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Title: Presentation of a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the year 2019-20.

रेल मंत्री, कोयला मंत्री, वित्त मंत्री तथा कॉर्पोरेट कार्य मंत्री (श्री पीयूष गोयल): मैडम स्पीकर, मैं वर्ष 2019-20 के लिए भारत सरकार की अनुमानित प्राप्तियों और व्यय का विवरण प्रस्तुत करने के लिए आपसे अनुमति चाहता हूँ।...(व्यवधान)

Madam Speaker, I rise to present the Interim Budget for the year 2019-20. ...(*Interruptions*)

Part A

I am deeply conscious of the absence of Shri Arun Jaitley today. I am sure the House joins me in wishing Shri Jaitley speedy recovery, good health and a long life in the service of the nation.

Madam Speaker, the people of India gave a strong mandate to our Government. Under the visionary leadership of hon. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi, we have given the most decisive, stable and clean Government and have undertaken transformational structural reforms. We have reversed the policy paralysis engulfing the nation and have restored the image of the country. ...(*Interruptions*) इस सरकार की उपलब्धि रही कि हमने सोच को बदलने के अथक प्रयास किए और देश के आत्मविश्वास को बढ़ाया । ...(*व्यवधान*)

I can proudly say that India is solidly back on track and marching towards growth and prosperity. We have prepared the foundation for

sustainable growth, progress and better quality of life for all our people.
...(Interruptions)

We are moving towards realising a 'New India' by 2022, when we celebrate 75 years of India's independence: an India which is clean and healthy, where everybody would have a house with universal access to toilets, water and electricity; where farmers' income would have doubled; youth and women would get ample opportunities to fulfil their dreams; an India free from terrorism, communalism, casteism, corruption and nepotism. ...(Interruptions)

State of the Economy

Madam Speaker, the last five years have seen India being universally recognised as a bright spot of the global economy. The country witnessed its best phase of macro-economic stability during this period. We are the fastest growing major economy in the world today with an annual average GDP growth during last five years higher than the growth achieved by any Government since economic reforms began in 1991. From being the 11th largest economy in the world in 2013-14, we are today the 6th largest in the world. Besides generating high growth rate, we contained double-digit inflation and restored fiscal balance.

Inflation is a hidden and unfair tax on the poor and the middle class. The average rate of inflation during 2009-2014 was a backbreaking 10.1 per cent. The then Prime Minister admitted as much when he said, "We have also not been as successful in controlling persistent inflation as we would have wished. This is primarily because food inflation has increased." इसके विपरीत हमारी सरकार ने कमर तोड़ महंगाई की कमर ही तोड़ दी। We brought down average inflation to 4.6

per cent which is lower than the inflation during the tenure of any other Government. दिसम्बर, 2018 में महंगाई सिर्फ 2.19 प्रतिशत पर घटकर आ गई। If we had not controlled inflation, our families would have been spending around 35-40 per cent more today on basic necessities such as food, travel, consumer durables, housing etc. आप कल्पना कीजिए 35-40 प्रतिशत हर परिवार का अधिक खर्चा होता, अगर हमने महंगाई पर लगाम नहीं लगाई होती।

From the high of almost 6 per cent seven years ago, the fiscal deficit has been brought down to 3.4 per cent in the Revised Estimate of 2018-19. The current account deficit (CAD), against a high of 5.6 per cent six years ago, is likely to be only 2.5 per cent of GDP this year. We contained the fiscal deficit notwithstanding the Finance Commission's recommendations increasing the share of the States from 32 per cent to 42 per cent in central taxes, which we accepted in the true spirit of cooperative federalism, thereby transferring significantly higher amounts to the States.

Due to a stable and predictable regulatory regime, a growing economy and strong fundamentals, India could attract massive amount of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) during the last 5 years and as much as \$239 billion. This period also witnessed a rapid liberalisation of the FDI policy, allowing most FDI to come through the automatic route.

Madam Speaker, the last five years have witnessed a wave of next generation structural reforms, which have set the stage for decades of high growth. We have undertaken path breaking structural reforms by introducing the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and other taxation reforms.

Banking Reforms and Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC)

The period of 2008-14 will be remembered as a period of aggressive credit growth and, as per RBI, the primary reason for spurt in non-performing loans and stressed assets. Outstanding loans of public sector banks ballooned from Rs. 18 lakh crore to Rs. 52 lakh crore during this period. Many projects were started that could either not be completed or had low capacity utilisation resulting in their inability to pay back these loans.

There were high stressed and non-performing assets (NPAs) amounting to Rs. 5.4 lakh crore in 2014, even though they were not being recognized as NPAs at that point of time. Many more were hidden through restructuring or otherwise which were discovered during the Asset Quality Reviews and inspections carried out since 2015. हमारी सरकार में यह दम था कि हम रिज़र्व बैंक ऑफ इंडिया को कहें कि वह सभी लोन्स को देखे और बैंकों की सही स्थिति को देश के सामने रखे।...(व्यवधान)

We put a stop to such questionable practices and stopped the culture of “phone banking”. The 4Rs approach of recognition, resolution, re-capitalisation and reforms have been followed. A number of measures have been implemented to ensure Clean Banking. Through a transparent and accountable process, we recognised these NPAs. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code has institutionalised a resolution-friendly mechanism, which is helping in recovery of non-performing loans while preserving the underlying businesses and jobs. पहले सिर्फ छोटे बिज़नेसमेन पर ऋण वापस करने का दबाव रहता था, लेकिन अब बड़े बिज़नेसमेन को भी ऋण की चिन्ता होती है, केवल बैंकों को नहीं होती। But now, defaulting managements are either paying or exiting their businesses. An amount of close to Rs. 3 lakh crore has already been

recovered in favour of banks and creditors. To restore the health of public sector banks, recapitalisation has been done with an investment of Rs. 2.6 lakh crore. Amalgamation of banks has also been done to reap the benefits of economies of scale, improved access to capital and to cover a larger geographical spread. कल हम सभी को खुशखबरी मिली कि इन सब अथक प्रयासों के कारण तीन बैंकों- बैंक ऑफ इंडिया, बैंक ऑफ महाराष्ट्र और ओरिएण्टल बैंक ऑफ कॉमर्स से पीसीए के रेस्ट्रिक्शन हटा लिये गये हैं। मुझे पूरा विश्वास है कि जिस गति से बैंकिंग में सुधार हुए हैं, बाकी बैंक्स भी बहुत तेज गति से इस व्यवस्था से निकलकर एक बार फिर तेजी से बैंकिंग व्यवस्था में आ जाएंगे।

Steps against corruption

We have ushered in a new era of transparency. हमने भ्रष्टाचार मुक्त सरकार चलायी ।...(व्यवधान). The Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016 (RERA) and Benami Transaction (Prohibition) Act, 1988 are helping to bring transparency in the real estate sector. The Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018 will help confiscate and dispose off the assets of economic offenders who escape the jurisdiction of the laws in India. Additionally, we conducted transparent auction of natural resources including coal and spectrum. We have walked the talk.

स्वच्छता

As a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi, whose 150th birth anniversary we are celebrating in 2019, our Government initiated the world's largest behavioural change movement with the Swachh Bharat Mission. India has achieved over 98% rural sanitation coverage and as many as 5.45 lakh villages have been declared "Open Defecation Free." It is a holistic programme and has succeeded in changing the mindset of our people. व्यापक जनभागीदारी से लोगों ने इसे एक सरकारी योजना से राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन बना दिया है। 'स्वच्छ भारत अभियान' की सफलता के लिए मैं देश की 130 करोड़ जनता का तहेदिल से धन्यवाद करता हूँ।

जिन्होंने इसे पूरे हृदय से अपनाया । ... (व्यवधान)

गरीब और पिछड़ा वर्ग

देश के संसाधनों पर पहला अधिकार गरीबों का है। ... (व्यवधान) सरकार ने मौजूदा आरक्षण, जो कि एस.सी./एस.टी./अन्य पिछड़े वर्ग के लिए है, उसको पूर्ण रूप से बरकरार रखते हुए गरीबों के लिए भी अब शैक्षणिक संस्थानों में और सरकारी नौकरियों में दस प्रतिशत का आरक्षण सुनिश्चित किया है। ... (व्यवधान) अब इन संस्थानों में औसतन 25 प्रतिशत अतिरिक्त सीट्स, लगभग दो लाख सीट्स उपलब्ध कराई जाएंगी ... (व्यवधान) जिससे किसी भी वर्ग के लिए वर्तमान में उपलब्ध आरक्षित सीट्स में कभी कोई कमी न आए। ... (व्यवधान)

गरीबों और मध्यम वर्ग के परिवारों को सस्ते दाम पर अनाज उपलब्ध कराने के लिए वर्ष 2018-19 में लगभग एक लाख सत्तर हजार करोड़ रुपये का व्यय किया गया, जो वर्ष 2013-14 के खर्च के मुकाबले लगभग दोगुना है। वर्ष 2013-14 में मात्र 92 करोड़ रुपये लगभग खर्च हुए थे। हमने यह सुनिश्चित किया कि अनाज सब को मिले और किसी को भूखे पेट नहीं सोना पड़े। मनरेगा के लिए भी बजट एस्टिमेट 2019-20 में 60 हजार करोड़ रुपये का आवंटन किया जा रहा है। ज़रूरत पड़ने पर और भी धनराशि उपलब्ध करा दी जाएगी। ... (व्यवधान)

We have worked to bridge the urban-rural divide in the country. Hon'ble Members in this August House, many of whom are from rural areas, will agree that several times in the past, only empty promises have been made to the people living in our villages. During the last five years, we have undertaken targeted expenditure to improve their quality of life in all its dimensions. हमारा उद्देश्य है कि गांव की आत्मा बरकरार रखते हुए वहां भी शहरों जैसी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हों।

Under the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana, construction of rural roads has been tripled. 15.80 lakh habitations out of a total of 17.84 lakh habitations have already been connected with pucca roads and the

work is going on to complete the rest very soon. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is being allocated Rs. 19,000 crore in BE 2019-20 as against Rs. 15,500 crore in RE 2018-19 जहां पहले एक गरीब बच्चा टूटी पगडंडी पर चलकर स्कूल पहुंचता था, आज उसके गांव तक बस पहुंच सकती है। ... (व्यवधान) During the period 2014-18, a total number of 1.53 करोड़ घर प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के तहत हमने इस देश में मात्र पांच वर्ष में बनाए, जो पहले के मुकाबले पांच गुना है। ... (व्यवधान)

वर्ष 2014 तक देश में लगभग 2.5 करोड़ परिवार बिना बिजली के थे। ... (व्यवधान) अठारहवीं सदी में जीने के लिए मजबूर थे। ... (व्यवधान) सौभाग्य योजना से हमने लगभग हर घर को बिजली का मुफ्त कनेक्शन उपलब्ध कराया। ... (व्यवधान) मार्च, 2019 तक सभी इच्छुक परिवारों को बिजली का कनेक्शन मिल जाएगा। ... (व्यवधान) हमने मिशन मोड में निजी क्षेत्र सम्मिलित करते हुए 143 करोड़ एल.ई.डी. बल्ब्स उपलब्ध कराए हैं। ... (व्यवधान) इससे गरीब और मध्यम वर्ग के परिवारों को बिजली के बिलों में सालाना लगभग 50 हजार करोड़ रुपये की बचत हो जाएगी।

Madam Speaker, past five years have seen massive scale up of health care. पहले एक गरीब व्यक्ति इस धर्म संकट में होता था कि वह रोज़मर्रा की जरूरतें पूरी करे या परिवार के किसी बीमार सदस्य की जिंदगी बचाए। माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी को इस बात की बहुत पीड़ा थी। We launched the world's largest healthcare programme, Ayushman Bharat, to provide medical treatment to nearly 50 crore people. अब तक दस लाख बीमार लोगों का इलाज इसके तहत इतने कम समय में हो चुका है और लगभग तीन हजार करोड़ रुपये ऐसे गरीब और मध्यम वर्गीय परिवारों के बच्चे, क्योंकि दस लाख लोगों को मुफ्त में इलाज मिला। लाखों गरीब मध्यम वर्गीयों को इस बात का भी बड़ा लाभ हो रहा है कि जो कीमतें कम हुईं दवाइयों में, कार्डिएक स्टेंट में, नी-इम्प्लाण्ट्स में और आज दवाइयाँ प्रधान मंत्री जन औषधि केंद्र में बहुत ही सस्ती दरों पर मिल जाती हैं। इससे लाखों-करोड़ों लोगों को लाभ मिल रहा है।

There are 21 AIIMS operating or being established in the country presently. 14 of these 21 AIIMS have been announced since 2014. सरकार आने के बाद हमने दो-तिहाई शुरू किया। आज मुझे खुशी है आप सबको बताते हुए कि जो 22 वां एम्स है, अब मेरे राज्य में, जहां से मेरा परिवार आता है, हरियाणा में 22 वां एम्स लगने जा रहा है। शायद वहां की जनता ने जिस प्रकार से सरकार का आकलन करते हुए कल जीत दी, इस बात का भी प्रमाण है कि अच्छी सरकार कैसे दी जाती है। ...*(व्यवधान)*

The Aspirational Districts Programme is providing targeted development to the 115 most backward districts of the country.... *(Interruptions)* The programme has achieved notable results with improved performance on all indicators - health and nutrition, education, agriculture and water resources, financial inclusion and skill development. ...*(Interruptions)* ऐस्पिरेशनल डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स प्रोग्राम में आज कॉम्पटीशन के द्वारा ये सब डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स तेज गति से विकास से जुड़ रहे हैं। सभी सरकारी योजनाएं वहां पहुंच रही हैं। ...*(व्यवधान)*

किसानों की उन्नति एवं आय वृद्धि

मैडम स्पीकर, हमारे मेहनती किसानों को फसल का पूरा मूल्य नहीं मिलता था। ...*(व्यवधान)* हमारी सरकार ने किसानों की आय दोगुनी करने हेतु इतिहास में पहली बार सभी 22 फसलों का न्यूनतम समर्थन मूल्य, एम.एस.पी. लागत से कम से कम 50 प्रतिशत अधिक निर्धारित किया है।

Agriculture continues to be the main driver of the rural economy. Our hard-working farmers, supported by the pro-farmer policies of our Government in the past four and half years, have produced agriculture commodities in record quantities. Declining prices of agricultural commodities in the international market and fall in food inflation in India since 2017-18, relative to non-food sector, have however, reduced the returns from farming. Small and fragmented land holding on account of repeated divisions has also contributed in

decline in the income of the farmer family. Hence, there is a need for providing structured income support to the poor land-holder farmer families in the country for procuring inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, equipment, labour and to meet other needs. Such support will help them in avoiding indebtedness as well and falling into clutches of money lenders.

To provide an assured income support to the small and marginal farmers, जो छोटे और सीमांत किसान हैं, एक प्रकार से उनकी आय और तेज गति से बढ़े और एक समर्थन देने हेतु प्रधान मंत्री किसान सम्मान निधि, पी.एम. किसान नाम की एक ऐतिहासिक योजना, इस सरकार ने मंजूर की है।

पी०एम० किसान योजना के तहत वल्लरेबल किसान, जो छोटी जमीन रखते हैं, जिनकी दो हेक्टेयर तक की जमीन है, उन सभी को डायरेक्ट इनकम सपोर्ट 6000 रुपये प्रति वर्ष के हिसाब से देने का निर्णय सरकार ने किया है। This income support will be transferred directly into the bank accounts of beneficiary farmers, in three equal instalments of Rs.2,000 each. This programme will be funded a hundred per cent by the Government of India. करीब 12 करोड़ किसान परिवारों को इससे सीधा लाभ होगा। यह प्रोग्राम 1 दिसम्बर, 2018 से ही लागू किया जाएगा। दो हजार रुपये की पहली किश्त जल्द ही सूचियां बनाकर उनके खाते में भेज दी जाएगी। इस कार्यक्रम का अनुमानित खर्च 75 हजार करोड़ रुपये सालाना सरकार वहन करेगी।

PM-KISAN would not only provide assured supplemental income to the most vulnerable farmer families, but would also meet their emergent needs especially before the harvest season. PM-KISAN would pave the way for the farmers to earn and live a respectable living.

I propose an outlay of Rs.75,000 crore for PM-KISAN for the FY 2019-20. I am also providing Rs.20,000 crore in the Revised Estimates of the current year itself.

पिछले पांच वर्षों में किसानों को सस्ते ऋण उपलब्ध कराने के लिए इंटरेस्ट सबवेंशन की राशि को दो गुना कर दिया गया है। किसानों का फसली

कर्ज वर्ष 2018-19 में बढ़कर 11 लाख 68 हजार करोड़ रुपये हो गया है। सोइल हेल्थ कार्ड, उत्तम क्वालिटी बीज, सिंचाई योजना और नीम कोटेड यूरिया द्वारा खाद की कमी को दूर करने के माध्यम से किसानों की कठिनाई को दूर करने का प्रभावी प्रयास इस सरकार ने पांच वर्षों में किया है।

Animal Husbandry and Fisheries sector also need considerable support. I have increased the allocation for Rashtriya Gokul Mission to Rs.750 crore in the current year itself. I am also very happy to announce setting up of “Rashtriya Kamdhenu Aayog” to upscale sustainable genetic upgradation of cow resources and to enhance production and productivity of cows. The Aayog will also look after effective implementation of laws and welfare schemes for cows. गोमाता के सम्मान में और गोमाता के लिए यह सरकार कभी पीछे नहीं हटेगी, जो जरूरत पड़ेगी, उसका प्रावधान करेगी।

India is the second largest fish producing nation in the world accounting for 6.3% of global production, registering an average annual growth of more than 7% in recent years. The sector provides livelihood to about 1.45 crore people at the primary level. To provide sustained and focussed attention towards development of this sector, our Government has decided to create a separate Department of Fisheries. ...(*Interruptions*)

In the last budget, our Government announced the facility of extension of Kisan Credit Card Scheme (KCC) to Animal Husbandry and Fisheries farmers. ...(*Interruptions*) Now, I propose to provide the benefit of 2% interest subvention to the farmers pursuing the activities of animal husbandry and fisheries, दो परसेंट ब्याज की छूट इस क्षेत्र को भी दी जाती है who avail loan through Kisan Credit Card. Further, in case of timely repayment of loan, they will also get an additional 3% interest

subvention. एक प्रकार से इनको किसानों के साथ, सम्मान के साथ एक ही दर्जा दिया जा रहा है।

To ensure provision of easy and concessional credit and to bring all farmers under the Kisan Credit Card fold, our Government has decided to initiate a comprehensive drive with a simplified application form. ...(*Interruptions*)

When natural calamities strike, farmers are generally unable to repay their crop loans. Presently, the crop loans are rescheduled for such affected farmers and they get benefit of interest subvention of 2% only for the first year of rescheduled loans. ...(*Interruptions*) Our Government has now decided that all farmers affected by severe natural calamities, where assistance is provided from National Disaster Relief Fund(NDRF), will be provided the benefit of interest subvention of 2% and prompt repayment incentive of 3% for the entire period of reschedulement of the loan. एक वर्ष के बदले जो पूरा समय रीशेड्यूलमेंट का है, उस पूरे समय उनको 2%, और समय पर वापस नहीं देने पर 3%, यानी 5% ब्याज में उनको छूट मिलेगी।

मजदूर और कामगार की प्रतिष्ठा

मैडम स्पीकर, हमारी सरकार का यह दृढ़ विश्वास रहा है कि तेजी से बढ़ती हुई अर्थव्यवस्था का लाभ कामगारों और सरकारी सेवाओं में कार्यरत सभी लोगों को मिलना चाहिए। पिछले पांच वर्षों में भारत में औद्योगिक शांति का माहौल रहा है। ...(*व्यवधान*)

High growth and formalisation of the economy has led to the expansion of employment opportunities as shown in EPFO membership, which has increased by nearly 2 crore in two years reflecting

formalisation of the economy and obviously, when there is such high growth, jobs are created. ...(*Interruptions*)

सातवें केन्द्रीय वेतन आयोग की रिपोर्ट पेश होने के बाद उसकी सिफारिशों को जल्द से जल्द लागू किया गया। उनको कोई आंदोलन नहीं करना पड़ा, सरकार ने सातवें वेतन आयोग को तुरंत लागू किया। न्यू पेंशन स्कीम को और लिबरेलाइज किया गया है। कर्मचारियों के हिस्से को दस प्रतिशत रखते हुए हमने सरकार के योगदान को चार प्रतिशत बढ़ाकर 14 प्रतिशत कर दिया है। 14 प्रतिशत सरकारी योगदान होगा। श्रमिकों को दिए जाने वाले बोनस आकलन की अधिकतम सीमा को भी 3500 रुपये प्रति माह से बढ़ाकर दोगुना 7000 रुपये किया गया है तथा वेतन की अधिकतम सीमा को 10000 रुपये से बढ़ाकर 21000 रुपये प्रति माह कर दिया है। जो लोग 21000 रुपये प्रति माह कमाते हैं, उनको बोनस मिलेगा। दोगुना यानी 7000 रुपये तक बोनस देने का निर्णय सरकार ने लिया है। ग्रेच्युटी के भुगतान की सीमा को 10 लाख रुपये से बढ़ाकर 20 लाख रुपये कर दिया है। पिछले पांच वर्षों के दौरान सभी श्रेणी के श्रमिकों के न्यूनतम वेतन में 42% की वृद्धि हुई, जो आज तक सर्वाधिक है।

इसी प्रकार से ईएसआई की एलिजिबिलिटी सीमा भी 15,000 रुपये से बढ़ा कर 21,000 रुपये प्रति माह कर दी गई है। प्रति श्रमिक के लिए न्यूनतम पेंशन भी अब 1000 रुपये है। सर्विस के दौरान किसी श्रमिक की मृत्यु होने की स्थिति में ईपीएफओ द्वारा राशि 2.5 लाख से बढ़ा कर 6 लाख रुपये सुनिश्चित की गई है। आंगनवाड़ी और आशा योजना के तहत सभी श्रेणियों के कर्मियों को, हमारी माताओं और बहनों के मानदेय में लगभग 50% की वृद्धि की गई है।

Half of India's GDP comes from the sweat and toil of 42 crore workers in the unorganised sector working as street vendors, rickshaw pullers, construction workers, rag pickers, agricultural workers, beedi workers, handloom, leather and in numerous other industries. घरेलू कामगार भी बड़ी संख्या में काम कर रहे हैं। We must provide them a comprehensive social security coverage for their old age. Therefore, in

addition to the health coverage provided under 'Ayushman Bharat' and life and disability coverage provided under 'Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana' and 'Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana', our Government proposes to launch a mega pension *yojana*, namely '*Pradhan Mantri Shram-Yogi Maandhan*'. The '*Pradhan Mantri Shram-Yogi Maandhan*' will be for the unorganised sector workers with monthly income up to Rs.15,000. This pension *yojana* shall provide them an assured monthly pension of Rs.3,000 after they achieve the age of 60 years on a monthly contribution of a small affordable amount during their working age. An unorganised sector worker joining the pension *yojana* at the age of 29 years will only have to contribute Rs.100 per month till he attains the age of 60 years. A worker joining the pension *yojana* at 18 years of age will only have to contribute Rs.55 per month. सरकार इतना ही पैसा, अपनी तरफ से उसमें जोड़ेगी। The Government will contribute an equal matching share in the pension account of the worker every month. हमारा अनुमान है कि कम से कम 10 करोड़ अनऑर्गनाइज्ड सैक्टर के कर्मचारी, लेबर, वर्कर आदि सबको 'प्रधान मंत्री श्रम योगी मान-धन योजना' का लाभ मिलेगा और अगले पांच साल में शायद यह विश्व की सबसे बड़ी पेंशन स्कीम के रूप में उभर जाएगी। इसके लिए भी इसी साल हमने स्कीम को लॉन्च कर दिया है और 500 करोड़ रुपये इस स्कीम में जरूरत पड़ने पर हम देने के लिए तैयार हैं। और अधिक राशि लगेगी तो और अधिक राशि भी इसके लिए उपलब्ध करवाई जाएगी। The scheme will also be implemented, as I said, from the current year itself.

Our Government is committed to reach the most deprived citizens of this country. To this end, the condition of the De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic communities जो विमुक्त हैं, घुमंतु हैं, अर्ध-घुमंतु समुदाय हैं, उनके लिए इस बार सरकार ने उसके ऊपर विशेष ध्यान दिया है। These communities are hard to reach, less visible and therefore, frequently left

out. The Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic communities move from place to place in search of a livelihood. The Renke Commission and the Idate Commission have done commendable work to identify and list these communities. A Committee under NITI Aayog will be set up to complete the task of identifying De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic communities not yet formally classified. Our Government will also set up a Welfare Development Board under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment specifically for the purpose of implementing welfare and development programmes for De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic communities. The Board shall ensure that special strategies are designed and implemented to serve these hard-to-reach communities.

यह वेलफेयर डेवलपमेंट बोर्ड जो बनाया जा रहा है, यह एक प्रकार से इस वर्ग का समुचित विकास कैसे हो, उसकी चिंता करेगा और इन सभी योजनाओं को इम्प्लिमेंट करने में उन तक लाभ पहुँचाने का काम करेगा ।...(व्यवधान)

Women's development to women led development

Madam Speaker, in our Election Manifesto, we had promised that we will transform the quality of life of women in rural India by providing cleaner fuel. ...(*Interruptions*) For securing the health of every home-maker in rural areas and to ensure that she does not have to shed tears for cooking food to nourish her family, our Government embarked upon a programme to deliver 8 crore free LPG connections under the Ujjwala Yojana. इसके अंतर्गत अभी तक 6 करोड़ मुफ्त कुकिंग गैस कनेक्शन्स दिए जा चुके हैं। अगले वर्ष तक पूरे आठ करोड़ हो जाएँगे और देश में हर परिवार को अच्छी कुकिंग की सुविधा उपलब्ध कराने का माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी का जो दृढ़ निश्चय था, उसको हम पूरे तरीके से लागू करेंगे। ... (व्यवधान) Ujjwala is a remarkable success story of our Government

programme, defined by a bold yet practical Vision of a responsible and compassionate leadership.

More than 70% of the beneficiaries of Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana are women who are getting affordable and collateral-free loans to start their own businesses. Amongst many measures, benefits of Maternity leave of 26 weeks and Pradhan *Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana* for pregnant women have provided financial support to women while empowering them to participate in work. ...(*Interruptions*)

Empowering Youth to fulfil their potential

India is amongst the most youthful nations in the world. Through Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana, over 1 crore youth are being trained to help them earn a livelihood. We have harnessed *yuva shakti* through self-employment schemes including MUDRA, Start-up India and Stand-up India. Under MUDRA Yojana Rs.15.56 crore loans have been disbursed amounting to Rs.7,23,000 crore. पूरी दुनिया में स्व-रोज़गार की कल्पना अब बदल रही है और रोज़गार की भी कल्पना बदल रही है। अब सिर्फ़ सरकारी नौकरियाँ और कारखाने में ही रोज़गार उत्पन्न नहीं होता है। जॉब सीकर आज जॉब क्रिएटर बन गया है। India has become the world's second largest hub of start-ups. We are proud of the hard work and innovative ideas of our youth.

In order to take the benefits of Artificial Intelligence and related technologies to the people, a National Programme on 'Artificial Intelligence' has been envisaged by our Government. This would be catalysed by the establishment of the National Centre on Artificial Intelligence as a hub along with Centres of Excellence. Nine priority

areas have been identified. A National Artificial Intelligence portal will also be developed soon.

Empowering MSMEs and Traders

सरकार ने करोड़ों को रोज़गार देने वाले एमएसएमई सेक्टर को सशक्त करने के लिए कई प्रभावी कदम उठाए हैं। हाल ही में सिर्फ 59 मिनट्स में 1 करोड़ रुपये तक के ऋण की योजना शुरू की गई है। जीएसटी रजिस्टर्ड एसएमई ईकाइयों को 1 करोड़ रुपये के इंक्रीमेंटल लोन पर अब दो परसेंट ब्याज की छूट मिलेगी । सरकारी उपक्रमों में एसएमई से सोर्सिंग की आवश्यकता को बढ़ा कर 25% कर दिया गया है। Out of this, the material to the extent of at least 3% will be sourced from women owned SMEs.

Government e-Marketplace (GeM), created by our Government two years ago, has transformed public procurement by making it fully transparent, inclusive and efficient. MSMEs have an opportunity to sell their products through GeM. Transactions of over Rs. 17,500 crore have already taken place, resulting in an average saving of 25 per cent to 28 per cent, when purchased from GeM. The GeM platform is now being extended to all CPSEs.

We have focussed on supporting domestic trade and services. Our Government has recently assigned the subject of “promotion of internal trade including retail trading and welfare of traders, and their employees” to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, which will now be renamed as the Department for Promotion of Industries and Internal Trade.

Strengthening Defence and National Security

Madam Speaker, our soldiers protect our borders in tough conditions. They are our pride and honour. हमने भी उनके सम्मान का ख्याल रखा। In our Election Manifesto, we had promised to implement One Rank One Pension (OROP). This was pending for the last 40 years and has been resolved by us. The previous Governments announced it in three Budgets, but sanctioned a mere Rs. 500 crore in Interim Budget of 2014-15; in contrast, we have already disbursed over Rs. 35,000 crore after implementing the Scheme in true spirit. 35,000 करोड़ रुपये इस सरकार ने पिछले वर्षों में हमारे जवानों के लिए दिए हैं 'वन रैंक वन पेंशन' के तहत। The Government also announced substantial hike in the Military Service Pay (MSP) of all Service personnel and special allowances given to Naval and Air Force personnel deployed in high risk areas.

मैडम स्पीकर, यह हम सबके लिए खुशी की बात है कि इस वर्ष पहली बार हमारा डिफेंस बजट 3,00,000 करोड़ रुपये से अधिक बढ़ जाएगा, जिसके लिए 2019-20 में प्रावधान किया गया है।...(व्यवधान) For securing our borders and to maintain preparedness of the highest order, if necessary, additional funds would be provided.

Supporting Indians across the world

Today, all persons of Indian origin feel secure that their motherland Bharat cares for them and at times of need will support them. India's transformation has inculcated a sense of pride and respect for Indians and persons of Indian origin across the globe. We have taken several initiatives to strengthen their connect with India, facilitate their investment in India and ease their travel.

Infrastructure development

Infrastructure is the backbone of any nation's development and quality of life.

Whether it is highways or railways or airways or even digi-ways, we have gone beyond incremental growth to attain transformative achievements.

आज एक सामान्य नागरिक भी 'उड़ान' योजना के कारण हवाई जहाज में सफर कर पा रहा है। अब 100 से अधिक एयरपोर्ट हो गए हैं। सिक्किम में पेक्योंग एयरपोर्ट खुलने के बाद 100 से अधिक ऑपरेशनल एयरपोर्ट्स इस देश में हो गए हैं। डोमेस्टिक पैसेंजर ट्रैफिक पिछले पांच वर्षों में दुगुना हो गया है...(व्यवधान) जब इतनी तेज गति से विकास होगा तो स्वाभाविक रूप से नौकरियाँ भी आएंगी...(व्यवधान) एविएशन सेक्टर में बड़े रूप में युवाओं को नौकरियों का साधन मिला है...(व्यवधान) Today, India is the fastest highway developer in the whole world with 27 kilometres of highways built each day.

Projects stuck for decades like the Eastern Peripheral Highway around Delhi or the Bogibeel rail-cum-road bridge in Assam and Arunachal Pradesh have been completed. The flagship programme of Sagarmala along the coastal areas of the country will develop ports for faster handling of import and export cargo. For the first time, container freight movement has started on inland waterways from Kolkata to Varanasi. Our Government will introduce container cargo movement to the North East as well, by improving the navigation capacity of the Brahmaputra river.

Indian Railways has experienced the safest year in its history. ...
(Interruptions)

प्रो. सौगत राय (दमदम): मैडम, राष्ट्रपति जी के अभिभाषण में जो बातें थीं, वही बोल रहे हैं।...(व्यवधान)

श्री पीयूष गोयल: आप सब गौर करें। All Unmanned Level Crossings on broad gauge network have been completely eliminated. आज पूरे देश में एक भी अनमैन्ड लेवल क्रॉसिंग ब्रॉड गेज नेटवर्क पर बचा नहीं है।...(व्यवधान) Introduction of the first indigenously developed and manufactured semi high-speed "Vande Bharat Express" will give the Indian passengers world class experience with speed, service and safety. This major leap in

wholly developed technology by our engineers will give an impetus to the Make in India programme and create jobs. Capital support from the budget for railways is proposed at Rs. 64,587 crore in 2019-20 Budget Estimates. In fact, the Railways' overall capital expenditure programme is a historic Rs. 1,58,658 crore. The Operating Ratio is also expected to improve from 98.4 per cent in 2017-18 to 96.2 per cent in 2018-19 Revised Estimates and further to 95 per cent in the Budget Estimates of 2019-20.

India provided leadership to the global effort to address the problem of climate change. Our commitment to promote renewable energy is reflected in setting up the International Solar Alliance. The first treaty-based international inter-governmental organisation is headquartered in India. India's installed solar generation capacity has grown over ten times in the last five years. दस गुना वृद्धि हुई है सौर ऊर्जा में देश में पिछले पाँच वर्षों में । This sector is now creating lakhs of new-age jobs.

India's import dependence on crude oil and natural gas has been a source of big concern to our Government. While we have taken a large number of measures to moderate the increasing demand through usage of bio-fuel and alternate technologies, urgent action is needed to increase hydrocarbon production to reduce imports. A high level Inter-Ministerial Committee, constituted by us, has made several specific recommendations, including transforming the system of bidding for exploration, changing from revenue sharing to exploration programme for Category II and III basins. The Government is in the process of implementing these recommendations.

The people of North East have also received significant benefits of infrastructure development. Arunachal Pradesh came on the air map recently and Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram have come on India's rail map for the first time. Allocation for the North Eastern

Areas is being proposed to be increased by 21 per cent to Rs. 58,166 crore over 2018-19 Budget Estimates.

Digital India Revolution

Madam Speaker, India is now leading the world in the consumption of mobile data. Monthly consumption of mobile data increased by over 50 times in the last five years. पिछले पाँच वर्षों में मोबाइल डेटा पचास गुना बढ़ा है।

The cost of data and voice calls in India is now possibly the lowest in the world. Today, under Make in India, mobile and mobile parts manufacturing companies have increased from two to more than 268 providing huge job opportunities. More than three lakh Common Service Centres(CSCs) employing about 12 lakh people are digitally delivering several services to the citizens particularly in rural areas. The Common Service Centres are expanding their services and also creating digital infrastructure in the villages including connectivity to convert the villages into digital villages now. हमारी सरकार की योजना है कि अगले पाँच वर्षों में हम एक लाख डिजिटल विलेजेज बनाने जाएंगे।

Jan Dhan-Aadhar-Mobile(JAM) and Direct Benefit Transfer have been game changers. Bank nationalisation was first done 50 years ago. But a large part of the country was left out of the economic mainstream with no access to formal banking. In the last five years, nearly 34 crore Jan Dhan bank accounts were opened. Aadhar is now nearly universally implemented. This has helped ensure the poor and middle class receive the benefits of Government's schemes directly in their bank accounts by eliminating middlemen. बिचौलियों को हमने समाप्त किया है।

Entertainment

Entertainment industry is a major employment generator. To promote entertainment industry - Single window clearance for ease of shooting films earlier available only to foreigners, is now going to be made available to Indian filmmakers as well. Regulatory provisions will rely more on self-declaration. We will also introduce anti-camcording provisions in the Cinematograph Act to control the menace of piracy. हम सब को बॉलीवुड की पिक्चरों का शौक रहता है और पिक्चरें भी देखते हैं। यह इतने बड़े रूप में रोज़गार का अवसर प्रदान करता है। भारत के अन्य-अन्य क्षेत्रों में फिल्म बनाने का काम बहुत बड़ी गति से चल रहा है। उन सब को रोज़गार मिलेगा, चाहे तेलुगू में फिल्म बने, चाहे मलयालम में बने।...(व्यवधान)

अभी हाल में शायद आप सब ने देखा होगा, मुझे तो 'उरी' फिल्म देखने का सौभाग्य मिला। जो मजा आया और उस हॉल के अंदर जो जोश था...(व्यवधान)

Simplification of Direct Tax System to benefit Taxpayers

Madam Speaker, for making the life of our direct tax-payers easy, we reduced tax rates, more for the common man and middle class, and made the interface with the tax department much simpler and largely faceless. Due to this, the tax collections increased significantly from Rs. 6.38 lakh crore in 2013-14 to almost Rs. 12 lakh crore this year. ... (*Interruptions*). The number of returns filed have also increased from 3.79 to 6.85 crore showing 80% growth in tax base. ...(*Interruptions*) I thank the honest taxpayers of India for reposing faith in our Government. Let me assure them that we have used their contribution to serve the poor and create better infrastructure.

The Income Tax Department now functions online. Returns, assessments, refunds and queries are all undertaken online. Last year, 99.54% of all returns चाहे इनडिविजुअल का हो, व्यापारी का हो, उद्योग का

हो। सभी रिटर्न्स का 99.54% रिटर्न्स को ऐक्सेप्ट कर लिया गया - जैसे फाइल हुए, बिना कोई स्कूटनी तथा बिना कोई अधिक कार्रवाई किए। Our government has now approved a path breaking technology intensive project to transform the Income-tax Department into a more assessee-friendly one.

12 00 hrs

All returns will be processed in twenty-four hours and refunds issued simultaneously. यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है। Within the next two years almost all verification and assessment of returns selected for scrutiny also will be done electronically through an anonymised back office, manned by tax experts and officials, without any personal interface between a taxpayer and a tax officer. आगे चल कर स्कूटनी के लिए भी आपको दफ्तर नहीं जाना पड़ेगा। किसकी स्कूटनी हो रही है और कौन अफसर है, इन दोनों को एक-दूसरे का परिचय नहीं मालूम पड़ेगा, वह कंप्यूटर के थ्रू एनोनिमाइज्ड हो जाएगा। ...(व्यवधान)

Reducing the tax burden on the middle class has always been our priority ever since our Government took office in 2014. We increased the basic exemption limit from Rs. 2 lakh to Rs. 2.5 lakh and gave tax rebate so that no tax was payable by persons having income up to Rs. 3 lakh. We also reduced the tax rate from 10 per cent to 5 per cent for the tax slab from Rs. 2.5 lakh to Rs. 5 lakh and introduced Standard Deduction of Rs. 40,000 for the salaried class. Deduction of savings under section 80C was increased from Rs. 1 lakh to Rs. 1.5 lakh. Deduction of interest for self-occupied house property was raised from Rs. 1.5 lakh to Rs. 2 lakh. इतने सारे प्रभावी कदम उठाए गए, जिससे हर वर्ष मध्यम वर्गीय और खास तौर पर जो वेतन पाते

हैं, उन सब को कुछ न कुछ लाभ देने के प्रयत्न इस सरकार ने पिछले साढ़े चार साल में लगातार किए हैं।

Special benefits and incentives were also given to small businesses and start-ups. Overall compliance processes were simplified. Threshold limit for presumptive taxation of business was raised from Rs. 1 crore to Rs. 2 crore. The benefit of presumptive taxation was extended for the first time to small professionals having threshold limit of Rs. 50 lakh. In order to promote a less cash economy, the presumptive profit rate has been reduced from 8 per cent to 6 per cent. 250 करोड़ रुपये तक के टर्न ओवर की जो कंपनियां हैं, 99 प्रतिशत कंपनियां इसके अंतर्गत आ जाती हैं। इनका भी टैक्स रेट 30 प्रतिशत से घटाकर 25 प्रतिशत सरकार ने पिछले वर्षों में कर दिया। We have also made this 25 per cent applicable to new manufacturing companies without any turnover limit. नये उद्योग को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए बिना लिमिट 25 प्रतिशत ही सिर्फ टैक्स लेंगे।

GST Reform for benefit to consumers and businesses

The Goods and Services Tax (GST) reforms lingered on during the previous Government for almost a decade. Our Government implemented the GST, which is undoubtedly the biggest taxation reform undertaken since Independence. Seventeen different taxes levied by the Central and State / UT Governments with cascading effect of tax on tax, were consolidated into one GST. India became one common market. GST has resulted in increased tax base; higher collections; and ease of trade. This will reduce the interface between the tax payer and the Government for day-to-day operations and assessments. Now, returns are fully online and e-way bill system is in place. Inter-State movements have become faster; more efficient; and hassle free with no Entry Tax,

check posts, and truck queues. सब इतिहास के पन्नों में चले गए। अब अलग-अलग राज्यों के बीच में आसानी से व्यापार हो सकता है।

The high taxation levied on multiple commodities in the pre-GST regime has been rationalised and the burden on the consumer, especially the poor and the middle , has been significantly reduced. आप सभी जानते हैं कि जीएसटी काउन्सिल में केन्द्र सरकार है, सभी राज्यों और यूनियन टेरिटरीज की सरकारें मिलकर जीएसटी काउन्सिल में सर्वसम्मति से निर्णय लेती हैं। जीएसटी काउन्सिल ने पुराने रेट को देखते हुए अलग-अलग रेट्स निर्धारित किए थे, लगभग सभी रेट ऐसे निर्धारित करने की कोशिश की कि जो प्री-जीएसटी रेट्स से कम थे. Since then, GST has been continuously reduced providing relief of about Rs.80,000 crore annually to consumers. Most items of daily use of the poor and middle class are now in the zero per cent or five per cent tax slab. ... (व्यवधान) 'उरी' देखने के बाद कुछ तो सिनेमा हॉल्स के प्रति भी और सिनेमा देखने वाली सभी जनता के प्रति संवेदना की भावना स्वाभाविक रूप से आती है। ... (व्यवधान) सिनेमा गोअर्स जिनके लिए अलग-अलग टैक्स रेट्स होते थे और कई राज्यों में पचास प्रतिशत से अधिक टैक्स लगता था। अब जो साधारणतः अधिकांश सिनेमा हॉल हैं, उनमें मात्र बारह प्रतिशत जीएसटी लगता है। Our Government wants the GST burden on home buyers, जो घर खरीदते हैं, उनके ऊपर जीएसटी का बर्दन कम होना चाहिए। उसके हिसाब से हमने जीएसटी काउन्सिल से रिक्वेस्ट करके एक ग्रुप्स ऑफ मिनिस्टर तय किया है, इसे ग्रुप्स ऑफ मिनिस्टर पूरी तरीके से देख रहा है। जो घर खरीदने वाले हैं, उनके ऊपर टैक्स का बर्दन कैसे कम किया जाए, उनकी रिकमन्डेशन आएंगी तो जीएसटी काउन्सिल उचित निर्णय लेगी।

GST aims to benefit small traders, manufacturers and service providers. Exemptions from GST for small businesses have been

doubled from Rs.20 lakh to Rs.40 lakh. Further, small businesses having turnover up to Rs.1.5 crore have been given an attractive composition scheme wherein they pay only one per cent flat rate and have to file only one annual return. Similarly, small service providers with turnover up to Rs.50 lakh can now opt for composition scheme and pay GST at six per cent only instead of 18 per cent. More than 35 lakh small traders, manufacturers and service providers will benefit from these trader friendly measures. Soon, businesses comprising over 90 per cent of GST payers will be allowed to file quarterly return. जिसकी भी टर्न ओवर टोटल पांच करोड़ रुपये से कम है, उनको तीन महीने में सिर्फ एक बार रिटर्न भरना पड़ेगा।

In spite of such major rate reductions and relaxations, revenue trends are encouraging. The average monthly tax collection in the current year is Rs.97,100 crore per month as compared to Rs.89,700 crore last year. अभी सिर्फ दूसरा साल ही चल रहा है और इसमें इतनी वृद्धि हो गई। कल फिगर आया, अंदाजन इस साल जनवरी का जीएसटी एक लाख करोड़ रुपये पार कर गया है, ...(व्यवधान) यह लगभग एक लाख तीन हजार करोड़ रुपये जनवरी का जीएसटी कलैक्शन अनुमानित है। The State revenues are improving with guaranteed 14 per cent annual revenue increase for the first five years. हर राज्य को चौदह प्रतिशत उनके टैक्स ग्रोथ को केन्द्र सरकार ने सुनिश्चित किया है और अंडर राइट किया है। जिसकी ग्रोथ कम भी हो तो उसको केन्द्र सरकार अधिक पैसा देती है। मैं समझता हूं कि यह अपने आप में जीएसटी को लागू करने और सफलता से लागू करने में यह एक विशेषता रही।

Customs and Trading Across Border Reforms – To promote the “Make in India” initiative, we have undertaken rationalization of customs duties and procedures. Our Government has abolished duties on

36 capital goods. A revised system of importing duty-free capital goods and inputs for manufacture and export has been introduced, along with introduction of single point of approval under section 65 of the Customs Act. Indian Customs is introducing full and comprehensive digitalization of export/import transactions and leveraging RFID technology to improve export logistics.

Demonetisation and Drive against Black Money

Our Government is committed to eliminating the ills of black money from our country. The anti-black money measures taken by us during the last four and a half years in the form of Black Money Law, the Fugitive Criminal Offenders Act and Demonetisation have brought undisclosed income of about Rs. 1,30,000 crore to tax, led to seizure and attachment of assets worth approximately Rs. 50,000 crore and compelled holders of large cash currency to disclose their source of earnings. During this period, Benami assets worth Rs. 6,900 crore and foreign assets worth Rs. 1,600 crore have also been attached. As many as 3,38,000 shell companies have been detected and deregistered, and their directors disqualified. Growth of 18 per cent in direct tax collection in 2017-18 and increase in tax base by as many as 1.06 crore people filing income tax returns for the first time in the Financial Year 2017-18. एक करोड़ से अधिक लोगों ने डिमोनेटाइजेशन के बाद पहली बार इन्कम टैक्स रिटर्न भरा है।

Vision for the next Decade

यह सरकार माननीय प्रधान मंत्री श्री नरेन्द्र मोदी जी के कुशल नेतृत्व में बहुत ही तेज गति से प्रगति कर रही है और समाज के हर वर्ग तक विकास पहुंचे,

इसके लिए प्रतिबद्ध है। अब मैं आने वाले दस वर्षों के बारे में कुछ बातें आपके समक्ष रखना चाहूंगा।...(व्यवधान)

Madam Speaker, the NDA Government headed by hon. Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi, has laid the foundation for India's growth and development for times to come...(Interruptions) माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने एक बार जिक्र किया था।...(व्यवधान) शायद रामलीला की एक बार फिर सबको याद आ रही है।...(व्यवधान) We have resolved many problems which were coming in the way of realising our full potential as a society and an economy. We are poised to become a Five Trillion Dollar economy in the next five years and aspire to become a Ten Trillion Dollar economy in the next eight years thereafter.

In the Indian ethos, anything which is good is supposed to bestow, cause, create and do good in all ten directions. कुछ अच्छा काम करो तो वह चारों दिशाओं में फैलना चाहिए और उसका लाभ चारों दिशाओं तक पहुंचना चाहिए। I will, therefore, layout our vision for the ten most important dimensions जो इस देश को और हमारी सरकार को वर्ष 2030 तक प्रेरणा देगी।

The first Dimension of this Vision will be to build physical as well as social infrastructure for a ten Trillion Dollar economy and to provide ease of living; not only ease of business, but also ease of living. It will comprise next generation infrastructure of roads, railways, seaports, airports, urban transport, gas and electric transmission and inland waterways. On the social infrastructure side, every family will have a roof on its head and will live in a healthy, clean and a wholesome environment. We will also build a quality, science-oriented educational system with Institutes of Excellence providing leadership at the top.

The Second dimension of our Vision is to create a Digital India reaching every sector of the economy, every corner of the country and impacting the life of all Indians. ...(*Interruptions*) Digital Infrastructure and digital economy of 2030 will be built upon the successes achieved in recent years in digitisation of Government processes and private transactions. Our youth will lead us in this endeavour with innumerable start-ups creating digital India, and millions of jobs in this eco-system. ...(*Interruptions*)

Making India a pollution free nation with green Mother Earth and blue skies is the Third Dimension of our Vision. ...(*Interruptions*) This India will drive on Electric Vehicles with Renewables becoming a major source of energy supply. India will lead the world in the transport revolution through electric vehicles and energy storage devices, bringing down import-dependence and ensuring energy security for our people. मैडम स्पीकर, जब विदेश से हमें तेल नहीं लाना पड़ेगा, गैस नहीं लानी पड़ेगी, रिन्यूएबल एनर्जी के स्रोत और तेज गति से बिजली देंगे और इलेक्ट्रिक कार्स में लोग सफर करेंगे तो मेरा मानना है कि विदेशी मुद्रा बचेगी और देश आत्मनिर्भर बनेगा। ...(*Interruptions*)

Expanding rural industrialisation using modern digital technologies to generate massive employment is the Fourth Dimension of our Vision. This will be built upon the Make in India approach to develop grass-roots level clusters, structures and mechanisms encompassing the MSMEs, village industries and start-ups spread in every nook and corner of the country. India is now on the way to becoming a global manufacturing hub in various sectors including automobiles and electronics, defence and medical devices.

Our rivers and water bodies are our life supporting assets. Our Government has worked vigorously for cleaning River Ganga. ... *(Interruptions)* Fifth Dimension of our Vision for India of 2030 is Clean Rivers, with safe drinking water to all Indians, sustaining and nourishing life and efficient use of water in irrigation using micro-irrigation techniques.

India's long coastline has the potential of becoming the strength of the economy, particularly through exploitation of the Blue Economy, to ensure better standards and quality of life for a large number of people living in the coastal areas. मैं समझता हूँ कि गुजरात के दिनों से ही माननीय प्रधानमंत्री जी की संवेदना उन लोगों के साथ रही है, जो मछुआरे हैं, जो कोस्ट्स के साथ काम करते हैं। ...*(Interruptions)* Our efforts in the Sagarmala programme will be scaled up and we will develop other inland waterways faster. Our coastline and our ocean waters powering India's development and growth is the Sixth Dimension of our Vision.

The Seventh Dimension of our Vision aims at the outer skies. Our space programme – Gaganyaan, India becoming the launch-pad of satellites for the World and placing an Indian astronaut into space by 2022 reflect this dimension of our vision. ...*(Interruptions)*

Making India self-sufficient in food, exporting to the world to meet their food needs and producing food in the most organic way is the Eighth Dimension of our Vision. High farm production and productivity will be achieved through modern agricultural practices and value addition. An integrated approach towards agro and food processing, preservation, packaging and maintenance of the cold chain will be our focus of attention.

A healthy India is the Ninth Dimension of our Vision. We will be aiming at healthy society with an environment of health assurance and the support of necessary health infrastructure. Our Government has rolled out the Ayushman Bharat scheme. By 2030, we will work towards a distress free healthcare and a functional and comprehensive wellness system for all. Such a healthy India built with the participation of women having equal rights and concern for their safety and empowerment. ...(*Interruptions*)

Madam Speaker, our Vision can be delivered by Team India - our employees working together with the elected Government, transforming India into a Minimum Government Maximum Governance nation. This is the Tenth Dimension. ...(*Interruptions*) Our India of 2030 will have a proactive and responsible bureaucracy which will be viewed as friendly to people.

With this comprehensive ten-dimensional Vision, we will create an India where poverty, malnutrition, littering and illiteracy would be a matter of the past. India would be a modern, technology driven, high growth, equitable and transparent society.

Madam, I come to the Fiscal Programme for 2019-20 and beyond.

The estimate of incomes and expenditure which I am presenting today, pegs the fiscal deficit of year 2019-20 at 3.4% of GDP. We would have maintained fiscal deficit at 3.3% for year 2018-19 very easily and maybe taken more steps to further consolidate fiscal deficit in year 2019-20. However, considering the need for income support to farmers we have provided Rs.20,000 crore in 2018-19 RE and Rs.75,000 crore in 2019-20 BE. If we exclude this, the fiscal deficit would have been less than 3.3% for 2018-19 and less than 3.1% for year 2019-20.

The total expenditure rises from Rs.24,57,235 crore in 2018-19 RE to Rs.27,84,200 crore in 2019-20 BE, a rise of Rs.3,26,965 crore or approximately 13.30%. ...*(व्यवधान)* और इसको इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में देखना होगा कि हम महंगाई 10 प्रतिशत से सिर्फ साढ़े चार प्रतिशत पर ले आए। यह नॉमिनल ग्रोथ के हिसाब से खर्चा बढ़ता है। अगर 10 प्रतिशत महंगाई के हिसाब से चलता तो आप सोचिए, इसमें ग्रोथ कुछ भी नहीं होती। यह हमारे काम के परिणाम हैं कि कम महंगाई और फिर भी तेज गति से सरकार खर्चा कर रही है। ...*(व्यवधान)* This reflects a high increase considering low inflation. Capital Expenditure for 2019-20 BE is estimated to be Rs.3,36,292 crore. Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) are proposed to be allocated Rs.3,27,679 crore in BE 2019-20 as against Rs.3,04,849 crore in 2018-19 RE. Allocation for National Education Mission is being increased from Rs.32,334 crore in RE 2018-19 to Rs.38,572 crore in BE 2019-20. Allocation for Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) is being increased from Rs.23,357 crore in RE 2018-19 to Rs.27,584 crore in BE 2019-20.

A substantial increase is proposed in the allocation for welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The allocation of Rs. 56,619 crore made in BE of 2018-19 for Scheduled Castes, further increased to Rs. 62,474 crore in our RE of the current year and is now proposed to be further increased in the BE next year to Rs. 76,801. यह अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए 35.6 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी है, an increase of 35.6%. ...*(Interruptions)* For the Scheduled Tribes also, proposed allocation in BE 2019-20 is Rs. 50,086 crore as against Rs. 39,135 crore in BE 2018-19, an increase of 28%.

We have pursued the public enterprises asset management agenda to make these enterprises accountable to the people. As many as 57 CPSEs are now listed with total

market capitalisation of over Rs. 13 lakh crore. The Government received Rs. 1 lakh crore from disinvestment proceeds last year. We are confident of crossing the target of Rs. 80,000 crore this year.

We have maintained the glide path towards our target of 3% of fiscal deficit to be achieved by 2020-21. India's Debt to GDP ratio was 46.5% in year 2017-18. The FRBM Act prescribes that the Debt to GDP ratio of the Government of India should be brought down to 40% by 2024-25. Along with completion of the fiscal deficit consolidation programme, we will now focus on Debt consolidation.

Our Government had promised last year that we will carry out reforms in stamp duty levied and collected on financial securities transactions. I am proposing, through the Finance Bill, necessary amendments in this regard. The amendments proposed would usher in a very streamlined system. Stamp duties would be levied on one instrument relating to one transaction and get collected at one place through the Stock Exchanges. The duty so collected will be shared with the State Governments seamlessly on the basis of domicile of buying client.

Part B:

Tax Proposals

Madam Speaker, now I come to Part B of the tax proposals. On behalf of all the people of India and on behalf of our Government, I would first like to thank all our taxpayers for their valuable contribution to nation building and for providing a better quality life to the poor and marginalized sections of society. Your tax helps provide dignity to our sisters and mothers with toilets and cooking gas connections. Your tax pays for the electricity connections to the poor who lived in darkness for generations. The tax you pay will provide healthcare to 50 crore brothers and sisters, and children. ...(*Interruptions*) It is you who is ensuring

respect, dignity, and a secure future to our retired jawans through One Rank One Pension. Thank you, taxpayers.

Because of all these major tax reforms undertaken by us during the last four and half years, both tax collections as well as the tax base have shown significant increase and we have made progress towards achieving a moderate taxation–high compliance regime. It is, therefore, just and equitable that some benefits from the tax reforms must also be passed on to the middle class taxpayers. Keeping this in view, I propose to further reduce the tax burden on such taxpayers. Though, Madam Speaker, as per convention, the main tax proposals will be presented in the regular budget, small taxpayers especially middle class, salary earners, pensioners, and senior citizens need certainty in their minds at the beginning of the year about their taxes. Therefore, proposals, particularly relating to such class of persons should not wait. Hence, while for the present the existing rates of income tax will continue for FY 2019-20 also, I propose the following changes:

Individual taxpayers having taxable annual income up to Rs. 5 lakhs will get full tax rebate and therefore will not be required to pay any tax. ...(*Interruptions*)

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12 32 hrs

At this stage, Shri Rajesh Ranjan came and stood on the floor near the Table.

As a result, even persons having gross income up to Rs. 6.5 lakhs may not be required to pay any income tax if they make investments in provident funds, specified savings, insurance, etc. यदि आप स्पेसिफाइड सेविंग्स में साढ़े छः लाख रुपये तक इनवेस्टमेंट्स करते हो, तो उस पर कोई टैक्स नहीं लगेगा। In fact, with additional deductions such as interest on

home loan up to Rs. 2 lakhs, interest on educational loans, National Pension Scheme contributions, medical insurance, medical expenditure on senior citizens – with all these other exemptions or deductions – persons having even a higher income will not have to pay any tax. ... (*Interruptions*) This will provide tax benefit of Rs. 18,500 crore to an estimated 3 crore middle class taxpayers comprising self employed, small business, small traders, salary earners, pensioners, and senior citizens. अलग-अलग वर्गों के लगभग तीन करोड़ मध्यम वर्गीय लोगों को टैक्स से पूरी तरह से मुक्ति मिल जाएगी ।

For salaried persons, Standard Deduction is being raised from the current Rs. 40,000 to Rs. 50,000. This will provide additional tax benefit of Rs. 4,700 crore to more than 3 crore salary earners and pensioners.

Currently, income tax on notional rent is payable if one has more than one self-occupied house. Considering the difficulty of the middle class having to maintain families at two locations on account of their job, children's education, care of parents etc. I am proposing to exempt levy of income tax on notional rent on a second self-occupied house.

यह एक बहुत खास विषय मैं आप सब के समक्ष रखना चाह रहा हूँ। TDS threshold on interest earned on bank or post office deposits is being raised from Rs.10,000 to Rs.40,000. मैडम स्पीकर, मैं इसे इसलिए महत्व का कह रहा हूँ, क्योंकि हमारे कई पेंशनर्स हैं, कई महिलाएं हैं, जो नौकरी या काम नहीं करती हैं और अपनी पूंजी बैंक में रखती हैं। टी.डी.एस. के कारण उनको इनकम टैक्स रिटर्न भरना पड़ता था, रिफंड लेना पड़ता था। अब चालीस हजार तक जब बैंक से या पोस्ट ऑफिस डिपॉज़िट्स से ब्याज मिलेगा, तो उस पर टी.डी.एस. नहीं होगा। This will benefit small depositors and non-working spouses. Further, the TDS threshold for deduction of tax on rent is proposed to be increased from Rs.1,80,000 to Rs. 2,40,000 for

providing relief to small taxpayers. अगर आपका रेंट दो लाख चालीस हजार रुपये तक होता है, तो टी.डी.एस. की जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी।

मैडम, मध्यम वर्गीय परिवारों में एक और ज्वलंत समस्या कई बार देखी गई है। मैं मुंबई से आता हूं। मुंबई में हमने कई बार देखा कि कोई दक्षिण मुंबई में रहता है, वह अपना घर बेचकर दोनों बच्चों के लिए दो घर खरीदना चाहे, दूर इलाकों में जाना चाहे, तो उसके लिए एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण निर्णय सरकार ने इस बजट द्वारा लिया है।

The benefit of rollover of capital gains under section 54 of the Income Tax Act will be increased from investment in one residential house to two residential houses for a tax payer having capital gains up to Rs. 2 crore. This benefit can be availed once in a life time.

For making more homes available under affordable housing, the benefits under Section 80-IBA of the Income Tax Act is being extended for one more year, i.e. to all the housing projects approved till 31st March, 2020. अब जो भी नया हाउसिंग प्रोजेक्ट बनेगा, गरीबों और मध्यम वर्गीयों के लिए, वर्ष 2020 तक अगर वे अपने आप को रजिस्टर कर लें, तो उनको इनकम टैक्स में छूट मिलेगी।

Also, for giving impetus to the real estate sector, I have proposed to extend the period of exemption from levy of tax on notional rent, on unsold inventories, from one year to two years, from the end of the year in which the project is completed. अगर किसी के पास कोई घर है, जो बिका नहीं है या कोई ऑफिस है, जो बिका नहीं है, तो उसको एक साल के बाद नोशनल रेंट पर इनकम टैक्स भरना पड़ता था। अब दो साल तक उनको इनकम टैक्स की छूट दे दी गई है।

मैडम, अब मैं अपने कन्क्लूडिंग रिमार्क्स पर आता हूं। ...(व्यवधान) अध्यक्ष महोदया, यह सिर्फ इंटेरिम बजट नहीं है, यह देश की विकास यात्रा का माध्यम है। यह जो देश बदल रहा है, देशवासियों के जोश से बदल रहा है। ...(व्यवधान) उसका श्रेय और उसका यश उन्हीं को जाता है, भारत की जनता को जाता है।

हमारी सरकार के कार्यकाल में विकास एक जन आंदोलन बन गया है।...
(व्यवधान)

मैडम स्पीकर, हिन्दी के एक बहुत विख्यात कवि थे। बहुत प्रगतिशील माने जाते थे। हिन्दी में कविताएं करते थे, पर मूलतः मेरे राज्य महाराष्ट्र से आते थे, जहां से मैं भी आता हूं। मराठी भाषी थे। उनकी कविता की मात्र दो पंक्तियां आपके समक्ष रखना चाहता हूं। सिर्फ दो पंक्तियां हैं :

“एक पांव रखता हूं, हजार राहें फूट पड़ती हैं।”

हमने नए भारत के निर्माण के लिए इतने नए सशक्त प्रभावी कदम उठाए हैं कि आज भारत हर क्षेत्र में दुनिया के स्तर पर अनंत संभावनाओं से भरे हुए देश के रूप में देखा जाता है। हम देशवासियों के बलबूते पर भारत को दुनिया का एक अग्रणी देश बनाएंगे। हम सबने साथ मिलकर अभी नींव रखी है। We have only created the foundation. अब हम भारत की जनता के साथ मिलकर इस देश की भव्य इमारत बनाने जा रहे हैं। मैडम स्पीकर, इसके लिए हमने एक निर्णायक नेतृत्व दिया, जिसकी नीयत साफ है, नीति स्पष्ट है और निष्ठा अटल है।
...(व्यवधान) With this, Madam Speaker, I commend the Budget to this august House.

HON. SPEAKER: Now, Item no. 2 – Shri Piyush Goyal.

...(Interruptions)

माननीय अध्यक्ष : अभी नहीं, अभी इनको बोलने दीजिए। पीयूष जी, आप बोलिए।

...(व्यवधान)

12 43 hrs
