful to Shri Veerappa Moily and 21 other hon. Members – 22 in all – who have spoken on the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2014-15.

Several very important questions have been raised and many of them are matters of great concern to each one of us, from the point of view of the common man and the national economy.

There are also some erroneous impressions which some of us have. When this Government took over on 26th May 2014, virtually two months of the financial year were over. We presented our Budget on the 10th July, and thereafter, various programmes and schemes have been sanctioned.

In this Supplementary Demands for Grants, we have asked for an appropriation of Rs.12,529.48 crore – that is, money provided in the Budget, but not being spent under a particular Head, but is being appropriated to some other Head. As far as additional cash infusion is concerned, we have only provided for Rs.500.71 crore. Now, if I compare it with the last 3-4 years, the amount was much higher.

The cash outgo which is Rs.500 crore this year, was Rs.1,43,000 crore in 2010-11; in 2011-12, it was Rs.1,08,470 crore; in 2012-13, it was Rs.71,000 and odd; and in the last year, it was Rs.38,000 and odd. This actually means that what was provided in the budgets was compressed and, therefore, you had to make it up by subsequently coming out with the full disclosure. How is the fiscal deficit to be maintained? Sir, 4.1 per cent was indicated by me in the final Budget but in the Interim Budget this was the figure which the UPA had declared. Fiscal deficit had reached abnormally high figure which was unmanageable. If your fiscal deficit reaches unmanageable figures, what is the consequence and what in simple language is the meaning of that? In simple language the meaning is that we cannot provide for or we cannot earn enough for our current expenditure and, therefore, to meet the expenditure today we are borrowing. So, the Government is being run on borrowed money. These borrowings carry a cost. These borrowings have to be returned. Who will return these borrowings? Therefore, the entire planning of keeping fiscal deficit abnormally high was, 'my successors will take care of it'. So, I spend more today than what I earn. I put the country in debt with the hope that somebody of next generation will make up and pay for that debt. So, they will be taxed more. That is the planning which we do not accept.

There are only two ways of containing the fiscal deficit; either your economic activity expands, revenues and the earnings of the Government go up or you spend within your means. The last two years, for an economy like India, were extremely challenging. We had two years of 4.5 and 4.7 per cent growth rate, sub-five per cent growth rate for two consecutive years. If your growth rate is lower, your revenue collection is lower. In the last two years manufacturing was either flat or negative. So, if your manufacturing is lower, which actually means that raw material and capital goods are not coming into the country, your customs duty will come down. Your excise collections will come down. Therefore, on 26th of May this year that was the economy which we inherited.

In the last two years, you can actually say that, I stood by the red lines which I had drawn in the Budget. But, how did my predecessors meet that red line of fiscal deficit? In each of the two years they cut down expenditure by approximately Rupee one lakh crore each. Therefore, if you cut down expenditure by Rupee one lakh crore each, what does it mean? Revenue expenditure cannot be curtailed. People will have to be given their salaries. Government establishments have to run. So, what you cut down on is actually the planned expenditure which is also the developmental expenditure. When you put the economy in a contracting mood, cut down expenditure of the Government, obviously it will have an impact on growth rates and an adverse impact on growth rates will have a further adverse impact on revenues. This is exactly what has happened. So, we inherited an economic situation of a negative sentiment. It is a negative sentiment where people are not willing to look at Indian economy to invest. In fact, there was a reverse flight of investment taking place to outside India. The world was not coming in and if there is no investment, there is no economic activity. It reduced the economic activity. Your growth itself will come down. The job creation would not be there. The revenue generation will be low. Your manufacturing sector is low and added to it, the negative sentiment was further accelerated by an ultra-aggressive tax policy. It sounds very attractive in a political debate to say, let us impose taxes and because you are not ultra-aggressive on taxes, you are pro-corporates. If it is said on an emotional pitch, it sounds very attractive. But effectively today, let us remember that the investor is also the chooser.

Today, there are fragile economies in the world. Even one of the fastest growing economies of China, we have noticed in the last few weeks that it has slowed down. The Chinese markets in the last few hours have started tumbling. Brazil and South Africa are facing a challenge. European recovery is uncertain. Japan is facing a challenge. The United States of America seems to have been doing reasonably well.

Therefore, there is a flurry of activity and people are looking at India that is India going to be a part of the fragile five at the moment or is India going to break away and then going to enter into a high growth rate? Therefore, we have to move into that mould. Under an ultra-aggressive tax policy you can levy taxes which you will never be able to collect. We have a rule of law in the society. Some court will strike it down. This is happening. So those ultra-aggressive policies never have got me any tax. The retrospective legislation has not brought tax to me. Some other similar situations have not brought taxes to me. Courts after courts are striking it down. It has only brought a bad name to the Indian economy. Therefore, the investor says that unless there is a certainty of how much you will tax me, I will look for an investment destination elsewhere. So, we have to decide that where several fragile economies are facing a challenge, how do you make both domestic and international investors look at us? Therefore, in the process we can help the Indian economy to grow.

There are definitely some positive signs. The positive signs are that inflation has moderated. The international prices of fuel have contributed to it. Domestic food prices, particularly, during the two seasons which used to soar extremely high have by and large moderated. The Consumer Price Index and the Wholesale Price Index have been coming down...(*Interruptions*) यादव जी, अब जो समझने को तैयार नहीं हों, तो शायद मैं उनको नहीं समझा पाऊँ। यह मैं अपनी कमी मानता हूँ, आपकी नहीं।

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let him complete.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: Now in such a situation, what is it that we are looking for? Sir, I will meet each of the arguments that have been suggested. In the last six months, we have opened up investment. Our policy is and this country's policy has been that we look at Foreign Direct Investment only in the sectors which suit us. We decided to move up in defence so that indigenous production can start. In the last 4-5 months, there is a flurry of activities as far as joint ventures are concerned. The best defence manufacturing companies are now coming to India and looking at Indian partners for domestic manufacturing. We are looking at hikes in insurance.

A very large investment in this investment-starved sector of insurance is waiting to come in.

18.00 hrs.

We have to open the doors and I am grateful to some of my friends in the Opposition because it was essentially their legislation.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, it is six o'clock. If the House agrees then we may extend the time of the House till the reply of the hon. Minister and the passing of the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

HON. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The time of the House is extended till the reply of the hon. Minister and passing of the Supplementary Demands for Grants.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: The Select Committee has given a recommendation. Therefore, it is investment which is waiting to flow in into this investment starved sector. Those who want to oppose it have the freedom to oppose, but then please realise how long we are going to remain a country which does not have adequate health insurances. Forget other forms of insurances. LIC can take care of our life insurances. But you need to expand these sectors. Let any one of us go and get treated in a private hospital. World over it is supported by insurances. Since we have adopted a conservative attitude, the sector has not grown and so people sell properties, land and borrow money to get treated. The public health system is not adequate. We can say that I have done a positioning exercise, therefore the patients can suffer but my positioning and ideological dogma will remain. We cannot indefinitely allow that to happen.

Most people in this country do not have *Pucca* regular houses. Urban India could only be about 35 per cent. Urbanisation is a hard process; sub-urbanization is a reality. So, must not investment flow in this sector, both domestic and international? Prof. Saugata Roy was right when he said, I am grateful that he agreed with me, that now time has come with moderate inflation to bring down the rates. If you bring down the rates, people

will start borrowing from banks to pay for their flats and houses. The EMIs will go down. We are waiting to take the situation to that and I am sure that the authorities who are competent to deal with it are fully seized of this view notwithstanding the balancing exercise between inflation management and growth which they have to do.

We have eased the process of clearances. You cannot allow in a country, this is a problem common to both States and Centre, that you have an issue that a project of a State, somebody in the Centre stops it. Let my friends from the Biju Janata Dal honestly introspect and say that how much of their investments in the States have literally been prevented by Centre at some stage stepping in and putting the blocks there? When you stop investment, you are preventing employment creation. You are ensuring that revenues do not go to the States. Therefore, in all these areas we are now trying to make sure that easy clearance is given as far as the Central Government is concerned and eventually in the State Governments also it will take place because I do believe that no State Government is interested that projects in their States should be held up indefinitely.

With regard to our approach to tax problem I would submit that we had to moderate the fears of retrospective taxation. India has a civilized tax policy. We do not levy taxes from back date. I have always believed that it was a defining moment against India as far as the global investor is concerned. We have set in place advanced ruling authorities not merely for international investors, but also for domestic investors. Before you put your first rupee or your first dollar, the authority will tell you how much tax you have to pay so that there is no uncertainty.

PROF. SAUGATA ROY : Do you think it was alright for Vodafone to buy an Indian company abroad in Mauritius?

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am not getting into the merits of individual cases. This is not the forum to discuss it. There is a litigation still pending and let those litigations decide. Therefore, I have allowed, even in my Budget, that dispute to be resolved by a quasi judicial forum where it is pending and I do not think as part of my discipline I should comment on it. It is pending before a Tribunal. Let it be pending. I am only on the investment consequences of such disputes.

The Prime Minister of India writes to a Prime Minister of a foreign country that we have a society governed by rule of law and courts will be respected. When courts decide, we retrospectively nullify that decision. Which investor is going to trust our investment environment then? That is the political question which we have to address. The courts will decide the merits of that case.

Therefore, we want to give India the taxes which are payable. We will go to any extent to charge them. But as regards taxes which are not payable, we just flex our muscles, get the investment environment in India a bad name and eventually do not recover those taxes. ...(*Interruptions*) That is not the approach that we are going to follow.

Taxes is not the only mess, Mr. Deepender, that you left behind. What did you do to the coal sector? दुष्यंत जी अभी कह रहे थे और बहुत सही कह रहे थे कि लोगों को बिजली चाहिए। मैं आपसे कहता हूँ कि आपने कोयले के साथ क्या किया? आपने वर्ष 2007 से लेकर 2014 तक कोयले के क्षेत्र को पैरालाइज्ड कर दिया। पैरालाइज्ड इसलिए किया, क्योंकि कोयले का वितरण कैसे हो, उसकी नीति स्पष्ट नहीं थी। एक कम्पटी थी, वह जाती थी। आपकी पार्टी के बहुत से सहयोगियों की भी उसमें बहुत मदद मिली। सुप्रीम कोर्ट को कहना पड़ा कि इसे रद्द कीजिए। हमने एक दिन में आर्डिनेंस ला कर उस कोल मैस को रिजाल्व किया। And what have we said? The PSU units, both at the Centre and the States, will get it as a right. I mean those who need coal for power. That will be the first allotment. All actual users of whichever sector including power will have to bid for it; there will be an auction. Who will get the profit of that auction? It is not the Central Government which will get it. Partly, it will go to the consumer and substantially, it will go to the State Governments.

Our friends from Odisha say that they have mines and that West Bengal, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh will benefit. All the States that are to the eastern part of India and which have traditionally been considered more challenging States will be getting the benefits of this revenue.

So, we say that we will auction it and the profits will go to either the consumer or to the States and the allotment will take place. That law will come up for ratification now.

I was really surprised when Shri Moily said that our gas pricing is not realistic. Do you want us to increase the gas prices? When you say that we are not realistic, please remember that your Government fixed up a price of 8.4 dollars. The Election Commission and the Supreme Court prevented you from implementing that price. That price had factored in countries. You mentioned that Russia has a controlled economy and so, why we have taken Russian price. You factored in the Japanese price where there is no gas production. So, the weighted average went up because of that consideration.

The Secretaries Committee, which the Cabinet has accepted, took four of the largest gas producing countries in the world and averaged the price. It came to 5.61 with some weightage being subtracted or added as far as the gas pricing in India would be considered. It is a system which has worked.

So, you can create a problem in terms of taxation and you can create a problem in terms of coal, gas pricing and you have a debate going on indefinitely as to what do we do about diesel. We will link it to the market.

Now you raised a question of 40 per cent. Let us be very clear that the oil companies used to subsidise what the Government of India used to subsidise as far as oil and diesel are concerned. You had linked the petrol prices to the market.

As regards diesel, Shri Moily took a very wise decision. Let me agree with him when he said, as the Petroleum Minister, that a gradual increase will eventually be linked to the market.

Now, what has happened? Shri Moily, you know it better than me because you had been in that Ministry that the under-recoveries are all in the debit balance of the oil companies and the Government of India. So, if the price was 115 dollars, the consumers were not being charged at the rate of 115 dollars. That is why the subsidies were being given. So, gradually you first took off the subsidy burden as far as these two sectors are concerned. You brought it down. What has the Government done? We have reduced the prices seven times. Hopefully, if the trend continues it may be reduced further also. Thereafter, because of these revenue constraints, you have taken a very small part of it to the State exchequer. What do we do with the State exchequer? You use it to supplement your welfare schemes. You mentioned an imaginary argument that the allocation for

MNREGA has been cut.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY : It is proposed to be cut.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: I am glad, from a real politician you have turned into an astrologer.

Now, let us be clear. The first myth is that the medicine prices have been increased. I have personally sat with the Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers and came to know that nothing of that sort is happening. The second myth is that the Government is going to amend the Patents Act. No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government. There was a note circulated by the PMO during the previous Prime Minister's regime, but we are not agreeing to that. The third myth is that the allocation for MNREGA has been cut, that the allocation for social sector expenditure has been cut. For MNREGA we have provided Rs.34,000 crore this year as against the allocation of Rs. 33,000 last year. ...(*Interruptions*) What has already been released, out of Rs. 34,000 crore, is Rs.25,856 crore. The unspent balance with the States is Rs.3,943 crore. So, if in your State somebody says, "I have not been paid", then please ask your State Government because there are unspent balances with them. Now, we have four months left wherein the balance amount is also going to be paid to them. But a myth has been spread that the allocation for MNREGA has been cut.

I am not going into the larger ideological argument which Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab has raised. There is a question on subsidies. Let me clarify that this is not a policy of rationalization of merely the NDA Government. What was the UPA's policy in this regard? The basis of Aadhaar was that ultimately the leakages must be plugged. Subsidies in this country for the poor people who need them will always be there. Our Government will not cut anything as far as the poor people of this country are concerned. ...(*Interruptions*) Please listen to me.

As far as the poor in this country are concerned, it will not be cut. The leakages will be stopped. But LPG subsidy, about which Shri Deepender Hooda raised a point, I would like to say that at some stage – not at this stage, first let the leakages be stopped – you will have to ask yourself a question, which last time I had asked Shri Kharge, whether Shri Deepender Hooda and Arun Jaitley are entitled to that subsidy. Or is the poor person entitled to it? If you are going to say that the rich are also entitled to subsidy, then please sit with me and tell me how a Budget statement can be prepared if the rich are to be subsidized. The rich people are not subsidized anywhere in the world. Our tragedy is that the real politics overtakes what should be a shared vision between us. The shared vision between us should be the poor people who are entitled to subsidy should get the subsidy. And the shared vision is, the poor people who are entitled to subsidy should get the subsidy; those who are not entitled to subsidy should not get it. The rich should not get it. Wherever it is being misused, we must plug the leakage. The basis of UPA's policy on Aadhaar was also that. We had some reservations about Aadhaar being made applicable to non-citizens. Despite that, we are willing to take ideas from anywhere in the world, including from the UPA. But your stand should depend on where you sit. If you sit on this side, you have one stand; if you sit on the other side, you have another stand. I think, that applies equally to some of us that on a shared national vision, our stand should be consistent irrespective of the seats that we have in this House.

There are several others. Let me tell you that despite these challenges times to come up from five per cent growth, I do expect this year that we will touch – I had said in the Budget, 5 to 5.9 per cent, that is the range. I think, we are going to be comfortable within that range. Next year, hopefully it will cross the six per cent. Some people are predicting 6.5 per cent. Therefore, while we are still at this 5 to 5.9 per cent range, don't underestimate the challenges which I have. I accepted the 4.1 per cent fiscal deficit figure from your interim Budget. I am determined to maintain that because if we don't maintain that figure, the world and the global investors would look at us. Our rating is dependant on that. A lot depends on how the world views you.

Tax refunds not paid last year, I have had to pay this year. The fourth quarter subsidy is not paid last year, I have had to pay this year. The question which the AIADMK friends and Biju Janata Dal friends raised is a very legitimate argument. You want the GST to come; and in 2009 the Central Government – here, I am not saying your Government, our Government – promises the CST compensation. We are in December, 2014. Every Chief Minister is coming to me to ask why they should trust the Centre. वर्ष 2009 में यू.पी.ए. सरकार ने वायदा किया कि सी.एस.टी. का कॉम्पेन्सेशन देंगे। Until 2014, you have not given it. Tomorrow, I have called all the Finance Ministers of the States and GST is an issue on which broadly most parties have agreed.

Let me Sir, with your permission, make the following statement so that it is quoted correctly: A major impediment in the implementation of the GST has been the trust deficit between the States and the Centre. One of the major reasons for this trust deficit is non-payment of the CST compensation to the States from 2010 onwards. In my meeting with the Empowered Committee of the State Finance Ministers on 3rd July, 2014, I had committed that partial payment of the outstanding CST compensation will be released this year. I stand by this commitment given by me. Despite difficult and challenging situation, I proposed to release about Rs.11,000 crore which is one-third this year as part payment of CST compensation to the States. This will take care of the amount from 2010-11 onwards; the balance amount I will start paying from the next financial year onwards when hopefully the situation would be better. ...(*Interruptions*)

I am making this commitment today to this House. If necessary, the financial year is up to 31st of March, I hope my revenue position is in a position to afford this kind of an expenditure. GST is not an issue on which we are divided on partisan lines. Most State Governments are going to benefit; the revenues are going to improve as far as the Centre is concerned and States are concerned. I wish to just assure this House with this commitment.

As far as the current account deficit is concerned, the oil price will bring it down. Moilyji said gold is being imported into this country and it is tedious. Till two weeks ago, what was the policy that we were following? Earlier some notified agencies could bring it. After the election results were declared on the 16th of May, before the present Government took over on 26th of May, on 21st of May the UPA changed the policy and that new policy was that you put some star trading houses also and authorised them to bring in gold. Since the foreign exchange position was comfortable and the current account deficit position was comfortable, they thought that they could change the policy. There is one more reason which could have persuaded them to change it. I am not on the timing. I am, in my own mind, trying to rationalise. When you officially stop gold being imported, the unofficial channels open up. So, may be the Minister at that time thought on those lines. Therefore, larger amounts have come in.

But our foreign exchange position is very comfortable. Despite this, our reserves are increasing and once our reserves are increasing, there is no reason that we should at all panic on account of any of these factors. Recently figures have come out that even for November that in the core sector there is an improvement. Today I read that automobile sector sales have finally started going up. We are certainly improving. But then there are patchy indications at times and this is a situations which we have to continuously keep tackling. With our foreign exchange position and inflation position under control, a series of changes and reforms are needed. Insurance reform and coal sector reform are required. In the first six months, the current account deficit is 1.9 per cent which is within an acceptable limit.

Now, a question was raised with regard to disinvestment. It is very easy to oppose the whole idea. But at some stage we will have to consider it. I will be enlightened if Saugat Royji, on some occasion, tell me as to what we do about those units which are perpetually loss making.

Secondly, with regard to some of the larger ones, the policy has been very clear. So far, we are keeping the 51 per cent red line intact. If there is a change, we will certainly inform you. There are sectors where the Government participation may be required and there are sectors where the Government participation may not be required.

He mentioned about the Planning Commission. I am not merely repeating what Dr. Manmohan Singhji had said and Moilyji referred today. But when we discuss the two alternative models, Chief Minister after Chief Minister asks me, 'should you still have a control and command structure in Delhi?' On 130 schemes of the Central Government, after moneys have been given to the States, the Centre will decide as to how a scheme is to be implemented. The Centre will now say, 'one size fits all'. So, there will be one scheme for the whole country. Karnataka may need another scheme; Telangana may need another scheme; Punjab may need a third scheme. So, instead of allowing the States to decide, the Centre will decide, the Centre will monitor. Or, do you only pay lip sympathy to cooperative federalism that you have a Central structure of the Central Government by an executive order, or you have a structure where Centre, State experts are all represented and they decide and you minimise the number of Central schemes and give larger autonomy to the States? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI N.K. PREMACHANDRAN: So far it has not been discussed in this House....(*Interruptions*) Discussions are going outside.

SHRI ARUN JAITLEY: This House will also certainly discuss it. You have raised it, so we are discussing it. The only difference most Chief Ministers had, the only point of contention was, should the new body be statutory or should it be replaced in a similar manner as the Planning Commission was created by a Cabinet resolution. In fact, Bengal's stand is precisely that. Replace it but the alternate structure should be statutory or may be Constitutional. Some Chief Ministers said, इसे कल नहीं आज खत्म कीजिए। हम आते हैं, पैसे मांगते हैं, हम कहते हैं हमारे राज्यों को कैसे चलाना है, हमें मालूम है। वे कहते हैं कि नहीं, हम आपको बताएंगे कि कैसे चलाना है। Even the Congress Chief Ministers that I heard, the subject of their speeches was the same: decentralise, cooperative federalism; one size cannot fit all. Let the States decide; give more powers to the States. But because you had probably told them this is our baby, so the first sentence used to be, प्लानिंग कमीशन ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, इसलिए इसे भी बदलना नहीं चाहिए। And the rest of the speech – any of the regional parties –irrespective of the party, was broadly the same. Therefore, our Government stands by the principle of cooperative federalism. We stand by the principle of empowering the States. We stand by the principle of least number of Central schemes, more State schemes, and then allow the States the authority to allow their growth. After all, they have as much a mandate to rule their States as much as we have a mandate to rule Delhi. Therefore, we will maintain the spirit of this cooperative federalism and go ahead with this basis.

Sir, there are many other questions which have been raised but I have referred to most of the important points which have been raised. I would therefore commend to you, and through you to the hon. House, that the Appropriation Bills and the Grants which I have placed before the House today may be adopted by this House. We will certainly get in the course of this Session, because some other Bills are also coming, an opportunity to deal with some questions which will then arise in the course of the debate. I am grateful to you.

श्री राजेश रंजन (मधेपुरा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा एक क्लैरीफिकेशन है।...(*व्यवधान*)

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants – First Batch (General) for 2014-2015 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, 2015, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 4, 7 to 9, 11 to 13, 15 to 17, 19, 20, 28, 29, 31 to 34, 46, 47, 49, 51, 54, 55, 58 to 60, 62, 66, 68 to 70, 73, 75 to 77, 83, 88 to 90, 92, 95, 98, 102 to 104 and 106 to 108."

The motion was adopted.

HON. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2014-2015 are passed.