

Uncorrected/Not for publication — 09.03.2011

MCM-VKK/1a/11.00

The House met at eleven of the clock,  
MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN in the Chair.

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**MATTERS RAISED WITH PERMISSION OF THE CHAIR**

**RE: PROBLEMS FACED BY PRODUCERS OF DOCUMENTARY FILMS AND NON-COMPLIANCE OF DIRECTIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT**

**श्री मुख्तार अब्बास नकवी (उत्तर प्रदेश) :** उपसभापति महोदय, यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दा है। दुनिया के सभी देशों में जो लघु फिल्में होती हैं, उन लघु फिल्मों के निर्माता, टेक्निशियंस और उनसे जुड़े हुए लोगों को प्रोत्साहित किया जाता है। हमारे देश में हमारे देश की सरकार ऐसे हजारों लघु फिल्म निर्माताओं और उनसे जुड़े हुए लाखों लोगों को प्रोत्साहित करने की बात तो दूर है, उन पर प्रतिबंध लगाने का षड़यंत्र कर रही है। सर, हम सबको याद है कि पिछले 60 वर्षों से हम मूल फिल्म से पहले सामाजिक, आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक सरोकार से जुड़ी हुई सभी डॉक्यूमेंट्रीज सभी सिनेमा हॉल्स में देखते थे और उनका एक बहुत अच्छा संदेश देश में जाता था। लेकिन सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय और नौकरशाही के निजी स्वार्थों की वजह से उन हजारों लघु फिल्म निर्माताओं, उनसे जुड़े हुए लाखों-लाख परिवार, टेक्निशियंस, फोटोग्राफर्स और कलाकारों को बेरोजगार करने का षड़यंत्र किया जा रहा है। उपसभापति महोदय, यह विषय इसलिए भी महत्वपूर्ण है कि देश में बारह हजार से ज्यादा सिनेमा हॉल्स में अब तक जो शॉर्ट फिल्म प्रोड्यूसर्स हैं वे फिल्मों से पहले सामाजिक, आर्थिक और सांस्कृतिक सरोकार से जुड़े हुए मुद्दों पर संदेशात्मक फिल्में देते थे। लेकिन सरकार ने अभी एक निर्णय किया है और उस निर्णय के तहत ऐसे जो छोटे प्रतिभावान निर्माता हैं, उन निर्माताओं की फिल्मों पर रोक लगाने के उद्देश्य से उन्होंने जो मल्टीप्लेक्स के मालिक हैं, उन पर दबाव डालने के उद्देश्य से उनसे कहा कि आप फिल्म डिविजन की फिल्म लेंगे और उसके अलावा

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इन निजी निर्माताओं की फिल्म नहीं लेंगे। इस संबंध में एक महत्वपूर्ण चीज है कि सुप्रीम कोर्ट का एक बहुत स्पष्ट निर्देश सरकार को है और सुप्रीम कोर्ट का स्पष्ट निर्देश सरकार को दिया गया है।.....(व्यवधान)

**SHRI SHANTARAM LAXMAN NAIK:** Sir, this is an issue for Special Mention and not for Zero Hour. (Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** It is permitted.

**SHRI MUKHTAR ABBAS NAQVI:** I know it is Zero Hour. This is a matter of public importance. (Interruptions)

माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मेरा यह निवेदन है कि इस देश के हजारों प्रतिभावान फिल्म निर्माताओं, कलाकारों और टेक्निशियंस को बेरोजगार होने से रोका जाए और सरकार को निर्देश दिया जाए कि जो व्यवस्था पहले से चालू है, उसमें फिल्म डिविजन अगर फिल्म बनाना चाहता है तो बनाए, लेकिन निजी निर्माताओं को भी फिल्म बनाने की अनुमति दी जाए और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के जो दिशा निर्देश हैं, उनका पूरा पालन किया जाए। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

**MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY (MADHYA PRADESH):** Sir, I associate.

**DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (MAHARASHTRA):** Sir, I associate.

**श्री नंद कुमार साय (छत्तीसगढ़) :** महोदय, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

**श्री वी०पी० सिंह बदनौर (राजस्थान) :** महोदय, मैं भी इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री संजय राउत (महाराष्ट्र) :** महोदय, मैं इससे एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

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**RE: KILLING OF SOCIAL ACTIVIST FOR EXPOSING CORRUPTION  
IN IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SCHEME UNDER MGNREGA IN JHARKHAND**

**MS. MABEL REBELLO (JHARKHAND):** Sir, on 2<sup>nd</sup> March, one Niyamat Ali was murdered in Jerua village of Manika block of Latehar district. He was an activist and he was doing social audit for NREGA. Sir, on 2<sup>nd</sup> March, some 7-8 persons came to his house, dragged him out and hit him on his chest and beat him very badly. They had no intention of killing him. That shows that it is the contractors, officers and others who were involved. Sir, the ex-BDO, without doing NREGA work and without getting the work done, had sent an advisory note to the post office and the post office without verification paid something like Rs.2 lakh odd to that contractor. When this activist Niyamat Ali complained, this BDO, his \* and contractor went and beat him up and killed him. (Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** The word \* is unparliamentary. (Interruptions)

(Followed by RSS/1b)

RSS/ASC/1b/11.05

**MS. MABEL REBELLO (CONTD.):** Sir, the benefits of NREGA, instead of going to the beneficiaries, to the poor, is going to the officers, to the contractors and their henchmen. My request is that if NREGA continues like this, it is of no use to the people for whom it is meant. The money should really go to the people and not to the officers and others. Sir, in Gumbla district in the year 2008, officers and NGOs

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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have taken away 12 crores of rupees and I have complained twice on this count. There is a report against the senior officers. In spite of that, nothing has happened to the senior officers. But only NGOs and smaller level officers are in the jail. I request that the Government of India should direct the Government of Jharkhand to take strict action against the DC, DDC, Director NREGA and put them behind bars...(Interruptions)...This amount of Rs. 12 crores that has gone, that has been siphoned off in Gumla district, it should be recovered from the senior officers, that is, DC, DDC and all these people. You know, even today, after 4 years, Rs. 12 lakhs is reflected in the accounts of DC Gumla. The money should be recovered and it should be put in the Government treasury. This is my request... (Interruptions)... (Ends)

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** The entire House associate with the matter raised by the hon. Member, Ms. Mabel Rebello...(Interruptions)... Nothing will go on record. Please sit down. Nothing will go on record.

**RE: KILLING OF ONE PERSON HAILING FROM PUNJAB  
AND CAUSING INJURY TO THE OTHER IN U.S.A.**

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब) :** उपसभापति महोदय, मैं आज इस सदन में एक खास मुद्दे को उठाने जा रहा हूँ। इस देश के प्रायः सभी प्रदेशों से लोग बाहर की कंट्रीज में काम करने जाते हैं। पंजाब प्रदेश से भी काफी लोग बाहर काम करने जाते हैं। अभी दो पहले एक बहुत ही दर्दनाक घटना USA में हुई है। पंजाब के दो बुजुर्ग, जिनमें से एक का नाम सुरेन्द्र सिंह और दूसरे का नाम गुरुतेज सिंह अटवाल था, दोनों सीनियर सिटिजन थे तथा उनमें से एक 78 years old और दूसरा 68 years old था, उनके ऊपर कातिलाना हमला करके एक को मार दिया गया और दूसरे को घायल कर दिया गया। हमारी सरकार की तरफ से अभी तक इस

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इश्यु को लेकर ऐसा कोई भी बयान या कोई ऐसी बात नहीं आई है, जिससे बाहर रहने वाले लोगों के मन में यह भावना पैदा हो कि जो लोग भारत से बाहर रहते हैं, सरकार उनकी चिंता करती है। अगर ऐसी घटनाएं दोहराई जाती रहीं, तो विदेशों में जो भारतीय लोग काम कर रहे हैं, उनके मन में कोई सिक्युरिटी नहीं रहेगी। जब हमें इस न्यूज के बारे में पता लगा और उसके कारणों का पता लगा तो उसमें पहला कारण तो यह था कि उन्होंने कुर्ता-पाजामा पहना हुआ था, दूसरा कारण यह था कि उन्होंने पगड़ी पहनी हुई थी और तीसरा कारण था कि उन्होंने सिख धर्म के धार्मिक चिह्न छोटी कृपाण को पहना हुआ था। यही तीन कारण वहां की पुलिस ने दिए हैं और एडवाइज़ किया है कि अगर किसी भी बुजुर्ग को सैर करने जाना है, तो वह ऐसे वस्त्र पहनकर न जाए। अगर हम अपने धार्मिक चिह्न धारण नहीं करेंगे, अपने ट्रेडिशनल वस्त्र नहीं पहनेंगे, तो क्या हम बाहर जाकर इस असुरक्षा में जी पाएंगे?

महोदय, मेरा निवेदन यह है कि विदेशों में जब भी इस प्रकार की घटना हो, तो उसे किसी एक प्रदेश की बात न माना जाए और पूरे भारत की बात मानते हुए, भारत सरकार उन लोगों के ऊपर स्ट्रॉंगली इंटरनेशनल दबाव बनाए, जिससे यह प्रतीत हो कि कोई भी भारतीय अगर किसी भी ढंग से विदेशों में दुखी होता है, तो भारत की सरकार उसके साथ खड़ी है।

(क्रमशः 1C/AKG पर)

AKG-MKS/1C/11.10

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (क्रमागत)** : ये दोनों ही, एक तो मेरी constituency के हैं, जहाँ का मैं रहने वाला हूँ, होशियारपुर डिस्ट्रिक्ट के और दूसरे नवांशहर डिस्ट्रिक्ट के हैं। वहाँ पर उन लोगों में जिस ढंग से असुरक्षा की भावना है, उस भावना को कम करने के लिए सरकार कम-से-कम यूएसए की गवर्नमेंट से बात करे और ऐसी घटनाएँ repeat न हों, उनसे ऐसा आश्वासन ले। जितने भी भारतीय वहाँ रहते हैं, उन पर कोई भी आँच आए, तो सरकार पूरी तरह उन लोगों के साथ खड़ी हो, क्योंकि वे भारत से बाहर जाकर भारत का नाम रोशन करते हैं, वहाँ पर कमाई करते हैं और भारत भेजते हैं। अगर उन लोगों में असुरक्षा की भावना होगी,

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तो वे लोग अपना काम भी नहीं कर पाएँगे और देश के प्रति वे कुछ और भी सोच सकते हैं। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं सरकार का ध्यान इस विषय की ओर लाना चाहता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

**श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान)** : महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़)** : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री मंगल किसन (उड़ीसा)** : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर (हिमाचल प्रदेश)** : महोदय, मैं भी माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य** : महोदय, हम लोग माननीय सदस्य द्वारा उठाए गए इस विषय के साथ स्वयं को सम्बद्ध करते हैं।

(समाप्त)

**श्री उपसभापति** : बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर जी, आप associate कीजिए।

**श्री बलविंदर सिंह भुंडर (पंजाब)** : सर, मैं सिर्फ एक मिनट लूँगा। इन्होंने बहुत कुछ कह दिया, लेकिन मैं सिर्फ इतनी बात कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज यह वर्ल्ड एक हो गया है। ग्लोबल वर्ल्ड है, वहाँ के लोग यहाँ आते हैं, यहाँ के लोग भी वहाँ जाते हैं। चीन के लोग इंडिया में आते हैं, यहाँ के लोग भी चीन जाते हैं। अगर उस कंट्री की गवर्नमेंट इसका नोटिस लेकर उनकी protection नहीं करेगी, तो लोग घबरा जाएँगे, डर जाएँगे और वापस आ जाएँगे। जो दोषी हैं, उनको अभी तक पकड़ा नहीं गया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से सिर्फ यही चाहता हूँ कि गवर्नमेंट इस पर स्टेटमेंट दे कि उनके ऊपर क्या pressure डाला जा रहा है या इस सम्बन्ध में क्या किया जा रहा है, ताकि आगे इस तरह की घटना repeat न हो।

(समाप्त)

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**PROPOSED TAKEOVER OF MANGALA OILFIELD OF**  
**RAJASTHAN BY M/S. VEDANTO**

**SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN (WEST BENGAL):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of this House, and also of the Government, over the disquieting information that the Government of India is allowing the Vedanto Company to take over the absolute control of the most precious oilfield in the country, the Mangala Oilfield of Rajasthan, by way of taking over 60 per cent shares of the Cairn Indian Limited *in lieu of* 9.6 billion dollars. I understand, Government is facilitating in that process because ONGC is having a 30 per cent stake in that field, because ONGC is also having the first right to assert for takeover. But ONGC is made not to assert their right on the plea that the price offered by Vedanto is overvalued. My question is, if the price offered by Vedanta is overvalued, whether Vedanto is coming to take over the Rajasthan Oilfield for philanthropy or for making business. So, that proposition, that the Vedanto price is overvalued in the matter of Cairn India Limited's share and the other Mangala Oilfield, is a doubtful proposition, and unless the doubt is cleared, the precious wealth, the natural wealth which, according to Supreme Court, in their judgment delivered in May, 2010, in the K.G.'s District case between the two corporates, 'that these are all natural resources and the ownership is vested sovereignly in the people of the country', needs to be protected. So, a multinational company with dubious potential, which has been barred in bauxite mining exploration in Orissa, the same Company is being allowed to take over the total control of the oilfield in the Mangala Oilfield in Rajasthan..... ...(Interruptions)...

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**SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:** On the same day.

**SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:** ...and the same process is being facilitated by the Government of India, by prevailing upon ONGC not to assert their right. I think these matters should be seriously inquired into and the question of overvaluation, which is, again, a doubtable proposition, needs to be examined thoroughly by an independent agency. And I demand that the whole matter of valuation of the Rajasthan Oilfield, the Mangala Oilfield, resources and the Cairn India Limited share be examined by the CAG. I insist upon the Government that unless that is cleared and examined, no action should be taken on these and that Vedanto must not be allowed to take over the Carin India Limited or, in that matter, the Mangala Oilfield. This is in the interest of the nation; this is in the interest of the principle enumerated by the Supreme Court of India in the matter of gas and oil resources. I also insist that the Government should embark upon that path in order to avoid another 2G-kind of scam to unfold and disturb the whole atmosphere. Sir, I again insist that Vedanto must not be allowed to take over the Mangala Oilfield of Rajasthan and other oil resources in the country, and that ONGC must be made to assert its right.

(Ends)

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Thank you, Mr. Sen. Shri K.B. Shanappa.

**SHRI MOHAMMED AMIN (WEST BENGAL):** Sir, I associate myself with the views expressed by Shri Sen.

**SHRI M.P. ACHUTHAN (KERALA):** Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by Shri Tapan Kumar Sen.

(Ends)

(Followed by TMV/1D)

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-MKS-TMV-NB/1D/11.15

**RE: EFFECT ON FARMING COMMUNITY DUE TO REDUCTION OF CUSTOMS DUTY ON RAW SILK.**

**SHRI K. B. SHANAPPA (KARNATAKA):** Sir, in this year's Budget the hon. Finance Minister has withdrawn the customs duty or I may say that he has reduced it from thirty per cent to five per cent on silk raw materials which are going to be imported into our country and because of that our farmers and agricultural labours are facing a lot of problems. I would like to highlight them and bring them to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister, and request him to maintain it as it was earlier.

The Government of India in its Budget for the year 2011-12 has reduced the customs duty on import of raw silk from the existing thirty per cent to a bare minimum of five per cent. This sudden reduction in customs duty has affected the entire sericulture industry mainly affecting the farming community and reelers. Silk industry is neither comparable to cotton, jute, ramie, linen, etc. Silk production involves a well balanced cultivation. It can't be stored for a long period which compels the farmers to sell the cocoons at the prevailing market price on day to day basis. Around six million people depend for their livelihood on silk production and processing in India and their whole welfare is our responsibility.

The silk production which was 18,320 metric tons during the year 2007-08 has increased to 19,690 metric tons during the year 2009-10, registering growth of 7.48 per cent. It is necessary to keep up the momentum of growth in the coming years for the overall development of silk industry. Because of the good prevailing

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price in the market the farmers have now started planting mulberry in new areas. The area under mulberry increased from 1,77,943 hectares during 2008-09 to 1,83,773 hectares during the year 2010-11. It is expected to reach 1,94,000 hectares this year. The landed price of imported silk with 30 per cent customs duty is around Rs.3,000 per kilogramme and it will be around Rs.2,375 with the reduced customs duty of five per cent. This price will be less than the prevailing market price of Rs.2,800 per kilogramme now.

Large quantity of silk import over and above the quantity required will be misused by some vested interest groups by trading this imported silk in local marketing affecting the cocoon and raw silk prices. China which is the major producer, may again attempt to dump or export more silk into the country affecting the Indian sericulture adversely and dictate the international silk trade. The policy of reduced imported duty is against the clause in the World Trade Regulations which states, "Import of allowing dumping of any raw material into the country at a cheaper rate which would result in effecting the livelihood of poor and marginal farmers shall not be promoted".

Therefore, I request that whatever concessions given in the Budget may be taken back and the old rate of 30 per cent duty should be maintained. Thank you.

(Ends)

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा)** : उपसभापति जी, मैं अपने को इस विषय के साथ सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

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RE: KILLING OF TWO WOMEN IN DELHI  
ON INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DAY

**श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश)** : उपसभापति जी, मैं दिल्ली की छात्राओं और महिलाओं की पीड़ा को इस सदन में व्यक्त कर रही हूँ। देश की राजधानी दिल्ली अब महिलाओं के लिए सुरक्षित नहीं रह गई है। कल अंतर्राष्ट्रीय महिला दिवस पर हम यहां पर बड़ी-बड़ी बातें कर रहे थे, महिलाओं के हकों और उनके हितों से संबंधित बातें कर रहे थे, लेकिन कल ही दिल्ली में धौला कुआं, जो कि बहुत व्यस्त ऐरिया है, भीड़-भाड़ वाला इलाका है, वहां राधिका नामक एक छात्रा की गोली मारकर हत्या कर दी गई। कल ही एक महिला वकील — Rebecca John की मां के घर में घुसकर बदमाशों ने बड़े निर्मम तरीके से उनकी हत्या कर दी। देश की राजधानी में महिलाओं के साथ यह क्या हो रहा है? इन घटनाओं के लिए कौन जवाबदेह है? क्या केन्द्र और राज्यों की सरकारें महिलाओं को सुरक्षा मुहैया कराने में बिल्कुल असफल हैं? दिल्ली की मुख्य मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि महिलाओं की सुरक्षा सिर्फ पुलिस और प्रशासन के भरोसे नहीं छोड़ी जा सकती। मैं जानना चाहती हूँ कि फिर कानून और व्यवस्था की जिम्मेदारी किसकी है?

उपसभापति जी, दिल्ली की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट के अनुसार राजधानी दिल्ली में 8 महिलाएं रोज विभिन्न अपराधों की शिकार हो रही हैं। वर्ष 2009 और 2010 में महिलाओं के खिलाफ होने वाले अपराधों में 4 फीसदी की बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। इन आंकड़ों को देखते हुए ऐसा लगता है कि दिल्ली अब महिलाओं के लिए बिल्कुल सुरक्षित नहीं है।

(1E/VNK पर क्रमशः)

-NB/VNK-VK/1e/11:20

**श्रीमती माया सिंह (क्रमागत)**: आज दिल्ली का माहौल ऐसा है कि यदि कोई भी महिला सुबह घर से निकलती है, तो शाम को वह सही सलामत वापस आएगी या नहीं, इसकी कोई गारंटी नहीं है। दिल्ली में बच्चों के माता-पिता अपनी बच्चियों को स्कूल और कॉलेज भेजने में घबराने लगे हैं और बहुत-से माता-पिता अपनी बच्चियों के नाम स्कूल और कॉलेज से कटवा रहे हैं। बहुत ही सुनियोजित तरीके से ये घटनाएं हो रही हैं और अपराधी अपराध करके बच निकलते हैं। मैं सरकार से जानना

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चाहती हूँ कि दिल्ली में जो घटनाएं घट रही हैं और उनमें महिलाओं के जो हत्यारे हैं, उनकी धर-पकड़ में क्या प्रगति हुई है? कल जो दो दुर्घटनाएं हुई हैं, उनमें क्या प्रगति हुई है? आज 10 महिलाओं में से 07 महिलाओं का भरोसा पुलिस पर से उठ चुका है और महिलाएं थाने में रिपोर्ट दर्ज कराने में खुद को असुरक्षित महसूस कर रही हैं। खास तौर से स्कूल और कॉलेज की जो बच्चियां हैं तथा असंगठित क्षेत्र में काम करने वाली जो महिलाएं हैं, उनके ऊपर सर्वाधिक अत्याचार हो रहे हैं। अब छात्राएं सड़कों पर उतर आई हैं। उन्होंने वहां चक्का जाम किया है। मैं आपके माध्यम से गृह मंत्री जी से जानना चाहती हूँ कि वे पुलिस प्रशासन को चुस्त-दुरुस्त करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे? ...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि:** महोदय ...*(व्यवधान)*....

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** The entire House is.....*(Interruptions)*.

This is the sentiment of the entire House. *(Interruptions)*.

**DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT (MAHARASHTRA):** Sir, I also associate myself with the issue raised by the hon. Member. *(Interruptions)*.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Yes, you have given notice. Your name is there. So you have to only associate yourself. It is on the same subject.

**सुश्री मैबल रिबैलो:** सर...*(व्यवधान)*...

**श्री उपसभापति:** कृपया आप बैठिए...*(व्यवधान)*... कृपया आप बैठिए...*(व्यवधान)*...

**नेता विरोधी दल (श्री अरुण जेटली):** सर, जो विषय श्रीमती माया सिंह जी ने उठाया है, सदन के सभी सदस्य शायद इनके साथ सहमत हैं। बेहतर होगा कि केन्द्रीय सरकार की ओर से गृह मंत्री या अन्य कोई उपयुक्त मंत्री इसके ऊपर वक्तव्य दें कि दिल्ली के अंदर महिलाओं के प्रति जो क्राइम्स हो रहे हैं, उनकी परिस्थिति क्या है और इस संबंध में सरकार क्या कदम उठाने वाली है?

*(समाप्त)*

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**SPECIAL MENTIONS**

**CONCERN OVER HIGH MORTALITY RATE OF CHILDREN**

**DR. GYAN PRAKASH PILANIA (RAJASTHAN):** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, my special mention is in regard to horrendous scenario of 23 lakh children below five years dying in one year.

A study by the Registrar General of India published recently in the British Medical Journal "The Lancet", has revealed an alarming scenario of neonatal deaths in India.

Around 23 lakh children, aged 1 to 59 months, died in India in 2005 alone, i.e. 20 per cent of all deaths in children younger than 5 years world-wide, more than in any other country. Of these, more than 60 per cent were due to five causes - pneumonia, prematurity and low birth weight, diarrhoeal diseases, neonatal infection and birth asphyxia and birth trauma. Two causes accounted for 50 per cent, that is, 6.7 lakh of all deaths at 1 to 59 months; pneumonia 3.7 lakhs and diarrhoeal diseases 3 lakhs. The irony is that each of the major causes of neonatal deaths can be prevented or treated with known, highly effective and widely practicable interventions.

The study says that in children aged 1 to 59 months, girls in central India had five times higher mortality rate, per 1000 live births, from pneumonia than did boys in south India and four times higher mortality rate from diarrhoeal diseases than did boys in west India.

The study makes another vital observation - social preference for boys probably affects survival for girls. The States with higher mortality rates in girls

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than in boys aged 1 to 59 months were also those with lower female-to-male sex ratio for second births after a boy, a measure of selective abortion of girls.

In view of the above horrendous scenario, I would urge the hon. Minister of Health and Family Welfare to save the Indian childhood from untimely neonatal deaths. Thank you.

(Ends)

(Followed by 1F)

-VK-USY/1f/11.25

**CONCERN OVER MONOPOLIES IN MINING SECTOR AND GOVERNMENT'S  
INACTION THEREON**

**SHRI D. RAJA (TAMIL NADU):** Sir, for the last three years, media has been highlighting diverse mining scandals. It came as a shock to the country that various people acquired iron ore and other licenses and, then, broke all rules and made huge fortunes.

The Government has been blaming the State Governments for this state of affairs. But the Central Government has full control over the issue of licenses as 'mandatory concurrence' of the Central Government is required for a license becomes operational.

This implies that if the Central Government wants, it could have intervened at many stages and rectified efforts and stopped illegal acquisitions of iron ore and other mining licenses. The Central Government is also empowered to review such permits and licenses, which it has approved. But it has never done so, leaving entire matter to the NGOs and activists to fight it out in the courts.

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When a State Government sends a mining application to the Central Government for approval, all facts are to be put. But if later on it is learnt that the State Government did not faithfully present facts and had favoured someone illegally and against the law or found that inadequate facts were submitted and the Mines

Act was violated, then, the Central Government should use its review power to cancel the license. But it has not done so.

It is urgently required that the Central Government should take note of diverse illegal actions. The Government should use mining tribunal and cancel all such controversial licenses and those which are against the mining laws of the country. We have created huge monopolies and mining giants have, now, grabbed mines. The Government should use its review powers to cancel and penalize parties who perpetrated these illegal acts.

(Ends)

**SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (ORISSA):** Sir, I associate myself with what the hon. Member, Shri D. Raja, has said.

(Ends)

**DEMAND TO CHECK MALPRACTICES BEING ADOPTED BY RAJASTHAN  
STATE FLYING SCHOOL, JAIPUR, IN TRAINING PILOTS**

**SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (KARNATAKA):** The Rajasthan State Flying School, Jaipur, has been indulging in grave malpractices by admitting students, assuring them to give pilot's training. They charge huge fees from them. But they make fake entries in their logbooks regarding the number of flying hours and help them in

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security pilot's licenses from the Director General of Civil Aviation. On the matter came to the knowledge of the DGCA, it has suspended the licenses of several such persons, causing irreparable losses and hardships to them. Such type of malpractices on the part of the flying school put the lives of the air passengers at risk. The Government should immediately take appropriate steps to stop such malpractices and should also take strict action against the guilty.

(Ends)

**DEMAND TO RESOLVE PROBLEMS OF EMPLOYEES OF PRASAR BHARATI BY MAKING APPROPRIATE AMENDMENTS IN THE PRASAR BHARATI ACT.**

**SHRI SYEED AZEEZ PASHA (ANDHRA PRADESH):** Sir, the attempt of the Government to amend section 11 of the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990, which came into force by an Act of Parliament from September, 1997, has created public outcry and resentment among the employees of the Akashvani and the Doordarshan, across the country.

The Prasar Bharati came into existence for granting autonomy to the erstwhile Government-owned media. But, even after 14 years of existence, it has failed to achieve its objectives, as envisaged in the Act. The then existing Government employees of the Akashvani and the Doordarshan, were placed on 'deemed deputation', as an interim arrangement w.e.f. 01.04.2000 under the control of the Prasar Bharati.

(Contd. by 1g — PK)

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-USY/PK-SC/1G/11.30

**SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (CONTD.):** ...but without finalizing the Recruitment Rules and service conditions of the Corporation and with utter disregard to the Department of Personnel and Training's norm. It has resulted into inordinate delay to exercise option under section 11 by the existing employees for either absorption in Prasar Bharati or to remain with the Government, in accordance with the Department of Personnel and Training norms.

Sir, the arrangement of such type of perennial 'Deemed Deputation' till retirement is also contrary to the statutory provisions of Rules of Law, especially, Rule 37 (A) of CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 and also a gross violation of DoPT norms, as mentioned in its O.M. No. AB.14017/37/2009-Estt. (RR), dated 8.10.2010.

Hence, I demand not to make any amendment to section 11 of the Prasar Bharati Act, 1990. Instead, the need of the hour is to restore the confidence of the public, in general, and employees, in particular, by making amendment to Section 17 of the said Act.

(Ends)

**SHRI PRAKASH JAVADEKAR:** Sir.....

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** You have to only associate. ..(Interruptions).. There is some technical problem. See, all Special Mentions have to be scrutinized. Since you have to only associate, your text has not be scrutinized. So, you just associate. ..(Interruptions).. I am telling you that the Secretariat has not scrutinized the text.

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**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर (महाराष्ट्र) :** सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ, लेकिन असोसिएट करते हुए मैं एक मुद्दे के बारे में बताना चाहता हूँ कि ये तीस हजार कर्मचारी हैं, लेकिन 14 साल में आज तक उनकी सर्विस कंडीशंस ही तय नहीं हुई हैं। सर, अगर हम 14 साल तक उनके नियम ही नहीं बनाएंगे तो हम कानून किसलिए बनाते हैं? इसलिए मैं इतना ही कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या एक नया कानून बनाना पड़ेगा कि कानून बनने के बाद नियम एक साल में बनने चाहिए? जब नियम बनेंगे तो सेक्शन 11 के अमेंडमेंट की जरूरत ही नहीं रहेगी। सर, आखिर प्रसार भारती किसकी जिम्मेदारी है?

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** That is different. You can raise it in a different form.

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** लेकिन यह विषय इतना important है..(व्यवधान)..

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** You just associate.

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** उन कर्मचारियों को न्याय मिलना चाहिए, यही कहकर मैं माननीय सदस्य के वक्तव्य से स्वयं को संबद्ध करता हूँ। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

**DEMAND TO TAKE MEASURES TO CHECK THE  
INCREASING NUMBER OF CANCER PATIENTS  
IN CERTAIN REGIONS OF PUNJAB**

**SHRI H.K. DUA (NOMINATED):** Sir, the Train No. 339 leaves every night from Abohar to reach Bikaner next morning. Over a period of time, it has come to be known as “Cancer Train”. This train has acquired this dubious reputation simply because nearly 100 cancer patients travel by it from Punjab to Bikaner for diagnosis and treatment at the Acharya Tulsi Regional Cancer Treatment and Research Institute, Bikaner.

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The patients and their families travel as long as 350 kilometers every day from Abohar to Bikaner, picking up cancer patients and their families from other stations in the Southern Punjab districts. After diagnosis or treatment, they return to their villages and small towns of the entire Malwa tract. Those who have travelled by this train come back with different stories about the patients suffering from cancer. Some exude a hope of better life and others years of despair ahead.

Some preliminary research has been carried out about the prevalence of widespread cancer in Southern Punjab, which is rich in agriculture, particularly, in growing cotton for the rest of the country. Researches done so far tend to suggest that pesticides and fertilizers that are being widely used and the consequent pollution of the water is leading to cancer in Southern Punjab. The highly- affected districts are said to be Ferozepur, Faridkot, Moga, Mansa, Barnala and Bhatinda.

I request the Health Minister to take steps for setting up a big cancer hospital in Southern Punjab so that patients don't have to travel all the way from Abohar to Bikaner for cancer treatment.

There is also a need for detailed study to be carried out as to why the incidents of cancer are so high in the entire Southern region of Punjab. I hope the Government, the Health Ministry, in particular, will take necessary steps urgently.

(Ends)

**SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (PUNJAB):** Sir, I associate with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Yesterday, we also had a question on this.

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**SHRI TARUN VIJAY (UTTARAKHAND):** Sir, I associate with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**SHRIMATI BIMLA KASHYAP SOOD (HIMACHAL PRADESH):** Sir, I associate with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**MISS ANUSUIYA UIKEY (MADHYA PRADESH):** Sir, I associate with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER (PUNJAB):** Sir, I associate with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

(Ends)

(Followed by 1H/SK)

SK-MCM/1H/11.35

**DEMAND TO ADDRESS PROBLEMS BEING FACED BY THE FAMILY OF  
RAMDHARI SINGH DINKAR, A NATIONAL POET**

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव (बिहार) :** महोदय, मैं आज सदन में एक अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण विषय को उठाना चाहता हूँ। विषय राष्ट्रकवि श्री रामधारी सिंह दिनकर जी के परिवार के साथ हो रहे अन्याय से संबंधित है। सन् 2011 में राष्ट्रकवि रामधारी सिंह “दिनकर” का जन्म शताब्दी वर्ष है। इस अवसर पर सारा देश उनके योगदान को स्मरण कर रहा है। किन्तु उनके जन्म स्थान, बिहार प्रदेश में पटना के इनके आवास पर कुछ प्रभावशाली लोग जबरन कब्जा किए हुए हैं और दिनकर जी के परिवार के लोग दर-दर भटक रहे हैं, न्याय की गुहार लगा रहे हैं तथा वे मुख्य मंत्री जी से फरियाद भी कर चुके हैं, लेकिन सरकार दिनकर जी के परिवार को न्याय नहीं दिला पा रही है। मैं दिनकर जी की दो पंक्तियां कहना चाहता हूँ :

“दो न्याय अगर तो आधा दो,  
और उसमें से अगर बाधा हो,

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तो दे दो केवल पांच ग्राम,  
 रखो अपनी धरती तमाम,  
 हम वही खुशी से खाएंगे,  
 परिजन पर असि न उठाएंगे।”

दिनकर जी के बारे में कुछ कहना बहुत ही कम होगा। वे तो अपनी लेखनी के माध्यम से सदा अमर रहेंगे। वे इस सदन के सदस्य थे। अतः सदन को उनके परिवार के साथ हो रहे अन्याय के प्रति जिम्मेदार होना चाहिए, चाहे यह राज्य से संबंधित विषय ही क्यों न हो। मैं ज्यादा न कह कर सरकार से इस पर संज्ञान लेने के लिए आग्रह करता हूँ और उनकी दो पंक्तियाँ कहना चाहता हूँ। उनकी लेखनी सतत् सामाजिक और आर्थिक समानता, शोषित, वंचित और दबे-कुचले के लिए न्याय की बात लिखती रही है। आज वे खुद न्याय की भीख मांग रही है।

“समर शेष है, नहीं पाप का भागी केवल व्याध,  
 जो तटस्थ है, समय लिखेगा उसका भी अपराध।”

उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस पर विशेष संज्ञान लेने का अनुरोध करता हूँ। सरकार इस पर पहल करे और उनकी जो सम्पत्ति है, उसको वापिस दिलाने का प्रयास करे और उनके परिवार के साथ न्याय करे।

(समाप्त)

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि (उड़ीसा)** : महोदय, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार)** : महोदय, मैं इसको एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

**श्री अशक अली टाक (राजस्थान)** : महोदय, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**डा० राम प्रकाश (हरियाणा)** : महोदय, मैं भी एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

**SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (ANDHRA PRADESH)**: Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention raised by the hon. Member.

(Ends)

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DEMAND TO SET GUIDELINES FOR APPOINTMENT OF VICE-CHANCELLORS  
IN THE STATE UNIVERSITIES

**श्री राजनीति प्रसाद (बिहार)** : माननीय उपसभापति महोदय, मैं इस विशेष उल्लेख के माध्यम से आपका ध्यान निम्नलिखित बातों पर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ।

सरकार ने उच्च शिक्षा में सुधार के लिए कई कदम उठाए हैं। केन्द्र द्वारा स्थापित विश्वविद्यालयों में भी सुधार के प्रयास हो रहे हैं। इसमें यू0जी0सी0 का भी सराहनीय योगदान है। परन्तु, अफसोस की बात यह है कि राज्यों द्वारा संचालित विश्वविद्यालयों के कुलपति के चयन के लिए कोई स्पष्ट मार्गदर्शन यानी गाइड लाइंस तय नहीं की गई हैं। परिणाम यह है कि विश्वविद्यालयों के कुलपति पद पर कुछ संदिग्ध एवं आपराधिक पृष्ठभूमि के लोग भी नियुक्त हो रहे हैं। उदाहरण के लिए बिहार स्थित जयप्रकाश यूनिवर्सिटी के कुलपति के पद पर जिस व्यक्ति को नियुक्त किया गया है, उसको राज्य सरकार ने भी कुलाधिपति से हटाने की सिफारिश की है। इसके बावजूद भी कुलपति अपने पद पर बने हुए हैं। इस घटना को लेकर पूरे राज्य में असंतोष व्याप्त है। छात्र समुदाय सामूहिक आंदोलन पर उतारू है। अतः मैं सरकार से मांग करता हूँ कि वह इस महत्वपूर्ण पद पर नियुक्ति के लिए स्पष्ट मार्ग-निर्देशन तय करे। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

**श्री मंगल किसन (उड़ीसा)** : महोदय, मैं एसोसिएट करता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Shri Ganga Charan; not present. Shri Ali Anwar Ansari.

(1J/GS पर आगे)

**DEMAND TO INCLUDE CASTE-BASED CENSUS  
IN GENERAL CENSUS, 2011**

**श्री अली अनवर अंसारी (बिहार) :** उपसभापति महोदय, हम इस बात को लेकर चिंतित हैं कि 2011 की जनगणना में जाति को शामिल नहीं किया जा रहा है। पिछले साल इस सवाल पर देश में और संसद में काफी चर्चा हुई थी और इस बात पर सहमति बन गई थी कि 2011 की जनगणना में जाति को शामिल किया जाएगा।

ऐसे मौके कम आते हैं जब पक्ष और विपक्ष का भेद मिट जाता है। जनगणना में जाति को शामिल करने को लेकर हुई बहस में यही हुआ। कांग्रेस और बीजेपी के साथ ही वामपंथी दलों और तमाम राष्ट्रीय और क्षेत्रीय दलों के प्रतिनिधियों ने इस बात का समर्थन किया कि जनगणना में जाति को शामिल करना अब जरूरी हो गया है। इसके बाद प्रधान मंत्री डा० मनमोहन सिंह ने आश्वासन दिया कि सदस्यों की भावना से सरकार वाकिफ है और इस बारे में कैबिनेट फैसला करेगी। उनकी इस घोषणा का जोरदार स्वागत हुआ और इसे सामाजिक न्याय की दिशा में एक बड़े कदम के रूप में देखा गया।

लेकिन अब सरकार ने इसे जनगणना अधिनियम 1948 से अलग करते हुए सामान्य जनगणना जून से सितम्बर 2011 के बीच करने का फैसला किया है। इस तरह सिर्फ जातियों की संख्या का पता चलेगा। उसकी सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं शैक्षणिक स्थितियों के बारे में कोई जानकारी नहीं मिल पाएगी। यह इस संबंध में बनी सहमति का और इस तरह भारतीय लोकतंत्र और जनता की भावनाओं का अपमान है।

हम यह मांग करते हैं कि सरकार जाति आधारित जनगणना की सम्पूर्ण प्रक्रिया पर इसकी वास्तविक स्थिति से सदन को अवगत कराए तथा इसे जनगणना से अलग न कर जनगणना अधिनियम 1948 के तहत ही किया जाए। साथ ही इसमें विभिन्न जातियों के

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सामाजिक, आर्थिक एवं शैक्षणिक आंकड़े एकत्रित करते हुए, इसे सामान्य जनगणना 2011 का तीसरा चरण घोषित किया जाए।

(समाप्त)

**श्री सैयद अज़ीज़ पाशा (आन्ध्र प्रदेश) :** सर, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**SHRI SHASHI BHUSAN BEHERA (ORISSA):** Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**प्रो. अनिल कुमार साहनी (बिहार) :** सर, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री किशोर कुमार मोहन्ती (उड़ीसा) :** सर, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्री मंगल किसन (उड़ीसा) :** सर, मैं इससे अपने आपको सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर :** उपसभापति महोदय,...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री उपसभापति :** इस पर बहस नहीं। श्री एन.के. सिंह। There is no question of discussion on this. Shri N.K. Singh. (Interruptions) नहीं, आप एसोसिएट कर सकते हैं। There is no question of debate. (Interruptions) Nothing will go on record except the Special Mention. (Interruptions)

**श्री प्रकाश जावडेकर : \***

**श्री उपसभापति :** कैसे ? ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि : \***

**श्री उपसभापति :** नहीं, nothing will go on record. (Interruptions) श्री एन.के. सिंह जी आप बोलिए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए। ..(व्यवधान).. आप बैठ जाइए। ..(व्यवधान).. पाणि जी, आप बैठ जाइए। ...(व्यवधान)... आप बैठ जाइए। इस पर कोई

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बहस नहीं । Nothing will go on record. रिकार्ड में कुछ नहीं जाएगा। आप एसोसिएट कर सकते हैं, मगर रिकार्ड में कुछ नहीं जाएगा। श्री एन. के. सिंह।

**NEED TO CONTROL CURRENT ACCOUNT DEFICIT**

**SHRI N.K. SINGH (BIHAR):** Sir, I would like to bring to the attention of the House the need to evolve a medium-term policy to control the yawning current account deficit. The deficit in the current account is likely to cross three per cent of India's GDP. The declining export/import ratio of India's merchandise trade is a worrying factor as it has declined to 64 per cent in 2010 from 86 per cent in 2001. The trade deficit could jump nearly 2.5 times to \$278.5 billion in three years and this may cause an unsustainable rise in the current account deficit. Even though service earnings are most likely to grow, their growth cannot sustain a ballooning of the balance of trade deficit to the size of 13 per cent of India's GDP. The Central Bank has also pointed out that although recent data shows some improvement in exports vis-à-vis imports, the sharp increase in global commodity prices could have an adverse impact on current account deficit rising further.

Therefore, I urge the Government to take concerted action on multiple fronts like better exchange rate management, improving competitiveness of export sector, seeking market diversification, and encouraging faster inward remittances. A coherence strategy is very important as current account deficit may widen further with the recovery of global economy.

(Ends)

**SHRI MAHENDRA MOHAN (UTTAR PRADESH):** Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

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**SHRI SITARAM YECHURY (WEST BENGAL):** Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

(Followed by ASC/YSR/1K)

YSR-ASC/11.45/1K

**CONCERN OVER POOR QUALITY OF RICE AND PULSES BEING SERVED IN  
MID-DAY MEAL IN SCHOOLS AND OTHER SCHEMES**

**SHRI RAMA CHANDRA KHUNTIA (ORISSA):** Sir, it is alleged that lowest quality rice and dal are being served in many States in mid-day meal for school children, anganwadi and nutrition programme for pregnant mothers. In spite of the observation of hon. Supreme Court and High Court to various States in this regard, the quality of food material has not been improved. This is 100 per cent Central Government fund which is being utilized for care of children and mother. If the quality of food material is not good, instead of helping them, it may create health hazards for millions of children and mothers who are the future of the country. Although these are the Central Government schemes, State Governments are in charge of its implementation.

In Odisha, it was found that the lowest quality rice and rotten dal were being served for years together. After it was detected and it came in the media, the concerned Minister resigned and vigilance inquiry is going on into the alleged malpractice in Balasore, Mayurbhanj, Jajpur, Deogarh, Bhadraka, and Ganjam districts. This might happen in other States also.

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I urge upon the Government of India, through this House, to constitute a Special Task Force to coordinate and monitor these programmes, namely, mid-day meal, anganwadi, and nutrition of expectant mother and hand over the case of Odisha and other States to the CBI where there are such allegations. And stringent action should be taken against those who are involved in such malpractices in the country.

(Ends)

**SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY (ORISSA):** Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**MS. MABEL REBELLO (JHARKHAND):** Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by the hon. Member.

**DEMAND TO REMOVE PROBLEMS BEING FACED BY PEOPLE LIVING IN  
ZANSKAR REGION OF LADAKH.**

**SHRI TARUN VIJAY (UTTARAKHAND):** Sir, a serious matter regarding the existence of the people of Zanskar (Ladakh) bordering China has come up and people representing various political parties, including the Congress and the BJP, have come to Delhi to demand basic infrastructure.

Zanskar is the only sub-division in India, which lies at a distance of 240 km from its district headquarters. Zanskar remains isolated from rest of the world for more than six months in a year. The connectivity even within the sub-division has been paralysed.

Following the Kargil war in 1999, the Vajpayee Government constituted a committee to probe into the matter as to why Indian Army had suffered heavy

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losses and casualties during the Kargil war and to suggest remedial measures.

The committee recommended the Government to have all-weather defence alternative road, which links Ladakh with the rest of the country via Zaskar to Manali. As such Nimoo-Padum-Darcha road was sanctioned as this road goes along the safest alignment along the gorge of the Zaskar river. Still work on this project is going on at a snail's pace. Since the starting of construction work on this road, the executing agency, the Border Road Organisation, could hardly construct a stretch of 122 km on 168 km long Nimoo Padum road in ten years.

I demand the construction of an all-weather road along gorges of the Zaskar river to be completed soon in a year and separate district status may kindly be granted in favour of Zaskar sub-division.

(Ends)

**श्री रामदास अग्रवाल (राजस्थान):** महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश):** महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़):** महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करता हूँ।

**सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश):** महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जो विषय उठाया है, मैं अपने को इससे सम्बद्ध करती हूँ।

(समाप्त)

(Followed by MKS/1L)

**DEMAND FOR STARTING FUNCTIONING OF PACK HOUSE  
AND SPICE PARK IN TANSARAMAL OF CHHINDWARA  
REGION OF MADHYA PRADESH**

**सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश) :** उपसभापति महोदय, छिंदवाड़ा के तंसरामाल में लगभग 15 करोड़ रुपए की लागत से स्पाइस पार्क का निर्माण कराया गया है, जिसमें 6 मशीनों को स्थापित कर सब्जियों, लहसुन, अदरक, टमाटर, इत्यादि फसलों को संरक्षित कर विदेशों में उनके निर्यात की योजना थी। इस प्लांट से जिले के किसानों को अपनी फसलों का उपयोगी एवं लाभकारी मूल्य तथा बेरोजगार युवकों को रोजगार भी प्राप्त होता। स्पाइस पार्क में 6 मशीनों के बदले दो मशीनें लगा कर कुछ दिन उत्पादन किया गया, उसके बाद उत्पादन बंद कर उसे एक व्यवसायी को ठेके पर दे दिया गया। उसके द्वारा भी लगभग चार माह इसे चलाया गया और फिर बंद कर दिया गया। इस फैक्टरी की सुरक्षा एवं अन्य व्यवस्थाओं के लिए लगभग 5 लाख रुपए प्रति माह बिना किसी कार्य के व्यय किये जा रहे हैं।

इसी प्रकार छिंदवाड़ा, मध्य प्रदेश के तंसरामाल में एपिडा द्वारा लगभग एक करोड़ रुपए की लागत से पैक हाउस का निर्माण कराया गया था, जिसमें किसानों की फसलों को पैक कर बाजार में बेचने के लिए भेजा जाना प्रस्तावित था, ताकि किसानों को उनकी फसल का वाजिब लाभकारी दाम मिल सके, किन्तु इसे भी प्रारंभ नहीं किया गया है।

इन फैक्ट्रियों में सरकार के लगभग 16 करोड़ रुपए लगे हैं, किन्तु इन रुपयों का लाभ किसानों और बेरोजगारों को प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है एवं यह शासकीय धन के अपव्यय की श्रेणी में आ गया है, जिसकी वजह से किसानों एवं बेरोजगारों में गम्भीर आक्रोश उत्पन्न हो रहा है।

अतएव मैं सरकार से अनुरोध करना चाहती हूँ कि तत्काल स्पाइस पार्क में शेष मशीनें स्थापित करवा कर इसे प्रारम्भ कराया जाए तथा पैक हाउस को भी शीघ्र प्रारंभ कराया जाए, जिससे किसानों को अपनी फसलों के उत्पादन का सही मूल्य मिल सके।

(समाप्त)

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**DEMAND FOR A SPECIAL INDUSTRIAL PACKAGE TO PUNJAB  
TO PREVENT MIGRATION OF ITS INDUSTRIES TO NEIGHBOURING STATES**

**SARDAR SUKHDEV SINGH DHINDSA (PUNJAB):** Sir, my Special Mention is that due to the absence of incentives from the Union Government, industries from Punjab are migrating to the neighbouring States which offer special concessions and incentives extended by the Union Government. This policy of the Union Government has been doing a grave disservice to the economy and youth of this otherwise vibrant State of Punjab. The State Government of Punjab has taken up this issue with the Union Government, from time to time, asking for a special industrial package for the promotion of industries in the State, but no concrete action has been taken in the matter till date.

As such, I request the Union Government to announce and release a special industrial package for Punjab to ensure a level-playing field *vis-a-vis* other States, and it should try to check the migration of industries from Punjab. Thank you.

(Ends)

**SHRI AVINASH RAI KHANNA (PUNJAB):** Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by him.

**SHRI BALWINDER SINGH BHUNDER (PUNJAB):** Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by my colleague.

(Ends)

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Now, Shri R.V. Mohite-Patil.

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**DEMAND FOR EXEMPTING IN-SERVICE UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGE  
TEACHERS FROM QUALIFYING NET/SET EXAMINATIONS IN MAHARASHTRA**

**SHRI RANJITSINH VIJAYSINH MOHITE-PATIL (MAHARASHTRA):** Sir, my Special Mention relates to exempting the teachers from qualifying NET/SET exams. There are about 10,000 teachers who are rendering their services to the Universities and the colleges in Maharashtra under their respective rules and service conditions. This practice continued from 1991 to 2000. However, in 1991, the University Grants Commission had issued an order making qualifying NET/SET exams compulsory for all those seeking appointment in the Universities. But the State Government and the local Universities did not adhere to follow these new rules and went on appointing teachers. The UGC, in the year 2000, again, issued a revised order exempting the teachers from qualifying NET/SET exams with some conditions.

The UGC has agreed that their cases may be covered under its new revised order and all benefits of new order should be given to them as they were not at fault. It was the State Government of Maharashtra and local Universities that did not adopt the '1991 and 2000 orders' of the UGC. The Maharashtra Federation of University and College Teachers' Association (MFUCTO) had approached the State Government, UGC and the HRD Minister to grant all service benefits to all those teachers without insistence on qualifying NET/SET exams. The HRD Minister has now stayed the UGC's orders for grant of exemption from qualifying NET/SET exams.

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I request that the HRD Minister be asked to call back its order so that all those teachers could get the benefit of exemption from qualifying NET/SET exams, and also the all service benefits.

(Ends)

**SHRI THOMAS SANGMA (MEGHALAYA):** Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Shri Mohite-Patil.

(Ends)

(Followed by VKK/1M)SCH-VKK/1m/11.55

**DEMAND FOR EARLY COMPLETION OF  
WORKS ON KANPUR-LUCKNOW HIGHWAY**

**श्री महेन्द्र मोहन (उत्तर प्रदेश):** महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान कानपुर-लखनऊ राजमार्ग की क्षतिग्रस्त हालत की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूँ। इस मार्ग पर, जो कि 90 किलो मीटर का है, पहले दो से ढाई घंटे लगते थे, लेकिन अब यह सफर चार से पांच घंटे का हो गया है। कानपुर से जाने वाले हवाई यात्री अक्सर लखनऊ हवाई अड्डे का इस्तेमाल करते हैं, क्योंकि कानपुर का हवाई अड्डा होना न होना बराबर है। यात्रियों को इसी राजमार्ग पर निर्भर रहना पड़ता है। इसके अलावा यह राजमार्ग, राजमार्ग संख्या 2 से भी जुड़ता है, जिसकी वजह से भारी मालवाहक ट्रकों की आवाजाही भी काफी रहती है।

इस हाईवे पर 2002 से काम शुरू हुआ, जो 2007 में पूरा होना था। यह 100 करोड़ का प्रोजेक्ट था, लेकिन समय पर काम न होने से इसका खर्च 200 करोड़ हो गया। इसका ठेका बीआरएन और टीआरजी कंपनियों ने लिया। बसीतरगंज से कानपुर का ठेका टीआरएम का था, जो काम छोड़ कर चली गई। पूरी सड़क खराब हालत में है। जुराखन खेड़ा पर पुलिया

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अभी तक नहीं बनी है। पुराना जाजमऊ का पुल पूरा हिलता है। वहां पर हमेशा मरम्मत का काम चलता रहता है। गंगा के पुल का निर्माण 1970 के दशक से चल रहा है। 2004 में इस पुल के पुनर्निर्माण की योजना बनी, लेकिन अभी तक काम चल रहा है, पूरी कोठी नहीं बनी है।

उन्नाव में रायबरेली क्रॉसिंग पर पुल बनना था और 2007 में काम पूरा होना था, परन्तु रेलवे व राष्ट्रीय राजमार्ग प्राधिकरण द्वारा अपना अंशदान न देने के कारण कार्य पूरा नहीं हो सका है। यहां पर वनवे ट्रैफिक है, जिसकी वजह से घंटों जाम रहता है। आवास विकास तिराहे से उन्नाव तक सारे मार्ग क्षतिग्रस्त हो चुके हैं। मेरा अनुरोध है कि शीघ्र ही इस राजमार्ग पर सारे काम पूरे हों, जिससे कानपुर-लखनऊ यात्रियों को राहत मिल सके। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश):** सर, मैं इनके इस विशेष उल्लेख का समर्थन करता हूं।

(समाप्त)

**DEMAND TO PREVENT MISUSE OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY THE  
BANNED ORGANISATIONS AND THE PEOPLE INVOLVED IN MAOIST  
ACTIVITIES**

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़):** महोदय, गत दिनों दिल्ली के जवाहरलाल नेहरू विश्वविद्यालय में एक प्रतिबंधित संगठन की ओर से एक प्रसिद्ध लेखिका की उपस्थिति में एक आयोजन किया गया। इसमें ऐसे पत्रक बांटे गये, जिनमें राष्ट्रीय चिन्ह को जूते के तलवे में प्रदर्शित किया गया। इसी संगठन द्वारा उसी कैम्पस में छः माह पूर्व दंतेवाड़ा, छत्तीसगढ़ में 75 से अधिक जवानों के नक्सलियों द्वारा मारे जाने पर उत्सव मनाया गया था। लेखिका, जिन पर कुछ मुकदमे भी चल रहे हैं, ने कश्मीर व छत्तीसगढ़ राज्यों में सुरक्षा बलों की हत्या को उचित बताया।

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महोदय, हम पहले ही वामपंथी उग्रवाद से पीड़ित हैं और यदि शिक्षण संस्थाओं में भी इस प्रकार के प्रतिबंधित संगठन और तथाकथित बुद्धिजीवी लोग हमारी भावी पीढ़ियों की मानसिकता को दूषित करते रहेंगे, तो इसके परिणाम अच्छे नहीं होंगे।

मेरा आग्रह है कि सरकार ऐसी गतिविधियों में लगे संगठनों और व्यक्तियों को भविष्य में शिक्षण संस्थाओं का दुरुपयोग करने से रोके एवं अब तक की गई कार्रवाई के लिए दंडात्मक कार्यवाही करे। धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

**श्री विक्रम वर्मा (मध्य प्रदेश):** सर, मैं इनके विशेष उल्लेख का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**श्री तरुण विजय (उत्तराखंड):** सर, मैं भी इनके विशेष उल्लेख का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (बिहार):** सर, मैं इनके इस विशेष उल्लेख का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**बहुत से माननीय सदस्य:** महोदय, हम सभी इनके इस विशेष उल्लेख का समर्थन करते हैं।

(समाप्त)

**DEMAND TO TAKE STRICT MEASURES TO CHECK EXPLOITATION OF MISSING CHILDREN BY ANTI-SOCIAL ELEMENTS IN THE COUNTRY**

**श्री अविनाश राय खन्ना (पंजाब):** महोदय, बच्चे देश का भविष्य हैं। लापता बच्चों के गलत हाथों में पड़ने की सर्वाधिक संभावना रहती है। उनका बचपन बर्बाद हो जाता है। राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार के पास उपलब्ध सरकारी आंकड़ों के हिसाब से हर साल 45,000 बच्चे खो जाते हैं। इनमें सबसे अधिक, 6.7 प्रतिशत दिल्ली के बच्चे होते हैं। देश की राजधानी से प्रतिदिन लगभग 5 बच्चे लापता हो जाते हैं। आंकड़े तो इससे भी ज्यादा होते हैं, किन्तु बहुत से मजदूर पलायन कर जाते हैं या पुलिस के डर से चुप बैठ जाते हैं। बहुत से मामलों में कई दिनों तक रिपोर्ट ही नहीं लिखी जाती है। कई बच्चों के मां-बाप अनपढ़ता या मजबूरी के कारण बच्चों के अपहरण के बारे में जानकारी नहीं दे पाते। लापता होने वाले बच्चे संगठित गिरोह के लोगों के

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लिए लाखों रुपये के होते हैं, जो उनसे बाल वैश्यावृत्ति करवाते हैं और बाल पोर्न साइट्स के लिए उनकी ब्लू फिल्म बनाते हैं, उनका दिल, जिगर व गुर्दे बेचते हैं। बहुत से बच्चों का उपयोग खतरनाक औद्योगिक ईकाइयों समेत घरों में सस्ते बाल मजदूर के रूप में, भीख मंगवाने के लिए, गोद लेने, जबरन शादी करवाने अथवा मानव अंग तस्करी में किया जाता है।

देश में 6000 से ज्यादा ऐसे रेलवे स्टेशन हैं, जहां सैकड़ों लावारिस या घरों से भागे हुए बच्चे अपने ही जैसे दूसरे बच्चों के साथ गिरोह बनाकर रहते हैं। लोगों में इनकी छवि चोरी एवं नशा करने वाले आवारागर्दी की होती है, लेकिन दूसरा पहलू लोग कम ही जानते हैं कि ये बच्चे अनेकों तरह के शोषण का शिकार होते हैं। दबंग लोग बिना मजदूरी दिए उनसे काम करवाते हैं तथा आपराधिक गतिविधियों में शामिल होने के लिए भी बाध्य करते हैं।

बच्चों की चोरी और खरीद फरोख्त के खिलाफ कड़े कानून बने हैं, किंतु आंकड़े बतला रहे हैं कि तंत्र की ढिलाई सबसे बड़ा कारण है।

अतः मैं सरकार से आग्रह करता हूँ कि वह लापता एवं लावारिस बच्चों के हो रहे शोषण पर रोक लगाने एवं उनको आपराधिक गतिविधियों में डालने वाले तत्वों के विरुद्ध सख्त कार्रवाई करने के लिए आवश्यक क़दम उठाए।

(समाप्त)

**श्रीमती माया सिंह (मध्य प्रदेश):** सर, मैं इनके इस विशेष उल्लेख का समर्थन करती हूँ।

**सुश्री अनुसुइया उइके (मध्य प्रदेश):** सर, मैं भी इनके विशेष उल्लेख का समर्थन करती हूँ।

**श्री श्रीगोपाल व्यास (छत्तीसगढ़):** महोदय, मैं इनके विशेष उल्लेख का समर्थन करता हूँ।

**कुछ माननीय सदस्य:** महोदय, हम सब इनके इस विशेष उल्लेख का समर्थन करते हैं।

(समाप्त)

1n/psv-tmv पर आगे

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-VKK-TMV-PSV/1N/12.00

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Shri Shanta Kumar. Not present. Dr. Prabha Thakur. Not present. Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz.

**DEMAND FOR OPERATING AIR INDIA FLIGHTS  
FROM SRINAGAR AIRPORT IN THE EVENING**

**PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (JAMMU & KASHMIR):** My Special Mention relates to operation of Air India flights from Srinagar Airport in the evening also. The airport at Srinagar has all the facilities available and, therefore, flights can be operationalised in the evening also.

The calibration of instrumental landing system at the Srinagar airport recently has resolved the problem relating to visibility.

I have been asking the Ministry of Civil Aviation, for a long time to start operation of Air India flights in the evening also. It is then that other airlines will follow suit. This facility will bring a lot of relief to the passengers and, particularly, the trading community and the visitors.

I urge upon, through you, Sir, the Minister of Civil Aviation to accede to my demand at the earliest. Thank you. (Ends)

**SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT (WEST BENGAL):** Sir, I associate myself with the Special Mention made by Prof. Saif-ud-Din Soz.

(Ends)

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Shri Vijay Jawaharlal Darda. Not present. Shri T. K. Rangarajan. Not present. Shri Brijlal Khabri. Not present. Now, we will take up

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the General Discussion on the Budget (General) 2011-12. Shri Ravi Sahnkar Prasad is to initiate the discussion.

**THE BUDGET (GENERAL) 2011-12.**

**SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (BIHAR):** Sir, I am extremely grateful that you have given me the opportunity to initiate the discussion on the Budget (General) 2011-12. As all of us know, Budget is not only a routine exercise of accounting and expenditure in the Indian context, but this yearly instrument is also viewed with great hope by the people, the poor people, the businessmen and all those who expect that it would be a game changer. I know that the hope of the people of India has been belied for long, particularly, in the last couple of years because there is a spate of scandals, scams and corruption. But, at least, they expect that Pranab Babu will bring, if not cheers, some smile on their face. I don't see that coming about at all.

Sir, I recall that in the year 2009 I had the honour to start the debate on the Finance Bill and while initiating the debate I had conveyed the mood of excitement in the country because Pranab Babu had returned to the Finance Ministry after a gap of 25 years. As I said then, I repeat now that I have the highest personal regard for Pranab Babu because of his vast administrative, political and legislative experience. But after nearly three years, what is the report card? I think the sense of unease and drift persist. Whenever a Budget is presented I see a very curious scenario that these 24 X 7 television debates asking corporate honchos as to how much you will give, whether it is 7-9 or 8-10 or 9-10. I see this exercise quite comical because barring a few, hardly any corporate leader would say that

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the Budget is wrong because they can't afford to do so. But this time -- forget the Opposition -- I noted with curiosity that the venerable members of the National Advisory Council, the topmost body, which is supposed to advise this Government, headed by the supreme leader of this Government, the Congress President, has serious reservations. I was going through the public interview of one of the members of the NAC, Dr. A. K. Shiv Kumar, who said, "The Budget has nothing for the poor". Now, if the venerable members of the National Advisory Council, who are supposed to advise this Government, have serious reservations, it is quite legitimate indeed if we have our own concerns. Why is this sense of unease? It is because many of the gaps which the Budget itself had identified have not been addressed at all in this Budget.

(Contd. by 10/VK)

VK/10/12.05

**SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (CONTD):** Please think of the rate of inflation. Pranab Babu is honest enough to admit in the Budget Speech that this is an area of concern. I think he is only stating the obvious. Price rise is not only creating problems for the poor, extremely poor, but also middle class. Now it is more than three years that inflation, particularly the rising food prices, is creating havoc with the system. Common people are suffering, and there are only assurances and assurances. All this is happening when a seasoned Economist is heading the Government in the country for the last seven years and a veteran, experienced Pranab Babu is the Finance Minister for the last two-and-a-half years. Sir, in 2009 post-Lok Sabha, a commitment was made that we shall contain prices in

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100 days. When the first anniversary of the UPA-2 was celebrated in May, the Prime Minister stated, "Yes, inflation is a concern which we have not been able to control". Now when we come to this year, when we see the Economic Survey, the Economic Survey itself acknowledges that the prices were high for the last 76 weeks, beginning from June, 2009, that means one-and-a-half years. It was double digit; it came down and then went up. For 23 weeks, it was above 20 per cent. On 22<sup>nd</sup> January, 2011, it was 17.5 per cent. When I read the Economic Survey, I felt very surprised. Rice is costly, vegetable is costly, potato is costly and onion is costly. Fruits, milk, eggs, meat, fish, tea, spices, etc. all are costly. They say that meat and pulses were costly in the preceding year, therefore, the cycle of inflation is complete. Sir, I must fairly concede that the authors of the Economic Survey have been honest at times, particularly in paragraph 72, they have acknowledged that an Indian household spends 40 per cent of its expenditure on food articles only. In developing countries, it is 7 to 8 per cent. Now if 40 per cent expenditure of an Indian household is only on food articles, we can understand as to what the scenario is. The most interesting part is that these statistics only relate to WPI, that is, the Wholesale Price Index. The Consumer Price Index, CPI is not mentioned at all. I thought that after the divorce with the Left in the UPA-2, at least the CPI-effect would not be there, and there would be some honesty in telling about the real Consumer Price Index, as far as the food inflation is concerned. I leave it to the hon. Finance Minister to reply to that. But what has troubled me more, Sir, which I say with the profoundest respect is, the logic being presented while answering any query relating to inflation. The thrust is

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articulated by the Prime Minister, the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, many other Ministers and also obliquely by hon. Pranab Babu that people are eating more, and, therefore, the prices are rising. Sir, I must say, it is not only unfortunate, but deeply regrettable. I was just going through the latest UNICEF Report on the State of World's Children 2011. Sir, India has the largest population of adolescents in the world, which is 20 per cent of world population. Now what is the net finding? It is very painful. India has the largest proportion of underweight adolescent girls, which is about 47 per cent. Then 56 per cent of adolescents are anemic. As per the World Bank report, 80 per cent of children, 70 per cent of pregnant women and 24 per cent of men suffer from malnutrition.

Sir, you may recall that yesterday while replying to Question No. 165, the Health Minister, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, stated that in India, every year, 9 lakh children, one year and below, die because of malnutrition.

(Contd. By 1P)

RG/NB/12.10/1P

**SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (contd.):** If that is the scenario, then, obviously, their mothers are also suffering from undernourishment. This is the state of country's health, health of the poor people. Yet when it is being stated that people are eating more, and, therefore, prices are going up, this I would say, is very, very painful. माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, आप अगर घाव पर मरहम नहीं लगा सकते, तो कम से कम नमक तो मत छिड़किए। आपके नेताओं द्वारा यह कहा जा रहा है कि चूंकि लोग अधिक खाना खा रहे हैं, इसलिए महंगाई बढ़ रही है। मैं आपसे गुजारिश करूंगा कि आप लोग यह कहकर गरीबों की गरीबी का मखौल तो मत उड़ाइए। The other argument is that

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faster economic growth would lead to price rise. The Economic Survey also mentions the same. When we see how far it is correct based upon empirical evidence, the hon. Finance Minister, with his vast experience, knows that it is not a correct, factual position. If you take the statistics of May-June, 2010, in China, the growth stood at 9.5 per cent; India's growth was 7.2 per cent. But the inflation in China was 2.7 per cent, and the food inflation was less than 1 per cent, whereas in India, the food inflation during the period was 19-22 per cent. In America, the inflation was 2.6 per cent; in South Korea, it was 2.7 per cent; it was 1 per cent in Europe and 1.3 per cent in Malaysia, during the same period. And, many of these economies are growing and growing very fast. This whole argument that the price rise is integral to growth is a proposition which we do not accept, Mr. Minister. In fact, between 2005 and 2010, the prices of all commodities have risen by 38 per cent, while the prices of food items have jumped over by 77 per cent. Now even milk is costly. We recall, with great pride, that in the Vajpayee Government in the NDA regime, India became the highest producer of milk in the world. Now, we are being confronted with a situation that we have to import milk. Where is the economy moving towards? Egg is costly; vegetable is costly. Therefore, this was really the gap that we had. Now, what is the strategy in the entire Budget except the pious wish of the Finance Minister when he says, "I hope that by next year the inflation will come down."? Why is there this gross mismanagement? In Paragraph VI of your Budget, you have honestly added two lines. I quote: "There are leakages; there are gaps in implementation, and poor quality of outcome." Mr. Minister. Kindly see one very

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classic case of gross mismanagement. In Para 66 of your Budget speech, on Page 12, you have admitted that as on 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2011, the food stock in the Central Pool reached 470 lakh metric tonnes. I am quoting your statement. The total food storage capacity in India is roughly in the region of 200 lakh metric tonnes. That is all.

**(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN) in the Chair)**

Therefore, if this is the available foodgrains in the Central pool, this means that more than half the stock of foodgrains in the Central pool was lying outside the storage capacity and they were rotting. We have seen in the entire country many godowns where the foodgrains were kept outside. And, simultaneously, we see that in States where there are non-UPA Governments, whether it is the BJP or the Left or anyone else, they have been seriously discriminated against as far as allocation of Central pool foodgrains is concerned. Now what kind of mismanagement this is, Mr. Finance Minister, that you are having more than double the storage capacity, which you claim in your Budget speech, which are not being released to the public and is allowed to rot, and those non-UPA Governments, which have initiated pro-poor policies for allocation of cheaper foodgrains are being denied the benefit of Central quota! This is a gross case of food mismanagement which, I think, requires a very clear answer.

(Continued by 1Q)

1q/12:15/vnk-ks

**SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (contd.):** Therefore, I again ask this question to myself, hon'ble the Finance Minister: on what basis at paragraph 16 on page 4 of

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your Budget Speech have you said that you expect the average inflation to be lower next year? We were given the same homily in May, 2009 after you came back to power when you had said, "Give us 100 days"; that 100 days deadline went to November. Then, you said, "Wait till March, 2010". We waited till March, 2010. Then, you had said, "Wait for six months more, till November, 2010" and we waited for six months more. Now, in March, 2011, we are being told to wait till next year.

Now, what kind of roadmap is this? That is, indeed, very important. Hon'ble Finance Minister, we regret to say that in the entire Budget there is no roadmap to this, there is no vision to this and the people are still left in the lurch as to how long this skyrocketing food prices and food inflation will continue.

Now, I come to the agricultural sector. The Economic Survey itself notes that the agricultural sector constitutes 14.6 per cent of the GDP. More than 65 per cent of India's population exist upon agriculture. Again, you have noted at page 188 of the Economic Survey, hon'ble Finance Minister, that this agriculture has the potential to provide 58 per cent of employment in the country. Yet, the GDP component is only 14.6 per cent! I recall when you had gone to attend the G-20 meeting you had made a very astounding comment that we are not responsible for regional imbalance. The point was well-taken, hon'ble Finance Minister. But how is your Government accountable for serious imbalance in the entire economic architecture of the country when agriculture is only 14.6 per cent? And if we see the break-up which the Economic Survey mentions, it is only 12.3 per cent agriculture; and fisheries is 0.8 per cent. Now, there is a very bold claim that in

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the year 2010-11, the agricultural growth was 5.4 per cent. I think it came up on the backdrop of a very negative growth, hon'ble Finance Minister. The base was very negative. It was minus one per cent in 2008-09 and four per cent in the year 2009-10. Obviously, this 5.4 per cent, as claimed in the backdrop of this negative growth, cannot be called very outstanding and shining. And how long is it going to say? We do not know because Lord *Indra* is important, as you have stated in your Budget Speech that no agricultural growth is possible unless there is a proper architecture of irrigation.

Now, if you see the Central allocation for irrigation, it is only Rs.565 crores, which is a pittance. Any big idea for agricultural growth is completely lacking. I remember Prof. Swaminathan, the eminent scientist of this country and who is also a distinguished Member of this House, has publicly written that we need to ponder why it is that no fresh agriculture graduate goes and takes up farming and also involves his own scientific training in farm production. Unless agriculture is made more entrepreneurial, unless there are good market conditions, unless we see it as an important component of the Indian GDP, agriculture would never be given the priority which it deserves. And I regret to say that I do not see any big picture in this Budget.

You have talked of the Second Green Revolution and you have identified six areas which have been given Rs.300 crores each, a princely sum. Hon'ble Finance Minister, you have said that number three is a lucky number. Maybe! We appreciate that. But this three hundred crores each, I am sure, is going to be quite unlucky. Let me give you just one break-up. You have said that 60000

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villages would be identified for pulse cultivation and also for providing market conditions. Now, Rs.300 crores and 60000 villages mean, one village will get just Rs.50,000. माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, इतने से तो एक एकड़ में भी दाल की खेती नहीं हो सकती है।

(Contd. by 1r/kgg)

Kgg/1r/12.20

**SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (contd.):** When I said Rs.300 crores is not going to be lucky, I meant that. It is just an example. It is very important to be appreciated. There is no big plan for vegetables, for the rise in milk production, for encouraging fisheries—it is just 0.08 per cent. About irrigation, I just talked. Therefore, the larger picture of proper growth in the agricultural sector is completely missing. We know that agriculture is a State-subject, hon. Finance Minister. But, the Central Government's initiative also is required. The Central Government also should encourage and involve itself and create a condition whereby agriculture is seen to be more productive. I regret to say that that big idea is completely lacking.

I was just going through an article of Shri R. Ramkumar of the Tata Institute of Social Sciences. He pointed out that the revenue expenditure in agriculture is going to be fallen in absolute terms by Rs.5,568 crores. Sir, allied with this is the second important question: What is the exact number of the poor? This statistics is indeed very important because we have decided to transfer subsidy in cash to the people below poverty-line. We have decided to set up a task force which will give its report. Some Aadhar Yojana is also there. Therefore, as of now, we are

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going to await the result of a fresh computation of the most poor people in the country. What is the present scenario? The Planning Commission says that the below poverty-line population in rural areas is 28.3 per cent as in 2005. The N.C. Saxena Committee of the Rural Development Ministry talks of 50 per cent of the people are living below poverty-line in terms of calorie intake in the country. The Arjun Sengupta Committee for the organized sector found that 77 per cent people live on Rs.20 per day. The Tendulkar Committee report talks of 37.2 per cent living under the below poverty-line category, by putting the figure at 42 crores in December, 2009. According to World Bank estimates in 2005, 41 per cent of India's population falls below the national poverty-line.

Now, the National Advisory Council, I am told, has suggested that 70 per cent of the country's population must be given the exact benefit of the cheap food under the proposed Food Security Act. But, we are confused, hon. Finance Minister. We are entitled to know as to how many poor or below poverty-line are there in the country, as per your own estimate. Please educate us, please enlighten us. Whom should we accept? I remember asking a question to the hon. Agriculture Minister in this House; he said that the Government was looking into it. We one day asked you a question and you said, 'No, we go by the Tendulkar Committee report.' So many reports are there. Now, the whole transfer of cash subsidy is going to go to the people below poverty-line; but, there is a regime of complete uncertainty as far as the number of poor is concerned.

What is the upshot of the growth story of the UPA's 8 per cent, as claimed? This question, I would say, with all earnestness, hon. Pranab Babu, you

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need to answer because you have the experience of licence, permit, quota-raj. It was your first *avatar* as the Finance Minister. Now, you also have the experience of the Finance Minister in a liberal regime and a global world. I strongly feel that the upshot of the growth story of your regime is—poor are becoming poorer and rich are becoming richer. That is the clear growth story of the UPA-I and UPA-II. And, I do not ignore you as well because you are a part of the UPA-I.

**SHRI SITARAM YECHURY:** That is the story of the NDA regime also.

**SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:** In fact, let me tell you, this is the genuine light in the BJP always talking for the poorest and the poor. (Interruptions)

**SHRI SITARAM YECHURY:** But, remember that it is only the Left that is correct though you may be in the Right! (Interruptions)

**SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:** Sir, I was going through a very interesting figure. The Dollar billionaires in India has increased from 32 to 45.

**SHRI SITARAM YECHURY:** It is 69 now.

**SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:** I stand corrected, it is 69 now. The Rupee billionaires also has increased to 657 because 106 new members are added in the year 2010.

(Contd. By tdb/1s)

TDB-SC/1S/12.25

**SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (CONTD.):** The total net worth of India's 657 rupee-billionaire was Rs.16 lakh crore, amounting to a fifth of collective market value of all listed companies in India. We are very clear that we support entrepreneurship. We support the role of private sector in growth because both

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the Government and the private sector have to play a crucial role. And we appreciate the entrepreneurship. But, if you give a regime which only leads to wealth creation for those few and the larger public below the poverty line is suffering and their number is rising, this kind of regime is not acceptable to us. It is indeed very clear that your policies are creating a regime like a pyramid where wealth is cornered and the poor are becoming poorer and poorer. You need to address this issue. Is it an inclusive growth? I am taking your point. You have repeatedly talked of inclusive growth in the Budget. Are you leading a legacy of inclusive growth? That is indeed a very important thing. प्रणब जी, आपने अपने बजट में लक्ष्मी जी की आराधना की है।

**एक माननीय सदस्य :** इंद्र की भी।

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद :** अच्छी बात है। आप तो मां दुर्गा के भी भक्त हैं। हर दुर्गापूजा में अपने गांव में आप पूजा करते हैं। उसके लिए मैं आपका अभिनंदन करता हूं। आप एक बात हमेशा ध्यान रखते होंगे कि मां दुर्गा की आराधना करें या लक्ष्मी की आराधना करें, वह आराधना तभी स्थायी और शाश्वत होगी, जब गरीबों की चिंता होगी, क्योंकि भारत की सनातन परम्परा यही है, "सर्वे भवंतु सुखिनः सर्वे सन्तु निरामयाः" यह सोच आपके सनातन चिंतन में कितनी है, इसका आभास दिखाई नहीं पड़ता, क्योंकि जो गरीबों की संख्या है, वह बढ़ती ही जा रही है।

Sir, now I come to the health issue. It is very important. The worst component of this Budget is the slapping of a five per cent Service Tax on healthcare. How much are we spending on healthcare? It is just one per cent of the GDP. The public infrastructure is quite unsatisfactory. India has 90 beds against one lakh people; the world has 270 beds. This is the world average. There are only 60 doctors and 130 nurses against one lakh people; the world average is

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140 and 280. Now, the private healthcare only supplements, and it is a wrong premise to say that poor people do not go to the private healthcare. Now, we have private healthcare and diagnostic centres also in *mufassil* towns, in semi-urban areas and people are going there. Let us not forget that 80 per cent of investment on health comes from the own resources of the people of this country. It is because we would wish your infrastructure to grow.

**SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT:** Not investment, it is expenditure.

**SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:** Yes, expenditure. The point I am trying to highlight is, it is high time healthcare must be taken as a part of infrastructure, and this kind of imposition is only going to lead to a rise in the cost of healthcare and the poor people and the common man are going to suffer. You have this whole air-conditioning premise. Yes, you need air-condition for operation theatre; you need air-condition for blood bank. Central air-conditioning or decentralized air-conditioning is not of importance. But, a good quality healthcare has to have these things. We would demand that please withdraw it completely because it is going to make life only miserable for the poor people.

Sir, now I come to unemployment. I am surprised, in the entire Budget there is not even a whisper about unemployment, and how you are going to remove unemployment in the country. Manufacturing sector is a big component for giving a push to employment. Manufacturing sector is down. The Economic Survey notes it. There is a resource crunch; there is a fund crunch. Doing business in India is becoming difficult day-by-day. India ranks 134<sup>th</sup> in the world, as far as business in India is concerned. Now, if manufacturing sector is going

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down, I don't see any proper roadmap as to how you are going to give a push to manufacturing sector, except some cosmetic changes here and there. Hon. Finance Minister, I have to ask a very simple question from you, and I will appreciate a very direct answer from you. Now, it is the seventh year you are in power, how much employment has been generated in the UPA-I and UPA-II in this country? We would like a very clear answer from you, and we will really appreciate that. This question is really important.

**SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR:** It should be in comparison with the NDA. (Interruptions) You compare it with the NDA, how... (Interruptions)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** No, no. Please, continue.

(Followed by 1t-cls)

KLS/1T-12.30

**SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (CONTD):** Sir, I think Pranabbabu can take someone else as his deputy. ...(Interruptions).. It will be of good assistance to Pranabbabu. ...(Interruptions)..

**SHRI SITARAM YENCHURY:** Are you recommending?

**SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:** No, no, it is not within my jurisdiction, it is for the Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions).. I am only suggesting. ...(Interruptions).. Unemployment rate in India went up to 9.4 in 2009-10 from 8.3 in 2004-05. These are critical areas. Sir, I now come to infrastructure sector. In the Economic Survey you have acknowledged it as a sad story. The growth story has gone horribly wrong -- not only wrong. You say at page 258 of the Economic Survey that all the Central infrastructure projects of Rs.150 crores and above are

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monitored on a monthly basis and high number of 293 are delayed. This includes highway, telecom, power, coal, etc. Take the case of National Highways. We were proud of that. It was a great success story of the NDA regime, the golden period of National Highways programme, and more than 71 per cent Golden Quadrilateral was completed, the East-West Corridor was going very high. Now it has come to a grinding halt. I can understand that three years went 'as wasted' because of coalition compulsions. Thereafter, when a very dynamic Minister came he said that in the NDA regime we were constructing 11 kilometers road per day but he will construct 20 kilometers per day. Then the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission pegged it down to 4 kilometers per day. He had a fight with him. Now we hear that the NHAI is having raids by the CBI, the GMs, the Deputy GMs, the Under Secretaries, etc. are going to jail. What is happening? Unless we have good infrastructure, can India grow as you have projected? I was going through a study by International Food Policy Research Institute which revealed that investment of Rs.1 crores in road lifts as many as 1650 poor people above the poverty line. Connectivity has to be there. In the Eleventh Plan you have to invest Rs.20.54 lakh crores, a huge amount, for investment in infrastructure. Hon. Finance Minister, we have a right to know from you from where this money will come. The FDI, FII, etc. are all going down by 36 per cent during the period from April to September, 2010. Even the Indian businessmen are investing abroad. Yesterday I was talking to my good friend, Shri N.K. Singh, a Member of this House. All these various mutual funds, which were supposed to invest in infrastructure, are giving very low returns, a very big barometer as to what is the

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state of investment in infrastructure. People are migrating to traditional investments in fixed deposits. Is it an area of concern or not? When you have to invest Rs.25.54 lakh crores, a huge amount, in the Eleventh Plan, in infrastructure, and one rupees trillion in the Twelfth Plan, we would like to know from where the money is going to come. What is the roadmap? Therefore, a mere statement in paragraph 6 of 'gap' of quality outcome will not do. We also want a statement of audit as how they are going to be implemented which I see completely lacking in this sector.

Sir, housing sector is another area of growth for employment generation. In paragraph 4.2 on page 80 of the Economic Survey you say that the real growth area is moderate housing segment and housing meant for the poor. But there is resource crunch. You have given some Rs.25 lakh if you are able to furnish Rs.10 lakh, I can understand that. But there is no roadmap for housing for poor because that is very important. As far as this Rs.25 lakh limit is concerned, in terms of Urban Development Ministry's guidelines, you cannot qualify that being housing for the poor because that investment is not permissible.

Sir, I now come to fiscal deficit and subsidy. Every Finance Ministers takes the liberty of figures, jugglery with statistics. But, hon. Finance Minister, if it is overdone, it becomes unrealistic.

(Contd by 1U/SSS)

SSS-GS/1U/12.35

**SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (CONTD.):** Now, you have to take the fiscal deficit to 4.6 per cent. In the last year fiscal deficit came to 5.1 per cent against

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the Budget Estimate of 5.5. Why? It is primarily because of the bonanza you got from 3 G auction. How are you going to take it down now? I don't see any reason at all. There is no road map in the entire Budget. Sir, I was just going through the outstanding liability of the Government of India. At page 59 of the Economic Survey, it was revealing. In 2005-06, it was Rs. 20.60 lakh crores. In 2010-11, it has risen to Rs. 39.44 lakh crores. If growth is there, then, liability must come down. But here is a peculiar scenario that momentum is being claimed that growth is fine and people are growing and liability is also rising. For me, it is difficult to understand this contradiction, more particularly when in this Budget also, the Government liability is going to be 3.43 lakh crores. I think, we would like to have a little explanation because when I was going through the Budget at a glance, it is stated कि एक रुपये में से 29 पैसा borrowing है और 18 से 19 पैसा interest payment है, तो बाकी पैसा विकास के लिए कितना बचा, यह तो आपको बताना ही पड़ेगा? In this scenario, how are you claiming to have a very satisfactory fiscal deficit is at least not understandable to me. Maybe you will be able to clarify this when you come to that. What is troubling me more is your vision that subsidy must come down. Yes, it has come down provided the needs of the poor are met. Now, what is the scenario today? We see a lot of corporate write ups in terms of income tax foregone, various central duties foregone. I understand, if growth is there, some legitimate write ups will have to be there. If the number is rising day-by-day, in ominous proportion, then, what is, indeed, the surprise? I was just going through a very brilliant article, hon. Finance Minister, by a journalist who has the highest respect, Mr. P. Sai Nath in The Hindu. He has computed

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that from 2005-06, your Government has written off under various heads corporate income tax worth Rs. 3,74,937 crores.

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी :** यह तो मैं दो साल से बोल रहा हूँ।

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद :** अच्छा, अगर मैं आपकी कोई अच्छी बात ले लेता हूँ, तो आपको कोई समस्या है ?

**श्री एस.एस. अहलुवालिया :** आप भी कभी-कभी हिन्दू से बोल देते हो।

**श्री सीताराम येचुरी :** हिन्दुत्व से नहीं।

**SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:** Now I recall hon. Finance Minister, your Budget Speech of last two years. You have yourself stated that this writing off pace is rising. It is not a healthy sign. It must come down. The tax base must increase. Now, subsidy meant for the poor is coming down or proposed to come down and the corporate write ups are rising. This kind of India, with great respect, is not acceptable and ought not to be done. Now, this question of black money abroad in your speech, I must tell you, caused the biggest disappointment when I saw this part of your speech. It is just a routine comment. The country is agitated, the courts are agitated. People want action to be taken. This is an occasion for you to rise to heights that we are very firm. It is not just a mere resolve but complete action plan. I have to ask this question today to the Finance Minister. What do you understand? Is it only a tax liability or is it a crime? It is the fruit of crime, slush money, sleaze, various money laundering and a whole range of other criminal activities. Why I am saying that is because you have raised two issues, double taxation or avoidance agreement and tax exchange information agreement. I think, a proper, fair business is done. I can understand that you

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have to avoid double taxation. But, are you going to take this shelter when you are talking about the crime simpliciter? You have said in paragraph 88 that you have made arrangement in money laundering Act in 2009 and the number of cases registered has increased to 1200 from merely 50 between 2005 and 2008. Let me put a straight question to you.

(Contd. by NBR/1W)

-SSS/NBR-ASC/1W/12.40/

**SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD (CONTD.):** Have your authorities told the foreign banks against those persons concerned? I don't want numbers; names are there and I know that you would not say that. At least, you can give us particular statistics that these informations have been given to foreign banks where they have their accounts. We have seen on television that the Swiss Bank authorities publicly saying, 'The Government of India does not furnish us the report of any criminal action taken against them.' I think, there is some merit in it. When you see the case of Hasan Ali, why do you need a strong observation from the Supreme Court to take action against a person who stashed billions of India's money illegally abroad? Sir, I remember your press conference and I would like to be corrected if I am wrong. You said, 'We don't have much information about his foreign money, because Swiss Bank authorities have denied it.' Today, I was reading the newspaper which reported that the Enforcement Directorate, while seeking his remand, has stated in the application that he has US \$ 8 billion investment in foreign banks abroad! Now, these facts are, indeed, very important. The people of the country want to know. Let me ask, Sir, certain very

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specific questions and I would be grateful if you reply to these. What is the total amount, approximately, of Indian nationals, as per the Government of India's understanding, deposited in foreign banks? You need not give names; you give us the rough estimate as to how much money is stashed abroad. This money relates to how many individuals and how many companies? Don't say the name; give us the numbers if you know it. And, against how many of these some form of criminal prosecution has been initiated. At least, say the number. We would like to know it. We would like to know how much information has been given to foreign banks. We would like to know that out of 1200 cases, information on how many of them have been given to foreign banks. Secondly, Sir, why has India not ratified the UN Convention Against Corruption? What is the time-frame for this? Why this is not being done is a question I would like to know, because this will enable you to seek cooperation from different countries, including Switzerland. Why is India not partnering with countries like USA, Germany, France and other countries which are chasing their black wealth outside their territories? Sir, even small countries like Philippines, Peru, Nigeria, Tunisia are all trying to unearth the hidden wealth of their despotic rulers. If smaller countries can do why cannot we. Who is saving Hasan Ali? Is he a front of someone? The country is entitled to know. When you have made a declaration in the Budget Speech, we would like to know about that.

Sir, I will finish very quickly. I have just 2-4 important issues I must highlight. Why the middleclass has been ignored in this Budget, except tokenism? I don't mean higher middleclass. I mean middle middle-class and

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lower middleclass. I have already talked about the condition of poor. Is it a crime or sin to be a middleclass in India? I think, the poor people must have the aspiration to become middleclass. That should be the aspiration of the entire poor of this country. That is the way the aspiration should go on that one should become more educated, more empowered, develop entrepreneurship skills, get enlightenment, there has to be a quest for better life and go to the middleclass segment. It is because I see the fine-print of the Budget. Sir, except the Rs. 25 lakh with regard to housing loan which is also conditioned by many other benchmarks how to implement it, etc., I see not a single word which helps the middleclass which is also suffering to lead a better life. The whole income tax exemption is only up to Rs. 1.8 lakhs. When the Direct Tax Code is going to be implemented from next year, you could have increased the limit to Rs. 2 lakhs this year itself. The poor saving of Rs. 2,000 is going to be written off by the continuing inflation.

Sir, take the textile sector. This sector gives employment to 6 million workers. After agriculture, textiles is the largest employment provider. What a raw deal given to textile sector. Sir, price of cotton yarn has registered a rise of 100% plus. Now, you have also imposed duty on automatic looms. It further creates problem. Therefore, what is the roadmap as far as the growth area in the critical segment is concerned. We don't see any reason for that.

Sir, I come to General Sales Tax.

**SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR:** The hon. Finance Minister has removed the duty on silk yarn. You praise him for that. He has done a tremendous job on silk yarn.

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There is Rs. 3,000 crores of savings for our silk handloom weavers. Give congratulations to him on that.

**SHRIMATI BRINDA KARAT:** What about the sericulture farmers?

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Mani, you can say that when your turn comes.

**SHRI MANI SHANKAR AIYAR:** Sir, if you give me an opportunity, only then I can say that...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:** Hon. Finance Minister, he is very desperate to speak. Your party must ensure that he gets some time, instead of interrupting our speech.

**THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION (SHRI ARUN JAITLEY):** At least, for the first time, he has supported the Government.

(FOLLOWED BY USY "1X")

-NBR-USY/1X/12.45

**SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:** Sir, in the GST — yes, we initiated it during the NDA regime — the discussions are going on. There is a Group of Ministers and you have said that you will come up with a roadmap. But the concerns of the State Governments also need to be addressed. There are legitimate concerns of the State Governments, regardless of which party is in power in those States. Therefore, the GST is good for the country, but we must ensure that it is operated in a manner that fiscal interests of States are not lost. This is what we would like to have — a structured view in support of response on this.

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Now, I come to reforms. The country needs reforms. We have also been saying that. Reform properly, ensuring real growth with equity, not the pyramid where the wealth is concentrated in the hands of a few people. Many areas are still lying for intervention. We would expect the Government to reach out to the Opposition. We can discuss about it; we can find a way out. But this reaching out to the Opposition, in the last 3-4-5 years -- hon. Finance Minister, I would like to use a very harsh word — is in a very sorry state of affairs. At times, you make interventions and reach out to the Opposition when the Government is in critical condition. Beyond this, a structural exchange on the whole range of economic issues is awaiting the nation's response, we have rarely seen it. Maybe, you need to learn a lesson from our functioning during the NDA regime. But having said that, we expected that instead of making announcements that these legislations you are going to bring about, a certain larger vision would have come about because, I hope, this Government would last up to 2014. I hope so. (Interruptions) Therefore, this year was the year that was available to the hon. Finance Minister for a larger scheme and vision for reforms to propel growth, where equity ought to have been there. I regret to see those are absolutely absent.

Sir, my conclusion is — I have high regards for Pranab Babu; he has a vast experience — I regret to say, when he has presented his third Budget, there is a let down; there is a sense of unease; there is a sense of drift, that's how I see it. Therefore, except, perhaps, *Aanganwadi* workers' revision, which I appreciate, I must put on record, I don't see this Budget is going to propel growth.

I am deeply grateful to you for giving me this time. Thank you very much.

(Ends)

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**DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI (RAJASTHAN):** Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I have heard my friend, Raviji, with rapt attention.

**SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:** I will hear you too.

**DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI:** Hopefully, without interruptions. I only think that he is, ultimately, indulging in the classic art of ‘Opposition speak’. He must criticize for the sake of criticism. He must criticize because he is in the Opposition. I would venture to suggest respectfully that, perhaps, he even himself does not believe in most of the criticisms that has made today. His Opposition is of the kind ‘कुछ तो लोग कहेंगे, लोगों का काम है कहना’! Really, Mr. Pranab Mukherjee should have, in his opening, but, perhaps, he cannot say because he is the Finance Minister, but I can, on behalf of Pranab *da*, quote Adlai Stevenson, “if I offer my opponents, say, bargain, if they stop telling lies about me, I will stop telling the truth about them”. Unfortunately, my friend Ravi Shankar Prasad’s speech is nothing but rhetoric, provocation, but, unfortunately, not backed by facts.

Sir, I would also like to go back to July 2009, when I had the privilege to open the Budget debate for the Treasury Benches; and, co-incidentally, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, opened for the Opposition. I had, then, started by saying, I would like to repeat now, that a Budget can and does mean different things for different people. It means a different thing to the *aam admi*; it means a different thing to the corporate; it means a different thing to stock market bulls and bears. But, ultimately, for an objective set of criteria what should a relatively or a reasonably ideal Budget be.

(Contd. by 1y — PK)

USY/PK/12.50/1Y

**DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI (CONTD.):** I had, then, itemized three criterion with which I would like to start and on which I would like to test Pranabda's 2011 Budget. The first object of a Budget, necessarily, has to be to reflect the philosophy, the vision, the thinking of the Government of the day. The second is to deal with the macro-economic essentials of the country. The third is to initiate the process of translating that vision for the future on to a firm prosperous foundation in terms of details. Over the next, roughly, forty-five minutes, I will endeavour to prove that on each of these three criteria, this is an absolutely unexceptional Budget, an excellent Budget. May I begin by trying to decode the genetic code of this Budget by an acronym, which I have formulated? The acronym which I have formulated is 'DIRECT', where 'D' stands for discipline, 'I' stands for inclusive, 'R' for reform oriented, 'E' for a very unusual facet of this Budget, a control or reduction in expenditure growth; so, 'E' for expenditure growth reduction, 'C' for creative and 'T' for transformative. May I try to follow this acronym to the extent I can and show to you that this is not a way of rhetoric, but is backed by concrete facts and figures in each para of the Budget.

Friends, let us start with the discipline, the 'D'. There are various figures given in the 'Budget At a Glance' booklet. I think this Budget has shown more than any other that good politics and good economics need not be divorced. Good politics can be good economics and the vice-versa is equally true. Indeed, the Finance Minister, with the discipline he has shown in the past and projected in the future, has already on most important parameters of the Revised Estimates

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outperformed his own Budget Estimates and I am starting with that. The Budget Estimates for 2010-11 stand outperformed by the Revised Estimates for 2010-11. If you will just notice, then, I will skip the absolute figures — because I have the absolute figures but they are a little boring and long—the revenue receipts have increased considerably from the Budget Estimates to the Revised Estimates for 2010-11 -- from about Rs.6.82 lakh crores to Rs.7.83 lakh crores. But the revenue deficit has decreased in both, absolute terms and percentage terms and if you take just the percentage terms, it has decreased from 4 to 3.4 per cent. I am talking of last year's Budget Estimates and this year's Revised Estimates. The effective revenue Budget has also, similarly, decreased in percentage terms-- from 3.5 per cent to 2.3 per cent. That is a very significant figure. The most important, the fiscal deficit, has, again, decreased in percentage terms-- from 5.5 per cent to 5.1 per cent. So, friends, the hon. Finance Minister has proved to be a very prudent and a successful housewife for the nation. He has confidently, because of that prudence and that discipline, been able to proclaim for the future a fiscal deficit and, now, I go from the Revised Estimates to the next year's Budget Estimates of 4.6 per cent as against 5.1 per cent in the Revised Estimates and an effective revenue deficit, from 2.3 per cent to 1.8 per cent. The Finance Minister has been straightforward. He has kept his promise that the frequently off-Budget expenditures or items like oil bonds, fertilizer bonds, etc. would be counted and are being counted as part of the main deficit. No sleight of hand was practised and yet the deficits were significantly reined in and very promisingly projected for the future. He has bitten the bullet by recognizing the worst kept

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secret of huge leakages in kerosene and fertilizers with which we all are familiar.....

(Contd. by 1Z/PB)

PB/1z/12.55

**DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI (CONTD.):** ... and has, therefore, made the significant announcement of direct transfer of cash subsidy to BPL families in a phased manner. We have, Sir, successful counterparts of the 'cash subsidy model' in several countries, in particular, in Brazil, in Turkey, in Colombia, in Egypt. The most successful Brazil's so-called Bolsa Familia Project is supposed to have benefited about 45 million to 50 million persons and some reports suggest that it was the single-most important factor in reducing poverty levels as per their defined poverty line in Brazil from 22 per cent in 2003 to 7 per cent in 2009. Well, certainly, this Government may or may not be successful in reaching the Fiscal Management Act's targets in the time given but I do not think anyone, except an Opposition bent upon criticizing for the sake of criticism, can doubt his sincerity. He has not increased taxes, he has not made any drastic cut backs, he has not cut expenditure -- in fact, he has increased social sector allocations handsomely -- and yet he has come up with a disciplined deficit figure, and, therefore, fiscal consolidation is the signature tune of the 'discipline', the first letter of my acronym 'D' with which this Budget has a hallmark. Indeed, it is very interesting and I would congratulate the Finance Minister on the fact that he has successfully calibrated the spending phase of this Government, the 2008-09 recessionary phase, and the more disciplined less-spending phase, which must now follow. He

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has waxed and waned like the tides and successfully, because he rolled successfully, he rolled with and he rolled out, of that recession of 2008-09 and he has now done some very carefully-targeted controlled expenditure to rein in deficits.

Sir, if fiscal consolidation is the signature tune of this Budget, then the second letter of my acronym 'DIRECT' 'I' for 'inclusion' is the identity not only of the Budget, but it is also the identity of UPA-I and of UPA-II. I can, Sir, without hesitation say that no country in the world, no country in the world, has even imagined, much less implemented, programmes of social welfare of inclusion of the size and scale implemented actually successfully by UPA-I and UPA-II. One of the biggest ones in that is about to roll out, the food security programme. That trend of inclusion, that momentum, that direction, that speed continues; and, Sir, it defines, it delineates and describes the very heart and soul of UPA-I and II.

We are, Sir, at an inflection point on 'inclusion', that is, a remarkable thing happening and not too noticed. Our social sector total allocations have reached just behind our Defence Budget. There is a small gap, Rs. 1,60,000 crores for social sector spending and Rs. 1,64,000 for Defence. This, Sir, is a revolutionary change in thinking; it is a revolution in mindset and it is a gift of the UPA's philosophy, of the UPA's approach.

Today, 'inclusion' is a buzz word but it has become a buzz word because of the UPA, because of our successive Budgets. As an editorial in a leading newspaper two day's ago put it and I quote, "Even BJP-ruled States trumpet how much better than Congress-ruled States they are at creating and implementing

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welfare programmes which we have created”, it is our philosophy, Sir, to give ownership of resources, of programmes, to give direct connectivity with individuals, cutting across Government as far as possible.

(Contd. by 2a/SKC)

2a/1.00/skc

**DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI (contd.):** And the zeal for inclusion of such welfare programmes, the zeal for inclusion generally, is clear from a whole section, section 3, devoted in the Budget over five pages, pages 15-20 of the Budget only to inclusion.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Dr. Singhvi, you may continue your speech when the discussion resumes again. Now, we shall have one hour lunch break.

The House is adjourned to meet at 2.00 p.m.

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**The House then adjourned for lunch at one of the clock.**







HK/2.00/2b

**The House re-assembled after lunch at two of the clock,  
MR. CHAIRMAN in the Chair.**

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**Q.No.181**

**SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI:** Sir, the 2010 monsoon had a very devastating impact on the State of Tamil Nadu causing over 2000 fatalities, killing 5000 livestock and damaging almost 48,000 houses and hutments. Will the hon. Minister please assure the House whether the Government will sanction the remaining funds requested by the State Government and when will he do that?

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** Sir, there are norms for assessing the amount that is due to a State under the National Disaster Response Fund. The State has its own State Disaster Response Fund. It is on the basis of the visit of the team which was assisted by the State Government officials, the Report of the inter-Ministerial Group and then the high level Committee that we assessed the amount that is due as Rs.508.69 crore. Now, there is a balance in the State Disaster Relief Fund, and applying the norms again we have assessed the amount that is to be released as Rs.317.17 crore and this has been

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released on 3rd of March. In addition, we have also released Rs.220.14 crore as Central Share of the State Disaster Response Fund in two instalments so that the State Government does not face any liquidity problems or face any shortage of funds. I think, all that is due has been released. If anything more is due, one has to make a request to that effect and one has to go to a process of assessment once again. But what has been assessed as due has been released.

**SHRIMATI KANIMOZHI:** Will the Union Government also provide financial and technical assistance to the States like Tamil Nadu which are prone to monsoon and flooding to make sure that there are some long-term protection like a drainage project and other infrastructure protection and facilities.

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** Sir, there are a number of mitigation efforts that are taken by the concerned Departments and Ministries, for example, the Ministry of Rural Development, the Ministry of Water Resources, etc. A number of mitigation measures are taken and I know that that Government of Tamil Nadu also has taken a number of mitigation measures. There are various international agencies which

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have assisted various States in taking mitigation measures. If there is a proposal for long-term mitigation and prevention measures like flood control or similar measures, surely the Government of Tamil Nadu knows what it has to do. It would have to draw up a plan, submit it to the Ministry concerned, obtain funds from the Planning Commission and implement it as a Plan scheme. Plan schemes are available for disaster mitigation.

**DR. E.M. SUDARSANA NATCHIAPPAN:** Sir, when the damages are caused, individual person's lands or crops are spoiled, infrastructure is spoiled, community assets are spoiled and Government assets are also spoiled. When the assessments are made, will these factors be taken into consideration and compensation will be given taking into consideration various sections of people who are affected by that? If so, the State Government has already asked for more than Rs.3000 crore, but the amount given is only Rs.512 crore. What is the rationale behind it?

(Followed by 2c/KSK)

**Q. No. 181 (contd.)**

KSK/VNK/2.05/2C

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** Sir, State Governments always ask for more. That is because they know that if they ask for more, they are likely to get more. These are norms which have been laid down. These norms have been periodically revised. The last revision was on the 31<sup>st</sup> of July, 2009. These norms set out the item for which assistance would be given and the scale of assistance. I can read through this whole thing, but I can send a copy of this to the hon. Member. It is available on the website. These are well-known norms. All State Governments are aware of these norms. They were last revised on 31<sup>st</sup> of July. Under these norms, we give gratuitous relief. We give relief for small and marginal farmers for agricultural input subsidy where crop loss was 50 per cent and above; input subsidy to farmers other than small and marginal farmers; assistance to small and marginal sericulture farmers; employment generation, animal husbandry; assistance to fishermen; assistance to artisans and handicrafts, handloom sectors, handloom weavers; assistance for

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**Q. No. 181 (contd.)**

repair and restoration of damaged houses, for fully damaged and destroyed houses, for partially damaged houses; repair and restoration of immediate nature of damage to infrastructure. So, item wise, these scales have been laid out and we go strictly according to the norms.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Now, Mr. Pany. Please ask only on this question.

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि:** धन्यवाद सभापति महोदय। मैं कई बार कह चुका हूँ कि आप बहुत strict हैं और माननीय गृह मंत्री जी बहुत विद्वान हैं। वे on-the-spot पूरे देश के बारे में जवाब दे सकते हैं।

**श्री सभापति:** कृपया आप सवाल पूछिए।

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि:** सर, तमिलनाडु समुद्र के किनारे वाला राज्य है और उड़ीसा भी समुद्र के किनारे वाला राज्य है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** मगर यह सवाल तमिलनाडु पर है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि:** सर, मैं कह रहा हूँ न कि माननीय गृह मंत्री जी जवाब दे देंगे। अभी पिछले नवंबर में उड़ीसा में untimely rain हुई थी।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** पाणि जी, यह सवाल उड़ीसा पर नहीं है। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि:** सर, मंत्री जी इसका जवाब दे देंगे।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** नहीं, नहीं ...(व्यवधान)....

**Q. No. 181 (contd.)**

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि:** सर, अभी उड़ीसा में जो untimely rain हुई थी।  
...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** पाणि जी, आप समय मत बर्बाद कीजिए। ...(व्यवधान)... पाणि जी, आप मेरी बात सुनिए...(व्यवधान)... सवाल तमिलनाडु पर है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि:** सर, मेरा एक लाइन का सवाल है।...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** नहीं, वे उसका जवाब नहीं दे सकते हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि:** सर, मेरा सवाल बिल्कुल pointed है। अभी जो उड़ीसा में untimely rain हुई थी, उसके लिए उड़ीसा सरकार ने माननीय गृह मंत्री जी को दरखास्त दी है या नहीं दी है? केन्द्र सरकार से कोई पैसा मांगा गया है या नहीं मांगा गया है? अगर मांगा गया है, तो क्या उड़ीसा को वह पैसा दिया जाएगा?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** This is not a question which can be answered on this question. Shri Tiruchi Siva.

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** Sir, in reply to the second supplementary to the main question, the hon. Minister said that any plans received from the Tamil Nadu Government will be considered. Sir, our question is

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whether the Central Government has got any draft plans for all the States which are prone to flood and monsoons across the country and whether the Central Government will give such plans to the States to implement them to help in avoiding such...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Are you asking about Tamil Nadu?

**SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA:** Yes, Sir. Has the Central Government got any plans which would be forwarded to the States, including Tamil Nadu?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** The part of your question relating to Tamil Nadu, the hon. Minister may like to answer.

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** Sir, with a view to address cyclone hazard risk, the National Cyclone Risk Mitigation Project has been drawn up with the World Bank assistance in 13 cyclone-prone States and Union Territories. The Project aims to strengthen the structural, non-structural cyclone mitigation efforts to reduce the cyclone risks and vulnerability in coastal districts. The Project is proposed to be implemented in three phases. Under phase-I, the States of Orissa and Andhra Pradesh are being covered. The estimated cost of phase-I is Rs.1,496 crores. Out of this, there will be partial funding

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**Q. No. 181 (contd.)**

with the World Bank and this agreement was signed, I believe, on 9<sup>th</sup> July, 2010. Now, whether remaining States are being covered under phase-II or phase-III, I do not have the specific details. I will find out if and where Tamil Nadu figures. In the first phase, we are covering Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.

(Ends)

(followed by 2d — sk)





SK/2D/2.10

**Question No. 182**

**SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:** Sir, in his response to the question, the Minister said that many steps have been taken to protect the Defence land, while the fact remains that a large chunk of Defence land is under encroachment. Even with regard to the Adarsh Society land, there is some confusion whether it belongs to the Defence Ministry or to the Maharashtra Government. So, I want to know from the hon. Minister how much land is under encroachment in the country.

**SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU:** Sir, a substantial portion of land is under encroachment right now. It amounts to about 11,000 acres. Out of which, the encroachment in the cantonment areas is to the extent of about 1,100 acres. The figure varies in different States but most of the encroachment has taken place outside the cantonment area. We are taking suitable measures for preserving the land.

**SHRI A.K. ANTONY:** Sir, 11,000 acres of land encroachment is out of total Defence land of 71,31,000 acres. So, total Defence land is 71,31,000 acres, and out of that, 11,000 acres of land is under encroachment. If you go through the figures, during the last ten

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years, the amount of land that has been encroached upon is less compared to the past years.

**SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:** Sir, my second supplementary question is: What steps have been taken to retrieve land from the encroachers? Secondly, Sir, even for the good projects, projects of national interest, the Defence Ministry is not willing to share its land. Their attitude is very stubborn even for the Delhi Metro. The Delhi Metro is today so zig-zag because the Defence authorities never wanted to give the required land to them and, therefore, they had to change the route. So, it is all because of that. Similarly, in case of Goa airport, they did not give land to the Civil Ministry and that is why the airport could not be expanded. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what would be the attitude of the Defence Minister on good projects. And, what will they be doing to retrieve the land which is under encroachment?

**SHRI A.K. ANTONY:** Sir, as a policy, we are not surrendering Defence land to any other agency. But, at the same time, for public purposes, Defence Ministry has always been very liberal. In the

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particular case of Delhi Metro also, the Defence Ministry gave land to the Delhi Metro. As per the Government rule, land can be given only after the Cabinet approval. Normally, we give land in exchange of equal value of land but in case of Delhi Metro, taking it as a special case, it was given exemption and land was given to it. By and large, generally, for public purposes, whether it is the Central Government or the State Government, we are giving land to them. But, at the same time, the general policy is, whenever the Defence land is given on lease, the Defence Ministry must get equal value of land in exchange.

In case of Goa airport, there is some problem and we are trying to sort it out. But the Government policy is that whenever you want to take Defence land, the Defence Ministry must get equal value of land in exchange. Otherwise, the entire Defence land will be given away within some years. That is why in the year 1991, the Government took the decision that hereafter no Minister, no officer, nobody can give Defence land permanently without the approval of the Cabinet.

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**SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:** But what steps have been taken to remove those encroachers? (Interruptions) Eighteen thousand crores are in their possession. What steps have been taken to remove them?

**SHRI A.K. ANTONY:** I told you, in the past, say, twenty years back or thirty years back, there was large amount of encroachment by the State Governments, by the private players. Lucknow, Mumbai, Pune, Merrut, there are some areas where large scale of encroachment was there by the State Governments and private players. But during the last ten years, the encroachment is very less. We are taking stringent action to evict the encroachers. But, at the same time, sometimes when we are evicting the encroachers, we are getting the representatives from the State Governments, from our own Members of Parliament that these encroachers are small holders, don't evict them. So, that is why we now took the decision that we must first computerize all land records, and the computerization process will be over by 31<sup>st</sup> March.

(Contd. by yrsr — 2e)

**Q. No. 182 (contd.)**

**SHRI A.K. ANTONY (CONTD.):** First we will evict all the big encroachers; and then small encroachers also. If they are genuine, we will find out whether they can be rehabilitated somewhere else. Take the case of Mumbai. There are thousands of encroachers on the Navy land. But now with the cooperation of the Maharashtra Government, we are trying to rehabilitate them. If you evict thousands of slum-dwellers without rehabilitating them, there may be problems. There are a few cases like that. Otherwise, we are now taking strong actions to evict encroachers.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Shri V. Hanumantha Rao.

**DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT:** Sir, first you called me.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Sorry. Yes, I had called you first. (Interruptions)

Just one minute. (Interruptions) Dr. Raut.

**DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT:** Sir, in his reply the hon. Defence Minister has mentioned that it has been decided to review the practice of issuing 'No Objection Certificates' for construction of buildings on

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the land adjoining the defence land. Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister when in the near past..(Interruptions)..

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please. Why are you interfering?

**DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT:** Sir, I need your protection.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please go ahead with your question.

**DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT:** My question is this. In recent past, the Defence Ministry refused to give NOC to a private building of residents in Mumbai. That has been negated and that has not been honoured and a building comes up. I would name the building also. I have written a letter to the hon. Defence Minister. It is Har Siddhi apartments in the vicinity of INS Trata. The Defence Ministry has written seven letters from 2005 to the Government of Maharashtra, to the builders, and to the BMC. Despite that, the building comes up. What action is the Defence Ministry proposing to take on such constructions, which have come up despite the refusal of NOCs to such constructions?

**SHRI A.K. ANTONY:** The hon. Member is correct. Actually because of historical reasons, in some States there are cases like that. But

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now we are taking very strong actions. That is the case of Adarsh. Even in Puna, we took strong actions. We are examining that. After examining the whole thing, as per the law we will take action.

**DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT:** Sir, how much time? The building has come up. (Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** No supplementaries on supplementaries. (Interruptions) Just a minute, I am coming to you. Please.

**DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT:** Sir, it is a question of security. Our security is in danger. Your security is in danger. (Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please.

**DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT:** Sir, it is overlooking INS Trata.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** We are not going into a discussion on this. Please follow the procedure of Question Hour. (Interruptions) I am afraid I have not allowed you to conduct the discussion. (Interruptions)

**DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT:** Sir, I accept your ruling; I bow to that. But despite that I would like to say this. A year after, what does that mean? A fourteen-storey building has come up?

Q. No. 182 (contd.)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please.

**DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT:** Sir, you can see from that building what is happening in INS Trata. That is the headquarters of the Coast Guard.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** May I suggest something to you? (Interruptions)  
Please. (Interruptions)

**DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT:** Sir, how can we throw ourselves at the mercy of anti-national elements? (Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please don't go off on a tangent. If you are not satisfied with the answer..(Interruptions)..

**DR. BHARATKUMAR RAUT:** Sir, I think you should assure the House. (Interruptions) You are the custodian of our faith.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Do you wish to clarify this further?

**SHRI A.K. ANTONY:** I assure the hon. Member that after examining the whole case, we will take action.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Shri V. Hanumantha Rao.

**Q. No. 182 (contd.)**

**SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:** Our hon. Minister has told about the encroachment over the land of the Defence Ministry. But I am seeing this, especially in Andhra Pradesh, that in many parts land has been given for lease to private people. They are enjoying like anything.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Are you talking about defence land?

**SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:** Yes, Sir. Defence land has been given for lease for the purposes of organising 15-20 marriage ceremonies. They are looting like anything. The families of ex-servicemen are not getting anything. All the private people are enjoying. For organizing marriage ceremonies, they are getting one crore of rupees from private people. Why are they not cancelling it?

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Will you give details?

**SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:** If that has been given to the ex-servicemen, their family members can enjoy. I am telling you the facts. There are 15-20 marriage halls.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Are you asking a question? Or are you making a statement?

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Q. No. 182 (contd.)

**SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:** Sir, I am asking a question. I want to know whether they think about cancelling the leasing of marriage halls and giving it to the ex-servicemen. I am asking this directly. They are leasing 15-20 marriage halls over defence land for a period of 90 years.

(Continued by VKK/2F)

-YSR/VKK-MCM/2f/2.20

**SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO (CONTD.):** Are they cancelling or not?

**SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU:** Sir, the hon. Member is referring to old grand bungalows which are inside. The bungalow areas are also in the civil areas and usually, these are supposed to be used for residential purposes. I think, in some cases, the misuse is happening for commercial reasons and we are looking into the matter as to how to resolve this. I think, there is two-way loss. First of all, there is a loss because of the misuse of the old grand bungalow and there is a substantial revenue loss because no income that is derived out of commercial venture there accrues to the Ministry of Defence or the Cantonment. So, we are looking into this.

Q. No. 182 (contd.)

**DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY:** Sir, in Visakhapatnam, there are large number of Defence land which are encroached by poor people, Dalits and people living below poverty line for the last 40 years. For forty years, it is encroached. But, you can't say that it is fully encroached. So, either you have to throw them or rehabilitate them or ask them to remain there only since it is not affecting the Navy and for the last 40 years, they have occupied it. So, I would like to know: What is the solution? It is encroachment — whether it is for commercial purpose or for residence of poor people. That is a different issue. Mr. Hanumantha was saying that some people are misusing and making money out of it. In Visakhapatnam, there are a number of places where people are suffering for 40 years. There is no facility because the land belongs to Defence. But, they cannot be evacuated because they have other protections. At the same time, for 40 years, Navy is also able to bear it. So, I would like to know: What is the solution?

**SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:** Sir, I want the Minister to cancel the lease. (Interruptions) Please cancel the lease. (Interruptions)

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Q. No. 182 (contd.)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please. It's not your question. (Interruptions) It is not your question. (Interruptions)

**SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO:** Defence Minister is a very senior Minister. (Interruptions) Private people are enjoying. (Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please resume your place. (Interruptions) If you want a discussion, there is a procedure for it. Please follow it. (Interruptions)

**SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU:** Sir, as my hon. Cabinet Minister has pointed out, out of the large extent of land, some land has been occupied over a period of time. But, in recent years, the amount of encroachment has come down. And, as the hon. Member, Dr. Subbarami, has just now pointed out, there are pockets all over the country where encroachment has taken place and colonies have come up. Now, the solution ahead is, either to resume the land or get into an arrangement with the States where the States take over the land and distribute the land rights to those people and also give an equivalent value of the land to the Ministry of Defence as well. These are the solutions that are possible. (Ends)





## Q. No.183

**SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI:** Sir, Defence experts, analysts and ex-Generals and former responsible officers of the Defence Forces have, time and again, expressed concern over the outdated arms and ammunitions. We all know about MIG-21 and Bofors and so many others. But, the hon. Minister has categorically denied it. In reply to my first question about outdated arms and ammunitions, he says, “No”. The Minister has denied it categorically. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he means that no arms and ammunitions of all the three Defence Wings are outdated? Despite the anxiety of Defence personnel, is the Government satisfied with the present position of arms and ammunitions?

**SHRI A.K. ANTONY:** Sir, the hon. Member’s question is different and the answer is different. The hon. Member’s question was: Whether most of the arms and ammunitions of the three wings of the Indian Defence Forces have become outdated? Then, the answer is no. All over the world, in all the Defence Services, there are three types of arms. One is, most modern, sophisticated and state-of-the-art arms.

(Contd. by MKS/2g)

**Q. No. 183 (contd.)**

MKS-GS/2.25/2G

**SHRI A.K. ANTONY (CONTD.):** The second one is the current level arms. The third one is obsolete. Like all over the world, Indian Armed Forces are also having the same. They are standard. They keep several percentage of the State-of-the-Art arms and equipments, another percentage of current technology and several percentage of obsolete. “Obsolete” does not mean that it cannot be used. The problem with the obsolete is that it is difficult to get spare parts; the maintenance is also very costly. That is why Armed Forces have a policy of phasing out the obsolete arms/ammunitions. Take for example what the hon. Member was telling us about the Air Force. The Air Force, in the last few years, has phased out MiG-23s, MiG-25s and Canberras, and they are also planning to phase out MiG-27s. They have got a phase-out plan. Similarly, the Army also has got a phase-out plan. The Navy also has got a phase-out plan. But, at the same time, another question was about ‘most of the arms’; that is not correct. A portion is always there. That is kept not only in India. All

Q. No. 183 (contd.)

over the world, it is like that. It is a standard policy of the Armed Forces that they will keep three types — State-of-the-Art equipments; and also the current technology, and the obsolete. So, in Armed Forces, we are having these types of equipments. But the question was about ‘most of the equipments’; that is not correct. Now, a majority of the equipments are what we are, actually, using for our purpose.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Thank you.

**SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI:** I did not say ‘all the equipments’. I only said ‘most of the equipments’, not ‘all the equipments’.

Sir, my second question arises because the danger on our borders, particularly in the North and in the West, looms very large. Sir, in defence, it is said, often, it is considered to be the best form of defence. Will the Minister state whether the Indian Government policy about the production and procurement of defence equipments would remain defensive defence-oriented policy? Or would he, in future, think about having an offence-oriented defence policy?

Q. No. 183 (contd.)

**SHRI RAVI SHANKAR PRASAD:** That is a very loaded question to the hon. Defence Minister!

**SHRI A.K. ANTONY:** Yes, this is a very loaded question. The hon. Member also knows that no, it is not India's policy...(Interruptions)...., whichever Government comes to power in India. In India, after Independence, Governments of various parties came into existence. Our Government continues almost the same policy. We are not following an offensive policy. We do not want even one inch of land from any foreign country, but, at the same time, we will also not surrender one inch of Indian land to any foreign country; that is our policy. So, our policy is, by and large, deterrent. "Offensive" is not our policy. Yes, it is an offensive policy for some other countries....(Interruptions)... Power projection in defence also is not our policy. Our policy is consistent. I think our policy is the Indian policy.

**SHRI BHAGAT SINGH KOSHYARI:** But we have surrendered some territory.....(Interruptions)...

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Thank you.

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Q. No. 183 (contd.)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Thank you. Thank you. ...(Interruptions)...

Shrimati Shobhana Bhartia.

**SHRIMATI SHOBHANA BHARTIA:** Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is true that the Government procures 70 per cent of its defence equipments from abroad and they have set a target of reducing it to 30 per cent. But they have not met with any luck so far. And there has not been a significant reduction. Can the hon. Minister, please, tell us what steps are being taken to cut this dependence on foreign vendors who, very often, let us down?

**SHRI A.K. ANTONY:** First of all, I am glad to inform the House that even in the past, only 30 per cent of our platform equipments/ammunitions we have produced in the country. Now, their ratio has changed. Now, nearly 40 per cent of platform equipments and ammunitons we are producing in India. For example, in the Army, nearly 50 per cent of platform equipments/ammunitions are produced in India.

(Contd. by TMV/2H)

Q. No. 183 (contd.)

-MKS-TMV-ASC/2H/2.30

**SHRI A. K. ANTONY (CONTD.):** In the case of Navy also a substantial portion is produced in India. The Air Force is lagging behind. Now there is gradual improvement. Recently, the Government has formulated the Defence Production Policy. As per the new Policy, we have now introduced the concept of “buy and make Indian”. So, I am sure that hereafter we will be able to produce more in our country. Don't expect miracles. But we are improving. The direction is very clear. Every year we are trying to improve our indigenous production. In the past the defence production was exclusively reserved for the public sector. But we realised that the Indian public sector alone will not be able to meet the requirement of the Armed Forces. Our first priority is to reduce the dependence on foreign suppliers. So, while allowing the private sector, we will not weaken the public sector. We will strengthen the public sector. We will modernise the public sector. Now actually almost all the defence ordnance factories are in the process of modernisation and will be modernised within the next five years. We have prepared a plan for modernising important ordnance

Q. No. 183 (contd.)

factories by spending nearly Rs.50,000 crores. Almost all our defence PSUs are in the process of modernisation. Almost all the defence shipyards are in the process of modernisation. So, we are modernising our PSUs and we are now giving more space to the private sector. With the help of both the private sector and the public sector, after the introduction of the new Defence Production Policy, I am sure that in the near future, though we will not be able to reach 75 per cent, we will be able to substantially increase the indigenous content of our defence equipment.

**SHRIMATI VIPLOVE THAKUR:** Sir, the hon. Minister has said that the concept of “buy and make Indian” has been included and it is being done. But the time it takes, like Arjun Tank, is long. We have been hearing about the Arjun Tank for long and that it is going to be commissioned. But still it is not. So, I want to know the steps that the Government is going to take to materialise it. It should be done in a time-bound manner, not like the Arjun Tank. I would like to know this.

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Q. No. 183 (contd.)

**SHRI A. K. ANTONY:** Sir, I am sorry to say that the hon. Member's statement is not correct. In the case of Arjun Tank, already 124 have been inducted and the Army has given an order for another 124. So, the Arjun Tank is a reality. Now the Light Combat Aircraft (LCA) is one of the best aircraft in the world. The initial operation clearance of the LCA has been cleared. There are UAVs and electronic warfare. In many areas India is now producing state-of-the-art equipment. So, gradually we are improving. But we have to go a long way.

**SHRI MOHAMMED ADEEB:** Sir, I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is true that Israel is the biggest supplier of arms to India. If it is so, why?

**SHRI A. K. ANTONY:** Sir, Israel is one of our important suppliers. It is not the biggest supplier. Russia is the biggest supplier of defence equipment.

(Ends)









**Q.NO. 184**

(Q. No.184 -- Hon. Member absent)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Are there any supplementaries on Q. No. 184?

Prof. P. J. Kurien.

**PROF. P. J. KURIEN:** Sir, as per the reply given by the hon. Minister, the FTA between India and the ASEAN countries have come into force on 01-01-2010. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, after the implementation of the agreement, whether it is a fact that one year and two months have elapsed. Have you made any study as to the shift in the balance of trade between India and these countries? Is there any shift? Is it in our favour? Or, is it in their favour? Which are the countries where the shift is in our favour?

**SHRI ANAND SHARMA:** Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Member for raising this question. As I have stated in my reply, India has signed Free Trade Agreement with countries of ASEAN region as a group of ten countries. They are Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam.

(Contd. by 2J/VK)

Q. No. 184 (contd.)VK/2J/2.35

**SHRI ANAND SHARMA (CONTD):** Both India and ASEAN, through this agreement, have agreed on tariff concessions on 90 per cent of the lines. I would like to apprise the hon. Member that India had taken care while negotiating the agreement to have a large Exclusion (Negative) List. All the other agreements, which ASEAN has signed with China, Japan, Korea, Australia and New Zealand, they have never agreed to a negative list. Secondly, the agreement was operationalised, after ratification by the concerned countries, only by three countries, that is, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand on 1.1.2010, not by all ten countries. In the case of others, five other countries have ratified. Philippines and Cambodia have yet to do so. Therefore, for all the ten, a study and a comparative statement cannot be made. However, what we have seen is that there has been a significant increase in the bilateral trade after the signing of the FTA. The trade which stood at a little over 41 billion US dollars, has increased to 50 billion US dollars, in 2010 and we have now a target of taking it to 70 billion US dollars by 2012.

**Q. No. 184 (contd.)**

Sir, with regard to the increase, Indian products have got access in many sectors, and the products of these countries have also got access. But we have taken care to ensure that there is a balance and if imports have increased, Indian exports have also significantly increased. If I have to tell you, Sir, ...

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN:** I have asked whether the shift is in our favour or not.

**SHRI ANAND SHARMA:** No, it is not so. It has never been. The question was that after the agreement, there has been a huge gap. But that gap has narrowed after the signing of the agreement. The gap was much more. I must inform the House that India is dependent on imports for some of the commodities which we need, particularly pulses and edible oils in large quantities which come from these countries.

**SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY:** Mr. Chairman, Sir, is there any impact study conducted by the Ministry for excessive imports into the country and thereby our local industry getting affected?

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Q. No. 184 (contd.)

**SHRI ANAND SHARMA:** Sir, there are regular studies. As I have said, only in the case of three countries, we have completed one year. For the rest seven, it is only a few months. It is only by next year that we will be in a position to assess it for all the ten ASEAN countries. But I would like to assure the hon. Member that while negotiating the agreement, the national interest is kept in mind. The negotiators have a very clear mandate. India, as I informed earlier while replying to Prof. Kurien's question, has kept a huge negative list of 1297 products. Those tariff lines are completely excluded, and these include 689 agricultural lines. It is a highly sensitive list. All the products in that are the plantation sector products. There is another sensitive list which has over 2,000 lines.

**SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN:** Sir, as far as the balance of trade between India and those ASEAN countries is concerned, earlier the gap was more and it has improved in our favour after the FTA, if I have understood it correctly. The Minister has talked about the Negative List in his reply. But tea and coffee were not falling under that. I think

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Q. No. 184 (contd.)

that was open for trade. You kindly clarify it. In that event, what was the reflection on the tea and coffee growers in our country?

**SHRI ANAND SHARMA:** Sir, as I have mentioned, there is a highly sensitive list where there is reduction of tariff, but not complete elimination of tariff over a prolonged period of time. Tea, coffee and pepper fall in that category. But we had taken the tariff lines of the year, 2005 as the base; whereas the agreement was signed on the 13<sup>th</sup> of August, 2009.

(Contd. By 2K)

RG/SCH/2.40/2K

**SHRI ANAND SHARMA (contd.):** And the reduction in tea, coffee and pepper will be nominal and spread over a period of ten years, that is, up to 2019. So, by 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019, all these reductions will come in. And, I would like to inform the hon. Member that even after 2019, that is, by 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2020, the tariff on tea will still be 45 per cent; it will still be 45 per cent on coffee and it will be 50 per cent on pepper. That is how it will be. And the reduction also will be very small between now and 2020; if I may say, by 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2019, it will be between 1.8 per cent and 5 per cent. So, we have taken care to protect the plantation sector.

(Ends)









(Q.No.185 — hon. Member absent.)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Q.No.185. Shri Sanjay Raut.

**SHRI SANJAY RAUT:** Sir, this is a question of national security.

There is an unprecedented increase in the incidents of fire in Army ordnance depots. The Government has said, in its written reply, that they have conducted inquiries. My supplementary to the hon. Minister is very simple. What is the finding of the inquiry into the incident that took place in West Bengal? And, is there any chance that the Maoists were behind this incident?

**SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU:** If you look at the number of incidents that has taken place, there have been only two incidents in the last three years, and the probable causes of fire in ordnance establishments, looking at each of these 11 incidents that have happened over the last ten years, are spontaneous combustion or electronic short circuit or accidental exposure during testing, repairs or breakdown of ammunition. As far as this specific incident is concerned, there was no incident of sabotage or involvement by an external non-State actor.

Q. No. 185 (contd.)

**SHRI V.P. SINGH BADNORE:** Sir, the Court of Inquiry into such incidents before has also revealed that there are shortages, and because of shortages, they do it on purpose so that the inventories are all lost. That is why they do it, and this has been the fact. In these two inquiries also, something like that has come out. Can the hon. Minister kindly give us the information on that?

**SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU:** Sir, I can tell you that there is a little shortage of space for storage of ammunitions. The present authorization is about 9,15,578 MT, and there is a plan for augmenting the capacity for storage. As soon as the funds are available, the additional storage will be made.

**श्री आर.सी. सिंह:** सर, इन्होंने कहा है कि एक साल पहले 2010 में Court of Enquiry कंडक्ट की गई थी। क्या Court of Enquiry की पूरी रिपोर्ट आई है? कहीं यह man-made तो नहीं था अथवा क्या इस तरह की कोई संभावना है?

**SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU:** Sir, I have just read out the findings of the Court of Inquiry which has gone into the probable cause of fire in these establishments. And we are also taking remedial measures, that is,

some of the safety and security measures, like, forming of three levels of security and also augmenting the capacity for storage.

(Ends)









**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** माननीय उद्योग एवं वाणिज्य मंत्री जी, मैंने आपका उत्तर देखा है। आपने 1991 की उद्योग नीति की चर्चा की है कि उद्योग में, विशेष रूप से निर्माण के क्षेत्र में प्रतिस्पर्धा हो और दक्षता बढ़े। इसमें आपने यह भी लिखा है कि प्रति व्यक्ति नियोजित पूंजी अब काफी बढ़ गई है।

21-psv पर जारी

-SCH/PSV-KS/2L/2.45

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद (क्रमागत):** इतना सब करने के बावजूद ऐसा क्यों है कि विगत दो-तीन वर्षों में उद्योग का जो निर्माण क्षेत्र है, मैन्यफैक्चरिंग सेक्टर है, उसमें गिरावट आ रही है? इसमें गिरावट के क्या कारण हैं? वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्री के रूप में आपको क्या लगता है, जबकि सबसे अधिक नियोजन देने वाला क्षेत्र यही है?

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सर, माननीय सदस्य का प्रश्न कैपिटल इन्टेंसिव टेक्नोलॉजी से सम्बन्धित है, मैन्यफैक्चरिंग इंडस्ट्री के अन्दर, जिसका मैंने सही उत्तर दे दिया है। जहाँ तक मैंने पिछले 20 वर्षों की नीति की चर्चा की है, तो 1991 में देश में इंडस्ट्रियल पॉलिसी बनी थी, जिसमें लाइसेंसिंग की पुरानी प्रणाली को समाप्त कर दिया गया था। राज्य ने केवल दो सेक्टर्स, रेलवेज़ और एटॉमिक इनर्जी, अपने पास रखे और केवल पाँच अन्य सेक्टर्स में लाइसेंसिंग जारी रखी। वे जो सेक्टर्स हैं, उनका भी मैं उल्लेख कर सकता हूँ। परन्तु, महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि

Q. No. 186 (contd.)

दोनों में वृद्धि हुई है। जहाँ तक पूँजी निवेश की बात है और उसके साथ-साथ मुलाजिमों की संख्या की बात है, इन दोनों में बढ़ोतरी हुई है, यह नहीं कि कैपिटल इन्सेंटिव इंडस्ट्रीज़ के बनने से इम्प्लायमेंट में कोई कमी आई है। जहाँ तक मैन्यफैक्चरिंग की स्पेसिफिक बात इन्होंने पूछी है, तो हमारी जी०डी०पी० में मैन्यफैक्चरिंग का हिस्सा कम है, जोकि एक चिन्ता का विषय है। वह पिछले बीस वर्षों से 16 प्रतिशत पर रुका हुआ है। मैं यह नहीं कह रहा हूँ कि वह 16 प्रतिशत पर ही रुका हुआ है और इसके माने यह है कि वह बढ़ा नहीं, पर हमारी जी०डी०पी० भी बहुत बढ़ गई है। इसके लिए सरकार की तरफ से प्रयास किया जा रहा है। हमने एक नई नीति लाने का उल्लेख मैन्यफैक्चरिंग पॉलिसी के माध्यम से किया है। हमारे बराबर की या हमारे से कम्परेटिव जो इकोनॉमीज़ हैं, वहाँ पर जी०डी०पी० में 26 प्रतिशत से लेकर 33 प्रतिशत तक मैन्यफैक्चरिंग का हिस्सा है और हमारी भी यह कोशिश रहेगी कि इसको बढ़ाया जाए।

सर, इन्होंने उससे जुड़ा जो दूसरा सवाल किया कि क्या औद्योगिक उत्पादन में कमी आई है, तो मेरा कहना है कि औद्योगिक उत्पादन में कमी नहीं आई है। 2008-2009 में जब विश्व के अन्दर एक भारी आर्थिक संकट आया था, तब औद्योगिक उत्पादन कम हुआ था और केवल एक महीने के लिए बहुत कम मात्रा में, जो निगेटिव क्षेत्र है, उसमें औद्योगिक उत्पादन गया। जून, 2009 से उसकी वापसी हुई और 2009 का जो वर्ष था, वह खत्म किया। पिछले 15 वर्षों में

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सबसे ज्यादा औद्योगिक उत्पादन भारत ने रिकॉर्ड किया। चूँकि बेस ईयर का इफेक्ट होता है, 2009 में इसमें 18 प्रतिशत और मैन्यफैक्चरिंग में 20 प्रतिशत जहाँ विकास हुआ, इसको बेस मानते हुए भी हमारा औद्योगिक उत्पादन निरन्तर बढ़ रहा है और पिछले वर्ष भी, जो 2010 का है, जो सालाना औसत है, वह 8.6 प्रतिशत है। हमारा हर तरह से प्रयास है कि निवेश भी बढ़े, रोजगार भी बढ़े और औद्योगिक उत्पादन भी बढ़े।

**श्री सभापति:** थैंक यू। दूसरा प्रश्न।

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** माननीय मंत्री जी, आपने औद्योगिक क्षेत्र के बारे में जो आशावादी चित्र अभी रखा, आपके आर्थिक सर्वे से उसका संकेत नहीं मिलता, मैं आपसे इतना ही कहना चाहूँगा। इसकी चर्चा में कभी आपसे अलग से करूँगा।

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** देखिए, मेरे पास आँकड़े हैं। ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्री सभापति:** आप इनका सवाल सुन लीजिए।

**श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद:** मैं इस पर आपसे अलग से बहस करूँगा। ...(व्यवधान)... अभी मेरा आपसे दूसरा सवाल है। आपने कहा है कि उत्पादन लागत के प्रतिशत के तौर पर श्रम की जो लागत है, उस बारे में आपने आँकड़े दिए हैं। अगर आप 2004-05 से 2008-09 देखिए तो यह 4.2 से 4.3 के बीच में ही है। अभी आपने स्वयं स्वीकार किया कि जी0डी0पी0 में औद्योगिक निर्माण क्षेत्र का योगदान 16 प्रतिशत पर ही स्थिर है। ऐसी परिस्थितियों में यह निष्कर्ष

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निकालना कि श्रमिकों की भागीदारी और उन पर जो निवेश हो रहा है, वह भी बहुत संतोषजनक है, इस निष्कर्ष का आपका आधार क्या है?

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा:** सर, मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ कि कैपिटल इन्टेंसिव इंडस्ट्रीज़ के अन्दर प्रोडक्टिविटी बढ़ती है, उसमें हाई टेक्नोलॉजी आती है, उसमें उच्च स्तर की मशीनरी लगती है, जिससे वहाँ पर जो मुलाजिम हैं या लेबरर्स हैं, वे बड़ी मशीनों पर काम करके और आधुनिक टेक्नोलॉजीज़ को प्रयोग में लाकर उत्पादन बढ़ाते हैं। उसमें लेबरर्स की संख्या नहीं बढ़ती।

(2एम/डी0एस0 पर क्रमशः)

-PSV/DS-KGG/2m/2.50

**श्री आनन्द शर्मा (क्रमागत):** हमारे यहाँ जो कैपिटल इन्टेंसिव उद्योग लगे हैं, जो और भी लगाने चाहिए, तभी जीडीपी में मैन्चफैक्चरिंग के हिस्से को बढ़ाने की जो बात है, वह पूरी हो पाएगी। उसमें लेबरर्स की संख्या उसके बाद भी बढ़ती जा रही है। आंकड़ों से यह स्पष्ट है कि वर्ष 1990-91 में उद्योग में 1,94,913 करोड़ रुपये लगे थे और आठ करोड़ से ज्यादा लोग यानी 82.79 मिलियन लेबरर्स की संख्या थी। अब उसमें पूंजी निवेश 15,35,178 करोड़ रुपये है तथा लेबरर्स की संख्या 113.27 मिलियन है। इस प्रकार, उसमें लेबरर्स की संख्या 31 मिलियन बढ़ी है और पूंजी का निवेश भी बढ़ा है।

एक अन्य बात को भी मद्देनजर रखना आवश्यक है कि मैन्चफैक्चरिंग का शेयर बढ़ाने के लिए अपने देश या बाहर के देशों के लोग, जो निवेश करते हैं, उनको यह निर्णय करना होता है कि उस सेक्टर के अंदर वे कौन-सी तकनीक चाहते हैं या वे उसमें कौन-सी मशीनरी लगाना चाहते हैं। हमारी ऐसी मान्यता है कि मैन्चफैक्चरिंग की नयी नीति, जिसका उल्लेख माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने बजट में भी किया है और सरकार ने इस मैन्चफैक्चरिंग-नीति को लाना तय कर लिया है, उससे हमारा मैन्चफैक्चरिंग बढ़ेगा तथा यह जो आंकड़ा मैंने आपको दिया, आने वाले वर्षों में share of GDP में बड़ा परिवर्तन होगा।

**DR. ASHOK S. GANGULY:** Sir, with the increase in intensity of capital investment, both in capital intensive industries as well as industries in general and in the service sector, and commensurate increase in employment as well, the measure for effectiveness of those investments is total fact of productivity. Does the hon. Minister have any broad figures for improvement in total fact of productivity without which the increase in the proportion of manufacture in the total GDP would be diluted rather than incremental?

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**SHRI ANAND SHARMA:** Sir, the question which was put to me was regarding the capital intensive technologies. The details of productivity of individual sector is not related to this question. I can only say that the industrial productivity in general terms is, the hon. Member is very knowledgeable, increasing because those who are investing in technology, investing in capital are ensuring that the productivity is higher and we become globally competitive.

As far as the increase in productivity is concerned, there will be a better utilization; I agree that the increased productivity, better utilization of both the capital as well as the labour is good. I can send the details of sector-wise productivity. I would only add one thing here, Sir. When we talk of capital intensive and induction of technologies, the House would appreciate that India being a very populous country of close to 1.2 billion, and in the coming one decade another 100 million young Indians would be joining the workforce, therefore, we have to ensure that manufacturing grows, productivity

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grows and we ensure that there is gainful employment available in the industrial sector for this large number of workforce.

**MS. MABEL REBELLO:** Sir, the Minister has referred to the population increase. Sir, India being a large country, unless we remain a manufacturing country, our educated youth will remain unemployed and under-employed. On skill development still we are giving importance and it has not spread to the whole country. Because of this problem, our youth are going to anti-social elements and naxals. How does he try to improve the manufacturing sector so that the youth in the rural areas, especially in the tribal areas of the central India, do not go to naxals but remain in the mainstream? I would like to know about this from the hon. Minister.

(Followed by tdb/2n)

TDB/2N/2.55

**SHRI ANAND SHARMA:** Sir, the first part of the question is very important, and I thank the hon. Member, Ms. Mabel Rebello for raising it. When it comes to the manufacturing, I think, hon. Chairman, Sir, the House will agree that I have answered it in great

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detail as to what we propose to do to increase the share of manufacturing. (Interruptions)

**MS. MABEL REBELLO:** You have not answered my question about rural areas and tribal areas.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Please, please. (Interruptions)

**SHRI ANAND SHARMA:** Second thing, Sir, the Government, as such, makes a policy regime whether it is for FDI and other related issues for the industrial sector. Industry, as such, is also a State subject and the zoning of the land, earmarking a particular area as an industrial region is not done by the Union Government but by the State Governments. Certainly, Sir, efforts are there by the Government of India to ensure that young people, both in urban areas, and particularly, in rural areas and tribal areas, are trained in skills because the employment opportunities which will be generated with the industrial expansion can only be gainfully utilized if we train our people, make them employable in industrial skills by training them which have multiple industrial applications. So, the National Mission was announced by the hon. Prime Minister. He Chairs the Prime Minister's Council on Skills

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Training. We have a National Skills Training Corporation, and it has come up with many modular initiatives to ensure that 500 million Indians get trained in skills and in vocational education by 2022. Sir, 1500 new IITs are being set up in the country.

**SOME HON. MEMBERS:** ITIs, not IITs. (Interruptions)

**SHRI ANAND SHARMA:** Sorry, that is just a slip of tongue. (Interruptions)

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Yes, Please.

**SHRI ANAND SHARMA:** I said that 1500 ITIs are being set up throughout the country. This will be in addition to 7900 ITIs which already exist in the country. Besides that, sector specific initiatives have been taken. The Labour Ministry is coordinating this. Even in my Ministry, in partnership with the industry, we have brought in some training modules from other countries, entering into meaningful agreements, particularly for skills training in the industrial clusters, and I can send all the details. But about where the employment is increasing, I think, the hon. Member needs to address that question to the Labour Ministry.

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**SHRI NARESH GUJRAL:** Sir, the number of unemployed people in this country keeps on going up. In reply to a separate Question, I have the figures here, that as of 31<sup>st</sup> December, 2010, the total number of job-seekers registered with the employment exchanges was 3.88 crores. And yet, Sir, this Government keeps on incentivizing big industry, which is capital intensive, and tax concessions are given to them, which are denied to the Small Scale Industries, which is labour-intensive industry.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Question, please.

**SHRI NARESH GUJRAL:** Sir, my question is that on R&D, weighted deduction is given to Auto Industry and Pharma Industry but is denied to jewellery, to handicrafts, to garments. Would the Government consider giving these incentives to Small Scale Industries also?

**SHRI ANAND SHARMA:** Sir, in the Budget, the Finance Minister has announced enhanced weighted deduction on payments made to national laboratories, Universities and Institutes of Technologies for scientific research from 175 per cent to 200 per cent. That means, for

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research and development. When it comes to the MSME Sector, Sir, the Government has a number of schemes to support this Sector, including credit from the SIDBI. Besides that, there is also a Capital Subsidy Scheme for the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Sector. It is not true that most of the growth is coming from the heavy industries sector. MSME Sector accounts for 40 per cent of our exports and almost in the same range when it comes to percentage terms to industrial production.

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** Question Hour is over.

(Ends)

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Question Hour (2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.)

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KLS/20-3.00

(MR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN IN THE CHAIR)

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**PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy (in English and Hindi) of the Outcome Budget, for the year 2011-12, of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

**SHRI MALLIKARJUN KHARGE:** Sir, I lay on the Table —

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Labour and Employment, under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952:-

- (1) G.S.R. 9 (E), dated the 8<sup>th</sup> January, 2011, publishing the Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance (Amendment) Scheme, 2011.
- (2) S.O. 30 (E), dated the 8<sup>th</sup> January, 2011, specifying certain establishments employing twenty or more persons to which the EPFMP Act shall apply.
- (3) G.S.R. 25 (E), dated the 15<sup>th</sup> January, 2011, publishing the Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Scheme, 2011.

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. G.S.R. 224, dated the 4<sup>th</sup> December, 2010, publishing the Employees' State Insurance (Central) (Third Amendment) Rules, 2010, under Section 97 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948.

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Labour and Employment Notification No. G.S.R. 83 (E), dated the 11<sup>th</sup> February, 2011, publishing the Corrigendum to the Notification No. G.S.R. 9 (E), dated the 8<sup>th</sup> January, 2011.

IV.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under Section 36 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948:—

- (a) Annual Report of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10.

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(b) Annual Accounts of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation (ESIC), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.

(2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

V. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(a) Annual Accounts of the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, and the Audit Report thereon.

(b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (a) above.

**SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:** Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under Section 389 of the New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1914:-

(1) F. No. 04/01/2010/UD/MB/18305-6, dated the 23<sup>rd</sup> November, 2010, publishing the New Delhi Municipal Council (Budget Estimates) Regulations, 2010.

(2) F. No. 13/47/2010/UD/MB/334-335, dated the 10<sup>th</sup> January, 2011, publishing the New Delhi Municipal Council (Maintenance of Accounts) Regulations, 2010.

**SHRI JYOTIRADITYA MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:** Sir, I lay on the Table—

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion), under sub-section (2H) of Section 29 B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951:-

(1) S.O. 2810 (E), dated the 19<sup>th</sup> November, 2010, publishing the Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2010.

(2) S.O. 3050 (E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> December, 2010, publishing the Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2010.

(3) S.O. 212 (E), dated the 1<sup>st</sup> February, 2011, publishing the Newsprint Control (Amendment) Order, 2010.

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II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion), under Section 39 of the Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 1986, together with delay statement on the Notifications:-

(1) S.O. 512 (E), dated the 19<sup>th</sup> February, 2009, publishing the Electrical Wires, Cables, Appliances and Protection Devices and Accessories (Quality Control) Amendment Order, 2009.

(2) S.O. 2058 (E), dated the 7<sup>th</sup> August, 2009, publishing the Electrical Wires, Cables, Appliances and Protection Devices and Accessories (Quality Control) Amendment Order, 2009.

III. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion) Notification No. G.S.R. 65 (E), dated the 5<sup>th</sup> February, 2011, publishing the Explosives (Amendment) Rules, 2010, under sub-section (8) of Section 18 of the Explosives Act, 1884.

IV. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry (Department of Commerce) Notification No. G.S.R. 903 (E), dated the 10<sup>th</sup> November, 2010, publishing the Special Economic Zones (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 2010, under sub-section (3) of Section 55 of the Special Economic Zones Act, 2005, together with Explanatory Note and statement of objects and reasons.

V.(1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) (a) Fifty-second Annual Report and Accounts of the Export Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Limited (ECGC), Mumbai, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Corporation.

(ii) (a) Fifteenth Annual Report and Accounts of the National Centre for Trade Information (NCTI), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

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(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

(2) Statements (in English and Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) (i) and (ii) above.

VI. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:—

(i) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Federation of Indian Export Organisations (FIEO), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Federation.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (i) (a) above.

(ii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Chennai Environmental Management Company of Tanners (CEMCOT), Chennai, for the year 2008-09, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (ii) (a) above.

(iii) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Chennai Environmental Management Company of Tanners (CEMCOT), Chennai, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iii) (a) above.

(iv) (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor Development Corporation Limited (DMICDC), New Delhi, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

(b) Statement by Government accepting the above Report.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (iv) (a) above.

(v) (a) Fifty-first Annual Report and Accounts of the Indian Rubber

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Manufacturers' Research Association (IRMRA), Thane, for the year 2009-10, together with the Auditor's Report on the Accounts.

- (b) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (v) (a) above.

**SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT:** Sir, I lay on the Table —

I. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under Section 26 of the National Investigation Agency Act, 2008:-

- (1) S.O. 234 (E), dated the 2<sup>nd</sup> February, 2011, appointing Shri D.C. Sarkar and Shri Shyamal Kumar Ghosh, Advocates as Special Public Prosecutor for conducting the cases instituted by the National Investigation Agency in the trial courts in the territory of State of West Bengal.
- (2) S.O. 2974 (E), dated the 16<sup>th</sup> December, 2010, appointing Shri Dayan Krishnan, Advocate as Special Public Prosecutor for conducting the cases instituted by the National Investigation Agency in the trial courts in the territory of the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

II. A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Home Affairs, under sub-section (3) of Section 156 of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force Act, 1992:-

- (1) G.S.R. 1019 (E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> December, 2010, publishing the Indo-Tibetan Border Police Force, Telecommunication Cadre (Group 'B' and 'C' posts) Recruitment Rules, 2010.
- (2) G.S.R. 1017 (E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> December, 2010, publishing Corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 287 (E), dated the 6<sup>th</sup> April, 2010.
- (3) G.S.R. 1018 (E), dated the 28<sup>th</sup> December, 2010, publishing Corrigendum to Hindi version of G.S.R. NO. 548 (E), dated the 6<sup>th</sup> July, 2010.

(Ends)

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**REPORTS OF THE DEPARTMENT RELATED PARLIAMENTARY STANDING  
COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT**

**SHRI PRAVEEN RASHTRAPAL (GUJARAT):** Sir, I lay on the Table, a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Reports of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment (2010-11):-

- (i) Twelfth Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Sixth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11)' of the Ministry of Minority Affairs;
- (ii) Thirteenth Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Fourth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11)' of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment; and
- (iii) Fourteenth Report on Action taken by the Government on the observations/recommendations contained in the Fifth Report on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11)' of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(Ends)

**MOTION FOR EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF THE REPORT  
OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE RAJYA SABHA ON THE WAKF  
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2010**

**PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (JAMMU & KASHMIR):** Sir, I move the following Motion:-

"That the time appointed for presentation of the Report of the Select Committee of the Rajya Sabha on the Wakf (Amendment) Bill, 2010, be extended upto the last day of the first week of the Monsoon Session, 2011 of the Rajya Sabha".

*The question was put and the motion was adopted.*

(Ends)

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**CALLING ATTENTION TO SITUATION ARISING OUT OF UNPRECEDENTED  
AND UNTIMELY HEAVY RAINS IN ANDHRA PRADESH**

**SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (ANDHRA PRADESH):** Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Home Affairs to the situation arising out of unprecedented and untimely heavy rains in Andhra Pradesh.

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):** Sir, the existing Scheme of Relief Expenditure arising out of natural calamities/disasters including floods provides for assistance to the affected victims from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) constituted in each State, as per the approved items and norms of assistance. In the event of a calamity of a severe nature, additional Central assistance is provided from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) after following the laid down procedure. The assistance to farmers from these funds, *inter alia*, includes assistance for desilting of agriculture land, removal of debris, input subsidy for agriculture crop loss, sericulture, horticulture, replacement of animals, etc.

During the second half of 2010-11, Government of Andhra Pradesh submitted three memoranda for additional financial assistance out of the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) for damages caused due to floods, cyclone and heavy rains which also included damage to the agriculture sector. The Government of India had responded immediately and provided logistic and financial assistance to the State Government.

Based on the first memorandum submitted by the State Government for damages caused in June to September, 2010 due to floods caused by South West

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monsoon 2010 and the report of the Inter Ministerial Central Team which visited the affected areas from 1st to 4th November, 2010, the Government of India has approved Rs.264.54 crores from NDRF on 26th February, 2011.

The State Government submitted a second memorandum for the damages caused by the cyclone 'JAL'/floods during October-November 2010. Based on the memorandum submitted by the State Government and the report of the Inter Ministerial Central Team which visited the affected areas from 17th to 19th December, 2010, the Government of India has approved Rs.172.23 from NDRF on 26th February, 2011.

For the third memorandum received for damages caused due to heavy rains in the month of December 2010, the Central Team visited the State from 7-10th February, 2011 and has submitted its report. As per the prescribed procedure, the report is under examination for its consideration by the Inter Ministerial Group and its subsequent submission to the High Level Committee for approval of assistance as per the existing norms and guidelines.

(Contd by 2P/SSS)

SSS/2P/3.05

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (CONTD.):** In pursuance of the Prime Minister's announcement, an amount of Rs. 400 crore (Rs. 300 crore on "on account" basis from NDRF and Rs. 100 crore as central share of SDRF for the year 2011-12, in advance) was released on 29<sup>th</sup> December, 2010 towards relief. In addition, the Central share of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) amounting to Rs. 381.63 crore was released in two instalments on 3<sup>rd</sup> June, 2010 and 16<sup>th</sup> November, 2010

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respectively. Rs. 207.33 crore has been additionally released on 3<sup>rd</sup> March 2011 from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for additional employment beyond 100 days under MGNREGS for the drought of 2009. On the issue of lifting restrictions on foodgrains movement, including export of BPT-5204 variety of rice, the Ministry of Commerce has allowed the export of 100,000 MT of Sona Masuri (BPT-5204) w.e.f. 10<sup>th</sup> February, 2011. The State Government has also informed that there is no ban on the inter-State movement of BPT rice from Andhra Pradesh to other States.

(Ends)

**SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (KARNATAKA):** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, the Government's response to unprecedented rains and devastation is totally disappointing to say the least. Sir, if you just go through the Minister's answer, I would like to read one paragraph: Rs. 207.33 crore has been additionally released on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2011 from the NDRF for the drought in 2009. For the 2009 drought, money is released in 2011 and now the Minister is saying that he has added that figure also to the present announcement. Sir, 25 lakh acres of paddy, 50 lakh acres of commercial crops were totally destroyed in the month of December itself. From 5<sup>th</sup> to 8<sup>th</sup> December, there was total devastation throughout the States. If you see the picture of those days, it was really horrible, and no farmer is able to digest the reality so far. When I went there to visit the farmers, the farmers were literally crying. We came back here, Sir, and we met the hon. Prime Minister, hon. Agriculture Minister along with Advaniji, Sushmaji, Arun Jaitleyji and other leaders. We explained in detail and presented a pictorial album also to the hon.

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Prime Minister so that he can understand the seriousness of the situation and we requested the Prime Minister whether he should visit the State or depute the Agriculture Minister to visit the State. The Prime Minister told us he will convey it to the Agriculture Minister and Agriculture Minister will visit the State. Next day, when we discussed with the Agriculture Minister, he promised me that he will come to Andhra Pradesh and see for himself the damage caused. But, unfortunately, he subsequently telephoned to me that he had a talk with the Home Minister and Finance Minister and they said that unless we discuss it and then, come to some conclusion, unless the central team goes there, what is the purpose of the Minister visiting the place? Sir, I have the pictures of the devastation even now. Any human being who has got some heart will be moved by going through these pictures. It is literally after the crop is harvested. The entire paddy crop was drowned in water. It was like that for seven to ten days in different places. The tobacco crops are lost, chilli crops are lost, onion crops are lost, red gram crops are lost, cotton crops are also lost, many commercial crops are also lost and paddy farmers are the worst sufferers. But, unfortunately, when the devastation took place in the month of December, the Central team goes there leisurely in the month of February. We have devastation in December and you send a Central team in February. Sir, monsoons are not in our hands. I do understand that. Everybody understands it. But, at the same time, farmers cannot wait for the Central team to come and then, look at the reality of the picture and then decide what to do. He will go, he will beg, he will borrow from somebody and then he will try to salvage the situation and do something else. It is

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very atrocious on the part of the Central Government to send a Central team in the month of February.

(Contd. by NBR/2Q)

-SSS/NBR-SC/2Q/3.10

**SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU (CONTD.):** Thirdly, a Working Group has been set up under the Chairmanship of Haryana Chief Minister, Shri Bhupinder Singh Hooda, to discuss about disasters and also make some recommendations. This Working Group has made a recommendation to give Rs. 10,000 per hectare in case of crop damage. But, unfortunately, so far, nothing has been given. The State Government announced some Rs. 2,400 damage per acre. They are just peanuts. And, the request is a minimum of Rs. 10,000 per acre. Even the Hooda Working Group recommended for giving Rs. 10,000 per hectare. But, even that has not been considered.

Sir, we requested the FCI to be pressed into service and then purchase the discoloured paddy. Sir, 17 lakh tones of foodgrains was discoloured. The FCI, for the information of the hon. Home Minister, has purchased not even one grain. The State Civil Supplies Corporation also has purchased only 30,000 tones out of 17 lakh tones! Most of the foodgrains have been purchased by the private traders and the farmers had to indulge in distress sale. They have sold it for Rs. 600 or Rs. 700, though the Minimum Support Price is Rs. 1,030. The market price would have been somewhere around Rs. 1,300 to Rs. 1,400. Two years back it was the case.

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Now, Sir, I come to restriction with regard to foodgrain movement. There is an inter-State restriction on foodgrain movement in Andhra Pradesh. I don't know why the Government of Andhra Pradesh conveyed to the hon. Minister like this. Sir, 65 lakh tones of rice of last year's crop is lying with farmers and market. So, unless you move that stock outside, you will not get any buyers for new crop. That is the situation. And there is no storage capacity. In the last two-and-a-half years not even a single tone capacity addition has been made in Andhra Pradesh. There is no storage capacity. Farmers have no place to keep their produce. So, they have to indulge in distress sale. That is why farmers are all now feeling cheated. They are feeling helplessness. They are cursing the people's representatives belonging to all parties. I am not trying to make it one party issue. When the entire State is in distress, was it not the duty of the hon. Prime Minister to visit, was it not the duty of the hon. Agriculture Minister to visit the State and console the farmers. Had they come during that time, they would have understood the seriousness of the situation. I have sent the photographs to the hon. Home Minister just now to see for himself what has happened at that time. But, unfortunately, the Central Government has not responded positively so far. Sir, in the backdrop of it, I would like to say that Andhra Pradesh faced three untimely cyclones -- one is Laila, one is Jal and the third one may be called as 'Hell.' I don't know what it is, because in December it had caused the maximum devastation across the State. All the families of the farming community were on the roads. They were crying and weeping for days together. When I visited

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farmers, tears came to me, because I come from that background. Unfortunately, so far, Sir, nothing has been done.

Sir, tobacco is another issue. I am also a Member of the Tobacco Board from this House. The Tobacco Board has passed a unanimous Resolution requesting the Government to return the farmers 15 per cent penalty which was imposed on farmers for producing more tobacco. Sir, the Resolution was to return 10 per cent of it so that it helps the farmers to some extent. That also has not been accepted so far.

Sir, I met the hon. Commerce Minister the other day. I requested him and reminded him of the Resolution passed by the Tobacco Board in which other Members of Parliament, cutting across the party lines, are also Members. That was not accepted.

The third important point which I would like the Minister, who is heading this Committee, to study is about the re-schedule of loans. An announcement was made immediately after the disaster that the loans would be re-scheduled. The farmers have been waiting with great hope and it was said that the interest would be borne by the Government; fine. But, so far, no clear-cut orders have been issued. On the other hand, the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has made a statement on the Floor of the House that people who repay their loans before 31<sup>st</sup> March, their interest would be waived off. Sir, when the farmers are totally in distress and lost everything, how do you expect them to repay it before 31<sup>st</sup> March? If that being the case, the Government should think about this seriously

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and waive the interest portion and also allow them to repay it in three equal installments with one year moratorium on the loan. This is another demand.

Sir, another important aspect is crop insurance. Every time we are discussing about it. Nothing has happened. Sir, today, the farmers are looking at Parliament of India hoping that, at least, something would be done in this Parliament Session. Last time we could not discuss it. This time, again, at last, it has come up for discussion. I only hope that the hon. Minister would understand the seriousness of the situation and then respond to the points raised by me even now. Thank you.

(Ends)

(FOLLOWED BY USY "2R")

-NBR-USY/2R/3.15

**SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY (ANDHRA PRADESH):** Sir, I associate myself to what my senior colleague, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu, has said. As there is paucity of time, I would not repeat all those things that have been put forth by my colleague.

The statement of the hon. Minister is like an eye-wash. It does not show any concern towards Andhra Pradesh, where the State Government also belongs to the Congress Party. The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh has also requested the Central Government for financial assistance. Regarding this, I had put an Unstarred Question No. 243, dated 23.02.2011. The answer of the Government is so far as the Chief Minister's request regarding the enhancement of scale of relief is concerned, an expert group had been constituted by the Ministry of Home

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Affairs to review and recommend the norms and items for assistance from the relief fund. The expert group has submitted its report. The recommendations of the expert group are, now, being finalized in consultation with the Ministry of Finance. This is the crux of the problem. The Government of Andhra Pradesh had also requested to give permission to enhance the scale of relief. Till now, the permission has not been given. I am unable to understand this stepmotherly treatment towards Andhra Pradesh. The permission has been given to Tamil Nadu to enhance the relief from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000. We are requesting only to enhance it from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 8,000, but that too has not been given; this is, after discussion with the Finance Ministry, is in the process of being finalized. Is it not a stepmotherly treatment? When Tamil Nadu has been permitted to enhance the scale of relief from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 10,000, it is definitely discrimination towards Andhra Pradesh.

We have been facing the problems of unprecedented rains and cyclones since September. These have wreaked havoc not once or twice, but four times. Therefore, the Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested for additional assistance. For this purpose, the Central Teams were constituted, which have already visited the State on 01<sup>st</sup> and 04<sup>th</sup> November, 2010, and, again, from December 17<sup>th</sup> to December 19<sup>th</sup>, 2010 to assess the damages caused and to recommend for additional assistance to the State. The reports of the teams have been processed and will be placed before a high-level committee for consideration, in its next meeting. The Central Team has again visited the State from 07<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> February, 2011 to assess the damages caused due to the floods in

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December 2010. This is the reply. As I told you, Sir, there have been rains, cyclones *Jal* and *Laila* from September, 2010, onwards. The damages, at one time, were around Rs. 6,000 crores, and another time it was Rs. 3,000 crores. That is why the Government of Andhra Pradesh had requested for additional financial assistance. But only a few hundred crores were given under the National Disaster Response Fund, and that too as an advance. The Prime Minister had announced Rs. 1,000 crores, but only Rs. 600 crores were released.

The third point is regarding the procurement of discoloured rice, that is, *Nilur Masura*, by the FCI. Twenty-five lakh tonnes of rice are lying there. The farmers are requesting for relaxation...(Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** You seek clarifications in the form of questions.

**SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:** Okay, Sir. I would like to know from the Government: When are they going to release additional funds; when are they going to enhance the scale of relief from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 7,000; and, when are they going to procure 6 to 7 per cent discoloured rice?

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** सर, उड़ीसा में.....(व्यवधान)

**श्री उपसभापति :** आप बैठिए।.....(व्यवधान)

**SHRI S.S. AHLUWALIA:** Sir, Orissa is a neighbouring State. (Interruptions)

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** अगर वहां का स्टेट गवर्नमेंट.....(व्यवधान)

**श्री उपसभापति :** पाणि जी, आप बैठिए। यह सही बात नहीं है।.....(व्यवधान) श्री मैसूरा रेड्डी ने अभी कम्पलीट नहीं किया है और आप बीच में उठकर बोल देते हो।.....(व्यवधान)

(2S/GS पर आगे)

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-USY/PK/2S/3.20

**SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA (ANDHRA PRADESH):** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I fully associate myself with my learned colleagues, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu and Shri M. V. Mysura Reddy. I would just like to add two or three more points. Sir, between June, 2009 and November, 2010, there were five natural disasters in the State of Andhra Pradesh. Due to heavy rains in the coastal districts, standing crop of paddy, to the extent of 7.22 lakh hectares, got damaged. About 20 per cent of the crop was fully damaged and the rest, partially. In addition, cotton crop in 2.36 lakh hectares was also, partially, damaged. But, the Centre has sanctioned only a paltry sum of Rs.1,260.84 crores and the State Government has also joined in by giving Rs.1,400 crores. But this is far less than our expectations. Our General Secretary, Comrade A.B. Bardhan has addressed a letter to the Prime Minister, suggesting some four or five steps. They are: (i) Declare it as a national calamity without any bureaucratic red tape and delay. (ii) Announce Rs.10,000 per acre as compensation for crop loss. (iii) Announce compensation of Rs.5 lakh each for the lives lost. (iv) Announce adequate relief for other damage suffered in terms of cattle, homestead and damage in the fields. This is about the letter written to the Prime Minister. Sir, since the damage is severe, as has also been mentioned by Venkaiah Naiduji, one year moratorium should be declared alongwith all these relief measures, which have to be taken up immediately. Thank you, very much, Sir.

(Ends)

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**SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (ANDHRA PRADESH):** Sir, it is true that a great devastation has taken place. But I must answer my senior colleagues, Shri M. Venkaiah Naidu and Shri M.V. Mysura Reddy.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Don't answer. The Minister will answer.

..(Interruptions).. Just seek your clarifications.

**SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:** This is the first time, in any Government, that the input subsidy has been increased. Earlier, it was Rs.4,500/-; now, it is Rs.6,000/- per hectare. I know it is not sufficient. Unfortunately, they are saying that the Government is not sensitive. Sir, it is very much committed to looking after the interests of the farmers. We request the Minister of Home Affairs to be more considerate. Apart from the State Government's existing norms for milch animals, buffaloes, cows, etc., Rs.10,000 has been increased to Rs.15,000. For sheep and goat, the amount has been increased from Rs.1,000/- to Rs.2,000/-. For poultry, the amount has been increased from Rs.30/- to Rs.40/-. Similarly, for fisheries sector...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Mr. Seelam, I told you to seek only clarifications. In Calling Attention, the hon. Minister makes a Statement and you have to seek clarifications from the Statement.

**SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:** These measures are not sufficient. The State Government have asked from the Centre Rs.12,500 crores. The Chief Minister has written to the Prime Minister asking for some relief. The Government of India has been kind enough to provide certain additional relief, up to 20 per cent, in case of Punjab and Tamil Nadu, for purchase of damaged paddy. The same

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thing should also be extended to Andhra Pradesh. It is a devastation, never seen in the annals of the history. Four consecutive months of floods, cyclones and untimely rains have totally devastated the lives of farmers-- marginal farmers, small farmers, poultry, fisheries sector, animal husbandry, sheep and buffaloes. There is a tremendous loss, which is unbearable. The Government of Andhra Pradesh is doing its best. I must put on record, Sir, never in the history of Andhra Pradesh, the Government of Andhra Pradesh have taken such measures. Their Government was also in power. Mr. Mysura Reddy was mentioning that it was not at all attending to the needs of the farmers; it is wrong, Sir. But, still, it is insufficient. We would like the Centre to come to our rescue. We are grateful for Rs.400 crores..(Interruptions)..

**SHRI Y.S. CHOWDARY:** That is also only advance. ..(Interruptions)..

**SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM:** Let me complete. Why are you disturbing me?

(Contd. by PB/2T)

PB/2t/3.25

**SHRI JESUDASU SEELAM (CONTD.):** So, I join my colleagues in saying that we still require massive assistance from the Central Government to overcome this hardship.

I think, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has written three letters. Rs. 12,500 crores is the damage cost. I think we need a little liberal view on this assistance which is provided by the Central Government. We request the Central Government to extend the relief in a better way.

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Then, Sir, the grant provided under MGNREGA also needs to be increased as was requested by the State Government. The FCI has relaxed the norms but it should be expeditiously done. Lot of farmers are in distress. Earlier the paddy was sold at Rs. 1300 per quintal but now it is being sold at Rs. 800 per quintal. It is real agony for the farmers. We had also requested for the increase in the Bengal Gram input subsidy assistance. The Minimum Support Price for the Bengal Gram also needs to be increased. We made a representation in that regard. All the Members of Parliament cutting across party lines met the Prime Minister. We also met the Agriculture Minister. I suppose, Sir, we have a strong case. (Time-bell) We are not asking for parity with Tamil Nadu or Punjab. But we should not be discriminated against because this is an hour of crisis. We would request the Central Government to come to the rescue of the Andhra Pradesh Government.

(Ends)

**DR. T. SUBBARAMI REDDY (ANDHRA PRADESH):** Sir, I would like to associate myself with it. ...(Interruptions)...

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Sir, Andhra Pradesh is neglected. I also associate myself with it. ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI M. RAMA JOIS (KARNATAKA):** The whole House is associating itself with it. ...(Interruptions)...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** Okay; okay.

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):** Sir, cyclones, floods, are indeed a tragedy and they affect a large number of people. Surely, both the Central and the State Government must rush to the aid of those who

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have been affected, and what we are doing today, what we did in the past month or last year is no different from what has been done over the last many years. We follow certain norms, certain scales of assistance and provide relief to the State Government which, in turns, provides relief to the farmers and other affected persons. We can be faltered if we have failed to act, we can be faltered if we have failed to adhere to the norms and the guidelines. These norms are revised from time to time. Since the UPA took office, we have revised it more than once. The last revision was on 31<sup>st</sup> of June, 2009. I don't think anyone has found fault with the application of the norms. What is now being said is, revise the norms, and the answer to that is, yes. Although we revised it only on 31<sup>st</sup> of July, 2009, there is a group now looking into the norms once again and we will certainly keep all suggestions in mind and revise the norms.

But as long as these are the norms in place, this is, I believe, what Shri Venkaiah Naidu did when he was the Minister for Rural Development, this is what every Government does. We go by the norms and the scales of assistance which have been approved by the Cabinet. Now, I have not heard any hon. Member say that the Government has acted in violation of the norms.

**SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:** Why was Tamil Nadu given? ...(Interruptions)...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** He will come to that. ...(Interruptions)... Please. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Natchiappan, please sit down. ...(Interruptions)... Mr. Natchiappan, he is not asking you. ...(Interruptions)... He is not asking you. ...(Interruptions)... He is not asking you. ...(Interruptions)...

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**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** Sir, he had asked a question; I have noted the question but even before I answer it, it all started. ...(Interruptions).. The short answer is, no enhanced scale of relief has been given to any State. We have granted relief only in accordance with the norms that have been approved by the Government of India. If the State Government gave additional relief from its own funds, certainly, I cannot stand in the way.

(Contd. by 2u/SKC)

2u/3.30/skc

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (contd.):** But as per my instructions, no enhancement in the scale of relief has been given to any State.

Sir, we must understand how the NDRF and SDRF work. It is not as though States are short of cash. The SDRF is a fund, which has been created after the Finance Commission, into which the State dips in and draws from that fund. But it does not mean that unless it draws from the Fund it cannot spend. It has its own cash balances. For example, Andhra Pradesh has had a cash balance of over Rs. 4000 crores every single day for the last several months, and, as on 4<sup>th</sup> March the cash balance is Rs. 4858.38 crores. All States put together in India, if I speak from memory, have a cash balance of over one lakh crore rupees. The money is available; we have to spend the money, then draw from the SDRF and once the norms stick in, we would replenish from the NDRF. That has been the practice for many, many years. That has been the practice in every successive Government and we are following that practice faithfully.

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Now, questions have been asked. When Mr. Venkaiah Naidu asked the first question, for a moment I was taken aback. He said that for the 2009 drought we granted some assistance in 2011. Now, prima facie, it appears to be a very legitimate question. But why was the sanction granted later? When drought hit 22 districts in 2009-10, the HLC decided on 04.01.2010 that assistance for employment generation will be in the proportion of 75:25 between Government of India and the State Government towards additional employment up to 50 days under the Mahatma Gandhi NREGA to those families which had completed 100 days of employment in the affected districts. Our share worked out to Rs.207.33 crores. The number of households which were eligible was assessed as 7,37,168. So, we asked the State Government to provide the certification from the State Accountant General. The certificate was not forthcoming. The Ministry of Finance took up the matter; the certification was still not forthcoming. Nevertheless, in the absence of a certification, the high level committee of three ministers decided that they would go ahead and release the amount of Rs.207.33 crores. So, we have actually released the amount even though it was pointed out that the certification was not forthcoming that so many households had completed 100 days of work. So, in fact, we have not done anything wrong. We hope that the certification will come. It may have come since we took that position, but even pending certification we have released the amount. As I said earlier, money is available; you must spend the money and then reimburse yourself from the SDRF or the NDRF.

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Now, a question was asked about waiver of loans, reimbursement of tobacco penalty etc. Let me list some of the things that we have done, which I did not mention in my statement because my answer to the Calling Attention was to be brief and I only gave the outline of the amounts released. Now, as far as the Government of India is concerned, Seed Division of the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation has provided a production subsidy of Rs.20 per kilogram and distribution subsidy of Rs.25 per kilogram to the implementing agencies. There is also a provision of financial assistance of Rs.15,000 for organizing training for farmers and seed growers who have been affected by the floods and droughts. Secondly, the Department of Food and Public Distribution has informed in order to mitigate the hardship of farmers, paddy samples were collected by joint teams of officers from the Department of Food and Public Distribution, FCI and the State Government and relaxation in the uniform specifications of paddy and rice have been allowed in the affected districts of Andhra Pradesh.

(Contd. at 2w/hk)

HK/2w/3.35

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (CONTD.):** Three, relaxations in paddy and rice are applicable in the affected districts. In case of rice, one lakh tonne of rice in Nalgonda and 20,000 tonne rice in Khamam district including custom milled rice can be procured under the relaxed specifications. The relaxation will be subject to the State Government utilizing the milled rice on overriding priority for Targeted PDS and Other Welfare Schemes within the State only. The above relaxations will be applicable to the Kharif crop. Four, the Department of Commerce has

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approved the proposal of Tobacco Board, of which Mr. Venkaiah Naidu is a hon. Member, for compensation to fully damaged crops of tobacco at Rs.6000 per hectare and to partially damaged crops of tobacco at Rs.4000 per hectare. This is what the Central Government has done. What the State Government has done is this. The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that a total amount of Rs.2328 crore that includes an amount of Rs.1019.34 crore for agricultural sector was sanctioned by the State Government in the current year for various sectors and engineering works. Two, during the year, input subsidy provided to the affected farmers due to various natural calamities. These input subsidies have been enhanced and given in 2008 and in 2010. I have the details. Three, agricultural credit in rural areas through institutional sources. To ease the burden of the distressed, Government of Andhra has introduced *the Pavala Vaddi* Scheme. Now the farmers have to pay only 3 per cent interest on the crop loan. Four, a total loan of Rs.4750 crore was rescheduled and this is also being undertaken in Kharif 2010. Five, due to the bumper harvest and good market for the cotton produce, the farmers have been securing more than the MSP of Rs.3000 per quintal. From the beginning of the season, the farmers were getting more than that MSP with the produce priced at Rs.3400 to Rs.4000 per quintal. Six, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has informed that they have enhanced the scale of relief for the Animal Husbandry sector for replacement of live stock from Rs.10,000 to Rs.15,000 for buffalos and cows and from Rs.1000 to Rs.2000 for sheep and goat in milch animal category and from Rs.5000 to Rs.10,000 for calf in draught animal category and from Rs.30 per bird to Rs.40 per bird in

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poultry. Seven, in all the four natural disasters that affected the State in 2010, 20,065 weavers were affected in the districts of Prakasam, Krishna, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari. The Government of Andhra Pradesh released an amount of Rs.401 lakhs as relief assistance to the affected weavers for replacement/repair of looms. After the depression in the Bay of Bengal in December 2010, Government enhanced the scale of relief for weavers from Rs.2000 to Rs.5000 per loom towards replacement of yarn and from Rs.2000 to Rs.5000 per loom towards damages to yarn, dyes and chemicals. Eight, the Government of Andhra Pradesh has sanctioned Rs.549.98 lakhs to the fisheries sector as relief assistance towards repairs/replacement of damaged boats, nets, etc. Further, the Government of Andhra Pradesh also enhanced the scale of relief from Rs.7500 to Rs.10,000 towards replacement of fully damaged traditional craft net. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has done a lot of things. If what they have done is not enough, I submit with respect, there is a Legislative Assembly; voice must be raised there and I am sure the Government of Andhra Pradesh will respond. As far as the Central Government is concerned, we have done everything that we are obliged to do under the norms. We have even granted advance on account; we have given advance in SDRF. We will do more. Once the norms are revised, of course, we will do more. But we have done exactly as per norms and this is being the practice for many many years. We sympathise with the people of Andhra Pradesh; we share their agony and we share their grief. We have done our best and I am sure the Government of Andhra Pradesh will do more. ...(Interruptions)...

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**SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU:** Sir, it is a very serious situation, let us not take it lightly. As the hon. Minister said, it is a matter to be raised on the floor of the Assembly.

(Contd. by 2x/KSK)

KSK/PSV/3.40/2X

**SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU (CONTD):** For the information of the Minister, today, Andhra Pradesh Assembly is also discussing the same issue. But, the point is that the resources of the States are limited. Be it in Tamil Nadu, be it in Andhra Pradesh, be it in Orissa, or, be it in Maharashtra, the States which are affected by untimely rains, the situation is the same. So, the request from the State Government to the Central Government was for providing maximum relief. Sir, many of the questions are unanswered. Now, when the farmers are in distress, there are several things we are talking of — training programme, how much we have given to them, etc. My point is very simple. The interest waiver has not been talked about so far. Interest waiver was assured to us by the Agriculture Minister. The Prime Minister also sympathised with us when we met him. So far, nothing has been said because if you reschedule the loan -- the Minister is a knowledgeable person and he has the Minister of Finance sitting here -- unless you take care of the interest waiver of the portion of that year, you know the principal as well as the interest both combined together, it will not help.

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** Sir, I have just now read that loans are being rescheduled. I am sure the scheme would have provided for interest. I do not know the details. But, surely, I will pass on this information to both, the Minister

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for Agriculture and the Minister of Finance and I would request him to address this specific issue when he replies to the Budget.

**SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU:** Sir, about the second point coming to input subsidy.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** There cannot be clarification on clarification.

**SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU:** Sir, when 23 lakh farmers are affected, 23 lakh farmers are weeping, we have to spend enough time.

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** I agree. This is the...(Interruptions).

**SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU:** Sir, we are the Council of States...(Interruptions).

Please try to understand. This statement is just an eyewash...(Interruptions).

Please try to understand that farmers are in distress...(Interruptions).

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** My understanding will not help here...(Interruptions).

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि:** सर, उड़ीसा में ...(व्यवधान)...

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** The hon. Minister has said that norms have to revised...(Interruptions).

**श्री एम० वेंकैया नायडु:** सरकार सो रही है। ...(व्यवधान)... यह क्या है? ...(व्यवधान)... कृषि मंत्री जी कहाँ गए? ...(व्यवधान)...

**SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:** Sir, people are dying...(Interruptions).

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** You have raised certain issues. The hon. Minister has answered to the best of his ability...(Interruptions).

**SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU:** Sir, we want solution...(Interruptions). Sir, 318 farmers have committed suicide...(Interruptions).

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**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** I have heard. The hon. Minister has said that norms have to be revised and it is being revised...(Interruptions).

**SHRI M. VENKAI AH NAIDU:** Sir, we are very unhappy. The Central Government is unresponsive. They are not sincerely concerned. 318 farmers have committed suicide. To protest against the anti-farmer policy of the Government, we are walking out from the House.

**(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)**

**SHRI M.V. MYSURA REDDY:** Sir, it is a serious situation. The problem cannot be solved in the name of norms. In protest, we are also walking out from the House.

**(At this stage, some hon. Members left the Chamber)**

**THE BUDGET (GENERAL), 2011-12 (CONTD.)**

**DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI (CONTD):** Mr. Deputy Chairman, Sir, I think, we are slowly getting into seeing the benefits and the disadvantages of the new rule. Sir, in the pre-lunch session, I had started by pointing out the three tests for a good Budget, an ideal Budget - the tests of reflection of philosophy, vision and direction of the Government, the thinking of the Government, the fact that it has to deal with macro economic elements and has to put India on a firm and prosperous basis for the future.

*(continued by 2y — sk)*

SK/2Y/3.45

**DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI (Contd.):** And then, I coined the acronym, in the context of which I intended to dissect the Budget, DIRECT where 'D' stood for

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discipline, 'I' for inclusion, 'R' for reform, 'E' for expenditure-growth reduction, 'C' for creative and 'T' for transformative. Sir, I am not going to all that again to the extent that I have already made those submissions in the morning. I started with the fiscal deficit issue and showed that the Finance Minister has outperformed each of the fiscal deficit, revenue deficit and other parameters between the Budget Estimates for 2010-11 and Revised Estimates for 2010-11, and I have given those figures, in particular, the fact that he had bitten the bullet by specifically announcing the cash transfer schemes. I had pointed out that Brazil has been the most remarkably successful on that score along with Turkey, Colombia, Egypt and other countries. But on the discipline part, I had added by pointing out that without any increase in taxation, without any drastic expenditure cuts, with a very significant increase in social sector allocations, yet there had been a great reining in of the Budget, a great fiscal consolidation, and, I think, that was something which was an unusual aspect of the first 'D' for discipline of the Budget. The second aspect was inclusion, and if, as I said, the signature tune of the Budget is fiscal consolidation, inclusion is not only the identity of the Budget, but it is the identity of both the UPA-I and UPA-II. It is the crucial element which defines, delineates and describes UPA. Our inflection point is remarkable (Interruptions)

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** I think you should change the seats. This is better for me. It will help me control the House if you change the seats. The Chief Whip should take note of it and (Interruptions)

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**DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI:** Sir, today, if inclusion is a buzz word cutting across party lines, that is the gift of the UPA. In fact, the irony is that even the BJP-ruled States repeatedly trumpet how much better they are than Congress-ruled States in implementing the welfare programmes created by the UPA. Sir, inclusion, as I said, is the identity of this Government and, therefore, the Finance Minister had very rightly devoted a whole section, five pages, to inclusion. We already know about MGNREGA, Mahatma Gandhi NREGA, the world's largest social welfare scheme. We now have another example of our continuing commitment to inclusion, probably the world's largest food security scheme. Roughly, 170-190 million families, which is about 800-900 million persons are intended to be covered in this scheme. These are not to be taken for granted as acronyms because if it was so simple, I am asking myself, why not one of these schemes, and I can rattle a whole list of them, not one of them was ever thought of, conceived or mentioned by the NDA during their rule? And, roughly, 12-13 billion US dollars per year food security scheme under an Act is on the anvil in the very near future. Therefore, my 'I' for inclusion underlines the Budget's social sector allocation which increased by 17 per cent over the last year, and now constitutes a total of roughly 36.4 per cent of the total Plan allocation. We have proved, Sir, the doubting Thomases and the skeptics wrong because despite supposed budgetary constraints, we have made MGNREGA a showpiece scheme of the UPA. We have not shirked, despite it already being a success, in linking it with the CPI, the Consumer Price Index for agricultural labour. Therefore, we have again proved the doubting Thomases wrong.

(Contd. by vkk-2Z)

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-SK/VKK-NB/2z/3.50

**DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI (CONTD.):** Sir, I was amused when I heard my friend, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad, talk of employment. Obviously, the BJP, especially in its Shining India avatar, does not consider 4.6 crore employment — I repeat 4.6 crore or 46 million employment — provided by MGNREGA alone as employment. He does not even count it towards employment because for him, in India Shining, the entire rural employment by this remarkable scheme is to be ignored. Of course, he was also wrong on the general unemployment figures. Of course, he can afford to ignore what our Governments have done, two of them. But, he does also ignore that unemployment increased — and I am answering him particularly now — from 1999-2000 to 2004-05 by 7.31 per cent, that is, in the very same Economic Survey which he partially read and which are from the NSSO figures for current daily basis of employment. So, although NDA did add employment, the rate of additional employment was much below the rate of addition to the labour force and therefore, unemployment increased from 1999-2000 to 2004-05 by 7.31 per cent. We had, of course, apart from MGNREGA, between 2004-05 to 2007-08, for which I have the figures, made an additional five million jobs and that also is in the Economic Survey.

Sir, it is obvious that we are not deterred by budgetary constraints when it comes to 'Inclusion', the 'I' in my acronym. Take the two most important soft infrastructure sectors — education and health. Education has been increased by a whopping 24 per cent and remember, this increase comes on the head of two earlier Budgets where increases were already very large. So, the base on which

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this further 24 per cent increase has come in education is already very high and there again — I am not giving you the names of all those schemes in education like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the National Knowledge Network, Skill Development Programme, etc. — in health, you have the Swastha Bima Yojana. There, the increase is 20 per cent. Again, over a high base over earlier years. So, this is, Sir, the caring, compassionate, inclusive approach and this is further underlined by the especially targeted programmes of inclusion in Naxal affected, Left Wing affected extremist areas, backward districts, tribal districts, etc. Specific allocation and focus in the Budget for inclusion is found in that respect also.

Sir, the larger point is important and the larger point is, with our aggregate social sector allocations, coming a very close second behind our Defence Budget — I gave you the figures in the morning, from Rs.1,60,000 crores to Rs.1,64,000 crores, only a difference of Rs.4000 crores — we have changed and we can truly claim that the UPA has altered the trajectory of India's growth. Development has shifted its focus to the individual, to ourselves. And, it is, therefore, in particular ironic, if not laughable, that Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad attacks us for lack of inclusive growth. I do not know whether anybody in BJP knows the true meaning of 'inclusion'. And when he attacks us for lack of inclusive growth or sheds crocodile tears for the poor, I can only think of the devil quoting the scriptures.

Sir, now, I come to 'T' in my 'DIRECT'. I have done with 'Discipline' and 'Inclusion'. But, I am not going in sequence. I am dealing with 'T' first because it's linked to 'Inclusion', that is, Transformative. The transformative works in tandem with the inclusive. It works individually and in tandem with the inclusive. After all,

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MGNREGA, loan waiver and the food security which I have discussed are as inclusive as they are transformative. So also are the direct cash transfers which I have discussed. But, in particular, a transformative scheme whose effects you are only beginning to feel, but whose real effects you will feel from October this year is, the UID Aadhar scheme. From October this year, you will have the incredible generation of ten lakh numbers per day. Yes, it's not per month, it's per day.

(Contd. by MKS/3a)

MKS/VNK/3.55/3A

**DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI (CONTD.):** That will be not merely transformative but will also be revolutionary for our State mechanisms. We are lamented in this country for too long about outcomes and outlays or outlays and outcomes not being matched, about outlays not being converted into outcomes. Well, this is going to happen in a big, direct way, from October, 10 lakh numbers per day. Sir, I am particularly happy, as a professional, in another capacity, that the Plan provision for the Justice Department has been increased threefold for the Budget 2011-12. For far too long, a lip service has been done on this score. But this time, the Finance Minister has realized the urgent need and has given a handsome, concrete bonanza, which, I hope, will be quickly utilised for building infrastructure and eCos. Indeed, the Supreme Court has been lamenting, repeatedly in order after order that a large number of the infrastructure schemes have not been implemented. But this is a three-fold increase. This is still not very large if you compare it with other schemes. That is, perhaps, not covered in the Finance Minister's this scheme, but, I hope, in the near future, some more funds

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will be given to increase the judge-population ratio in this country. We have, roughly, 11 per million. The global average should be 50 per million. You cannot give a healing touch to the *aam admi*, to the poor dispute resolution litigant, without having 11-13 per million being, at least, doubled in the near future. Sir, we are proud that having created, having invented and having promoted these remarkably transformative, socially inclusive programmes, the Finance Minister rightly could not have produced the child, could not have given birth to a child and then left him without nurturing him through infancy, through adolescence and through adulthood. So, he has continued with that support financially. Those critics from the Opposition benches who indulge in nothing but carping criticism have to realise that we have sustained these inclusive programmes even through the difficult years of 2008-09 when the world was in recession, but it was very easy for us to cut back, to make drastic cuts. Indeed, it would repay as shown by an interesting research study. Somebody did an analytical study. That shows that one of the main reasons why in this country, in India, we did not feel the effects of recession in even one-third as much a measure as globally, was because such socially inclusive welfare programmes were under operation. We had provided, even prior to the recession, a Keynesian formula to provide work for employment on work and, perhaps, that is the main reason. Of course, that would await a better statistical study but I have no doubt that the study would show that the schemes by the UPA in 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007 were a major cushion for the 2008-2009 bad times.

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Sir, coming to the reforms for which my 'R' stands indirect, -- of 'r' stands for reform — our reform credentials in this Budget are printed on the forehead of the Budget. They are so starkly visible and I have only itemized five prominent engines of reform although there are many more in the Budget. These five prominent engines of reform are the Goods and Service Tax Initiative, number one; the Direct Tax Code, number two; the proposed Companies Bill around the corner, number three; the Accelerated Emphasis on Disinvestment, but 'disinvestment' not as defined by you, as defined by the UPA. That is number four. There is a list of seven very important pending mandatory legislations, listed in para 34 of the Budget, which are on financial sector reforms. These five which are under implementation, which, by 2012, will have a very clear profile will be the major reform credentials of this Budget. A quick word on a few of them. The DTC. The Direct Tax Code we talked about. But what is it? It is thought changing. It, in fact, meets and addresses the jokes, the laments and the comments of decades under which the Income Tax Act has been viewed as 'arcane', rightly viewed as 'arcane', user and assessee unfriendly.

(Contd. by TMV/3B)

-MKS-TMV-MP/3B/4.00

**DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI (CONTD.):** It typifies the image of the tax collector who, unlike the taxidermist, does not even leave behind either the characters or the skin. At least, a taxidermist is supposed to leave behind the characters. Those stereotypes are sought to be addressed by the new Direct Tax Code. It will now not require any fiscal legislation unless each year the Parliament

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wants to change the rates. There will be stability in all the tax rates and no longer they need to be passed every year as we are required to do now. It will not have one statutory section with 20 sub-sections and 15 provisos running into three pages without a full-stop in one unending sentence. That will all go. It will, therefore, have stability, continuity, clarity, consistency and, therefore, it is something which must look forward to and try to hasten even before the deadline of April, 2012.

The second of these reforms, the visible marks on the forehead of the Budget, is the GST. In these days of coalition governance, which Government can claim a bigger reform-minded agenda than to claim a Constitutional amendment to be implemented and operationalised before April, 2012 on the GST score? The GST will telescope multi-level and different tax rates in different States into one uniform whole. (a) It will reduce the taxation; (b) it will make it uniform; and (c) it will eliminate multi-level cascading taxes. It will, in a nutshell, for the first time, create a common market in India, especially, for sales tax. It is a major initiative and I must take a few minutes to remind you of the BJP's role in this, and I hope that history will not repeat itself.

Sir, Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad made a few laments, some nice preaching, some tall comments and some statesman-like comments about the GST. I must remind him and his party about the actual role that they played. I remember the sequence of the event. The VAT, which was the precursor of the GST in a smaller different form, was first talked about by the BJP in 2000 in its manifesto. After

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having, perhaps, \* the people in its manifesto, the BJP did nothing for the VAT for five years. From 2000 to 2004, of course, there was their Government and they did nothing. In 2005, our Government, for the first time, introduced VAT. When we introduced VAT, in particular, the BJP States -- remember the BJP had proposed VAT -- and I will name them, Uttaranchal, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Chhattisgarh, refused to implement VAT in 2005 after we had started it. It was only in 2008, on a manifesto proposal of the BJP in 2000, that the Congress implemented VAT and then the BJP States fell into line after eight long years. All that I can say is, I hope and trust that they will not make a self-fulfilling prophecy out of the GST again in the same manner. It doesn't matter. It is of no use if you give slogans and long sermons in Parliament, but go out and oppose the social welfare Bill which you know, as a Constitutional (Amendment) Bill, can't be passed without your constructive cooperation.

Sir, the third part of that reform picture is the disinvestment. But I prefer to use the phrase "people's ownership of public sector assets", which is our formulation and definition of the disinvestment and not of the NDA, and remember that there are significant differences in these two formulations. The NDA proposed a very clear policy of selling the family silver to raise money. The policy became controversial from the inception for the simple reason that the strategic sale of a few public sector enterprises could involve a sale to a few lucky private companies.

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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**(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN, PROF. P. J. KURIEN, IN THE CHAIR.)**

The auction-based sale of companies was fraught with price issues. To be brutally frank they were what is called sweet-heart deals below market price. It is the UPA which calibrated and nuanced that policy and specifically put two caveats for which the UPA and the Finance Ministers of the UPA will have to be congratulated. The first of these two was to safeguard 51 per cent. Fifty-one per cent would be retained at all times by the Government of India. You will offload partially and raise money. But 51 per cent, which is well beyond control -- control is possible even if it is 26 per cent -- will be retained by the Government of India.

(Contd. by 3C/VK)

VK/3C/4.05

**DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI (CONTD):** Second, banks and insurance companies will not be offloaded. So despite these very two salutary safeguards, when you disinvest some percentage of the equity, there is a long queue of people waiting to buy. And that is the difference between our policy and their policy. We have had a little underplay in the last year at Rs. 23,000 crores, but the Finance Minister has boldly claimed a figure of Rs. 40,000 crores for the next year. I think that is the major answer towards offsetting what we will not get by 3G auction. The 3G auction is, obviously, a bonanza which will not recur every year. Therefore, the disinvestment, whether it exceeds Rs. 40,000 crores -- but it is a minimum of Rs. 40,000 crores -- will provide that cushion for our resources.

Sir, the Companies Bill and the other five or seven Bills itemized in para 34 of the Finance Minister's Budget Speech are crucial because, for example, the

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Companies Bill has not seen a real change for almost 50 to 60 years. There is a whole amount of jurisprudence of lacuna understood by the courts and outside by experience which needs to be not tinkered with, but which needs whole scale addressing. As far as those seven Bills are concerned, like the Pension Fund Regulatory Bill, the Insurance Bill, the LIC Bill, etc., they are all amendment Bills. Here it is very important because important Expert Committees, Task Forces, Janakiraman Committee and this committee and that committee, that have gone into it, have made specific recommendations. Unfortunately, they are pending from 2005, 2006 and 2008. I am going to address this matter of concern shortly, but I can say half in jest that we can understand the slow progress on some of these Bills till 2008, when our friends from the Left left us. But after 2008 and particularly after 2009, they have to be fast tracked because they are extremely important for our 3<sup>rd</sup> generation reforms in the financial sector.

Sir, another manifestation of discipline along with fiscal consolidation, but justifying independent identification by me is the 'e' in my acronym dialect. I have dealt with 'd' for discipline, 'i' for inclusion, 't' for transformation and I am now on the 'e' and that is -- this is quite remarkable about this Budget; probably, the first time or the second time -- a reduction in expenditure growth. That is the 'e' for expenditure. Leading economists have commented that there has been a great felicity and ease with which the Budget does not either increase taxation, nor does cut backs or drastic cuts in expenditure, but does a rarely used third option and the rarely used third option is, reduction of expenditure growth, namely, the rate at which the expenditure is growing, is now allowed to be the same as it has

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been earlier. That is what leads to fiscal prudence, that is what leads to fiscal and revenue deficit being controlled. In the Budget for 2011-12, that is for the next year, for the future, the total expenditure growth is budgeted at only 3.3 per cent and that is a reduction. I will quote from a leading edit page article of a newspaper which is usually very critical of the Government. It says, "A perspective on this expenditure growth is that, if realized, this will be the second slowest expenditure growth in Indian history since 1970-71. The lowest realized growth after 1970-71 was in 2005-06 again by the UPA at 1.5 per cent. This is the second lowest at 3.3." And that is the inbuilt fiscal prudence, caution, etc. When I come to inflation, that has a direct impact on controlling inflation and other aspects. Sir, the Budget for this reason of 'e' in my dialect and for the other reasons, has received unqualified encomiums.

Another leading newspaper, not usually very flattering to the Government, says, "This is not a workman like budget, this is not a convention budget. It is radical. It smells of good economics. Expenditure on infrastructure and education has increased. Capital flows have been eased and investments encouraged. Taxes have not been increased and there is a commitment and planning for further disinvestment. It is likely that this budget is a major turning point in India's fiscal history. In short, a brilliant budget, one exceeding all expectations. For that the Finance Minister and the Budget makers need to be congratulated."

(Contd. By 3D)

RG/4.10/3D

**DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI (contd.):** In the same editorial of the same newspaper, elsewhere it is said: “The Union Budget, 2011, has many positive elements. In particular, it is low on bad ideas and pushes the Reform Agenda ahead.” Now, to be low on bad ideas is as important as to be high on good ideas. It further says, “The Finance Minister has focussed in implementing many promises made by the UPA in two years’ time.” Our friend, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, was extremely critical and said, “They must introspect. They must seek to resolve fundamental contradiction.” That contradiction, I want to place in stark term before this House. How can we, the UPA, consistently present Budgets which are bad, according to the NDA? When the annual growth rate of the UPA, since 2004, has successively been 8.3 per cent, -- mark these figures; it was 9.0 per cent, 9.5 per cent, 9.4 per cent, 9.1 per cent and 7.4 per cent for the last two years, including the recessionary years, till 2010-11, that is, the last year, and for the coming year, it is projected to be 9 per cent. We, therefore, can speak from the confidence of objectively verifiable data and figures because persons and debates can lie but figures cannot lie. Our lowest in these seven years, which was somewhere between 7.2 and 7.3 per cent, is higher than their highest by far, and their highest has been 6.5 per cent in 1999. And, here, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad is taking us to task for presenting bad Budgets! The NDA’s annual average for the entire NDA period, from 1998 to the end of 2003, was 6.65 per cent. This was their annual average. Our annual average was 8.6 per cent, including the nine per cent projected for the next year. These are not mere figures. These are year-on-

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year figures showing the growth of the economy. When you grow at 9 per cent next year, and this year, you have already grown at 9 per cent, you are already growing at a very big pace, and that is extremely difficult to do. And, growth is vital. It is this growth rate which, in 25 years of Indian history ending today, has elevated 225 million Indians out of poverty. It is this growth rate which has elevated 350 million Chinese out of the poverty line, in the last 25 years, during the same period. I can only tell Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad that if such bad Budget presenters, if such bad economic policy makers, achieve such enviable growth rates, then, the whole world would wish for bad economic policy makers. It is ironically true that Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad dare to talk about the report card of the UPA. I have just given you a seven-year report card versus a five-year report card. Indeed, Sir, though comparisons may seem odious, they are inevitable. And I continue with the comparison beyond the growth rate, beyond the average annual and each year growth rate, beyond the whole period, to the growth rate on social sector allocation. Social sector allocations on the key parameters have been abysmal by the NDA during their period, compared to the same social sector and parameters during our period. I will give you just three or four examples. During NDA's 1999-2004, -- I am taking the five-year period -- their outlay on health rose by 45 per cent. So, there was 45 per cent increase in health allocation, while ours increased by 186 per cent from 2004-09; I am not counting 2010 and 2011. So, ours was 186 per cent as against 45 per cent. On education, they increased the outlay by about 41 per cent for the same period. We increased it by over 125 per cent.

(Continued by 3E)

3e/4.15/ks

**DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI (contd.):** For several other programmes like rural development, our allocations from 2004-05 and 2008-09 increased by 323 per cent and theirs, by 114 per cent. For women and child development, it is 182 per cent versus 70 per cent and, for water supply, it is 158 per cent versus 52 per cent. I could go on and on, Sir, but I will not because it will be too embarrassing for the BJP. It will be too embarrassing for them.

**SHRI RUDRA NARAYAN PANY:** What about the price-rise, Sir?

**DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI:** We will come to that. Have patience. First, let us listen to your misdeeds, then, we will come to price-rise also.

Sir, the other member of my acronym is 'c', for creativity. I am done with 'd', 'i', 'r', 'e' and 't'. So, so far as 'c' is concerned, Sir, critics who look for sensationalism for big-bang announcements are only looking for personal aggrandizement. They are not looking for institutional continuity. The UPA Government has always believed that both God and the devil lie in details. It is the small nitty-gritty, targeted and focused allocations, incrementally calibrated, which are the heart and soul of this Budget. They may be sounding boring because they are buried in the fine-print, but they are the creative part of this Budget, my 'c' for creative, and they are the ones which will do long-term good. After all, the big-bang creationist theory happens once in an era or a millennium whereas evolution is continuous. It is a constant upward slope and benefits and penetrates much more, though less visibly.

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Sir, there are several such focused, although less sensational but more substantial, initiatives, the micro reforms, as I might recall them. Let me list some of them because they are an important part of the Budget. After the spending thrust of the recession years, the investment focus is back. Mutual Funds can now access institutional investors, FIs as we call them, directly for equity schemes. The FI investment limit in corporate bonds separately has been dramatically raised by five times, from five billion to 25 billion USD.

Sir, one of the reasons why our banks, the Indian banks, withstood resiliently and remarkably -- and totally unlike their Western counterparts -- the recession of 2008-09, was not only their Government ownership which, incidentally, has been increased in this Budget, but also calibrated exposures and monitored CR/AR ratios. That policy is continuing in this Budget with the Finance Minister's cautious and prudent policy of increasing Government ownership.

Micro finance in the institutions are the backbone of our Self-Help Groups (SHGs). As you know, in India, it has been a huge success story for about 25 million households -- and that is not individuals; it is households, with roughly, four to five individuals per household; that is, over 125 million persons; 90 per cent of whom are women. The Finance Minister has consciously allocated Rs.100 crores to a special equity fund for SHGs and another Rs.500 crores for women in a separate SHG fund.

Sir, the SMEs sector, Small and Medium Enterprises sector, is one of the largest and fastest growing sectors. It is an extremely important sector, sitting between the services sector and the big manufacturing sector. Its growth

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spreads distributive equity much more and much more quickly than growth merely of the manufacturing sector taken as a whole. Last year, the Finance Minister enhanced the budgetary allocations to this sector by four thousand crore rupees. This year sees an additional five thousand crores rupees.

Sir, two crucial 'h' factors have also got much-deserved, although belated, recognition in this Budget. The two 'h' factors are, first, the handloom weavers whose economic plight has got a healing touch with a Rs.3000 crore support scheme; and the second, about which I am particularly happy, is to the handicraft business, centered in my home town, which finds its specific name mentioned in the Budget, Jodhpur, where a special handicrafts mega-cluster is being proposed.

Sir, this Budget has also an intersection. I have done with my DIRECT, but there is an intersection of some of these acronyms. One intersection which is unique is an intersection of inclusion, transformation and creativity, and that is an intersection in the agricultural focus of this Budget. And I will come in a minute to Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad's completely biased and unsupportable criticism.

(contd. by 3f/kgg)

Kgg-asc/3f/4.20

**DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI (contd.):** But, just consider what this Budget has done for the agricultural sector because he attacked this as an agriculture-insensitive-Budget. Sir, I must repeat, reiterate, and remind that this year alone—it is a remarkable year—we have seen 5.2 or 5.4 per cent increase in the Budget for the agricultural sector. Sir, that is remarkable because one of the reasons why

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we are able to project a 9 per cent overall growth is because agriculture this year, after many years, is beyond the 2 per cents, the 3 per cents, and the 4 per cents; it has crossed 5 per cent.

Sir, despite an addition to the humongous loan waiver--which is already a very big credit programme implemented years ago, humongous insights--credit flows have been further increased by over 25 per cent from Rs. 3.75 lakh crores in 2010-11 to Rs. 4.75 lakh crores in 2011-12. That is an over 25 per cent increase.

Sir, the subvention route has been effectively used to reduce the effective rates which farmers pay for agricultural credit. Those who repay in time, effectively get a reduction in rate to 4 per cent as against the normal 7 per cent; that is another huge push to agriculture, agricultural credit. In particular, banks are under guidelines to extend these 4 per cent loans to small and marginal farmers.

Storage and preservation has got special recognition at one level and rightly so. At one level, 20 lakh MT of additional storage has been created under the PEG scheme. In addition, 24 lakh MT under a separate rural godowns scheme would be created. Because, one of the problems which is linked to our food inflation, which is linked to our procurement, which is linked to our agricultural sector performance is lack of (a) storage, (b) preservation, and (c) cold chains.

Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad mentioned rightly, but he did not mention the whole figure, that procurement is the highest ever level by this Government. In 2011 January, our Central pool is 2.7 times higher than the Central pool in 2007 January. That is about 300 per cent increase.

Sir, the PPP has been encouraging cold chains by declaring it to be an infrastructure sub-sector. He brushed aside a green revolution in the eastern region. But,

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he did not tell you that it was started last year. It has a special focus on the east, in Jharkhand, West Bengal, Bihar, etc., and the north-east. It has special targets, as I said, to small matters like rice cropping patterns for which an additional Rs.400 crores has been given. Then, there is special pulses village promotion; I am not going into all those. Then there is a programme for oil palm, vegetable clusters, nutria-cereals, protein supplements. The point is not the individual detail, the point is that they typify the UPA approach—take care of the small things and the big things would take care of themselves; do not do sensation but do sense; the details matter and not just the big bang theory.

Sir, before I leave agriculture point, I would like to touch one point which Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad made which, of course, again is completely belied by the facts. He was shedding crocodile tears and preaching to us about agriculture. For 2001-02 -- this is remarkable — the agricultural foodgrain production during the NDA rule was 212 MT. The next year, there was an absolute decline from 212 MT to 174 MT. Forget the percentage decline, it is an absolute decline of over 5.2 per cent. He is talking about agriculture! We have this year 5.2 per cent growth in agriculture. They had in 2001-02, a growth of 1.7 per cent. In 2003-04, it is again a growth of 1.7 per cent. They, with the 'India Shining' \* are preaching to us about...

**श्री रुद्रनारायण पाणि :** सर, ...(व्यवधान)..

**डा. अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी :** आ रहा हूं, आ रहा हूं। ..(व्यवधान).. आपके सब खुलासे होने चाहिए। ...(व्यवधान).. आपके सब चिट्ठे खुलने चाहिए।...(व्यवधान)..

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

(Contd. By 3g/tdb)

TDB-AKG/3G/4.25

**DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI (CONTD.):** Sir, infrastructure is another topic of great importance in the Budget as mentioned by Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad. It gets a huge boost along with the manufacturing and industry, 23 per cent, 50 per cent of the gross budgetary support of this sector by itself. Sir, Rs.30,000 crores tax-free bonds are on the cards. There is a huge allocation, if you club infrastructure and industry, that is, of Rs.2.14 lakh crores. I am not going to go into the details to save time. Each of the six Schemes of Bharat Nirman gets additional allocation, but what is more important on a very high previous year base that is maintained.

Sir, there is this black money issue. काश श्री आडवाणी ने, काश बीजेपी के टास्क फोर्स ने, काश गुरुमूर्ति जी ने और काश श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद ने 1998 से लेकर 2004 तक एक बार, एक शब्द, एक वाक्य काले धन के बारे में कहा होता! काश ... (व्यवधान) ... अभी पिछले दो वर्षों से आप जितना हाहाकार कर रहे हैं, एक चिट्ठी किसी बैंक को लिखी होती, किसी देश के साथ एक करारनामा किया होता, एक Swiss Treaty की होती! यह क्यों हुआ? श्री गुरुमूर्ति हमारी तो घृणात्मक रूप से निंदा करते हैं, कम-से-कम उनको कुछ तो आपकी निंदा करनी चाहिए थी। अचानक यह चेतना क्यों आई? चेतना कहाँ से आई? ... (व्यवधान) ... आप स्विटजरलैंड जाते हैं ... (व्यवधान) ...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Please, do not interrupt. (Interruptions) Please, do not interrupt. (Interruptions) Dr. Singhvi, address the Chair.

**डा. अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी :** इसलिए आप देखें कि क्या ठोस काम किया गया है। सिर्फ आपके कहने से नहीं, आपके हल्ला करने से नहीं, आप देखें कि क्या ठोस काम हुआ है। यूपीए ने यह पूरा अभियान अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहमति के बाद शुरू किया है और वह अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहमति पहली

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बार बनाई गई। प्रधान मंत्री जी 2009 में G-20 Summit में थे। 2009 में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सहमति हुई कि अंतर्राष्ट्रीय करारनामे और treaties की जाएँगी। बिना उसके काले धन के ऊपर कोई progress नहीं हो सकती। आप सिर्फ एक ड्रामा कर सकते हैं, हल्ला कर सकते हैं, लेकिन उसका कोई हल नहीं निकल सकता। सिर्फ पिछले 18 महीनों में 12 नए करारनामे sign हो गए हैं, 65 और negotiation के advance stage में हैं। स्विटजरलैंड के साथ treaty में संशोधन हो गया है, जिसमें सरकार से सरकार के स्तर पर confidential information दी जा सकती है। यह मैं ठोस काम की बात कर रहा हूँ, हल्ला-हाहाकार की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, राजनीति की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, ड्रामा और rhetoric की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

आपने यूएसए के बारे में जान-बूझ कर एक अफवाह फैलाई। आपने यह नहीं कहा कि यूएसए ने एक ऐसे मुलाजिम को, जो यूबीएस बैंक का मुलाजिम था, जो यूएसए में fake, गलत और फर्जी tax avoidance schemes बेच रहा था, उसको prosecute किया। उस prosecution में यूबीएस बैंक ने out of court उससे एक करारनामा किया कि कम-से-कम यूबीएस बैंक के खाते हम आपको दे देंगे। आपने कहा कि हम ऐसा क्यों नहीं कर सकते। उसका कोई सरोकार नहीं, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय करारनामे से सरोकार नहीं, Double Taxation Avoidance Treaty से सरोकार नहीं, लेकिन आपने उसको राजनीतिक रूप से भुनाया।

Sir, the important thing is that mis-pricing, which is over-invoicing and under-invoicing, is almost 80 per cent of all illicit flows of money. And, incidentally, Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad raised the issue as to what is the extent of *kala dhan*. His own Task Force says that it could be 18 trillion US dollars. In other estimate, it is 500 billion; in other estimate, it is 300 million. So, obviously, nobody knows. So, what is the point of talking about total true estimate? You cannot know. But, Sir, under-invoicing and over-invoicing is 80 per cent of all illicit flows of money. In the last 18 months alone, i.e., 18 months before today, Rs.33,000 crores have been detected on mis-pricing, under-invoicing and over-invoicing. The money-laundering prosecutions have jumped from 50 to 1200 in 2008.

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They were 50 in 2005. The strength of the Enforcement Directorate has been increased. Sir, these are real solid work, not mis-placed aggression, not quick one-liners, without any concrete suggestions and without any constructive cooperation.

Sir, I come now to, what is troubling Mr. Pany for a long time, inflation. (Interruptions) Let me tell you that this Government does not believe in quick-fixes, in mere magical formulas which have no meaning, except one-liner.

(Contd. by 3h-cls)

KLS/3H-4.30

**DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI (CONTD):** All the individual policies, which I have been itemizing, if you look carefully, a large number of them go towards reducing inflation. I will give four or five of them and then come to the figures. I will also remind you of your time in a minute. Sir, first fiscal discipline figures I started with 'd' for discipline, why fiscal discipline. I have given you the figures. Fiscal discipline with an effective deficit which is projected for the next year to 2.8 per cent is the best antidote to inflation. That is the best fiscal tool and why has the Finance Minister done it is only for inflation about which we are concerned more than anybody else. Who else but the Government in power will be the most concerned about it? These are concrete things, these are boring details, and they are not mere drama which you indulge in about inflation. Two, FMRB roadmap will be again fine-tuned, the Fiscal Management Bill or the Act roadmap, and that roadmap will ensure further tightening of those parameters. I mentioned 'e' in my discussion a while ago, expenditure growth reduction. Expenditure growth reduction is precisely for inflation, the second lowest ever

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since 1970-71, this is going to be another very good antidote medicine for inflation. Disinvestment, as I said, is going to be a major cushion against the funds which you have not from 3G this time on food inflation in particular, the single biggest focus in these four paras of this Budget is on distribution, storage, cold chains and preservations. It is an irony, of course, and I agree with Shri Ravi Shankar Prasad, that if we have the highest ever central pool of foodgrains, our distribution network is faulty. Our distribution system is faulty primarily because we cannot store them properly or they go back. So, that is what will reduce food inflation which is the most important part of the inflation about which you and we are concerned. But, Sir, I cannot leave and these are five concrete measures and I can tell you that they have already been showing effect. Let me come to the figures now, two sets of figures, one figure is about NDA and one figure is about the international scenario on inflation. The NDA knows that there is no magical wand by which you can dissipate inflation. That ten years average on the wholesale price index from 2000 till 2010, ten year decadal average, is 5.3 per cent inflation. Above 5.3 per cent, two years have gone to your time, NDA's time, and three years in our time. In your time it was well above 5.3 per cent in 2000-01 and 2003-04. In our time also it has gone above in 2004-05-06-07-08 and 2009. The highest inflation in recent times, in your time, was 7.2 per cent in 2000-01. I am talking of general inflation. The highest in our time was 8 per cent. So, let us not try to be and for want of a better parliamentary word, let us not try to have double

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standards, if I do not use the word \* . As far as international comparisons are concerned, Brazil, our BRIC partner, has general inflation in 2010 of 5.9 per cent up from 4.3 per cent and food inflation has jumped from 3.3 per to 9.2 per cent. All these jumped from 2009-10. So, general inflation from 2009 to 2010 in Brazil has increased from 4.3 to 5.9, food from 3.3 to 9.2 per cent. In China which is a much more controlled economy than us, where democracy is not a democracy, tax they have to pay, their food inflation increased from 3.2 to 11.7 per cent. Again in the same year, 2009-10, the general inflation increased from .6 to 5.1 per cent. These are by the way in the Economic Survey. All these figures are there. About Turkey I have figures. In our case, there has been thankfully a huge decline. General inflation has decreased from 2009 to 2010 from 13.5 per cent to 8.3 per cent. I do not like 8.3 per cent. We do not accept 8.3 per cent. The Finance Minister is trying to fight 6 per cent. But we are down from 13.5 to 8.3 per cent from 2009 to 2010. Food inflation is very important. We are down from 2009 to 2010 from 17.6 per cent, in India for food inflation, to 5.4 per cent.

(Contd by 3J/SSS)

SSS-PSV/3J/4.35

**DR. ABHISHEK MANU SINGHVI (CONTD.):** Sir, if we all join together and don't merely make political comments we can bring it down further. But, unfortunately, you see politics in every bush. Sir, there are, of course, areas of concern. I am

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

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not saying that. I do believe, as Mr. Ravi Shankar Prasad rightly pointed out that, perhaps, irrigation needed a greater focus. I do agree that air-conditioned hospitals need a more sensitive treatment, and perhaps, the hon. Finance Minister will attend to that in due course. Sir, a major challenge is, and we require your cooperation, not only on GST which is a Constitutional amendment, but, we require it for all the seven legislations which you have supported, which the Left opposed when the Left was with us, all the LIC, pension funds, financial sector reform Bills. But they are pending from 2005, 2007 and 2008, and without your cooperation, we will not be able to do it. Sir, I am now ending, and as I end, Sir, I come to China. John F. Kennedy talked about the Chinese and I quoted this in the Budget Speech which I made at the opening in Treasury Benches in 2009, and I think, it is apposite to repeat it. John F. Kennedy talking about the Chinese said that “The Chinese use two brush strokes to write the word ‘crisis’. One brush stroke represents danger, and the other represents opportunity.” In a crisis, it is important to be aware of the danger but to also recognize the opportunity. This is what has happened with the UPA. The danger was seen in 2008 and 2009 which is why there was a calibrated nuanced response spending. The opportunity has been seen now which is why again there is a calibrated response in controlling spending and yet not cutting back drastically. Sir, the Finance Minister has creditably and dexterously done both. Sir, the Budget is commendable because it keeps uppermost in its mind those constituencies whose voice deserves to be heard the most. It is however, frequently heard the least. In doing so, Sir, this Budget reflects the core organizational values of integrity, of honesty, of accountability, of team work, of diversity and balance. It does not fail any of the three tests with which I started to address you. Thank you very much. (Ends)

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**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (उत्तर प्रदेश):** माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद कि आपने मुझे इस बजट पर अपने और अपने दल के विचार रखने का मौका दिया है।

सर, वैसे दो योग्य अधिवक्ताओं ने अपनी बातों को काफी तर्कों के साथ इस सदन में रखा। मैं तो इतना कह सकता हूँ कि यह बजट आँकड़ों की जादुगरी है, जनता को गुमराह करने वाला है और इस बजट से समाज के सभी वर्ग आहत हुए हैं। वैसे दुख है कि एक योग्य वित्त मंत्री के बजट पर मुझे प्रतिक्रिया करनी पड़ रही है, लेकिन यह प्रतिक्रिया सिर्फ हमारी ही नहीं है, बल्कि देश के अधिकांश मुख्य मंत्रियों ने इस बजट पर यही प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की है। श्रीमन्, देश के सबसे बड़े सूबे, उत्तर प्रदेश, के मुख्य मंत्री जी ने भी इस बजट पर जो प्रतिक्रिया व्यक्त की है, मैं उसको सदन में रखना चाहता हूँ।

सर, बहन मायावती जी ने भी इस बजट के सम्बन्ध में कहा कि “यह बजट कांग्रेस के नेतृत्व वाली केन्द्र की सरकार का दिशाहीन एवं निराशाजनक बजट है। इस बजट में आम आदमी के लिए कुछ भी नहीं है और महँगाई, बेरोजगारी- जैसी गम्भीर समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए कोई कार्यक्रम नहीं है। शिक्षा की बदहाल स्थिति के लिए कोई सुधार नहीं किया गया, बेरोजगारी के लिए बजट में कोई योजना नहीं दी गई, महिलाओं को मिल रही राहत को वापस लिया गया तथा महिलाओं के लिए कोई नई योजना इस बजट में घोषित नहीं की गई। गाँवों के विकास के लिए भी बजट में ऐसा कोई प्लान नहीं किया गया है।” आज रूरल डेवलपमेंट की बात सब करते हैं और कहते हैं कि टोटल बजट का 70 प्रतिशत हम गाँवों में खर्च कर रहे हैं। लेकिन, श्रीमन्, जो सत्यता है, उसको रखना एक नैतिक कर्तव्य है, फर्ज है। आखिर में मुख्यमंत्री जी ने कहा कि “गरीब आदमी को बजट में कुछ नहीं मिला” ...(व्यवधान)...

**श्रीमती विप्लव ठाकुर:** आप पार्टी के विचार रख रहे हैं या मुख्य मंत्री जी के विचार रख रहे हैं? ... (व्यवधान)...

**एक माननीय सदस्य:** वह पार्टी के विचार रख रहे हैं। ... (व्यवधान)...

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**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल:** हम सोनिया गाँधी जी के विचार रख रहे हैं, आप सुनेंगी? ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप सुन लीजिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... ये जिनके विचार हैं, वे उनसे ज्यादा ऊँची हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**... \* कम करिए ...**(व्यवधान)**... आप लोग जो रोज कर रहे हैं, वह हम देख रहे हैं।

(3के/डी0एस0 पर क्रमशः)

-PSV/DS-NBR/4.40/3k

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (क्रमागत):** श्रीमन्, एक समय था कि जब बजट पेश होता था तो पूरा देश बजट सुनने के लिए खड़ा हो जाता था, क्योंकि वह जानता था कि केन्द्र का जो बजट प्रस्तुत हो रहा है, उससे हमारी एक साल की economy बन जाएगी।

**उपसभाध्यक्ष (प्रो. पी.जे. कुरियन):** आपने अभी-अभी जो शब्द कहा है, वह unparliamentary है। It will be expunged from the record.

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल:** श्रीमन् इस पर बहस करवा दीजिए, whether it is Parliamentary or not? इस पर एक दिन बहस हो जाए और फिर उसके बाद आपका जो भी निर्णय होगा, हम उसको मान लेंगे। ..**(व्यवधान)**..

श्रीमन्, एक समय था कि जब केन्द्र का बजट पेश होता था तो पूरा देश उसको सुनता था। वह इसलिए सुनता था कि इससे हम साल भर का अपना बजट बनाएँगे। हम लोग भी यह देखते थे कि किस पर टैक्स लगा और किस पर छूट मिली और हमारा मंथली बजट कितना होगा, लेकिन अब एक नयी परम्परा की शुरुआत हो गयी है। बजट पेश करते वक्त तो कर नहीं लगाये जाते हैं, लेकिन इस सदन में बजट पेश होने के बाद जब बजट पास हो जाता है और सदन उठता है, तब वस्तुओं पर टैक्स लगा दिये जाते हैं। यह एक तरीके से सदन का

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\* Expunged as ordered by the chair.

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अपमान है। मैं इसको सदन का अपमान कहता हूँ, क्योंकि जिस सदन के सामने एक साल का बजट रखा गया, जिस सदन के सामने आपने तमाम घोषणाएँ कीं, जैसे ही वह सदन खत्म हुआ, उसके पश्चात् आपने तमाम टैक्स लगा दिये। ऐसा लगने लगा है कि जैसे यह भी एक औपचारिकता रह गयी है। यह हो सकता है कि इस बार इस बजट में टैक्स न लगें हों, क्योंकि पाँच राज्यों में चुनाव हैं। यह भी हो सकता है कि वित्त मंत्री जी की कुछ बाध्यताएँ हों। मैं रोज़ अखबारों में पढ़ता हूँ कि तेल के दाम बढ़ने वाले हैं। उन्होंने कहा कि तेल कंपनियों पर उनका कोई कंट्रोल ही नहीं है, वे जब भी चाहें जितना दाम बढ़ा लें। इसके बाद पता नहीं महँगाई के नाम पर कौन-से टैक्स लगा दिये जाएँ। श्रीमन्, यह नहीं होना चाहिए और यह परम्परा खत्म होनी चाहिए। माननीय लोक सभा में जो बजट पेश किया जाए और उसमें हम जो घोषणाएँ करें, उसमें हमारी साल भर की दृढ़ता होनी चाहिए और जनता का भी उसमें साल भर के लिए विश्वास होना चाहिए कि जो बजट पेश हो रहा है वह एक साल का बजट पेश हो रहा है। मंथली बजट का यह जो एक नया कांसेप्ट आया है, यह खत्म होना चाहिए। हमें इस स्वरूप को बदलना चाहिए।

श्रीमन्, आप देख लीजिए कि हमारा यह जो बजट है, उसमें इन्होंने इनकम टैक्स में 30 परसेंट मैक्सिमम slab कर दिया है। इसके अलावा भी कितने ही टैक्स हैं, कहीं सेस लगा है, कहीं एजुकेशन टैक्स लगा है तथा और भी टैक्स लगे हुए हैं। इतने प्रकार के टैक्स लगा दिये गये कि समझ में नहीं आता कि इस देश के नागरिकों को अपनी आय में से कितना परसेंट टैक्स देना पड़ेगा? पूरे विश्व में टैक्स प्रणाली का एक सिस्टम है, जो कि मैक्सिमम 30 परसेंट है, लेकिन अपने देश में अगर पूरे टैक्स जोड़ लिए जाएँ, जैसे कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस बजट में हॉस्पिटल तथा एजुकेशन पर टैक्स लगा दिये हैं एवं और भी कई टैक्सेशन उन्होंने कर दिए हैं। इसमें बहुत-से हिडन टैक्स लगे हुए हैं। हिडन टैक्स का यह एक नया कांसेप्ट चला है। हमारे मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं। श्रीमन्, एक नया हिडन टैक्स शुरू हो गया है। मेरा विचार

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है कि अगर टैक्स प्रणाली में रिफॉर्म न किया गया, तो कालेधन की बात आती रहेगी और तमाम विसंगतियाँ पैदा होती रहेंगी।

श्रीमन्, मैं इस बजट के कुछ रूप आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस साल बजट का घाटा 30 लाख 72 हजार 70 करोड़ रुपये का दिखाया है और इस घाटे को पूरा करने के बारे में उन्होंने कहा है कि वे 73 लाख 28 हजार 17 करोड़ रुपये मार्केट से borrow करेंगे और इस घाटे को पूरा करेंगे। मैं हर साल देख रहा हूँ कि ये बजट का घाटा borrowing से पूरा करते चले जा रहे हैं, लेकिन फिर भी बजट का घाटा हर साल बढ़ता ही चला जा रहा है। श्रीमन्, आप देख लीजिए कि borrowing के बाद भी आज हिन्दुस्तान की सरकार पर कितना ऋण है। आज देश में अगर एक बच्चा पैदा होता है, तो वह कम से कम दो हजार रुपये का ऋण लेकर पैदा होता है। ..(व्यवधान).. पाणि जी इसे 34 हजार कह रहे हैं। हमारे देश पर इतना ऋण है! माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो 'Budget at a glance' दिया है, उसके अनुसार, हमारे बजट का 50 प्रतिशत पैसा केवल हमारे कर्ज पर ब्याज और उसकी किश्त देने में जा रहा है।

(3एल/एनबी पर क्रमशः)

NB/3L/4.45

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (क्रमागत)** : आप देखिए कि वर्ष 2010 और 2011 में हम कर्ज पर जो ब्याज चुकता कर रहे हैं, उन दोनों में 13 परसेंट का अंतर है, यानी हम जो ब्याज दे रहे हैं, वह 13 परसेंट बढ़ा है। अगर इसी रेट पर यह बढ़ता रहा, तो यह बहुत ज्यादा हो जाएगा। आपने कहा है कि हमने 18.3 परसेंट बजट बढ़ाया है, जिसमें से 10.9 परसेंट बजट आपने नॉन-प्लान पर खर्च कर दिया है, यानी बजट केवल 8 परसेंट बढ़ा है। ये ऐसे चौंकाने वाले आंकड़े हैं, जिनसे देश के हित में कोई बात नहीं होगी।

इन्होंने कहा कि disinvestment से इन्हें 40,000 करोड़ रुपए की आय होगी। पिछले साल भी आपने कहा था कि हम disinvestment से 40,000 करोड़ रुपए की आय प्राप्त करेंगे,

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लेकिन पिछले साल केवल 22,144 करोड़ रुपए की आमदनी disinvestment से हुई। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपकी जो नवरत्न कंपनियाँ हैं, जो इस सरकार की अमूल्य कंपनियाँ हैं, कहीं आप उनकी equity का disinvestment तो नहीं कर रहे हैं? आप इसको भी तो क्लियर करिए। अगर हम अपनी profitable PSUs की equity को disinvest कर रहे हैं, तो यह कहाँ तक उचित है? श्री अरुण शौरी जी भी पहले मिनिस्टर थे, उन्होंने भी disinvestment किया था। देश की बड़ी अच्छी-अच्छी प्रॉपर्टीज़ को इतने कम दामों पर बेचा गया। अगर उसी तरीके से आप disinvestment करना चाहते हैं, तो मेरी राय है कि मैं इसे उचित नहीं समझता हूँ। अगर आप अपनी आय बढ़ाकर, अपने खर्चों में कमी करके अपने घाटे को पूरा करें, तो यह ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। इन्होंने इस विषय में कोई भी क्लियर बात नहीं कही है, कोई clear concept नहीं बताया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि हम हर साल करीब 3 लाख करोड़ रुपए की सब्सिडी देते हैं और उन्होंने घोषणा की है कि इस सब्सिडी को आम आदमी तक पहुंचाने के लिए हम एक नया mechanism लाएंगे, जिससे कि उसे सीधे सब्सिडी मिल जाए। माननीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी, मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इसको जरूर क्लियर करें। स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी जी जब देश के प्रधान मंत्री थे, तो उन्होंने खुलेआम जनता में कहा था कि सब्सिडी का जितना पैसा हम देते हैं, उसका केवल 15 प्रतिशत आम आदमी तक पहुंचता है और बाकी 85 परसेंट बिचौलिए खा जाते हैं। तो या तो आप यह कहिए कि हमारे पूर्व प्रधान मंत्री जी गलत कह गए थे और अगर उन्होंने सही बात कही थी, तो आपने इसको रोकने के लिए कौन सी तरकीब निकाली, कौन सा तरीका निकाला? आखिर आप उस तरीके को सदन में घोषित क्यों नहीं करते, जनता के सामने क्यों नहीं बताते? आज किसान कहता है कि हमको अगर खाद पर सब्सिडी मिलनी है, तो सीधी मिलेगी, गैस या पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों पर सब्सिडी मिलनी है, तो सीधी मिलेगी। आपने कह दिया है कि आप एग्रीकल्चर लोन में 1,000 करोड़ रुपए की वृद्धि कर रहे हैं। पिछले साल आपने एग्रीकल्चर लोन का पैसा किन चीजों पर खर्च किया है, जरा

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यह भी बता दीजिए। आप आज 7 परसेंट ब्याज की बात करते हैं। आज किसान एक परसेंट ब्याज भी नहीं दे सकता और आप उससे 7 परसेंट ब्याज लेने की बात कर रहे हैं। यह इस देश के साथ अन्याय है। अगर आप किसान को ऋण दे रहे हैं, अगर आप वास्तव में इस देश के गांवों में रहने वाले लोगों की बात कर रहे हैं, तो आप उन्हें 7 परसेंट ब्याज से मुक्त कर दीजिए तथा उन्हें जो भी ऋण दीजिए, वह बिना ब्याज का ऋण दीजिए, ताकि किसान उन्नति कर सके और कृषि क्षेत्र में ऐसा लगे कि आपने डेवलपमेंट की बात की है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, आज वैसे भी जोतें छोटी होती जा रही हैं। श्री रवि शंकर प्रसाद जी ने यह बात कही थी कि आज आम नौजवान में खेती करने की कोई रुचि नहीं रही है और एक तरह से खेती की तरफ से लोगों का रुझान कुछ कम हो गया है। परिवार बड़े हुए, बंटवारे होते चले गए और जोतें छोटी होती चली गईं। जब हम लोगों के प्रदेश में यह स्थिति है, तो हिमाचल प्रदेश में तो और भी बुरी स्थिति होगी। इस बजट में land reforms की भी कोई बात नहीं की गई है। अगर जोतें इस योग्य नहीं रहीं और कृषि उत्पादन में इसी तरह गिरावट आती रही, तो फिर आप महंगाई को कैसे रोकेंगे, चीजें कहां से पूरी होंगी, आखिर आप कितना इंपोर्ट करेंगे? माननीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी, अगर इन चीजों के बारे में आप जवाब दे दें, तो बहुत अच्छा होगा। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी सुबह यहां बैठे हुए थे, हो सकता है कि अभी वे लोक सभा में चले गए हों, मैं सोच रहा था कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी हम लोगों की बात सुनकर इन सब चीजों का जवाब देंगे। माननीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी, मैं चाहूंगा कि आप अपने उत्तर में कम से कम इन चीजों को स्पष्ट तो कर दें।

(3M/VNK पर क्रमशः)

-NB/VNK-PK/3m/4:50

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (क्रमागत):** श्रीमन्, WTO लागू किया गया, हम सबने उसकी प्रशंसा की कि चलिए पूरे world में free trade हो जाएगा। आपने WTO लागू करते वक्त तो तय कर दिया कि किन-किन चीजों पर कितना टैक्स लगेगा, लेकिन उसके बाद सस्ती लोकप्रियता में

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हमने उन तमाम देशों से फ्री ट्रेड समझौते कर लिए, जो देश हमारे लिए challenge थे और वे देश मार्केट में हमारे साथ प्रतिस्पर्द्धा में खड़े हुए। हमने जापान से फ्री ट्रेड एग्रीमेंट किया, कोरिया से किया, आसियान देशों से किया। माननीय वाणिज्य मंत्री जी बैठे हुए हैं। थाईलैंड, सिंगापुर, मलेशिया, इंडोनेशिया, यूरोप, कनाडा, आस्ट्रेलिया और न्यूजीलैंड के साथ फ्री ट्रेड एग्रीमेंट किया। चलिए श्रीलंका, बंगला देश से कर लें, तो यह ठीक भी है, क्योंकि ये हमारे पड़ोसी देश हैं, लेकिन आपने उन सब देशों से फ्री ट्रेड एग्रीमेंट कर लिया और कुछ चीजों को छोड़ कर आपने सबमें टैक्स खत्म कर दिया। हमारी अर्थव्यवस्था चौपट हो गई। आज हमारी इंडस्ट्रीज चाहे वह urban industry हो या rural industry हो, दोनों industries एक तरीके से समाप्त हो गई हैं। आप मेरी बातों का जवाब दे दीजिएगा। आपने जो फ्री ट्रेड समझौता किया है, उसमें आपने किन-किन चीजों पर उनको छूट दी है और अगर छूट दी है, तो हिन्दुस्तान में जब वह चीज उत्पादित हो रही है, तो उसकी क्या कीमत पड़ रही है?

आज हमें बड़ा दुख होता है कि चीन हमारे देश से कच्चा माल ले जाता है। चीन भारत से Iron ore ले जाता है और चीन उस iron ore से अपने यहां उत्पादन करके उसे फिर हमारे ही देश में सस्ते दामों पर supply कर देता है, जिससे आयरन इंडस्ट्री बैठती चली जा रही है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि इन चीजों को क्लीयर कीजिए। अगर शंकाएं हैं, तो उन शंकाओं का समाधान भी होना चाहिए।

श्रीमन्, अब महंगाई की बात आती है। अभी भाई अभिषेक मनु सिंघवी जी कह रहे थे। हमने नहीं देखा कि इस बजट में ऐसी कोई mechanism दे दी गई, जिससे महंगाई कम होगी। यह बात जोर-शोर से कही गई कि हम महंगाई दर को 13.8 परसेंट से घटाकर 9 परसेंट पर ले आए हैं। 5 परसेंट महंगाई कैसे कम हुई, यही आप बता दीजिए और कम से कम उसी mechanism की घोषणा इस बजट में कर दीजिए कि इस mechanism से हम महंगाई दर को 9 परसेंट से घटाकर 5 परसेंट पर ले आएं। माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कह दिया कि हमारे पास कोई जादू की छड़ी नहीं है, जिससे मैं एक दिन में महंगाई को कम कर दूं। इसका ठीकरा

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राज्यों पर फोड़ दिया गया। यह कह दिया गया कि महंगाई बढ़ने के लिए राज्य जिम्मेदार है। राज्य को क्या अधिकार है? वे इम्पोर्ट नहीं कर सकते हैं, एक्सपोर्ट नहीं कर सकते हैं। सारे कानून आपके हाथ में हैं। फिर भी आप कहने लगते हैं कि इसके लिए राज्य जिम्मेदार हैं।

श्रीमन्, मुझे तो हंसी आई, जब प्याज के दाम बढ़े, तब लखनऊ में इन्कम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट ने प्याज के व्यापारियों पर छापे मारे, हमने सोचा कि कल सीबीआई भी छापा मार देगी, क्योंकि सीबीआई और इन्कम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट के छापे के बाद प्याज के दाम घट जाएंगे। ऐसे ही शक्कर के दाम बढ़े, तो शक्कर के एक्सपोर्ट पर पाबंदी लगा दी गई। जब आपने शक्कर के एक्सपोर्ट पर प्रतिबंध लगाया, तो किसानों के गन्ने के भुगतान की समस्या खड़ी हो गई। माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी ने अभी कहीं बयान में एक बात कही कि अगर शक्कर के एक्सपोर्ट को नहीं खोला गया, तो किसानों को उनके गन्ने की उचित कीमत नहीं मिल पाएगी। पिछली बार किसानों को 300 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल गन्ने के दाम मिले थे, लेकिन इस बार किसानों को 205 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल उत्तर प्रदेश में मिले। बाकी राज्यों में, महाराष्ट्र में तो किसानों को 100 या 120 रुपए प्रति क्विंटल ही गन्ने के दाम मिले। आखिर आप इसके लिए एक यूनिफॉर्म पॉलिसी क्यों नहीं बनाते हैं? जब किसी चीज के दाम बढ़ जाते हैं, तो आप उस चीज की एक्सपोर्ट, इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी को रोक देते हैं, यह कौन-सी बात हो गई? आप या तो अलाउदीन का चिराग ले लीजिए, अगर चिराग नहीं है, तो नीति को बदल लीजिए। कुछ तो ऐसा कर लीजिए, जिससे लगे कि केन्द्र में बैठी सरकार किन्हीं नीतियों के साथ जनता में काम कर रही है।

श्रीमन्, व्यापारियों के ऊपर ठीकरा फोड़ दिया गया और कह दिया गया कि सब व्यापारी जिम्मेदार हैं। 3/7 कानून को लगा दिया जाए या 7/16 कानून को लगा दिया जाए। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि 3/7 काला कानून है और इसको समाप्त करना चाहिए। आप अंग्रेजों के जमाने के बने कानून को समाप्त कीजिए। आप अपनी नीतियां देखिए कि आपकी नीतियां क्या हैं। अगर आप अपनी नीतियां नहीं देखेंगे और इसी प्रकार कहते रहेंगे, तो इससे कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

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श्रीमन्, 'मनरेगा' का बड़ा जोर-शोर से प्रचार होता है। मैं तो कहूंगा कि 'मनरेगा' एक तरीके से \* देकर वोट लेने की मशीन कांग्रेस ने बनाई है और यह सरकार 'मनरेगा' की बदौलत बैठी हुई है। इस साल 'मनरेगा' के लिए 40 हजार करोड़ रुपए का बजट है।

(3n/mp पर क्रमशः)

MP-PB/3N/4.55

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (क्रमागत)** : आप रोजगार देना चाहते हैं, तो सौ दिन का रोजगार क्यों दे रहे हैं, 365 दिन का रोजगार क्यों नहीं दे रहे हैं? 265 दिन वह मजदूर क्या करेगा और वह जो सौ दिन का रोजगार आप दे रहे हैं, उन सौ दिनों में आपका कितना asset तैयार हो रहा है? इतनी बड़ी रकम आप खर्च कर रहे हैं लेकिन कोई asset नहीं तैयार हो रहा है। मैंने तो इसको ' \* ' इसी वजह से कहा कि मनरेगा की ' \* ' के माध्यम से वोटों की जो खरीद हुई है, यह चुनाव आयोग को देखना चाहिए कि इस तरीके की \* वे दूसरों के ऊपर तो कह देते हैं....

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS**

**(SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR)**: Sir, I do not want to interrupt my friend who is making his intervention. But I think for him to suggest that the Government was ' \* ' the voters of this country through MGNREGA is neither correct nor right. I don't think it should go as a part of the record. This suggestion of a whole Government ' \* ' the voters of this country through a Scheme, -- you can say, that it is a populist scheme; I can understand -- has a connotation. I strongly object to this. I think, the hon. Vice-Chairman, will look into it.

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\* Expunged as ordered by Chair.

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**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** I will look into it and then decide it.

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल :** महोदय, इसमें unparliamentary कोई चीज़ नहीं है। हम अगर कह रहे हैं, तो इनको बुरा लग रहा है।

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN:** That is why I said that I will look into the records and then decide.

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल :** श्रीमन्, आपका निर्णय सिर आंखों पर है। यू.पी.ए. की चेयरमैन की अध्यक्षता में दो पॉलिसियों का बहुत प्रचार हुआ — Education to all and Food for all. बीच में तो आया कि विधेयक आ रहा है, बिल आ रहा है। कई बार बिल आते-आते रह गया, क्यों रह गया? अखबारों में हमने पढ़ा कि कहीं न कहीं मतभेद हो गए। यह बात सही है, हो सकता है कि यू.पी.ए. की चेयरमैन और प्रधान मंत्री जी में कोई मतभेद हों, यह उनकी आपस की बात है, मैं नहीं समझ सकता, उसका क्या मतलब है? लेकिन श्रीमन्, Food for all की जो बात कही गई, आखिर उस पॉलिसी को लागू करने में देरी क्यों की गई? मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि अब सरकार निर्णय नहीं लेगी। सरकार के निर्णय न लेने के कारण अदालतें निर्णय कराने के लिए सरकार को बाध्य कर रही हैं। आज हम लोगों ने प्रश्न उठाया था कि बी.पी.एल. ...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN:** The word ‘\*’ is expunged. ...(Interruptions)... That word is unparliamentary.

**DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA:** Sir, as far as \* is concerned ...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN:** It is unparliamentary.

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\* Expunged as ordered by Chair.

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**DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA:** Sir, there are a lot of debates in which it has been said that in 2G allocation, the \* has been taken.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** When you accuse that somebody is giving \* then only ...(Interruptions)... it cannot be used. Otherwise, it can be used. ...(Interruptions)... Only when you accuse ... ...(Interruptions)...

**SHRI NARESH CHANDRA AGRAWAL:** We can accuse the Government. We are not accusing a particular person.

**DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA:** Sir, in 2G spectrum allocation, we have accused and we have formed a JPC for that.

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN:** In 2G also, if you accuse a person having given a \*, then that \*, will also be expunged.

**DR. AKHILESH DAS GUPTA:** Sir, we will accept your decision.

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल :** किसी व्यक्ति विशेष को हमने accuse नहीं किया है। श्रीमन्, सरकार को ...  
...(Interruptions)...

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN:** Use other words. There are other words. There are so many words by which you can express it. You need not stick onto this particular word.  
...(Interruptions)...

**श्री विक्रम वर्मा :** आप दूसरे शब्दों में कह दीजिए।

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल :** मैं जानना चाहता हूँ, आखिर इस बजट में Food for all को घोषित क्यों नहीं किया गया? आज देश में अगर गांव का गरीब, इस देश का रहने वाला व्यक्ति दो

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\* Expunged as ordered by Chair.

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टाइम अनाज प्राप्त नहीं कर सकता है, अगर उस आदमी का संवैधानिक अधिकार नहीं हो सकता है, तो फिर सरकार के बने रहने का औचित्य क्या है? सरकार बड़े जोर-शोर से प्रचार करती है कि हम गरीबी दूर कर रहे हैं, किसी को भूखा नहीं रहने देंगे, कोई भूखा नहीं मरेगा, लेकिन आप आंकड़े देखिए। पूर्वोत्तर में ले लीजिए, हम उत्तर प्रदेश की बात कर रहे हैं। वहां भी किसान मरे, सबसे ज्यादा तो महाराष्ट्र, आंध्र प्रदेश में मरे। तो मैं कहता हूं कि आखिर वित्त मंत्री जी बताएं कि यू.पी.ए. चेयरमैन और सरकार में कहां मतभेद हैं? अगर कोई मतभेद है, तो उसको क्लीयर किया जाए, उसको रिमूव किया जाए, लेकिन देश के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को हम अनाज नहीं दे सकते हैं। अनाज सड़ेगा, पिछले सत्र में तमाम चीजें जोर-शोर से उठीं, माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने भी टिप्पणी की। आज हमारे पास अनाज रखने की जगह नहीं है। हम कितने गोदाम बनाएंगे, हमने घोषणा की थी कि पी.पी. सिस्टम से हम तमाम गोदाम बनाएंगे, लेकिन कितने बने? श्रीमन्, हम कहते हैं कि उत्तर प्रदेश की 20 करोड़ की आबादी में आपने केवल 1 करोड़ को बी.पी.एल. दिया।

(30/SC पर क्रमशः)

[-mp/sc/5.00/3o](#)

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (क्रमागत) :** क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में 20 करोड़ लोगों में से केवल एक करोड़ लोग ही बिलो पॉवर्टी लाइन हैं? हमारी सरकार ने तमाम बार लिखा कि उत्तर प्रदेश में कम से कम 5 करोड़ लोगों को बीपीएल कार्ड देने चाहिए। माननीय कृषि मंत्री जी ने सदन में कहा कि चार एजेंसीज से उसकी जांच चल रही है।.. (व्यवधान)..

**श्री कलराज मिश्र :** नरेश जी, बीपीएल के लिए 80 लाख दिया था।

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल :** केवल?

**श्री कलराज मिश्र :** जी हां।

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल :** महोदय, चार एजेंसीज ने बीपीएल के लिए सर्वे किया कि बीपीएल के अंडर और किन्हें-किन्हें लाया जाए, लेकिन वे चारों रिपोर्ट्स प्लानिंग कमीशन के पास पड़ी

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हैं, प्लानिंग कमीशन आज तक उन पर कोई निर्णय नहीं ले पाया। महोदय, मैंने इस सरकार में दो चीजें देखी हैं। अगर किसी चीज को टालना है तो Group of Ministers बना दो। इस समय कम से कम 80 ग्रुप ऑफ मिनिस्टर्स बने हैं। चलिए, ज्यादातर के अध्यक्ष माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी हैं।..(व्यवधान).. हम 80 से घटा देते हैं, आप जितने कहते हैं, उतने घटा देते हैं, आप बता दीजिए। हम तो बड़े लचीले स्वभाव वाले हैं। आप पुराने साथी हैं, आप ही बताइए। महोदय, यह कोई तरीका है कि हरेक में ग्रुप ऑफ मिनिस्टर्स हो? उत्तर प्रदेश में जेवर हवाई अड्डा बनने की बात है। हम सारे एमपीज़ प्रधान मंत्री जी से मिलने गए। हम सब लोगों ने प्रधान मंत्री जी से रिक्वेस्ट की कि यह उत्तर प्रदेश और पूरे विश्व के हित में है। अगर बरेली के पड़ोस में जेवर में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय हवाई अड्डा बन जाएगा तो उससे उत्तर प्रदेश का तो विकास होगा ही, उसके साथ-साथ हमें जो दिल्ली में ऊपर हवा में वेटिंग में रहना पड़ता है, वह चीज खत्म होगी। लेकिन जेवर हवाई अड्डे को सिर्फ इसलिए नहीं लिया जा रहा है कि उत्तर प्रदेश में बसपा की सरकार है, उत्तर प्रदेश में कांग्रेस की विरोधी सरकार है। हम तो आपको बाहर से समर्थन दे रहे हैं। हमने उसके लिए आपसे क्या माँगा? हम तो बाहर से आपको समर्थन दे रहे हैं, हम आपके स्थायीपन को हटने नहीं दे रहे हैं, लेकिन एक जेवर हवाई अड्डे को उत्तर प्रदेश को देने में आपका ग्रुप ऑफ मिनिस्टर्स पिछले तीन साल से कोई निर्णय नहीं ले पाया। मैं तो कहूँगा कि इस सदन में इसके लिए भी एक सीमा बाँध देनी चाहिए क्योंकि अगर आप सीमा नहीं बाँधेंगे तो किसी दिन सर्वोच्च न्यायालय इसकी सीमा बाँध ही देगा क्योंकि आजकल तो सब चीजों की सीमा बंधती चली जा रही है। मुकदमा भी बार करने के लिए समय होता है, लेकिन यहां ग्रुप ऑफ मिनिस्टर्स के लिए कोई समय नहीं है। महोदय, यह सब मैंने इसलिए कहा, क्योंकि सरकार की अनिर्णय की स्थिति है, चाहे प्लानिंग कमीशन हो या ग्रुप ऑफ मिनिस्टर्स हो, उस अनिर्णय की स्थिति ने आज आपको इस स्थिति में खड़ा कर दिया है। इसलिए आप इस गलतफ़हमी में मत रहिए। इस स्थिति से आपको नुकसान हो सकता है। श्रीमन्, एजुकेशन टू ऑल का प्रस्ताव भेज दिया गया कि राज्यों में सबको शिक्षा देने के लिए 60 प्रतिशत राज्य

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सरकार खर्च करेगी और 40 प्रतिशत केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा उनको सहायता दी जाएगी। मैं सोचता था कि माननीय शिक्षा मंत्री कपिल सिब्बल जी बहुत लचर स्वभाव के होंगे, लेकिन मुझे वे बहुत कठोर स्वभाव के लगे। राज्य सरकार ने लिखा कि इसको 50:50 परसेंट कर दिया जाए। हमारी सरकार ने तो आखिर में यह भी लिखा कि राज्यों पर इतना आर्थिक बोझ मत डालिए, राज्य आय करने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं। अगर आप पूरा वहन नहीं कर सकते तो ज्यादा से ज्यादा 20 प्रतिशत राज्य सरकारें वहन करें और 80 प्रतिशत केन्द्र वहन करे। आप इस पर क्यों नहीं राजी होते? यह पूरे देश का सवाल है। महोदय, हो सकता है कि आपने आँकड़ों में सबको शिक्षित घोषित कर दिया हो। आज एक दो तरह की शिक्षा थोड़े ही है, बेसिक शिक्षा में कम से कम दस तरीके की शिक्षा है - प्रौढ़ शिक्षा, अनौपचारिक शिक्षा, सर्व शिक्षा अभियान, बेसिक शिक्षा, उर्दू शिक्षा, कॉन्वेंट शिक्षा आदि - एक तरह की शिक्षा नहीं है, कई तरह की शिक्षा इस देश में दी जा रही है। यह समझ में ही नहीं आ रहा कि किस शिक्षा से बच्चा कितना शिक्षित होता चला जा रहा है, लेकिन आपके आँकड़ों में हम लोगों को शिक्षित करते चले जा रहे हैं। हर स्टेट से आप आँकड़ें मंगा लें कि शिक्षा का प्रतिशत कितना है। यह ठीक है कि केरल में शिक्षा का प्रतिशत 100 परसेंट हो गया है, परन्तु आबादी के अनुरूप हम लोग बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं। हमारे पिछड़ेपन के लिए आप हमारी सरकार को दोषी मान लेते हैं। इतने वर्ष तक जो लोग सत्ता में रहे, वे लोग अपनी ओर नहीं देखते, और मौजूदा सरकार को दोष देने लगते हैं। आप यह घोषणा क्यों नहीं करते कि यह केन्द्र का दायित्व है, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट का दायित्व है कि देश में जो भी बच्चा पैदा हो, उसको शिक्षा देने की जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र सरकार की होगी। आप सदन से इस जिम्मेदारी की घोषणा करें। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहूंगा कि उन्हें सदन में इस बात की घोषणा करनी चाहिए। महोदय, अगर निजी क्षेत्र इस शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में न आए होते तो शिक्षा की स्थिति बहुत खराब होती। मैं तो कहता हूँ कि इस संबंध में निजी क्षेत्र की प्रशंसा करनी चाहिए। आज निजी क्षेत्र ने - चाहे हायर एजुकेशन हो,

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चाहे मीडियम एजुकेशन हो, चाहे प्राइमरी एजुकेशन हो - शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में एक क्रांति खड़ी कर दी है, लेकिन आप उन पर भी इतने सारे बंधन लगाते चले जा रहे हैं।

(3पी-एमसीएम पर क्रमागत

SC/MCM-HK/3P/5-05

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (क्रमागत) :** हर बात पर निजी क्षेत्र की नकेल कसदी जाएगी, निजी क्षेत्र को लाभ नहीं। अगर निजी क्षेत्र पूंजी सर्व करने आया है तो आपको उसको देखना चाहिए। श्रीमन, जितनी भी डेवलपड कंट्रीज हैं या डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज हैं, वे इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर अपने बजट का कम से कम 35 परसेंट खर्च करती हैं। माननीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी, आप बतला दीजिए कि जितना आपका टोटल बजट है, उसमें इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर इस कंट्री में 2011-2012 में आप कितना खर्च करने जा रहे हैं? श्रीमन, अगर आप प्रतिशत देखेंगे, हमने पढ़ा था कि यू0पी0ए0 की सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया है कि हम प्रतिदिन 20 किलोमीटर नेशनल हाईवे बनाएंगे। यह एन0डी0ए0 में 12 किलोमीटर का था। लेकिन अब तो शायद 2 किलोमीटर पर-डे भी नहीं रह गया है, क्योंकि मैं रोज सड़क मंत्री और प्लानिंग कमीशन के बीच के विवाद को पढ़ लेता था। वे प्लानिंग कमीशन को कोसते थे और प्लानिंग कमीशन परिवहन मंत्रालय को कोसता था। हमारे देश में सड़कों की क्या हालत है, पुलों की क्या हालत है और बिजली की क्या हालत है? अगर हम इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलप नहीं करेंगे तो कंट्री को हम कहां से डेवलपिंग कंट्री कहेंगे।

**श्री रघुनन्दन शर्मा :** झगड़ा 15 परसेंट का था।

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल :** अब मैं उन चीजों में नहीं जाना चाहता।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी, आपको इस पर विचार करना चाहिए। मैंने उस दिन रेल बजट पर भी कहा था। दुर्भाग्य है कि हमारे देश में रेल की स्पीड 50 किलोमीटर पर-ऑवर है। अगर आप कार की भी स्पीड जोड़ लीजिए तो वह भी 85 किलोमीटर पर-ऑवर पड़ेगी। जिस देश में आप 50 किलोमीटर पर-ऑवर की स्पीड चलाएंगे तो उस देश को आप कैसे आगे ले जाएंगे?

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बिजली की कितनी कमी है। आपने बिजली के लिए कितना पैसा दिया, हमें बिजली के उत्पादन की कितनी जरूरत है? हम तो कहते हैं कि आप बिजली को सेंट्रल सैक्टर में क्यों नहीं लेते हो। बिजली को सेंट्रल सैक्टर में लेकर आप इतना उत्पादन कर दें जिससे लगे कि इस देश में बिजली की कमी नहीं है। तभी तो बाहर के लोग आएंगे और कम्पटीशन होगा। हम चाइना से कम्पटीट करना चाहते हैं, हम विश्व की तमाम कंट्रीज से कम्पटीट करना चाहते हैं, जो डेवलपिंग कंट्रीज हैं या जो डेवलप्ड हो चुकी हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान विश्व का सबसे बड़ा कंजूमर्स मार्केट है। अमेरिका हमसे दोस्ती करने नहीं आ रहा है, अमेरिका हमारे यहां व्यवसाय करने आ रहा है। उसको दिखाई दे रहा है कि सबसे बड़ा कंजूमर मार्केट हिन्दुस्तान है और अगर हम उससे दोस्ती नहीं करेंगे तो अमेरिका के उद्योग-धंधे चौपट हो जाएंगे। आज अमेरिका में बाइंग केपेसिटी जीरो परसेंट हो गई है। अमेरिकन बाइंग नहीं कर सकता है, जो हिन्दुस्तान का मार्केट डवलप कर रहा है। लेकिन हम अपने इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर पर जोर ही नहीं दे रहे हैं, हम अपने बजट में ध्यान ही नहीं दे रहे हैं। हम कभी कहते हैं कि गरीबों का उत्थान करेंगे, गरीबों का उत्थान कहां कर रहे हैं। हम कहते हैं कि देश को आगे बढ़ाएंगे। आजकल तो एक नया एडवर्टाइजमेंट चल रहा है, इस देश में भारत निर्माण की घोषणा की जा रही है। अब कहां भारत का निर्माण हो रहा है? दिल्ली में हो रहा है या गांव में हो रहा है या कुछ लोगों के घरों में हो रहा है, मुझे नहीं मालूम कि यह भारत का निर्माण कहां हो रहा है। लेकिन ऐसा न हो कि भारत निर्माण के चक्कर में, एक तरफ शाइनिंग इंडिया वाले थे, उन्होंने इंडिया शाइनिंग देख लिया, आप भारत निर्माण देख रहे हैं। दोनों लोग अपना-अपना स्लोगन अपने आपमें देख लें, लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि आपको इस पर विचार करना चाहिए कि हम आखिर क्यों नहीं अपना इंफ्रास्ट्रक्चर डेवलप कर रहे हैं, हम अगर कंट्री को डेवलप करना चाहेंगे तो हम क्यों नहीं उस पर विचार करेंगे। श्रीमन, केन्द्र राज्यों से जो टैक्स लेता है, उसका अंश राज्यों को दिया जाता है, केन्द्र अपनी आय का हिस्सा राज्यों को देता है। मुझे यह कहने में कोई संकोच नहीं है कि इसमें उत्तर प्रदेश की सबसे ज्यादा उपेक्षा हुई है। जिस

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तरीके से उत्तर प्रदेश की उपेक्षा की जा रही है यह एक गंभीर बात है। यहां उत्तर प्रदेश के बहुत से साथी विभिन्न-विभिन्न दलों के यहां बैठे हुए हैं। लेकिन इसको स्वीकारने में कोई भी मना नहीं करेगा, क्योंकि मैंने पिछली बार भी उठाया था, माननीय वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी, आपका बनाया हुआ नियम है कि जिस राज्य में बैंक जितना धन जमा करेगा उसका 60 परसेंट धन उस राज्य के डेवलपमेंट पर खर्च करेंगे। आप बतला दीजिए कि पिछले वर्ष उत्तर प्रदेश के लोगों ने बैंकों में कितना रुपया जमा किया और उसमें से कितने प्रतिशत उत्तर प्रदेश में डेवलपमेंट पर खर्च किया गया। अगर आप 60 परसेंट नहीं खर्च कर सकते, जबकि आप उत्तर प्रदेश का पैसा बैंक में दूसरे राज्यों में ले जा रहे हैं, तो यह क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के हित की बात है? अगर इस पर उत्तर प्रदेश आरोप लगाता है कि केन्द्र हमारी उपेक्षा कर रहा है तो कौन सी गलत बात कर रहा है। आज हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश के तमाम पॉवर प्रोजेक्ट रोक रखे हुए हैं। कोल लिंकेज हमको नहीं दिया जा रहा है। उत्तर प्रदेश के तमाम इर्रिगेशन प्रोजेक्ट यहां पर रुके हुए हैं। श्रीमन, हमारा पहला कहना है कि जो भी इन्कम है उसका राज्यों में जो बंटवारा करें, वह बंटवारा राज्यों की जनसंख्या के आधार पर करें, न कि राज्यों की सीमाओं के आधार पर।

(3Q/GS पर क्रमशः)

GS-KSK/3Q/5.10

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (क्रमागत) :** उत्तर प्रदेश की आबादी 20 करोड़ हो गयी है। आज अगर हम स्वतंत्र होते तो हम विश्व का छठा देश होते, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश को आप जो कुछ दे रहे हैं, वह आबादी के अनुपात में नहीं दे रहे हैं, आप गाडगिल फार्मूले के अनुसार बिजली देते हैं। हम आपसे कहते हैं कि हम पैसा देंगे, हमको बिजली दीजिए, लेकिन आप बिजली नहीं दे रहे हैं। आप हमारे प्रदेश की पूरी उपेक्षा कर रहे हैं। सबसे कम नेशनल हाईवे अगर कहीं हैं, तो उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं। आखिर ऐसी क्या बात है? क्यों सबसे कम नेशनल हाईवे उत्तर प्रदेश में हैं? देश के अन्य हिस्सों में बहुत नेशनल हाईवे हैं। मैं आरोप नहीं लगाना चाहता हूं, दक्षिण के

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राज्यों में चले जाइए, वहां पर सबसे ज्यादा नेशनल हाईवे हैं और उत्तर के राज्यों की सबसे ज्यादा उपेक्षा है। उत्तर प्रदेश की सड़कों में टोटल कितने नेशनल हाईवे हैं, आप इतना ही बता दीजिए? आखिर कुछ तो घोषणा करिए। हम से समर्थन भी चाहेंगे, हम से चाहेंगे कि हम आलोचना भी न करें, लेकिन आप हमारी मदद भी नहीं करेंगे और हमारी उपेक्षा भी करेंगे। हम पीएफसी से पैसा चाहते हैं, हम आरईसी से पैसा चाहते हैं, लेकिन आप पैसा नहीं देंगे। राजीव गांधी विद्युतीकरण योजना को आप क्यों नहीं पूरे देश में लागू कर देते? अगर आप पूरे देश का विद्युतीकरण करना चाहते हैं, तो आप स्वर्गीय राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना है, उस योजना में आप घोषणा करिए, इतना पैसा दे दीजिए कि हर माजरा, क्यों बड़े नम्बरी गांव क्यों होंगे, उन गांव के हेल्मेट्स क्यों नहीं होंगे, उन गांव में जो गरीब लोग माजरो में रह रहे हैं, जिन्होंने आजादी के 64 वर्ष के बाद भी, जो कुप्पी की रोशनी में जी रहे हैं, जिन्होंने रोशनी नहीं देखी है, जिन्हें सड़क नहीं मिली है, जिन्हें पीने के लिए साफ पानी नहीं मिल रहा है, शिक्षा के लिए उन्हें दूर दराजों में जाना पड़ता है, अगर हम उनके डेवलपमेंट के लिए बात करते हैं, तो भी आप उस पर कोई सकारात्मक रुख नहीं अपनाते? आप सकारात्मक रुख अपनाइए, आप दीजिए, आप घोषणा करिए, हम आपकी घोषणा का स्वागत करेंगे। हम दलीय सीमाओं से आगे बढ़कर काम करेंगे। आप गरीबों के लिए काम करिए, आप गरीबों के हित के लिए घोषणा करिए, हम आपका स्वागत करेंगे। लेकिन जहां आप केवल कोरी बातें करेंगे, बात आप लम्बी-चौड़ी करेंगे, लेकिन उसका प्रभाव नीचे के स्तर पर नहीं पड़ेगा, जहां आप इस स्थिति में आयेंगे, वहां हम आपका स्वागत नहीं करेंगे और अगर यही हाल रहा, तो बिहार का चुनाव आप देख ही चुके हैं, अगले साल उत्तर प्रदेश में भी चुनाव होने वाला है, हम तो इसलिए कह रहे हैं, आपको चेता रहे हैं कि आप चेत जाइए, चीजों को कह दीजिए। अगर नहीं चेतेंगे, तो जो हथ्र होना है, वह तो आपको भी मालूम है, न कह रहे हो, तो मत कहो, लेकिन जो सत्यता है, उसको तो स्वीकार करिए। हम यह इसलिए कह रहे हैं कि देश की राजनीति की दिशा आज भी उत्तर प्रदेश तय करता है। हमारा सबसे बड़ा सूबा है, हम 80 एमपी0 दे रहे हैं,

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लेकिन हमारी उपेक्षा इस तरह से मत करो। हमको मारो, लेकिन प्यार से मारो, हमारी गर्दन न काटो, कम से कम इतना तो देख लो। वित्त राज्य मंत्री जी, मैं चाहूंगा कि अगर आप मुस्कराकर कुछ लिखना शुरू करेंगे, तो मुझे लगेगा कि कुछ मिल ही जायेगा। आप सख्त मत बनिए।

उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, यह ठीक है कि लॉ एंड आर्डर स्टेट सब्जेक्ट है। लेकिन आज जब साइबर क्राइम आ गया, आतंकवाद, नक्सलवाद, माओवाद आए हैं तो हमें पुलिस को लेटेस्ट तकनीक उपलब्ध करानी चाहिए। महोदय, पुलिस आधुनिकीकरण की बात की गयी। केन्द्र ने राज्यों को लिखा कि आप अपनी पुलिस का आधुनिकीकरण करिए। आज भी दुर्भाग्य है कि हिन्दुस्तान में एक हजार की आबादी पर एक सिपाही है, जबकि विश्व में सौ की आबादी पर एक सिपाही का एवरेज है। हमारी सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में सुधार करने की कोशिश की, हमने अभी 32 हजार सिपाहियों की भर्ती उत्तर प्रदेश में की, ताकि हम उत्तर प्रदेश में पुलिस बल को सुदृढ़ कर सकें। पुलिस बल का आधुनिकीकरण करने के लिए हमने आधुनिक हथियार मांगे। केन्द्र सरकार के पास एक प्रस्ताव भेजा कि हम 4,000 करोड़ रुपये पुलिस बल के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए खर्च कर चुके हैं और कम से कम इतने ही रुपये आप उत्तर प्रदेश को दे दें, जिससे कि हम पुलिस बल को पूरी तरह से modernize कर सकें। दिल्ली से लगा हुआ उत्तर प्रदेश है और दिल्ली में क्राइम की स्थिति क्या है, बहन माया सिंह जी इस मामले को आज सुबह यहां उठा ही रही थीं। कल भी इस बात पर चर्चा हुई थी। सबसे ज्यादा असुरक्षित हमारी राजधानी है। आपके मंत्री उत्तर प्रदेश में जाकर चाहे जो बात कहें, रोज सरकार के खिलाफ बयान दें, लेकिन अपने गिरेबान में भी तो झांक कर देख लें, अपने राज्यों की कानून-व्यवस्था को भी तो देख लें। माओवादियों के अटैक हुए, सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट आज तक निर्णय नहीं ले पायी कि हमको कौन-सा रुख अपनाना चाहिए। कभी गृह मंत्री जी कहते हैं कि लचीला, कभी कहते हैं अटैकिंग, इसके बीच में पता ही नहीं चला कि कौन-सा रुख होना चाहिए, आज तक यह तय नहीं हुआ है।

(3R/ASC पर जारी)

ASC-SK/5.15/3R

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (क्रमागत) :** श्रीमन्, मैं कहता हूँ कि कानून-व्यवस्था राज्य का मुद्दा है, यह बात ठीक है। हमने उत्तर प्रदेश में कानून-व्यवस्था को संभाला और सख्ती की। हमारे सख्ती करने पर हमारी आलोचना भी हुई कि हम विपक्षियों के साथ सख्ती कर रहे हैं, लेकिन किसी ने भी कानून-व्यवस्था के साथ खिलवाड़ किया, तो हमने उसको बंद किया। आज उत्तर प्रदेश में सबसे ज्यादा विधायक अगर किसी दल के बंद हैं, तो वे बसपा के हैं। हमने किसी को कानून हाथ में लेने की छूट नहीं दी। अगर आप हमारी मदद नहीं करेंगे, आप उत्तर प्रदेश के पुलिस बल के आधुनिकीकरण की बात नहीं करेंगे, तो फिर आप क्राइम कैसे रोकेंगे और कैसे आतंकवाद रुकेगा? हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश का पूरा तराई का इलाका नेपाल बार्डर से लगा हुआ है और आज सबसे ज्यादा नकली नोट नेपाल से आ रहे हैं। केवल उत्तर प्रदेश में ही नहीं, बल्कि पूरे देश में अगर सबसे ज्यादा नकली नोट कहीं से आ रहे हैं, तो वे नेपाल से आ रहे हैं। नेपाल नकली नोटों का गढ़ बन गया है। कौन से देश इसमें सम्मिलित हैं, आप सब जानते हैं, लेकिन आप बोल नहीं पाते हैं। चाइना ने हिन्दुस्तान के कुछ भागों के लोगों को नत्थी वीजा देना शुरू कर दिया है। नार्थ-ईस्ट व असम आदि के नागरिकों को कह दिया कि हम आपको नत्थी वीजा देंगे और कश्मीर के नागरिकों को भी कह दिया कि हम आपको नत्थी वीजा देंगे। वे हिन्दुस्तान के लिए पॉलिसी तय करेंगे या हिन्दुस्तान का कानून अपनी पॉलिसी तय करेगा? आप भी उनको नत्था वीजा दीजिए। आप भी चाइना के शंघाई को अलग से नत्थी वीजा दे दीजिए, हांकांग को अलग दे दीजिए और बीजिंग को अलग से नत्थी वीजा देकर अलग कर दीजिए। आप भी उसके पार्टों को देखते हुए अलग-अलग वीजा देना शुरू कर दीजिए। “जैसे को तैसा,” से ही तो कोई तरीका निकलेगा। कमजोर सरकार कभी निर्णय नहीं ले पाती है, इसलिए यह एक कमजोर सरकार है।

महोदय, मैं यहां और बहुत सी बातें नहीं कहना चाहता, क्योंकि आप मुझसे कहीं कठोर न हो जाएं और यह न कह दें कि नरेश जी आप बहुत कठोर बोल गए, लेकिन मैं सिर्फ

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इतना ही कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर प्रधान मंत्री जी अपनी प्रैस कांफ्रेंस में यह कहेंगे कि मैं गठबंधन की मजबूरी में नहीं कर पा रहा हूं, तो इस मजबूरी शब्द को इस देश की जनता सुनना नहीं चाहती है, क्योंकि हम वोट से मजबूरों को चुनने के लिए पैदा नहीं हुए हैं, हम वोट से मजबूतों को चुनने के लिए पैदा हुए हैं। अगर मजबूर रहोगे तो जनता के बीच में से खत्म हो जाओगे अगर मजबूत रहोगे, तो जनता के बीच में रहोगे। यह शो मत करिए, यह मत कहिए कि हम कहीं पर मजबूर हैं। अगर मजबूर बने रहोगे, तो जनता भी मजबूर हो जाएगी, यह बात समझ लीजिए।

श्रीमन्, केन्द्र सरकार ने हमारे तमाम पावर प्रोजेक्ट्स को मेगा पावर प्रोजेक्ट घोषित किया, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश को एक भी मेगा पावर प्रोजेक्ट नहीं दिया। मेरा तो यह कहना है कि आप पावर के लिए कोई नेशनल पॉलिसी क्यों नहीं बनाते? जब मैं अपने राज्य में पावर मिनिस्टर था, तब मैंने इस बात को रखा था। जब NDA की सरकार थी और माननीय अटल जी प्रधान मंत्री थे, उनकी अध्यक्षता में पूरे देश के विद्युत मंत्रियों की एक बैठक हुई थी। मैंने तब भी उस बैठक में कहा था कि अगर आप यूनिफॉर्म पावर पॉलिसी नहीं बनाएंगे, तो हर राज्य में विद्युत की दरें अलग-अलग होंगी। ऐसे में चुनाव के समय राज्यों में विद्युत की दरें माफ कर दी जाएंगी और ग्रामीण इलाकों में भी विद्युत की दरें माफ कर दी जाएंगी। मुझे मालूम है कि कई राज्यों में विद्युत दरों को माफ कर दिया गया है और ग्रामीण अंचलों में भी विद्युत दरें माफ कर दी गई हैं। ऐसा करने से वहां पर सरकार तो बन गई, लेकिन राज्य की फाइनेंशियल हालत बहुत खराब हो गई। आप पावर सेक्टर में कोई एक यूनिफॉर्म लॉ बनाइए, आप पावर सेक्टर में कोई सुधार की बात करिए। आप देश को बताइए कि देश में पावर की कितनी कमी है और कितनी पावर आप जनरेट कर सकते हैं। राज्य जनरेट करना चाहते हैं और हम MoU साइन करते हैं, लेकिन जब कोल लिंक नहीं मिलते हैं, तो MoU का क्या करें?...(व्यवधान)..

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**श्री शान्ताराम लक्ष्मण नायक:** आपने वहां पर जितने बुत बनाए हैं, उस पैसे से अगर पावर प्लांट बनाते, तो अच्छा होता। ... (व्यवधान)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Don't interrupt Mr. Shantaram.

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल :** श्रीमन्, मैं यह कह रहा था आज पावर सेक्टर पर रिफॉर्म के लिए प्रधान मंत्री जी कोई निर्णय लें। यहां पर शिन्दे जी नहीं बैठे हैं, अगर वे यहां होते तो मैं उनसे कहता कि अगर देश के पावर मिनिस्टर निर्णय लेने में अपने को अक्षम समझते हैं, तो प्रधान मंत्री जी सक्षम बन जाएं या वित्त मंत्री जी अपनी अध्यक्षता में देश के पावर मिनिस्टर्स की बैठक बुला लें और पूछें कि किस-किस राज्य में कितनी बिजली की कमी है। आप यह जान लीजिए कि बिना पावर के देश का डेवलपमेंट नहीं हो सकता है। आज हिन्दुस्तान में पर कैपिटा पावर की खपत सबसे कम है।

(क्रमशः 3S/AK पर)

AKG/3S/5.20

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (क्रमागत) :** आप देखिए, आप जोड़िए, आप बताइए कि अपने देश में विद्युत की प्रति व्यक्ति per unit कितनी खपत आ रही है और पड़ोस के किसी भी देश से आप तुलना कर लीजिए, जो विश्व में develop कर रहा हो या develop कर चुका हो। आपको खुद ही पता लग जाएगा कि हम आज कितने पीछे हैं।

आपने GDP growth तो दे दिया, आप ज़रा industrial growth भी दे दीजिए कि हमारे देश का industrial growth कितना है। आपने industrial growth नहीं दिया। आपने बजट में negative sector को नहीं छुआ और जो आँकड़ों का सेक्टर था, उसको आपने बजट में छुआ। खाली आँकड़ों के सेक्टर से सच्चाई नहीं आती।

इस देश के लिए power reform बहुत जरूरी है। अगर इसे नहीं किया गया, तो चाहे urban development हो, चाहे rural development हो, चाहे industrial development हो, आप देश के किसी भी सेक्टर में चले जाएँ, सारा सेक्टर power के बिना अधूरा है। आप कम-

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से-कम power sector को priority पर लेकर घोषणा करें, जो जवाब दें, उसमें आप कहें कि power sector सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की priority होगी और हम देश में power की कमी खत्म करके इस देश को world class तक ले जाएँगे। World class रेलवे स्टेशंस बनाने की घोषणा हो जाती है, लेकिन वे बनते हैं नहीं, तो आप India class ही बना दें। कम-से-कम लोगों को अच्छी जिंदगी जीना सीखा दें। अगर आजादी के 64 साल बाद हम उनको यह भी नहीं दे सकते हैं, तो क्या दे सकते हैं?

श्रीमन्, एग्रीकल्चर की बात आ रही थी। आपने कहा कि पिछले साल बजट में हमने लोन के लिए 3 लाख 75 हजार करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया था, उसको इस बार बढ़ा कर 4 लाख 75 हजार करोड़ रुपए कर दिया है। ठीक है, आपको बधाई कि आपने एक हजार करोड़ रुपए बढ़ाए। लेकिन आप यह बता दीजिए कि आपने पिछले साल जो 3 लाख 75 हजार करोड़ रुपए का provision किया था, क्या वह 3 लाख 75 हजार करोड़ रुपए का लोन बँटा? अगर किसानों को बँटा, तो किस मद में बँटा? मैंने तब भी कहा था और मैं अभी भी कह रहा हूँ कि आप किसानों से 7 प्रतिशत ब्याज लेकर किसानों को लोन नहीं बाँट रहे हैं, बल्कि किसानों के साथ निर्दयता कर रहे हैं, आप किसानों के साथ अच्छा नहीं कर रहे हैं। यह आपका सिर्फ बजटीय आश्वासन है, लेकिन यह वास्तविकता में परिणत नहीं हो सकता। आपको यह निर्णय लेना पड़ेगा। अगर आप इस देश के किसान के हित की, इस देश के गाँव के हित की बात करते हैं, तो आज आप घोषणा करिए, मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से जवाब चाँहूँगा या प्रधान मंत्री जी खुद आकर घोषणा करें कि देश में किसान को जो भी लोन मिलेगा, वह ब्याज मुक्त होगा।

आप हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश को ले लीजिए, आप केवल मध्य प्रदेश के बुंदेलखंड का पार्ट ले लीजिए, उत्तराखंड का पार्ट ले लीजिए, हमारा पूर्वांचल ले लीजिए। हमने तो छोटे राज्यों की बात भी की। अगर आप तैयार हैं, तो तेलंगाना से छोटे राज्य बनाना शुरू कर दीजिए। हमारी मुख्य मंत्री ने तो तेलंगाना का समर्थन किया। हम कहते हैं कि आप प्रस्ताव लाइए, छोटे राज्य

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बनाना तेलंगाना से शुरू कीजिए। आप हिम्मत तो करिए, हम लोग आपको समर्थन देने के लिए तैयार हैं। राज्यों को भी छोटा करिए।

श्रीमन्, अगर किसान कोई माल उत्पादित करता है, तो उसकी मार्केटिंग की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। बड़े-बड़े देश, आप अमेरिका ले लीजिए, इंग्लैंड ले लीजिए, आस्ट्रेलिया ले लीजिए, न्यूजीलैंड ले लीजिए, वे भी अपने देश के किसानों को cash subsidy देते हैं, लेकिन हमारे देश में जब किसान उपज करता है, तो मार्केटिंग की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। देश की सरकार किसान की उपज को बेचने के लिए कोई भी व्यवस्था नहीं कर सकी है। अगर की है, तो आप बता दीजिए कि मार्केटिंग की कौन सी व्यवस्था है? किसान गेहूँ पैदा करता है, किसान धान पैदा करता है, गन्ना पैदा करता है, फल पैदा करता है, सब्जी पैदा करता है, इन्हें रखने की जगह आप बता दीजिए। आपने किसान के लिए सब्जी रखने के लिए कोल्ड स्टोरेज तक नहीं बनाए। अगर आप किसान के लिए मार्केटिंग की व्यवस्था नहीं करेंगे, तो महँगाई कभी नहीं रुकेगी, आपकी अर्थव्यवस्था कभी ठीक नहीं होगी। जिस देश का किसान दुखी होगा, वह देश दुखी रहेगा, जिस देश का किसान सुखी रहेगा, वह देश सुखी रहेगा। आपको इस पर सोचना चाहिए।

मैंने जो छोटी जोत वाली बात कही, अगर आपने land reform नहीं किया, तो एक गम्भीर समस्या हो सकती है। हो सकता है कि दक्षिण भारत में न हो, लेकिन आज उत्तर भारत में एक-एक घर के पास एक-एक बीघा की जोत रह गई है। राम गोपाल बाबू बैठे हैं, वे बताएँगे कि बिहार में क्या position है। छोटी जोत, किसान न उसमें ट्रैक्टर ले सकता है, न बैल ले सकता है, आखिर वह किससे जोतेगा, कहाँ से सिंचाई करेगा? वह एक बीघा में क्या पैदा कर लेगा और वह अपने परिवार का गुजारा कैसे करेगा? आखिर वह अपने खेत को बेचने के लिए या बेकार रखने के लिए मजबूर हो जाता है। अगर खेती से लोगों की रुचि इसी तरह से हटती चली गई, अगर नौजवानों ने एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में रुचि न ली, तो थोड़े दिनों बाद देश की जमीन waste land हो जाएगी।

(3टी/एससीएच पर जारी)

SCH-VKK/5.25/3T

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल (क्रमागत):** श्रीमन्, हमारे खयाल से आज करोड़ों बीघा लैंड, करोड़ों एकड़ लैंड वेस्ट पड़ी है, आप चाहे उसे ऊसर कह दीजिए या बंजर कह दीजिए। ऊसर-बंजर लैंड के सुधार के लिए आप क्या कर रहे हैं? क्या आप अपने बजट में ऊसर-बंजर लैंड के सुधार के लिए कोई योजना लाए हैं? आप राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर ऊसर-बंजर लैंड सुधार की बात करें ..(व्यवधान)

**श्री राम कृपाल यादव:** उनके पास खाने के लिए पैसे रहेंगे तभी ...(व्यवधान)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** No, Please.

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल:** मैं गलत बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैं तो असलियत ही बता रहा हूँ कि अगर आपने एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर की उपेक्षा की ...(व्यवधान)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN:** Agrawalji, please.

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल:** आप सम्पन्न राज्य से हैं, आप सम्पन्न होंगे, लेकिन हम लोग तो गरीब राज्य से आ रहे हैं। हमारे राज्य में हमें गरीब लोगों को देखना पड़ता है, गरीबों के हित की बात करनी पड़ती है।

मैं एग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर की बात कह रहा हूँ। अगर आपने इस सेक्टर को गंभीरता से नहीं लिया, अगर आपने लैंड रिफॉर्म लागू नहीं किया, अगर आपने इसके लिए पॉलिसी नहीं बनाई तो आने वाला समय देश के लिए बहुत कठिन होगा। आप अभी से चेत जाइए, नहीं तो गाड़ी जब छूट जाती है तो फिर स्टेशन पर दूढ़ने से नहीं मिलती, यह बात आप याद रखिएगा।

श्रीमन्, अंत में मैं अनइम्प्लाइमेंट की बात जरूर कहना चाहूंगा। बेरोजगारी की समस्या दूर करने के लिए आपने बजट में कौन सी घोषणा की है? मनरेगा के माध्यम से आप बड़ा प्रचार कर रहे थे कि हमने लोगों को रोजगार दिए हैं। महोदय, हम अनस्किल्ड लेबर की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं, हम अनस्किल्ड इम्प्लॉइमेंट की बात नहीं कर रहे हैं, हम तो यह पूछ रहे

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हैं कि परमानेंट इम्प्लॉइमेंट के लिए आपने क्या प्रोवीज़न किया है? आप बेरोज़गार नौजवानों को कौन सा काम दे रहे हैं?

लोग एजुकेशन लोन लेकर पढ़ते हैं, इंजीनियरिंग पास करते हैं, एमबीए पास करते हैं, बैंक से लोन लेते हैं, लेकिन पास होने के बाद अगर उनको नौकरी नहीं मिली, तो वे लोन चुकता नहीं कर सकते। जब वे लोन चुकता नहीं कर सकते तो अपराध के रास्ते पर चले जाते हैं। आप इस पर गंभीरता से विचार क्यों नहीं करते हैं? आप एक पॉलिसी बनाइए। अगर आप पंचवर्षीय योजना के आधार पर चलते हैं, तो पॉलिसी बनाइए कि अगले पांच साल में हम प्रतिवर्ष कितने लोगों को परमानेंट जॉब देंगे, कितने लोगों को स्किल्ड लेबर बनाएंगे, कितने लोगों को अनस्किल्ड लेबर बनाएंगे, कौन-कौन से तरीके से रोज़गार का सृजन करेंगे, आप यह सब कीजिए। आपके उद्योग तो भागे चले जा रहे हैं।

हमारे यहां के लिए आपने एक काम अच्छा कर दिया, उत्तरांचल में आपने कह दिया कि दस साल के लिए इन्कम टैक्स फ्री, एक्साइज़ फ्री। मालूम पड़ा कि उत्तर प्रदेश की जितनी भी इंडस्ट्रीज़ थीं, सब उत्तरांचल में जा रही हैं, क्योंकि वहां पर दस साल के लिए इन्कम टैक्स फ्री हो गया, एक्साइज़ फ्री हो गया, तो उन्होंने सोचा कि चलिए, दस साल में इतनी रकम पैदा कर लेंगे। उत्तर प्रदेश के नज़दीक ही उत्तरांचल है, उसे तो आपने यह छूट दे दी, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश को आपने छूट नहीं दी। हमारे उत्तर प्रदेश की 70% इंडस्ट्रीज़ उत्तरांचल में चली गईं, क्योंकि वे जानते हैं कि दस साल की इन्कम टैक्स की छूट हमें इतनी इन्कम दे देगी कि हमारी इंडस्ट्री फ्री हो जाएगी, बाकी जिसका जो होना है, सो हो जाए। आपकी पॉलिसीज़ इस तरीके की बन रही हैं, जिन्हें आप एसईज़ेड पॉलिसी कहते हैं ...(समय की घंटी) मैं चाहूंगा कि आप इस पर गंभीरता से विचार करें ...(व्यवधान)

**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Yes, please.

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल:** एक बात आप और जान लीजिए कि हमको आप कमज़ोर न समझिएगा।

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**THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (PROF. P.J. KURIEN):** Please, wind up. अग्रवाल जी, समाप्त कीजिए ...(व्यवधान)

**श्री नरेश चन्द्र अग्रवाल:** हम आपको अनकंडीशनल सपोर्ट अवश्य दे रहे हैं, लेकिन हम इसके लिए मजबूर नहीं हैं कि आपकी असफलताओं को भी अपने ऊपर लें। हमने जो सुझाव दिए हैं, मैं चाहूंगा कि इन सुझावों पर माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी इस सदन में जवाब दें, जिससे जनता के बीच संदेश जाए कि इस देश की सरकार क्या कर रही है और सरकार हमारे हित में है या नहीं है। इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद अदा करता हूँ।

(समाप्त)

**DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (TAMIL NADU):** Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I am very proud to speak on the better prospects and effective Budget given by our Finance Minister and this will definitely manage the price situation in the country. Even the crude oil prices in the global market increased day by day are triggering changes for increase in the prices of other commodities. In this regard, the Budget given by our hon. Finance Minister proves as one of the effective tools for a good fiscal management and it would be one more step forward towards the sustainable position of our country in the global arena. The American President Obama has already given a compliment that India is economically fast growing country.

(Contd. by MKS/3u)

MKS-VNK/5.30/3U

**DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (CONTD.):** This has happened due to the dynamic and experienced leadership of our Finance Minister who understands the pulse of the common people of our country. We can say, in one word, that this Budget, given by our Finance Minister, Pranab Dada, is the backbone of our nation's economy.

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Before I go in detail, Sir, I salute the hon. Finance Minister on behalf of our nation for giving a tax-less Budget to the poor people and farmers. Every line delivered by our Finance Minister is the heartbeat of our people.

However, Sir, the Budget has given more exposure to agriculture. I would like to bring before you the significance of some important sectors like agriculture, food processing, health and road safety, which need immediate attention.

Our country is based on agriculture which gives food and employment opportunities to more than 70 per cent of our population. Further, agriculture is the lifeline of our Indian economy and an axis for the economic wheels of the country leading towards development. So, my concern is that the Government must give priority to agricultural growth.

Presently, Indian agriculture has suffered because of lack of investment. Hon. Finance Minister has announced a number of reforms to stimulate the industrial production and growth. But as far as agriculture is concerned, I expect that the Government should have announced, in this Budget, more research and development schemes for enhancing the agricultural productivity.

Hon. Minister had announced, in the last year Budget, a four-pronged strategy covering agricultural production, reduction in wastage of produce, credit support to farmers and a thrust to the food processing sector. I appreciate the Government that it has proceeded its earlier Budget announcement and consequently, our country has yielded a considerable increase in food production also. But the post-harvest infrastructure should be focused, at this juncture, to avoid the wastage of agricultural production. Even our hon. Minister of

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Agriculture has accepted that nearly 59 million tonnes of fruit and vegetables go waste, every year, due to poor storage infrastructure. Even though our country produces 68 million tonnes of fruits and 129 million tonnes of vegetables as the second largest producer in the world, about 40 per cent of our fruit and vegetables go waste due to lack of adequate infrastructure.

The announcement of sanctioning 24 cold storage projects with a capacity of 1.4 lakh metric tonnes under National Horticulture Mission, and 107 cold storage projects, with a capacity of 5 lakh metric tonnes, as well as 30 Mega Food Parks under Eleventh Five Year Plan is appreciable, but these are not enough comparing to the potential wastage of fruit and vegetables in India. So, the Government should come forward to set up more post-harvest infrastructure, and cold storage facilities should be established, at least, one in every district, all over the nation according to the voluminous production of agricultural commodities in the respective areas in addition to the proposed establishment of Mega Food Parks.

After hardworking and exhausted energy of Indian farmers only, our country gains agricultural production. Also, the agriculture sector contributes a considerable percentage to the GDP of the country.

The Government should open the door to the farmers to sell their products in the market directly, without any middle men, in every taluka. In this regard, I proudly say here that our beloved leader Dr. Kalaingar had introduced the Farmers' Markets where all farmers are given opportunities to sell their produce directly, without any transport charges and without any hire charges for the

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shops. I certainly say that such a move would definitely curtail the loss of wastage of agricultural production in the country.

Keeping in view the exemplary initiatives taken by our Dr. Kalaingar, the Government of India should take steps for opening Farmers' Markets and also urge all other State Governments to open Farmers' Markets with full Central financial assistance.

(Contd. by TMV/3W)

-MKS-TMV-DS/3W/5.35

**DR. K. P. RAMALINGAM (CONTD.):** Now the Indian agriculture is facing shortage of agricultural labourers and to manage the shortage the Indian agriculture sector should be equipped with modern technologies and machines as Israel has done. In Tamil Nadu we have already introduced a new technology in paddy cultivation called as "Rajarajan 1000". It is fully done by mechanisation which resulted in doubling the yield in paddy cultivation last year. It is also important to regularise water management in the irrigation sector. The country needs to develop modern irrigation systems like drip irrigation and sprinkler irrigation. To encourage the farmers to go in for drip irrigation the Government of India has already given 40 per cent subsidy. In this Budget, no further subsidy was announced. In addition to this, the Tamil Nadu Government has also given 25 per cent subsidy and the Tamil Nadu farmers are getting a total subsidy of 65 per cent. Andhra Pradesh and Orissa are giving 100 per cent subsidy for drip irrigation. Maharashtra and other States are also encouraging drip irrigation in a full-fledged manner. At this juncture, I urge upon the Government to announce full subsidy for drip irrigation all

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over the country. Already 30 per cent of the farmers now changed to drip irrigation. But they are also facing some hurdles in drip irrigation.

The Government is giving subsidy only to solid fertilizers. There is no subsidy for water soluble fertilizers which are used in drip irrigation. At this juncture, I request the hon. Minister to take immediate steps to announce subsidy for water soluble fertilizers and organic fertilizers also.

Our hon. Finance Minister has concentrated on various reforms and specifically announced the cash-based subsidies for fertilizers and constituted a committee for this purpose. Here I would like to mention that our hon. Minister of Chemical and Fertilizers, my leader, Shri M. K. Alagiri, had assured, soon after assuming office, that he would take all efforts to introduce cash-based subsidy for fertilizers which was highly appreciated by farmers of this nation. Now the same has been materialised. So, I sincerely thank our hon. Minister of Fertilizers for his continuous efforts for introducing such a cash-based subsidy for fertilizers. I also urge upon the Government that before finalising this, the opinions of all farmers' associations of this country should be heard.

**(MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN IN THE CHAIR.)**

I wish the Government would succeed in its endeavour of developing the nation to the highest level with successful implementation and dissemination of its Budget allocations to various sectors and I hope that the Government will give more importance to agriculture. In the present circumstances, along with certain increase in the GDP of agriculture, animal husbandry activities are helpful to agricultural activities in the country. Our hon. Minister of Agriculture is giving very

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good encouragement to animal husbandry activities also. The modernisation in animal husbandry is more essential like other department. We have already got research institutions like ICMR for medical and ICAR for agriculture. Similarly, the Government of India should constitute ICVR, that is, Indian Council of Veterinary Research, for research and allied activities in animal husbandry. On agriculture, I would say one sentence that the nation needs a separate Budget for agriculture like the Railways because agriculture is the soul of our nation.

Sir, after agriculture, what I am very much concerned about is the present situation of the health sector in the country. The allocation for health sector has been continuously increasing from Rs.19,534 crores in 2009-10 to Rs.22,300 crores in 2010-11 and to Rs.26,760 crores now.

(Contd. by 3X/VK)

VK/3X/5.40

**DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (CONTD):** It is a good move made by the Finance Minister to improve the public health system in the country. My concern is that all efforts made by the Government should reach the target group.

There is some data of the National Sample Survey Organisation's 65<sup>th</sup> round on tourism which estimates the number and purpose of trips made by the rural population on medical grounds. Approximately, out of 126 million people, 80 per cent domestic trips were made by rural people for getting medical facilities. This situation urges the Government to concentrate more on public health care system in rural areas. Especially, there should be a constant review of concentration given on the maternal health in the country.

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As compared to other States, Tamil Nadu has been better able to implement Government schemes by taking strong accountability measures and by giving incentives at the grassroots level.

The public health centres network is well established in Tamil Nadu. There are 1,700 public health centres serving a population of 30,000 to 40,000 in rural areas. Then under Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddy Maternity Assistance Scheme, pregnant mothers are given financial support of Rs. 6,000 each time for two children. Why should I mention this about Tamil Nadu? What is the reason? You may think about it.

This is true that the maternal mortality rate is generally high in the country with 80,000 mothers dying every year; whereas, the number is considerably low in the State of Tamil Nadu. So, Tamil Nadu is once again going to elect our leader for the sixth term as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu due to the best performance in the health sector. It is not an assumption. Various media like the CBN and IBN, have also awarded the Government of Tamil Nadu as the best performing State Government in the fields of agriculture and health in the country.

The Finance Minister has shown a green flag and made a strong signal towards reforms. Now we are going to face the elections in the State with these good features of the Central Budget and the coming State elections will prove that this Budget is population-worthy.

Thus on the line of the best and effective budgets by this Government, this Budget also has got a lot of fruitful features. This Government has achieved all its budget targets in all these years to make India a developed country. The people

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of this country feel proud to have such an experienced leader, Shri Pranab Mukherjee, as the Finance Minister. These things could be achieved due to the support alliance parties like the DMK, the Trinamool Congress and the Nationalist Congress.

In fact, the DMK Party has passed a resolution for implementing a lot of schemes for the welfare of the people. For example, in the year 1956, in the Conference held in Trichy, our Party passed a resolution for women reservation.

Moreover, our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu vowed to make Tamil Nadu a State without a hut. This has also been an igniter for the Central Housing Scheme.

I would like to say here that our DMK Party under the leadership of Dr. Kalaignar has faced, from its inception, a number of conspiracies and attempts fabricated by a certain group of people, bureaucracy and certain group of media, but our leader, Dr. Kalaignar has pulverized all those attempts of the conspirators and has continuously formed Governments with the help of the Central Government, which have been admired by the people. The hon. Finance Minister has earmarked enormous funds for the State of Tamil Nadu.

(Contd. By 3Y)

RG/VNK/5.45/3Y

**DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM (contd.):** This is the reason why the people of Tamil Nadu are going to elect our Chief Minister once again.

**SHRI VIKRAM VERMA:** Sir, we are hearing the manifesto of the DMK here.

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**DR. K.P. RAMALINGAM:** Now, the hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Kalaingar, has praised the Central Budget for 2011-12, as the Budget has been prepared to stimulate the economic development and will be beneficial to various sections of the society. He has applauded the efforts taken by the hon. Prime Minister of India and the UPA Chairperson.

Before I conclude, I assure the Government, Sir, that our Chief Minister, Dr. Kalaingar, will appreciate their effective Budgets and support this Government, as the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, for passing the Budgets in future as well. Thank you.

(Ends)

**श्री महेन्द्र मोहन (उत्तर प्रदेश):** बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद उपसभापति जी। वैसे तो इस बजट में कोई नई चीज नजर नहीं आती है और विशेष रूप से inflation को रोकने की कोई बात नहीं है। जो बजट है, उसके अंतर्गत health service, housing, textile, IT industry, आदि हर जगह इन्होंने कठिनाइयां ही बढ़ाई हैं, जिनसे नौकरी के अवसर समाप्त होंगे और वहां पर जो उत्पादन हो रहा है, वह कम होगा। लेकिन, मैं सर्वप्रथम कृषि क्षेत्र को लेना चाहूंगा। कृषि क्षेत्र पर हमारी बहुत बड़ी आबादी निर्भर करती है। बजट में कृषि क्षेत्र के लिए दिखाया गया है कि कुछ फूड पार्क आदि बनाए जाएंगे। उर्वरकों पर सीधी सब्सिडी देने का ऐलान किया गया है, लेकिन यह सब्सिडी किस प्रकार दी जाएगी, वहां पर कैसे इसको भ्रष्टाचार से बचाया जाएगा? अभी तक जो भी implementation हो रहे हैं, उनमें पैसा किसानों तक नहीं पहुंचता है, बल्कि वह भ्रष्टाचार में चला जाता है। हमारे किसान जो भी पैदा करते हैं, उनको उसका उचित मूल्य नहीं मिलता है। वे अपने उत्पाद को बाजार में नहीं पहुंचा पाते हैं, क्योंकि transportation की सुविधा नहीं है। जिसके कारण सारा wastage हो जाता है और हमारा किसान इसी से हमेशा middle man के माध्यम से मारा जाता है। अभी हाल ही में आप लोगों

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ने देखा होगा कि नासिक में किसान अपना प्याज दो रुपए प्रति किलो बेच रहे थे, लेकिन हम लोगों को वही प्याज 40 रुपए या 50 रुपए प्रति किलो मिलता था। इस प्रकार की कोई भी व्यवस्थाएं नहीं बनाई गईं। इससे हमें आश्चर्य होता है कि जब हम कहते हैं कि हम कृषि प्रधान देश हैं और हम किसानों को आगे बढ़ाना चाहते हैं, तो क्यों इस प्रकार की व्यवस्थाएं नहीं की गईं?

महोदय, अगर allocation को देखा जाए, तो सोशल सैक्टर एलोकेशन में पिछले साल के revised estimate के हिसाब से 6.6 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। इसमें हेल्थ के एलोकेशन में 21.5 प्रतिशत और शिक्षा में 16 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोत्तरी की गई है। यह अच्छा है, परन्तु सोशल सैक्टर के दो अन्य मंत्रालयों यथा कृषि और ग्रामीण मंत्रालय के एलोकेशन को घटा दिया गया है। कृषि मंत्रालय का एलोकेशन 1 प्रतिशत और ग्रामीण विकास मंत्रालय का एलोकेशन 2 प्रतिशत घटा है। ये मंत्रालय 'मनरेगा' योजना को चलाते हैं, इनमें कमी कहां तक उचित है? इससे यही प्रतीत होता है कि सरकार कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास के प्रति उदासीन है। पिछले साल की तरह ही इस साल भी 40 हजार करोड़ के आस-पास का सीमित बजट इसके लिए दिया गया है। इस प्रकार इसके लिए एलोकेशन को नहीं बढ़ाया गया है। वैसे भी इस योजना के तहत सौ दिन रोजगार देने की बात होती है, लेकिन अगर औसत देखा जाए, तो केवल 53 दिनों का ही निकलता है। जब इसके लिए धनराशि को बढ़ाया नहीं गया है, तो निश्चित रूप से इससे और भी कम लोगों को सुविधा प्राप्त होगी। 'मनरेगा' में जो भ्रष्टाचार है, वह तो सबकी जानकारी में है कि किस प्रकार से वहां भ्रष्टाचार है। कैसे उसका सही implementation किया जाए, इस ओर भी सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए और इसके एलोकेशन को बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए।

हम खेती के ढांचे को बढ़ाने की तो बात करते हैं, लेकिन इसके बाद दूसरी जो सबसे जरूरी चीज होती है, वह है जीवन के लिए स्वास्थ्य। स्वास्थ्य की सेवाओं को हम देखें, तो उसमें भी अभी तक हमारे यहां टैक्स नहीं लगाया जाता था, उसमें पांच परसेंट का सर्विस

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टैक्स लगाकर इलाज करवाने वाले मरीजों के लिए बहुत कठिनाइयां पैदा कर दी गई हैं। वैसे ही भारत में बहुत ही कम लोगों को स्वास्थ्य की सेवाएं मिलती हैं। सरकारी स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं चंद लोगों को ही मिल पाती हैं। ज्यादातर लोग, तकरीबन 80 प्रतिशत अपनी जेब से निजी अस्पतालों का खर्च वहन करते हैं। इस प्रस्ताव के चलते स्वास्थ्य बीमा भी महंगा होगा। सरकार स्वास्थ्य पर अपनी जीडीपी का मात्र 0.94 प्रतिशत ही खर्च करती है, जो विश्व में सबसे कम है। श्रीलंका 53 प्रतिशत, थाईलैंड 31 प्रतिशत, भूटान 29 प्रतिशत और चीन अपनी जीडीपी का 60 प्रतिशत स्वास्थ्य पर खर्च कर रहे हैं। सरकार खुद कुछ नहीं कर रही है और यहां पर जो प्राइवेट सैक्टर है, उसके ऊपर सर्विस टैक्स लगा रही है। साथ ही दवाइयों पर भी एक प्रतिशत excise duty बढ़ाई गई है।

(3z/mp पर क्रमशः)

MP/3Z/5.50

**श्री महेन्द्र मोहन (क्रमागत) :** जिसके कारण होम्योपैथिक, यूनानी, सिद्धा, आयुर्वेदिक — ये सारी दवाइयां भी महंगी होंगी। ऐलोपैथिक दवाइयां भी और महंगी होंगी, क्योंकि इन्हें भी चार प्रतिशत से बढ़ाकर पांच प्रतिशत कर दिया गया है। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर वित्त मंत्री जी ध्यान दें कि कम से कम जो स्वास्थ्य सेवाएं हैं, वहां पर जो खर्चे बढ़ाए गए हैं, सर्विस टैक्स या एक्साइज ड्यूटी वगैरह, उसे न बढ़ाया जाए, ताकि लोग अपने स्वास्थ्य को तो किसी प्रकार से सही रख सकें।

पब्लिक हैल्थ सिस्टम में भी 2009-10 से 2011-12 की समय सीमा में देश की जी.डी.पी. में 37 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोतरी हुई है। इसी समय में स्वास्थ्य मंत्रालय का बजट भी तकरीबन 33 परसेंट बढ़ा है, परंतु अफसोस की बात है कि देश में अनेकों राष्ट्रीय रोग नियंत्रण प्रोग्राम्स में फंड का एलोकेशन कम कर दिया गया है, जैसे कि National Immunisation Programme, जो 50 प्रतिशत से भी कम 43.5 प्रतिशत जनसंख्या को कवर करता है, उसका बजट घटाकर 618 करोड़, जो 2009-10 में था, अब 511 करोड़ किया गया

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है। यह तब है, जब हमारे यहां हर साल 2.6 करोड़ बच्चे पैदा होते हैं, जिन्हें आवश्यक टीकों की जरूरत होती है, जो उन्हें छः बीमारियों से बचाते हैं। इसी तरह National T.B. Control Programme में 426 करोड़ से घटाकर 380 करोड़ कर दिया गया है। National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme में 568 करोड़ से घटाकर 437.28 करोड़ किया गया है। ये प्रोग्राम पहले से ही under funded चल रहे थे, इन पर पैसा और कम क्यों किया जा रहा है, यह समझ में नहीं आता। मैं चाहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री जी इस ओर ध्यान दें कि किस प्रकार से इन योजनाओं को सही तरीके से लागू किया जा सके। अगर पैसा ही नहीं होगा, तो इंप्लिमेंटेशन और मुश्किल हो जाएगा और कार्य सही रूप से नहीं हो पाएगा।

National Rural Water Scheme, प्रधान मंत्री ग्रामीण सड़क योजना और इंदिरा आवास योजना को पिछले साल जितना ही धन दिया गया है, उसमें कोई भी बढ़ोतरी नहीं की गई है। जो inflation चल रहा है, उसको देखते हुए इस समय मैं यही कहूंगा कि इसमें कटौती ही हुई है। इसमें कुछ धन बढ़ाकर कम से कम पिछले साल के बराबर, inflation के बराबर तो किया जाए, जिससे उन कार्यों को पूरा किया जा सके।

सरकार ने जो घोषणा की है कि भ्रष्टाचार कम करने के लिए सरकार बी.पी.एल. के नीचे रहने वालों को सीधे नकद सब्सिडी देगी, जिससे वे बाज़ार भाव से मिट्टी का तेल खरीद सकें, यह योजना विवादास्पद है। यहां तक कि UPA Chairperson के द्वारा अध्यक्षित National Advisory Committee के दो सदस्यों ने भी इसकी घोर निंदा की है। फर्टिलाइज़र सब्सिडी का हवाला देते हुए बहुत से ऐसे लोग हैं, जो खेत किराए पर लेते हैं या साझेदारी में खेती करते हैं या फॉरेस्ट ड्रवैलर्स हैं, ऐसे में ये लोग तो ज़मीन के कागज़ दे ही नहीं पाएंगे, तो उन्हें सब्सिडी कैसे मिलेगी? फिर वह सब्सिडी उन ज़मीन के मालिकों के पास चली जाएगी और जो आदमी खेती कर रहा है, जो मेहनत कर रहा है, जिसके पास वह सब्सिडी जानी चाहिए, उस तक नहीं पहुंच पाएगी।

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फूड सिक्योरिटी के मामले में वित्त मंत्री जी ने घोषणा की है, यह बहुत ही स्वागत योग्य कदम है, लेकिन वे किस प्रकार से फूड सिक्योरिटी को implement करेंगे? अभी हमने देखा कि किस प्रकार से फूड कारपोरेशन के गोदामों में, किस प्रकार से रेलवे स्टेशनों पर हमारे यहां जो अन्न होता है, जो अनाज होता है, गेहूं, चावल, दाल आदि खुले में पड़े रहते हैं, बर्बाद हो जाते हैं, सड़ जाते हैं। पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम के माध्यम से ये हमारे यहां नहीं पहुंच पाते तथा गरीब आदमी को इसका लाभ नहीं मिल पाता है। वह सड़ा हुआ अनाज सीधे मिलों में चला जाता है और कम दाम पर उनको पहुंचा दिया जाता है, जिससे वे आटा बनाते हैं। आप इसको कैसे रोकेंगे? इसको देखना बहुत जरूरी है कि फूड सब्सिडी के लिए किस subsidized rate पर allocation किया जाएगा, क्योंकि यह भी एक विवादास्पद मामला है। UPA अध्यक्ष द्वारा संचालित National Advisory Committee और सरकार द्वारा फूड सिक्योरिटी बिल पर बिठाई गई रंगराजन समिति की सिफारिशों में बहुत अंतर है। NAC कहती है कि 3 रुपए प्रति किलो की दर से 35 किलो अनाज सभी को दिया जाए, जब कि रंगराजन समिति कहती है कि सिर्फ गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहने वाले लोगों को यह अनाज दिया जाए। ऐसी स्थिति में कौन सी सिफारिशों का कार्यान्वयन किया जाएगा, उनमें कैसे समन्वय किया जाएगा, इस बारे में वित्त मंत्री जी के भाषण में हमें कोई जानकारी नहीं मिलती है। हम चाहेंगे कि National Advisory Committee द्वारा जो सिफारिश की गई है, उसके अंतर्गत हर व्यक्ति को अनाज मिले, हर व्यक्ति को भोजन मिले और रहने के लिए घर मिले। कम से कम आज़ादी के 62 सालों बाद हम सरकार से यह अपेक्षा कर सकते हैं कि वह इसकी व्यवस्था करने के लिए आगे आए।

उपसभापति जी, इसी प्रकार जैसे मैंने कहा था कि IT Sector के अंदर रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान किए जाते हैं और उनमें नए अवसर पैदा होते हैं, लेकिन कुछ सालों से यह जो क्षेत्र बढ़ रहा था, इस बजट के बाद उसमें घोर निराशा फैली है। इस बार IT- BPO Industry पर 18.5 प्रतिशत का Minimum Alternation Tax लगा दिया गया है। दूसरा इस इंडस्ट्री को

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Income Tax Act के तहत जो tax exemptions दिए गए थे, वे भी वापस ले लिए गए हैं। SEZ में जो IT units लगी थीं, उनको भी 2014 तक tax exemption मिलना था, लेकिन यह 18.5 परसेंट MAT सबको बराबर कर देगा। छोटी और मंझली कंपनियों पर यह बहुत भारी पड़ेगा। Export oriented units पर भी tax exemption withdraw कर लिया गया है।

(4A/SC पर क्रमशः)

[-mp/sc/5.55/4a](#)

**श्री महेन्द्र मोहन (क्रमागत) :** अगले साल डीटीसी में इसे withdraw करने की बात थी। यदि ऐसा एक साल तक और चलता रहता तो शायद लोगों को नौकरियों के कुछ और अवसर मिल जाते, कुछ और रोजगार बढ़ते, हमारे जो नवयुवक नौकरी करने के लिए आते हैं, उन्हें अवसर प्राप्त हो जाते, वे अपने परिवारों का पालन कर सकते और अपने परिवारों को सही रूप से चला सकते। लेकिन मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आ रहा है कि इसमें इस प्रकार के taxes को क्यों बढ़ाया गया है? मेरा यही अनुरोध है कि जो MAT लगाया जा रहा है, या तो इसे कम किया जाए या न ही लगाया जाए। जब हम लोग Direct Tax Code के ऊपर चर्चा कर रहे हैं और अगले वर्ष 1 अप्रैल 2012 के बाद जब Direct Tax Code आएगा, तब उस पर विचार कर लिया जाए। इसी प्रकार से कच्चे तेल के दाम का जो बेस बजट के अंदर लिया गया है, वह 117 डॉलर का लिया गया है, लेकिन crude oil अभी भी 120 डॉलर के ऊपर जा रहा है। जब यह खर्चा बढ़ेगा तो उससे फिर inflation भागेगा। इस बजट के द्वारा कहीं पर भी inflation पर रोक लगती नजर नहीं आ रही है। जहां तक जीडीपी की ग्रोथ का प्रश्न है, निश्चित रूप से जीडीपी की अच्छी ग्रोथ हो रही है। मुझे विश्वास है कि 9 प्रतिशत की जीडीपी ग्रोथ को भी हम पा सकते हैं। लेकिन इसके साथ ही साथ हमें यह देखना होगा कि हम inflation को कैसे रोकें, क्योंकि जिस आम आदमी की हम बात करते हैं कि हम आम आदमी के लिए बजट बनाते हैं, आम आदमी को सुविधा देना चाहते हैं, उस आम आदमी को कुछ प्राप्त नहीं होता है, बल्कि कुछ विशेष लोगों तक कुछ विशेष चीजों के लाभ पहुंच जाते हैं। इस ओर ध्यान देना बहुत जरूरी है।

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इसी प्रकार से आयकर के संबंध में घोषणा की गयी है कि आयकर की सीमा को 1,60,000 से बढ़ाकर 1,80,000 कर दिया गया है, जबकि हम लोग डीटीसी में भी सोच रहे थे कि यह सीमा बढ़ाकर 2 लाख कर देनी चाहिए। जिस प्रकार से inflation बढ़ता जा रहा है, इस सीमा को निश्चित रूप से बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए, इसलिए कम से कम इसे 2 लाख किया जाए जिससे, जो नौकरीपेशा व्यक्ति हैं, जो वास्तव में सही रूप से बराबर आयकर दे रहे हैं, उनको कुछ लाभ हो सके। इसी प्रकार इस बजट के द्वारा कई चीजें घोषित की गयी हैं। यह कहा गया है कि हम काले धन को विदेशों से वापस लाएंगे। वह मामला अभी चल रहा है, हम लोग देख रहे हैं कि किस प्रकार से काले धन को वापस लाया जा रहा है। विशेष रूप से इस मामले में सुप्रीम कोर्ट के कहने पर जो अरेस्ट हुई हैं, उससे पता लगता है कि हम कितने सीरियस हैं। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि "The Ministry of Finance has commissioned a study on unaccounted income and wealth held within and outside our country. It would suggest methods to tax and repatriate this illicit money." लेकिन जो इन्होंने कहा है, उसके बारे में क्या योजना है, उसे वह किस प्रकार से लाएंगे, इसके बारे में संसद को विस्तृत रूप से बताया जाए कि किस प्रकार से वह पैसा वापस आएगा। मैं नहीं समझता कि केवल बजट भाषण में इतना कह देने से यह काम पूरा हो पाएगा। उन्होंने ब्लैक मनी के बारे में एक और पैरा में कहा है कि "The generation and circulation of black money is an area of serious concern. To deal with this problem effectively, Government has put into operation a five-fold strategy which consists of Joining the global crusade against 'black money'; Creating an appropriate legislative framework; Setting up institutions for dealing with illicit funds; Developing systems for implementation; and Imparting skills to the manpower for effective action." यह बहुत अच्छी चीज है। लेकिन इसको इम्प्लीमेंट किया जाए। हो यह रहा है कि जो भी नियम बनाए जाते हैं, जो भी कानून बनाए जाते हैं, उनकी धज्जियां उड़ा दी जाती हैं। आज भी आयकर के जो कानून हैं,

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जो नियम है, अगर उनका सही पालन किया जाए तो टैक्स में काफी अच्छा कलेक्शन हो सकता है। जितना टैक्स भारत सरकार को लोगों से प्राप्त होता है, मैं समझता हूँ कि इंस्पेक्टर राज के अंतर्गत उतना ही पैसा अधिकारी और जो उनके भ्रष्ट कर्मचारी हैं, वे पा जाते हैं। हमें इस ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देना चाहिए कि जो टैक्स कलेक्शन के लोग हैं, उनके ऊपर क्या कार्यवाही की जाती है। अगर वे कोई गलत असेसमेंट्स करते हैं, गलत डिमांड्स पैदा करते हैं, जो हाई कोर्ट में जाकर समाप्त हो जाती हैं, ट्रिब्यूनल्स में जाकर समाप्त हो जाती हैं तो उन अधिकारियों पर क्या कार्यवाही की जाती है, इसके लिए भी हमें व्यवस्थाएं बनानी चाहिए, तभी जाकर इसमें सफलता प्राप्त हो सकेगी। दूसरा ब्लैक मनी का जो सबसे बड़ा कारण है, वह हमारे देश की चुनाव पद्धति है। हमें इस ओर ध्यान देना होगा कि जिस प्रकार से चुनाव में खर्चा होता है, उसमें किस प्रकार से ब्लैक मनी का प्रयोग किया जाता है, किस प्रकार से धन का दुरुपयोग होता है। जो लोग भी चुनकर आते हैं, वे जब अपनी रिटर्न्स फाइल करते हैं, उनमें वे जो खर्चे दिखाते हैं, उससे दस गुणा, सौ गुणा अधिक खर्चा करके वे चुनाव में जीतकर आते हैं। यह देखना भी जरूरी है कि उनको किस प्रकार से रोका जाए।

**श्री उपसभापति :** अब कनक्लूड करें।

**श्री महेन्द्र मोहन :** इसी तरह से अल्पसंख्यकों, गरीबों और पिछड़ी जाति के लोगों के लिए कोई विशेष रियायतें बजट में नहीं की गयी हैं। मेरा आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से अनुरोध है कि कृपया इस ओर ध्यान दें कि हमारे कमजोर और निर्बल वर्ग के लोग, जो हमसे पीछे हैं, वे किस तरह से आगे बढ़ें, किस तरह से उन्हें सुविधाएं मिलें, आपकी जो योजनाएं हैं, किस तरह से उनका पैसा उन लोगों तक पहुंचे।

(4बी-एमसीएम पर क्रमागत)

MCM-TDB/4B/6.00

**श्री महेन्द्र मोहन (क्रमागत) :** और आपका जो इम्प्लीमेंटेशन पार्ट है, उसमें कैसे इम्पूवमेंट लाए जाएं, उस ओर विशेष रूप से ध्यान देने की जरूरत है।

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महोदय, इन्ही शब्दों के साथ मैं अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वित्त मंत्री जी निश्चित रूप से इस ओर ध्यान देंगे और कुछ सुविधाएं उस गरीब आदमी को, उस आम आदमी को देंगे जिसकी कि हम यहां पर चर्चा जरूर करते हैं लेकिन उसके लिए हम कोई भी जरूरी चीजें नहीं पहुंचा पाते हैं। आपका बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद।

(समाप्त)

**MR. DEPUTY CHAIRMAN:** The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

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**The House then adjourned at six of the clock  
till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 10<sup>th</sup> March, 2011.**